Land off Snow's Lane, Chedgrave, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

November 2021

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Land off Snow's Lane, Chedgrave, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between the 6th and 18th September 2021, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Land off Snow's Lane, Chedgrave, Norfolk (TM 36136 99997). A total of twenty 50m long trenches, which represented a 3.5% sample of the c.5.2ha site, were excavated within a proposed planning application for 76 dwellings.

These trenches revealed evidence for possible Roman stock-keeping enclosures or agricultural plots in the northern part of the site which were probably established during the 1st century AD. The results corresponded with the geophysical survey undertaken by Magnitude Surveys in 2021. The site was probably abandoned between the mid-3rd to early 4th century AD with no succeeding Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity. There was evidence for a post-medieval field system having been established in the southern part of the site which respected the alignment of Snow's Lane and was possibly associated with a pond. Overall, the archaeological works have confirmed the presence of preserved archaeological remains across the entirety of the site.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Patrick Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Anne-Laure Bollen, who was supported by Will Lewis and Ioannis Thannos. Survey and digitising were carried out by Valerio Pinna. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton. Thanks are also extended to the various specialists for their contributions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by RPS on behalf of ESCO Developments Ltd to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of Land off Snows Lane, Chedgrave.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken in advance of a submission of a Planning Application. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by RPS Group (Harrison 2021) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to discharge the planning condition. This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located to the north of Chedgrave. It comprises a c. 5.2ha arable field centred at National Grid Reference TM 36136 99997 (Fig. 1). The site is bounded by Langley Road to the west, Snow's Lane to the south and further agricultural fields to the north and east.

1.2.2 The topography of the site varies but generally falls east to west from c. 23.8m OD (northeast corner) to 12.3m OD (south-west corner) whilst the south-eastern portion of the site has a highpoint of c. 19.7m OD.

1.2.3 The British Geological Survey (BGS) 1:50,000 records the underlying geology as comprising sand and gravel of the Crag Group. This solid geology is overlain across the majority of the site by Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation deposits, a small section of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton is recorded in the northeast. (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html, accessed 20th October 2021). The soils consist of slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (Soilscapes website, accessed 20th October 2021).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A full search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) of a 1km radius centred on the evaluation site was commissioned from Norfolk County Council Heritage Environment Service (NCCHES). The following section is based on the results of the NHER search with pertinent records shown on Figure 2.

1.3.2 There are not any previously identified finds or archaeological features on the site. However, the NHER has recorded features that date from the later prehistoric to medieval periods within the search area.

Prehistoric

1.3.3 Prehistoric activity has been recorded in the form of findspots. Possible Early Bronze Age ring ditches have been detected as cropmarks c. 2.5km north of the site (NHER 17291 (also recorded as NHER 49541)).

Late Iron Age/Roman

1.3.4 Iron Age and Romano-British activity has been recorded to the east, southeast and northeast. A series of findspots consisting of pottery fragments have been recorded c. 450m to the east and c. 230m to the southeast. A series of multiperiod cropmarks has been identified c. 630m southeast of the survey area. These cropmarks record several enclosures one of which has been interpreted as a possible Roman marching camp (NHER 36358). Approximately 2.4km to the north, cropmarks of an extensive coaxial field system of probable Late Iron Age to Roman date are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 17291). Cropmarks of several ditches have been identified c. 1.5km to the north as a possible Roman trackway and field system (NHER 49540).

Middle-Saxon/Medieval

1.3.5 The possible site of a Middle Anglo-Saxon to medieval settlement has also been recorded c. 1km to the south of the site (NHER 21540). Further medieval evidence consists of boundaries recorded as cropmarks c. 80m to the southeast, c. 850m to the southwest and possible medieval ditches and a moat c. 1.2km to the east (NHER 49539). Located directly to the west of the site is the former medieval Langley Deer Park (NHER 30467). Within this park, the earthworks of a circular plantation boundary visible on aerial photographs is located c. 520m to the northwest (NHER 49548). North of this plantation boundary, cropmarks of curvilinear features (probably former field boundaries and roads of medieval date) are visible on aerial photographs, which existed before the Langley Park was established in 1738 (NHER 49546).

Post-Medieval

1.3.6 Post-medieval data for the site is best shown in cartographic evidence. Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk shows the site as an area of undefined land and is surrounded by the present road boundaries of Langley Road to the west and Snow's Lane to the south. The site is shown to be situated outside of Langley Park which is defined by the green shading. Within the park, Faden's map shows five driveways leading to the Hall including one from the east, two from the south-west and two from the north; the latter two marked by tree avenues. The perimeter of the park is defined by trees and woodland (NHER 30467).

1.3.7 Bryant's 1826 map of Norfolk shows the varied topography of the site but no other changes. Alterations within the immediate area are mostly focused on Langley Park. Bryant's map shows the infilling of a lake located to the south-west of the Hall and the removal of two driveways north of the Hall. The perimeter planting to the park was also more established. Outside of the park, a small group of new buildings are shown opposite to Langley Park's eastern entrance (to the far north of the site).

1.3.8 The Ordnance Survey Old Series 1-inch map of c. 1837-1838 shows no changes within the site, but the changes to Langley Park (as shown on Bryant's 1826 map) are more clearly defined.

1.3.9 The 1838 Chedgrave Tithe Map shows the site covering two fields –Plot 129 and 131. A west-to-east aligned field boundary divided the plots. Plot 129 covered the site's

southern portion and Plot 131 the site's central and northern portions. The accompanying Apportionment records both plots as arable and called Snows Close.

1.3.10 The site is shown a single field on the 1884-1887 Ordnance Survey Map.

Undated

1.3.11 Extending east of Snow's Lane are several linear anomalies consistent with cut features such as ditches (NHER 49636). The spacing of these anomalies is possibly indicative of strip fields or toft and croft features of medieval or post-medieval origin, however, further linear anomalies on slightly differing orientations indicate a series of field systems of undetermined date.

Previous work

1.3.12 A geophysical survey was undertaken by Magnitude Surveys to assess the subsurface archaeological potential of the site (Figs 3 and 4). Probable archaeological activity has been identified in the western part of the site which were interpreted as an enclosure complex. A high concentration of discrete positive anomalies was interpreted as pits and internal subdivisions. Several other overlapping anomalies possibly suggests more than one phase of probable archaeological activity (Peel 2021).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives defined in the WSI (Harrison 2021) are as follows:

i. to determine the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any archaeological remains within the development site;
ii. to verify the results of the geophysical survey;
iii. to assess the artefactual and environmental potential of the archaeological deposits encountered;
iv. to provide further information on the archaeological potential of the site to enable the archaeological implications of the proposed development to be assessed;
v. to assess the impact of previous land use on the site;
vi. to inform the formulation of a strategy to mitigate the impacts of the proposed development on surviving significant archaeological remains, if they are present; and
vii. to produce a site archive for deposition with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service and to provide information for accession to the Norfolk HER.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The archaeological evaluation and analysis were conducted in accordance with the approved WSI (Harrison 2021) and in line with current best archaeological practice and the appropriate national and regional standards and guidelines. All work was conducted in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* and to Norfolk County Council's *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al*. 2018).

2.2.2 A total of 20 trenches measuring 50m long and 2m wide were excavated across the development area which represents a 3.5% sample of the c. 5.2ha site.

2.2.3 The trenches were set out by a Leica survey-grade GPS fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical. The footprint of each trench was metal detected prior to machining and also scanned using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

2.2.4 All trenches were excavated by a 20 tonne, 360^0 tracked mechanical excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket to the depth of geological horizons, or to the upper interface of archaeological features or deposits, whichever was encountered first.

2.2.5 Topsoil, subsoil, and archaeological deposits were kept separate during excavation, to allow for sequential backfilling of excavations. The trenches were not backfilled until approved by the NCCHES.

2.2.6 All machine excavation took place under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. The top of the first archaeological deposit was exposed by machine and then investigated by hand. Any archaeological deposits present were

excavated stratigraphically to the level of the geological horizon, where safe to do so. All trench and feature spoil were scanned visually and with a metal detector to aid recovery of artefacts.

2.2.7 A total of nine bulk samples were taken from a range of features across the evaluation trenches and processed at OA East's processing facility at Bourn.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits can be found in Appendix A supplemented by artefact and environmental reports, included as Appendices B and C. Spot dates for pottery are abbreviated in the trench descriptions as C1 for 1st century AD, etc. Figure 5 provides an overall plan of the results of the evaluation with more detailed plans of the features encountered overlain on the geophysical survey results on Figures 6 and 7. Figure 8 provides selected sections of the features encountered.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of sands and gravels was overlain by a light orange-grey brown sand colluvium (0.03m to 0.74m thick), which in turn was overlain by ploughsoil (0.28m to 0.34m thick) consisting of a mid brown grey silty sand.

3.2.2 However, five trenches (Trenches 16, 17, 18, 19 and 20) situated on the southeast corner and southwest corner of the site did not contain the colluvial layer. In these trenches, only the presence of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand was observed.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in all trenches apart from Trench 18 (Plate 1), with particularly dense areas located in the central and northern parts of the site. The features encountered during the evaluation correspond broadly with the features previously identified through the geophysical survey (Figs 3 and 4). Also, four trenches (Trenches 10, 13, 14 and 17) showed the presence of a pond containing artefacts dating from the 18th-19th century AD.

3.4 Trench 1

3.4.1 Trench 1 was located in the northwest corner of the field and was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest (Fig. 5). It contained two ditches.

3.4.2 Ditches **102** and **104** were located at the western end of the trench and aligned north-northwest to south-southeast. Ditch **102** measured 0.96m wide and 0.86m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 100). Its single fill (103) was a mid grey brown silty sand that produced two sherds of Roman pottery (C1-C4; Appendix B.1). Ditch **104** correlated with a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4); it measured 1.34m wide and 0.3m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 101). Its single fill (105) was a mid grey brown silty sand that

contained four sherds of Roman pottery (C1-C3) including a sherd of grog tempered sandy grey ware that dates to the 1st to mid-2nd century AD (Appendix B.1).

3.5 Trench 2

3.5.1 Trench 2 was located in the northwest of the field and was aligned south-southwest to north-northeast (Fig. 5; Plate 2). It contained five ditches, all corresponding closely to the linear features picked up by the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4) and a posthole.

3.5.2 Four of the ditches were aligned broadly east to west. Ditches **205** and **207** were located in the south of the trench with ditch **205** possibly forming a continuation of unexcavated ditch in the north end of Trench 5 and Ditch **207** forming a continuation of Ditch **804** (Trench 8). Ditch **205** measured 1.31m wide and 0.4m with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 201). Its single fill (206) was a light grey brown sand that produced a single sherd of Roman pottery (C1-C4; Appendix B.1). Ditch **207** measured 1.02m wide and 0.31m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 202). Its single fill (208) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.5.3 Ditches **209** and **211** were located centrally within the trench with ditch **211** forming a continuation of ditch **303** (Trench 3). Ditch **209** measured 1.14m wide and 0.35m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 203). Its single fill (210) was a light grey brown sand. Ditch **211** measured 1.31m wide and 0.24m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 204). Its single fill (212) was a light grey brown sand.

3.5.4 Ditch **203** was located at the south end of the trench and was probably a continuation of Ditch **605** (Trench 6). It was aligned northwest to southeast and measured 1.84m wide and 0.48m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 200). Its single fill (204) was a light grey brown sand that produced a single rim sherd of Roman pottery (1st to 3rd century AD; Appendix B.1). An environmental sample taken from this fill contained a small volume of charred cereals and charcoal and occasional well-preserved molluscs (Appendix C.1).

3.5.5 Posthole **213** was located at the northern end of the trench and measured 0.51 wide and 0.15 deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 205; Plate 3). Its single fill (214) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.6 Trench 3

3.6.1 Trench 3 was located in the north of the field and was aligned south-southeast to north-northwest (Fig. 5). It contained one ditch correlating with a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4).

3.6.2 Ditch **303** was located at the south of the trench and was probably a continuation of ditch **211** (Trench 2). It was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest and measured 2.26m wide and 0.64m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 300). It was filled with a light yellow brown sand (304) and a mid grey brown silty sand (305) that produced a single sherd of Roman pottery (C1-C4; Appendix B.1). An environmental sample of fill 305 yielded a small volume of charcoal, few fragments of legumes and moderate well-preserved molluscs (Appendix C.1).

3.7 Trench 4

3.7.1 Trench 4 was located in the northeast corner of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest (Fig. 5). It contained three ditches, all corresponding closely to the linear features picked up by the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4).

3.7.2 Ditches **403** and **409** were located centrally within the trench and were aligned north to south. Ditch **403** was probably a continuation of ditch **806** (Trench 8) to the south. It measured 2.06m wide and 0.76m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 400). It was filled with a light yellow brown sand (404) and mid grey brown silty sand (405). An environmental sample of fill 405 yielded a small volume of charcoal and moderate well-preserved molluscs (Appendix C.1). Ditch **409** measured 1.22m wide and 0.53m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 402; Plate 4). It was filled with a light orange brown silty sand (410) and a mid grey brown silty sand (411).

3.7.3 Ditch **406** was located at the southwest of the trench and was aligned east to west. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 401). It was filled with a light yellow grey sand (407) that produced two sherds of Early Roman pottery (C1-C2; Appendix B.1) and a mid grey brown silty sand (408).

3.8 Trench 5

3.8.1 Trench 5 was located in the west of the field and was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast (Fig. 5; Plate 5). It contained six ditches and two pits.

3.8.2 Five of the ditches were aligned east to west. One of these ditches was located at the northern end of the trench and was not excavated as it was the continuation of ditch **205** (Trench 2). Further to the south, ditch **515** measured 0.61m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 506). Its single fill (516) was a mid grey brown silty sand. Roughly 10 m to the south, ditch **511** measured 0.78m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 504; Plate 6). Its single fill (512) was a mid brown grey silty sand. An environmental sample taken from this fill contained a small volume of cereals grains, weed seeds and charcoal (Appendix C.1). Both, unexcavated ditch and ditch **511** correlated closely to the linear features identified by the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4).

3.8.3 Ditch **503** was located in the south of the trench and corresponded to an anomaly picked up in the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4). It measured 0.77m wide and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 500). Its single fill (504) was a light brown grey silty sand. Further to the north and close to the centre of the trench and correlating with a linear feature identified by the geophysics (Figs 3-4), ditch **507** measured 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 502). Its single fill (508) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.8.4 Centrally within the trench, ditch **509** was aligned northwest to southeast and correlated with a linear feature identified by the geophysics (Figs 3-4). It measured 1.26m wide and 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 503). Its single fill (510) was a light brown grey silty sand.

3.8.5 Slightly to the north of ditch **503**, Pit **505** was circular in plan and corresponded to an anomaly picked up by the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4). It measured 0.68m wide and 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 501). Its single fill (506) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.8.6 Roughly 4m to the south of ditch **515**, pit **513** was circular in plan and measured 0.64m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 505). Its single fill (514) was a mid grey brown silty sand. An environmental sample taken from this fill contained a small volume of charcoal, occasional fragments of clinker and a moderate quantity of well-preserved molluscs (Appendix C.1).

3.9 Trench 6

3.9.1 Trench 6 was located centrally within the field and was aligned west-southwest to east-northeast (Fig. 5). It contained two ditches.

3.9.2 Ditch **603** was located at the east of the trench and was aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 0.70m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 600). Its single fill (604) was mid grey brown silty sand that produced two fragments of fired clay which may be a part of a Roman mould (Appendix B.3). An environmental sample taken from this fill contained a small volume of charred grains and weed seeds (Appendix C.1).

3.9.3 Ditch **605** was located at the west of the trench and was aligned northwest to southeast. It was probably the continuation of ditch **203** (Trench 2) and corresponded closely to a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4). It measured 1.38m wide and 0.54m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 601; Plate 7). It was filled with a light yellow brown sand (606) and a mid grey brown silty sand (607) that contained five sherds of Roman pottery including a single sherd of amphora that dates to the 1st to mid-3rd century AD (Appendix B.1).

3.10 Trench 7

3.10.1 Trench 7 was located centrally within the field and was aligned west-northwest to east-southeast (Fig. 5). It contained three ditches and a pit.

3.10.2 One of these ditches was located at the west of the trench and was not excavated as it was probably the continuation of ditch **403** (Trench 4) and ditch **806** (Trench 8). It correlated with a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4).

3.10.3 Ditch **702** was located at the east of the trench and was aligned north to south, corresponding closely to a linear feature picked up by the geophysics (Figs 3-4). It measured 0.90m wide and 0.44m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 702). Its single fill (703) was a mid grey brown silty sand. An environmental sample taken from this fill contained a small volume of charred grains, few fragments of weed seeds, occasional fragments of clinker and a moderate quantity of well-preserved molluscs (Appendix C.1).

3.10.4 Centrally within the trench, pit **704** measured 1.58m wide and 0.34m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (705) was a mid orange brown silty sand.

3.10.5 Truncating pit **704**, ditch **706** was aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 0.77m wide and 0.26m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Sections 700 and 701). Its single fill (707) was a grey brown silty sand that produced a single sherd of Early Roman pottery (1st to 2nd century AD; Appendix B.1).

3.11 Trench 8

3.11.1 Trench 8 was located in the northeast of the field and was aligned northwest to southeast (Fig. 5). It contained three ditches and a pit.

3.11.2 All three ditches were aligned northeast to southwest. Ditches **802** and **804** were located at the northwest of the trench with ditch **804** forming a continuation of ditch **207** (Trench 2). Ditch **802** measured 0.71m wide and 0.33m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 801). Its single fill (803) was a dark grey brown silty sand. Ditch **804** corresponded closely to a linear feature picked up by the geophysics (Figs 3-4) and measured 0.94m wide and 0.21m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 800). Its single fill (805) was a dark grey brown silty sand.

3.11.3 Correlating with a linear feature identified in the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4), ditch **806** was located at the southeast of the trench and was probably a continuation of ditch **403** and unexcavated ditch at the west of Trench 7. It measured 0.62m wide and 0.24m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 802). Its single fill (807) was a light yellow brown silty sand that contained a single sherd of Roman pottery (C1-C3; Appendix B.1).

3.11.4 At the southeastern end of the trench, pit **808** measured 1.70m wide and 0.31m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 8, Section 803; Plate 8). Its single fill (809) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.12 Trench 9

3.12.1 Trench 9 was located in the east of the field and was aligned northeast to southwest (Fig. 5). It contained one ditch and a pit.

3.12.2 Ditch **902** was located close to the centre of the trench and was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest. It measured 0.62m wide and 0.30m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 900). Its single fill (903) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.12.3 Further to the northeast, pit **904** measured 0.78m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 901). Its single fill (905) was a mid red brown silty sand.

3.13 Trench 10

3.13.1 Trench 10 was located in the west of the field and was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest (Fig. 5; Plate 9). It contained two ditches corresponding closely to the linear features picked up by the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4), one pit, one posthole and a possible pond.

3.13.2 Ditch **1004** was located at the northern part of the trench and was aligned northwest to southeast. It measured 0.6m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 9, Section 1001). Its single fill (1005) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.13.3 Centrally within the trench, ditch **1008** was aligned east to west and measured 0.76m wide and 0.19m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 1003). Its single fill (1009) was a mid brown grey silty sand.

3.13.4 Slightly to the south of ditch **1004**, posthole **1006** was circular in plan and measured 0.4m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 1002). Its single fill (1007) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.13.5 Pit **1010** was located close to the centre of the trench and measured 1.34m wide and 0.33m deep with steep sides a flat base (Fig. 9, Section 1004). Its single fill (1011) was a mid brown yellow sandy silt with frequent fragments of chalk.

3.13.6 A possible pond (**1002=1313=1406=1702**) extended across the southern part of the trench. A 1m x 1m test pit was hand excavated into the middle of this feature to a depth of 1.49m (Fig. 9, Section 1000). The natural geology was reached but, following the monitoring meeting, it was decided to machine excavate the pond deposits in the southern part of the trench to check for any underlying archaeological features. However, no evidence of features was encountered. The pond fill consisted of mid brown grey sandy clay (1003), a dark grey brown clayey sand containing a lot of roots (1012) and a dark brown silty sand (1013) that produced two sherds of modern pottery (early to mid-19th century AD; Appendix B.2).

3.13.7 Layer (1014) was observed on the western baulk section of the trench (not visible on the eastern bulk section) overlying pond layer (1013) and colluvium layer (1001). It probably represented a levelling layer after the disuse of the pond (Fig. 9, Section 1004). A similar layer (1510) was also noted in Trench 15 (Fig. 10, Section 1500).

3.14 Trench 11

3.14.1 Trench 11 was located centrally within the field and was aligned northwest to southeast (Fig. 5). It contained two ditches.

3.14.2 Ditch **1102** was located close to the centre of the trench and was aligned northeast to southwest. It measured 1m wide and 1.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 1101). Its single fill (1103) was a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.14.3 At the eastern end of the trench, ditch **1104** was aligned northeast to southwest which formed a continuation of ditch **1202** (Trench 12) and correlated closely with a linear feature picked up by the geophysics (Figs 3-4). It measured 0.97m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 1100). Its single fill (1105) was a mid yellow brown silty sand that produced a single sherd of Roman pottery (C1-C4; Appendix B.1).

3.15 Trench 12

3.15.1 Trench 12 was located in the east of the field and was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast (Fig. 5). It contained two ditches which corresponded with linear features identified in the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4) and a pit.

3.15.2 Ditch **1202** was located close to the centre of the trench and was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest. It was probably the continuation of ditch **1104** (Trench 11). It measured 1.22m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 1200; Plate 10). Its single fill (1203) was a mid orange brown clayey sand.

3.15.3 Slightly to the south of this ditch, pit **1204** measured 1.7m wide and 0.10m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 1201). Its single fill (1205) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.15.4 At the southern end of the trench, ditch **1206** was aligned east to west. It measured 0.90m wide and 0.26m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 1202). Its single fill (1207) was a light orange brown silty sand.

3.16 Trench 13

3.16.1 Trench 13 was located centrally within the field and was aligned west-southwest to east-northeast (Fig. 5). It contained three ditches, one pit and a possible pond.

3.16.2 Two of the ditches were aligned broadly north to south. Ditch **1303** was located centrally within the trench and measured 0.93m wide and 0.38m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 1301). Its single fill (1304) was a mid yellow brown silty sand. Slightly to the west, ditch **1305** measured 1m wide and 0.48m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Sections 1302 and 1305). It was filled by a mid brown grey silty sand (1306) and a mid brown silty sand (1307).

3.16.3 Ditch **1308** was located at the eastern part of the trench and was curvilinear in plan. It measured 0.52m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a fairly V-shaped profile (Fig. 9, Section 1303). Its single fill (1309) was a light grey brown silty sand.

3.16.4 Roughly 3m to the west of ditch **1305**, pit **1310** was circular in plan and measured 2.6m wide and 0.4m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Sections 1304 and 1305). It was filled by a dark grey brow silty sand (1311) containing frequent burnt flint inclusions – possibly shattered cooking stones or 'pot boilers' - and a mid brown grey silty sand (1312). None of the burnt flint was hand-collected. However, an environmental sample of fill 1311 yielded 100+ fragments of burnt flint and also produced a large volume of charcoal and few fragments of legumes (Appendix C.1).

3.16.5 A possible pond (**1313=1002=1406=1702**) extended across the western part of the trench. A 1m x 1m test pit was hand excavated into the middle of this feature to a depth of 0.8m, where the underlying natural geology was encountered (Fig. 9, Section 1300). Its single fill (1314) was a dark brown silty sand.

3.17 Trench 14

3.17.1 Trench 14 was located in the west of the field and was aligned east to west (Fig. 5). It contained two ditches and a possible pond.

3.17.2 Perpendicular ditches **1402** and **1404** were located at the western part of the trench. The earlier ditch (**1404**) was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast and measured 0.6m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 1401). Its single fill (1405) was a dark orange brown silty sand. It was cut by

ditch **1402** on an east-northeast to west-southwest alignment and measured 0.61m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 9, Section 1400). Its single fill (1403) was a dark orange brown silty sand.

3.17.3 A possible pond (**1406=1002=1313=1702**) extended across the western part of the trench. A 1m x 1m test pit was hand excavated into the middle of this feature to a depth of 0.95m, where the underlying geology was encountered (Fig. 9, Section 1402). Its single fill (1314) was a dark brown silty sand.

3.18 Trench 15

3.18.1 Trench 15 was located centrally within the field and was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast (Fig. 5). It contained two ditches and a pit.

3.18.2 At the southern end of the trench, ditch **1503** corresponded closely to a linear feature picked up by the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4), was aligned east to west and was the continuation of ditch **2002** (Trench 20). It measured 1.06m wide and 0.40m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 1500; Plate 11). It was filled with a light orange brown silty sand (1504) and a mid brown silty sand (1505).

3.18.3 Centrally within the trench, ditch **1506** was aligned east to west and measured 0.60m wide and 0.13m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 1501). Its single fill (1507) was a light yellow brown sand.

3.18.4 At the northern end of the trench, pit **1508** measured 1.14m long, 0.72m wide and 0.20m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 1502; Plate 12). Its single fill (1509) was a mid brown silty sand. An environmental sample taken from this fill contained occasional well-preserved molluscs and a small volume of charcoal (Appendix C.1).

3.18.5 Layer (1510) was observed on both eastern and western bulk sections of the trench (Fig. 10, Section 1500), overlying colluvium layer (1501) and fill (1505) of ditch **1503**. It was probably a levelling layer. A similar layer (1014) was recorded in Trench 10.

3.19 Trench 16

3.19.1 Trench 16 was located in the east of the field and was aligned west to east (Fig. 5). It contained a ditch and a pit.

3.19.2 At the eastern end of the trench, pit **1602** measured 0.55m wide and 0.22m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 1600). Its single fill (1603) was a mid grey brown sand.

3.19.3 Ditch **1604** was located at the west of the trench and was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest. It measured 0.67m wide and 0.20m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 1601). Its single fill (1605) was a light yellow brown silty sand.

3.20 Trench 17

3.20.1 Trench 17 was located in the southwest of the field and was aligned north-northwest to south-southeast (Fig. 5; Plate 13). It contained three ditches and a pond.

3.20.2 A possible pond (**1702=1002=1313=1406**) extended all along the trench. Following the site monitoring meeting, a sondage was machine excavated to a depth of 1.3m at the northern end of the trench to check for any underlying archaeological features. Three ditches were uncovered but not investigated further as the trench was too deep to allow safe hand excavation. The pond was filled with a mid brown grey sandy clay (1704) and a dark brown silty sand (1703) that produced a sherd of a Glazed red earthenware (GRE) vessel (c. 1550-1800; Appendix B.2), six fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) including fragments of flat tiles and bricks (Appendix B.3), a fragment of Welsh roofing slate (mid-19th century AD or later; Appendix B.5) and a single fragment of unworked and not closely datable stone (Appendix B.6).

3.21 Trench 19

3.21.1 Trench 19 was located in the south of the field and was aligned east-northeast to west-southwest (Fig. 5). It contained two ditches.

3.21.2 Spaced only 0.4m apart, parallel ditches **1902** and **1904** were located close to the centre of the trench and were aligned north-northwest to south-southeast (Fig. 10, Section 1900). Ditch **1902** measured 0.94m wide and 0.40m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1903) was a light grey brown silty sand. Ditch **1904** measured 0.96m wide and 0.40m deep with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (1905) was a mid grey brown silty sand that produced a short length of undecorated clay pipe stem (c. 1580+; Appendix B.4).

3.22 Trench 20

3.22.1 Trench 20 was located in the southeast of the field and was aligned northwest to southeast (Fig. 5; Plate 14). It contained two ditches which closely corresponded to a linear feature detected by the geophysical survey (Figs 3-4),

3.22.2 Ditch **2002** was located towards the north-western end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west which formed a continuation of ditch **1503** (Trench 15). It measured 1.76m wide and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 2000). Its single fill (2003) was a mid grey brown silty sand that contained a stained and encrusted fragment of stem (c. 1580+; Appendix B.4) and a single fragment of post-medieval flat tile (Appendix B.3).

3.22.3 Centrally within the trench, ditch **2004** was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest and measured 1.28m wide and 0.50m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Fig. 10, Section 2001). Its single fill (2005) was a dark grey brown silty sand.

3.23 Finds summary

Roman pottery

3.23.1 An assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 19 sherds, weighing 281g was recovered from features across eight trenches, representing a minimum of 15 individual vessels. The sherds were mostly moderately abraded, and they range in date from the 1st to 4th century AD and have an average sherd weight of 18.7g. The assemblage recovered from this evaluation is small and has identified mostly locally produced coarse ware

jars or bowls, bar a single sherd of amphora. The sherds were all recovered from ditches within the northern part of the site. The date of the assemblage is broad, with the dearth of sherds from the larger British industries perhaps suggestive of an earlier date.

Post-Medieval and modern pottery

3.23.2 A small assemblage of mid 16th-20th century pottery from Trenches 10 and 17 was collected from a pond. In total, three sherds, weighing 0.026kg, were recovered. The assemblage is fragmentary and indicates extremely low levels of pottery distribution. It indicates a low level of post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site. The Glazed red earthenware sherd has probably been damaged by ploughing, and the later pearlwares are general domestic rubbish, possibly from a nearby 19th century building.

Ceramic building material and fired clay

3.23.3 A small assemblage of CBM, seven fragments weighing 0.429kg, was recovered from Trenches 17 and 20. In addition, two fragments of fired clay were recovered from Trench 6. The assemblage is composed mainly of post-medieval tile and brick fragments, and no complete examples were recovered.

Clay tobacco pipe

3.23.4 Only two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from Trenches 19 and 20. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site after c. 1580.

Building stones

3.23.5 A single fragment of Welsh roofing slate was recovered from pond **1702**, weighing 0.008kg. The fragment is mid-19th century or later and the material suggests a slate-roofed building somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

Non-building stone

3.23.6 A single fragment of unworked stone was recovered from pond **1702**. It consisted of a small fragment of pale grey micaceous sandstone weighing 0.010kg. The outer surface is rounded and feels smooth, probably due to natural weathering. The lower surface has fractured along a natural cleavage, mimicking human action. The unworked stone is not closely datable and is of little significance.

Animal bone

3.23.7 Seven fragments of animal bone were recovered during the evaluation. Six fragments were identifiable to taxon. The bone derives from four contexts and is likely Roman and post-medieval in date. Three taxa (cattle, rabbit and sheep/goat) are present. This is a very small and not particularly well-preserved assemblage. The species recorded are domestic mammals, other than the rabbit bone which probably represents a wild animal.

Environmental remains

3.23.8 A total of nine bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features that are dated to the Roman and post-medieval period. The small quantity of plant remains recovered from these samples are not indicative of deliberate deposition and instead are likely represent a background scatter of refuse from the surrounding area.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of field investigation

4.1.1 The results of the evaluation are considered reliable; the archaeological features were clearly visible where present within the trenches, and the geology of sands and gravels meant that the geological horizon was clear when encountered.

4.2 Evaluation objectives and results

4.2.1 All the objectives laid out in Section 2.1 of this report were achieved by this evaluation.

4.2.2 The presence of archaeological remains across the site has been clearly established, with archaeological remains encountered in 19 of the excavated trenches.

4.2.3 Ground truthing of the geophysical survey was successful with nearly all features identified by the survey corresponding with the features within the trenches.

4.3 Interpretation

Background prehistoric activity

4.3.1 A single pit containing a large amount of burnt flint was encountered in Trench 13. It does not provide sufficient evidence to suggest that the local landscape was used during the prehistoric period. However, the lack of prehistoric pottery sherds and worked flint recovered from the evaluation suggests this pit may have been of more recent origin. The environmental sample taken from the lower pit fill was devoid of artefacts but contained a large volume of charcoal and few fragments of legumes. However, the deposit of burnt flint is one that typically characterises prehistoric activity in the region such as cooking - stone utilised as 'pot boilers' – or features such as Bronze Age burnt mounds variously described as possible cooking places, sweathouses or ritual foci. Burnt mounds are often (but not always) found to incorporate spreads of 'pot boilers' and pits or water holding 'troughs' beneath their footprints, so a prehistoric date cannot be disproven. A brief search of the online NHER lists a burnt mound excavated at Blofield, c. 9.5km north of site (NHER 29857, Gurney (ed.) 1994, 117; Peachey 2016).

Roman enclosures/plots

4.3.2 The majority of the archaeological features revealed by the trenches can be dated to the 1st century AD onwards. This activity was characterised in Trenches 1-14 by ditches laid out on north-northwest to south-southeast or west-southwest to east-northeast alignments which possibly represent Roman stock-keeping enclosures or agricultural plots. These plots are clearly visible in the geophysical survey extending across the central and northern parts of the site (Figs 3-4). For example, ditches **102** and **104** in Trench 1 (both of which contained Roman pottery) are part of a sub-square enclosure shown to extend to the south. Similarly, ditches **503**, **507** and **509** in Trench 5 were part of sub-square enclosure on the same broad alignment. Therefore, despite not containing any finds, these ditches may also have been part of this Roman enclosure system. These enclosures or plots probably extended beyond the western site limit

with Langley Road. The evaluation work in Trench 10, 13 and 17 uncovered extensive pond deposits across the lowest lying parts of the site in its south-western corner. Following the monitoring meeting, a sondage was machine excavated in Trench 17 which revealed three ditches that correlated with linear features identified in the geophysical survey but were not investigated further as the trench was too deep to carry out safe hand excavation work. On the same broad alignment, these ditches may also have been part of the Roman enclosure/plot system.

4.3.3 Part of a Roman field-system was delineated by further ditches which extended east of the sub-square enclosures. For example, ditch **211** in Trench 2 and ditch **303** in Trench 3, whose fills contained Roman pottery, are shown on the geophysical survey as having been part of the same boundary ditch. These ditches, along with ditch **203** (Trench 2), ditch **605** (Trench 6), ditch **1004** (Trench 10) and ditch **702 (**Trench 7) appear to have formed part of a network of larger rectilinear enclosures. These enclosures may have been sub-divided by smaller ditches such as ditches **205** and **207** in Trench 2 and ditch **706** in Trench 7; both of which produced Roman pottery. Similarly, ditch **403** in Trench 4, ditch **806** in Trench 8 (which also produced Roman pottery) along with an unexcavated ditch in Trench 7 are part of a further rectilinear enclosure. Ditch **1104** in Trench 11 also contained Roman pottery, which along with ditch 1202 in Trench 12 are shown on the geophysical survey as probably part of the same Roman enclosure or boundary ditch. The larger ditches encountered in Trenches 4 and 8 possibly represent the eastward limit of this group of Roman remains.

4.3.4 A scatter of pits and postholes were encountered across the site (Trench 2, 5, 7-10, 12, 15 and 16). The majority of these features were located close to enclosure/plot ditches. Dating evidence was poor, however, it is reasonable to assume that these discrete features related to the enclosures/plots.

4.3.5 The small finds and environmental assemblages recovered from site, along with a lack of internal features (pits or postholes) yielding pottery, suggests the remains on site are of an agricultural function, taking place during the Roman period, rather than being evidence for settlement. The very small animal bone assemblage did not provide any information about diet or butchery practice during this period (Appendix C.2). Based on the ceramic evidence, the Roman enclosures appear to have been abandoned between the mid-3rd to early 4th century AD. Any settlement focus for these agricultural enclosures is not present within the development area and probably located further west.

Post-Medieval field system and pond

4.3.6 In the more elevated southern part of the site, ditches in Trench 15 (**1503**), Trench 19 (**1902** and **1904**) and Trench 20 (**2002** and **2004**) are probably of post-medieval origin. Their alignments respected the present-day road layout (e.g. Snow's Lane) and followed the orientation of the field boundaries which appear on the Tithe map.

4.3.7 In the south-western part of the site, the dark features uncovered in Trenches 10, 13, 14 and 17 contained post-medieval artefacts and probably represent an accumulation of pond deposits across this lower lying area. The 1888 to 1913 OS maps show a depression in the land surface at this location, with an annotation of "sand pit". There

is other numerous sand pits located across the wider area annotated on the map, suggesting that this is the probable function of the large feature, which was then backfilled with waste material.

Undated features

4.3.8 A small number of features (four ditches) within the site were undated due to a lack of artefacts or clear spatial relationship to dated features. Ditch **1102** in Trench 11, ditch **1506** in Trench 15 and ditch **1604** in Trench 16 were aligned either north-northeast to south-southwest or west-northwest to east-southeast. These alignments do not match any Roman ditches or post-medieval boundaries. In Trench 13, shallow curvilinear ditch **1308** produced no finds. It may possibly represent a ring ditch-type feature associated with the surrounding Roman ditches but could equally be of earlier origin.

4.4 Significance

4.4.1 The remains encountered in this excavation are of local significance. Overall, the site adds to our understanding of the local agricultural landscape of the Roman period.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 1							
General description						**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench revealed two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of gravely sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1,8
						Avg. depth (m)	0,34
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
100	Layer			0,34	Ploughsoil		
101	Layer			0,17	Colluvial Layer		
102	Cut		0,96	0,86	Ditch		
103	Fill	102		0,86	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman (C1-C4)
104	Cut		1,34	0,3	Ditch		
105	Fill	104		0,3	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman (C1-C3)
106	Layer				Natural		

Trench 2							
General description						**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench revealed five ditches and one posthole. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	1,8
						Avg. depth (m)	0,44
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
200	Layer			0,33	Ploughsoil		
201	Layer			0,12	Colluvial Layer		
202	Layer				Natural		
203	Cut		1,84	0,48	Ditch		
204	Fill	203		0,48	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman (1st to 3rd century AD)
205	Cut		1,31	0,4	Ditch		
206	Fill	205		0,4	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman (C1-C4)
207	Cut		1,02	0,31	Ditch		
208	Fill	207		0,31	Secondary Fill		
209	Cut		1,14	0,35	Ditch		
210	Fill	209		0,35	Secondary Fill		
211	Cut		1,31	0,24	Ditch		
212	Fill	211		0,24	Secondary Fill		
213	Cut		0,51	0,15	Posthole		
214	Fill	213		0,15	Secondary Fill		

Trench 3							
General description						**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench revealed one ditch. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of gravely sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,66
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
300	Layer			0,33	Ploughsoil		
301	Layer			0,33	Colluvial Layer		
302	Layer				Natural		
303	Cut		2,26	0,64	Ditch		
304	Fill	303		0,08	Primary Fill		
305	Fill	303		0,56	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman (C1-C4)

Trench 4							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench revealed three ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand with some gravely patches.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,75
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
400	Layer			0,33	Ploughsoil		
401	Layer			0,42	Colluvial Layer		
402	Layer				Natural		
403	Cut		2,06	0,76	Ditch		
404	Fill	403		0,26	Primary Fill		
405	Fill	403		0,54	Secondary Fill		
406	Cut		1,2	0,34	Ditch		
407	Fill	406		0,14	Primary Fill	Pottery	Roman (C1-C2)
408	Fill	406		0,32	Secondary Fill		
409	Cut		1,22	0,53	Ditch		
410	Fill	409		0,3	Primary Fill		
411	Fill	409		0,34	Secondary Fill		

Trench 5							
General description						**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench revealed six ditches and two pits. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,8
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
500	Layer			0,34	Ploughsoil		
501	Layer			0,46	Colluvial Layer		
502	Layer				Natural		
503	Cut		0,77	0,24	Ditch		
504	Fill	503		0,24	Secondary Fill		

Trench 5							
General description						**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench revealed six ditches and two pits. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,8
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
505	Cut		0,68	0,28	Pit		
506	Fill	505		0,28	Secondary Fill		
507	Cut		0,8	0,3	Ditch		
508	Fill	507		0,3	Secondary Fill		
509	Cut		1,26	0,28	Ditch		
510	Fill	509		0,28	Secondary Fill		
511	Cut		0,78	0,26	Ditch		
512	Fill	511		0,26	Secondary Fill		
513	Cut		0,64	0,3	Pit		
514	Fill	513		0,3	Secondary Fill		
515	Cut		0,61	0,3	Ditch		
516	Fill	515		0,3	Secondary Fill		

Trench 6							
General description						**Orientation**	WSW-ENE
Trench revealed two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil and colluvium layer overlying natural geology of gravely sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,72
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
600	Layer			0,33	Ploughsoil		
601	Layer			0,39	Colluvial Layer		
602	Layer				Natural		
603	Cut		0,7	0,2	Ditch		
604	Fill	603		0,2	Secondary Fill	Fired clay	Roman
605	Cut		1,38	0,54	Ditch		
606	Fill	605		0,16	Primary Fill		
607	Fill	605		0,41	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman (C1-C3)

Trench 7							
General description						**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench revealed three ditches and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,8
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
700	Layer			0,33	Ploughsoil		
701	Layer			0,52	Colluvial Layer		
702	Cut		0,9	0,44	Ditch		

Trench 7							
General description						**Orientation**	WNW-ESE
Trench revealed three ditches and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,8
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
703	Fill	702		0,44	Secondary Fill		
704	Cut			0,34	Pit		
705	Fill	704		0,34	Secondary Fill		
706	Cut		0,77	0,26	Ditch		
707	Fill	706		0,26	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman (1st to 2nd century AD)
708	Layer				Natural		

Trench 8							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench revealed three ditches and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,74
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
800	Layer			0,31	Ploughsoil		
801	Layer			0,43	Colluvial Layer		
802	Cut		0,71	0,33	Ditch		
803	Fill	802		0,33	Secondary Fill		
804	Cut		0,94	0,21	Ditch		
805	Fill	804		0,21	Secondary Fill		
806	Cut		0,62	0,24	Ditch		
807	Fill	806		0,24	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman (C1-C3)
808	Cut		1,7	0,31	Pit		
809	Fill	808		0,31	Secondary Fill		
810	Layer				Natural		

Trench 9							
General description						**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench revealed one ditch and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,55
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
900	Layer			0,31	Ploughsoil		
901	Layer			0,24	Colluvial Layer		
902	Cut		0,62	0,3	Ditch		
903	Fill	902		0,3	Secondary Fill		
904	Cut		1,34	0,3	Pit		

Trench 9							
General description						**Orientation**	SW-NE
Trench revealed one ditch and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,55
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
905	Fill	904		0,3	Secondary Fill		
906	Layer				Natural		

Trench 10							
General description						**Orientation**	NNE-SSW
Trench revealed two ditches, one pit, one posthole and a pond. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,72
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1000	Layer			0,31	Ploughsoil		
1001	Layer			0.48	Colluvial Layer		
1002	Cut			1.49	Pond. Test pit		
1003	Fill	1003		0.22	Other Fill		
1004	Cut		0.6	0.1	Ditch		
1005	Fill	1004		0.1	Secondary Fill		
1006	Cut		0.4	0.09	Posthole		
1007	Fill	1006		0.09	Other Fill		
1008	Cut		0.76	0.19	Ditch		
1009	Fill	1008		0.19	Secondary Fill		
1010	Cut		1.34	0.33	Pit		
1011	Fill	1010		0.33	Deliberate Backfill		
1012	Fill	1002		0,2	Deliberate Backfill		
1013	Fill	1002		1,14	Deliberate Backfill	Pottery	Post-Medieval
1014	Layer			0,3	Leveling layer		
1015	Layer				Natural		

Trench 11							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench revealed two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,4
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1100	Layer			0,31	Ploughsoil		
1101	Layer			0,11	Colluvial Layer		
1102	Cut		1	0,36	Ditch		
1103	Fill	1102		0,36	Secondary Fill		

Trench 11							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench revealed two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,4
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1104	Cut		0,97	0,16	Ditch		
1105	Fill	1104		0,16	Secondary Fill	Pottery	Roman (C1-C4)
1106	Layer				Natural		

Trench 12							
General description						**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench revealed two ditches and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,85
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1200	Layer			0,33	Ploughsoil		
1201	Layer			0,52	Colluvial Layer		
1202	Cut		1,22	0,26	Ditch		
1203	Fill	1202		0,26	Secondary Fill		
1204	Cut		1,7	0,1	Pit		
1205	Fill	1204		0,1	Secondary Fill		
1206	Cut		0,9	0,26	Ditch		
1207	Fill	1206		0,26	Secondary Fill		
1208	Layer				Natural		

Trench 13							
General description						**Orientation**	WSW-ENE
Trench revealed three ditches, one pit and a pond. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,31
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1300	Layer			0,31	Ploughsoil		
1301	Layer			0,7	Colluvial Layer		
1302	Layer				Natural		
1303	Cut		0,93	0,38	Ditch		
1304	Fill	1303		0,38	Secondary Fill		
1305	Cut		1	0,49	Ditch		
1306	Fill	1305		0,24	Primary Fill		
1307	Fill	1305		0,3	Secondary Fill		
1308	Cut		0,52	0,17	Ditch		
1309	Fill	1308		0,17	Secondary Fill		
1310	Cut		2.6	0.4	Pit		

Trench 13							
General description						**Orientation**	WSW-ENE
Trench revealed three ditches, one pit and a pond. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,31
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1311	Fill	1310		0.30	Deliberate Backfill		
1312	Fill	1310		0.18	Deliberate Backfill		
1313	Cut			0.8	Pond		
1314	Fill	1313		0.8	Deliberate Backfill		

Trench 14							
General description						**Orientation**	W-E
Trench revealed two ditches and a pond. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,88
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1400	Layer			0,33	Ploughsoil		
1401	Layer			0,55	Colluvial Layer		
1402	Cut		0,61	0,18	Ditch		
1403	Fill	1402		0,18	Secondary Fill		
1404	Cut		0,6	0,28	Ditch		
1405	Fill	1404		0,28	Secondary Fill		
1406	Cut			0,95	Pond. Test pit in possible pond		
1407	Fill	1406		0,95	Secondary Fill		
1408	Layer				Natural		

Trench 15							
General description						**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench revealed two ditches and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	3
						Avg. depth (m)	0,7
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1500	Layer			0,31	Ploughsoil		
1501	Layer			0,39	Colluvial Layer		
1502	Layer				Natural		
1503	Cut		1,06	0,4	Ditch		
1504	Fill	1503		0,08	Primary Fill		
1505	Fill	1503		0,34	Secondary Fill		
1506	Cut		0,6	0,13	Ditch		
1507	Fill	1506		0,13	Secondary Fill		

Trench 15							
General description						**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench revealed two ditches and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	3
						Avg. depth (m)	0,7
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1508	Cut		0,72	0,20	Pit		
1509	Fill	1508		0,20	Other Fill		
1510	Layer			0.24	Leveling		

Trench 16							
General description						**Orientation**	W-E
Trench revealed one ditch and one pit. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand with some gravely patches.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,29
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1600	Layer			0,30	Ploughsoil		
1601	Layer				Natural		
1602	Cut		0,55	0,22	Pit		
1603	Fill	1602		0,22	Secondary Fill		
1604	Cut		0,67	0,2	Ditch		
1605	Fill	1604		0,2	Secondary Fill		

Trench 17							
General description						**Orientation**	NNW-SSE
Trench revealed three ditches (unexcavated) and a pond. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,33
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1700	Layer			0,33	Ploughsoil		
1701	Layer				Natural		
1702	Cut				Pond		
1703	Fill	1702			Deliberate Backfill	CBM, Pottery, Building stone	Post-Medieval
1704	Fill	1702			Deliberate Backfill		

Trench 18							
General description						**Orientation**	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,34
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1800	Layer			0,3	Ploughsoil		
1801	Layer				Natural		

Trench 19							
General description						**Orientation**	ENE-WSW
Trench revealed two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of gravely sand.						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,32
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
1900	Layer			0,32	Ploughsoil		
1901	Layer				Natural		
1902	Cut		0,94	0,4	Ditch		
1903	Fill	1902		0,4	Secondary Fill		
1904	Cut		0,96	0,4	Ditch		
1905	Fill	1904		0,4	Secondary Fill	Clay tobacco pipe	Post-Medieval

Trench 20							
General description						**Orientation**	NW-SE
Trench revealed two ditches. Consists of ploughsoil overlying natural geology of gravely sand (SE) and sand (NW).						**Length (m)**	50
						Width (m)	2
						Avg. depth (m)	0,34
Context No.	**Type**	**Fill Of**	**Width (m)**	**Depth (m)**	**Description**	**Finds**	**Date**
2000	Layer			0,34	Ploughsoil		
2001	Layer				Natural		
2002	Cut		1,76	0,5	Ditch		
2003	Fill	2002		0,5	Secondary Fill	Clay tobacco pipe, CBM	Post-Medieval
2004	Cut		1,28	0,5	Ditch		
2005	Fill	2004		0,5	Secondary Fill		

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Roman Pottery

By Kathryn Blackbourn

Introduction

B.1.1 An assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 19 sherds, weighing 281g, was recovered from features across eight trenches, representing a minimum of 15 individual vessels. The sherds were mostly moderately abraded and they range in date from the 1st to 4th century AD and have an average sherd weight of 18.7g.

Methodology

B.1.2 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and with reference to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998) and also Tyers (1996). The total assemblage was studied, and a full catalogue was prepared (Table 2). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The Pottery

B.1.3 Seven pottery fabric types were identified (Table 1) and the assemblage largely comprises locally produced sandy grey ware variants, with only a single sherd of imported amphora present. All sherds were wheel made.

Fabric Type	Forms	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Weight %
AMPH Amphora Tyers 1996, p87	Amphora	1	78	27.76
SGW Sandy Grey Ware	Jar/Bowl	10	149	53.02
SGW (black) Sandy Grey Ware with black surfaces	Jar/Bowl	2	15	5.34
SGW (burn) Sandy Grey Ware with burnished surfaces	Jar/Bowl	2	17	6.05
SGW (GROG) Sandy Grey Ware with grog temper	Jar/Bowl	1	9	3.20
SGW (OX) Sandy Grey Ware with oxidised surfaces	?	1	4	1.42
SOW (grey) Sandy Oxidised Ware with grey surfaces	Jar/Bowl	2	9	3.20
Grand Total		**19**	**281**	**100**

Table 1: Roman pottery by fabric family

Results

B.1.4 Eight trenches contained features that yielded Roman pottery, results will be discussed by Trench.

Trench 1

B.1.5 Two ditches in Trench 1 contained Roman pottery. Ditch **103** yielded two sherds (weighing 3g) of sandy grey ware jar or bowl. Ditch **105** contained four sherds (weighing 39g) of sandy grey ware variants, including a sherd of heavily abraded grog tempered sandy grey ware that dates to the 1st to mid 2nd century AD.

Trench 2

B.1.6 Roman pottery was recovered from two ditches in Trench 2. Ditch **203** contained a single rim sherd (weighing 56g) of a sandy grey ware wide mouthed jar that dates to the 1st to 3rd century AD. Fill 206 of ditch **205** yielded a single sherd (11g) of jar or bowl in a sandy grey ware fabric with burnished exterior surfaces.

Trench 3

B.1.7 Fill 305 of ditch **303** yielded a single sherd (weighing 2g) of sandy oxidised ware with grey surfaces.

Trench 4

B.1.8 Ditch **406** contained two sherds (17g) of sandy grey ware with burnished and black surfaces.

Trench 6

B.1.9 A single ditch (**605**) contained five sherds (weighing 133g) of Roman pottery, most noteworthy was a single sherd of amphora that dates to the 1st to mid 3rd century AD.

Trench 7

B.1.10 Fill 707 of ditch **706** yielded a single sherd (weighing 13g) of sandy grey ware jar or bowl dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD.

Trench 8

B.1.11 Ditch **806** contained a single sherd (4g) of sandy grey ware with oxidised surfaces.

Trench 11

B.1.12 A single ditch (**1104**) yielded a single sherd (weighing 3g) of sandy grey ware.

Conclusion

B.1.13 The assemblage recovered from this evaluation is small in size and has identified mostly locally produced coarse ware jars or bowls, bar a single sherd of amphora. The sherds were all recovered from ditches within the northern part of the site and were moderately abraded. The sites small sized assemblage along with a lack of pits yielding Roman pottery likely suggests the ditches have an agricultural function. The date of the assemblage is broad, with the dearth of sherds from the larger British industries perhaps suggestive of an earlier date.

Catalogue

Trench	Fill	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Fabric Family	Form	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Spotdate	Context Date
1	103	**102**	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar/Bowl	2	3	C1-C4	C1-C4
1	105	**104**	Fill	Ditch	SGW (GROG)	Jar/Bowl	1	9	C1-MC2	C1-MC2
1	105	**104**	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar/bowl	2	26	C1-C3	C1-C3
1	105	**104**	Fill	Ditch	SGW (black)	Jar/bowl	1	4	C1-C3	C1-C3
2	204	**203**	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	56	C1-C3	C1-C3
2	206	**205**	Fill	Ditch	SGW (burn)	Jar/Bowl	1	11	C1-C4	C1-C4
3	305	**303**	Fill	Ditch	SOW (grey)	?	1	2	C1-C4	C1-C4
4	407	**406**	Fill	Ditch	SGW (burn)	Jar/Bowl	1	6	C1-C4	C1-C4
4	407	**406**	Fill	Ditch	SGW (black)	Jar/Bowl	1	11	C1-C2	C1-C2
6	607	**605**	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar/Bowl	3	48	C1-C3	C1-C3
6	607	**605**	Fill	Ditch	SOW (grey)	Jar/Bowl	1	7	C1-C3	C1-C3
6	607	**605**	Fill	Ditch	AMPH	Amphora	1	78	C1-MC3	C1-MC3
7	707	**706**	Fill	Ditch	SGW	Jar/Bowl	1	13	C1-C2	C1-C2
8	807	**806**	Fill	Ditch	SGW (OX)	?	1	4	C1-C3	C1-C3
11	1105	**1104**	Fill	Ditch	SGW	?	1	3	C1-C4	C1-C4

Table 2: Roman pottery by Trench, context and cut

B.2 Post-Medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.2.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of mid 16th-20th century pottery from Trenches 10 and 17. In total, three sherds, weighing 0.026kg, were recovered.

B.2.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and 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. A simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric codes assigned from Sue Anderson's unpublished post-Roman fabric series, based on Jennings (1981).

B.2.3 All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed, with MNV established on a context-by-context basis, and the total assemblage recorded in an Access database that forms part of the site archive. The total assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue at the end of this report (Table 3). The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.2.4 Trench 10: pond **1002** produced two unabraded sherds from two transfer-printed Pearlware plates or dishes (PEW). The blue transfer print on the marly of one sherd suggests it is from a willow pattern-type decorated vessel. The second sherd is decorated with a green foliate transfer print, the green coloration of the transfer suggesting the sherd probably dates to the early to mid 19th century.

B.2.5 Trench 17: pond **1702** produced an abraded sherd from the base of a Glazed red earthenware (GRE) vessel.

B.2.6 The assemblage is fragmentary and indicates extremely low levels of pottery distribution. It represents background noise, indicating some level of post-medieval activity in the vicinity of the site. The Glazed red earthenware sherd has probably been damaged by ploughing, and the later pearlwares are general domestic rubbish, possibly from a nearby 19th century building.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.2.7 Should further work be undertaken, post-medieval pottery may be recovered, particularly from the topsoil, although only at low levels. This statement acts as a full record and, if no further work is undertaken, the pottery may be dispersed for educational use, or deselected prior to archival deposition.

Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Cxt	Cut	Fabric	Description	MNV	Count	Wt. (kg)	Date Range
10	1013	**1002**	Pearlware	Unabraded body sherd from a plate or dish, with internal blue transfer-printed decoration that stylistically would suggest one of the many variations on willow pattern or similar chinoiserie patterns	1	1	0.005	Late 18th-mid 19th century
			Pearlware	Unabraded base sherd from a plate or dish, with internal green foliate transfer-printed pattern. The base is flat, the base angle is obtuse and a small moulded footring is present	1	1	0.004	Early-mid 19th century
17	1703	**1702**	Post-medieval Redware	Abraded base sherd (base flat, partial base angle is obtuse). Externally and internally clear lead glazed, much of which has been lost	1	1	0.017	*c.*1550-1800
Total					**3**	**3**	**0.026**	

Table 3: Post-medieval pottery by Trench, context and cut

B.3 Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.3.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM), seven fragments weighing 0.429kg, was recovered from Trenches 17 and 20. In addition, two fragments of fired clay were recovered from Trench 6.

B.3.2 The assemblage is composed mainly of post-medieval tile and brick fragments, and no complete examples were recovered.

B.3.3 The assemblage was quantified by context, counted, weighed, and form recorded where this was identifiable. Rapid recording of a basic fabric was undertaken and dated where possible; only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness. The Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group *Minimum Standards* (ACBMG 2002) forms the basis for recording, and Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) form the basis for identification. The assemblage is recorded in Table 4. The CBM archive is curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.3.4 Trench 6: two irregular fragments of fired clay were recovered from ditch **603**. The fragments have a highly fired outer surface and may be part of a mould.

B.3.5 Trench 17: pond **1702** produced the bulk of the CBM recovered from the evaluation, the majority of which is post-medieval and includes fragments of flat tile, and brick. The feature also produced a single sherd of Glazed red earthenware *c.*1550-1800.

B.3.6 Trench 20: produced a single fragment of post-medieval flat tile.

B.3.7 The CBM indicates the presence of a brick built tiled structure in the vicinity of the site, although the CBM forms a low-level background noise of material, mostly recovered from pit/pond **1702** and is not significant. However, the fragments of fired clay from Trench 6 require further investigation, as they may be Roman since at least one feature in the same trench produced what has tentatively been identified as a fragment of amphora.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.3.8 The assemblage is fragmentary, however, should further work be undertaken, additional CBM is likely to be recovered. The evaluation report should be incorporated into any future catalogue. If no further work on the site is undertaken, the following catalogue acts as a full record and the CBM may be deselected and dispersed prior to archival deposition. The fired clay should be retained.

CBM and Fired Clay catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Form	CBM description	No. of fragments	Weight (kg)	Date
6	604	**603**	Fired clay-mould	Fragments of fired clay, the largest fragment (24 x 25mm) of which has a central groove that looks angular, rather than round. The fabric is silty with some quartz temper, 7.5YR 6/6 reddish yellow. The outer surface is slightly encrusted and hard fired with more obvious quartz. Possibly a fragment from a mould	2	0.006	Uncertain of date
17	1703	**1702**	Flat tile	Sub-rectangular fragment of tile, 2.5YR 5/8 red, hard fired, quartz-tempered fabric, with occasional large (5mm+) flint inclusions. Straight sided with sharp upper arris and rounded lower arris. 15mm thick	1	0.090	Post-medieval
			Flat tile	Moderately abraded rectangular fragments of tile, 5YR 6/8 reddish-yellow hard fired, quartz-tempered fabric, 13mm thick, 11mm thick	2	0.024	Post-medieval
			Undiagnostic CBM	Moderately abraded sub-rectangular fragment, only upper surface survives. 2.5YR 5/8 red, hard fired, quartz-tempered fabric, with occasional flint inclusions	1	0.034	Post-medieval
			Brick	Sub-rectangular fragment of brick, hard fired, almost silty fabric, common voids, poorly mixed. Irregular surfaces. 10R 5/8 red. 39mm thick	1	0.160	Post-medieval (16th-18th century)
			Brick	Irregular fragment of hard fired, almost silty fabric, with occasional ?grog inclusions. Upper surface is smoothed but dished, the lower surface shows impressions of straw or grass. 49-51mm thick	1	0.112	Post-medieval (16th-18th century)
20	2003	**2002**	Flat tile	Moderately abraded sub-rectangular fragment, upper surface only survives.2.5YR 5/8 red, hard fired, quartz-tempered fabric, with occasional flint inclusions. 13mm thick	1	0.009	Post-medieval
Total					**9**	**0.435**	

Table 4: CBM and fired clay catalogue

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 During the evaluation, two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from Trenches 19 and 20 (Table 5). Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage and Discussion

B.4.2 In Trench 19, ditch **1904** produced a short length of undecorated clay pipe stem and, from ditch **2002** in Trench 20, a stained and encrusted fragment of stem was recovered. The stem fragment appears to have been burnt, perhaps alongside other rubbish.

B.4.3 The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site after *c.*1580.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.4 The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. If further work is undertaken, more clay pipe may be recovered, and this report should be incorporated into any later archive. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Description	Weight kg	Dating
19	1905	**1904**	Plain stem fragment	1	A single length of plain, undecorated stem, 9mm in diameter, with trimmed but still visible seams. Off-centre, relatively large bore. 22mm long	0.002	*c.*1580 +
20	2003	**2002**	Plain stem fragment	1	A single length of plain, undecorated stem, oval to slightly teardrop-shaped (5.9-5.6mm) The bore is narrow and slightly off-centre. The outer surface of the stem is encrusted, and one end is also covered, blocking the bore. 21mm long	0.001	*c.*1580 +
Total				**2**		**0.003**	

Table 5: Clay tobacco pipes by Trench, context and cut

B.5 Building Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.5.1 A single fragment of Welsh roofing slate was recovered from pond **1702**. Simplified recording has been undertaken with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.5.2 Trench 17: pond **1702** produced an irregular fragment of Welsh roofing slate from fill 1703, weighing 0.008kg. The Welsh slate fragment is mid-19th century or later, and the material suggests a slate-roofed building somewhere in the vicinity of the site.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.5.3 Should further work be undertaken, further fragments of Welsh slate may be recovered. If no further work is undertaken, the assemblage may be dispersed, and this report acts as a full record.

B.6 Non-Building Stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 A single fragment of unworked stone was recovered from pond **1702**. Simplified recording has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.6.2 Unworked stone: pond **1702** in Trench 17 produced a small fragment of pale grey micaceous sandstone weighing 0.010kg. The outer surface is rounded and feels smooth, however, this is probably due to natural weathering; the lower surface has fractured along a natural cleavage, mimicking human action. The unworked stone is not closely datable and is of little significance.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.6.3 The unworked stone has been discarded and this report acts as a full record.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 A total of nine bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area off Snows Lane, Chedgrave, Norfolk in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features that are thought to date to the medieval or post-medieval period.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to 18L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 6. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as weed seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to table:

f=fragmented

Results

C.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is by charring (carbonisation) and is generally poor; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.1.7 Small quantities of cereal grains are present in four of the samples from this site. These grains consist of wheat (*Triticum sp*.), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and those that were too poorly preserved to be identified. Other culinary plant remains were noted in ditch **303** (Trench 3) and pit **1310** (Trench 13) in the form of single, large (>4mm) legume (Fabaceae) fragments. Occasional arable weed seeds were also recovered from several of the samples. These weed seeds consist of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), grass (Poaceae) and docks (*Rumex sp*.)

C.1.8 The majority of the samples contain only small quantities of charcoal; with the exception of pit **1310** which contains approximately 80 millilitres. Pit **1310** is also notable in that it contains a large quantity of burnt flint. Occasional fragments of clinker were recovered from pit **513** (Trench 5) and ditch **702** (Trench 7). Clinker is formed as a result of coal being burnt (Historic England, 2018).

C.1.9 Occasional, well-preserved molluscs are present in most of the samples from this site. The burrowing snail *cecilioides acicula* was often noted in the samples, which is indicative of bioturbation.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Molluscs	Charcoal Volume	Pottery	Burnt Flint	Flint Debitage	Clinker
2	1	204	203	Ditch	16	#	0	0	+	4	0	0	0	0
3	6	305	303	Ditch	18	0	#f	0	++	4	0	0	0	0
4	7	405	403	Ditch	16	0	0	0	++	4	0	0	0	0
5	2	512	511	Ditch	16	#	0	#	0	5	#	0	#	0
5	3	514	513	Pit	16	0	0	0	++	3	0	0	0	#
6	4	604	603	Ditch	16	##	0	#	++	2	#	0	0	0
7	9	703	702	Ditch	18	#	0	#f	++	6	0	0	#	#
13	5	1311	1310	Pit	18	0	#f	0	+	80	0	####	0	0
15	8	1509	1508	Pit	16	0	0	0	+	6	0	0	0	0

Table 6: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.1.10 The recovery of charred grain, legumes, weed seeds and charcoal indicates that there is the potential for the preservation of plant remains.

C.1.11 The small quantity of plant remains recovered from these samples are not indicative of deliberate deposition and instead likely represent a background scatter of refuse from the surrounding area. The scarcity of plant remains could suggest that this area was not the focus of domestic activity or perhaps that plant preservation is particularly poor in this area.

C.1.12 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 Seven fragments of animal bone were recovered during the evaluation. Six fragments were identifiable to taxon. The bone derives from four contexts and is likely Roman and post-medieval in date. Three taxa (cattle, rabbit and sheep/goat) are present.

C.2.2 Bone was identified referring to Schmid (1972). The condition of the cortical bone was recorded based on the scale devised by McKinley (McKinley 2004 14-15).

Results of analysis

C.2.3 The overall preservation of the bone was recorded as a 2-3 on the scale devised by McKinley. This means that most of the surface was affected by erosion and root activity. A cattle radius from context 1703 showed damage from machine scraping.

C.2.4 Table 7 below summarises the specimens recorded by context.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Count	Erosion
6	605	607	Ditch	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	3
6	605	607	Ditch	Large mammal	Metapodial	1	3
	802	803	Ditch	Rabbit	Mandible	1	1
8	802	803	Ditch	Rabbit	Mandible	1	1
	1002	1013	Pond	Cattle	Mandible	1	3
10	1002	1013	Pond	Sheep/Goat	Radius	1	2
17	1702	1703	Pond	Cattle	Radius	1	2
Totals						**7**	

Table 7: Catalogue of bone per context.

C.2.5 The MNI or minimum number of individuals for all species recorded is one. The NISP or number of identifiable specimens is as follows; cattle: three, rabbit: two, sheep/goat: one.

C.2.6 All identifiable long bones were fused. The cattle mandible contained a p4 and 1st molar suggesting an age over 30 months.

Discussion

C.2.7 This is a very small and not particularly well-preserved assemblage. The species recorded are domestic mammals, other than the rabbit bone which probably represents a wild animal. Potential for providing further information about the diet and butchery practices of any archaeological population in this area is negligible.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.8 If we are not returning for further excavations any material from post-medieval features can dispersed.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-431332		
Project Name	Land off Snow's Lane, Chedgrave, Norfolk		
Start of Fieldwork	06/09/21	End of Fieldwork	17/09/21
Previous Work	no	Future Work	Not known

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFCHG21	Planning App. No.	Pre-application
HER Number	ENF151926	Related Numbers	
Prompt	NPPF		
Development Type	Residential		
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application		

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☐	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☒	Sample Trenches
☐	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐	Augering	☐	Measured Survey	☒	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	☒	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☐	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☒	Environmental Sampling	☐	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☐	Photographic Survey	☐	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)	Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Uncertain	Clay tobacco pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Posthole	Uncertain	Animal remains	uncertain

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk
District	South Norfolk
Parish	Chedgrave
HER office	Norfolk HER
Size of Study Area	5.2ha
National Grid Ref	TM 36136 99997

Address (including Postcode)

Land north of Snows Lane,
Chedgrave,
Norfolk,
NR14 6HU

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East (OAE)
Project Brief Originator	NCCHES
Project Design Originator	RPS Group
Project Manager	Patrick Moan (OAE)
Project Supervisor	Anne-Laure Bollen (OAE)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM 2021.66
Digital Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM 2021.66
Paper Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM 2021.66

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☐	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☒	☒
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☐	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☒
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

Further Comments

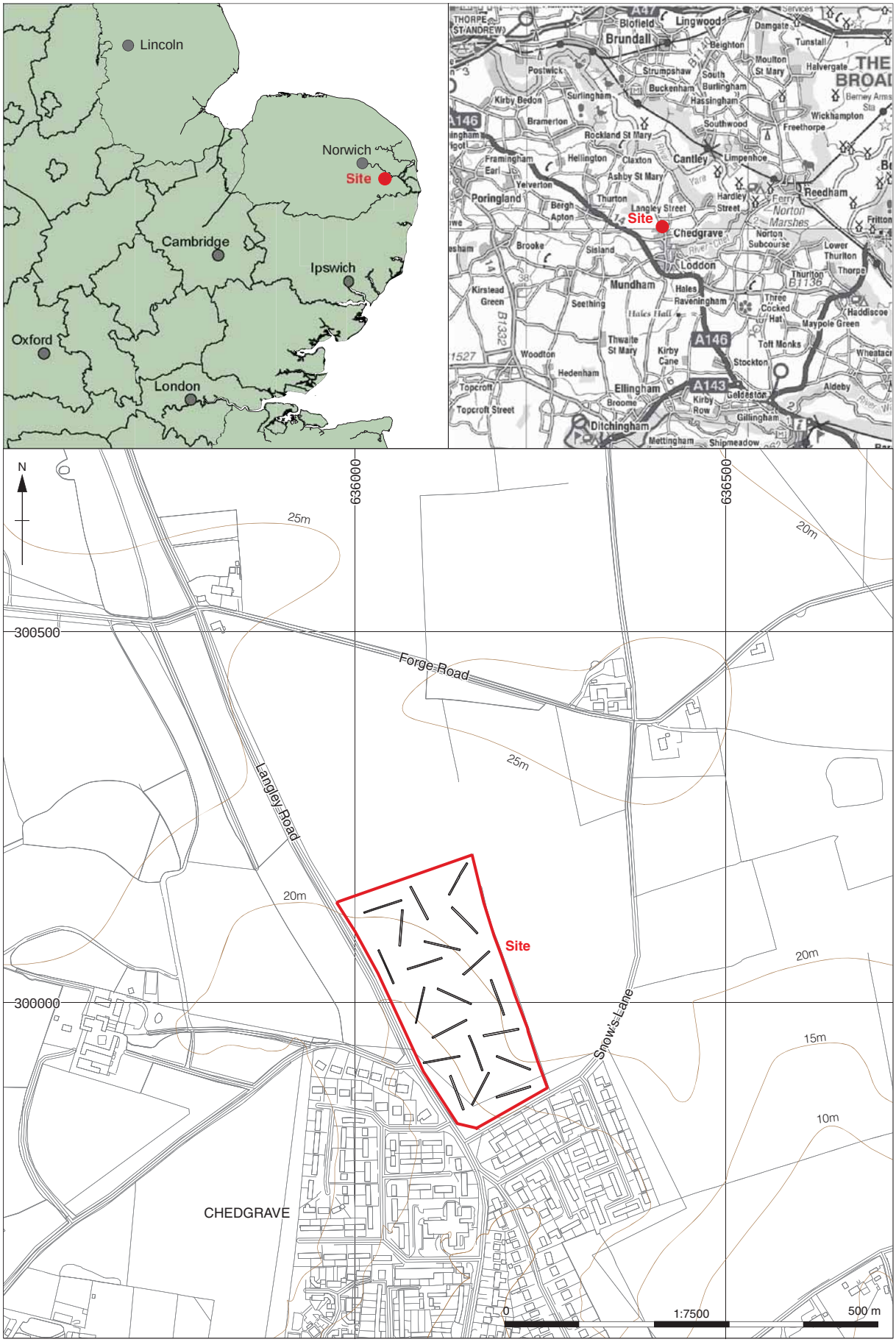

Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

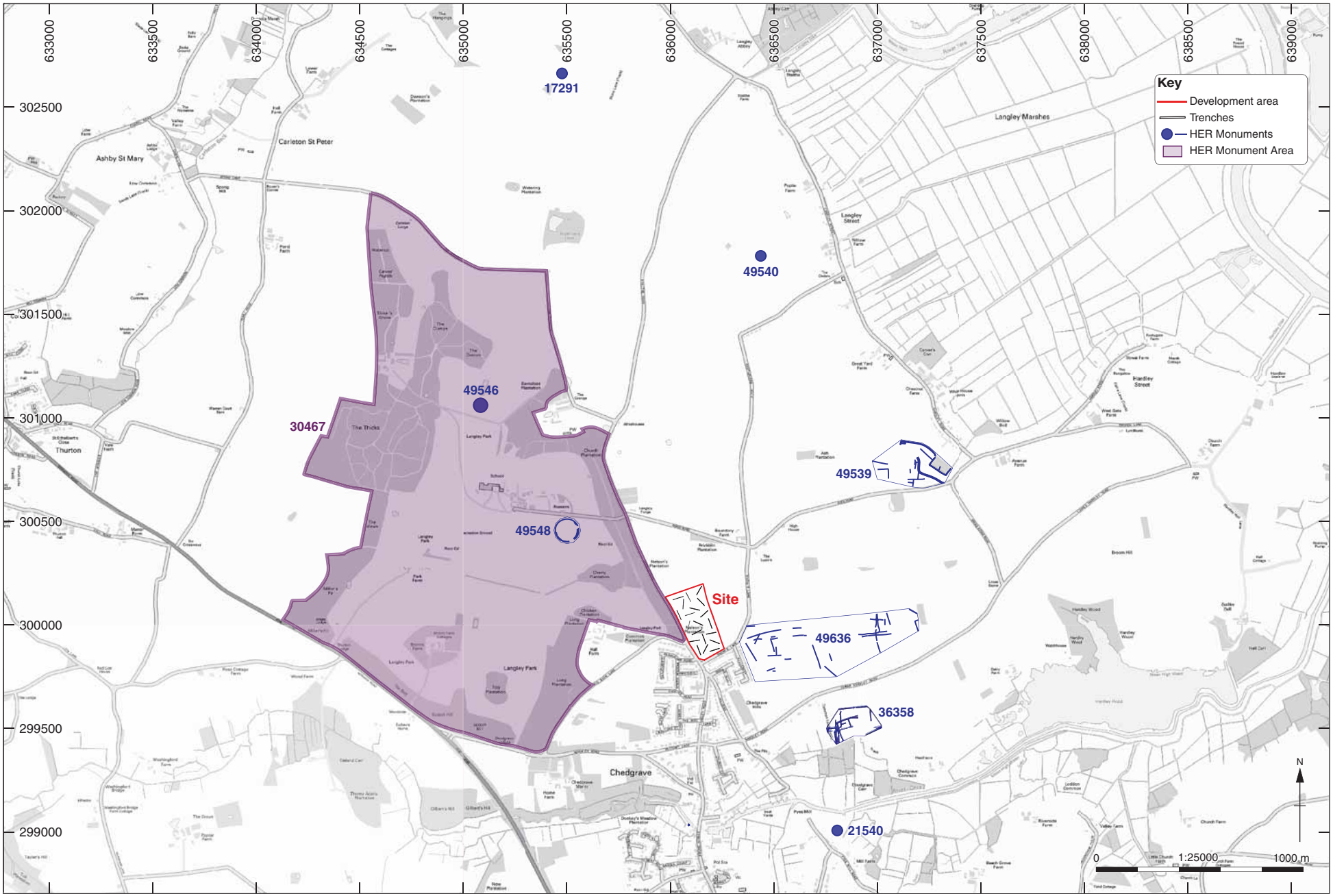

Figure 2: Norfolk HER Data in relation to site location

Figure 3: Trench plan on geophysics plot (reproduced from Peel 2021, fig. 4)

Figure 4: Trench plan on geophysics interpretation plot (reproduced from Peel 2021, fig. 5)

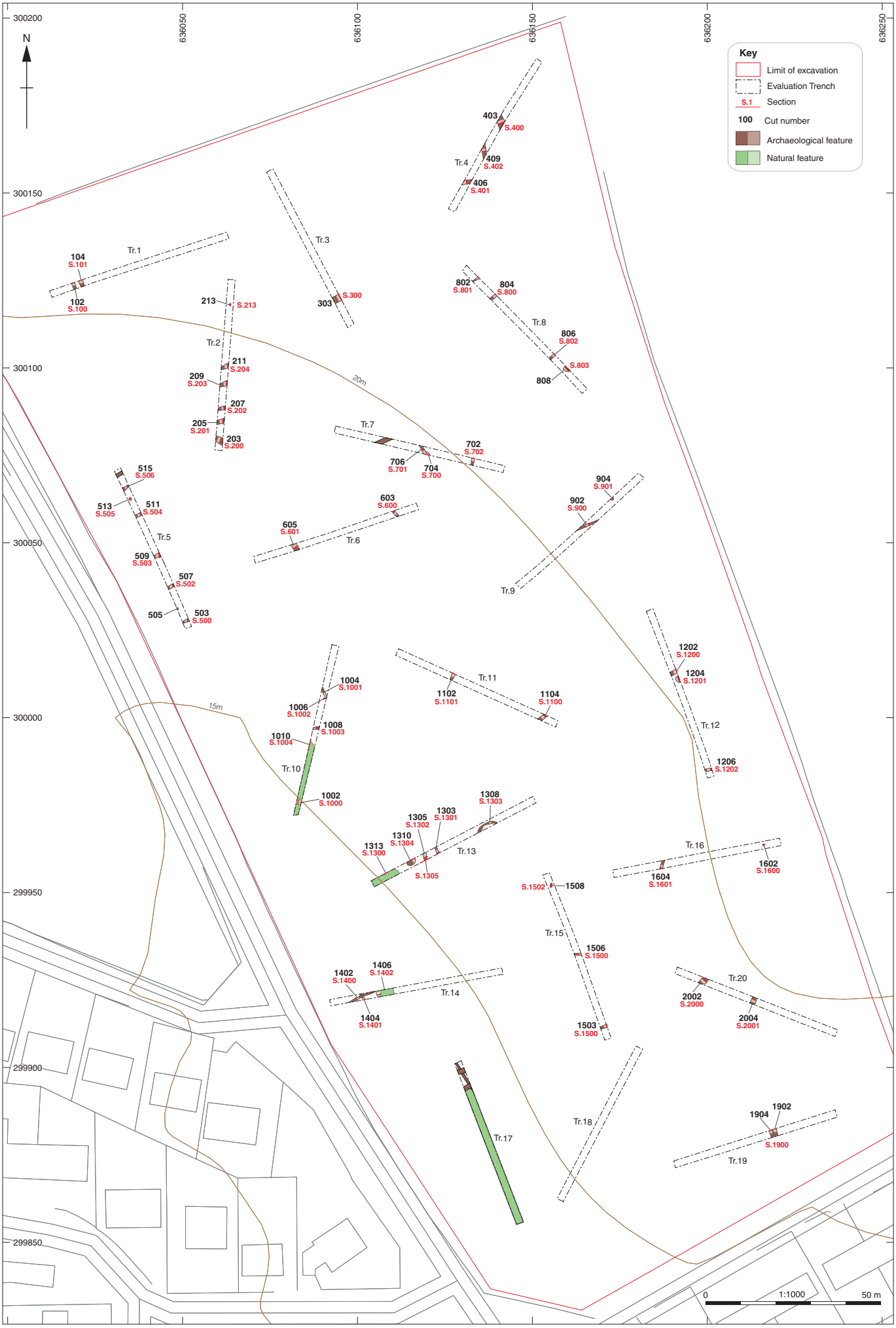

Figure 5: Trench plan

Figure 6: Plan of Trenches 1-9 overlaid on geophysical survey plot (reproduced from Peel 2021, fig. 5)

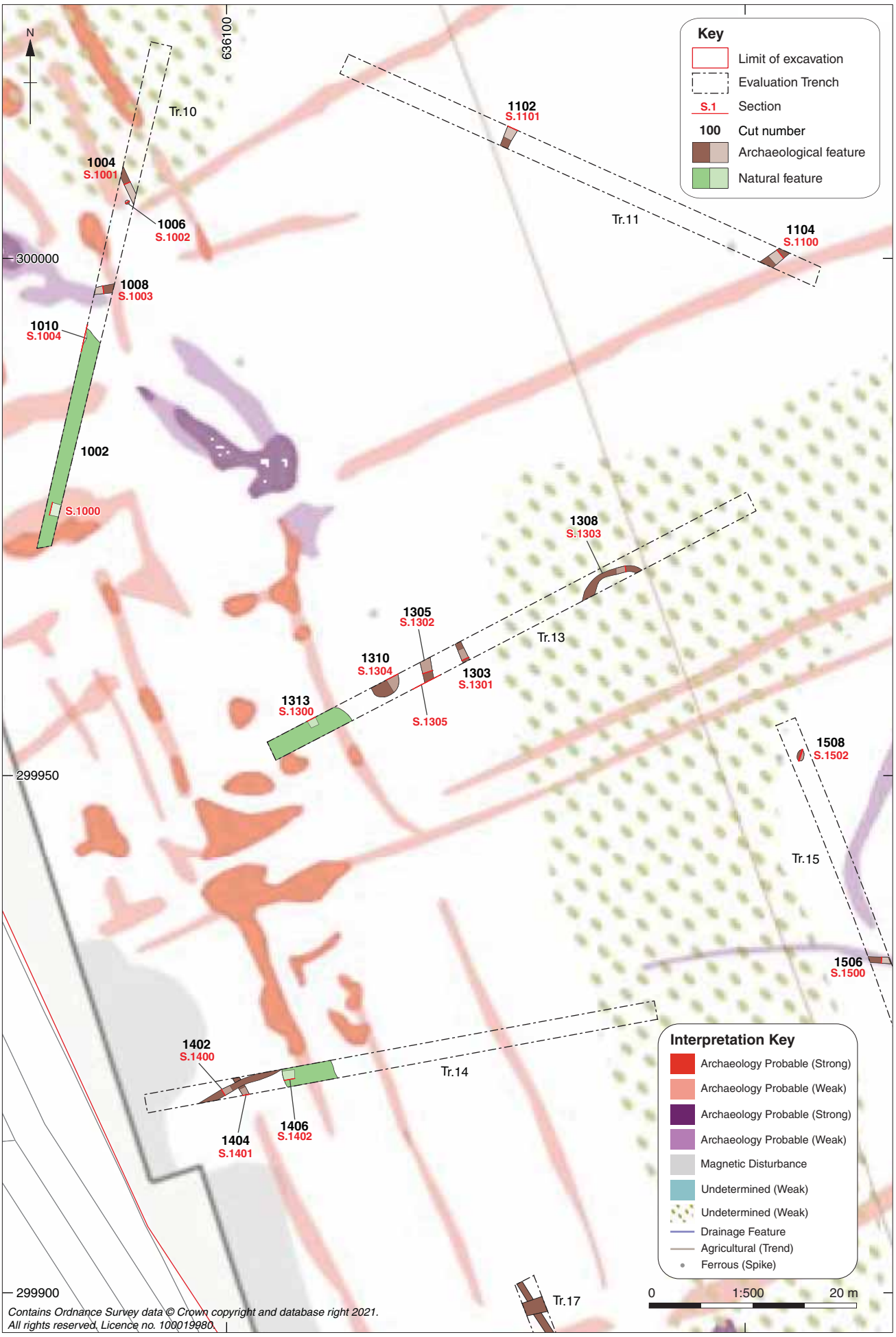

Figure 7: Trenches 10, 11, 13-15, and 17 overlaid on geophysical survey plot (reproduced from Peel 2021, fig. 5)

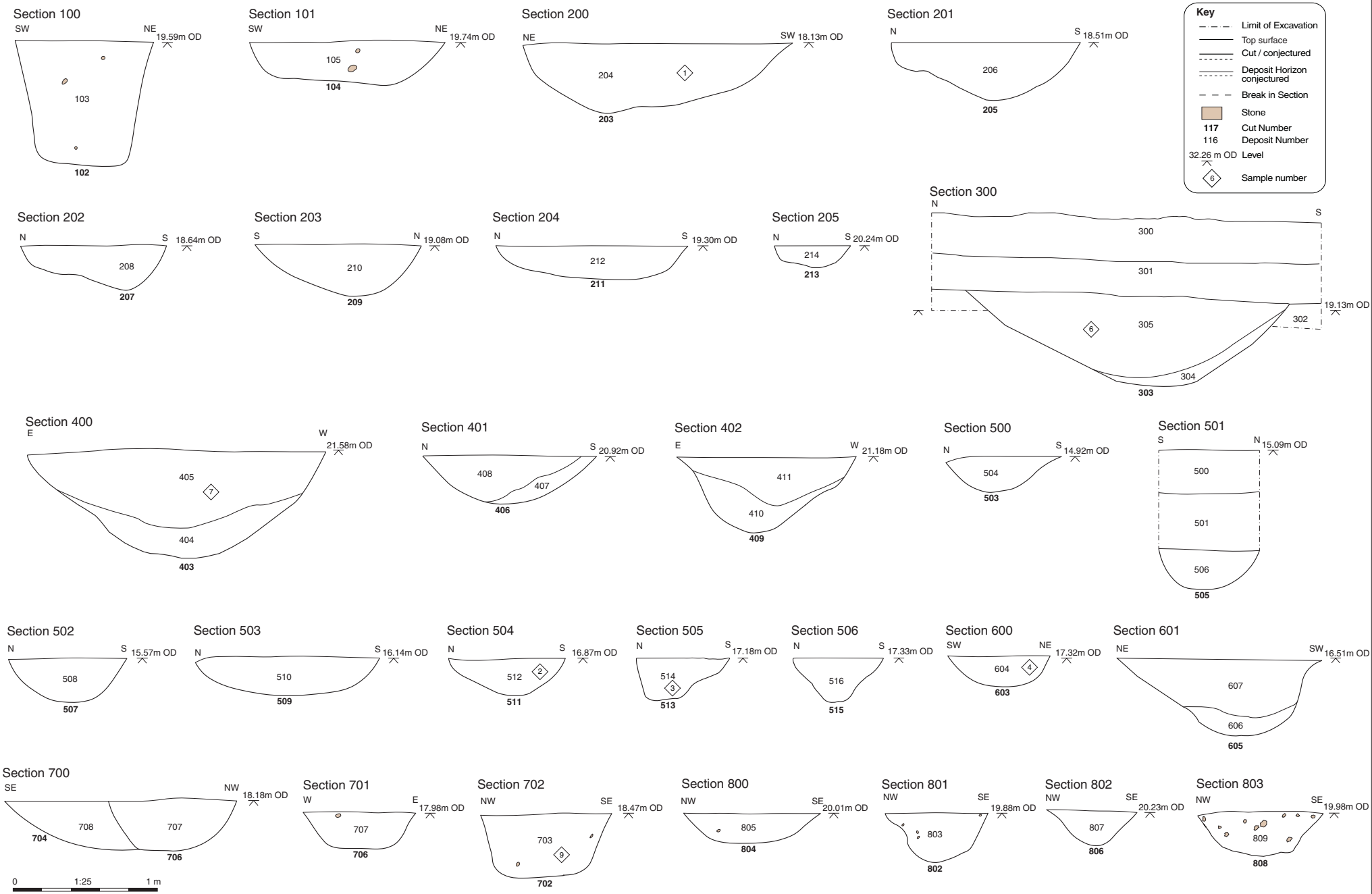

Figure 8: Selected sections

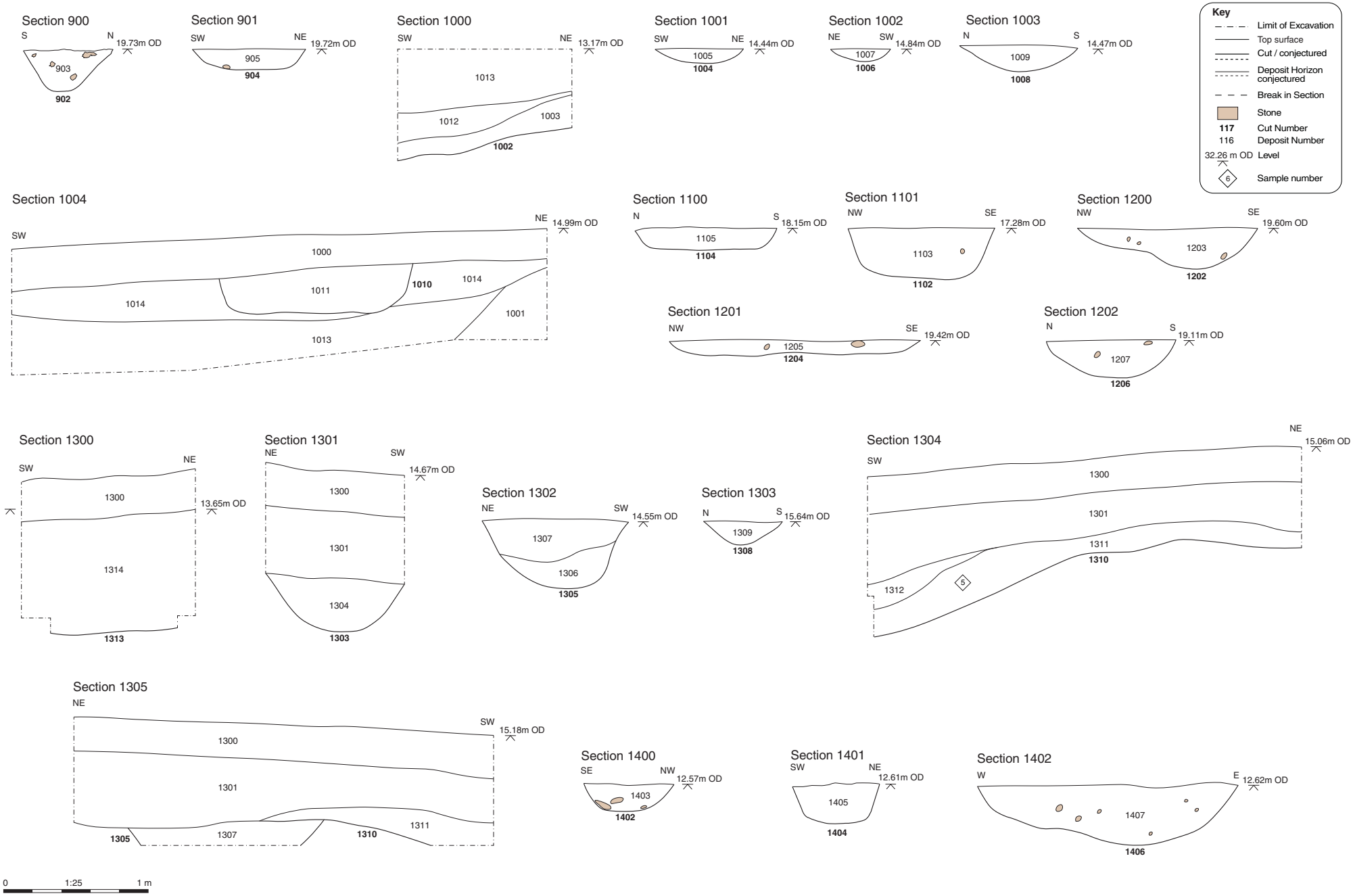

Figure 9: Selected sections

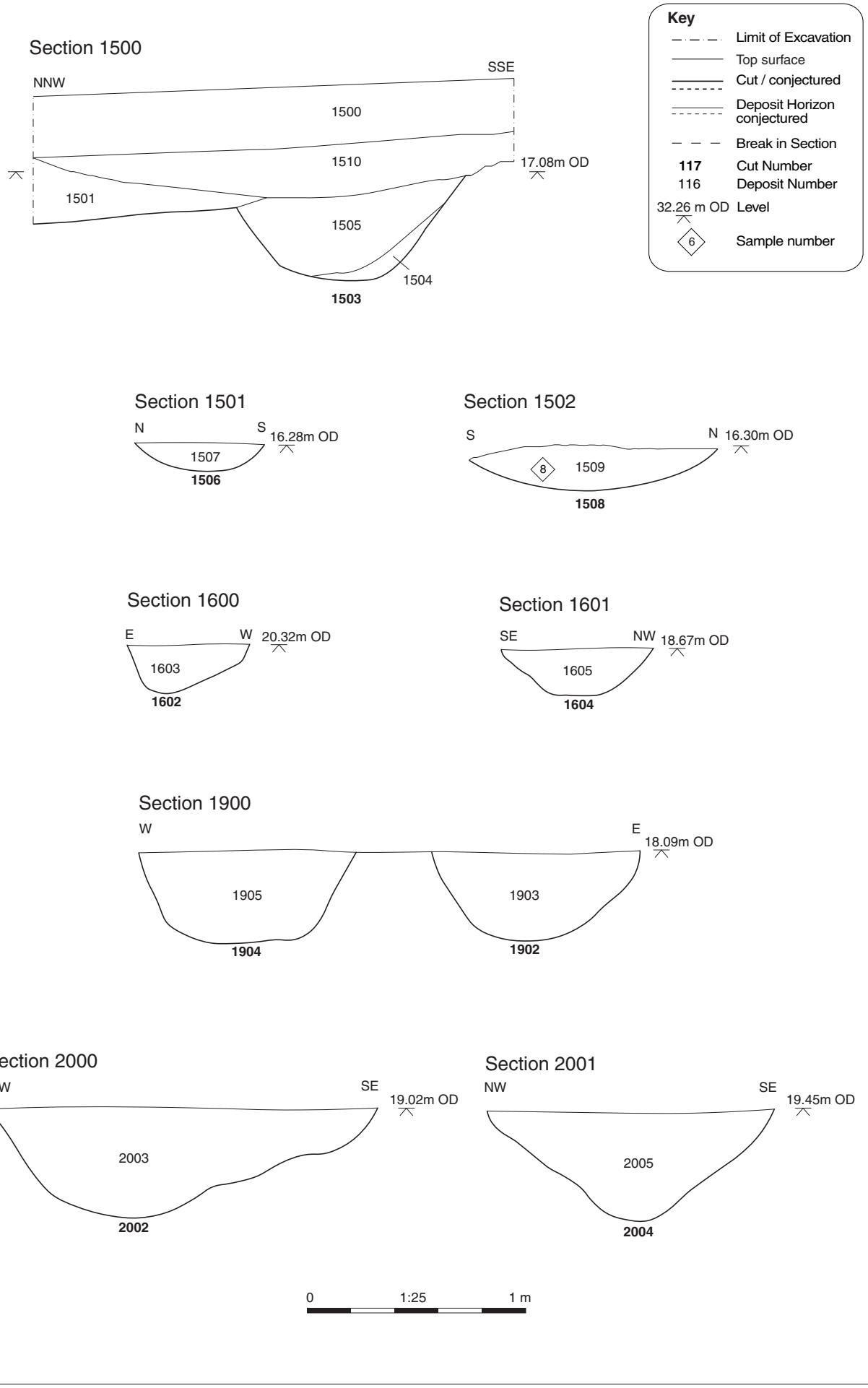

Figure 10: Selected sections

Plate 1: Trench 18, from the north east

Plate 2: Trench 2, from the south

Plate 3: Posthole **213**, Trench 2, from the west

Plate 4: Ditch **409**, Trench 4, from the north

Plate 5: Trench 5, from the south

Plate 6: Ditch **511**, Trench 5, from the west

Plate 7: Ditch **605**, Trench 6, from the north west

Plate 8: Pit **808**, Trench 8, from the south west

Plate 9: Trench 10, from the south

Plate 10: Ditch **1202**, Trench 12, from the west

Plate 11: Ditch **1503**, Trench 15, from the west

Plate 12: Pit **1508**, Trench 15, from the east

Plate 13: Trench 17, from the north

Plate 14: Trench 20, from the north west

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