A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction

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Infrastructure Planning

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ENVIRONMENTAL STATEMENT APPENDICES
Appendix 6.3 – Archaeological Trial Trenching Evaluation Report

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Cotswold Archaeology

ENF149240
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction
Norwich
Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation

for:
Galliford Try

CA Project: SU0151
CA Report: SU0151_2
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ENF149240
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction
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SUMMARY

Project name:	A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction
Location:	Hethersett and Ketteringham, Norwich, Norfolk
NGR:	618290 305150
Type:	Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work (POAMW): Informative Trial Trenching
Date:	10th July–24th August 2020
OASIS ID:	cotswold2-402685
Location of Archive:	To be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service and the Archaeology Data Service (ADS)
Accession Number:	NWHCM:2020.109
Site Code:	ENF149240

In July and August 2020, Cotswold Archaeology carried out an archaeological evaluation on land to the south and west of the A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction in the parishes of Hethersett and Ketteringham near Norwich, Norfolk. A total of 80 trenches were excavated separated into four areas. The main area was to the south of the A47 and separated by the A11 with 40 trenches located to the west and 32 to the east. Five trenches were situated to the south along the A11 with three to the east along the A47. Archaeological deposits were recorded in all four of these areas, in 49 trenches in total with 31 blank.

Two main foci of activity have been identified against a background of dispersed ditches and pits, some of which can be dated by artefactual evidence while some remain undated. Settlement activity in the east of the main evaluated area was demonstrated by a focussed area of pits, some of which show evidence of *in situ* burning and have been dated to the Early Iron Age. To the west, a group of pits and ditches containing pottery and metal objects, including pins and a coin, show continued occupation in the vicinity of the site, likely associated with the early iteration of Thickthorn Hall built in 1240, from the thirteenth century into the early post-medieval period.

Ditches and pits ranging in date from the Late Neolithic to Late Anglo-Saxon were also recorded alongside evidence of possible post-medieval garden landscaping and a number of features which remain undated.

1. INTRODUCTION

1.1. In July and August 2020, Cotswold Archaeology (CA) carried out Informative Trial Trenching as the initial stages of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works (POAMW) on land to the south and west of the A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, mainly in the parishes of Hethersett and Ketteringham, Norwich, Norfolk (centred at NGR: 618290 305150; Fig. 1). This evaluation was undertaken for Galliford Try, who were acting on behalf of Sweco for Highways England.

1.2. The evaluation was undertaken as part of Highways England's Project Control Framework (PCF) Stage 3, preliminary design, prior to the submission of a Development Consent Order (DCO) application to the Planning Inspectorate, and the results will inform any potential mitigation strategies that may be deemed necessary.

1.3. The scope of the works was detailed in a Specification prepared by Sweco for Highways England (2019). The locations of the trenches were selected following consultation with Norfolk Country Council Environment Service (NCCES), the archaeological planning advisors for the scheme, and approved by John Percival, Historic Environment Senior Officer, NCCES (2019).

1.4. The principal objectives of the archaeological evaluation were to provide information about the archaeological resource within the site, including its presence/absence, character, extent, date, integrity, state of preservation and quality. This was conducted in accordance with Standard and guidance: Archaeological field evaluation (CIfA 2014; updated 2020) and was designed to be minimally intrusive/destructive to archaeological remains. The information gathered will enable the identification and assessment of the particular significance of any surviving heritage assets, consideration to be given to the impact of the proposed development upon it, and to avoid or minimise conflict between the heritage asset's conservation and any aspect of the development proposal, in line with the National Planning Policy Framework (MHCLG 2019).

1.5. The evaluation was also in line with *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (NCCES 2018), *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (CIfA 2014; updated June 2020), *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE) PPN 3: Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England

2015) and *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England 2015).

The site

1.6. The A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction is approximately 5.5km to the south-west of the centre of Norwich with the proposed development area covering *c.*77.3ha in total; this includes the extant road (Fig. 1). The site can broadly be split into two main areas, both south of the A47, but one to the east and one to the west of the A11. There are then two smaller separate satellite areas, one to the south alongside the A11 and one to the east alongside the A47. It lies predominantly on a gently sloping and south facing valley side, on the northern bank of the Cantley Stream, a small tributary which flows into the River Yare *c.*11km to the east. Land use on site is currently a mixture of managed parkland, areas of cultivation, fallow land and pasture for animals, with these different areas separated by a mixture of boundaries including woodland, hedging, fencing and bank and ditch. Ground levels vary across the site but are between approximately 15m and 30m AOD.

1.7. The underlying bedrock geology of the site is mapped as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, part of the White Chalk subgroup, which formed in the late cretaceous and is thought to be approximately 350m thick in Norfolk. Along the floodplain of the Cantley Stream this is overlain by superficial unconsolidated alluvial deposits of clay, silt, sand and gravel. This detrital material was laid down by a river, stream or body of water during the Holocene epoch. Overlying the chalk bedrock on the valley sides is Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation and Lowestoft Formation sand and gravel which formed in the Anglian Stage of glaciation in the middle Pleistocene. The superficial deposits on the higher ground consists of Lowestoft Formation Diamicton, also formed during the Anglian Stage glaciation. This is an extensive sheet of chalky till together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays and is characterised by its flint and chalk content (BGS 2020). The natural stratum was particularly dry and presented itself on site generally as pale yellow to mid orange sand and gravel but with some clay content in places.

2. ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

2.1. A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) was undertaken by Sweco for inclusion in the Specification (Highways England 2019). This identified a

high potential for archaeological deposits dating from the prehistoric to medieval periods to survive within the site.

2.2. A geophysical survey was carried out on the site by Archaeological Services WYAS in March 2018, which prospected potential archaeological deposits across the site (WYAS 2018).

2.3. Two Bronze Age round barrows are designated as Scheduled Monument (National Heritage List for England (NHLE) ref. no. 1003977 and NHER ref. nos 9463 and 9464) adjacent to the site and immediately to the east of the A11 overlooking Cantley Stream to the south. They survive as earthworks and are surrounded by an area of former landfill, later plantation, known as Big Wood.

2.4. Further evidence of prehistoric activity within the site and its environs is recorded on the NHER. A Mesolithic flint blade and Neolithic flint flakes were found along the route of the A11, prior to its construction, at the western end of the Site (NHER 22814). Further flint tools and flakes were recorded to the east, within the route of the A11 (NHER 22812, 22813). Also towards the eastern end of the site, flint tools including three Bronze Age socketed axes and a small quantity of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age pottery have been collected during long term fieldwalking (NHER 16229, 16230). Fieldwalking at the eastern end of the site ahead of construction of the A47 Southern Bypass identified a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint scatter (NHER 14273). Prehistoric flint implements were also recorded in the Cantley Stream Culvert during the construction of the A11 (NHER 22758).

2.5. Despite being only *c*.3.7km to the north-west of the Late Iron Age and Roman settlement at Caistor St Edmund, Venta Icenorum, Roman activity is only evidenced by a single brooch, found alongside an early 17th century post-medieval cloth seal during metal detecting of a spoil heap from road construction works at the western end of the site, within the route of the A11 (NHER 22755).

2.6. Approximately 100m to the south of the Cantley Stream, and *c*.500 east of the A11, is the deserted medieval village (DMV) of Cantley (NHER 9469) with medieval pottery sherds (NHER 25511) recorded around the area of the abandoned village. A double-ditched enclosure to the west of the DMV (NHER 54614) suggests that medieval remains could be present beyond the area identified as the DMV.

2.7. Thickthorn Hall (NHER 33732), approximately 65m to the west of the site and built in 1812, stands in the interior of a medieval moat within which stood an earlier hall with its origins in *c.*1240. The moat is incorporated into the wider post-medieval landscaped parkland (NHER 9352) laid out when the new hall was built. A second post-medieval country estate, Intwood Hall (NHER 9473), is recorded close to the far eastern end of the site (c.275 west south-west of Area D, fig. 73) and the wider post-medieval evidence indicates a rural, agricultural landscape interspersed with occasional, and supporting, industry.

2.8. Field boundaries are identified to the east (NHER 36138) and a clay extraction pit and possible kiln site (NHER 9407 and 62390) are recorded *c.*800m to the north of the site. A limekiln and tramway are recorded immediately to the south of the Scheduled Monument (NHER 16685). The Norfolk Railway (NHER 13571), an early independent railway company later to amalgamate with other railway companies to become Great Eastern Railways, was opened in 1844 with the line still in use and running roughly north-east to south-west to the south of the site. A bank running parallel with, and to the north of, the railway line, currently still in use, is recorded as an undated holloway (NHER 9409).

3. AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

3.1. The aim of the specification for archaeological evaluation described in the WSI was to confirm the presence or absence of remains of potential archaeological significance within the site, and to determine their nature, extent and complexity in order to inform NCCES regarding the design of any further archaeological investigations or mitigation measures that may be considered necessary.

3.2. The general objectives of the trail trenching investigation were therefore to:

- Undertake a programme of archaeological investigation targeted on known features of heritage interest and geophysical anomalies of suspected or unknown archaeological significance.
- Establish the presence or absence, character and preservation state of any archaeological remains.
- Make a competent record of the location and character of any such remains.

- Recover any archaeologically significant artefacts.
- Recover samples of any material which has potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental or dating evidence from secure archaeological contexts.
- Prepare a report on the findings and material recovered, and their significance.
- Provide an assessment of whether or not any further mitigation works are necessary.
- Create and deposit in a suitable repository a permanent descriptive and interpretive written and drawn archive.

3.3. The specific objectives for the trial trench investigation are in line with those set out in *Research and archaeology revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011). This evaluation will seek to:

- Establish whether any remains associated with the use, or re-use, of the scheduled monument survive within the Site.
- Identify whether there is any evidence to suggest that a large structure was present within the Cantley Lane North diversion, as mapped through aerial photograph analysis but not identified within the geophysical survey.
- Establish whether there is continuity of activity within archaeological sites (settlements, industrial or agricultural) across prehistoric and historic periods (identify different phases of activity).
- Evaluate whether further investigation of the archaeological remains present could help to identify whether there are any connections between settlement sites across the landscape and between settlements and natural landscape features.
- Securely date deposits, especially those of a transitional period date, through scientific dating methods where appropriate and where samples are not contaminated.
- Identify remains associated with mineral acquisition, investigate the type of material extracted and any remains associated with mineral extraction processes, such as spoil heaps, structures, trackways.

- Evaluate whether the remains identified represent changes in land use and organisation of the landscape.

- Evaluate whether a relationship can be identified between any settlement evidence and funerary remains, particularly associated with the Bronze Age and the scheduled monument.

- Assessment of industrial remains and their association, if any, with nearby settlements and the road network.

4. METHODOLOGY

4.1. The evaluation fieldwork, as set out in the WSI, required the excavation of 83 trenches (Figs. 2 to 11):

- 81no 40m x 1.8m trenches;
- 1no 20m x 1.8 trenches; and
- 1no 15m x 1.8m trench.

4.2. The trenches were targetted to test anomalies identified through the previous geophysical survey and analysis of aerial photography recorded on the NHER. Trenches were also placed in apparently blank areas in order to test the efficacy and interpretations of the previous surveys and to provide a representative sample of the remainder of the site. Some areas of the site were deemed unsuitable for archaeological evaluation due to the following constraints;

- previous land use has potentially resulted in wide-scale disturbance thereby removing archaeological potential, such as quarrying/extraction, landfill, and woodland

- areas where topography indicates a low archaeological potential, or pose health and safety concerns, such as steep slopes

- areas restricted by hazards, such as beneath overhead lines, or in the vicinity of buried services

4.3. In total, ten variations were made to the trenches laid out in the WSI; Trench 45 was moved slightly to the south in order to avoid an extant barbed wire fence, Trenches 51 and 53 were moved slightly north in order to avoid a potential underground pipe

while Trenches 50, 57, 79 and 80 had unexcavated breaks in them to avoid buried services. Following consultation with John Percival, Historic Environment Senior Officer, NCCES, three trenches remain unexcavated, 49, 82 and 83. Trench 49 was within the 5m exclusion zone along Cantley Stream and any move to the south was blocked by the canopy of a tree. Trenches 82 and 83, which formed a cross adjacent to the westernmost of the two Bronze Age barrows, were within an area of woodland habitat with heavy vegetation in full growth and, due to the season, nesting birds present.

4.4. Trenches were set out on OS National Grid co-ordinates using Leica GS08 GNSS RTK GPS. Overburden was stripped from the trenches by a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless grading bucket. All machining was conducted under archaeological supervision to the top of the natural substrate, which was the level at which archaeological features were first encountered.

4.5. Archaeological features/deposits were investigated, planned and recorded in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 1: Fieldwork Recording Manual*.

4.6. Deposits were assessed for their palaeoenvironmental potential and samples were taken in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 2: The Taking and Processing of Environmental and Other Samples from Archaeological Sites*.

4.7. Artefacts were processed in accordance with *CA Technical Manual 3: Treatment of Finds Immediately after Excavation*.

4.8. CA will make arrangements with Norfolk Museums Service for the deposition of the project archive and, subject to agreement with the legal landowner(s), the artefact collection under Accession Number NWHCM:2020.109. A digital archive will also be prepared and deposited with the Archaeology Data Service (ADS). The archives (museum and digital) will be prepared and deposited in accordance with *Standard and guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014; updated June 2020) and the requirements detailed within Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service *Requirements for Deposition of Fieldwork and Excavation Archives with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service* (2010).

4.9. A summary of information from this project, as set out in Appendix D, will be entered onto the OASIS online database of archaeological projects in Britain.

4.10. A summary report will be produced for inclusion within The Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society's annual journal.

5. RESULTS

5.1. This section provides an overview of the evaluation results. Detailed summaries of the recorded contexts are given in Appendix A. Details of the artefactual material recovered from the site are given in Section 6 and Appendix B. Details of the environmental samples (palaeoenvironmental evidence) are given in Section 7 and Appendix C.

5.2. Archaeological deposits were recorded in 49 of the 80 trenches excavated with features present in all four of the areas that were evaluated.

Trench 1 (Fig. 3)

5.3. Trenches 1 to 5 were located approximately 800m to the south-west of the main evaluated area (Fig. 2). Trench 1 was north-east south-west aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with mid yellowish grey sandy silt topsoil 0.34m thick, context no. 0100, directly over the mid brownish yellow sand and mid brownish orange sandy clay natural stratum, 0101. No deposits of archaeological interest were encountered in this trench.

Trench 2 (Figs. 3 and 12)

5.4. This trench was 40m long, 1.8m wide and 0.9m deep and was orientated north-west south-east. The topsoil, 0200, comprised mid yellowy brown sandy silt with occasional small stones and was 0.3m thick. Below the topsoil was a mid brownish yellow sandy silt subsoil deposit, 0201 which was 0.6m thick and which contained large amounts of stones. This overlaid mixed mid yellow and dark yellowish brown naturally occurring coarse sand and gravel, 0202.

Two pits were excavated in this trench, located towards its south-eastern end and both aligned north-east south-west, 0203 and 0205. Both were large, over 1m in length and width, and oval and were undated.

Trench 3 (Fig. 3)

5.5. Trench 3 was north-east south-west aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with a mid yellowish brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.3m thick, 0300, over mid brownish yellow soft sandy silt up to 0.6m thick, 0301. The underlying drift geology presented as mixed yellow and dark yellowish brown coarse sand and gravel, 0302. No deposits of archaeological interest were encountered in this trench.

Trench 4 (Figs. 3 and 13)

5.6. This trench was also 40m long and 1.8m wide. It was aligned north-east south-west and was 0.5m deep with dark greyish brown loose sandy silt topsoil, approximately 0.3m thick, 0400, over a mid orange brown firm clayey silty sand subsoil deposit, 0.2m thick, 0401. This overlaid the mid brownish orange naturally occurring sand and gravel, 0402.

This trench contained two inter-cutting pits, 0403 and 0405. Both were oval with similar gradually sloping sides and were filled with similar deposits, no dating evidence was recovered from either pit and no relationship between the two could be discerned.

Trench 5 (Figs. 3 and 14)

5.7. Trench 5 was 40m long, 1.8m wide and 0.95m deep and was orientated north-west south-east. The topsoil, 0500, was 0.4m thick, comprising dark greyish brown firm silty clay and overlaid a mid greyish brown firm sandy clayey silt subsoil deposit, 0.55m thick, 0501. The natural substrate in this trench was pale orangey yellow soft sand and gravel, 0502.

A shallow ditch, aligned east west, extended from under the eastern trench edge for 3.2m before terminating, 0503. It contained occasional charcoal flecks, but no artefactual material was recovered.

Trench 6 (Fig. 4)

5.8. This trench was the first of four, along with Trenches 8, 10 and 14, located on the northern bank of the Cantley Stream close to Thickthorn Hall and gardens (Fig. 2). It was 40m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.56m deep with a dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil, 0.36m thick, 0600, over a very dark brownish grey, almost black, silty sand subsoil, 0601. This was up to 0.2m thick, over the mid orangey yellow sand and gravel natural substrate, 0602. No archaeological deposits were recognised in this trench.

Trench 7 (Fig. 4)

5.9. This was the first of seven trenches further upslope from the Cantley Stream in a field laid to pasture and previously grazed by sheep. This was north-east south-west orientated, 40m long and 1.8m wide with 0.3m of mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil, 0700, and 0.2m of mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 0701, over the naturally derived mid yellowish brown sandy clay, 0702. No archaeological deposits were recorded in this trench.

Trench 8 (Figs. 4 and 15)

5.10. Trench 8 was north-west south-east orientated and was 40m long and 1.8m wide with mid greyish brown friable sandy silt topsoil, 0.38m thick, 0800, directly over naturally derived pale yellowish brown soft silty sand with gravel, 0801.

A natural channel was identified in this trench. It was approximately 5m wide and appeared to be aligned east west, although this was a little difficult to fully discern due to its width and the relative size of the trench and the oblique nature of its apparent orientation. A sample section excavated through this feature showed multiple filling deposits. The uppermost deposit, 0806, was mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with moderate small to medium-sized stones. This appeared to be present overlying the full width of the channel, was up to 0.24m thick and may represent an imported deposit intended to consolidate the land surface. Below this, extending for approximately 3.8m from the south-eastern edge of the feature and up to 0.16m thick, was a deposit of dark greyish brown loose sand and gravel with sandy silt patches, 0805. The lower deposit recorded was a light greyish brown firm silty clay with yellow clay patches which showed evidence of periods of waterlogging, 0804. This deposit was excavated to a thickness of up to 0.24m but this does not represent its full extent, rather this was the base of the excavated sondage. Interspersed through these two lower deposits were lenses of very dark brownish grey soft sandy silt with sparse small to medium stones, 0803. This is shown as six separate events in the drawn section; however, this is not fully representative. During excavation these deposits were seen to be more continuous and sinuous throughout the two more widespread deposits.

Trench 9 (Fig. 4)

5.11. This east west orientated trench was 40m long, 1.8m wide and 0.76m deep with a mid greyish brown compact sandy silt topsoil, 0900, 0.4m thick and a subsoil deposit

of pale greyish brown clayey silt, up to 0.36m thick, 0901, overlying the natural drift geology, which presented here as mid orangey brown sandy clay, 0902. No archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

Trench 10 (Figs. 4 and 16)

5.12. Trench 10 was 40m long and 1.8m wide. It was east west aligned and 0.58m deep, with mid greyish brown friable sandy silt topsoil, 1000, directly over the naturally occurring pale yellow and very pale grey sand and gravel, 1005.

Post-medieval disturbance, likely related to widespread landscaping carried out in the early nineteenth century, was spread across approximately 33m of the trench, and three sondages were excavated, located at, what appeared in plan to be, the edges of potential archaeological features, 1002, 1003 and 1004. Excavation revealed layers of silty sand and very compact stony deposits interspersed with redeposited naturally derived sand and gravel.

Trench 11 (Fig. 4)

5.13. This trench was 40m long and 1.8m with a mid greyish brown topsoil, 0.4m thick, 1100, over pale greyish brown clayey silt subsoil up to 0.4m thick, 1101, which was over the mid orangey brown sandy clay natural stratum, 1102. The trench was west south-west east north-east aligned and contained no archaeological deposits.

Trench 12 (Fig. 4)

5.14. This trench was north south orientated and 40m long by 1.8m wide. The topsoil comprised mid greyish brown sandy silt and was 0.3m thick, 1200, over a subsoil layer of mid yellowish brown sandy silt up to 0.44m thick, 1201, which overlaid the naturally derived mid orangey brown sandy clay, 1202. No archaeological deposits were recorded in this trench.

Trench 13 (Figs. 4 and 17)

5.15. Trench 13 was north-east south-west aligned, 40m long, 1.8m wide and 0.77m deep with mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil over mid yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil, 0.3m and 0.44m thick, 1300 and 1301 respectively. The underlying naturally derived mid brownish orange firm sandy clay, 1302, was cut by a small undated north south aligned ditch, 1303, which extended into the trench from its northern edge by approximately 1.5m before terminating.

Trench 14 (Figs. 4 and 18)

5.16. This trench was east-west aligned, 40m long by 1.8m wide with topsoil 0.35m thick, 1400, directly over the mid yellow coarse sand and gravel natural stratum, 1401. This was the most easterly of the trenches close to the Cantley Stream. A broad and shallow spread of material, but recorded as a ditch, 1402, which extended for approximately 6m toward the eastern end of the trench contained a large assemblage of worked flint, including several tools, likely dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

Trench 15 (Figs. 4 and 19)

5.17. North south orientated, Trench 15 was 40m long, 1.8m wide and 0.3m deep with mid yellowish brown sandy silt, 1500, directly over the naturally derived mid brownish yellow loose sand and gravel, 1501.

A single pit, 1502, was recorded in this trench. This was sub-oval and shallow and produced no artefactual evidence and it probably represented a naturally derived deposit rather than human intervention.

Trench 16 (Figs. 4 and 20)

5.18. This trench was north-west south-east aligned, 40m long, 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep with mid greyish brown firm sandy silty topsoil, 0.4m thick, 1600, directly over the mid orange brown sandy clay natural stratum, 1601.

A north south orientated ditch was excavated at the south-eastern end of the trench, 1602. This was narrow and shallow with a rounded profile and did not produce any artefactual evidence.

Trench 17 (Figs. 5 and 21)

5.19. Trench 17 was the first trench excavated in a large field in cultivation, the last being Trench 40. It was north south aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with mid greyish brown topsoil, 0.34m thick, 1700, and a mid yellowish brown loose silty sand subsoil deposit, 0.32m thick, 1701, over naturally derived pale yellow sand and gravel, 1702.

Three intercutting ditches were recorded crossing this trench running west north-west east south-east. These were between 1.2m and 1.8m wide and 0.42 and 0.62m deep and likely represent the cutting and re-cutting of a ditch demarcating a long-lived

boundary. The earliest ditch 1705 is cut to the south by 1703 and to the north by 1707, however, no dating evidence was recovered from any of them.

Trench 18 (Figs. 5, 22 and 23)

5.20. This trench was north-east south-west orientated and 40m long by 1.8m wide. The dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 1800, was 0.35m thick and overlaid 0.2m of mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil, 1801, which overlaid the naturally derived pale yellow sand and gravel, 1802.

Five small pits or possible postholes were recorded in this trench, all roughly circular and measuring between 0.2m and 0.3m in diameter and from 0.05m to 0.07m deep. Worked flint and an iron nail were recovered from pit 1803 while the remaining four, 1807, 1809, 1811 and 1813, were undated. Although these were very shallow and may be naturally derived, they were all very similar in size, shape and filling deposits and may represent the very bases of heavily truncated pits or postholes. Two further, larger undated pits, around 1m in diameter and 0.1m in depth, were also excavated, 1815 and 1817. Although these pits do not form any obvious pattern, they are all within approximately 8m of each other and may be associated. A north-west south-east aligned ditch, 1805, which produced sherds of prehistoric pottery and worked flint was recorded *c.*5m to the north-west of the pit group.

Trench 19 (Figs. 5 and 24)

5.21. Adjacent to Trench 17, this 40m long and 1.8m wide trench was 0.7m deep with similar deposits of topsoil and subsoil, 0.4m and 0.3m thick; 1900 and 1901 respectively, over similar underlying pale yellow sand and gravel drift geology, 1902.

Three intercutting ditches, 1907, 1909 and 1911, were also present in this trench, likely continuation of the ditches as in Trench 17. They were similar in size, profile and filling deposits to 1703, 1705 and 1707 and followed the same pattern of relationships with the oldest ditch being the central of the three, 1909. Again, no dating evidence was recovered from these features.

To the south of these ditches was a fourth ditch, 1903, and a pit, 1905. Both of these were broad and shallow and over 1.2m wide, between 0.14m and 0.18m deep, with similar filling deposits and no dating evidence.

Trench 20 (Fig. 5)

5.22. North-east south-west aligned, this trench was 40m long by 1.8m wide and was up to 0.68m deep. Topsoil 2000 was 0.32m thick, comprising dark brownish grey silty sand overlying mid brownish grey silty sand subsoil, 2001, up to 0.36m thick over the naturally derived yellowish orange sand and sandy gravel, 2002. No archaeology was encountered in this trench.

Trench 21 (Fig. 5)

5.23. This east west orientated trench was 40m, 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep with dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 0.3m thick, 2100, and a subsoil deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand, 2101, 0.2m thick, overlying the natural drift geology, which presented here as pale yellowish brown sand, 2102. No archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

Trench 22 (Fig. 5)

5.24. This was north-east south-west orientated, 40m long by 1.8m wide and 0.34m deep with dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil, 2200, directly over the underlying pale yellowish grey sandy gravel drift geology, 2201. No archaeological deposits were recorded in this trench.

Trench 23 (Fig. 5)

5.25. This trench 40m long and 1.8m wide and was west north-west east south-east aligned. Topsoil, 2300, was dark greyish brown silty sand, was 0.3m thick and directly overlaid the naturally derived pale orangey grey sand, 2301. No archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

Trench 24 (Fig. 5)

5.26. This trench was north-east south-west orientated, 40m long by 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep with a dark brownish grey topsoil, 2400, 0.3m thick, and 0.1m of mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil, 2401, over the underlying pale yellowish brown sand drift geology, 2402. No archaeological deposits were recorded in this trench.

Trench 25 (Fig. 5)

5.27. Trench 25 was north-west south-east aligned and 40m long by 1.8m wide. The dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil was 0.35m thick, 2500, and was over a mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil deposit, 0.1m thick, 2501, over the naturally derived pale orangey brown sand, 2502. No archaeological deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 26 (Fig. 5)

5.28. This trench was 40m long, 1.8m wide and up to 0.34m deep with a dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil and mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil, up to 0.2m and 0.16m thick, 2600 and 2601 respectively, over the underlying pale yellowish brown sand drift geology, 2602. The trench was north south aligned, and no archaeological deposits were recorded.

Trench 27

5.29. This trench was the first of five arranged to target a possible rectilinear enclosure or building identified on aerial photography, the others being Trenches 28, 29, 30 and 31. This was east west orientated, 40m long by 1.8m wide and 0.4m deep with dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil, 2700, directly over the underlying pale yellowish orange sandy gravel drift geology, 2701. No archaeological deposits were recorded in this trench.

Trench 28 (Figs. 5, 25 and 26)

5.30. Trench 28 was 40m long by 1.8m wide and was up to 0.72m deep. Topsoil was dark brownish grey silty sand and was up to 0.38m thick, 2800. The subsoil, 2801, was mid brownish grey silty sand, was up to 0.36m thick and overlaid the naturally derived mid orangey brown sand and gravel, 2802. It was aligned north-west south-east.

Two ditches, 2803 and 2807, and two pits 2805 and 2809, were recorded in this trench. Towards the northern end of the trench, ditch 2803 was east north-east west south-west aligned and was potentially a continuation of the ditches recorded to the west in Trenches 17 and 19. It also appeared to cut, and therefore be later than, pit 2805 on its southern edge, however, no dating evidence was retrieved from either feature. At the southern end of the trench was ditch 2807. This was broad and aligned north north-east south south-west and it fully truncated pit 2809, which was towards the centre of the base of 2807. None of these features would seem to correlate with the putative building or enclosure identified through study of aerial photography.

Trench 29 (Figs. 5, 27 and 28)

5.31. This trench was north-west south-east aligned, 40m long by 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep with mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.3m thick, and mid brownish yellow sandy silt subsoil, 0.2m thick, over the mid brownish orange coarse sand and gravel underlying drift geology, 2900, 2901 and 2902 respectively.

Three intercutting ditches, 2907, 2909 and 2911, were recorded at the northern end of the trench. These share similar profiles to ditches 1703 and 1907 etc and follow the same relationships as recorded elsewhere with the central ditch, 2909, cut by both the ditch to the south, 2907, and the ditch to the north, 2911, and were likely a continuation of those features. Two further undated ditches were recorded to the south; 2905 was north south aligned and broad and shallow and, further south, was 2903. This was west north-west east south-east aligned and extended *c.*1m from under the western trench edge before terminating. Ditch 2905 may correspond to the western north south axis of the speculated building or enclosure.

Trench 30 (Figs. 5 and 29)

5.32. Trench 30 was east west aligned and 40m long by 1.8m wide. It was 0.5m deep with mid greyish brown soft sandy silt topsoil, 0.3m thick, 3000, and mid orangey brown soft silty sand subsoil, up to 0.2m thick, 3001, over pale orangey brown slightly silty sand natural stratum, 3002.

A single undated north-east south-west aligned ditch, 3003, was present at the eastern end of the trench. This ditch potentially forms part of the speculated enclosure, however, a corresponding ditch at the western end of the trench was not identified.

Trench 31 (Figs. 5 and 30)

5.33. This was north-south aligned, 40m long by 1.8m wide and 0.46m deep. Topsoil, 3100, was a very dark brownish grey loose silty sand, 0.3m thick, over mid yellowish brown compact silty sand subsoil 0.16m thick, 3101.The underlying drift geology presented as mottled pale and very pale grey sand, 3102.

Two parallel east west aligned ditches were identified in this trench approximately 10m apart, which may correlate with the southern end of the putative building or enclosure. Although no finds were recovered from the northernmost ditch, 3103, two pieces of ceramic building material (CBM) were collected from ditch 3105 to the south. A large feature, 3107, with a single homogenous fill, 3108 and 3109 extended from the southern end of the trench for 10m. Two sondages were hand excavated, but the base was not reached due to the depth of the feature. A machine dug sondage, immediately backfilled due to safety reasons, showed the feature to be approximately 1.6m deep.

Trench 32 (Figs. 5, 31, 32 and 33)

5.34. Trench 32 was 40m long and 1.8m wide, was north-west south-east aligned, and was 0.7m deep. The mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil, 3200, was 0.3m thick, over mid yellowish brown silty sand subsoil, up to 0.4m thick, 3201, overlying the naturally derived mid brownish orange sandy clay stratum, 3202.

In total, eighteen features are recorded in this trench, three ditches and fifteen pits. Two east-west aligned intercutting ditches crossed the northern end of the trench, 3203 and 3205. No dating evidence was recovered from either ditch and, although their relationship was unclear, they likely represent the re-cutting or re-establishment of a boundary. The third ditch in the trench, 3231, was again undated but was smaller than the two ditches to the north, crossing the southern end of the trench in a north-west south-east orientation.

Of the fifteen pits, one was 2.2m in diameter and two meet or exceed 3.9m, 3233, 3237 and 3240 respectively, with all three continuing under the trench edge. Pit 3233 was excavated to a depth of 0.84m without reaching the base before work was stopped due to safety reasons. Three deposits were recorded filling this pit, 3234, 3235 and 3236, with medieval pottery recovered from the upper fill 3236. Although the function of the pit was unclear, all three filling deposits showed lenses of different material suggesting the pit was filled gradually over time. Pit 3237 was significantly shallower at 0.44m, it was filled with two deposits, 3238 and 3239, with medieval pottery recovered from both deposits. On its north-western edge, pit 3237 was cut by, and therefore earlier than, larger pit 3240. As with pit 3233 to the north-west, safety concerns meant that excavation of 3240 was halted at 0.8m without the base of the pit being reached. Five deposits were recorded in this feature, 3241 through to 3245, with medieval pottery recovered from the upper fill 3245, along with CBM, and the central fill 3243, along with animal bone. Pits 3211, 3213, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3221, 3223, 3225, 3227 and 3229 were all recorded as small and shallow. They were all close together near to the top of the north-western edge of large pit 3240 and may have actually represented a trample layer associated with the use of 3240, whether that was extraction, storage or simply a rubbish pit was unclear. Two further pits were recorded in this trench, 3207 and 3209, with medieval pottery recovered from 3209, while 3207 was undated by artefactual evidence.

Ditches 3202 and 3205 at the northern end of the trench and large pits 3237 and 3240 further south correspond with potential archaeological features identified by the geophysical survey (WYAS 2018).

Trench 33 (Figs. 5 and 34)

5.35. East west aligned, 40m long by 1.8m wide, this trench was 0.7m deep with a dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil, 0.4m thick, 3300, and mid brownish yellow slightly clayey silty sand subsoil 0.3m thick, 3301, over naturally derived deposits of mixed mid yellow and mid yellowish grey clayey sand, 3302.

This trench was dominated by a very large feature which extended for 25m from its eastern end and had been identified as several small potential features by the geophysical survey (ibid). Four sondages were excavated in this feature in order to test potential edges, 3303, 3306, 3314 and 3316. These suggested that this was one large feature, sitting in a natural hollow within the field and probably a continuation of 3107 to the north and, potentially, with 3403 recorded to the south representing its southern edge. The sterile nature of the majority of the filling deposits recorded in the sondages, along with their diffuse horizons would suggest that these deposits were derived from natural colluvial processes. Cultural material was collected from three of the filling deposits, with medieval pottery recovered from 3307 and medieval pottery alongside animal bone fragments retrieved from both 3308 and 3315. A dark greyish brown silty clay deposit, 3317, 0.25m thick, contained several artefacts of mixed dates; medieval pottery alongside medieval and post-medieval glass, a Neolithic polished Cornish Greenstone axe alongside an Elizabethan coin, pins and lace pulls.

Two further features were recorded in this trench, but interacting with the large feature. A north-west south-east aligned ditch, 3310, was recorded at the very western edge; however, the relationship between it and sondage 3314 was unclear. Not unclear was the relationship between 3312 and sondage 3314, with 3312 clearly seen cutting, and therefore later than, 3314. This large pit had very steep sides, near vertical in places, and, although excavation was halted before the base was reached due to safety concerns, was found through augering to be 1.83m deep. It produced medieval pottery and animal bone fragments from its single filling deposit, 3313.

Trench 34 (Figs. 6, 35 and 36)

5.36. Trench 34 was north-west south-east orientated, 40m long and 1.8m wide. Topsoil, 3400, was dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.36m thick, over 3401, a mid brownish orange slightly clayey sandy silt subsoil, 0.48m thick. This sealed the underlying mid brownish orange sand and gravel drift geology.

Pit 3403 extended *c.*2.3m into the northern end of the trench and was possibly the southern edge of the large feature recorded to the north, 3303. Four parallel east west aligned ditches were identified in this trench, 3405, 3407, 3411 and 3413. These ditches were *c.*3.3m apart and, with the exception of 3405 which was wider and deeper and terminated *c.*1.1m after it entered the trench from its south-west edge, were broadly similar in size and filling deposits and so may be associated, although this may simply be coincidental. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from ditch 3413, fill 3414; the other three ditches remain undated. A fifth, wider and deeper but also undated, ditch, 3409, was recorded crossing the trench between 3407 and 3411, aligned north-east south-west. Any two of these ditches may represent the anomalies prospected by the geophysical survey.

Trench 35 (Figs. 6 and 37)

5.37. This trench was 40m long, 1.8m wide and north south orientated. It was up to 0.76m deep with dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil, 0.36m thick, 3500, and mid yellowish grey clayey silty sand subsoil, 3501, up to 0.4m thick, over the mixed mid yellow clayey sand and gravel natural stratum which sloped down to the north.

A shallow curving ditch was recorded at the northern end of trench, 3503, it was unconvincing, however, and may well have represented a naturally derived feature.

Trench 36 (Figs. 6, 38 and 39)

5.38. This trench was east west aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide. The dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil, 3600, was 0.35m thick with a subsoil deposit of mid brownish yellow silty sand, 0.27m thick, 3601, over the mottled brownish orange sand and gravel natural stratum, 3602.

Four ditches and two pits were recorded in this trench. Three of the ditches were orientated north south, 3603, 3610 and 3614, with the fourth, 3608, being north-east south-west aligned. The ditches varied in size and profile and, with the exception of 3603 which produced a moderately sized assemblage of medieval pottery from its

upper fill, 3605, were undated. A single sherd of medieval pottery was recovered from pit 3606 while pit 3612 was undated. The four ditches excavated in this trench may correspond to the four linear anomalies identified by the geophysical survey. Their alignment generally concurs, however, they appear shifted to the west although this may be due to slight inaccuracies during the drawing of the trenches prior to work commencing.

Trench 37 (Figs. 6 and 40)

5.39. Trench 37, 40m long and 1.8m wide, was aligned north south and was up to 1m deep with a dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil, 0.5m thick, 3700, over a mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil deposit, up to 0.5m thick, 3701, with natural pale yellowish orange sand and gravel stratum below, 3702.

Three intercutting ditches, all orientated east west were recorded crossing the trench, 3703, 3705 and 3707. The only artefacts recovered were animal bone fragments collected from ditch 3703; no relationships were clear between any of these features and it is likely that they represent the re-cutting of a single boundary demarcation. These ditches can potentially be seen both on the geophysical survey and also as features identified in aerial photographs.

Trench 38 (Figs. 6 and 41)

5.40. North-east south-west aligned, this trench was 40m long and 1.8m wide with dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil, 0.4m thick, overlying mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil 0.46m thick over the mid yellowish orange sand and gravel drift geology; 3800, 3801 and 3802 respectively.

Two undated ditches were excavated in this trench, 3803 and 3805. They were both aligned west north-west east south-east and were approximately 12.5m apart and, at 2.16m wide and 0.97m deep, 3805 was about twice the size of 3803, although they did have similar profiles. Both were also identified by the geophysical survey (ibid).

Trench 39 (Fig. 6)

5.41. Trench 39 was north-west south-east aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with a dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil, 0.5m thick, and mid brownish grey silty sand subsoil, 0.5m thick, over naturally derived pale yellowish orange sand and gravel; 3900, 3901 and 3902 respectively. No archaeological deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 40 (Figs. 6 and 42)

5.42. This was east west aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide. The dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 4000, was 0.42m thick with a subsoil deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand, 0.26m thick, 4001, over the mid orangey yellow sand and gravel natural stratum, 4002.

A broad and shallow undated ditch, orientated north south, crossed the eastern end of the trench, 4003.

Trench 41 (Fig. 6)

5.43. Trench 41 was the first of five trenches located in an area of vegetation immediately to the south of Trench 40, close to the A11. It was north south orientated, 40m long and 1.8m wide with dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil 0.38m thick, 4100, and mid greyish brown silty sand subsoil 0.38m thick, 4101, over pale orangey yellow sand and gravel superficial deposits, 4102.

Topsoil deposit 4100 contained frequent stones, charcoal and ceramic building material (CBM) as well as moderate amounts of freshwater mussel shells and anecdotal evidence gained onsite suggested that this was a relatively recent dump of material removed from ponds and waterways associated with Thickthorn Hall. This redeposition of material also encompasses Trenches 42, 43 and 44. No other archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

Trench 42 (Fig. 6)

5.44. This trench was east west orientated, 40m long and 1.8m wide with dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil which, again, contained moderate to frequent amounts of stones, charcoal, ceramic building material (CBM) and freshwater mussel shells, but was 0.68m thick here, 4200. Subsoil 4201 was a mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.3m thick, over pale orangey yellow sand and gravel superficial deposits, 4202. No archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

Trench 43 (Fig. 6)

5.45. Trench 43 was north south aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with dark brownish grey silty sand topsoil that again contained moderate to frequent amounts of stones, charcoal, ceramic building material and freshwater mussel shells, but here was 0.54m thick, 4300. Subsoil 4301 was more similar to topsoil in this trench, comprising dark greyish brown silty sand which also contained ceramic building material (CBM) and

freshwater mussel shells, it was 0.4m thick and may suggest truncation of the natural stratum, pale orangey yellow sand and gravel, 4202. No archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

Trench 44 (Fig. 6)

5.46. This trench was north north-east south south-west aligned and 40m long by 1.8m wide and was up to 0.7m deep. Two deposits of imported material similar to 4100, both containing moderate to frequent amounts of stones, ceramic building material (CBM), charcoal and freshwater mussel shells, were present in this trench; 4400 comprised a dark greyish brown silty sand, up to 0.7m thick, which overlaid a dark brownish grey silty sand, up to 0.46m thick, 4401. A mid brownish grey silty sand subsoil deposit, up to 0.34m thick, 4402, extended for approximately 25m from the northern end of the trench before fading out completely, possibly suggesting some truncation associated with the importation of material. No archaeological features were recorded cutting the naturally derived pale orangey yellow sand and gravel, 4403.

Trench 45 (Figs. 7 and 43)

5.47. Trench 45 was moved approximately 5m to the south in order to avoid an extant fence. It was also located on a south facing slope heavily disturbed by animal burrows, close to the A11. The trench was 40m long by 1.8m wide and was north-east south-west aligned. Topsoil 4500 was dark yellowish grey sandy silt, 0.45m thick, over a mid yellowish brown silty sand subsoil, 0.15m thick, 4501. Below this subsoil layer was a spread of pale greyish white loose fine-grained sand with frequent small and medium rounded stones, 4502, up to 0.32m thick. A small assemblage of worked flint including cores and flakes was recovered from this layer. Despite the presence of cultural material within this deposit it is most likely that it was naturally derived, possibly through aeolian processes. Below this deposit was slightly coarser and firmer mid orangey yellow sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones. All of the deposits in this trench were very dry and loose and were very prone to erosion. No incised archaeological features were present.

Trench 46 (Figs. 7 and 44)

5.48. This trench was the first of 11 trenches alongside the Cantley Stream to the east of the A11, eight of which were to the south of the stream, Trenches 46, 47, 49, 51, 53, 54, 55 and 56, and three to the north, 48, 50 and 52. Trench 46 was north-east south-

west aligned, 40m long by 1.8m wide and 0.42m deep with dark yellowish brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.2m thick, over a mid brownish grey silty sand subsoil, 0.22m thick, overlying superficial deposits of mid brownish orange sand and gravel; 4600, 4601 and 4602 respectively.

Four small closely grouped pits were recorded in the centre of the trench, 4603, 4605, 4607 and 4609. These possible pits were similarly sized, *c.*0.4m in diameter and 0.1m deep, with very similar filling deposits. They were all undated and, possibly with the exception 4603, they were unconvincing as incised features and may have been naturally derived.

Trench 47 (Figs. 7 and 45)

5.49. This trench was north-west south-east orientated, 40m long and 1.8m wide. The topsoil here, 4700, was dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.22m thick over a dark grey silty sand subsoil, 0.36m thick, 4701, with naturally occurring mid orange sand and gravel below, 4702.

Two undated features were identified in this trench; pit 4703 at the south-east end of the trench and possible north-east south-west ditch terminus 4705 at the north-west end.

Trench 48 (Fig. 7)

5.50. This trench was north-west south-east aligned, 40m long, 1.8m wide and was up to 0.55m deep. Topsoil 4800 was dark brownish grey sandy silt, 0.25m thick, over a probable consolidation layer of mottled orangey yellow sand and gravel containing frequent fragments ceramic building material (CBM) and up to 0.1m thick, 4801. This was prevalent at the north-west end of the trench and wasn't present throughout. Below this layer of demolition material was a mottled deposit of dark grey and mid brown sandy silt, up to 0.2m thick and very wet towards its base, 4802. The underlying naturally derived mixed mid orange and pale grey sand and gravel, 4803, which sloped down to the north-west. No archaeological deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 49 (Fig. 7)

5.51. Trench 49 was intended to be 40m long by 1.8m wide, but its proposed location was within 5m of the Cantley Stream and any attempt to move it to the south would have

brought it either into conflict with a possible buried storm drain or under the canopy of a tree and so it was left unexcavated.

Trench 50 (Fig. 7)

5.52. A buried service was identified crossing this trench before excavation so in order to avoid disturbing it, a 2m exclusion zone either side of its marked location was introduced, breaking the trench up into two parts, one 25m long and one 11m long, both were 1.8m wide. The mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 5000, was 0.3m thick overlying a very dark brownish grey silty sand subsoil, 0.2m thick, 5001, over the pale yellowish grey sand and gravel natural stratum, 5002. No archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

Trench 51 (Figs. 7 and 8)

5.53. This trench was moved slightly to the north of its original position in order to avoid a potential buried pipe, making it east west orientated. It was 40m long and 1.8m wide with mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil, 0.2m thick, 5100, with a mixed orangey grey silty clay and mid yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil, 0.24m thick, 5101, over interleaved natural deposits of very organic very dark brownish grey clayey silt, 5102, and pale greyish yellow sand and gravel, 5103. No deposits of archaeological interest were identified in this trench.

Trench 52 (Fig. 8)

5.54. East west aligned, this trench was 40m long, 1.8m wide and 0.52m deep with a mid to dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 0.34m thick, over a very dark brownish grey silty sand subsoil 0.18m thick overlying superficial deposits of pale yellowish grey silty sand and gravel; 5200, 5201 and 5202 respectively. No archaeological deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 53 (Fig. 8)

5.55. This trench was moved slightly to the north in order to avoid a possible buried pipe, it was also shortened to remain outside the 5m exclusion zone alongside the Cantley Stream. It was 23m long, 1.8m wide with a dark orangey brown silty clay topsoil, 0.4m thick, with frequent iron panning, 5300, over very pale grey silty clay subsoil, 0.25m thick, 5301. Below subsoil was an alluvial deposit of very dark brownish grey silty clay interspersed with pale yellow sand patches, 5302. In order to test and characterise this material a sondage was excavated to 0.25m deep, before augering showed this

deposit to be 1.6m thick. No incised archaeological features were recognised in this trench.

Trench 54 (Figs. 8 and 46)

5.56. Trench 54 was 40m long, 1.8m wide and aligned north-east south-west. Topsoil, 5400, was dark greyish brown clayey silty sand, 0.28m thick with an underlying mid brownish yellow silty sand subsoil, 0.42m thick, 5401, over superficial deposits of mottled brownish yellow sand and gravel, 5402.

An undated north-east south-west aligned possible ditch, 5403, was recorded here, however, it was unconvincing and may represent a naturally derived feature.

Trench 55 (Fig. 8)

5.57. This was east west aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil, 0.26m thick, 5500, and mid greyish brown silty clay subsoil, 0.18m thick, 5501, over the pale orange and pale grey sand and gravel natural stratum, 5502. No archaeological deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 56 (Fig. 8)

5.58. This was north-east south-west aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with a mid yellowish brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.2m thick, 5600, and a mid orangey brown clayey silt subsoil, 0.3m thick, 5601, over the pale orangey grey coarse sand and gravel natural stratum, 5502. No archaeological deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 57 (Fig. 6)

5.59. This was the first of three trenches in a fallow field immediately to the north of the scheduled Bronze Age barrows. A buried service was identified crossing this trench before excavation, so in order to avoid disturbing it, a 2m exclusion zone either side of its marked location was introduced, breaking the trench up into two parts, one 23m long and one 11m long, both were 1.8m wide. The mid brownish grey silty sandy clay topsoil, 5700, was 0.44m thick with a mid brownish orange silty sandy clay subsoil, 0.22m thick, 5701, over the mid orange silty clay natural stratum, 5702. No archaeological deposits were present in this trench.

Trench 58 (Figs. 6 and 47)

5.60. This trench was 40m long, 1.8m wide and north north-east south south-west aligned. The topsoil was dark greyish brown silty clay, 0.45m thick, 5800, with mid greyish

brown silty clay subsoil, 0.25m thick below, 5801, and the pale orangey brown sandy clay natural stratum, 5802.

Two interventions made into a potential ring ditch, 5803 and 5805, showed it to be shallow and filled with material similar to the surrounding natural deposits and likely to be naturally derived. The intercutting termini of two possible undated east-west aligned ditches, 5807 and 5809, were also excavated in this trench. The relationship between the ditches was unclear and they were not convincing as incised features and may, again, represent naturally derived features.

Trench 59 (Fig. 9)

5.61. Trench 59 was west north-west east south-east orientated, 40m long by 1.8m wide with dark greyish brown silty clay topsoil, 0.4m thick, and a mid yellowish brown sandy clay subsoil, 0.35m thick, over the mid orangey brown sandy clay natural stratum; 5900, 5901 and 5902 respectively. No archaeological deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 60 (Figs. 9 and 48)

5.62. Trench 60 was the first of 17 trenches (Trenches 60-76) situated in a field in cultivation at the top of the slope overlooking the scheduled Bronze Age barrows, and to the south-east of the A11/A47 roundabout. It was north south aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with a mid greyish brown clayey silt topsoil, 0.3m thick, 6000, directly over the mid brownish orange sandy clay natural stratum, 6001.

Two features sharing a stratigraphic relationship were identified in this trench. Sub circular pit 6004 was recorded cutting, and therefore later than, west north-west east south-east aligned ditch 6002. Although potential *in situ* burning was recognised, shown by possible scorching of the natural deposits, no cultural material was recovered, and the pit was undated, other than being later than the ditch. Ditch 6002 was also undated but was possibly the same ditch as either 6102 or 6104 recorded to the east. Alternatively, ditch 6002 may relate to a curvi-linear anomaly shown by the geophysical survey (ibid).

Trench 61 (Figs. 9 and 49)

5.63. This was north north-west south south-east aligned, 40m long by 1.8m wide with dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil 0.38m thick, 6100, directly over the mixed pale yellow sand and gravel and pale yellowish grey sandy clay natural stratum, 6101.

Two ditches, 6102 and 6104 mentioned above, both aligned west north-west east south-east, were identified in this trench. They were *c.*1m wide and roughly 0.2m deep with similar profiles and filling deposits but no dating evidence was recovered. Either 6104 at the northern end of the trench or 6102 to the south could potentially have been a continuation of 6002 to the east.

Trench 62 (Figs. 9 and 50)

5.64. Trench 62 was north-west south-east orientated, 40m long and 1.8m wide. The topsoil, 6200, was mid greyish brown silty sand, 0.3m thick, with a mid yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil, 0.24m thick, 6201, over the naturally derived mid brownish orange sandy clay, 6202.

A north-west south-east aligned undated ditch, 6203, was excavated in this trench. It had a similar profile and fill to those ditches to the south in Trenches 60 and 61, and may possibly be the same ditch as 6402.

Trench 63 (Figs. 9 and 51)

5.65. North south orientated, this trench was 40m long by 1.8m wide with a mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 0.5m thick, 6300, directly over the mid orangey brown mixed silty sand, gravel and clay superficial deposits, 6301.

Two intercutting possible pits were excavated in this trench, 6302 and 6304. Pit 6302 was more convincing as an incised feature and was shown to cut, and therefore be later than, pit 6304 which was probably naturally derived. No dating evidence was recovered from either feature.

Trench 64 (Figs. 9 and 52)

5.66. This was north-east south-west aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with a mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 0.38m thick, 6400, directly over the naturally derived mixed pale greyish brown sand and gravel with orange clay patches, 6401.

Shallow undated ditch 6402 was east west aligned and was broadly similar in profile and filling deposit to the other nearby ditches. It was possibly a continuation of ditch 6203 to the north-west and either 6503 or 6505 to the south. However, this would be a slightly meandering course and it may be more likely that 6203 and either 6503 or 6505 represent the same ditch passing to the south of Trench 64. It does also correspond to a curvi-linear anomaly identified by the geophysical survey (ibid).

Trench 65 (Figs. 9 and 53)

5.67. Trench 65 was north-west south-east aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with a dark brownish grey sandy silt topsoil, 0.26m thick, 6500, and mid brownish orange sandy silty clay subsoil, 0.14m thick, 6501, over the natural superficial mid orange sandy clay deposits, 6502.

Two similar undated ditches, 6503 and 6505, were recorded crossing, or in the case of 6505 terminating within, the trench in a north-west south-east orientation. They were *c.*3.3m apart and, as previously mentioned, either may represent a continuation of 6203 or 6402 to the north. A third ditch was identified to the south, 6509. This was north-east south-west aligned and was considerably bigger than those to the north-west, at *c.*2.6m wide and 0.85m deep. Although no dating evidence was recovered from this ditch, it was cut by, and therefore earlier than, pit 6507. This pit was over 1m wide, and extended under the south-western trench edge, and was in excess of 0.85m deep with excavation halted before the base was reached due to safety concerns. Two sherds of prehistoric pottery were recovered from the single fill identified in this pit, 6508, suggesting a prehistoric date for both pit 6507 and ditch 6509. Either ditch 6503 or 6505 and pit 6507 or ditch 6509 may relate to a possible ring ditch shown on the geophysical survey (ibid), however, the anomaly may actually correspond simply to pit 6507 and ditch 6509.

Trench 66 (Fig. 9)

5.68. This trench was north-east south-west aligned, 40m long by 1.8m wide with mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 0.36m thick, 6600, and mid orange brown silty sand subsoil, 0.22m thick, 6601, over the naturally derived mixed pale greyish brown silty sand and gravel and mid orange clay deposits, 6602. No archaeological deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 67 (Figs. 9 and 54)

5.69. North south aligned, Trench 67 was 40m long and 1.8m wide with mid greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 0.35m thick, 6700, and mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil, 0.28m thick, 6701, over mixed pale greyish brown silty sand and gravel with pale orange clay naturally derived deposits, 6702.

A single undated pit was excavated in this trench, 6703.

Trench 68 (Figs. 9, 55 and 56)

5.70. This trench was north-west south-east aligned and 40m long by 1.8m wide with a mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.32m thick, directly over the naturally derived mid orangey yellow slightly clayey sand and gravel; 6800 and 6801 respectively.

The most northerly of four ditches, 6802 was undated. It was north north-west south south-east aligned, small and shallow, and was possibly a continuation of ditch 6503 to the north-west. Two undated ditches, approximately 6m to the south-east, shared an unclear stratigraphic relationship, 6804 and 6806. They were both aligned north south, filled with similar material and separated about halfway across the trench. A fourth undated ditch crossed the southern end of the trench, 6808. This was east north-east west south-west aligned and was potentially a continuation of 7203 and 7407 to the north east.

Trench 69 (Fig. 57)

5.71. This trench was 40m long, 1.8m wide and east west aligned. Topsoil 6900 was a dark greyish brown sandy silt, 0.3m thick, overlying a mid yellowish orange silty sand subsoil, 0.12m thick, 6901, over the dark brownish orange sandy clay natural superficial deposits, 6902.

A shallow undated ditch aligned north south was excavated at the western end of the trench, 6903. It was recorded on site as unconvincing and possibly naturally derived. However, it is possible that it was the continuation of one of 6802, 6804 or 6806, all of which can be projected through to align with 6903. Approximately 2.5m to the east was 6905 which was also undated and was north north-east south south-west aligned.

Trench 70 (Figs. 9 and 58)

5.72. North-west south-east aligned, this trench was 40m long by 1.8m wide with a dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 0.6m thick, 7000, and a mid brownish grey silty sand subsoil, 0.4m thick, 7001, over natural superficial deposits of pale yellowish grey sand and gravel, 7002.

A single north south aligned undated ditch was identified in this trench, 7003.

Trench 71 (Figs. 9 and 59)

5.73. Trench 71 was north south aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 0.54m thick, 7100, and a mid brownish grey silty sand subsoil, 0.26m thick, 7101, over the naturally derived pale yellowish grey sand and pale orangey grey sandy clay, 7102.

A large oval pit, *c.*1.9m long extended over halfway across the trench from under its eastern edge, 7103. It was also 0.4m deep and contained both charcoal flecks and prehistoric pottery.

Trench 72 (Figs. 9 and 60)

5.74. This trench was also north south aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide. Topsoil 7200 was a dark greyish brown silty sand 0.34m thick with a mid yellowish brown silty sand subsoil, 0.46m thick, 7201, over the orangey yellow sand drift geology, 7202.

An undated east north-east west south-west aligned ditch, 7203, crossed the centre of the trench. It was likely a continuation of ditch 7407 to the east and may well have been the same ditch as 6808 to the west.

Trench 73 (Fig. 9)

5.75. North-west south-east aligned, this trench was 40m long by 1.8m wide with a dark brownish grey brown silty sand topsoil, 0.36m thick, 7300, directly over the naturally derived pale orangey yellow sand and gravel, 7301. No archaeological deposits were identified in this trench.

Trench 74 (Figs. 9, 61 and 62)

5.76. This trench was also north-west south-east aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with a dark greyish brown sandy clay topsoil, 0.55m thick, 7400, and mottled mid orangey brown sandy silt subsoil, 0.25m thick, 7401, over the naturally derived pale yellowish brown sand, 7402.

Evidence of *in situ* burning was identified in pit 7409 with the natural sand base having been reddened and baked firm in places through the effects of heat. The very dark brownish grey silty sand fill, 7410, also contained frequent charcoal flecks and a sherd of possibly medieval pottery. Two further, but undated, pits were recorded; 7403 was large, oval and shallow and probably naturally derived; 7405 was more

convincing as an incised feature. It was reasonably steeply sided and close to 0.5m deep but was under the edge of the trench so its full extent was unclear.

Ditch 7407 was east north-east west south-west aligned, broad and shallow, it could be seen continuing to the west as 7203 and, potentially, *c.*110m further to the west as 6808. It could not be seen continuing to the east, however, projecting its course in plan suggests it would pass between Trenches 75 and 76, running roughly parallel with the extant field boundary approximately 50m to the south south-east. A sherd of Roman pottery was recovered from fill 7408. A second, smaller, ditch, 7411, was recorded terminating at the south-eastern end of the trench. This was north-east south-west aligned and extended for *c.*1.5m from the north-eastern trench edge before terminating and remained undated.

Trench 75 (Figs. 9 and 63)

5.77. North south aligned, this trench was 40m long and 1.8m wide with a mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.38m thick, 7500, which was directly over the naturally derived mid orangey brown sandy clay, 7501.

Pit 7502 was large and shallow, at least 4.6m long and up to 0.2m deep, and may have represented a spread of material, from which a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered, rather than a deliberately incised feature. A group of three small undated pits were excavated to the north, 7504, 7506 and 7508. The most convincing of the three was 7508, with a deep rounded profile, while pit 7504 was very shallow and was probably naturally derived.

A very large pit, 7510, encompassed the northern most 14m of the trench. Three sondages were excavated, 7510, 7514 and 7516, which showed the feature to be filled with at least four deposits, including redeposited natural material, from which slag, worked flint and prehistoric pottery was recovered. Excavation was halted at 0.6m due to safety concerns, however, augering showed the possible extraction pit to be *c.*1.48m deep.

Trench 76 (Figs. 9 and 10)

5.78. East west aligned, Trench 76 was 40m long and 1.8m wide with a dark greyish brown silty sand topsoil, 0.33m thick, 7600, and mid brownish grey silty sand subsoil, 0.25m thick, 7601, over natural superficial deposits of pale orangey yellow sand and gravel, 7602. No archaeological deposits were recognised in this trench.

Trench 77 (Figs. 10, 65 and 66)

5.79. This was one of two trenches located immediately to the east of Cantley Lane within a fallow field. It was north south aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with a mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.24m thick, 7700, and mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil, 0.14m thick, 7701, over the naturally derived pale orangey brown mixed sand and clay, 7702.

Two pits, similar in size and profile and separated by *c.*8.5m, demonstrated possible *in situ* burning with some heat-induced discolouration of the natural sandy clay, 7711 and 7713. Charcoal flecks were present in both features as was heat-altered flint, generally indicative of prehistoric activity, supported by the presence of Early Iron Age pottery in pit 7711. Three further pits, 7703, 7707 and 7709, showed possible associations with 7711 and 7713 with charcoal flecking identified and fired clay and heat-altered flint collected, however, no evidence of *in situ* burning was recognised in these pits. In addition, a broad shallow ditch, 7705, was excavated towards the southern end of the trench. This was east west aligned, and no dating evidence was recovered.

Trench 78 (Figs. 10, 67 and 68)

5.80. Trench 78 was north-east south-west aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with a mid greyish brown sandy silt topsoil, 0.36m thick, 7800, and a mid orangey brown silty sand subsoil, 0.16m thick, 7801, over the naturally derived mixed very pale greyish brown silty sand with pale orange clay patches, 7802.

Pits 7805, 7807 and 7809 did not show any evidence of burning *in situ* but they were similar to pits 7703, 7707 and 7709 with charcoal flecking and heat-altered flint. Pit 7807 was recorded cutting, and therefore later than, pit 7805. These pits were located immediately south-west of the south-east north-west aligned undated ditch 7803.

Trench 79 (Figs. 11 and 69)

5.81. This was the first of three trenches in a field of pasture *c.*1.3km to the south-east along the A47 (Fig. 2). It was north south aligned, 1.8m wide and 40m long, however, due to an exclusion zone being implemented following the identification of a buried service, the trench was excavated in two parts. Topsoil, 7900, was a mid greyish brown clayey silt, 0.3m thick, over a mid yellowish brown sandy silt subsoil, 0.4m thick, 7901. This overlaid the natural superficial mid brownish orange sandy clay deposits, 7902.

At the very northern end of the trench was ditch 7903 which was small and shallow and produced sherds of prehistoric pottery. It was east north-east aligned and could be seen continuing in Trench 80 *c.*3.9m to the east. Approximately 4.5m to the south was ditch 7905. This was west north-west east south-east aligned, was undated and could not be seen continuing to the east in Trench 80.

Trench 80 (Figs. 11 and 70)

5.82. This trench was north-west south-east aligned, 1.8m wide and 40m long and was interrupted by the same buried service identified in Trench 79. Topsoil 8000 was a mid grey clayey silt, 0.3m thick, overlying a mid greyish brown sandy silt subsoil, 0.38m thick, 8001, over the naturally derived mid orangey brown sand with clay and chalk patches, 8002.

Ditch 8003 was east north-east west south-west aligned and was a continuation of 7903 to the east, although here the ditch was wider and deeper and no finds were recovered.

Trench 81 (Figs. 11 and 71)

5.83. Trench 81 was east west aligned, 40m long and 1.8m wide with a mid yellowish brown clayey silt topsoil, 0.3m thick, 8100, directly over the natural superficial deposits of mid orangey brown sandy clay, 8101.

Two similar pits extended from under the northern trench edge, 8102 and 8104. Both had similar profiles and were filled with similar deposits. Pottery recovered from pit 8104 dated from the Late Anglo-Saxon period.

Trenches 82 and 83 (Fig. 6)

5.84. These two trenches were to be located immediately to the east of the most easterly of the two scheduled Bronze Age barrows, forming a cross with Trench 82 aligned north-east south-west and 20m long and Trench 83 north-west south-east orientated and 15m long. However, significant levels of vegetative growth, along with the presence of nesting birds, around these trenches due to the evaluation taking place during the summer months meant that these trenches were, following consultation with John Percival, NCCES (Appendix E), left unexcavated because of environmental concerns.

6. THE FINDS

6.1. The artefactual material is recorded from 65 deposits; the fills of pits and ditches, and from layers (Appendix B). The material was recovered by hand and from bulk samples. Recording of the finds assemblage was direct to an Access database; this now forms the basis of Appendix B (Tables 2 to 6).

Pottery

6.2. The assemblage recovered from the evaluation is recorded in Appendix B and discussed below. The pottery was examined by context, using a x10 binocular microscope and quantified according to sherd count and weight per fabric type. The fabrics are described in Appendix B (Table 4) in accordance with the Historic England guidelines (Barclay *et al*. 2016) and where appropriate the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group guidelines (PCRG 2010). The fabric type series created by Sue Anderson (unpublished) has been used to produce the post-Roman fabric codes.

The assemblage comprises 292 sherds (3,844g). The majority are in moderately poor condition; sherd size, for the most part, is small and the mean sherd weight is moderate for a largely medieval assemblage at 13.2g.

Prehistoric

Two sherds (14g) of handmade prehistoric pottery are recorded from two deposits. One sherd (12g) made in a flint and grog-tempered fabric (FLGR) is recorded from pit fill 6508. One sherd (2g) made in a soft fired, grog-tempered fabric (GR) is recorded from ditch fill 7904. Both sherds are undiagnostic and can only be ascribed a broad prehistoric date.

Late Prehistoric

A total of 30 sherds (125g) of handmade pottery can be dated to the late prehistoric period. The sherds from deposit 3317 and pit fills 7515 and 7518 appears to be residual in features containing later material. The majority of the late prehistoric pottery is made in flint-tempered fabric FL (16 sherds, 107g). The use of flint-tempered fabrics was most common in East Anglia during the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age (Brudenell 2010, 174). Most sherds are undiagnostic, although a jar with an everted rim is recorded from ditch fill 1806. The vessel is similar to Brudenell's Form A (ibid. 120, Fig.4.1, no. FORM A/a), a jar most commonly in use during the Late Bronze Age whose use declined into the Early Iron Age. Given the coarseness

of the flint inclusions and the firing it is most likely that this is a late example of Early Iron Age date (ibid. 174). Nine sherds (12g) in sandy fabric Q include one from pit fill 7712 which is decorated with an incised chevron design. This most likely dates to the Early Iron Age (ibid. 194); however, the sherd size is small and it is not possible to make out the full design. Five sherds (6g) in a sandy flint-tempered fabric QFL are unfeatured and can only be assigned a broad late prehistoric date.

Roman

Two sherds (25g) of pottery can be dated to the Roman period. One sherd (20g) of fine micaceous greyware (UNS FMGW) is recorded from ditch fill 7408, and one sherd (5g) of sandy greyware (UNS GW) is record from pit fill 7518. Neither sherd exhibits any diagnostic features.

Late Anglo-Saxon

Four sherds (9g) of pottery are of possible Late Anglo-Saxon date. All sherds are small and undiagnostic, making a positive identification is uncertain. A sherd of coarse sandy greyware (3g) may be a Thetford-type ware (THET) and three sherds (6g) are made in a soft fired, sandy, partially oxidised fabric (LSQ); all are derived from pit fill 8105.

Medieval

A total of 242 sherds (3,464g) of pottery can be dated to the medieval period. Medieval coarsewares (MCW) comprise the bulk of the medieval wares (116 sherds, 1,499g); three sherds (4g) contain calcareous inclusions (MCWC). Jars with clubbed (Jennings 1981, 40, fig.12, no.250), hammerhead (ibid, 40, fig.12, no.261) and squared rims are the most common form recorded. Two jugs, one with a t-shaped rim (ibid. 49, fig.17, no.318) and one with an expanded rim (ibid. fig.17, no.320) are also present. A single bowl with a flattened rim is recorded in coarseware fabric MCW (ibid. 40, fig.12, no.258). Based on these forms the coarsewares are likely to date to between the 12th and 14th centuries. A total of 21 sherds (314g) are made in a finer, almost silty, local unglazed medieval (Norwich-type) fabric (LMU). Only two forms are recognised in this fabric; a curfew with a flattened rim and offset neck is recorded from pit fill 3243, and a probable bowl, also with a flattened rim (ibid. 44, fig.14, no.295) is recorded from ditch fill 3311. These local unglazed medieval (Norwich-type) wares are known to have been produced between the 11th and 14th centuries AD. A total of 18 sherds (409g) of Grimston type wares (GRIM) are recorded from six

deposits. Most sherds are externally glazed with a glossy olive-green glaze. Two sherds, from pit fills 3317 and 3605, are decorated with applied strips. Grimston wares are known to have been produced from the late 12th to 14th centuries. One sherd (18g) of possible imported blue-grey ware (FLBG), dating to the 12th or 13th centuries, is recorded from deposit 3318. A large component (83 sherds, 1220g) of the medieval group comprises late medieval-transitional wares (LMT/LMTC). These were largely made in fine sandy oxidised fabrics with a light green/yellow glaze and are likely to date to the 15th and 16th centuries. The pancheon is the most common form (4 vessels) with a variety of rim styles (ibid. 62, fig.24, no.396-8). A cistern spout (ibid. 69, fig.27, no.451) and a bowl with a thick dark green glaze and a finger crimped rim (ibid. 63, fig.24, no.413) are recorded from pit fill 3313. Two sherds (14g) made in a high fired reduced fabric with an oxidised core and coarse quartz inclusions (PSTW) are recorded from 3133. Both sherds are glazed with a vitrified glaze. The origin of these sherds is uncertain, but it is possible that they either represent an overfired/partially vitrified late medieval-transitional ware or an early proto-stoneware.

Post-medieval

Seven sherds (126g) of Frechen stoneware (GSW4) are recorded from deposit 3317. The only recognisable form is a tankard or small jug with a handle and simple upright rim (ibid, 120, fig.49, no.802/3). This material dates to between the 16th and 17th centuries. Two sherds (41g) of British stoneware (BSW), dating to between the 17th and 19th centuries, are recorded together with one sherd (26g) of refined red earthenware (REFR) from deposit 0002. The latter dating to between the late 18th and 20th centuries.

Summary of the pottery

The pottery evidence suggests activity in the vicinity of the site from the prehistoric through to the modern era, although the focus of activity appears to have been during the medieval period. The assemblage is similar in composition to other urban medieval sites recorded from Norwich for example at Dragon Hall (Anderson 2005). The assemblage is largely domestic in nature with jars, jugs, pancheons, cisterns and bowls making up the bulk of medieval and early post-medieval vessel forms. A small proportion of the assemblage consists of Grimston wares whose production was focused near Kings Lynn approximately 70km west of Norwich. The presence of this material together with possible imported medieval wares is consistent with the abundant evidence from Norwich (Jennings 1981), which in the medieval period was

an important mercantile centre with good access to North Sea trading routes. Due to the small size of the prehistoric, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and post-medieval periods it is not possible to provide any meaningful commentary on these groups.

Ceramic Building Material (CBM)

6.3. A total of 51 fragments (2,545g) of ceramic building material are recorded from nine deposits. They are made in coarse (cs), medium (ms) and fine sandy (fs) fabrics, some with ferrous (fe), calcareous (c), clay pellet (cp) or flint (fl) inclusions. Three fragments (1,727g) from ditch fill 3106 and pit fill 3239, which occur in a fine sandy fabric and measure 35–40mm in thickness, are tentatively suggested to be of Roman date. Four fragments (263g) of a handmade brick, recorded from deposit 3317, are likely, based on their fabric and method of manufacture, to date to the medieval or late medieval period. A peg tile, two tiles and a fragment of a brick most likely dating to the post-medieval or modern period were also found in the same deposit. A peg tile, from pit fill 3313, two tiles, from deposit 3108 and 3109 and a brick, recorded from deposit 1009, can also be dated to the post-medieval or modern periods. The remaining fragments were undiagnostic.

Fired Clay

6.4. A total of 75 fragments (154g) of fired clay are recorded from six deposits, with most occurring in medieval-dated deposits (Appendix B Table 2). They are made in coarse (cs), medium (ms) and fine sandy (fs) fabrics, some with calcareous (c) or clay pellet (cp) inclusions. None of this material preserved features permitting identification of its use and it is not possible to provide further meaningful discussion.

Lithics

6.5. A total of 166 worked flints (2,159g) was recovered from the hand-excavation and bulk soil sampling of thirty-four deposits. Heat-altered, unworked flint totals 606 fragments (7,669g) retrieved from 10 deposits. Forty-one worked flints (25% by count) were redeposited in topsoil, subsoil, or in association with pottery of Roman or later date. None of the lithics were recovered with potentially early prehistoric pottery (of which there are only two sherds) so it is difficult to establish what proportion may have been stratified. The debitage comprises 118 flakes, 13 blades, four bladelets and one chip. In addition there are four cores, four retouched flakes, three side scrapers, five end scrapers, three end-and-side scrapers, two notches, two awls, two piercers, two saws/denticulates, one combination side scraper/notch, a burin and

a microdenticulate. It is likely that the recovered flints represent several periods of prehistory. Blades and bladelets are most typical of Mesolithic/Early Neolithic technology. Three of the cores are multi-platform types and one is discoidal: all had been used for the production of flakes. Discoidal cores are usually considered to be Late Neolithic in date (Edmonds 1995, 82). Of the 26 tools all were made using flake blanks, with the exception of two made on blades – a saw from fill 1403 of ditch 1402 and the microdenticulate from fill 1804 of posthole 1803. Microdenticulates were used throughout the Neolithic and into the Bronze Age (Saville 2002, 96), but are particularly common in Mesolithic and Early Neolithic assemblages (Pitts and Jacobi 1979, 173). The use of a blade blank makes Mesolithic or Early Neolithic dating most likely for this example. Similar dating is also generally applied to burins (Butler 2005, 108, 131–2). The other flake tools are not chronologically diagnostic types.

The feature producing the greatest number of worked flints (74, i.e. 45% by count) is ditch 1402 (fill 1403). Included are 14 retouched tools, making up 19% of the recovered items, which is a very high proportion. A figure of 4–5% tools in an assemblage would be more typical (Wainwright 1972, 66). Blades represent only two items from this feature – one of the saws was made using a blade blank and an unretouched blade was also included. The latter is heavily recorticated (a white or blueish surface discoloration resulting from soil conditions [Shepherd 1972, 109]), suggesting it is likely to be residual. The other flints from this fill are mostly unrecorticated, with a small number displaying a slight degree of recortication. Indications of typically Mesolithic/Early Neolithic technology, such as ‘soft’ hammer percussion or preparation of the striking platform on the parent core, are absent from the flakes and flake tools from this deposit. This may suggest this context group is largely homogenous and most likely dating to the Late Neolithic or Bronze Age. However, a moderate degree of edge damage was observed on most items, which would be consistent with some post-depositional movement.

A broken polished stone axe (Ra. 6, Fig. 72) was retrieved as a redeposited item from fill 3317 of possible pit or hollow 3316 (with pottery of medieval and post-medieval date). Such tools were in use in Britain during the Neolithic period. The butt end is missing and a flake has been removed from one face of the tip. The axe measures 105+mm long, 57mm in maximum width and 38mm in maximum thickness. The raw material appears to be Cornish Greenstone (Group I) (Keiller et al. 1941, 51–5). Group I axes are the second most commonly found type in England and Wales

(Cummins 1979, 7) and are thought to date to the Late Neolithic period when found outside Cornwall, partly due to their common association with Grooved Ware (Smith 1979, 17).

Stone

6.6. Five fragments (212g) of heat altered stone are recorded from ditch fill 1403 and pit fills 3235, 7518 and 8105. Three fragments (16g) of lavastone probably originating from the Mayen quarries of the Rhineland are recorded from deposit 3317. This material was commonly used in the production of quernstones and millstones, imported in the Roman, Late Anglo-Saxon and medieval periods, although the fragments from deposit 3317 are small and exhibit no signs of having been worked. One fragment (63g) of sandstone, recorded from pit fill 7712, is sub-rectangular in section and has been worn smooth along one side. The fragment is fractured along its length. It may represent a whetstone, although it has not been possible to identify this with any certainty due to its poor condition.

Industrial waste

6.7. Four fragments (102g) of industrial waste are recorded from two deposits. The larger fragment (96g) recorded from pit fill 7512, is a piece of metal working waste, most likely a by-product from the production or working of iron. Three fragments (6g) of coke are recorded from deposit 3109 and most likely date to the post-medieval or modern period.

Registered artefacts and metalwork

6.8. A total of 19 artefacts were recovered during the evaluation and recorded as registered artefacts (RA). In addition, 18 nails, weighing a total of 225.8g, were recorded as bulk metalwork. Of the total objects, 25 were collected from the deliberate backfill of feature 3316 in Trench 33, which may be a natural hollow. A further six artefacts were also collected from Trench 33 features, with the remaining six objects retrieved from contexts in Trenches 10, 18, 31 and 32. The metalwork is listed by major period and material in Appendix B, Table 2. They have been fully recorded and catalogued with the assistance of low-powered magnification but without radiographs. A catalogue listing is provided as Appendix B, Table 5. RA6, a polished stone axe, has been reported on in section 6.4.

The overall condition of the objects is poor, often fragmentary. The ironwork is obscured by corrosion and encrusted with dirt and the copper alloy items display a

characteristic green patina and corrosion products; the glass fragments exhibit small amounts of surface weathering in the form of iridescence and flaking. The objects have been packaged in perforated plastic bags in air-tight containers and where appropriate, stored with silica gel.

Medieval

Four of the registered artefacts collected from fill 3317 in feature 3316, Trench 33, are likely medieval in date. RA2 and RA7 are both small fragments of glass; RA2 is a piece of window glass; it displays the characteristic opaque brown surface weathering common to medieval 'potash glass' composition (Tyson 1996, 21); the thickness of the glass at almost 2mm is characteristic of glass dating to the 14th century or earlier. In contrast, RA7 is translucent and colourless, it has a molten surface with some iridescence and flaking. It may be waste or could be altered by heat.

Two iron artefacts, RA's 16 and 17 are also of this date. RA16 is an L-shaped hinge pivot, a structural fitting set within either stone or wood that was used for hanging doors, window shutters and gates (Goodall 1993, 148). It has a tapering shank and upright guide arm typical of Goodall's Type 2 (Goodall 2011, 164); examples are commonly found in both medieval and post-medieval contexts (ibid., 195, Fig. 9.14).

RA17 is the remains of an iron, rectangular drop-handle, possibly from a chest (ibid., 168). Each arm of the handle would have been held in position by looped staples; similar examples in a range of sizes have been found from 12th to 15th century contexts at Eynsford Castle, Kent; Upton, Gloucestershire and Clarendon Palace, Wiltshire (ibid., 223, Fig. 9.29, H640, H641 and H644).

Post-medieval

Eight artefacts are of post-medieval date: six copper alloy dress accessories and one silver coin from fill 3317 of feature 3316, Trench 33 and one iron horseshoe from fill 1009 of a landscaping slot 1003 in Trench 10.

The dress accessories include three drawn wire pins with spiral-wound heads, RA's 1, 10 and 11; the heads all appear to have been moulded into a spherical form, characteristic of Oakley's H2 type (Oakley and Webster 1979, 260). Drawn wire pins have been widely accepted as a mainly post-medieval form, with examples being recovered in late 14th century deposits in London (Egan and Pritchard, 2002, 299-

30) and becoming more common in assemblages of 16th-17th century date, as evidenced by material recovered from St Peter's, Northampton (Oakley and Webster 1979, 260) and from sites in Norwich (Margeson 1993, 13). However, it has been noted (ibid., 1993, 11) that research on assemblages at Winchester and elsewhere has revealed that drawn wire pins have also been identified from medieval deposits. In addition to the pins, two lace tags were recovered, RA's 8 and 9. Lace tags (also known as lace ends or chapes), were used to prevent the ends of laces from fraying. They became increasingly common from the 15th century onwards and are common finds on late medieval and early post-medieval sites, reflecting the increased use of laces in clothing such as doublet and hose at this time (ibid., 22). Made from sheet copper alloy, RA8 is an Oakley Type 1, characterised by its slightly cylindrical form and transverse rivet at the open end to hold the lace in position (Oakley and Webster 1979, 263). RA9 is an Oakley Type 2, where the lace is secured along its length by overlapping edges. Although Type 1 forms are found in 15th century contexts, both types were here recovered from 16th to 17th century-dated deposits. RA9 is of interest as the remains of the leather lace is still clearly visible, gripped *in situ* by the edges of the lace tag.

The remaining post-medieval items from layer 3317 are RA3, a fragment from the frame of a copper alloy buckle or suspension ring and RA12, a silver Elizabeth I (1558-1603) coin minted in London. The latter is possibly a hammered three farthings (Mitchell and Reeds 1990, 173, No. 2571).

RA13 is an iron horseshoe collected from fill 1009 from landscaping slot 1003 in Trench 10. It has calkins at the heels and a keyhole shaped aperture; the latter being indicative of a later post-medieval shoe form.

Uncertain date

The remaining objects cannot be dated intrinsically. Four iron objects from Trench 33, RA's 4, 14, 15 and 19, are miscellaneous fixtures and fittings that were found in addition to ten nails. Amongst the fixtures is a bracket, RA14, and a strip fitting, RA15.

A further eight nails and a strip of iron, RA5, and a piece of copper alloy sheet, RA18, were recovered from Trenches 10, 18, 31 and 32.

Iron nails

Hand forged nails are notoriously difficult to date, having altered little over time. The nails recovered from the evaluation have predominantly flat, rectangular heads ranging in width from 9mm to 22mm and shanks that are rectangular in cross section that taper towards frequently truncated tips. The shank width of the nails range between 4mm and 23mm. Although these measurements are affected by the levels of corrosion and concretion, it can be suggested that this group of iron nails were small to medium in size with the exception of one from fill 3218 of pit 3217, Trench 32 that is larger and may have served a structural function.

Summary of the registered artefacts and metalwork

The small assemblage of metalwork is of limited value in assisting with the dating and in understanding the function of the site. The objects include dress accessories, coinage; fixtures, fittings and nails that reflect the presence of timber-built structures at the site.

Should further work be undertaken on the site, it is recommended that the metalwork assemblage from the evaluation undergoes radiography, to assist further with identification, and to preserve a record of the artefacts for the archive. All objects should be retained for future deposition with the archive.

7. THE BIOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

Animal bone

7.1. Animal bone amounting to 200 fragments (1,533g) was recovered via a combination of hand excavation and processing of bulk soil samples from 15 deposits. Artefactual material dating from the medieval period was also recovered (Appendix C, Table 7). The material was highly fragmented and only moderately well preserved, resulting in 84% of the assemblage being unidentifiable to species. However, it was possible to identify the remains of cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis aries/Capra hircus*), pig (*Sus scrofa sp.*), horse (*Equus callabus*) and dog (*Canis familiaris*). Where modern damage was present and re-fitting was possible, the fragments were counted as a single bone.

Medieval

Cattle, sheep/goat and pig were identified from nine, 12 and four fragments, amounts that are generally too low to offer any interpretative information other than a species

identification. However, a mix of skeletal elements both high and low in meat yield were recovered on which occasional cut marks were observed. The combination of these factors suggests an origin in butchery waste. The remains of horse and dog were also recovered but in quantities too low to confirm anything other than species identification.

Undated

A total of 32 fragments (298g) were recovered from seven deposits which remain undated. Three fragments of cattle and one of pig were identified, none of which displayed any evidence of butchery practice.

Plant macrofossils

Introduction and methods

7.2. Thirteen bulk samples were taken from archaeological features during the evaluation. They were all processed in full in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300µm mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any ecofacts or artefacts are noted in Appendix C. Identification of plant remains is with reference to New Flora of the British Isles (Stace 1997).

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry, the non-floating residues were all scanned with a magnet in order to recover any ferrous material that may be present. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens. Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance x = rare, xx = moderate, xxx = abundant. The results are demonstrated in Appendix C, Tables 8, 9 and 10.

Results

7.3. The flots recovered varied in size but were generally small, only three samples produced flots greater than 50ml, the remaining, generally, produced less than 30ml each.

The plant macro material was also variable, the preservation was through charring and is generally fair to poor. Wood charcoal was present in most of the flots produced and was often the only plant material recovered. No identification of the wood charcoal has been undertaken for the purposes of this report. Layer 0601 (Sample 5) produced no charred remains at all and will not be included in the discussions below.

Prehistoric, Trenches 60, 74, 77 and 78

Five samples were taken from four prehistoric pits and a ditch. Wood charcoal fragments were relatively common in all these samples, particularly within ditch fill 7410 (Sample 7) and pit fill 6005 (Sample 8). A low number of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana L.*) shell fragments were recovered from pit fill 7810 (Sample 13) along with a small number of undiagnostic animal bone fragments. The sparse nature of this material means its source remains unclear. It most likely represents domestic activity taking place in the vicinity during the prehistoric period. Much of the material may represent general settlement waste that has become accidently incorporated within the back fill of the excavated pits through the action of wind or water, whilst larger concentrations may have been deliberately deposed within the fills of the sampled features.

Medieval, Trenches 33, 36 and 81

Five samples were taken from contexts dated to the medieval period. Pit fill 3317 (Sample 4) contained the rounded grains of a free-threshing bread wheat (*Triticum sp.*) and barley (*Hordeum sp.*) in moderate numbers. (*Avena/Secale*) were also present in very low numbers. Near complete legumes, most likely peas (*Pisum sp.*), along with unidentifiable legume fragments were also observed. Pulses are an important source of protein both in the medieval diet and as fodder, however, as they do not require processing using heat, in the way some cereals do, they are less likely to be subjected to chance preservation through charring and are often under-represented in the archaeological record. This material was all very puffed, fragmented and abraded making identification difficult or impossible. Cereal grains were rare within ditch fill 3605 (Sample 2), pit fills 3313 (Sample 1) and 3607 (Sample

3) and were particularly sparse within pit fill 8105 (Sample 12) where only a single abraded grain was observed.

Charred seeds were present in all the medieval contexts except pit fill 8105 (Sample 12). Corncockle (*Agrostemma githago L.*), cleavers (*Galium aparine L.*), vetches (*Vicia sp.*), grasses (*Poaceae*), mustard family (*Brassicaceae*), and possible sedges (*Carex sp.*) were all observed in low numbers or as single specimens. It is likely these weeds of arable and rough ground were accidently collected along with the crop during harvesting.

Undiagnostic animal bone fragments, fish bones, fish scales and small mammal/amphibian bones were all observed within the flots during examination under magnification, although this material is recorded here it is generally too sparse or too fragmented to require further examination by the relevant specialist, as they would provide little additional information beyond the fact that they indicate the disposal of mixed domestic waste, most likely from food preparation, which has become incorporated within the backfill of the sampled features.

Feature fill 3317 (Sample 4) contained small fragments of glass, they are opaque with some iridescence and appear to have a bubbled surface, the fragments observed here are most likely from the same source material as RA7 or RA2, which were recovered from this context.

Small globules of a white to grey non-ferrous vitrified material, were common within ditch fill 3605 (Sample 2). Ferrous flakes were recovered in low numbers from the non-floating residue of pit fill 3313 (Sample 1). Flake hammerscale is produced during smithing and it is possible these remains indicate some form of light industrial activity taking place on site.

The material recovered most likely represents mixed settlement waste, that has become incorporated into the backfill of the sampled features, either through deliberate deposition or where the material is sparse through the actions of wind, water or trample. The material is indicative of domestic, agricultural and light industrial activities taking place in the vicinity of the site during the medieval period.

Undated, Trenches 38 and 77

Two samples were taken from features that remain undated. Small quantities of wood charcoal were recovered from both and small amounts of clinker/coal/vitrified material were recovered from ditch fill 3806 (Sample 6). Neither of the undated samples contain sufficient material to provide any useful data to the results of the evaluation.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

7.4. In general, the samples were fair to poor in terms of identifiable material. The prehistoric features sampled produced frequent wood charcoal and a small number of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana L.*) shell fragments, it is possible this material suggests domestic activities such as food preparation taking place in the vicinity of the site during prehistory.

Charred plant remains were frequent within the majority of the medieval features but were sparse or absent in a small number. The cereal remains, legumes and weeds seed assemblages recovered from the medieval features indicate that domestic activities such as food preparation were taking place in the vicinity. The mixed remains, including fragments of animal bone, fish bones and scales suggest domestic waste or midden material. The cereal and pulse remains suggest agricultural activity and crop rotation, where nitrogen fixing legumes are grown in a cycle with other crops in order to prevent the depletion of the soils nutrients. The flake hammerscale and non-ferrous globules observed suggest light industrial activities. Although the source of this material is not clear from the scope of this report.

Where the material recovered from the samples is sparse in nature, it may represent settlement detritus that has been subject to movement across the site through the action of wind, water or trample before becoming incorporated within the contexts sampled, larger concentrations may indicate deliberate deposition of waste within the open features. In general, the remains indicate that domestic, horticultural, agricultural and light industrial and domestic activities were taking place to one extent or another, within the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric and medieval periods.

It is not recommended that any further work is carried out on the flot material as part of this evaluation, however if further interventions are planned on this site, it is recommended that further bulk sampling should be carried out from well sealed and well dated contexts, with a view to investigation the nature of the domestic and settlement waste. Additional plant macrofossils may provide an insight into the

utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence from this site.

8. DISCUSSION

8.1. Eighty of the proposed eighty-three trenches were excavated with Trenches 49, 82 and 83 remaining unopened due to environmental concerns. Archaeological deposits were recognised in forty-five of the trenches, thirty-one were blank while naturally derived deposits were recorded in four. The levels of preservation across the site, despite the changes in elevation and disparate nature of some of the trenching, were good with the majority of trenches exhibiting developed topsoil over, in some case quite thick, subsoil layers sealing the archaeological levels. Occasional trenches showed possible truncation through agricultural processes with topsoil directly over the underlying drift geology, but these were, in the main, limited to those trenches at, or near to, the top of the valley side.

Archaeological deposits were recorded across the site and, while many of the features recorded were dispersed, four areas with a greater concentration were identified (Fig. 73) with, overall, the incidence of ditches and pits being roughly equal. This perhaps suggests that, rather than being peripheral to occupation or settlement, the trenching has identified two possible activity foci, dating to the Early Iron Age and also the medieval and earlier post-medieval periods (Areas C and B, Fig. 73). The numbers of features in relation to the number of trenches excavated in the two smaller, separate areas investigated may suggest the potential for a greater density of heritage assets to be present (Areas A and D, Fig. 73). Standing monuments attest to activity in the vicinity of the site during the Bronze Age and further evidence to support wider prehistoric activity was also recorded. Although the greatest number of features were undated, the intervening periods were also, sparsely, represented with both Roman and Late Anglo-Saxon pottery recovered.

As mentioned above, both Areas A and D have been identified as areas of high potential due to the frequency of archaeological deposits recorded in relation to the number of trenches excavated and they comprise the entirety of the two smaller areas; Trenches 1-5 (Figs. 3 and 12-14) and 79-81 (Figs. 11 and 69-71) respectively.

Area B encompasses Trenches 17 to 20 and 28 to 40, and possibly Trenches 22 and 27 (Figs. 5, 6 and 21-42). The shallow nature of the trenches further upslope to the

north-east of these suggests truncation by the plough and are lower potential. Prehistoric features were recorded just off the top of the slope along with undated possible boundary ditches. Medieval activity was concentrated further downslope, in Trenches 31 to 40, and is likely to relate to the previous iteration of Thickthorn Hall to the east, a higher status moated site, with higher status glazed grimston ware pottery, alongside more common wares, recovered from both ditches and pits while metal objects recovered show the continuation of occupation into the Tudor period. Large pits with potential trample layers around the top may suggest some kind of process taking place, again very likely associated with the hall to the east. The majority of the ditches in Area B follow roughly the same alignment, or one perpendicular, and, while they may form part of an earlier prehistoric field system, it can reasonably be assumed that some, or indeed all, relate to the moated hall site to the east.

Area C encompasses Trenches 60 to 78 (Figs. 9, 10 and 48-68). Sixteen of these were in a field to the north of two extant scheduled Bronze Age barrows while the remaining two trenches, 77 and 78, were in a field immediately to the east, separated by a small road. Archaeological deposits are recorded in fourteen of the trenches with a mixture of pits and ditches, both dated and undated. Artefactual evidence recovered from both features and unstratified finds is suggestive of a prehistoric landscape, possibly a settlement focus associated with the monuments to the south, although no structural remains were identified.

The evaluation has shown accuracy and inaccuracy in both the effectiveness of previous geophysical survey and the interpretation of cropmarks with potential features both recognised and discounted as well as additional features recorded that had not been identified previously. This can be accounted for by differing underlying geology as well as the weather conditions both at the time of, and leading up to, survey taking place and highlights the need for a multifaceted approach to archaeological evaluation. The evaluation broadly characterised the nature of the heritage assets present across the site, however, on occasion, the limitations of the keyhole nature of trenching led to difficulties in interpretation, particularly of larger features.

Neolithic (4000 BC-2400BC)

8.2. Evidence of activity within the vicinity of the site during the Neolithic, and possibly earlier, in the late Mesolithic, can be seen through residual finds in later features with

blades and bladelets recovered from pits 7510 and 8104 as well as from the topsoil deposits in Trenches 2 and 10. A Late Neolithic polished axe was also recovered from deposit 3317. A Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date is assigned to possible ditch or spread of material 1402 due to the worked flint assemblage collected from it, possibly showing occupation activity on the floodplain of the Cantley Stream.

Early Iron Age (700 BC–400 BC)

8.3. Pottery dating to the Early Iron Age, or possibly the Late Bronze Age, was recovered from four features on the site; one ditch, 1805, and three pits, 7103, 7409 and 7711. These pits were all within 240m of each other with *in situ* burning having possibly taken place within two of them, 7409 and 7711, and also within other associated features in Trench 77. These were also all within 600m of the standing Scheduled Monuments to the south-west and place these monuments within a settled landscape. The wider extent of this landscape, identified as Area C, is shown by ditch 1805 *c.*600m to the west.

Later prehistoric

8.4. Undiagnostic prehistoric pottery was recovered from two further contexts; pit 6507, to the north-east of the Bronze Age barrows and close to the more securely dated features mentioned above, and ditch 7903 approximately 1.3km to the south-east and also seen in Trench 80 as 8003. Worked, and also heat-altered, flint recovered from pits 7703, 7709 and 7713, which showed possible *in situ* burning, in Trench 77 and pits 7805 and 7809, which were both rich in charcoal, and ditch 7803 in Trench 78 reinforces their association with pits 7103, 7409 and 7711 mentioned above and further asserts evidence of occupation within the vicinity of the standing monuments. Worked and heat-altered flint was also recovered from pit 6004, also filled with possible burnt material, *c.*380 west north-west of this group, and closer to the barrows. Single flint flakes were recovered from ditches 1602 and 2911 to the east, although the absence of other finds or, in the case of 1602, nearby features, means this dating is tentative at best and these finds could easily be residual. This scepticism particularly applies to ditch 2911 as this likely represents an at least twice re-cut boundary ditch seen extending for *c.*120m through four trenches with no other supporting dating evidence recovered. Worked flint was recovered from the topsoil deposits of seven trenches (2, 10, 29, 62, 68, 69 and 75) further adding to the evidence of prehistoric activity on the site.

Roman (AD 43–AD 410)

8.5. It would seem that the focus of occupation moved away from the site during the later Iron Age and this lack of evidenced activity continues into the Roman period with just two sherds of pottery recovered from the site; one each from ditch 7407 and large pit 7510. Dating, and interpretation, of this large pit is difficult. Prehistoric, Roman and medieval pottery was recovered and, although it is possible that the Roman and medieval sherds were intrusive, the scale and form of the feature and its filling deposits perhaps suggests a later, possibly post-medieval, date. If a Roman date is correct for ditch 7407, which was also seen in Trench 72 and potentially Trench 68, then it must be concluded that it is very peripheral to any Roman activity and that the focus of any occupation during this period is away from the site due to the lack of any other dated features or residual or unstratified finds.

Late Anglo-Saxon (850–1066)

8.6. Four sherds of possible Thetford ware pottery were recovered from pit 8104, located approximately 1.3km to the south-east of the main body of the site, Area D. Two pits were present close together in this trench, both similar in form and fill, and with medieval coarseware recovered from pit 8102 a later, post-conquest date may be more likely for these features.

Medieval (1066–1539)

8.7. Dated medieval activity on the site was focused on four trenches (32, 33, 34 and 36, Area B). Pottery was collected from nine pits, including a very large possible extraction pit, and three ditches across these trenches with further undated features present very likely to be associated. Six of those pits were in Trench 32, two of which were around 4m in diameter and at least 0.8m deep with a third *c.*2m across and 0.4m deep; 3233, 3240 and 3237. The remaining three, 3209, 3215 and 3221, were close to the top of 3240 and are possibly associated, particularly 3221 which, along with eight other shallow pits may represent trample disturbance around the top of 3240. The function of these pits was unclear although the gradual refilling as shown through tip lines and lenses within the fill may suggest they were rubbish pits.

Pit 3306 was very large and extended into Trenches 31 to the north and Trench 34 to the south, with medieval pottery recovered from three deposits excavated in sondages, 3308, 3315 and 3318 (recorded as part of 3316, however, is more likely part of 3306). Again, its function was unclear. Sitting in what appeared to be a hollow

in the field, with a similar hollow located to the north-east but not trenched, it appeared to be naturally derived, however, excavation showed it to have steeply sloping edges more suggestive of human intervention. Although it was suggested that this may represent a redundant and backfilled pond, the homogenous filling deposits do not support this. Although the base was not seen during hand excavation, a machine dug slot did not show the darker organic deposits at the base that would be expected to be found in standing water. A perhaps more likely interpretation is that of an extraction pit, however, this is applied tentatively. It appeared to have backfilled through colluvial processes interspersed with episodes of dumping of material, although it should be noted that excavations into the feature were limited due to the nature of the investigative trial trenching. It was shown to have been cut by a later deep, oval probable rubbish pit, 3312, which contained later medieval pottery. The fill of this pit was visibly similar to deposit 3317. Although recorded as an upper fill of a separate pit, 3316, it is more likely that this was just a later filling deposit of the overall large pit 3306, specifically a dump of midden material. This dark material also contained later medieval pottery alongside copper alloy pins, lace chapes and a coin which all probably date to the 16th century.

Three ditches in three trenches, 3310 in Trench 33, 3413 in Trench 34 and 3603 in Trench 36 and which cannot be projected to be the same ditch, instead likely representing three different ditches, produced medieval pottery. This, along with similarities in profile and filling deposits, suggests that a number of the other, undated, ditches present in these trenches, and also potentially those in other trenches to the south and north, belong to this medieval phase of activity.

8.8. The deserted village of Cantley is approximately 600m to the south south-east, suggesting that, rather than being part of village settlement, these medieval features are likely to represent activity associated with the wider estate of the moated manor house *c.*500m to the south-west. Although clearly not the centre of activity this concentration of large features and the number of potential associated ditches suggests a busy area. The amount of domestic refuse recovered from the concentration of pits is not large enough to suggest deliberate backfilling with midden material, however, deposit 3317 does appear to be a single episode of rubbish deposition. The supposed construction date of 1240 of the early iteration of Thickthorn Hall is supported by the lack of earlier medieval pottery types, such as

Thetford ware, with continued occupation of the site through the medieval and into the early post-medieval periods supported by the artefactual evidence.

Post-medieval (1540–1800) and modern (1800–present)

8.9. The present Thickthorn Hall was built in the early 19th century with the previous moated site incorporated into ornamental gardens and water features. Its likely that this landscaping continued along the Cantley Stream and is seen in Trenches 8 and 10. Both 1002 and, particularly, 0802 may represent backfilling and consolidation of naturally formed channels perhaps in order to encourage or formalise the formation of ornamental ponds.

Undated

8.10. Sixty ditches and forty-two pits could not be dated by artefactual evidence collected from their filling deposits. A number of these, however, can tentatively be assigned a date by their apparent association with other features. This is particularly the case in Trenches 32, 77 and 78 where similar features filled with similar material are both dated and undated. It is reasonable to suggest that pits 3211, 3213, 3217, 3219, 3223, 3225, 3227 and 3229 are contemporary with 3221 and are also associated with the 3240 and dated to the medieval period. It is also reasonable to suggest that pits 7703, 7707, 7709 and 7807, as well as ditch 7705, also date to the Early Iron Age despite there being no physical evidence for this. It can also be reasonably assumed, particularly given the characteristic paucity of material evidence gathered from prehistoric features that a number of, if not all, the ditches and pits in the trenches to the north of the Bronze Age barrows fit into the wider prehistoric landscape evidenced by those monuments and the dated features. Likewise, to the west, it is reasonable to assume a wider medieval landscape encompassing some of the ditches and pits at present undated. Four ditches, 2905, 3003, 3103 and 3105, roughly correspond with a possible enclosure or building identified by study of aerial photography potentially confirming its presence, however, it was not recognised in all the trenches located to examine it. These ditches, and therefore the possible ditched enclosure they may represent, were undated.The remainder of the undated features are set out in the Appendix B, Table 6.

9. CONCLUSIONS

9.1. The trenched evaluation has successfully defined the character, significance and deposit model of heritage assets surviving within the road scheme. The overall incidence of ditches and pits are roughly equal over the site, revealing a wider protracted occupation of the landscape evidenced by dispersed ditches, that is generally peripheral to settlement activity, but with concentrated areas of pitting suggesting possible activity foci, from the prehistoric to medieval periods. However, many of these features remain undated.

9.2. Flint and stone tools dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age were collected. Settlement activity dating to the Early Iron Age was demonstrated by the presence of a group of pits which showed either in situ burning or produced heat-altered flint, and which may show either cooking or small scale industrial activity, close to Bronze Age barrows.

9.3. Roman activity was limited to one possible ditch and a residual pottery find with similarly sparse activity in the Late Anglo-Saxon period far to the east.

9.4. A focus of medieval pits and ditches, shown by artefactual evidence to continue into the early post-medieval period, likely relate to a nearby moated site and may evidence wider activity within a manorial complex.

10. CA PROJECT TEAM

10.1. Fieldwork was undertaken by CA Project Leader Simon Picard, assisted by Steven Hunt, Nathan Griggs, Tara Schug, Nigel Byram, Georgina Palmer, Kerree Kendall, Stephen Foster and Simon Cass. This report was written by CA Project Leader Simon Picard. The finds and biological evidence reports were written by Peter Banks; pottery, CBM, fired clay and stone, Jacky Somerville; lithics, Ruth Beveridge; registered artefacts and metalwork, Sharon Clough; animal bone, and Anna West; plant macrofossils. The report illustrations were prepared by Esther Escudero. The report was edited by Stuart Boulter. The project archive has been compiled and prepared for deposition by Clare Wootton. The project was managed for CA by Rhod Gardner.

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APPENDIX A: CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0100		Topsoil	1	Layer	A mid yellowy friable sandy silt with frequent stones.	Topsoil	40+	1.8+	0.34
0101		Natural	1	Layer	A mid browy yellow medium sand and a mid browny orangy loose clayey sand with occasional stones	Natural	40+	1.8+	0.04
0200		Topsoil	2	Layer	A mid yellowy brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.5	0.3
0201		Subsoil	2	Layer	A mid browny yellow soft sandy silt with frequent stones	Subsoil	40	1.5	0.6
0202		Natural	2	Layer	A mixed yellow and dark yellowy brown coarse sand with frequent gravel patches.	Natural	40	1.5	0.1
0203		Pit	2	Cut	A sub-oval pit with moderate sides and a concave base but the full extent unknown because under the bulk.	Cut of a pit with a single fill maybe contempory with pit 0205.	1.8	1.16	0.26
0204	0203	Pit	2	Fill	A mid yellowy brown soft silty sand with occassional small stones which has a diffuse horizon. Fragments of pottery recovered.	Fill is most likely a naturally accumulation material.	1.8	1.16	0.26
0205		Pit	2	Cut	A large rectangular shaped pit with rounded corners and steep sloping sides coming down to a concave base. The pit was aligned NE-SW and went beyond the southern LOE therefore full extent not seen.	A undated pit with two fills. No finds were recovered.	1.5+	1.66	0.46
0206	0205	Pit	2	Fill	A dark brown grey silty sand, common mid/small sub-rounded stones. Lens or pale yellow grey firm compaction chalky clay at the base of the fill which was redeposited.	The lower fill of pit 0205.	1.5+	1.56	0.18
0207	0205	Pit	2	Fill	A medium brown grey firm compaction silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Upper fill of pit 0205.	1.5+	1.5	0.3
0300		Topsoil	3	Layer	A mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40+	1.5+	0.3
0301		Subsoil	3	Layer	A mid yellowy brown soft silty sand with few stones	Subsoil	40+	1.5+	0.32
0302		Natural	3	Layer	A mixed mid browny yellow and orangy red coarse sand and frequent inclusions of gravel patches.	Natural	40+	1.5+	0.22

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0400		Topsoil	4	Layer	A dark greyish brown loose sandy silt	Topsoil	30	1.8	
0401		Subsoil	4	Layer	A mid orange brown firm clay silt sand	Subsoil	30	1.8	
0402		Natural	4	Layer	A med brownish orange loose gravel sand.	Natural	30	1.8	
0403		Pit	4	Cut	A circular pit with concave sides and a rounded base	A pit with a single fill which cuts pit 0405, no finds found so date unknown.	1.77	0.9	0.23
0404	0403	Pit	4	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with occassional small rounded stones.	A single fill of pit 0403	1.77	0.9	0.23
0405		Pit	4	Cut	A circular pit with concave sides and a rounded base.	A pit with a single fill which is being cut by 0403, no finds recovered date unknow.	1.77	0.66	0.23
0406	0405	Pit	4	Fill	A dark greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent angular flints.	A single fill of pit 0405	1.77	0.66	0.23
0500		Topsoil	5	Layer	A dark greyish browm firm silty clay	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.4
0501		Subsoil	5	Layer	A mid greyish brown firm sandy silt clay	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.55
0502		Natural	5	Layer	A light orangy yellow soft sandy gravel	Natural	40	1.8	-
0503		Gully	5	Cut	A E-W orientated linear which was sharp on the north side and gradual on the south. The base was concave. The linear was gradually rounded turns from west to NW in the trench.	A possible gully terminus which could have been used as drainage. Very shallow and no finds recovered.	3.2	0.5	0.1
0504	0503	Gully	5	Fill	A mid greyisj brown soft sandy silty clay with moderate inclusons of small to medium gravel and rare charcoal flecks.	Single fill of gully.	3.2	0.5	0.1
0600		Topsoil	6	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common medium to small sub-rounded stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.36
0601		Subsoil	6	Layer	A dark brown grey (blackish) silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones. It is very wet and inter-mixed with pale grey sand.	Subsoil Subsoil begins mid trench ands medium brown grey silty sand until it reaches the WNW end where it becomes blackish due to the water table	40	1.8	0.2
0602		Natural	6	Layer	A mid orange yellow sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Natural WNW end of trench very wet and filling with water due to high water table and its proximity to pond.	40	1.8	-
0700		Topsoil	7	Layer	A mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
0701		Subsoil	7	Layer	A mid yellow brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.2
0702		Natural	7	Layer	A mid browny yellow friable clayey sand	Natural	40	1.8	0.1

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
0800		Topsoil	8	Layer	A mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with frequent small to large stones.	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.38
0801		Natural	8	Layer	A light yellowish brown soft silty sand with gravel.	Natural	40	1.8	-
0802		River	8	Cut	Cut of a river or multiple streams.	Cut of a river or multiple streams.	4+	1.8	0.8
0803	0802	River	8	Fill	A dark blackish brown soft sandy silt with sparse small to medium stones	The basal fill of the river bed		1.8	0.26
0804	0802	River	8	Fill	A light greyish brown with yellow patches. A firm silty-clay which has been waterlogged for a long period of time.	Clay built up by the river.		1.8	0.22
0805	0802	River	8	Fill	A dark greyish brown loose gravel with sandy silt patches.	The gravel above the black organic fill 0803		1.8	0.16
0806	0802	River	8	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with moderate small- medium stones.	Fill above the gravel and the upper most fill of the river.		1.8	0.24
0900		Topsoil	9	Layer	A mid greyish brown compact sandy silt with frequent small to large stones and CBM flecks.	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.4
0901		Subsoil	9	Layer	A light greyish brown compact clay silt with sparse small stones and charcoal flecks.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.36
0902		Natural	9	Layer	A mid orangish brown compact sandy clay with frequent small to large stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
1000		Topsoil	10	Layer	A mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.58
1001		Deposit	10	Layer	Landscaping associated with near by manor house.	Landscaping associated with near by manor house			
1002		Landscaping	10	Cut	Cut of a slot in landscaping from the manor house. The extent is unknown since its goes beyond the LOE in three direction.	Cut of a slot in landscaping from the manor house. The landscaping gets cut the an old pipe.			
1003		Landscaping	10	Cut	Cut of a slot in landscaping from the manor house. The extent is unknown since its goes beyond the LOE in two direction.	Cut of a slot in landscaping from the manor house. The landscaping gets cut the an old pipe.			
1004		Landscaping	10	Cut	Cut of a slot in landscaping from the manor house so could be a possible ponds. The extent is unknown since its goes beyond the LOE in three direction and is obscured by redeposited natural. The base was reached at 0.7 but neither edge was reached and had a machine slot placed in afterwards.	Cut of a slot in landscaping from the manor house or alluvium from the old river. Definitely backfilled by natural fills with large quantities of gravel through out the feature and large size flints and stones.	4+	1.8	0.7

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
1005		Natural	10	Layer	A mix of gravel with caly patches. The gravel is loose and the clay is compact.	Natural	40	1.8	-
1006	1003	Deposit	10	Fill	Cut of ceramic pipe running NW	Cut of ceramic pipe running NW			
1007	1003	Deposit	10	Fill	A mid yellowish brown sandy silt	Fill surrounding pipe			
1008	1003	Deposit	10	Fill	A dark black loose silty sand	The basal fill of slot			
1009	1003	Deposit	10	Fill	A mid brown grey loose sandy silt.	This fill is being cut by a ceramic pipe and recovered a horseshoe, nail, CBM and flint.			
1010	1003	Deposit	10	Fill	A yellow gravelly sand.	Backfill associated with cut 1006 and fill 1007 from the ceramic pipe.			
1011	1002	Deposit	10	Fill	A dark black loose silty sand	Fill is the same as fill 1008.			
1012	1002	Deposit	10	Fill	A mid browny grey sandy silt.	Fill is same as 1009.			
1013	1002	Deposit	10	Fill	A sandy gravel.	Backfill associated with the old pipe.			
1014	1002	Deposit	10	Fill	Fill of a old pipe	Fill of a old pipe			
1015	1004	Deposit	10	Fill	A dark greyish brown firm silty clay with frequent large stones.	the basal fill of the landscaping slot			
1016	1004	Deposit	10	Fill	A light greyish brown firm silty clay with sparse small to medium stones.	A natural fill in cut 1004			
1017	1004	Deposit	10	Fill	A light greyish brown compact sandy gravel with frequent stones.	A natural fill of cut 1004			
1018	1004	Deposit	10	Fill	A band of dark greyish brown soft sandy clay with moderate small stones	A natural fill of 1004			
1019	1004	Deposit	10	Fill	A light greyish brown soft silty sand with moderate small stones.	Upper most fill of 1004. A lot of heat altered flint and struck flint which could have been washed in from the river or the hill.			
1100		Topsoil	11	Layer	A mid greyish brown compact sandy silt with frequent small to large stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.4
1101		Subsoil	11	Layer	A light greyish brown compact clay silt with sparse small stones and charcoal flecks.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.4
1102		Natural	11	Layer	A mid orangish brown compact sandy clay with frequent small to large stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
1200		Topsoil	12	Layer	A mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
1201		Subsoil	12	Layer	A mid yellow brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.44
1202		Natural	12	Layer	A mid browny orange compact sandy clay with frequent stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
1300		Topsoil	13	Layer	A mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
1301		Subsoil	13	Layer	A mid yellow brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.44
1302		Natural	13	Layer	A mid browny orange compact sandy clay with frequent stones.	Natural	40	1.8	0.12
1303		Gully	13	Cut	A Linear running N-S with moderate sides and a flat base.	A linear gully with a semi-circular terminus. No finds recovered.	1.5+	0.5	0.12
1304	1303	Gully	13	Fill	A mid brown grey friable clayey silt with occassional sub-rounded stones	Single fill of gully 1303.	1.5+	0.5	0.12
1400		Topsoil	14	Layer	A mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
1401		Natural	14	Layer	A mid brown yellow coarse sand and gravel with grey gravel patches.	Natural	40	1.8	0.05
1402		Ditch	14	Cut	A linear orientated NNE-SSW with shallow sides and a flat base.	Either a natural gravel deposit or a ditch which cuts into deposit 1404.	1.8+	5.04	0.2+
1403	1402	Ditch	14	Fill	A mid yellowy brown friable sandy silt with 10% inclusion of gravel towards the base.	The single fill of ditch 1402.	1.8+	5.04	0.2+
1404		Deposit	14	Layer	A mid grey brown friable silty sand with inclusion of 50% medium to large rounded gravel.	A possible natural gravel deposit which is cut by 1402. The deposit contains 20+ flint flakes, 1 retouches. Most primary flakes from early removals could have been insitu or washed down into the river valley.	1.8	0.7	0.12
1500		Topsoil	15	Layer	A mid yellow brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
1501		Natural	15	Layer	A mid brown yellow loose fine sand with frequent stones	Natural	40	1.8	0.03
1502		Pit	15	Cut	An NE-SW orientated oval pit with shallow sides and a flat base.	A possible pit with a single fill or a area of natural silting. The base has patches of white natural sand and disturbance from bioturbation.	2+	1.9	0.14
1503	1502	Pit	15	Fill	A mid yellowy brown loose silty sand with occassional small to medium sub-rounded stones. The feature has a diffuse horizon.	A natural accumulation fill	2+	1.9	0.14
1600		Topsoil	16	Layer	A mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with moderate small to medium stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.4
1601		Natural	16	Layer	A mid orangish brown compact sandy clay with moderate small to medium stones	Natural	40	1.8	-
1602		Ditch	16	Cut	A N-S orientated linear with moderate sloping side and a concave base.	A small ditch with a single fill either a drainage or boundary ditch.	1.8+	0.76	0.22

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
1603	1602	Ditch	16	Fill	A light greyish brown compact clay silt with moderate small to medium stones.	A natural accumulation fill with a single struck flint recovered.	1.8+	0.76	0.22
1700		Topsoil	17	Layer	A mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with charcoal flecks and frequent small to large stones.	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.34
1701		Subsoil	17	Layer	A mid yellowish brown loose silty sand with frequent small to medium stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.32
1702		Natural	17	Layer	A light yellowish brown with orange patches loose silty sand. The fill had frequent inclusions small-large stones.	Natural	40	1.8	0.14
1703		Ditch	17	Cut	SE-NW orientated linear with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible boundary ditch with a single fill. This ditch cuts ditch 1705 and probably used as the same function as ditch 1703.	1.8+	1.8	0.42
1704	1703	Ditch	17	Fill	A mid orangish brown soft silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones.	A natural accumulation fill with a lot of stones which came from the natural	1.8+	1.8	0.42
1705		Ditch	17	Cut	A SE-NW orientated linear with gentle sloping sides and a flat base.	The earliest ditch is the sequence which is being cut by ditches 1707 and 1703. A possible boundary ditch which has been recut twice, too sandy for a drainage ditch.	1.8+	1.2	0.46
1706	1705	Ditch	17	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones.	A natural accumulation fill	1.8+	1.2	0.46
1707		Ditch	17	Cut	A SE-NW orientated linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible boundary ditch with two fills which cuts ditch 1705.	1.8+	1.7	0.62
1708	1707	Ditch	17	Fill	A light yellowish brown soft silty sand with moderate inclusions of small to medium sub-rounded stones	The basal fill of ditch 1707 looks to be initial slumping backfill due to it being so similar to the natural.	1.8+	0.6	0.2
1709	1707	Ditch	17	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones.	The upper fill of ditch 1707 looks to be a natural accumulation fill.	1.8+	1.7	0.42
1800		Topsoil	18	Layer	A dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.35
1801		Subsoil	18	Layer	A mid greyish brown silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.2
1802		Natural	18	Layer	A light yellowish brown sand	Natural	40	1.8	-
1803		Posthole	18	Cut	A circular posthole with gradual sloping sides and a concave base.	A posthole with a single fill and similar to post holes 1807-1813.	0.23	0.23	0.05
1804	1803	Posthole	18	Fill	A dark greyish brown soft silty sand with rare charcoal flecks and samll sub-angular stones.	A deliberate backfill with worked flint and nail recovered.	0.23	0.23	0.05

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
1805		Ditch	18	Cut	A NW-SE orientated linear with concave sides and a flat base.	A ditch with a single fill	2.1	1.65	0.36
1806	1805	Ditch	18	Fill	mottled mid greyish brown loose silty sand with moderate flints and occasional worked flint and pot.	Ditch with a single fill containing pottery and flint possibly dating to prehistoric.	2.1	1.65	0.36
1807		Posthole	18	Cut	A circular posthole with sloping sides and concave base.	A possible posthole similar to 1803 , 1811, 1813.	0.2	0.2	0.06
1808	1807	Posthole	18	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with occassional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks.	Single fill of posthole 1807, no finds recovered.	0.2	0.2	0.06
1809		Posthole	18	Cut	A circular posthole with sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible posthole similar to postholes 1811, 1813, 1807 and 1803	0.2	0.2	0.06
1810	1809	Posthole	18	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with occassional sub-angular small stones and charcoal flecks.	Single fill of posthole 1809	0.2	0.2	0.06
1811		Posthole	18	Cut	A circular posthole with sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible posthole similar 1813 to south and 1809 to north, 1807 to west and 1803 to NE.	0.23	0.23	0.05
1812	1811	Posthole	18	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with occassional small sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks.	Single fill of posthole	0.23	0.23	0.05
1813		Posthole	18	Cut	A circular posthole with sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible posthole similar to postholes 1803, 1809, 1811, 1807.	0.3	0.3	0.07
1814	1813	Posthole	18	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with occassional sub-angular stones and charcoal flecks.	Single fill of posthole 1813, no finds recovered.	0.3	0.3	0.07
1815		Pit	18	Cut	A circular pit with concave sides and a flat base.	A possible shallow pit in close proximatily to posthole 1807, 1809, 1811 and 1813	0.8	1	0.08
1816	1815	Pit	18	Fill	A mottled light yellowish brown loose silty sand with frequent stones, flint and charcoal.	A possible deliberate backfill since the fill contained frequent charcoal pieces.	0.8	1	0.08
1817		Pit	18	Cut	A circular pit with shallow sloping sides and a concave base.	A shallow pit with a single fill similar to pit 1815. Could be associated with the pit and postholes near by.	1.2	0.87	0.1
1818	1817	Pit	18	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent small sub-angular. The pit has a diffuse horizon clarity.	Single fill of pit 1817.	1.2	0.87	0.1
1900		Topsoil	19	Layer	A dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.4
1901		Subsoil	19	Layer	A mid greyish brown silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.3
1902		Natural	19	Layer	A light orange brown sand	Natural	40	1.8	-

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
1903		Ditch	19	Cut	A NE-SW linear with concave sides and a rounded base.	A shallow ditch with a single fill.	3.2	1.26	0.18
1904	1903	Ditch	19	Fill	A med yellowish brown loose silty sand with moderate sub-angular stones	Single fill of ditch	3.2	1.26	0.18
1905		Pit	19	Cut	A circular pit with concave side and a rounded base.	A possible pit with a single fill	0.88	1.2	0.14
1906	1905	Pit	19	Fill	A light yellowish brown loose silty sand with frequent sub-angular stones and flint	A pit with a single fill	0.88	1.2	0.14
1907		Ditch	19	Cut	A E-W orientated linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base almost v shaped.	A possible field boundary which truncated earlier ditch to the north 1909 and is similar to ditch 1911 to the north. Could be a possible re-cut of boundary ditches. Very similar to ditches 1703, 1705 and 1707 to the west could be the same ones.	2.45	1.8	0.45
1908	1907	Ditch	19	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-angular stones and occassional maganese and bioturbation.	A single fill of ditch 1907, no finds recovered date unknow.	2.45	1.8	0.45
1909		Ditch	19	Cut	A E-W linear with sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible boundary ditch which is truncated to the south by ditch 1907 and to the north by ditch 1911. Both ditches could be re-cuts of this earliest ditch. Similar to ditches 1703, 1705 and 1707 as well as 2907, 2909 and 2911.	2	2	0.35
1910	1909	Ditch	19	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent small to large sub-angular stones and occassional bioturbation.	Single fill of ditch 1909, no finds recovered.	2	2	0.35
1911		Ditch	19	Cut	A E-W linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible boundary ditch which cuts earlier ditch 1909. Associated to 1703, 1705, 1707 and 2907, 2909 and 2911.	3.2	1.4	0.4
1912	1911	Ditch	19	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent sub-angular stones.	Single fill of ditch 1911.	3.2	1.4	0.4
2000		Topsoil	20	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common mid small sub-angular stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.32
2001		Subsoil	20	Layer	A medium brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-angular stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.36
2002		Natural	20	Layer	A yellow orange sand and sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-angular stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
2100		Topsoil	21	Layer	A dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
2101		Subsoil	21	Layer	A mid greyish brown silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.2
2102		Natural	21	Layer	A light yellowish brown sand	Natural	40	1.8	-
2200		Topsoil	22	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with frequent mid to small sub-angular stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.34
2201		Natural	22	Layer	A pale yellow grey sand and sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-angular stones	Natural	40	1.8	-
2300		Topsoil	23	Layer	A dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
2301		Natural	23	Layer	A light orangey grey brown sand	Natural	40	1.8	-
2400		Topsoil	24	Layer	A dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
2401		Subsoil	24	Layer	A mid greyish brown silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.1
2402		Natural	24	Layer	A light yellowish brown sand	Natural	40	1.8	-
2500		Topsoil	25	Layer	A dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.35
2501		Subsoil	25	Layer	A mid greyish brown silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.1
2502		Natural	25	Layer	A light orangey brown sand	Natural	40	1.8	-
2600		Topsoil	26	Layer	A dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	
2601		Subsoil	26	Layer	A mid greyish brown silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	
2602		Natural	26	Layer	A light yellowish brown sand	Natural	40	1.8	-
2700		Topsoil	27	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-angular stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.4
2701		Natural	27	Layer	A pale yellow orange sand and sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-angular stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
2800		Topsoil	28	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-angular stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.38
2801		Subsoil	28	Layer	A medium brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-angular stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.36
2802		Natural	28	Layer	A orange brown sand and sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-angular stones	Natural	40	1.8	-
2803		Ditch	28	Cut	A ENE-WSW orientated linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	A undated ditch with a single fill which cuts pit 2805	2.2+	1.12	0.22
2804	2803	Ditch	28	Fill	A medium grey brown firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-angular stones	Singel fill of ditch 2803	2.2+	1.12	0.22
2805		Pit	28	Cut	A possibly NW-SE aligned pit appears circular in shape but obscured by eastern LOE. The pit has steep sloping sides and a concave base.	A undated pit with a singel fill which is being cut by ditch 2803.	1.18	0.68+	0.14

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
2806	2805	Pit	28	Fill	A medium brown grey firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-angular stones.	Single fill of pit, no finds recovered.	1.18	0.68+	0.14
2807		Ditch	28	Cut	A NNE-SSW aligned linear with steep sloping WNW side which comes down on to a flat base and rises up gradually on the ESEside.	A ditch with a single fill which is truncating pit 2809.	2+	2.38	0.26
2808	2807	Ditch	28	Fill	A medium brown grey firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-angular stones.	Single fill of ditch	2+	2.38	0.26
2809		Pit	28	Cut	A small circular pit with steep sloping sides and a narrow concave base.	A pit with a single fill which is truncated by ditch 2807	0.48	0.2+	0.18
2810	2809	Pit	28	Fill	A medium grey brown firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-angular stones.	Single fill of pit	0.48	0.2+	0.18
2900		Topsoil	29	Layer	A mid grey brown friable sandy silt with frequent stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
2901		Subsoil	29	Layer	A mid browny yellow friable sandy silt with frequent stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.2
2902		Natural	29	Layer	A mid browny orange coarse sandy gravel	Natural	40	1.8	0.13+
2903		Gully	29	Cut	A WNW-ESE aligned gully terminus with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	Terminus of gully with a single fill runs WNW-ESE then slightly curves to the south.	1+	0.62	0.13
2904	2903	Gully	29	Fill	A mid yellowy brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones.	Single fill of gully	1+	0.62	0.13
2905		Ditch	29	Cut	A N-S aligned linear with moderate sides and a flat base.	A ditch with a single fill	1.8+	0.98	0.2
2906	2905	Ditch	29	Fill	A mid yellowy brown friable sandy silt with frequent stones.	Single fill of ditch	1.8+	0.98	0.2
2907		Ditch	29	Cut	A ENE-WSW aligned linear with steep sides and a concave base.	A possible drainage or boundary ditch with a single fill. This ditch cuts ditch to the SE 2909. Possible same as ditches in trenches 17 and 19.	1.8+	1.8	0.38
2908	2907	Ditch	29	Fill	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with inclusions of small to large rounded and sub-rounded stones. The feature has a diffuse horizon.	A natural accumulation fill	1.8+	1.8	0.38
2909		Ditch	29	Cut	A ENE-WSW aligned linear with unknown sides and a flat base.	A ditch with a single fill running ENE-WSW. This ditch is truncated by ditches 2909 and 2911.	1.8+	0.3+	0.26
2910	2909	Ditch	29	Fill	A mid yellowy brown loose silty sand with frequent medium rounded stones and has a diffuse horizon.	A natural accumulation fill	1.8+	0.3+	0.26
2911		Ditch	29	Cut	A ENE-WSW aligned linear with moderate sides and a concave base.	A ditch with a single fill running ENE-WSW which cuts earlier ditch 2909.	1.8+	1.1	0.28

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
2912	2911	Ditch	29	Fill	A mid yellow brown loose silty sand with frequent medium rounded stones and has a diffuse horizon.	A natural accumulation fill	1.8+	1.1	0.28
3000		Topsoil	30	Layer	A mid greyish brown soft sandy silt with moderate small to medium stones and charcoal and CBM flecks.	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
3001		Subsoil	30	Layer	A mid orangish brown soft silty sand with frequent small to medium stones.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.2
3002		Natural	30	Layer	A light orange brown soft silty sand with frequent small to medium stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
3003		Ditch	30	Cut	A SW-NE aligned linear with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible shallow boundary ditch with a single fill.	1.8+	1.28	0.28
3004	3003	Ditch	30	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones.	A natural accumulation fill	1.8+	1.28	0.28
3100		Topsoil	31	Layer	A dark greyish black loose silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
3101		Subsoil	31	Layer	A med yellowish brown compact silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.16
3102		Natural	31	Layer	Mottled light greyish white loose silty sand.	Natural	40	1.8	0.46
3103		Ditch	31	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with concave sides and a rounded base.	A possible ditch with a single fill .	2	0.64	0.16
3104	3103	Ditch	31	Fill	A med brownish grey loose silty sand with frequent flints and angled stones. This feature has poor horizon clarity.	Single fill of ditch	2	0.64	0.16
3105		Ditch	31	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with concave sides and a rounded base.	Cut of a shallow ditch containing a single fill.	1.8	1	0.18
3106	3105	Ditch	31	Fill	A mid yellowish brown loose silty sand with frequent small sub-angular stones and flints and occassional CBM	The single fill of ditch 3105 which recovered one tile and half a brick possibly Roman.	1.8	1	0.18
3107		Feature	31	Cut	This large feature is possibly aligned E-W has no defined shape but covers a third of the trench and is obscured by the LOE. The sides are belled shaped and the base was not reached due to exceeding 0.6m.	Unknown feature further excavation required because the feature covers a third of the trench. Small fragments of brick uncovered possibly post med but unsure.	1	2	0.5
3108	3107	Feature	31	Fill	A med greyish brown compact sandy silt with moderate flints and large sub-angled stones.	Fill of the large unknown feature which recovered fragments of bricks and CBM.	1	2	0.5
3109	3107	Feature	31	Fill	A med greyish brown compact sandy silt with moderate flints and large sub-angled	Test pit excavated in large feature same as fill 3108 but more finds were recovered such as	10	1.8	-

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
					stones and occassional charcoal, BM, CBM and one Fe find.	BM, CBM, coal and small metal find possibly a nail.			
3200		Topsoil	32	Layer	A mid grey brown friable sand silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
3201		Subsoil	32	Layer	A mid yellowy brown friable silty sand with occassional stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.4
3202		Natural	32	Layer	A mid browny orange compact sandy clay with frequent stones	Natural	40	1.8	-
3203		Ditch	32	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with moderate sloping sides and a concave base	A possible boundary or agricultural ditch which looks contemporary with ditch 3205 no clear cut and looks to be the same fill. This ditch has more depth than 3205.	1.8+	2	0.4
3204	3203	Ditch	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small to large sub-rounded stones and flints also sparse charcoal flecks. The fill is diffuse with ditch 3205 which suggest it is contemporary.	Possibly a deliberate backfill.	1.8+	2	0.4
3205		Ditch	32	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with gentle sloping sides and a flat base.	A shallow ditch with a single fill. Possibly contemporary with ditch 3203.	1.8+	1+	0.1
3206	3205	Ditch	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small to large sub-rounded stones and flints.	Possibly a deliberate backfill.	1.8+	1+	0.1
3207		Pit	32	Cut	A sub-circular pit with moderate sloping sides and a flatish base.	A shallow pit with a single fill which has a unknown function.	1.03	0.8	0.16
3208	3207	Pit	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones and flints.	A single fill of pit which is possibly a deliberate backfill	1.03	0.8	0.16
3209		Pit	32	Cut	A NNW-SSE orientated oval pit with shallow sides and a flat base.	A oval pit with a single fill. Maybe associated with extensive pitting in trench 32.	1.54	0.9	0.12
3210	3209	Pit	32	Fill	A mid yellowy brown loose silty sand with inclusions of 20% medium sub-angular to rounded stones.	The fill recovered pottery possibly medieval in date.	1.54	0.9	0.12
3211		Pit	32	Cut	A circular pit with shallow sides and a flat base.	Small round pit likely contemporary with extensive pitting in Tr 32	0.44	0.42	0.05
3212	3211	Pit	32	Fill	A mid grey brown friable silty sand with occassional small stones.	Single fill of pit	0.44	0.42	0.05
3213		Pit	32	Cut	A circular pit with shallow sides and a concave base.	A shallow pit which is likely associated with extensive pitting in trench 32	0.3	0.3	0.06

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
3214	3213	Pit	32	Fill	A mid grey brown friable silty sand with occassional small stones.	Single fill of pit	0.3	0.3	0.06
3215		Pit	32	Cut	Possibly N-S aligned sub-oval pit majority under the bulk. The pit has moderate sides and a concave base.	A small pit mostly under the bulk and has a unclear relationship with 3217	0.4	0.35	0.52
3216	3215	Pit	32	Fill	A mid browny grey loose silty sand with occassional stones	Single fill of pit which recovered medieval pottery.	0.4	0.35	0.52
3217		Pit	32	Cut	A possibly circular pit which is obscured by the bulk. The pit has shallow sides and a concave base.	A possible pit or trampling on edge of large pit 3240. Unclear relationship between pits 3215 to 3223.	0.5	0.33	0.3
3218	3217	Pit	32	Fill	A mid yellowy brown friable silty sand with occassional stones.	A diffuse fill which is shared with pits 3217 to 3229. The fill recovered a iron object.	0.5	0.33	0.3
3219		Pit	32	Cut	Possible sub-oval pit mostly under the bulk which has shallow sides and a flat base.	A possible pit or trampling on edge of large pit 3240. Unclear relationship between pits 3215 to 3223.	0.23	0.18	0.30
3220	3219	Pit	32	Fill	A mid yellowy brown friable silty sand with occassional stones.	A diffuse fill which is shared with pits 3217 to 3229.	0.23	0.18	0.3
3221		Pit	32	Cut	Possibly sub-oval pit most under the bulk which has shallow sides and a concave base.	A possible pit or trampling on edge of large pit 3240. Unclear relationship between pits 3215 to 3223.	0.4	0.3	0.3
3222	3221	Pit	32	Fill	A mid yellowy brown friable silty sand with occassional stones.	A diffuse fill which is shared with pits 3217 to 3229. The fill recovered some medieval pottery.	0.4	0.3	0.3
3223		Pit	32	Cut	A NW-SE aligned sub-oval pit with gentle sloping sides and a flatish base.	Part of a pit cluster which has a unclear relationship since they are all covered by the same fill. The pit cluster is located on the edge of large pit 3240. Could possibly be trampling from the large pit.	0.4+	0.6+	0.08
3224	3223	Pit	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones and flints and CBM flecks.	A diffuse fill which is shared with pits 3217 to 3229	0.4+	0.6+	0.08
3225		Pit	32	Cut	A sub-circular pit with gentle sloping sides and a concave base.	Part of a pit cluster which has a unclear relationship since they are all covered by the same fill. The pit cluster is located on the edge of large pit 3240. Could possibly be trampling from the large pit.	0.34	0.3	0.06
3226	3225	Pit	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones and flints and CBM flecks.	A diffuse fill which is shared with pits 3217 to 3229	0.34	0.3	0.06
3227		Pit	32	Cut	A sub-circular pit with gentle sloping sides and a flatish base.	Part of a pit cluster which has a unclear relationship since they are all covered by the	0.32	0.28	0.04

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
						same fill. The pit cluster is located on the edge of large pit 3240. Could possibly be trampling from the large pit.			
3228	3227	Pit	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones and flints and CBM flecks.	A diffuse fill which is shared with pits 3217 to 3229	0.32	0.28	0.04
3229		Pit	32	Cut	A E-W aligned sub-oval pit with gentle sloping sides and a flatish base.	Part of a pit cluster which has a unclear relationship since they are all covered by the same fill. The pit cluster is located on the edge of large pit 3240. Could possibly be trampling from the large pit.	0.37	0.35	0.04
3230	3229	Pit	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones and flints and CBM flecks.	A diffuse fill which is shared with pits 3217 to 3229	0.37	0.35	0.04
3231		Gully	32	Cut	A SE-NW aligned linear with gentle sloping sides and a concave base.	A small shallow gully possibly used for drainage.	1.8+	0.36	0.1
3232	3231	Gully	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones and flint.	A natural accumulation fill	1.8+	0.36	0.1
3233		Pit	32	Cut	An oval pit with steep side and base unknown since exceeds max depth.	A large steep sided pit which contained medieval pottery. May have been a quarry pit for materials or a rubbish pit since there is clay tip lines in fill 3235 which would suggest this.	1.8+	4	0.84+
3234	3233	Pit	32	Fill	A mid yellowy brown loose silty sand with occassional small stones	Basal (at this point) fill of pit. May have other fills below it.	1.8+	1.8+	0.1
3235	3233	Pit	32	Fill	A mid browny grey friable sandy silt with inclusions of clay tip lines and frequent small stones.	Fill of pit 3233. Two clay tipping lines towards top and bottom of fill.	1.8+	1.8	0.4
3236	3233	Pit	32	Fill	A mid grey brown friable sandy silt with frequent small stones.	Upper most fill of pit 3233. The fill recovered medieval pottery and green glaze.	1.8	1.8	0.34
3237		Pit	32	Cut	A NE-SW aligned sub-oval pit which is obscured by the LOE. The pit has moderate sloping sides and a flatish base.	A large possible storage pit with two fills which is being cut by large quarry pit 3240. Medieval pottery recovered as well as bone and CBM. Possibly a settlement nearby.	1.8+	2.2	0.44
3238	3237	Pit	32	Fill	A mid orangish brown compact sandy clay with sparse small sub-rounded stones. The fill is diffuse with the natural.	This is a layer of redeposited natural in the storage pit, which produced a shard of pottery. Looks to be an intentional backfill.	1.8+	0.68	0.17
3239	3237	Pit	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with inclusions of charcoal and CBM flecks as	The upper fill of storage pit which looks to be deliberately backfilled. Pottery, CBM and bone	1.8	2.2	0.44

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
					well as frequent small to medium sub-rounded stones.	was recovered from this fill. Looks to be medieval in date.			
3240		Pit	32	Cut	A NE-SW aligned sub-oval pit which is obscured by the LOE. The pit has near vertical sides and base unknown since reached safety limit.	This is a large quarry pit with several fills and tipping lines which suggest the pit was deliberately backfilled. Not fully excavated due to exceeds maximum depth. The quarry pit cuts storage pit 3237. Medieval in date and in close proximity to other large pits to the east.	1.8+	3.9	0.8+
3241	3240	Pit	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm silty sand with moderate small to medium stones and frequent charcoal flecks.	This is the lowest fill of the excavated pit and seems to go deeper. There is a lot of charcoal throughout the fill and looks to be deliberately backfilled.	1.8+	2.6+	0.12+
3242	3240	Pit	32	Fill	A mid yellowish brown friable sandy gravel	A natural slumping layer of gravel next to the vertical sides. Looks to be a natural backfilling	1.8+	0.4	0.2
3243	3240	Pit	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm silty sand with moderate small sub-rounded stones.	The fill has a clay lense to the NE which suggests a deliberate backfill which was tipped from the NE. Medieval pottery and animal manible was recovered. The fill was enclosed by a gravel layer.	1.8+	3.4	0.48
3244	3240	Pit	32	Fill	A mid yellowish brown friable sandy gravel with silt patches.	A deliberate backfill of natural gravels and silt. The fill was tipped into the quarry pit from the SE direction.	1.8+	3.8	0.34
3245	3240	Pit	32	Fill	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with moderate small stones, CBM and charcoal flecks.	The upper most fill of quarry pit. A deliberate backfill with CBM and charcoal flecks spread throughout. Pottery and CBM was recovered and seems to be medieval in date.	1.8+	3.9	0.3
3300		Topsoil	33	Layer	A dark brownish grey friable silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.4
3301		Subsoil	33	Layer	A med brownish yellow loose clay silt sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.3
3302		Natural	33	Layer	A mixed light grey yellow compact clay sand.	Natural	40	1.8	-
3303		Feature	33	Cut	A large feature fills 2/3 of trench no clear shape. The feature has concave gradual sides then turns into steeo sloping side. The base is unknown reached saftey limit.	Large feature, possibly the same as seen in trench 32.	2	1	0.65
3304	3303	Feature	33	Fill	A dark greyish brown compact silty sand with frequent sub-angled stones and flints. The fill has poor horizon clarity.	A sterile fill with no mineralisation which is wet and dark.	2	1	0.35
3305	3303	Feature	33	Fill	A med yellowish brown compact silty sand with moderate sub-angled stones. The fill has poor horizon clarity.	A sterile fill with no mineralisation which is dryer and lighter than 3304.	2	1	0.3

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
3306		Feature	33	Cut	A large feature with no defined shape which has flat base that slightly raised towards E end. This was a test slot so no sides were present.	A Large feature containing medieval pottery possibly same as 3303	1.2	1	0.67
3307	3306	Feature	33	Fill	A dark whitish grey soft silty sand with moderate sub-angled stones and flints. The fill has a poor horizon clarity.	A test pit in large feature possibly the same as 3303. Pottery was recovered from the fill. This is the basal fill of the large feature.	1.2	1	0.67
3308	3306	Feature	33	Fill	A med greyish brown soft silty sand with frequent large flints sub-angled stones. Some pottery and animal bone was recovered.	The secondary fill from large feature. Medieval pottery recovered in fill.	1.2	1	0.67
3309	3306	Feature	33	Fill	A mid orange red loose sandy gravel with frequent stones and gravel.	The upper most fill of large feature, looks to be a gravel cap ontop of the feature.	1.2	0.92	0.18
3310		Ditch	33	Cut	A NW-SE aligned linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible drainage ditch which was truncated by large feature 3314 to the east. The interface between the two feature is unclear.	3.3	3.8	0.55
3311	3310	Ditch	33	Fill	A light greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small to mid sub-angular stones and occassional charcoal.	Single fill of ditch. The fill recovered pottery and CBM possibly Medieval in date.	3.3	3.8	0.55
3312		Pit	33	Cut	A circular pit with very steep almost vertical sides. The base is unknown.	A deep pit which could be a well truncates large feature 3314. The pit was not bottomed because it excceds the safety limit but was augered to the base which was at 1.83m from the LOE.	0.9	1.75	1.83
3313	3312	Pit	33	Fill	A dark greyish brown soft silty clay with moderate small to large sub-angular stones and a moderate amount of charcoal patches.	The fill of possible well recovered moderate amount of pottery and animal bone.	0.9	1.75	1.85
3314		Feature	33	Cut	The feature is too large to define it's shape. The feature has steep sloping sides and a flat base.	Cut of a large feature same as cuts in other 3 slots in this trench. The feature looks to be in trench 31 to the north the extent is not fully known. Possibly a natural hollow or pond? With backfilled dumps in it. The feature is cut by possible well 3312 near to the west bank of the feature.	2.5	1	0.6
3315	3314	Feature	33	Fill	A mottled mid greyish brown firn silty clay with moderate small to large sub-angular stones and charcoal.	Fill of large feature recovered animal bone, pottery and a metal object. Possibly a deliberate backfill	2.5	1	0.6
3316		Feature	33	Cut	Slot only not edges and a flatish base.	Cut of a large feature same as cuts in other 3 slots in this trench. The feature looks to be in trench 31 to the north the extent is not fully	2	4	0.35

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
						known. Possibly a natural hollow or pond? With backfilled dumps in it			
3317	3316	Feature	33	Fill	Dark greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small to medium sub-angular stone and charcoal flecks.	This was a deliberate backfill due to the amount of finds recovered. Some lava stone, Cu pin, metal objects, ring, animal bone, pottery, glass and a silver Elizabethan coin.	2	4	0.25
3318	3316	Feature	33	Fill	A mottled mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate small stones.	Lowest excavated fill of the large feature 3316.	2	4	0.1
3400		Topsoil	34	Layer	A dark greyish brown loose clay sandy silt.	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.36
3401		Subsoil	34	Layer	A med brownish orange hard clay sandy silt.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.48
3402		Natural	34	Layer	A light brownish orange loose sandy gravel	Natural	40	1.8	-
3403		Pit	34	Cut	A rectangular pit with very shallow slope sides and a flat base.	A possible pit with a single fill. Maybe a change in natural but there does appear to be an edge.	2.18	1.8	0.13
3404	3403	Pit	34	Fill	A dark greyish brown compact sandy silt and gravel with frequent flints. This fill has a poor horizon clarity.	Single fill of pit	2.18	1.8	0.13
3405		Ditch	34	Cut	A NE-SW aligned linear with concave steep side and a flat base.	Possible terminus of ditch or pit . Possible defensive or boundary ditch	1.94	1.1	0.54
3406	3405	Ditch	34	Fill	A dark brownish grey soft silt sand with frequent stones and flints.	Single fill of ditch termnius.	1.94	1.1	0.54
3407		Gully	34	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with concave sides and flat base.	Very shallow gully with a single fill	2.6	0.65	0.09
3408	3407	Gully	34	Fill	A light whitish grey hard silt sand clay with occassional sub rounded stones.	Single fill of gully	2.6	0.65	0.09
3409		Ditch	34	Cut	A SW-NE aligned linear with concave steep sides and a rounded almost pointed base.	A possible defensive ditch with a single fill.	1.8	1.94	0.52
3410	3409	Ditch	34	Fill	Med greyish brown soft silty sand gravel with frequent sub-angled stones and flints.	A single fill of ditch.	1.8	1.94	0.52
3411		Ditch	34	Cut	A W-E aligned linear with concave sides and a rounded base.	A possible boundary ditch with a single fill.	3.04	0.97	0.28
3412	3411	Ditch	34	Fill	A med greyish brown soft sandy silt with moderate sub-angled stones and flints.	Single fill of ditch.	3.04	0.97	0.28
3413		Ditch	34	Cut	A W-E aligned linear with concave sides and a rounded base.	A shallow ditch with a single fill	2.5	0.88	0.28
3414	3413	Ditch	34	Fill	A med brownish grey soft sandy silt with moderate sub-angled stones and flints.	Single fill of ditch which recovered a small fragment of possibly Medieval pottery.	2.5	0.88	0.28
3500		Topsoil	35	Layer	A dark greyish brown loose silty clay	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.36
3501		Subsoil	35	Layer	A med yellowish grey hard clay silt sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.4

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
3502		Natural	35	Layer	A mottled orange brown mixed clay sand and gravel	Natural	40	1.8	-
3503		Linear	35	Cut	A SE-NE curving linear with rounded sides and slightly rounded base.	A very shallow curved feature contained no archaeological finds but did contain some mineralisation	2.36	1.56	0.08
3504	3503	Linear	35	Fill	A dark whitish grey loose silty sandy gravel with frequent flint. This fill has a poor horizon clarity.	Single fill of shallow linear.	2.36	1.56	0.08
3600		Topsoil	36	Layer	A dark greyish brown loose silty clay	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.35
3601		Subsoil	36	Layer	A med brownish yellow hard silty clay and sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.27
3602		Natural	36	Layer	A mottled brownish orange loose sandy gravel	Natural	40	1.8	-
3603		Ditch	36	Cut	A N-S aligned linear with a slopped west side and a concave east side. The feature has a rounded base.	A Medieval ditch with two fills.	1.8	1.64	0.42
3604	3603	Ditch	36	Fill	A med greyish brown loose silty gravel with frequent large size flints and stones.	Basal fill of ditch 3603 likely to be intermission layer rather than purpose backfill	1.8	0.72	0.14
3605	3603	Ditch	36	Fill	A dark blackish grey soft fine sandy silt with frequent medieval pot	The upper fill of ditch 3603 recovered moderate amount of medieval pottery.	1.8	1.64	0.28
3606		Pit	36	Cut	A circular pit with concave sides and a rounded base.	Cut of a possible pit with a single fill.	0.4	1.2	0.19
3607	3606	Pit	36	Fill	A mottled med greyish brown soft silt sand with moderate inclusions of stones.	Single fill of pit recovered one fragment of fine black medieval pot	0.4	1.2	0.19
3608		Gully	36	Cut	A NE-SW aligned linear with concave sides and a rounded/ pointed base.	A gully with a single fill	1.94	0.53	0.21
3609	3608	Gully	36	Fill	A med orange brown soft silty sand with moderate small sub-angled stones and flints	Single fill of gully	1.94	0.53	0.21
3610		Ditch	36	Cut	A N-S aligned linear with sheer slope sides and unknown base.	A large ditch with a single fill. Unable to bottom due to restrictions.	1.8	2.2	0.6+
3611	3610	Ditch	36	Fill	A dark greyish brown soft sandy silt with moderate sub-angled stones and flints.	Single fill of large ditch.	1.8	2.2	0.6+
3612		Pit	36	Cut	A circular pit with concave sides and a rounded base.	Pit with a single fill. Most of the feature is beyond the LOE	2.2	0.5	0.28
3613	3612	Pit	36	Fill	A dark greyish brown soft silty sand with occassional small sub-angled stones	Single fill of pit	2.2	0.5	0.28
3614		Ditch	36	Cut	A N-S aligned linear with concave sides and a rounded base.	A possible ditch but could be a natural feature or change in the natural.	1.8	0.83	0.22

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
3615	3614	Ditch	36	Fill	A med greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent rounded stones and flints.	Single fill of ditch.	1.8	0.83	0.22
3700		Topsoil	37	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with occassional medium to small sub-rounded stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.5
3701		Subsoil	37	Layer	A medium grey brown silty sand with occassional medium to small sub-rounded stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.5
3702		Natural	37	Layer	A pale yellow orange sand and sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
3703		Ditch	37	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with steep sloping sides with a sharp break of slope which leads to a narrow concave base.	A ditch with a single fill. Relationship with ditch 3705 is unclear in section and fills seem to be similar.	1.8+	2+	0.64
3704	3703	Ditch	37	Fill	A medium brown grey firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones. Moderate contamination with ditch 3705 since it is unclear in the section.	Single fill of ditch where a bone was recovered.	1.8+	2+	0.64
3705		Ditch	37	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with steep slope along southern edge coming down to a mostly flat base. The northern edge not seen as it meets ditch 3703	A ditch with a single fill 3706 has a unclear relationship with ditch 3703 so possibly contemporary.	1.8	1.8	0.34
3706	3705	Ditch	37	Fill	A medium grey brown firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones and moderate contaimination with ditch 3703.	Single fill of ditch 3705	1.8	1.8	0.34
3707		Ditch	37	Cut	A E-W aligned curvilinear which turns north. The ditch has steep sharp slopes and a flat base.	This ditch runs from the east and turns north. There is no relationship to be seen with ditches 3705 and 3703. They all have similar fills.	1.8	0.9	0.2
3708	3707	Ditch	37	Fill	A medium brown grey firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones and moderate contamination	Single fill of ditch 3707. All three ditches has similar fills.	1.8	0.9	0.2
3800		Topsoil	38	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.4
3801		Subsoil	38	Layer	A medium grey brown silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.46
3802		Natural	38	Layer	A medium yellow orange sand and sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
3803		Ditch	38	Cut	A WNW-ESE aligned linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base	A ditch with a single fill	2.3+	1.26	0.38
3804	3803	Ditch	38	Fill	A medium brown grey firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Single fill of ditch.	2.3+	1.26	0.38
3805		Ditch	38	Cut	A WNW-ESE aligned linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	A ditch with a single fill. The ditch was bottomed just before backfilling the maximum depth was 0.97, which was not recorded in section or photo	1.8	2.16	0.97
3806	3805	Ditch	38	Fill	A medium brown grey firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Single fill of ditch	1.8+	2.16	0.97
3900		Topsoil	39	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.5
3901		Subsoil	39	Layer	A medium brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.5
3902		Natural	39	Layer	A pale yellow orange sand and sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones	Natural	40	1.8	-
4000		Topsoil	40	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.42
4001		Subsoil	40	Layer	A medium brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.26
4002		Natural	40	Layer	A medium orange yellow sand and sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones	Natural	40	1.8	-
4003		Ditch	40	Cut	A N-S aligned linear with gradual sloping sides and a concave base	A shallow ditch with a single fill	1.8+	1.46	0.12
4004	4003	Ditch	40	Fill	A medium brown grey firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Single fill of shallow ditch	1.8	1.46	0.12
4100		Topsoil	41	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones and charcoal and CBM	Topsoil or made ground contains fresh water oysters shells.	40	1.8	0.38
4101		Subsoil	41	Layer	A medium brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.38
4102		Natural	41	Layer	A pale orange yellow sand and sandy gravel with common mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
4200		Topsoil	42	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones, charcoal and CBM	Topsoil or made ground contained freshwater oyster shells	40	1.8	0.68

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
4201		Subsoil	42	Layer	A medium brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.3
4202		Natural	42	Layer	A pale orange yellow sand and sandy gravel with common mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
4300		Topsoil	43	Layer	A dark grey brown silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones and CBM	Topsoil or made ground contained freshwater oyster shells and a crisp packet from 2002	40	1.8	0.54
4301		Subsoil	43	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones, charcoal and CBM.	Subsoil or made ground	40	1.8	0.4
4302		Natural	43	Layer	A pale orange yellow sand and sandy gravel with common mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
4400		Topsoil	44	Layer	A dark grey brown silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones, charcoal and CBM	Topsoil or made ground contains freshwater oyster shells	40	1.8	0.7
4401		Topsoil	44	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones, charcoal and CBM.	Topsoil or made ground	40	1.8	0.46
4402		Subsoil	44	Layer	A medium brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.34
4403		Natural	44	Layer	A pale orange yellow sand and sandy gravel with common mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
4500		Topsoil	45	Layer	A dark yellowy grey friable sandy silt with frequent stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.45
4501		Subsoil	45	Layer	A mid yellowy brown loose silty sand with frequent stones.	Subsoil or made ground	40	1.8	0.15
4502		Deposit	45	Layer	A pale greyish white loose fine grained sand with frequent small and medium rounded stones.	Layer of fine grained white sand containing struck flint including cores and flints.	8.8+	1.8+	0.32
4503		Natural	45	Layer	A mid orangey yellow loose medium grained sand with frequent small to medium rounded stones.	Natural	40	1.8	0.1+
4600		Topsoil	46	Layer	A dark yellowy brown friable sandy silt with roots and stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.2
4601		Subsoil	46	Layer	A mid browny grey friable sandy silt with frequent stones.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.22

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
4602		Natural	46	Layer	A mid browny orange gravelly sand with 50% stones.	Natural	40	1.8	0.08
4603		Pit	46	Cut	A oval pit with moderate sides and a concave base.	A small pit with a single fill . Appears to be part of a cluster with 4605, 4607 and 4609	0.46	0.4	0.16
4604	4603	Pit	46	Fill	A mixed dark grey brown and black loose sandy silt with gravel inclusions. The pit has a diffuse horizon clarity.	Single fill of pit	0.46	0.4	0.16
4605		Pit	46	Cut	A oval pit with shallow sides and a concave base.	A possible small pit and appears to be part of a pit cluster 4603, 4607 and 4609	0.5	0.4	0.08
4606	4605	Pit	46	Fill	A mixed dark grey brown and black loose sandy silt with gravel inclusions. The pit has a diffuse horizon clarity.	Single fill of pit	0.5	0.4	0.08
4607		Pit	46	Cut	A sub-circular pit with moderate sides and a concave base.	Cut of a shallow pit with a single fill. Maybe part of a pit cluster with 4603, 4605, 4609	0.43	0.4	0.1
4608	4607	Pit	46	Fill	A mixed dark grey brown and black loose sandy silt with gravel inclusions. The pit has a diffuse horizon clarity.	Single fill of pit	0.43	0.4	0.1
4609		Pit	46	Cut	A sub-circular pit with moderate sides and concave base.	Cut of a pit with a single fill. Maybe part of a pit cluster with 4603, 4605, 4607	0.63	0.5	0.18
4610	4609	Pit	46	Fill	A mixed dark grey brown and black loose sandy silt with gravel inclusions. The pit has a diffuse horizon clarity.	Single fill of pit	0.63	0.5	0.18
4700		Topsoil	47	Layer	A dark grey brown loose silty clay	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.21
4701		Subsoil	47	Layer	A mottled dark whitish grey loose silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.36
4702		Natural	47	Layer	A med orange brown loose sandy gravel	Natural	40	1.8	-
4703		Pit	47	Cut	A circular pit with concave steep sides and a rounded base.	A pit with a single fill and unknown function	1.5	1.3	0.34
4704	4703	Pit	47	Fill	A dark greyish black soft sandy silt with frequent large flints.	Single fill of pit	1.5	1.3	0.34
4705		Ditch	47	Cut	A SW-NE linear with concave sides and a flat base.	A ditch terminus with a single fill	1.76	1.49	0.2
4706	4705	Ditch	47	Fill	A dark blackish grey soft sandy silt with moderate medium flints	Single fill of ditch terminus.	1.76	1.49	0.2
4800		Topsoil	48	Layer	A dark brownish grey sandy silt with occassional small stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.25
4801		Deposit	48	Layer	A mottled mid orange yellow sand and gravel with frequent CBM fragments . A concolidation layer consisting of demolition	Deposit	40	1.8	0.1

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
					material very mixed and not present throughout the trench. More prevalent at WNW end of trench.				
4802		Deposit	48	Layer	A Mottled dark grey and mid brown wet sandy silt.	Deposit/ Subsoil	40	1.8	0.2
4803		Natural	48	Layer	Mixed mid orange and pale grey sand and gravel.	Natural Water rising at WNW end of trench close to stream on level floodplain.	40	1.8	-
5000		Topsoil	50	Layer	A mid greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
5001		Subsoil	50	Layer	A dark blackish brown silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.2
5002		Natural	50	Layer	Pale yellow grey slightly sandy gravel	Natural	40	1.8	-
5100		Topsoil	51	Layer	A mid grey brown friable clayey silt with occassional stones.	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.2
5101		Subsoil	51	Layer	A mixed mid orangy grey silty clay and mid yellowy brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.24
5102		Deposit	51	Layer	Deposit of dark black clayey silt.	Deposit likely organic layer deposited by alluvial currents. Covers natural although in some places can be found below 5103.	40	1.8	0.04+
5103		Natural	51	Layer	A light greyey yellow loose silty sand with frequent stones and gravels	Natural however 5102 is below 5103 in some areas it could be an alluviual deposit of sand mixed with organic deposit 5102.	40	1.8	-
5200		Topsoil	52	Layer	A mid to dark greyish brown silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	
5201		Subsoil	52	Layer	A dark blackish brown silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	
5202		Natural	52	Layer	Pale yellowish grey silty sandy gravel	Natural	40	1.8	-
5300		Topsoil	53	Layer	A dark orange brown silty clay with frequent iron panning	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.4
5301		Subsoil	53	Layer	A light whitish grey silty clay	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.25
5302		Alluvium	53	Layer	A dark blackish grey silty clay with moderate sand patches	Alluvium excavated a test pit to 0.25 then augered to 1.6	40	1.8	1.6
5400		Topsoil	54	Layer	A dark greyish brown friable clay silt sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.28
5401		Subsoil	54	Layer	A med brownish yellow loose gravel silt sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.42
5402		Natural	54	Layer	A mottled brownish yellow loose gravel sand	Natural	40	1.8	-
5403		Ditch	54	Cut	A SW-NE aligned linear with concave sides and slightly rounded base.	A ditch with a single fill	1.8	1.68	0.34
5404		Ditch	54	Fill	A med whitish grey hard silty clay with evidence of mineralisation.	The fill showed signs of mineralisation proably due to its proximiate to the water course.	1.8	1.68	0.34

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
5500		Topsoil	55	Layer	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.26
5501		Subsoil	55	Layer	A mid greyish brown silty clay with frequent gravel	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.18
5502		Natural	55	Layer	A light orangey grey brown gravely sand	Natural	40	1.8	-
5600		Topsoil	56	Layer	A mid yellow brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.2
5601		Subsoil	56	Layer	A mid orangy brown friable clayey silt with occassional stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.3
5602		Natural	56	Layer	A light yellowy grey coarse sand and gravel with frequent stones. The natural has areas of dark organic deposits.	Natural	40	1.8	0.22+
5700		Topsoil	57	Layer	A med brownish grey loose silty sand clay	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.44
5701		Subsoil	57	Layer	A med brownish orange hard sand silt clay	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.22
5702		Natural	57	Layer	A med orange brown hard silty clay.	Natural	40	1.8	-
5800		Topsoil	58	Layer	A dark greyish brown silty clay	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.45
5801		Subsoil	58	Layer	A mid greyish brown silty clay	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.25
5802		Natural	58	Layer	A light orangy brown sandy clay	Natural	40	1.8	-
5803		Ditch	58	Cut	A ring ditch with rounded sides and a irregular flat base.	A possible ring ditch. The feature was very shallow and fill looked like clean natural. Same as slot 5805	4	0.42	0.08
5804	5803	Ditch	58	Fill	A light whitish grey loose silty sand with occassional flints	Single fill of ring ditch.	4	0.42	0.08
5805		Ditch	58	Cut	A ring ditch with rounded sides and a irregular flat base.	A possible ring ditch. The feature was very shallow and fill looked like clean natural. Same as slot 5803	4	0.44	0.08
5806	5805	Ditch	58	Fill	A light whitish grey loose silty sand with occassional flints	Single fill of ring ditch.	4	0.44	0.08
5807		Ditch	58	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with steep sloping sides and sharp break of slope which leads on to a concave base.	A possible ditch terminus which increasing in height from east to west. Close to ditch terminus 5809 no clear relationship could be contemporary.	0.9	1	0.48
5808	5807	Ditch	58	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm silty sandy clay with rare inclusions of charcoal and chalk. Moderate inclusions of sub-angular stones and flints. The feaure has a diffuse horizon clarity.	Single fill of ditch terminus	0.9	1	0.48

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
5809		Ditch	58	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with steep sloping sides and a sharp break of slope which leads on to a concave base.	A possible ditch terminus rising in depth to the east and continuing beyond the LOE. Very close to similar ditch 5807 but no clear relationship could be contemporary.	2	0.9	0.35
5810	5809	Ditch	58	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm silty sand clay with rare charcoal and chalk fleck as well as moderate sub-angular stones. The feature has a diffuse horizon clarity.				
5900		Topsoil	59	Layer	A dark greyish brown firm silty clay	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.4
5901		Subsoil	59	Layer	A mid yellowish brown firm sandy clay	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.35
5902		Natural	59	Layer	A mid orangy brown firm sandy clay	Natural	40	1.8	-
6000		Topsoil	60	Layer	A mid grey brown friable clayey silt with frequent stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
6001		Natural	60	Layer	A mid browny orange compact sandy clay with grey silt patches. The fill has frequent stone inclusions.	Natural	40	1.8	0.06
6002		Ditch	60	Cut	A WNW-ESE aligned linear with steep sloping sides and concave base.	A ditch with a single fill which is truncated by later pit 6004. This ditch may continue into trench 61	1.8+	0.6	0.3
6003	6002	Ditch	60	Fill	A mid yellowy brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones and a diffuse horizon.	Single fill of ditch 6002	1.8+	0.6	0.3
6004		Pit	60	Cut	A circular or oval pit the feature is being obscured by the LOE. The pit has steep sloping sides and a concave base.	A pit with a single fill cuts earlier ditch 6002. A possible burning pit or hearth.	0.74	0.55	0.32+
6005	6004	Pit	60	Fill	A mid to dark yellowy brown sandy silt with charcoal throughout but mostly towards top of fill.	The fill has charcoal throughout and some evidence for scorching of natural around the northern edge.	0.74	0.55	0.32
6100		Topsoil	61	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.38
6101		Natural	61	Layer	A pale yellow grey sandy and sand gravel with pale yellow grey clay. The fill contains frequent sub-rounded stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
6102		Ditch	61	Cut	A ESE-WNW aligned linear with steep slope side alng SSW edge coming down into a concave base and a gradual sloping side along the NNE edge.	Cut of a ditch with a single fill	1.8+	0.8	0.18
6103	6102	Ditch	61	Fill	A medium brown grey firm silty sand with occassional mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Single fill of ditch	1.8+	0.8	0.18

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
6104		Ditch	61	Cut	A ESE-WNW aligned linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	Cut of a ditch with a single fill.	1.8+	1	0.24
6105	6104	Ditch	61	Fill	A medium brown grey firm silty sand with occassional mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Single fill of ditch	1.8+	1	0.24
6200		Topsoil	62	Layer	A mid grey brown friable sandy silt with frequent stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
6201		Subsoil	62	Layer	A mid yellowy brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.24
6202		Natural	62	Layer	A mid browny orange compact sandy clay with grey silt patches and frequent stones.	Natural	40	1.8	0.1
6203		Ditch	62	Cut	A NW-SE aligned linear with moderate sides and a flat base.	Cut of a ditch with a single fill. Maybe the same ditch in Trench 64	1+	0.54	0.2
6204	6203	Ditch	62	Fill	A mid greyish brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones.	Single fill of ditch	1+	0.54	0.2
6300		Topsoil	63	Layer	A mid greyish brown firm silty sand with frequent small to large stones and CBM flecks	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.5
6301		Natural	63	Layer	A mid orangish brown loose silty sand with clay and gravel patches	Natural	40	1.8	0.26
6302		Pit	63	Cut	A sub-circular pit with moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	A pit with a single fill looks to cut possible pit 6304 which could be natural. Possibly a storage pit?	1.32	1.08	0.36
6303	6302	Pit	63	Fill	A mid greyish brown with orange patches firm silty sand. The fill has frequent small to medium stones and chalk flecks.	The fill looks to be a deliberate backfill due to the quanity and size of the stones and chalk flecks.	1.32	1.08	0.36
6304		Pit	63	Cut	A sub-circular pit which is obscured by LOE that has gentle slopig sides and a flatish base.	A shallow pit with a single fill which is cut by pit 6302. The pit is possibly a natural depression.	1.3	0.44+	0.07
6305	6304	Pit	63	Fill	A light greyish brown firm silty sand with frequent small sub-rounded stones.	Single fill of shallow pit	1.3	0.44+	0.07
6400		Topsoil	64	Layer	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with CBM, Charcoal and chalk flecks as well as frequent stones.	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.38
6401		Natural	64	Layer	A light whitish brown with patches orange loose silty sand and clay patches. The fill includes frequent stones and gravel.	Natural	40	1.8	0.12
6402		Ditch	64	Cut	A W-E aligned linear with gentle to moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	A shallow ditch with a single fill which could be either a drainage or agricultural ditch.	1.8+	0.76	0.15

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
6403	6402	Ditch	64	Fill	A light greyish brown loose silty sand with sparse charcoal flecks and moderate small sub-rounded stones.	A natural accumulation fill	1.8+	0.76	0.15
6500		Topsoil	65	Layer	A dark brownish grey loose sandy silt	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.26
6501		Subsoil	65	Layer	A mid brownish orange firm sandy silt clay	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.14
6502		Natural	65	Layer	Mid brownish orange clay with sand patches	Natural	40	1.8	-
6503		Gully	65	Cut	A NW-SE aligned linear with concave sides and a flat base.	A Shallow gully with a single fill. It is a somewhat unconvicing feature.	3.8	0.5	0.09
6504	6503	Gully	65	Fill	A med brownish grey hard silty sand with moderate sub-angled stones. The feature had poor horizon clarity.	Single fill of shallow gully	3.8	0.5	0.09
6505		Ditch	65	Cut	A NW-SE aligned linear with concave sides and a flat base.	Cut of a shallow ditch terminus with a single fill.	3.9	0.66	0.1
6506	6505	Ditch	65	Fill	A light brownish grey hard silty sand with moderate small sub-angled stones. The feature has a poor horizon clarity.	Single fill of ditch terminus	3.9	0.66	0.1
6507		Pit	65	Cut	A NW-SE aligned sub-oval pit with concave steep sides and a unknown base reached safety limit.	A large sub-oval pit with a singel fill. The feature was not bottomed and goes beyond the LOE. The use of the pit is unknown and truncates ditch 6509 to the SE.	3.5	1	0.85
6508	6507	Pit	65	Fill	A dark greyish brown soft silty sand with moderate sub-angled stones and flints as well as occassional charcoal flecks.	Single fill of deep pit recovered a possible shard of prehistoric pot which was found in the base of the fill.	3.5	1	0.85
6509		Ditch	65	Cut	A NE-SW aligned linear with steep concave sides and a rounded base.	A large deep ditch which is possibly a boundary ditch. This ditch is truncated by pit 6507 to the NW which has prehistoric pottery in the fill which suggest the ditch is prehistoric in date.	1.8	2.6	0.85
6510	6509	Ditch	65	Fill	A med greyish brown soft silty sand with moderate sub-angled stones and flints also rare charcoal flecks.	Singel fill of large boundary ditch.	1.8	2.6	0.85
6600		Topsoil	66	Layer	A mid greyish brown loose silty sand with frequent small to large stones and flint as well as charcoal flecks.	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.36
6601		Subsoil	66	Layer	A mid orangish brown loose silty sand with moderate small to medium stones.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.22
6602		Natural	66	Layer	A light greyish brown with patches of orange clay and gravel throughout the loose silty sand.	Natural	40	1.8	-

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
6700		Topsoil	67	Layer	A mid greyish brown friable silty sand with frequent small to large stones and charcoal	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.35
6701		Subsoil	67	Layer	A mid orangish brown friable silty sand with frequent small to large stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.28
6702		Natural	67	Layer	A light white brown loose sand with orange compact clay and gravel patches	Natural	40	1.8	0.14
6703		Pit	67	Cut	A NE-SW aligned sub-oval pit with steep sloping NE side and a moderate sloping SW side leading onto a concave base.	A pit with a singel fill obscured by the LOE. Function of the pit unknown but possibly a storage pit.	1.12	0.5+	0.38
6704	6703	Pit	67	Fill	A mid greyish brown with patches white and orange loose silty sand. The fill has sparse small sub-rounded stones.	A natural accumulation fill	1.12	0.5+	0.38
6800		Topsoil	68	Layer	A mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.32
6801		Natural	68	Layer	A mid orangy yellow loose clayey sand with frequent stones and gravel patches.	Natural	40	1.8	0.24
6802		Gully	68	Cut	A N-S aligned linear with steep sides and a flat base.	A Gully with a single fill	1+	0.34	0.19
6803	6802	Gully	68	Fill	A mid grey brown soft silty sand with occassional stones.	Single fill of gully	1+	0.34	0.19
6804		Ditch	68	Cut	A N-S aligned linear moderate sides and a concave base	A ditch with a single fill. May merge with ditch 6806 clearly separate in 68.3 but uncertain relationship in 68.2	1+	0.46	0.2
6805	6804	Ditch	68	Fill	A mid grey brown silty sand with frequent stones.	Single fill of ditch	1+	0.46	0.2
6806		Ditch	68	Cut	A N-S aligned linear with moderate sides and a concave base.	A ditch with a single fill. May merge with ditch 6804 clearly separate in 68.3 but uncertain relationship in 68.2	1+	0.28	0.14
6807	6806	Ditch	68	Fill	A mid grey brown silty sand with frequent stones.	Single fill of ditch	1+	0.28	0.14
6808		Ditch	68	Cut	A ENE-WSW aligned linear with moderate sides and a concave base	A ditch with a single fill	1+	0.6	0.2
6809	6808	Ditch	68	Fill	A mid yellowy brown loose silty sand with occassional stones.	Single fill of ditch	1+	0.6	0.2
6900		Topsoil	69	Layer	A dark greyish brown loose sandy silt	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
6901		Subsoil	69	Layer	A med yellowish orange loose silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.12
6902		Natural	69	Layer	A dark brownish orange hard sandy silt clay	Natural	40	1.8	-

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
6903		Gully	69	Cut	A N-S aligned linear with gradual concave side and a irregular base	A possible gully with a single fill maybe geology	1.8	0.5	0.07
6904	6903	Gully	69	Fill	A med orangish browwn hard silty sandy clay with frequent sub-angled flints and stones	Single fill of gully the fill is very similar to natural.	1.8	0.5	0.07
6905		Ditch	69	Cut	A N-S aligned linear with steeo sloping sides and a sharp break of slope leading onto a concave base.	A possible boundary or drainage ditch with a single fill	2	1.15	0.45
6906	6905	Ditch	69	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm silty clay with moderate sub-angular stones	Single fill of ditch	2	1.15	0.45
7000		Topsoil	70	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.6
7001		Subsoil	70	Layer	A medium brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.4
7002		Natural	70	Layer	A pale yellow grey sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones	Natural	40	1.8	-
7003		Gully	70	Cut	A N-S aligned linear with steep sloping sides and a narrow concave base. Almost v-shaped in profile	A narrow shallow gully with a single fill	1.8+	0.44	0.18
7004	7003	Gully	70	Fill	A medium brown grey firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Single fill of gully	1.8+	0.44	0.18
7100		Topsoil	71	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones and occassional charcoal flecks.	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.54
7101		Subsoil	71	Layer	A medium brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones and occassional charcoal flecks.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.26
7102		Natural	71	Layer	A pale yellow grey sand and orangey grey clay with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
7103		Pit	71	Cut	Possibly N-S aligned circular pit which is obscured by the LOE. The pit has steep sloping sides and a concave base.	Cut of a possible prehistoric pit with a single fill	1.88	0.88+	0.41
7104	7103	Pit	71	Fill	A medium grey brown firm silty sand with common mid to small sub-angular stones and occassional flecks of charcoal.	Single fill of possible prehistoric pit	1.88	0.88+	0.41
7200		Topsoil	72	Layer	A dark greyish brown loose silty sand	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.34
7201		Subsoil	72	Layer	A med yellowish brown loose silty sand	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.46
7202		Natural	72	Layer	A med orangish yellow loose silty sand	Natural	40	1.8	-

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
7203		Ditch	72	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with concave sides and a round base.	A ditch with a single fill	1.87	1.07	0.31
7204	7203	Ditch	72	Fill	A dark brownish grey soft sandy silt with occassional small rounded stones	Single fill of ditch	1.87	1.07	0.31
7300		Topsoil	73	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.36
7301		Natural	73	Layer	A pale orange yellow sand and sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
7400		Topsoil	74	Layer	A dark greyish brown sandy clay	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.55
7401		Subsoil	74	Layer	A mid orangy mottled brown sandy silt	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.25
7402		Natural	74	Layer	A light yellowish brown sand	Natural	40	1.8	-
7403		Pit	74	Cut	A SW-NE aligned sub-oval pit with shallow sloping sides and a flat base.	A very shallow pit with a single fill or tree throw.	0.85	1	0.15
7404	7403	Pit	74	Fill	A mottled greyish brown soft sandy silt with occassional small to med sub-angular stones and rare charcoal	The single fill of possible pit where are large lump of charcoal was recovered.	0.85	1	0.15
7405		Pit	74	Cut	A circular pit with concave sheer sides and a pointed base.	A sheer sided pit with a single fill	1.2	0.68	0.48
7406	7405	Pit	74	Fill	A med yellowish brown loose silty sand with occassional small rounded stones. The feature had poor horizon clarity	Single fill of sheer sided pit.	1.2	0.68	0.48
7407		Ditch	74	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible boundayr or drainage ditch with a single fill	3.2	1.3	0.25
7408	7407	Ditch	74	Fill	A mid greyish brown soft sandy silt with moderate sub-angular stones and rare charcoal flecks.	Single fill of ditch which recovered a shard of pottery	3.2	1.3	0.25
7409		Ditch	74	Cut	A SW-NE linear with concave sides and a rounded base.	A ditch containing a single fill with evidence of insitu burning.	1.8	1.55	0.37
7410	7409	Ditch	74	Fill	A dark grey black loose silty sand with frequent charcoal and rounded stones.	Th fill shows evidence for insitu burning and is baked at base of feature. One fragment of pot found possibly medieval in date.	1.8	1.55	0.37
7411		Gully	74	Cut	A SW-NE aligned linear with sheer concave sides and a rounded base.	A possible gully terminus with a single fill	1.6	0.78	0.24
7412	7411	Gully	74	Fill	A med greyish brown loose silty sand with occassional small rounded stones.	Single fill of gully terminus	1.6	0.78	0.24
7500		Topsoil	75	Layer	A mid grey brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
7501		Natural	75	Layer	A mid orangy brown compact sandy clay with frequent stones.	Natural	40	1.8	
7502		Pit	75	Cut	A possibly sub-oval pit but it is obscured by LOE. The pit tapers to the west and has moderate sides leading to a roughly flat base.	A large shallow pit with a single fill. Maybe related to pits 7504, 7506, 7508 and quarry pits 7510, 7514, 7516	4.6+	1.8+	0.2
7503	7502	Pit	75	Fill	A mid yellowy brown friable clayey silt with occassional stones.	Single fill of large shallow pit recovered pottery possibly medieval in date.	4.6+	1.8+	0.2
7504		Pit	75	Cut	A NE-SW aligned sub-oval pits with shallow sides and a concave base.	Small shallow pit with a single fill. May not be real could be associated with 7506 and 7508	0.4	0.3	0.04
7505	7504	Pit	75	Fill	A mid yellowy brown friable clayey silt. The feature has a diffuse horizon clarity	Single fill of small shallow pit	0.4	0.3	0.04
7506		Pit	75	Cut	A NNE-SSW aligned oval pit with moderate sides and concave base.	Small pit with single fill, maybe related to 7508 and 7504	0.72	0.6	0.19
7507	7506	Pit	75	Fill	A mid grey brown friable clayey silt with occassional stones same as fill 7509	Single fill of small pit	0.72	0.6	0.19
7508		Pit	75	Cut	A circular pit with steep sides and a concave base.	A pit with a single fill maybe related to 7506 and 7504	0.68+	0.6	0.3
7509	7508	Pit	75	Fill	A mid grey brown friable clayey silt with occassional stones same as fill 7509	Single fill of pit	0.68+	0.6	0.3
7510		Pit	75	Cut	A sub-oval quarry pit which is obscured by the LOE. The one edge excavated is a steep sloping side and the feature is not bottomed.	A large quarry pit the extent unknown as it extents beyond the LOE. Four fills can be seen but could be more since the feature not bottomed it exceeds 0.6m. The quarry pit was augered in the middle to 1.48m in depth. There are three slots within the quarry pit 7514 and 7516.	+15m	1.8+	0.6+
7511	7510	Pit	75	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm clay sand with yellow clay patches. The filll has patches of redeposited natural throughout the fill and frequent small-large stones.	A mixed fill with large lenses of redeposited natural. Not sure of the limit of the fill or the sequence in the large pit . One struck flint recovered looks to be a deliberate backfill.	1.3+	1+	0.6+
7512	7510	Pit	75	Fill	A mid yellowish brown firm clay sand with moderate small to medium stones and some charcoal flecks.	A fillof the quarry pit 7510, not sure of the sequence of fills. Possibly a deliberate backfill where pottery and flint was recovered.	1.1+	1+	0.6+
7513	7510	Pit	75	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm clay sand with frequent small to large stones and flints	A possible deliberate backfill, fill of quarry pit. This fill is the same as 7515	+0.5	1+	0.2+
7514		Pit	75	Cut	A test pit in large quarry pit same as 7510. No sides or base in this slot.	Cut of large quarry pit same feature as 7510 and 7516. In this slot only one fill same as 7513. This slot was augered an extra 0.88m so the total depth was 1.48	1+	1+	1.48

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
7515	7514	Pit	75	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm clay sand with frequent small to large stones and flints	A possible deliberate backfill, fill of quarry pit. This fill is the same as 7513	1+	1+	1.48
7516		Pit	75	Cut	A sub-oval quarry pit which is obscured by the LOE. The one edge excavated is a steep sloping side and the feature is not bottomed.	Slot of the large quarry pit same feature as 7510 and 7514.	1+	1+	0.6
7517	7516	Pit	75	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm clay sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones.	A slumping fill possibly natural backfill.	1+	0.33	0.32
7518	7516	Pit	75	Fill	A mid yellowish brown firm clay sand with moderate small to medium stones and some charcoal flecks.	A fill of the quarry pit 7516, not sure of the sequence of fills. Possibly a deliberate backfill.	1+	1+	0.4+
7519	7516	Pit	75	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm clay sand with frequent small to large stones and flints	Fill of quarry pit same as 7513. Possibly deliberate backfill.	0.5+	0.5+	0.2+
7520	7510	Pit	75	Fill	A light greyish brown firm clay sand with moderate small to medium stones.	The upper most fill of quarry pit 7510, 7514 and 7516	15	1.8+	0.6+
7600		Topsoil	76	Layer	A dark brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.33
7601		Subsoil	76	Layer	A medium brown grey silty sand with common mid to small sub-rounded stones	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.25
7602		Natural	76	Layer	A pale orange yellow sand and sandy gravel with frequent mid to small sub-rounded stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-
7700		Topsoil	77	Layer	A mid greyish brown firm sandy silt with moderate small to medium stones and charcoal and chalk flecks.	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.24
7701		Subsoil	77	Layer	A mid orangish brown firm silty sand with frequent small to medium stones and chalk flecks	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.14
7702		Natural	77	Layer	A white and orange brown firm silty sand with clay patches and frequent small to large stones	Natural	40	1.8	-
7703		Pit	77	Cut	A sub-circular pit with moderate sloping sides and a flatish base.	A small shallow pit with a single fill. Lots's of fired clay/ CBM throughout the fill therefore fill was sampled.	0.38	0.34	0.12
7704	7703	Pit	77	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm silty sand and frequent small to medium sub-angular stones. A lot of fired clay/ CBM throughout the fill.	Single fill of pit. The backfill was deliberate and close to a hearth but no sign of burning insitu.	0.38	0.34	0.12

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
7705		Ditch	77	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with gentle sloping sides and a flatish base.	A small shallow ditch terminus with a single fill. The function possibly a agricultural or boundary ditch	1.2+	0.74	0.1
7706	7705	Ditch	77	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded stones.	A natural accumulation fill	1.2+	0.74	0.1
7707		Pit	77	Cut	A sub-circular pit with gentle sloping side and a flatish base	A possible rubbish shallow pit with a single fill. The fill suggest some heat activity but not insitu. Possibly close by to some hearths.	0.9	0.8	0.14
7708	7707	Pit	77	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm silty sand with moderate small to medium sub-rounded stones and charcoal flecks throughout.	The fill looks to be a deliberate backfill with charcoal throughout the fill. A piece of CBM recovered.	0.9	0.8	0.14
7709		Pit	77	Cut	A W-E aligned sub-oval pit with moderate sloping sides and a flatish base.	A possible rubbish or storage pit with a single fill. The pit is located nearby a hearth or a burning activity pit.	0.88+	0.8	0.16
7710	7709	Pit	77	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm silty sand with frequent small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular stone and charcoal flecks.	A deliberate backfill with charcoal throughout. Some heat altered flint found.	0.88+	0.8	0.16
7711		Pit	77	Cut	A E-W aligned sub-oval pit which is obscured by the LOE. The pit has moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible hearth or fire pit with a single fill, located close to other hearth 7713.	0.96+	1.32	0.3
7712	7711	Pit	77	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm silty sand with frequent charcoal, heat altered flint and small to large stones.	The fill is deliberate and has lot of heat altered flint as well as charcoal throughout it. Some heat altered sand so burining insitu.	0.96+	1.32	0.3
7713		Pit	77	Cut	A sub-circular pit which is obscured by the LOE. The pit has moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	A possible hearth or burnig pit with a single fill . A lot of heat altered flint and looks to be burning insitu.	0.78+	0.9	0.16
7714	7713	Pit	77	Fill	A mid greyish brown firm silty sand with frequent small to large stones, charcoal flecks and heat altered flint.	The fill looks to be deliberatly backfilled with burning actvity such as charcoal and heat altered flint.	0.78+	0.9	0.16
7800		Topsoil	78	Layer	A mid greyish brown loose sandy silt with frequent small to large stones and charcoal flecks.	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.36
7801		Subsoil	78	Layer	A mid orangish brown silty sand with moderate small to medium stones and chalk flecks.	Subsoil	40	1.8	0.16
7802		Natural	78	Layer	A light whitish brown with orange patches majoirity silty sand with clay patches. The fill has frequent stones.	Natural	40	1.8	-

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
7803		Ditch	78	Cut	A SE-NW aligned linear with steep sloping sides and a concave base	A possible boundary ditch with a single fill which is in close proximity to three pits.	1.8+	1.58	0.68
7804	7803	Ditch	78	Fill	A light orangish brown loose silty sand with frequent small to large stones and flints as well as sparse charcoal and CBM flecks.	The single fill appears to be a natural accumulation fill which produced three struck flints.	1.8+	1.58	0.68
7805		Pit	78	Cut	A N-S aligned sub-oval pit which is obscured by the LOE. The pit has moderate sloping sides and a concave base.	A pit with a single rich charcoal fill is being truncated by shallower pit 7807. The function of the pit looks to be fire related either a hearth or fire.	0.6+	0.46	0.22
7806	7805	Pit	78	Fill	A mid blackish brown firm silty sand with frequent charcoal and sparse chalk flecks also has a moderate amount of small to medium stones.	Single fill of pit 7805 has a rich charcoal fill looks to be deliberately backfilled after use. There is evidence of fir activty with charcoal and heat altered flint.	0.6+	0.46	0.22
7807		Pit	78	Cut	A N-S aligned sub-oval pit which is obscured by the LOE. The pit has gentle sloping sides and a flatish base.	A shallow pit with a single fill which cuts hearth/buring pit 7805.	0.58+	0.98	0.2
7808	7807	Pit	78	Fill	A mid greyish brown compact silty sand with moderate charcoal and chalk flecks and sparse small stones.	Single fill of shallow pit which looks to be a deliberate backfill due to the amount of charcoal present.	0.58+	0.98	0.2
7809		Pit	78	Cut	A NW-SE aligned sub-oval pit which is obscured by the LOE. The pit has gentle sloping sides and a flatish base.	A large shallow pit with a single charcoal rich fill. Possbly a fire pit due to the charcoal, bones and CBM recovered.	1.8+	1.24	0.14
7810	7809	Pit	78	Fill	A mid greyish brown compact silty sand with frequent charcoal and CBM fleck as well as moderate small to medium stones.	Single charcoal rich fill of large shallow pit. The fill is very compact and looks to be burning insitu. The fill was sampled due to charcoal, bone and CBM being found.	1.8+	1.24	0.14
7900		Topsoil	79	Layer	A mid greyish brown friable clayey silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	35	1.5	0.3
7901		Subsoil	79	Layer	A mid yellowy brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones.	Subsoil	35	1.5	0.4
7902		Natural	79	Layer	A mid browny orange compact clayey sand with frequent stones	Natural	35	1.5	-
7903		Ditch	79	Cut	A NE-SW aligned linear with gradual sloping sides to a concave base.	Pre-historic ditch with a single fill	1	0.45	0.12
7904	7903	Ditch	79	Fill	A mid greyish brown silty sandy clay with occassional various sized flints , stones and chalk flecks.	Single fill of pre-historic ditch which recovered pottery and bone fragments.	1	0.45	0.12
7905		Ditch	79	Cut	A E-W aligned linear with shallow sides leading to a slight concave base.	A ditch with a single fill which is on a different alignment to ditch 7903.	1.5+	0.8	0.13

Context Number	Feature Number	Feature Type	Trench	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth
7906	7905	Ditch	79	Fill	A mid yellowy brown friable sandy silt with occassional stones.	Single fill of ditch	1.5+	0.8	0.13
8000		Topsoil	80	Layer	A mid grey silt	Topsoil	35	1.5	0.3
8001		Subsoil	80	Layer	A mid grey brown sandy silt	Subsoil	35	1.5	0.38
8002		Natural	80	Layer	A mixed orangey brown sand with patches of clay and chalk	Topsoil	35	1.5	-
8003		Ditch	80	Cut	A ENE-WSW aligned linear with moderate sides leading to a concave base	A ditch with a single fill appears to continue into trench 79	1.5+	0.9	0.3
8004	8003	Ditch	80	Fill	A mid grey brown soft sandy silt with moderate small to mid sized stones	Single fill of ditch where bone was recovered.	1.5+	0.9	0.3
8100		Topsoil	81	Layer	A mid yellowy brown friable clayey silt with occassional stones	Topsoil	40	1.8	0.3
8101		Natural	81	Layer	A mid browny orange compact sand clay with brown silt patches. The fill has inclusions of stones and chalk	Natural	40	1.8	0.06
8102		Pit	81	Cut	A N-S aligned oval pit with moderate sides and a flat base.	A oval pit with a single fill which maybe contemporary with pit 8104.	0.8+	1.5	0.26
8103	8102	Pit	81	Fill	A mid grey brown compact clayey silt with inclusions of stones. The pit has a diffuse horizon clarity.	Single fill of oval pit recovered sherd of pottery	0.8+	1.5	0.26
8104		Pit	81	Cut	A N-S aligned oval pit with moderate sides and a flat base.	A oval pit with a single fill which maybe contemporary with pit 8102	0.9+	0.86	0.16
8105	8104	Pit	81	Fill	A mid grey brown friable clayey silt with inclusions of pottery, CBM and bone.	Single fill of oval pit which recovered pottery, bone and CBM	0.9+	0.86	0.16

Table 1: Context descriptions

APPENDIX B: THE FINDS

Context	Sample No	RA No	Period	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
0001			Late Prehistoric Pottery	Sandy fabric	Q	5	4	LATE PREH
			Flint	End-and-side scraper		2	98	
0002			Post-medieval Pottery	Refined red earthenware	REFR	1	26	LC18-C20
			Post-medieval Pottery	British Stoneware	BSW	2	41	
			Flint	Flakes, blades, core, end scraper, piercer, side scraper		10	274	
200			Flint	Blade		1	3	
601	5		Burnt flint			14	52	
			Flint	Flake		5	8	
1000			Flint	Blade		1	5	
1004			Burnt flint			65	805	
			Flint	Flake		7	39	
1009			CBM	Brick x 1	cs	4	202	
			Flint	Retouched flake		1	7	
			Iron	Nail		1	10	
		13	Iron	Horseshoe		1	400+	
1403			Burnt stone			2	60	
			Flint	Flakes, blade, core, notches, awl, saws, end scrapers, side scrapers, end-and-side scraper, side scraper/notch, retouched flake		74	933	
1603			Flint	Flake		1	6	
1804			Flint	Microdenticulate		1	9	
			Iron	Nail		2	12	
1806			Late Prehistoric Pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	6	69	EIA
			Flint	Flake, blade		2	17	

Context	Sample No	RA No	Period	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
2900			Flint	Awl		1	6	
2912			Flint	Flake		1	3	
3106			CBM	Roman Brick/Tile x 2	msm/fscpc	2	1,358	
3108			CBM	Tile x 1	cs	2	32	
3109			CBM	Tile x 1	ms/msfe	5	25	
			Industrial Waste			3	6	
		5	Iron	Object		1	18	
3210			Medieval Pottery	Local unglazed medieval ware (Norwich type)	LMU	1	2	C11-C14
3216			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware (calcareous)	MCWC	1	1	C12-C14
			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	3	8	C12-C14
3218			Iron	Nail		1	89	
3222			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	2	5	C12-C14
3234			Medieval Pottery	Local unglazed medieval ware (Norwich type)	LMU	1	5	C12-C14
3235			Medieval Pottery	Local unglazed medieval ware (Norwich type)	LMU	1	3	C11-C14
			Burnt stone			1	13	
			Flint	Flake		1	5	
3236			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	2	9	LC12-C14
			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	1	30	
			Medieval Pottery	Grimston-type ware	GRIM	1	31	
			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	3	7	
			Medieval Pottery	Local unglazed medieval ware (Norwich type)	LMU	2	20	
			Flint	Flake, retouched flakes		3	32	
3238			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	1	6	C12-C14
3239			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	3	68	C12-C14
			CBM	Roman Brick/Tile x 1	msfec	1	369	
3243			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	3	21	C12-C14
			Medieval Pottery	Local unglazed medieval ware (Norwich type)	LMU	3	130	

Context	Sample No	RA No	Period	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
			Medieval Pottery	Grimston-type ware	GRIM	5	47	
			Medieval Pottery	Local unglazed medieval ware (Norwich type)	LMU	11	133	
			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	1	60	
			Burnt flint			1	56	
3245			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	3	16	C12-C14
			Fired Clay		fscp/msc	8	27	
3308			Medieval Pottery	Grimston-type ware	GRIM	3	133	LC12-C14
			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	1	8	
3311			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	1	3	C12-C14
			Medieval Pottery	Local unglazed medieval ware (Norwich type)	LMU	1	18	
			Fired Clay		cs	3	44	
3313			Medieval Pottery	Proto stoneware	PSTW	2	14	C15-C16
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	1	40	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMTC	1	6	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	1	24	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	1	59	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	1	3	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	1	29	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	36	656	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	1	14	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	6	9	
			CBM	Peg Tile x 1	ms/msc	3	36	
			Fired Clay		ms/msc	11	12	
			Iron	Nails		3	14	
		19	Iron	Strips		2	15	
3315			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	3	40	C15-C16
			Iron	Nail		1	13	
		4	Iron	Strip		1	70	

Context	Sample No	RA No	Period	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
3317			Late Prehistoric Pottery	Sand and flint-tempered fabric	QFL	1	1	C16-C17
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	12	169	
			Medieval Pottery	Grimston-type ware	GRIM	3	67	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	3	96	
			Medieval Pottery	Grimston-type ware	GRIM	1	42	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	2	24	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMTC	1	5	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	9	10	
			Medieval Pottery	Grimston-type ware	GRIM	1	3	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	2	14	
			Medieval Pottery	Late medieval-transitional ware	LMT	2	22	
			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	2	18	
			Post-medieval Pottery	Frechen/Cologne Stoneware	GSW4	7	126	
			CBM	Peg Tile x 1, Brick x 2, Tile x 2	ms/mscfl/msc/msfe/fs	32	492	
			Fired Clay		ms/msc	20	31	
			Stone	Lavastone		3	16	
			Stone	Polished axe, Ra. 6		1	375	
			Iron	Nails		8	69	
		1	Copper Alloy	Pin		1	0.1	
		2	Glass	Window glass		1	1	
		3	Copper Alloy	Buckle?		1	1	
		6	Worked Stone	Axe head		1	375	
		7	Glass	Vessel glass?		1	0.7	
		8	Copper Alloy	Lace tag		1	0.1	
		9	Copper Alloy	Lace tag		1	0.2	
		10	Copper Alloy	Pin		2	0.01	
		11	Copper Alloy	Pin		1	0.1	

Context	Sample No	RA No	Period	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
		12	Silver	Coin		1	0.5	
		14	Iron	Bracket		1	15	
		15	Iron	Fitting		1	33	
		16	Iron	Hinge pivot		1	29	
		17	Iron	Drop handle		1		
3318			Medieval Pottery	Flemish blue-grey ware	FLBG	1	18	LC12-C14
			Medieval Pottery	Grimston-type ware	GRIM	2	16	
			CBM		cs	1	17	
3414			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	1	3	C12-C14
			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware (calcareous)	MCWC	2	3	
3605			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	85	1,231	LC12-C14
			Medieval Pottery	Grimston-type wares	GRIM	2	70	
	2		Flint	Flake		1	5	
3607			Medieval Pottery		LMU	1	3	C11-C14
3607	3		Flint	Flake		1	2	
4502			Flint	Flakes, blades, cores, bladelet		13	455	
6005	8		Burnt flint			8	43	
	8		Flint	Blade		1	19	
6200			Flint	Flake		2	11	
6508			Prehistoric Pottery	Flint and grog-tempered fabric	FLGR	1	12	
6800			Flint	Flake, piercer		1	13	
6900			Flint	Flake		3	91	
7104			Late Prehistoric Pottery	Sandy fabric	Q	1	5	LATE PREH
			Late Prehistoric Pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	5	28	
7408			Roman Pottery	Unprovenanced fine micaeous greyware	UNS FMGW	1	20	RB
7410			Late Prehistoric Pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	1	1	LATE PREH
	7		Flint	Flake		3	2	

Context	Sample No	RA No	Period	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
7500			Flint	Flake, end scraper		2	34	
7511			Flint	Flake		1	2	
7512			Late Prehistoric Pottery	Sand and flint-tempered fabric	QFL	2	2	LATE PREH
			Flint	Flakes, blade		3	33	
			Industrial Waste			1	96	
7515			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	3	2	C12-C14
			Late Prehistoric Pottery	Sand and flint-tempered fabric	QFL	2	3	
			Flint	Flake, bladelet		2	3	
7518			Roman Pottery	Unprovenanced greyware	UNS GW	1	5	RB
			Late Prehistoric Pottery	Sandy fabric	Q	2	1	
			Late Prehistoric Pottery	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	4	9	
			Burnt stone			1	88	
			Flint	Flake		1	4	
7519			Flint	Flake		1	2	
7704	9		Burnt flint			8	20	
			Fired Clay		ms	30	39	
7708			CBM		cs	1	14	
7710			Burnt flint			1	14	
	7		Burnt flint			7	27	
7712			Late Prehistoric Pottery	Sandy fabric	Q	1	2	LATE PREH
	10		Burnt flint			8	1,174	
			Worked stone	Whetstone fragment?		1	63	
7714			Burnt flint			58	413	
			Burnt flint			418	4,967	
	11		Flint	Flakes, bladelet		3	5	
7804			Flint	Flake		3	15	
7806			Flint	Flake, blade		2	12	

Context	Sample No	RA No	Period	Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
7810	13		Burnt flint			14	71	
	13		Flint	Flakes, chip		6	5	
7904			Prehistoric Pottery	Grog-tempered fabric	GR	1	2	
8103			Medieval Pottery	Medieval coarseware	MCW	1	4	C12-C14
8105			Late Saxon pottery	Late Saxon sandy oxidised fabric	LSQ	3	6	C9-C11
			Late Saxon pottery	Thetford-type ware	THET	1	3	
			Burnt stone			1	51	
			Fired Clay		msc	3	1	
	12		Flint	Flakes, bladelet		6	1	
	12		Burnt flint			4	27	

Table 2: Finds concordance

Finds Type	No	Wt (g)
Pottery	256	3,640
CBM	59	2,901
Fired clay	18	79
Worked flint	146	2,202
Heat altered flint		1,292
Lava quern	3	15
Heat-altered stone	5	158
Slag	1	94
Animal bone	181	1,440
Coal/clinker	3	4

Table 3: Finds quantities

Period	Fabric Description	Fabric Code	Count	Weight (g)
Prehistoric	Flint and grog-tempered fabric	FLGR	1	12
	Grog-tempered fabric	GR	1	2
Late Prehistoric	Flint-tempered fabric	FL	16	107
	Sand and flint-tempered fabric	QFL	5	6
	Sandy fabric	Q	9	12
Roman	Unprovenanced fine micaeous greyware	UNS FMGW	1	20
	Unprovenanced grey ware	UNS GW	1	5
Late Saxon	Thetford-type ware	THET	1	3
	Late Saxon oxidised sandy fabric	LSQ	3	6
Medieval	Medieval coarseware	MCW	116	1499
	Medieval coarseware (calcareous)	MCWC	3	4
	Local unglazed medieval wares (Norwich type)	LMU	21	314
	Grimston-type wares	GRIM	18	409
	Flemish blue-grey wares	FLBG	1	18
	Late medieval-transitional wares	LMT	81	1209
	Late medieval-transitional wares (calcareous)	LMTC	2	11
	Unprovenanced proto stoneware	PSTW	2	14
Post-Medieval/Modern	Frechen/Cologne stoneware	GSW4	7	126
	British stoneware	BSW	2	41
	Refined red earthenware	REFR	1	26
Grand Total			**292**	**3844**

Table 4: Fabric descriptions

Period	Silver	Copper alloy	Iron	Glass	Stone
Prehistoric					1
Medieval			2	2	
Post medieval	1	6	1		
Uncertain		1	23		
Total	**1**	**7**	**26**	**2**	**1**

Table 5: Breakdown of registered artefacts by date and material type

Trench	Context no.	Feature Type	Trench	Context no.	Feature Type	Trench	Context no.	Feature Type
2	0203	Pit	34	3407	Ditch	64	6402	Ditch
2	0205	Pit	34	3409	Ditch	65	6503	Ditch
4	0403	Pit	34	3409	Ditch	65	6505	Ditch
4	0405	Pit	34	3411	Ditch	65	6507	Pit
5	0503	Ditch	35	3503	Ditch	65	6510	Ditch
13	1303	Ditch	36	3608	Ditch	67	6703	Pit
15	1502	Pit	36	3610	Ditch	68	6802	Ditch
17	1703	Ditch	36	3612	Pit	68	6804	Ditch
17	1705	Ditch	36	3614	Ditch	68	6806	Ditch
17	1707	Ditch	37	3703	Ditch	68	6808	Ditch
18	1807	Posthole	37	3705	Ditch	69	6903	Ditch
18	1809	Posthole	37	3707	Ditch	69	6905	Ditch
18	1811	Posthole	38	3803	Ditch	70	7003	Ditch
18	1813	Posthole	38	3805	Ditch	72	7203	Ditch
18	1815	Pit	40	4003	Ditch	74	7403	Pit
18	1817	Pit	46	4603	Pit	74	7405	Pit
19	1905	Pit	46	4605	Pit	74	7409	Ditch
19	1907	Ditch	46	4607	Pit	74	7411	Ditch
19	1909	Ditch	46	4609	Pit	75	7502	Pit
19	1911	Ditch	47	4703	Pit	75	7504	Pit
28	2803	Ditch	47	4705	Ditch	75	7506	Pit
28	2805	Pit	54	5403	Ditch	75	7508	Pit
28	2807	Ditch	58	5803	Ditch	79	7905	Ditch
28	2809	Pit	58	5805	Ditch			
29	2903	Ditch	58	5807	Ditch			
29	2907	Ditch	58	5809	Ditch			
32	3203	Ditch	60	6002	Ditch			
32	3205	Ditch	61	6102	Ditch			
32	3207	Pit	61	6104	Ditch			
32	3231	Ditch	62	6203	Ditch			
34	3403	Pit	63	6302	Pit			
34	3405	Ditch	63	6304	Pit			

Table 6: Undated features

Cut	Fill	BOS	O/C	SUS	EQ	Canis	LM	MM	Ind	Total	Weight (g)
Medieval											
3233	3235								3	3	2
3240	3243					1				1	11
3312	3313	2	6	1		1	13	7	45	75	482
3314	3315		1						2	3	23
3316	3317	5	5	3	1		16	14	34	78	650
3316	3318						1			1	9
3603	3605	1								1	7
8104	8105	1					1	4		6	51
Subtotal		**9**	**12**	**4**	**1**	**2**	**31**	**25**	**84**	**168**	**1,235**
Undated											
	601								7	7	4
1002	1011	1							3	4	75
1002	1012								1	1	4
3704	3704								6	6	19
7809	7810								11	11	7
7903	7904	1								1	40
8003	8004	1		1						2	149
Subtotal		**3**		**1**					**28**	**32**	**298**
Total		12	12	5	1	2	31	25	112	200	
Weight		459	137	60	157	49	370	78	223	1,533	

BOS = Cattle; O/C = sheep/goat; SUS = pig; EQ = horse; Canis = dog; LM = cattle size mammal; MM = sheep sized mammal; Ind = indeterminate

Table 7: Identified animal species by fragment count (NISP) and weight and context.

Sample No.	5	7	8	10	11	13
Context No.	**0601**	**7410**	**6005**	**7712**	**7714**	**7810**
Cut No.		**7409**	**6004**	**7711**	**7713**	**7809**
Feature type	**layer**	**ditch**	**pit**	**pit**	**pit**	**pit**
Date	**Pre?**	**Pre**	**Pre**	**Pre**	**Pre**	**Pre**
Tree/shrub charred						
Corylus avellana L.						#
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal 0-5mm		xxx	xxx	xxx	x	xxx
Charcoal 5-10mm		xxx	xxx	x		x
Charcoal >10mm		xx	xx			#
Other material						
Animal bone frags						#
Non-floating residue						
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**	**40**
Volume of flot (ml)	**<5**	**1700**	**1500**	**15**	**20**	**50**
Flot sorted %	**100%**	**20%**	**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
C14 suitable material	**N**	**Yw**	**Yw**	**N**	**N**	**Y**
Species id	**N**	**Y**	**Y**	**N**	**N**	**Y**
Further work	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**

Table 8: Quantifiaction of environmental evidence gained from bulk samples of prehistoric contexts

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	12
Context No.	**3313**	**3605**	**3607**	**3317**	**8105**
Cut No.	**3312**	**3603**	**3606**	**3316**	**8104**
Feature type	**pit**	**ditch**	**pit**	**layer**	**pit**
Date	**15-16th C**	**12-14th C**	**11-14th C**	**16-17th C**	**9-11th C**
Cereals/other food plants					
Triticum sp. (grains)	#	#	#	##	
Hordeum sp. (grains)	#	#	#	##	
Avena/Seceale				#	
Indent. Frags	##	#	xx	xx	#
Pisum sp.				#	
Legume frags				#	
Weeds/other charred					
Agrostemma githago			#		
Vicia cf.			#		
Galium aparine L.	#			#	
Brassica		#		#	
Poaceae seed	#		#		
Carex sp.				#	
Indent seeds			#	#	
Other plant macrofossils					
Charcoal 0-5mm	x	xx	xx	xxx	x
Charcoal 5-10mm	x	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >10mm				x	
Other material					
Insects		#	#	#	
Amphibian/small mammal bones		#	#		
Animal bone frags	#	#		#	
Fish bones/scales				#	
Glass frags				#	
Vitrified material (non-ferrous)		x			

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	12
Non-floating residue					
Charcoal 0-10mm	x				
Ferrous flakes	#		#		
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**50**	**30**	**40**	**20**
Volume of flot (ml)	**5**	**30**	**10**	**100**	**20**
Flot sorted %	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
C14 suitable material	**N**	**Y**	**Y**	**N**	**N**
Species id	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**
Further work	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**	**N**

Table 9: Quantifiaction of environmental evidence gained from bulk samples of medieval contexts

Sample No.	6	9
Context No.	**3806**	**7704**
Cut No.	**3805**	**7703**
Feature type	**ditch**	**pit**
Date	**UNKN**	**UNKN**
Other plant macrofossils		
Charcoal 0-5mm	#	#
Other material		
Clinker/coal/vitrified material	#	
Non-floating residue		
Sample volume (litres)	**40**	**10**
Volume of flot (ml)	**<5**	**<5**
Flot sorted %	**100%**	**100%**
C14 suitable material	**N**	**Y**
Species id	**N**	**N**
Further work	**N**	**N**

Table 10: Quantifiaction of environmental evidence gained from samples of undated contexts

APPENDIX D: OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS	
Project name	ENF149240, A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Hethersett and Ketteringham, Norwich, Norfolk, Archaeological Evaluation
Short description	An archaeological evaluation was carried out on land to the south of Thickthorn junction in order to inform any potential archaeological mitigation strategies ahead of proposed improvements to the junction. Prehistoric, medieval and undated archaeological deposits were identified in 48 of the 80 trenches that were excavated, mostly representing ditches and pits. Both ceramic and lithic artefacts were recovered along with fragments of glass and metalwork, both likely dating to the medieval period. Two foci of activity were identified; a group of medieval ditches and pits to the west of the A11 in land belonging to Thickthorn Hall and a scatter of prehistoric and undated pits and ditches to the east and also to the north of a pair of scheduled Bronze Age barrows. Archaeoloigcal deposits were also excavated in two small separate areas, to the south along the A11 and also to the east along the A47. In addition, evidence of likely landscaping relating to the post medieval Thickthorn Hall and gardens was recorded.
Project dates	July to August 2020
Project type	Field evaluation
Previous work	No/not known
Future work	Unknown
PROJECT LOCATION	
Site location	NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK HETHERSETT A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction
Study area (m^2/ha)	77.3
Site co-ordinates	TG 1829 0515
PROJECT CREATORS	
Name of organisation	Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	SWECO
Project design (WSI) originator	[redacted]
Project Manager	[redacted]
Project Supervisor	[redacted]
MONUMENT TYPE	DITCH Medieval PIT Late Iron Age PIT Medieval
SIGNIFICANT FINDS	POTTERY Late Prehistoric POTTERY Medieval LITHICS Neolithic COIN Post Medieval
PROJECT ARCHIVES	**Intended final location of archive (museum/Accession no.)** Norfolk Museums Service NWHCM: 2020: 109
Physical	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Environmental", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper	"Context sheet", "Diary", "Drawing", "Map", "Photograph",' 'Plan", "Report", "Section", "Survey ", "Unpublished Text"
Digital	"Database", "GIS", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
BIBLIOGRAPHY	
Publication Type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	ENF149240, A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Hethersett and Ketteringham, Norwich, Norfolk, Archaeological Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Picard, S.
Other bibliographic details	CA Report SU0151_2
Date	2020
Issuer or publisher	Cotswold Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market
Description	A4 ring bound
Entered by	[redacted]@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
Entered on	25 September 2020

APPENDIX E: CURATORIAL COMMUNICATION

From: [redacted]@norfolk.gov.uk>
Sent: 11 August 2020 12:52
To: [redacted]@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>
Cc: [redacted]@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>
Subject: ENF149240, A47 Improvements - A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction - site visit 06/08/2020

Our Ref CNF47879

Dear [redacted]

ENF149240, A47 Improvements - A47/A11 Thickthorn Junction - site visit 06/08/2020

Thank you for a good site monitoring visit last Thursday.

Contrary to what was discussed on site, I don't have/can't find contact details for the Project Officer who has taken over whilst you are on leave.

Firstly I am content that all the trenches I saw on Thursday (Trenches 57-76) can be backfilled once all possible features have been appropriately dealt with as discussed.

Please let me know progress with trenches adjacent the compound (77 and 78). I will be happy to sign these off remotely if results are not spectacular.

Trenches 46-56; Also as discussed I am content that if the remaining unexcavated eastern trenches south of the stream show similar results to those already excavated no further site monitoring will be required in this area.

Thinking about the Trenches that cannot be excavated at the moment;

- Trenches 85 and 86 , as discussed these need to excavated as soon as the ecological constraints allow, hopefully November
- Trenches 79, 80 and 81, contrary to what we discussed on site these trenches are not in the approved second version of the trenching specification. They are in the first version of the trenching specification, but not in the second version which I have signed off on, therefore I have already agreed that they don't need to need to be done. You seem to have been given with the first unapproved version of the trench plan. This also means that the changes of alignment agreed for Trenches 32, 34 and 38 weren't put into effect on the ground. Too late to do anything about this now as these trenches are signed off. I don't think this version control issue has any other ramifications

As far I can tell this only leaves Trenches 1-5 and 82-84. Can you please let me know what the programme for these trenches is.

If you have any queries please don't hesitate to contact me.

Regards

[redacted]

[redacted] **Historic Environment Senior Officer (Strategy and Advice)**
Community and Environmental Services
Tel: [redacted]
Union House, Gressenhall, Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4DR
Norfolk County Council

Please Note I will be working from home for the foreseeable future but remain contactable by landline, mobile phone and email

We now have a general mailbox for historic environment strategy and advice. Please send all new site/application consultations, existing casework enquires where you are unclear who our case officer is, and reports for review to hep@norfolk.gov.uk

Norfolk County Council introduced *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* and a new historic environment strategy and advice charging schedule on 1 May 2018. Please visit https://www.norfolk.gov.uk/libraries-local-history-and-archives/archaeology-and-historic-environment/planning-and-the-historic-environment for copies.

From: [redacted]@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk>
Sent: 06 August 2020 11:03
To: [redacted]@norfolk.gov.uk>
Subject: ENF149240

WARNING: External email, think before you click!.

Morning [redacted]

Ahead of your visit to site this afternoon please find attached a copy of the latest survey update. Also attached is a photo of trench 48. We opened this yesterday and it immediately started to fill with water, it was blank so we recorded it and backfilled it, I hope thats ok.

See you this afternoon

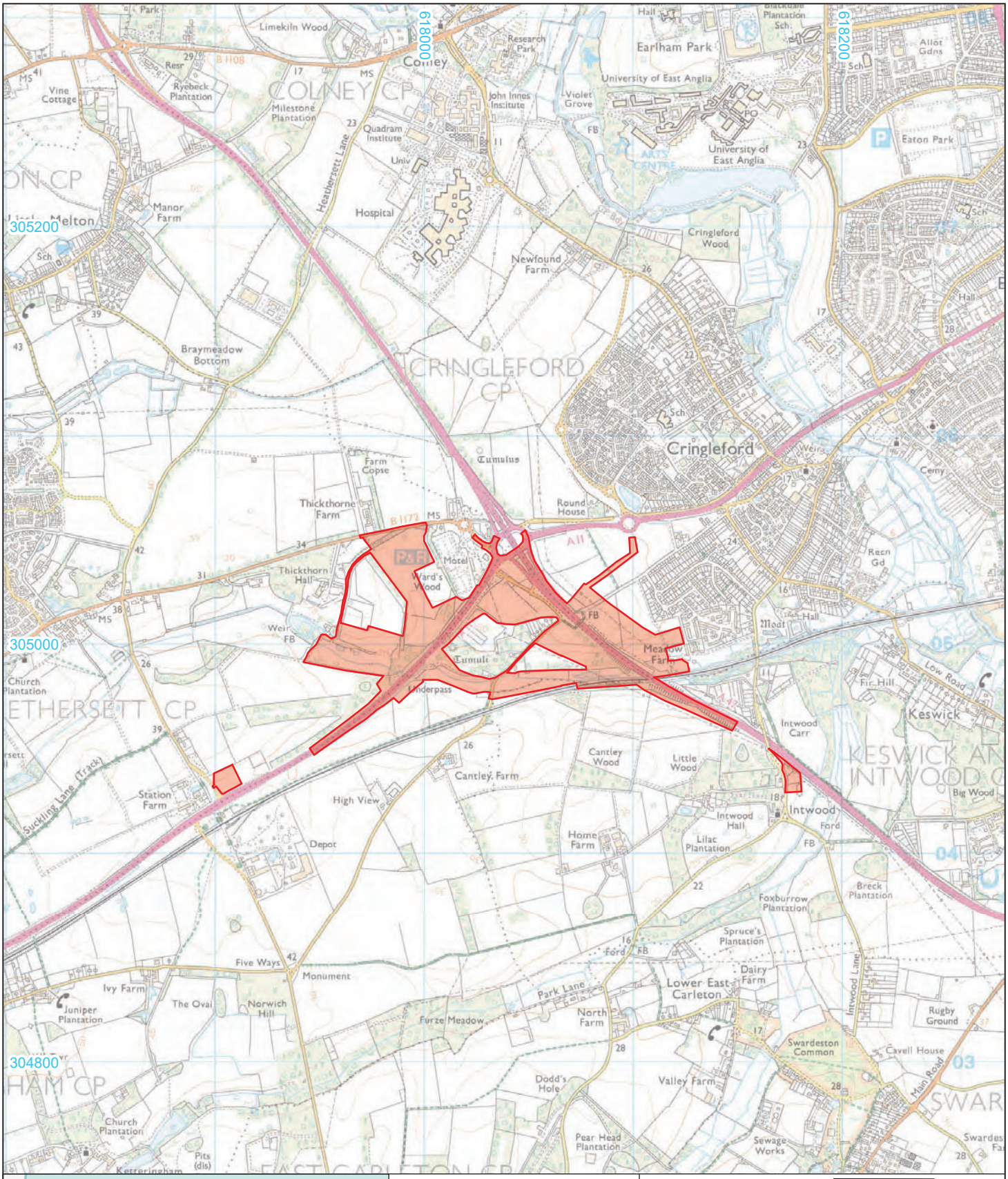
[redacted]

[redacted]
Project Officer

Cotswold Archaeology
Suffolk
Andover • Cirencester • Exeter • Milton Keynes

[redacted]
e [redacted]@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road, Lion Barn Industrial Estate
Needham Market, Suffolk IP6 8NZ

CA working safely through Covid-19



N

Site boundary

0 1km

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

w www.cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk
e enquiries@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk

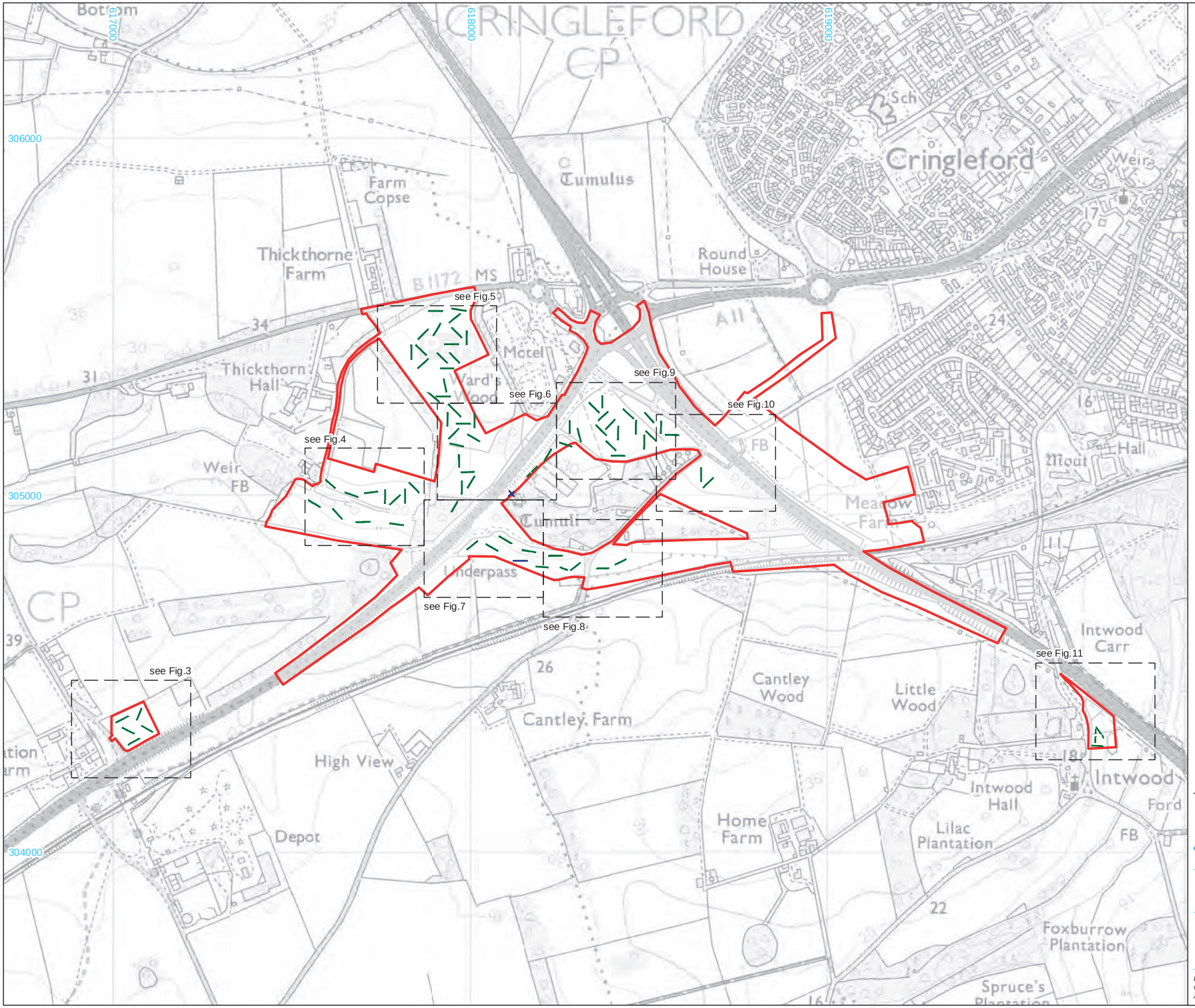
PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Site location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	1
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A4	1:25,000	



N

Site boundary
Evaluation trench
Unexcavated trench

0 1:10,000 500m

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	2
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:10,000	

N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

ase o trench

rchaeological eature

Field drain

odern

0 1:1000 50m

Cotswold Archaeolog

[redacted]

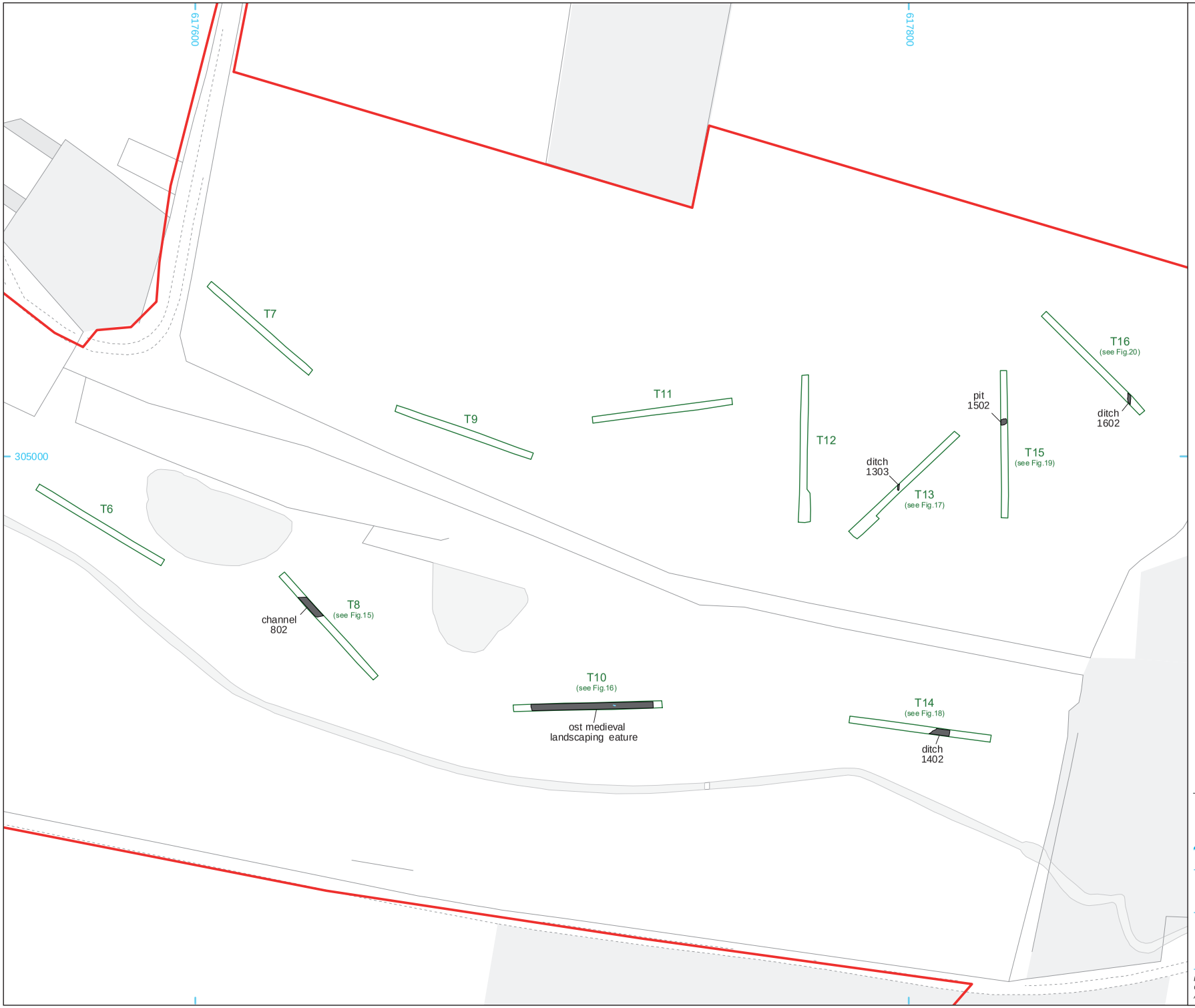
PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan: trenches 1 to 5

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	3
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	



Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

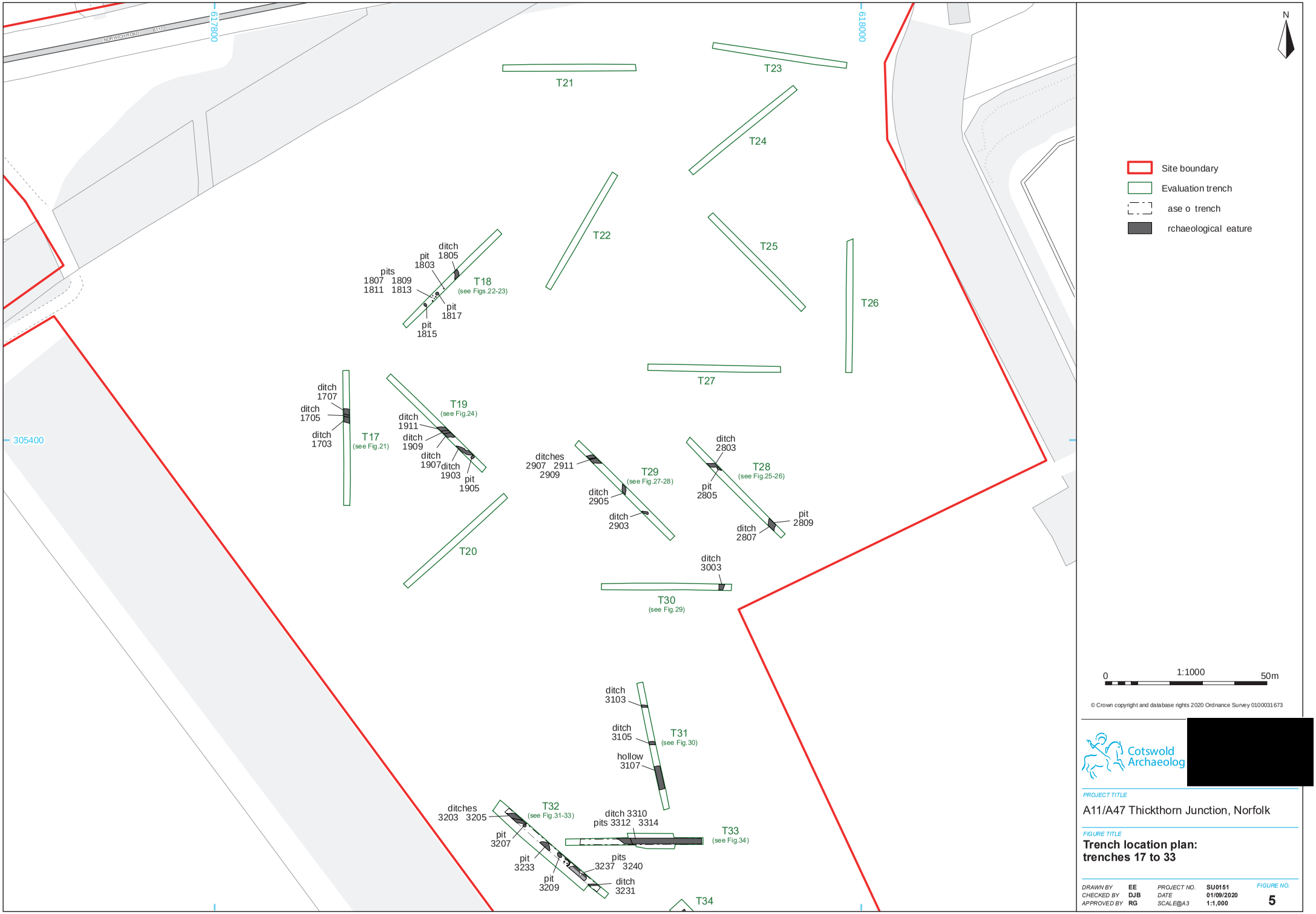
PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan: trenches 6 to 16

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	4
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	



Cotswold Archaeolog

[redacted]

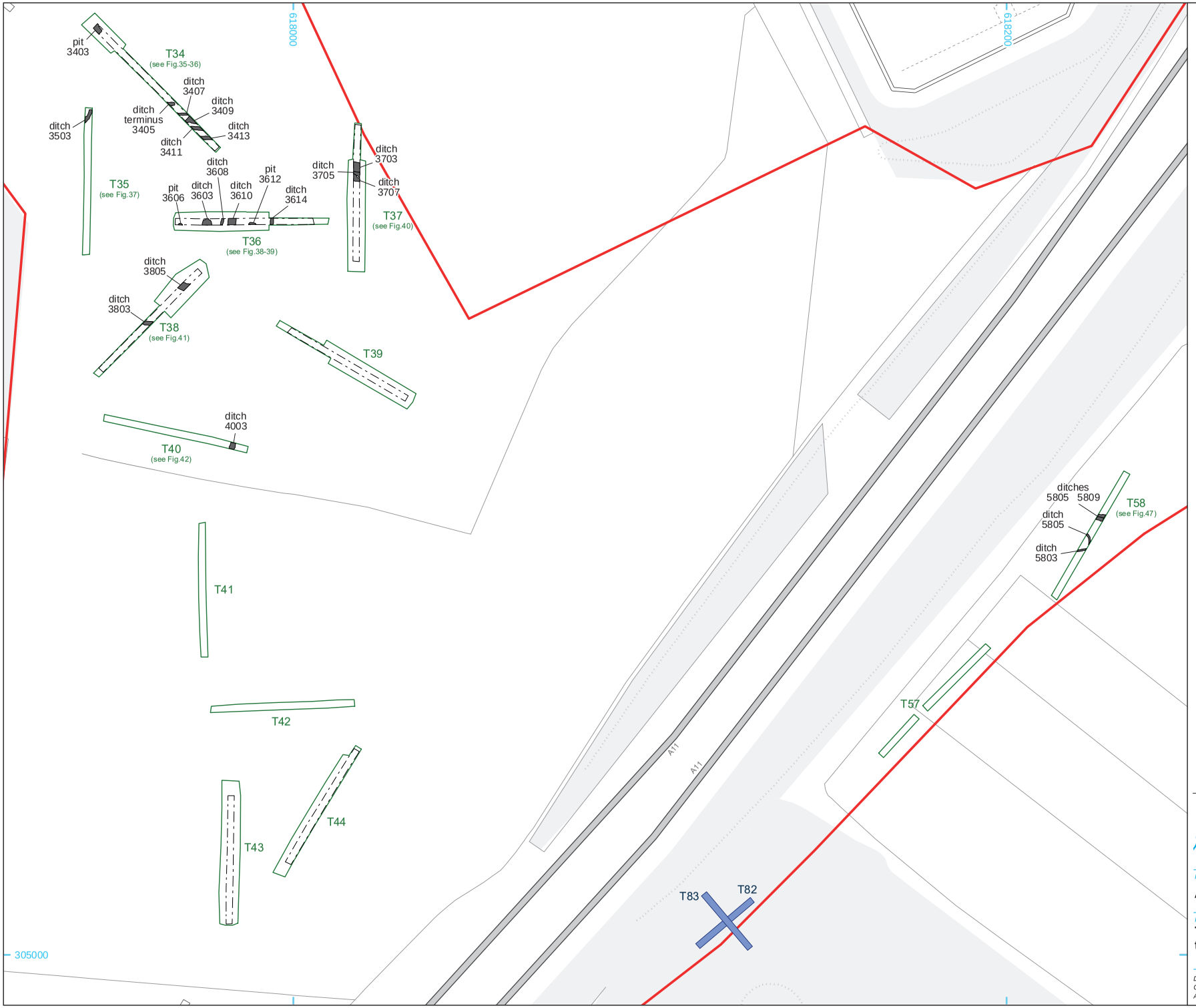
PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan: trenches 17 to 33

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	5
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	



Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

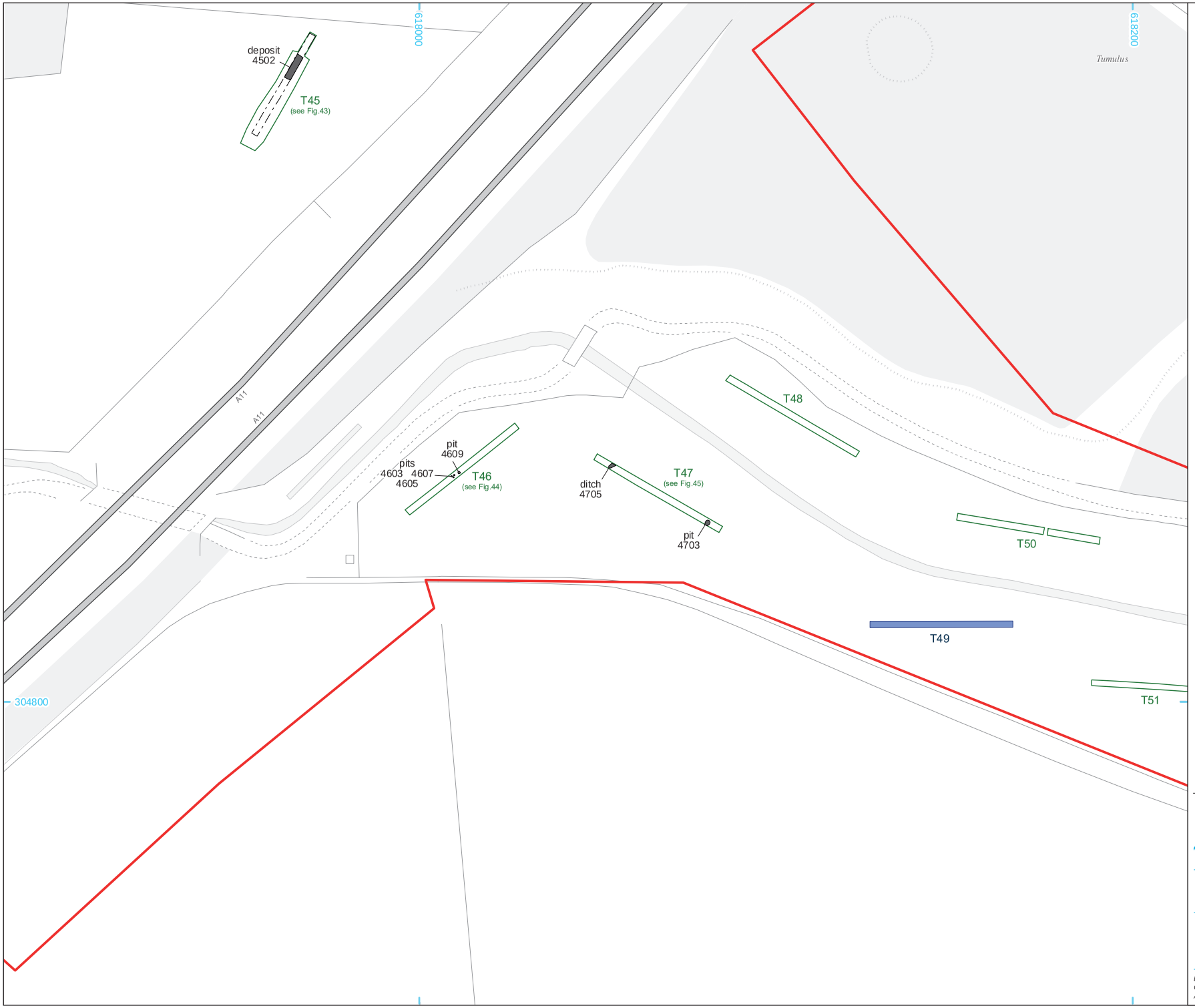
PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan:
trenches 34 to 44, 57-58, 85-86

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	6
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	



N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

ase o trench

Unexcavated trench

rchaeological eature

0 1:1000 50m

Cotswold Archaeolog

[redacted]

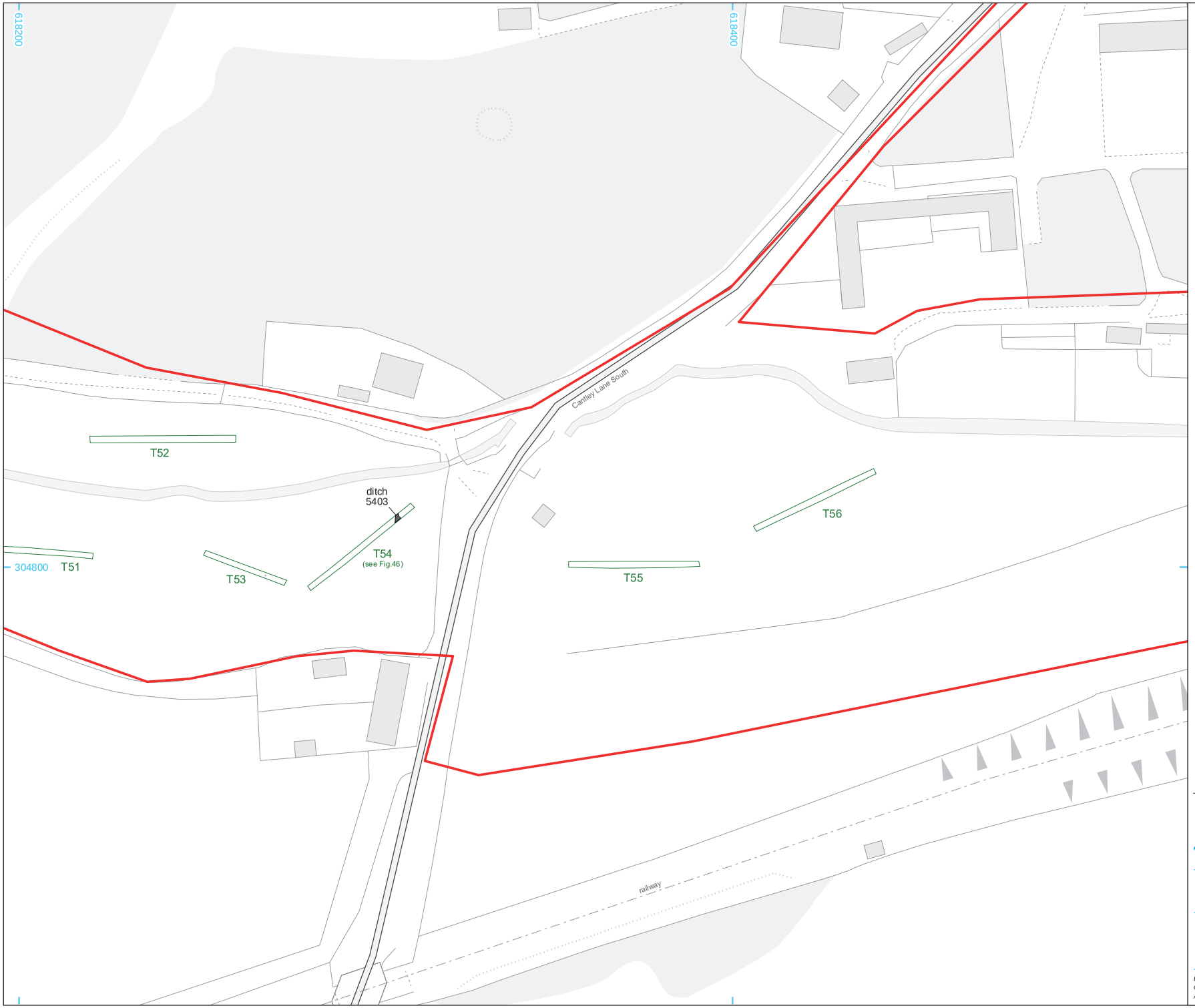
PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan: trenches 45 to 51

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	7
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	



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[redacted]

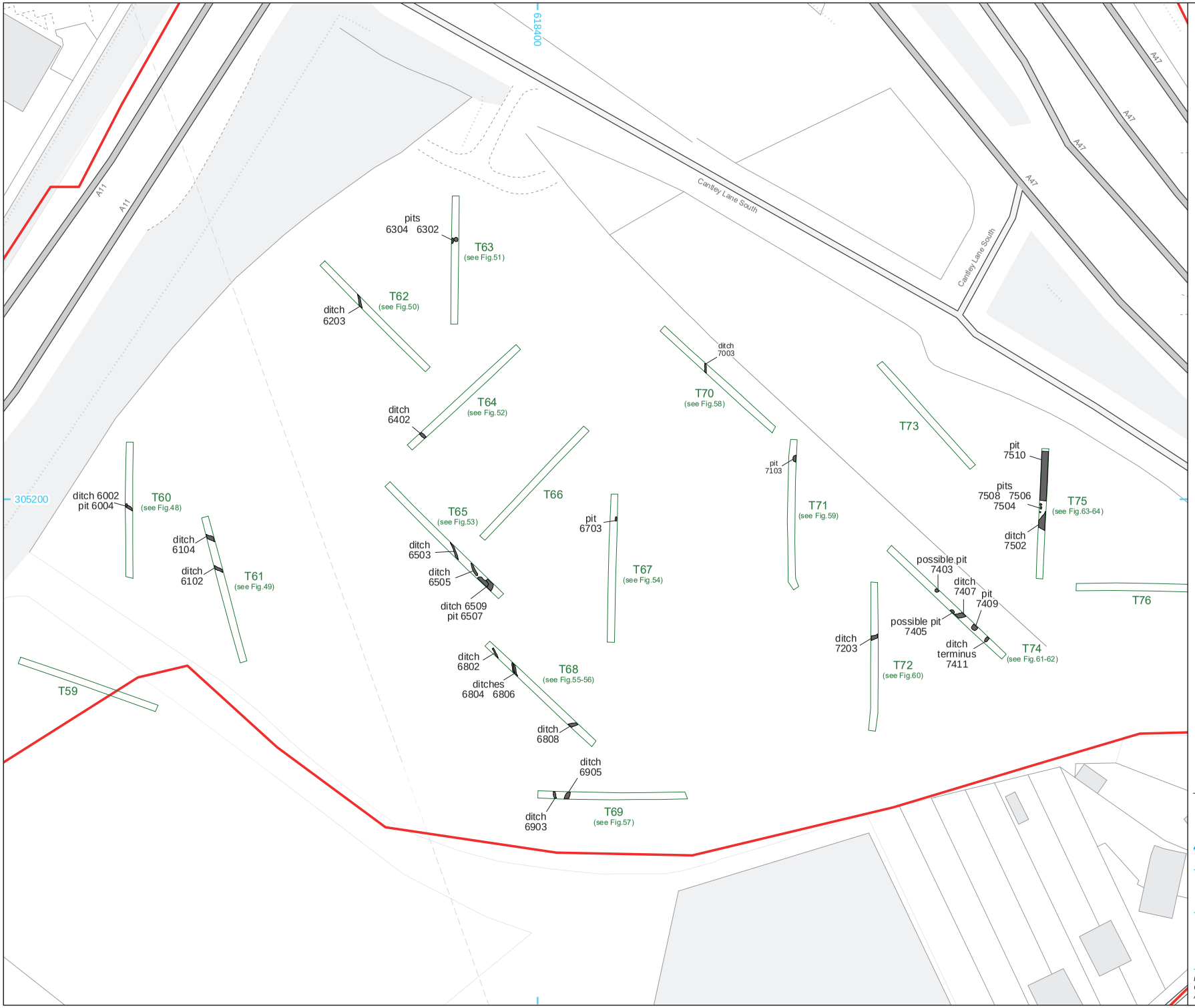
PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan: trenches 52 to 56

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	8
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	



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[redacted]

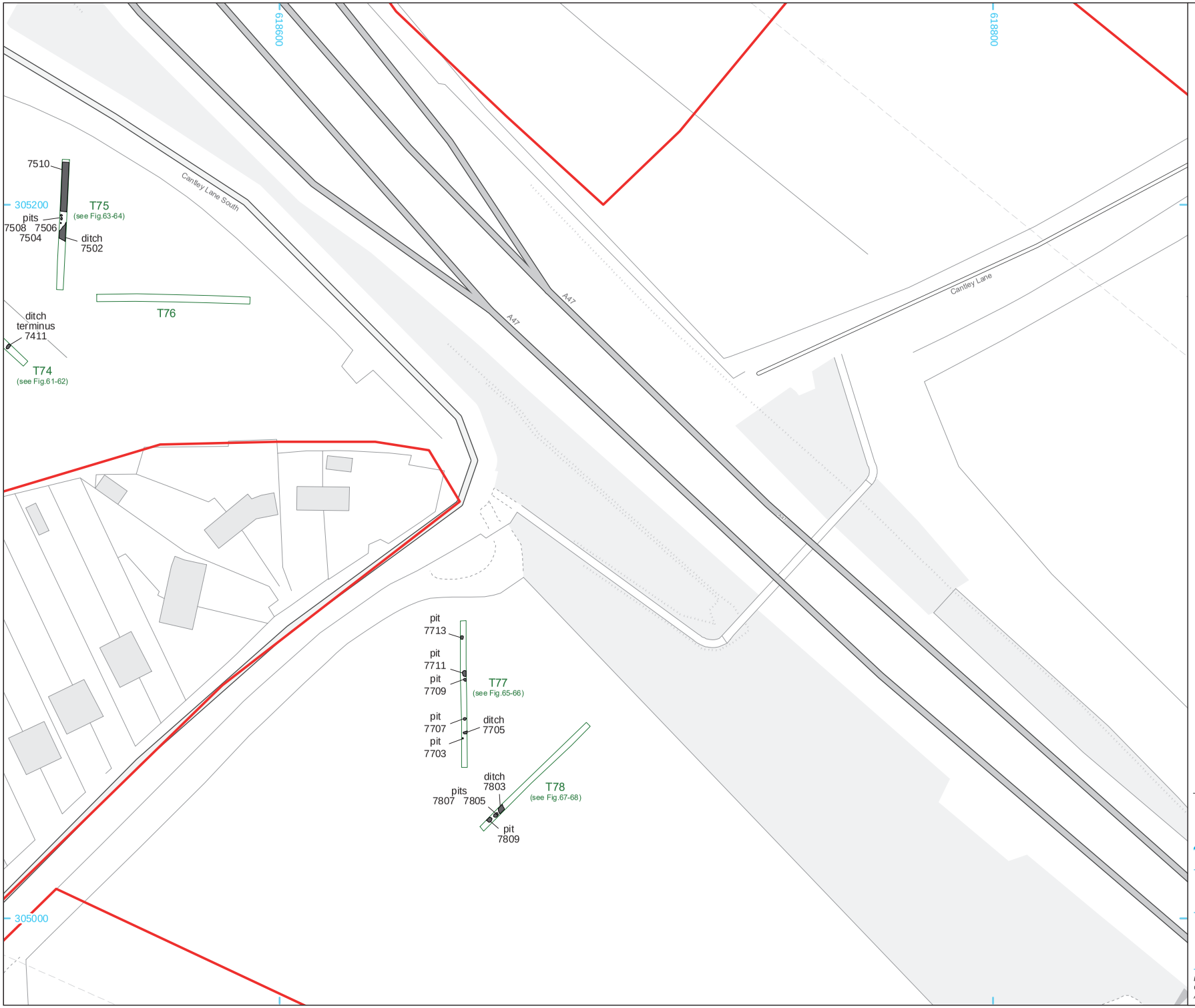
PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan: trenches 59 to 76

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	9
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	



N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

rchaeological eature

0 1:1000 50m

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[redacted]

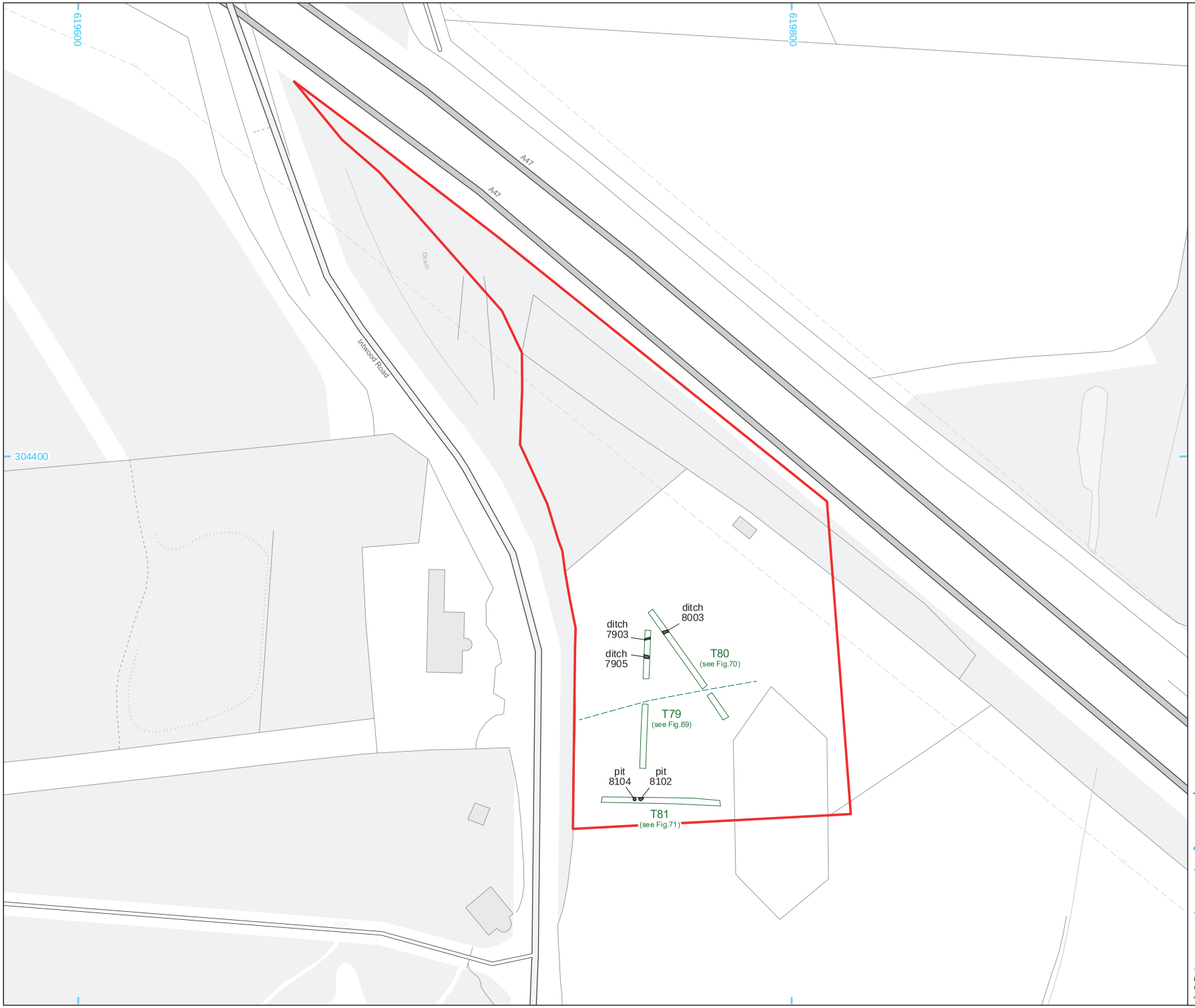
PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan: trenches 75 to 78

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	10
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	



N

Site boundary

Evaluation trench

rchaeological eature

odern service

0 1:1000 50m

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

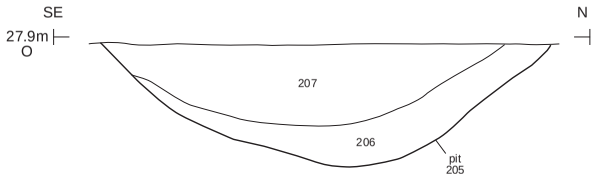
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

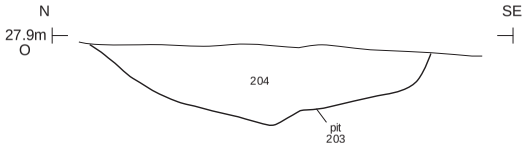
Trench location plan: trenches 79 to 81

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	11
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:1,000	

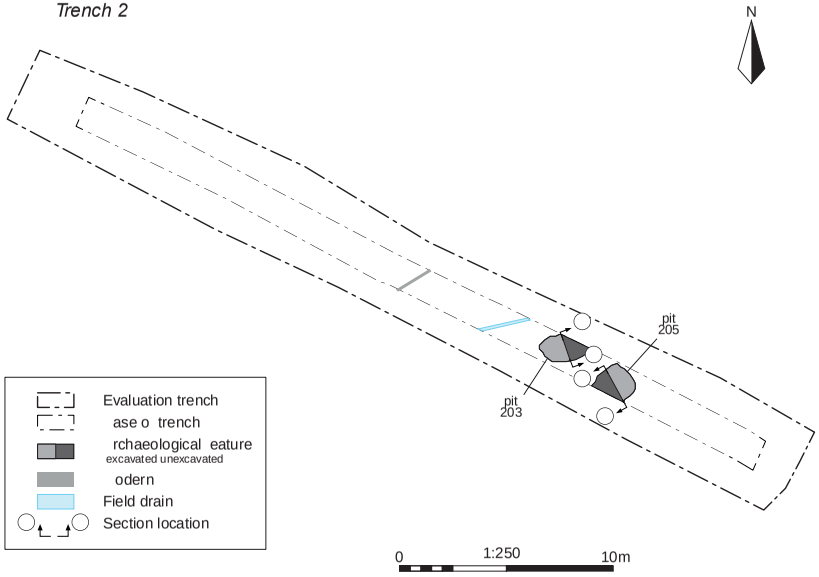
Section AA



Section BB



Trench 2



Ditch 205, looking south-west (1m scale)

Ditch 203, looking north-east (1m scale)

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[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

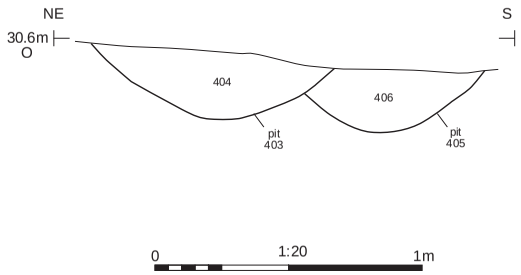
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

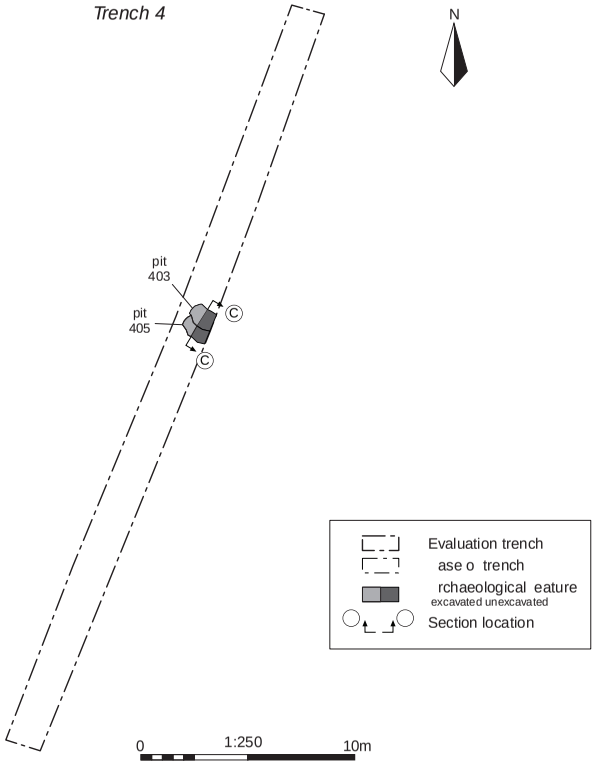
Trench 2: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0151**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/09/2020**	**12**
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 / 1:20**	

Section CC



Trench 4



Ditches 403 and 405, looking south-east (1m scale)

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[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

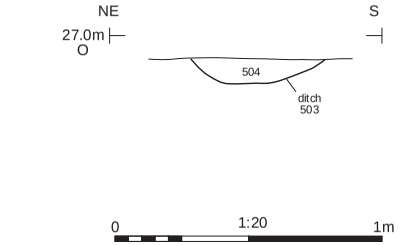
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

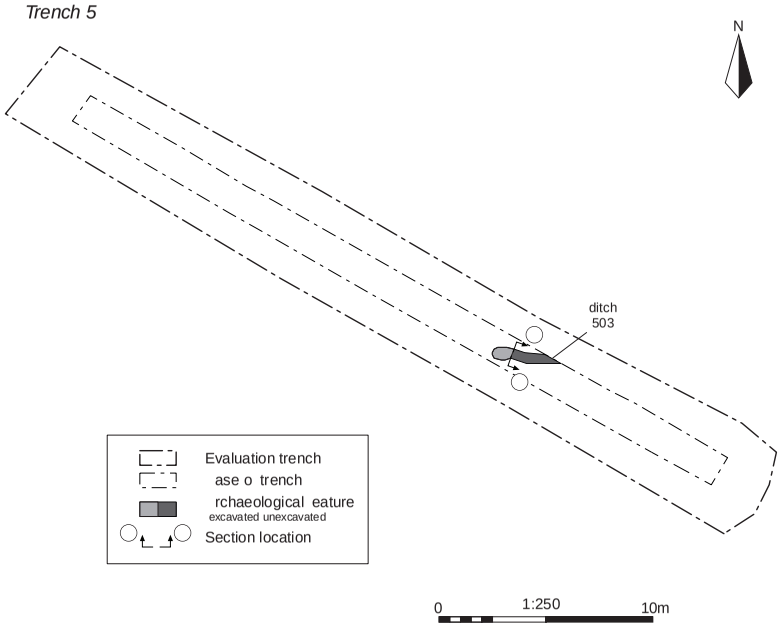
Trench 4: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0151**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/09/2020**	**13**
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 / 1:20**	

Section DD



Trench 5



Ditch 503, looking north- est (0 3m scale)

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[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

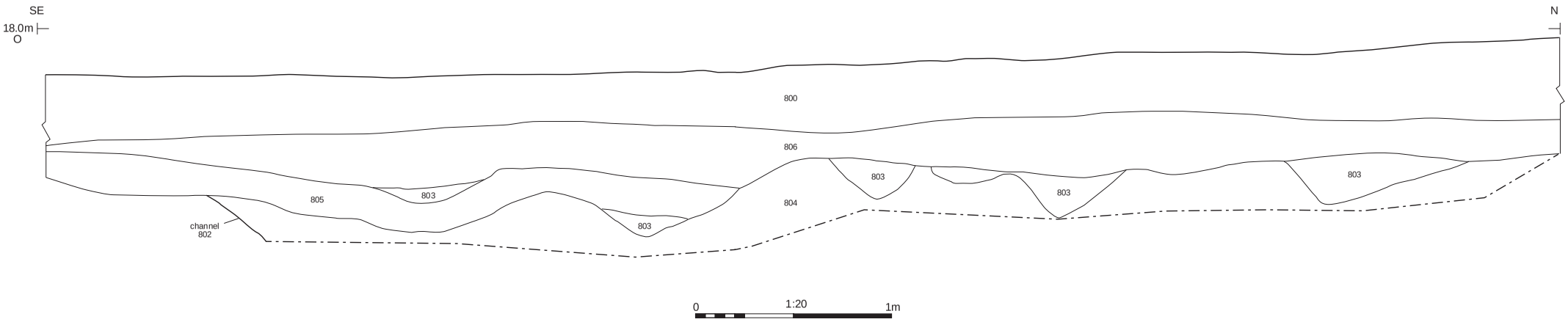
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

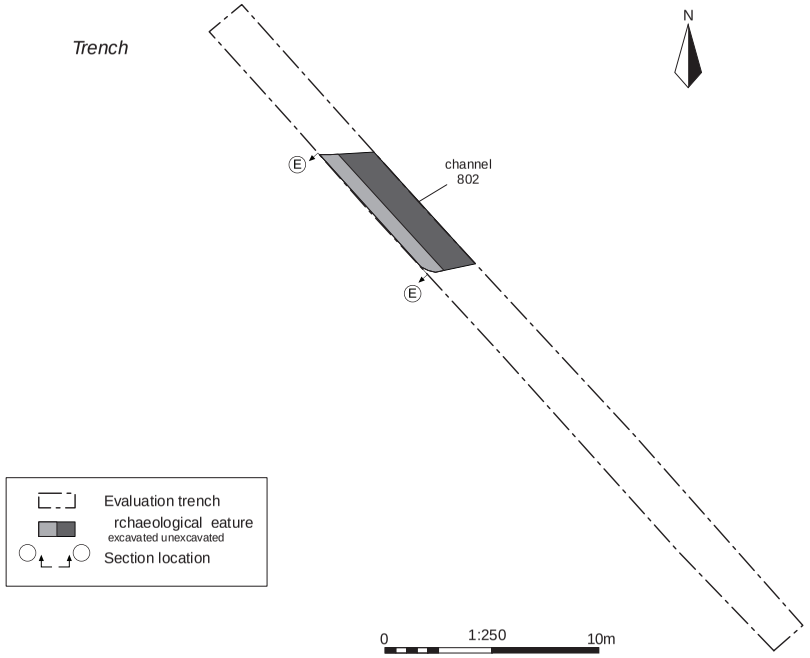
Trench 5: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0151**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/09/2020**	**14**
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 / 1:20**	

Section



Trench



ossi le ri er channel 0 , looking south- est (1m scales)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

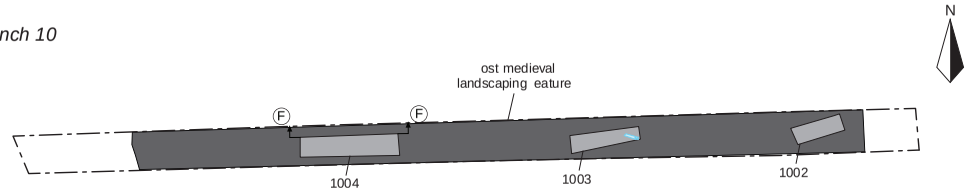
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 8: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	15
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

ost-medie al landsca ing eature 1004, looking north- est (1m scale)

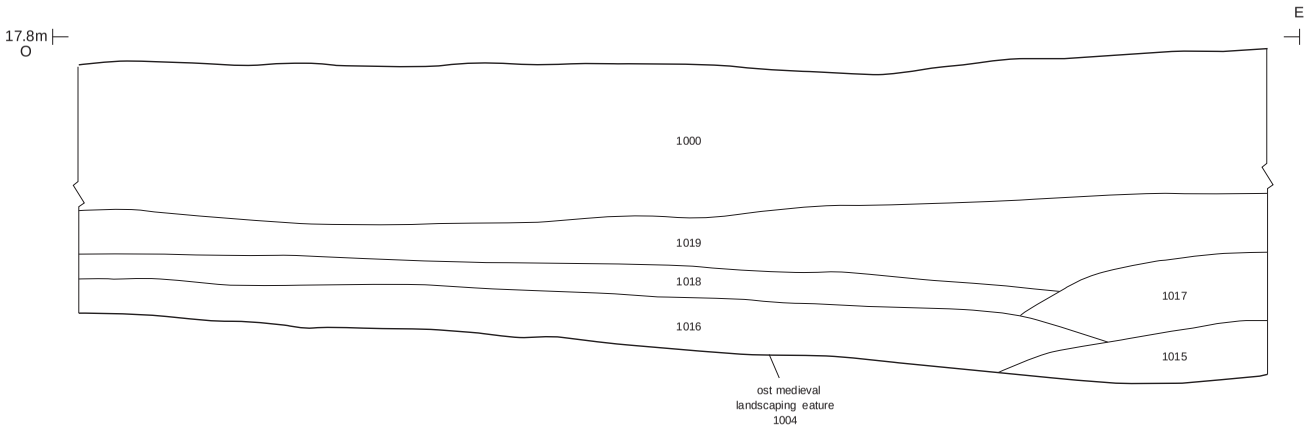
Trench 10



0 1:250 10m

Evaluation trench
rchaeological eature
excavated unexcavated
Field drain
Section location

Section



0 1:20 1m

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PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 10: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	16
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

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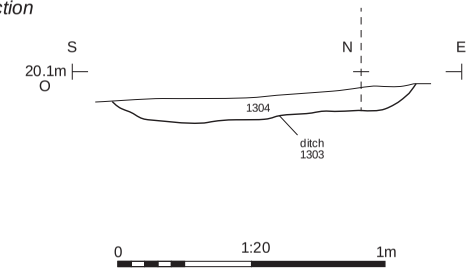
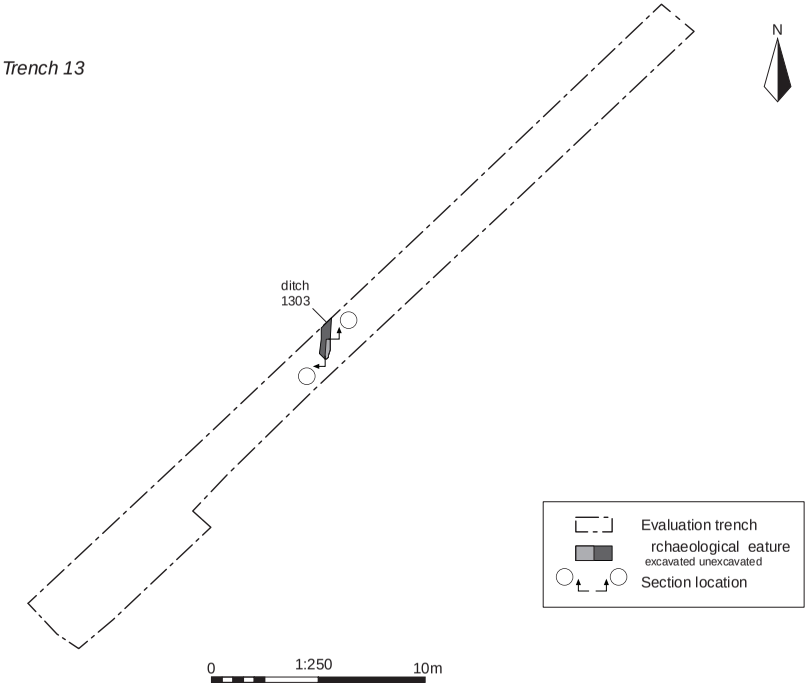


Trench 13



Ditch 1303, looking north (0 3m scale)

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[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

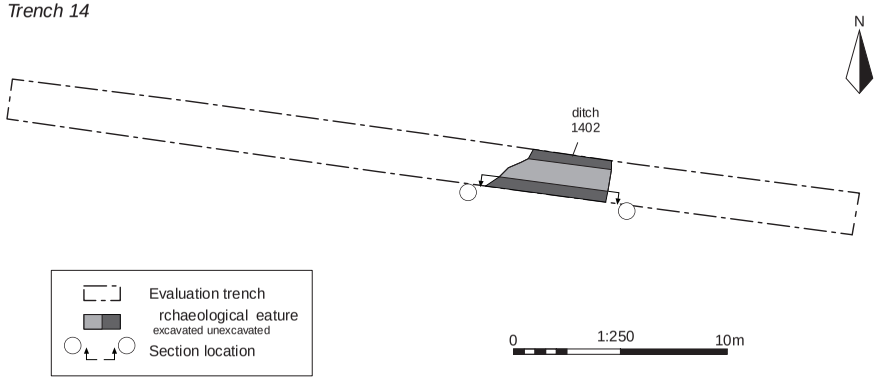
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 13: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	17
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Ditch 140 , looking south- est (1m scale)

Trench 14



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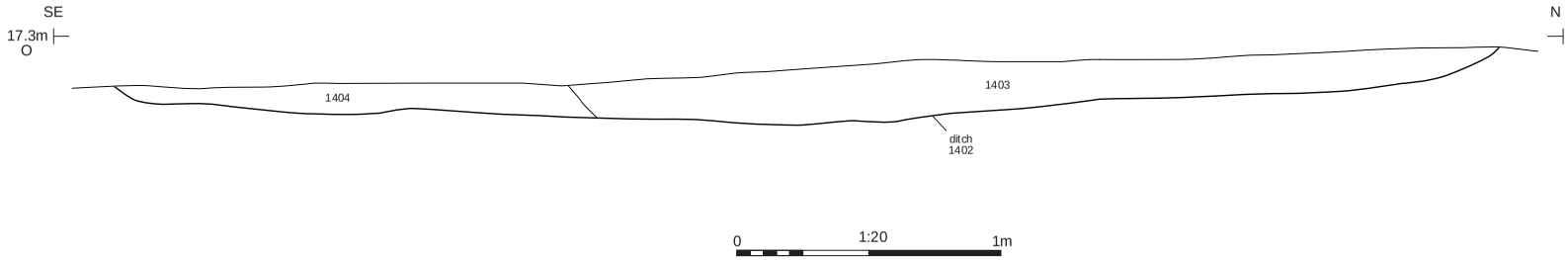

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[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 14: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0151**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/09/2020**	**18**
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 / 1:20**	

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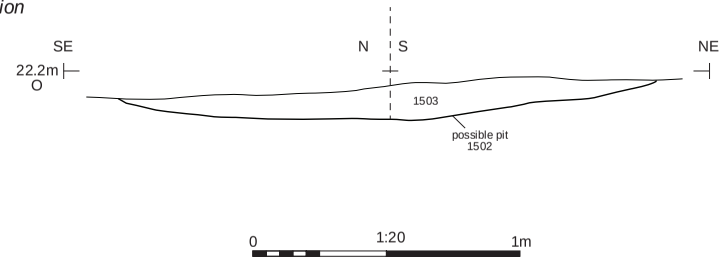
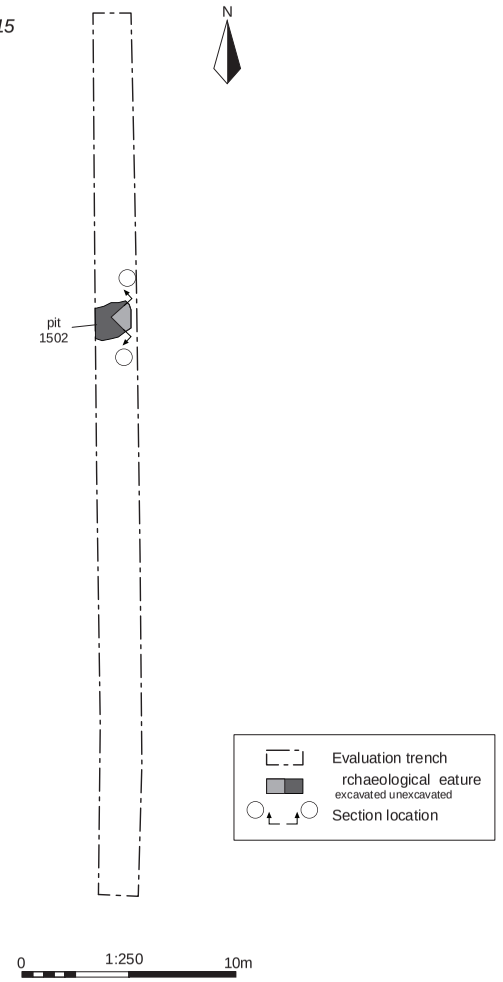


ossi le it 150 , looking est (1m scale)

Trench 15



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[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 15: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	19
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

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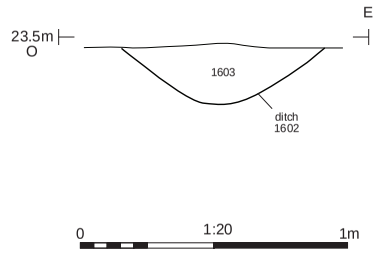
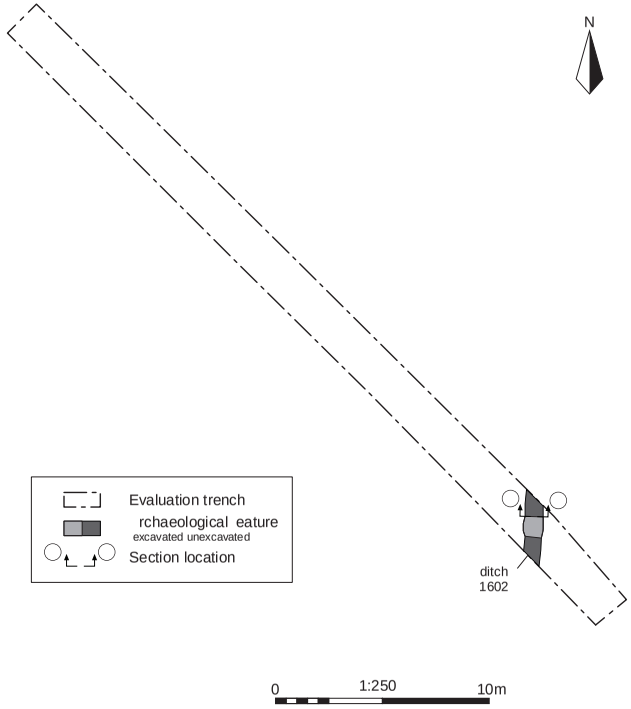


Trench 1



Ditch 1 0 , looking south (0 3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 16: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	20
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

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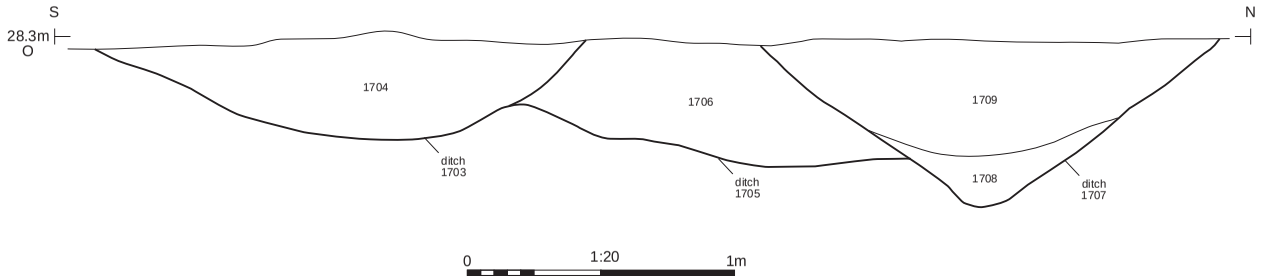
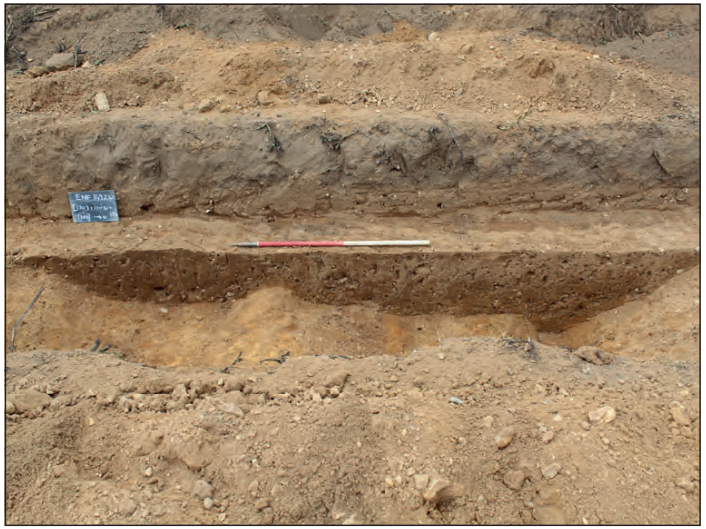
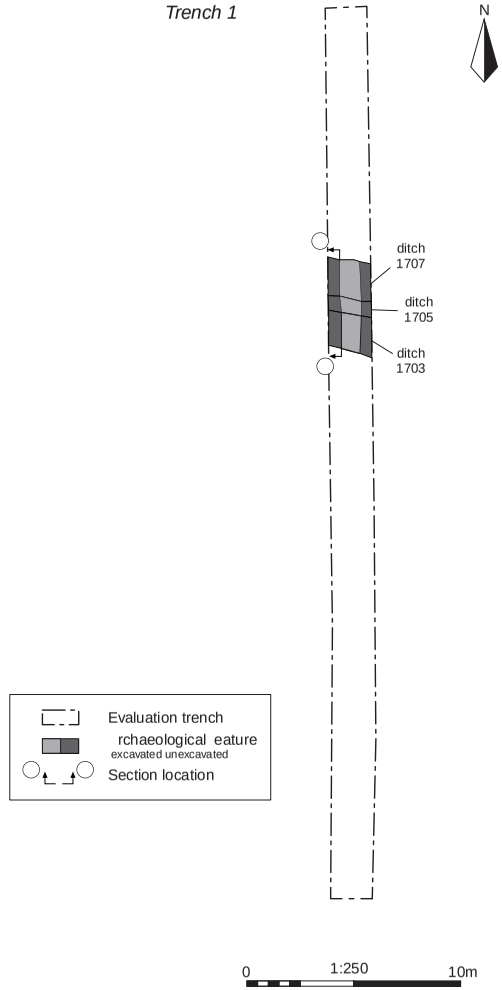




Ditches 1 03, 1 05 and 1 0 , looking est (1m scale)

Trench 1



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PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 17: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	21
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

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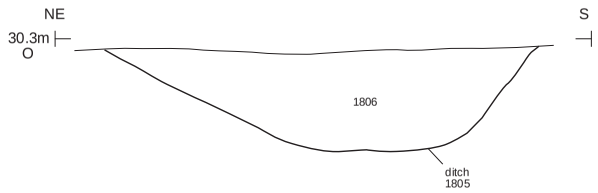

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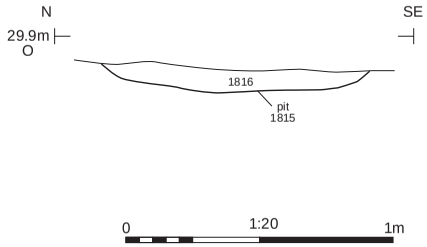
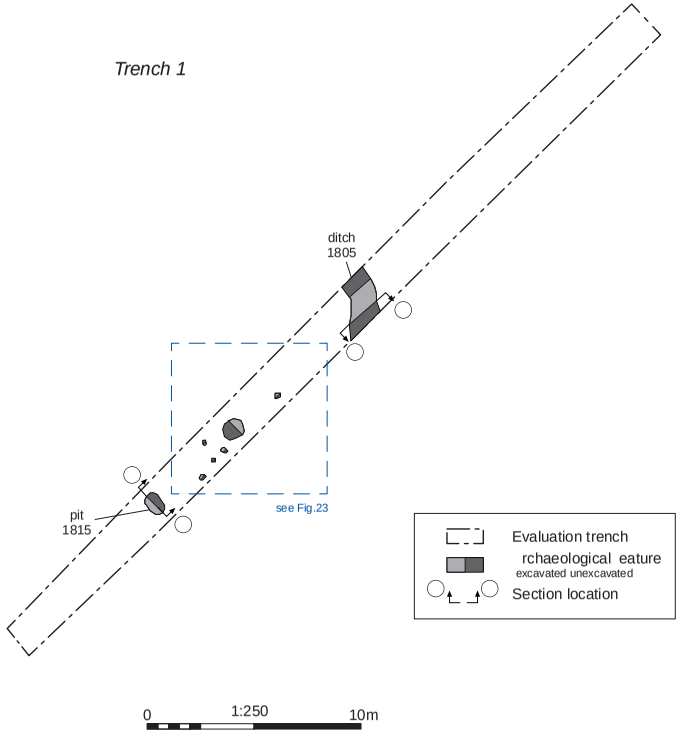


Trench 1



Ditch 1 05, looking south-east (1m scale)

it 1 15, looking north-east (1m scale)

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[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 18: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	22
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

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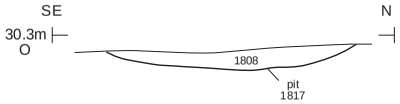
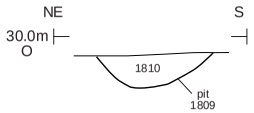


Section

Section



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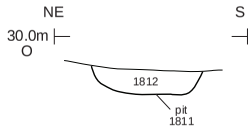

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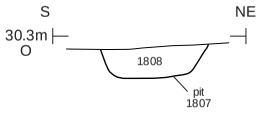

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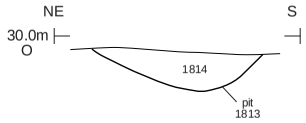
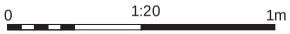
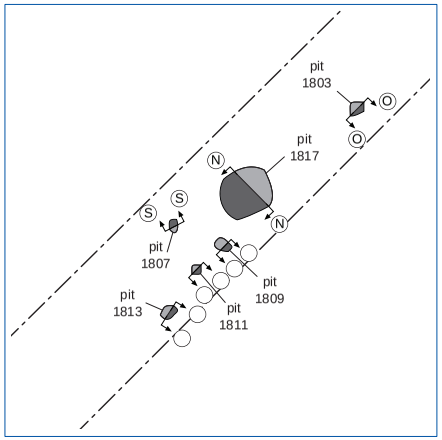
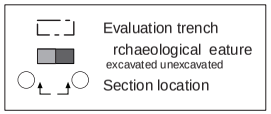




its 1 0 , 1 11, 1 13 and 1 0 , looking south-east (1m scale)

Trench 1 , detail





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PROJECT TITLE

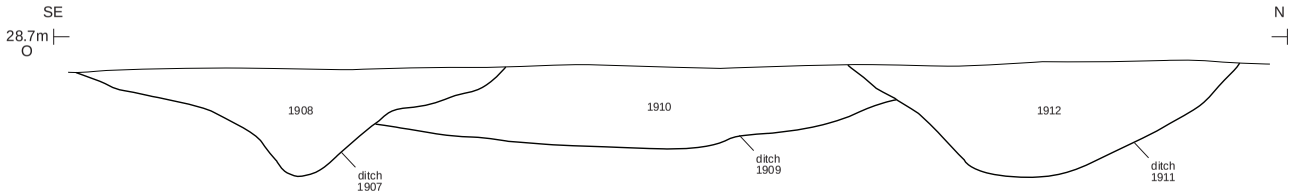
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 18: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	23
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:100 / 1:20	

Section TT



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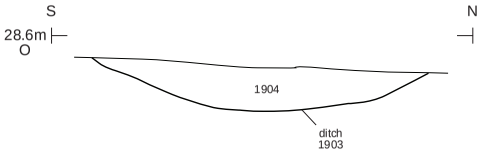

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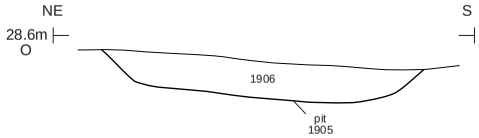
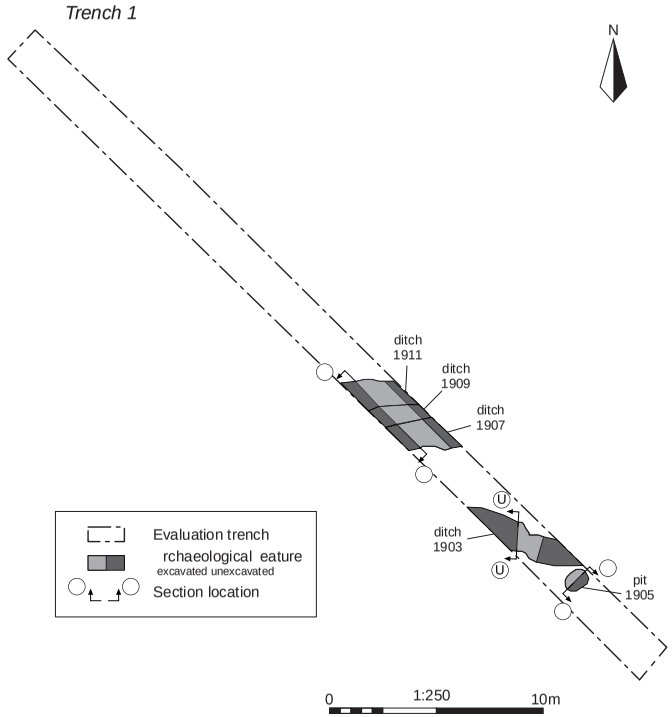


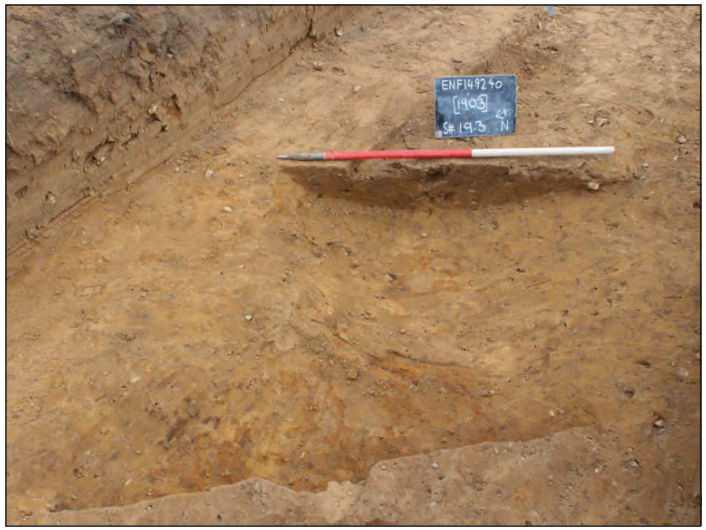
0 1:20 1m

Trench 1



0 1:250 10m

Ditches 1 0 , 1 0 and 1 11, looking south- est (1m scale)



Ditch 1 03, looking north- est (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

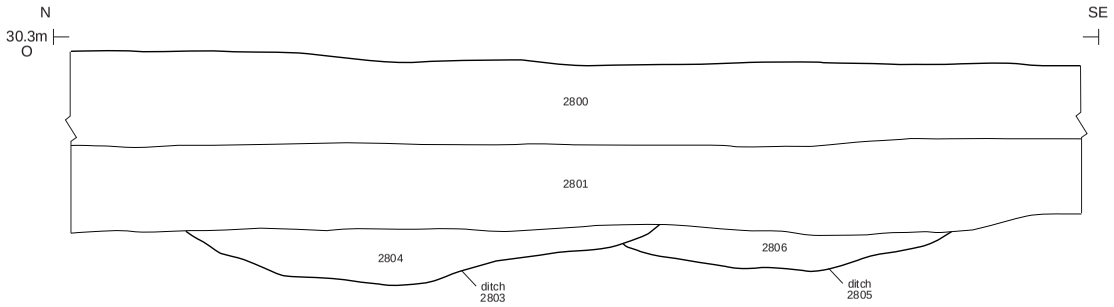
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 19: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	24
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section



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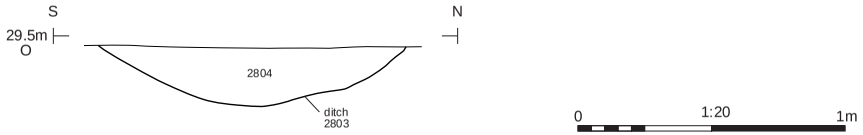
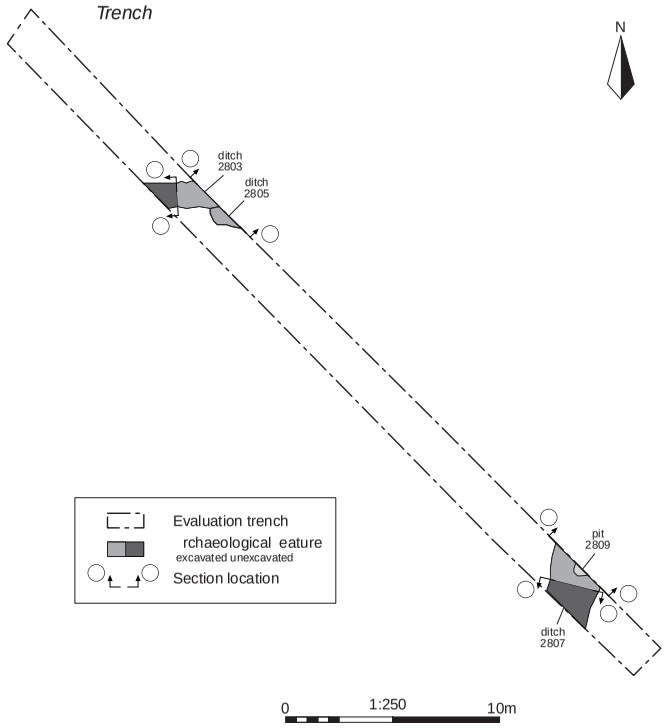
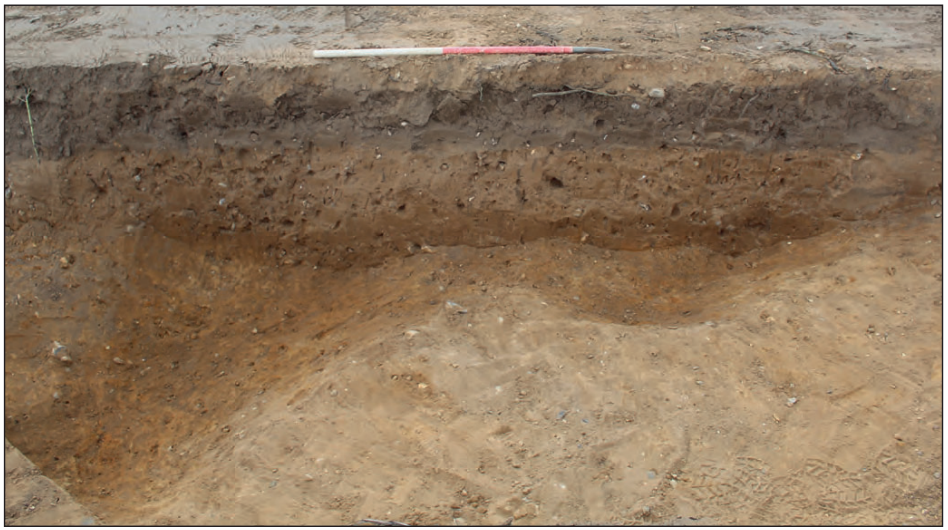


Trench





Ditches 03 and 05, looking north-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

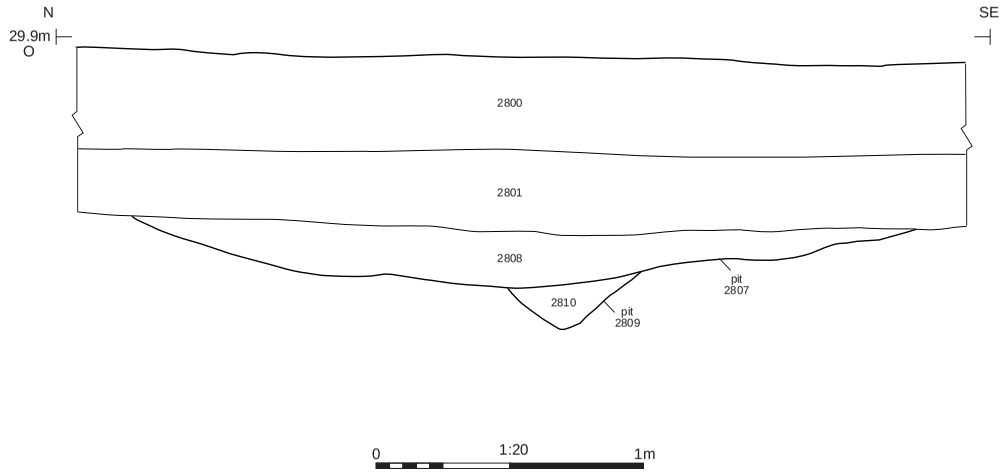
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 28: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	25
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section



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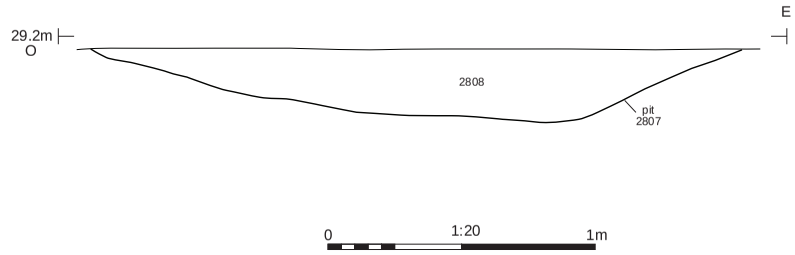
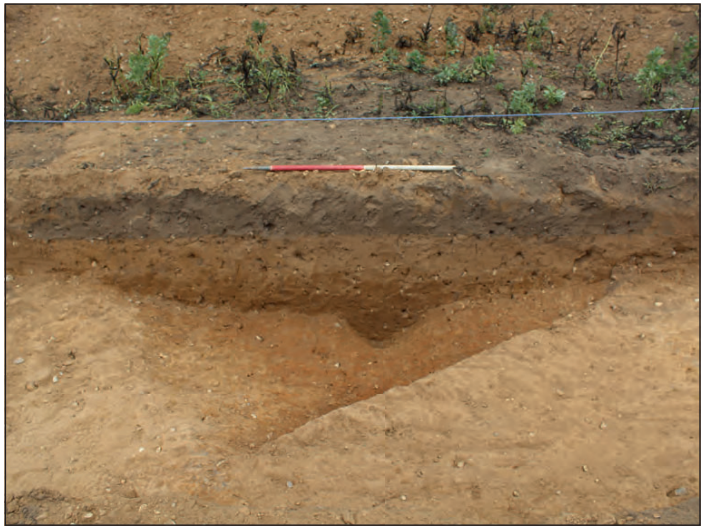




Ditch 0 and it 0 , looking north-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

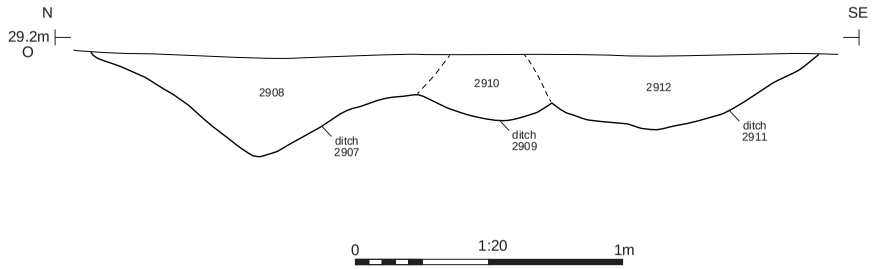
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

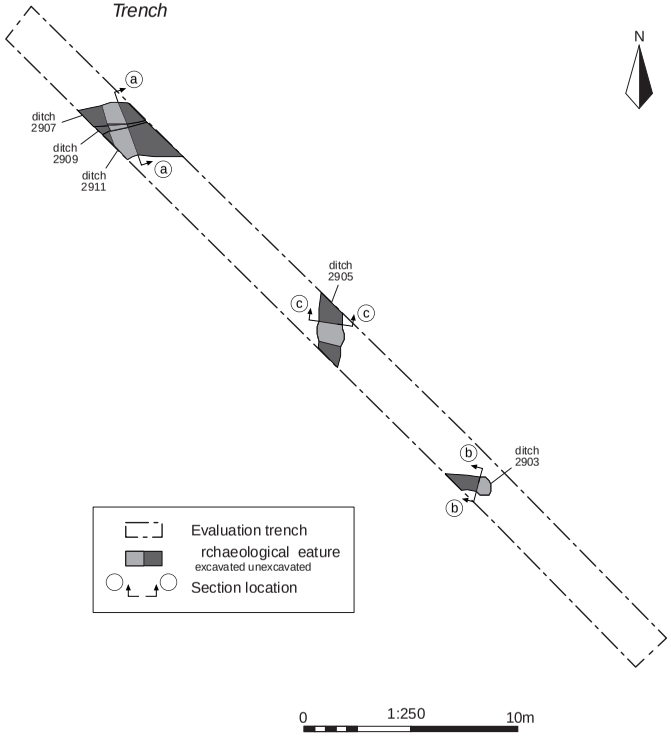
Trench 28: sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	26
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section aa



Trench



Ditches 0 , 0 and 11, looking north-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

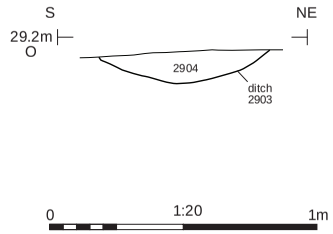
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 29: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	27
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section



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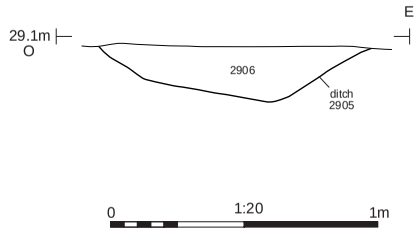


Ditch 03, looking south-east (0 3m scale)

Ditch 05, looking north (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted] uk

PROJECT TITLE

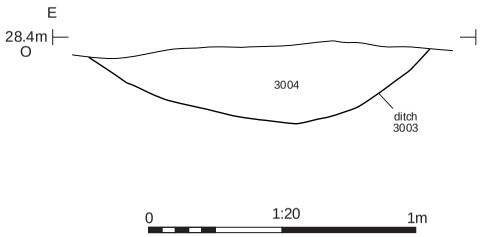
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

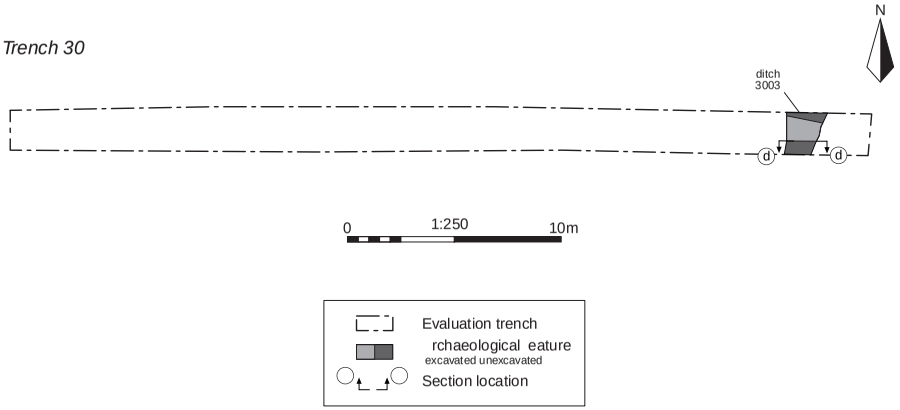
Trench 29: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	28
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section dd



Trench 30



Ditch 3003, looking south (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

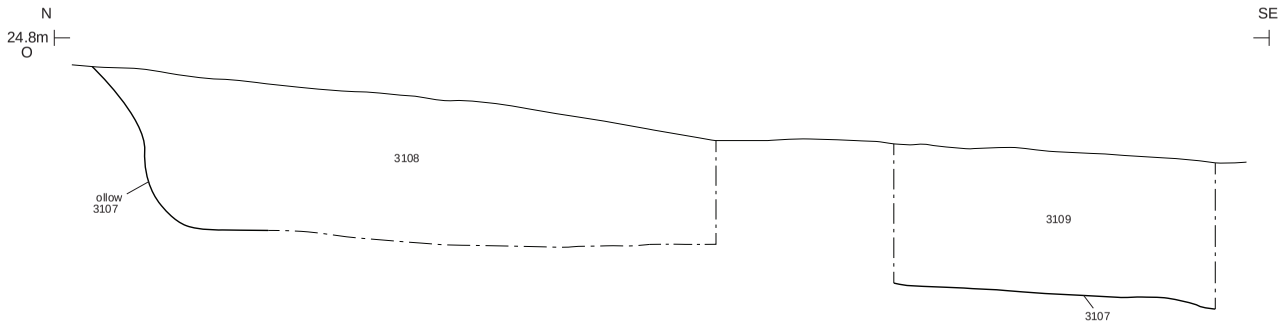
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 30: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	29
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section ee



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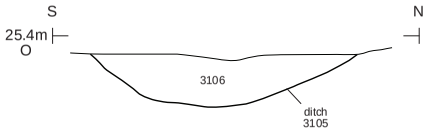
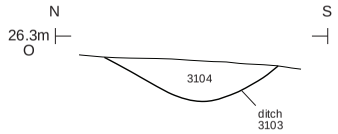
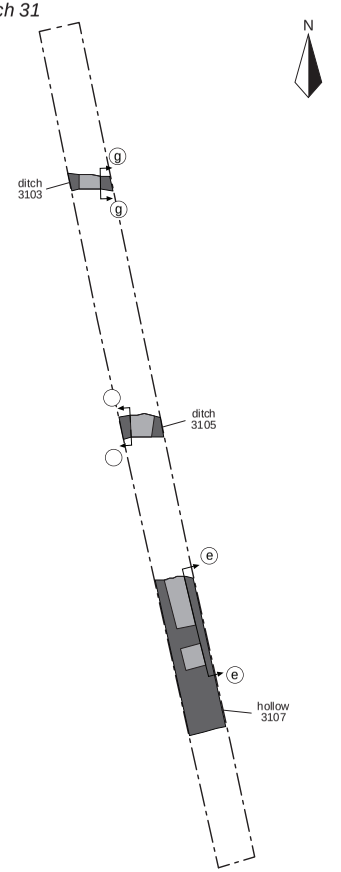


Section gg



0 1:20 1m

Trench 31



0 1:250 10m

Evaluation trench
rchaeological eature
excavated unexcavated
Section location

ollo 310 , looking south-east (1m scales)

Ditch 3105, looking est (1m scale)

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[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

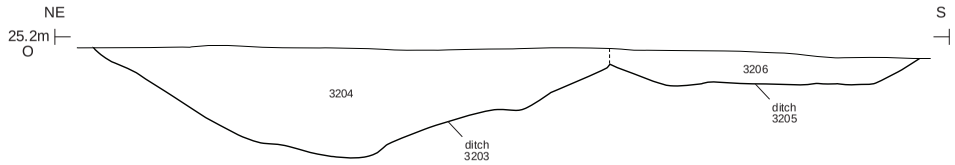
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

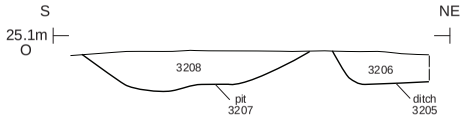
Trench 31: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0151**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/09/2020**	**30**
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 / 1:20**	

Section hh



Section ii



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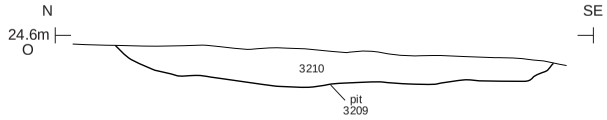
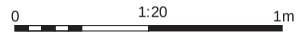
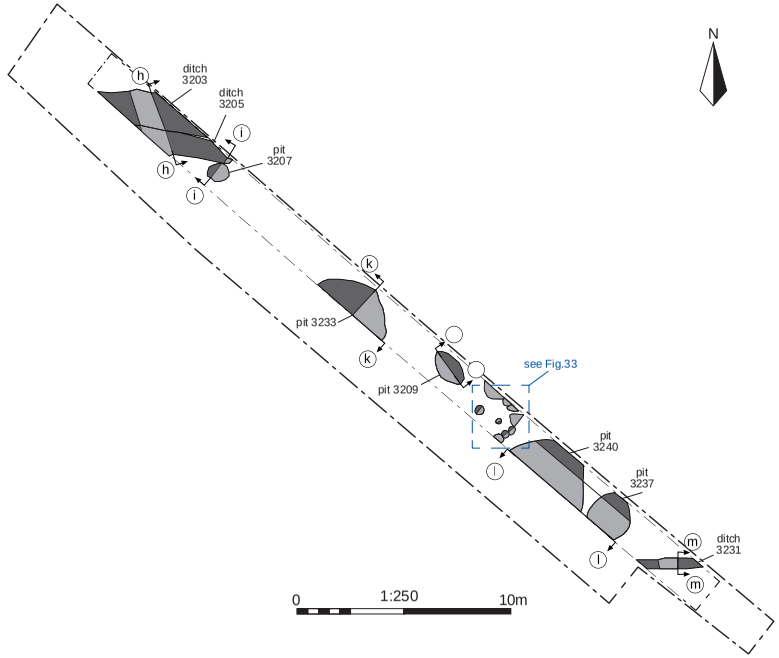
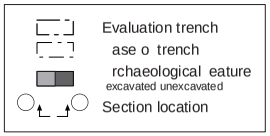




Trench 3





Ditches 3 03 and 3 05, looking south-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

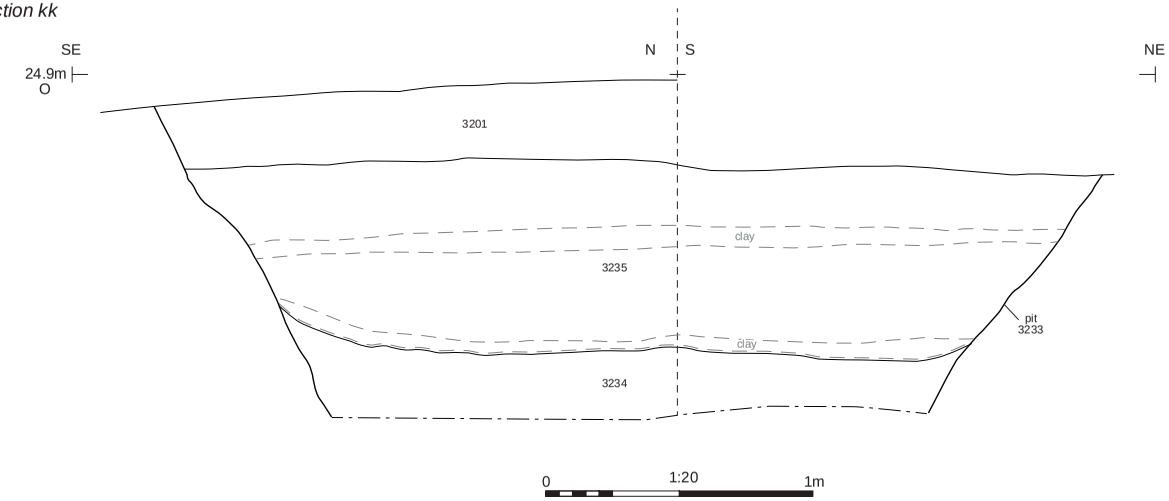
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 32: plan, sections and photograph

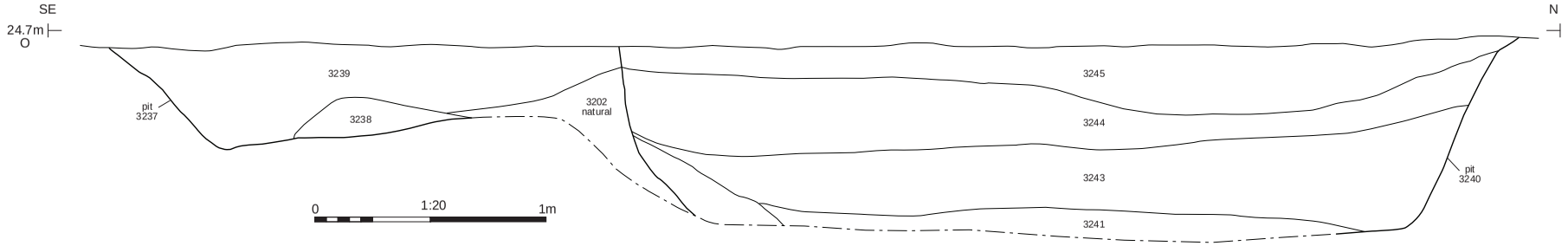
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	31
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section kk



it 3 33, looking north- est (1m scale)

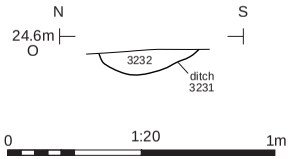
Section l l



its 3 3 and 3 40, looking south- est (1m scale)

Ditch 3 31, looking east (0 3m scale)

Section mm



Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

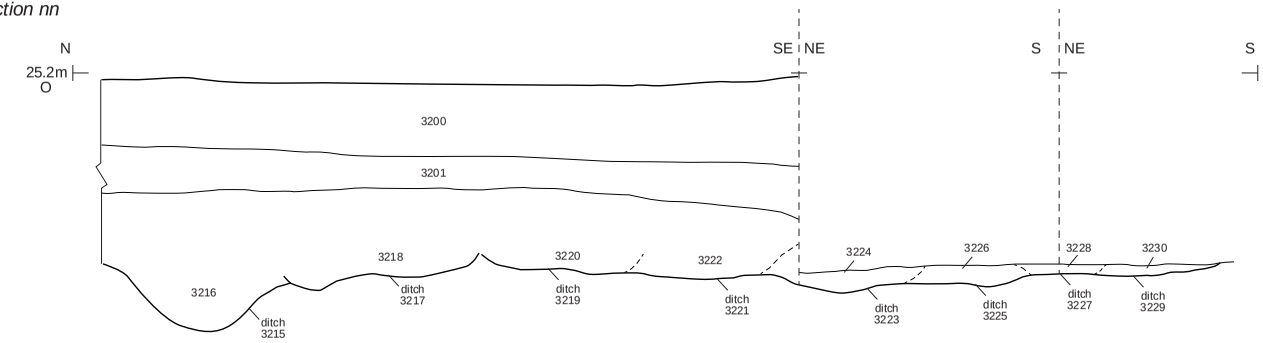
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

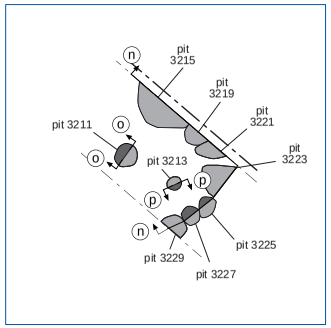
Trench 32: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	32
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20	

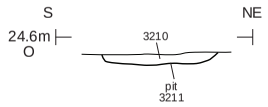
Section nn



Trench 3 , detail



Section oo



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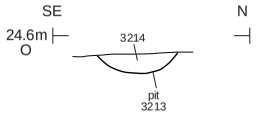
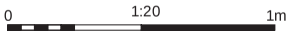
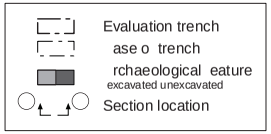






its 3 15, 3 1 , 3 1 , 3 1, and 3 3, looking east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

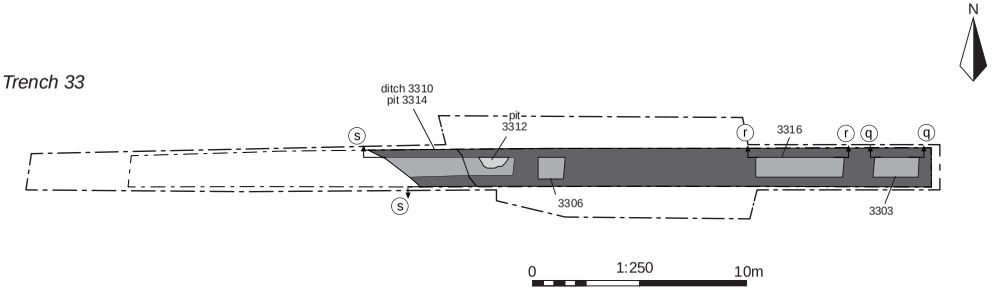
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 32: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	33
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:100 / 1:20	

Ditch 3310 and its 331 and 3314, looking north- est (1m scale)

Trench 33



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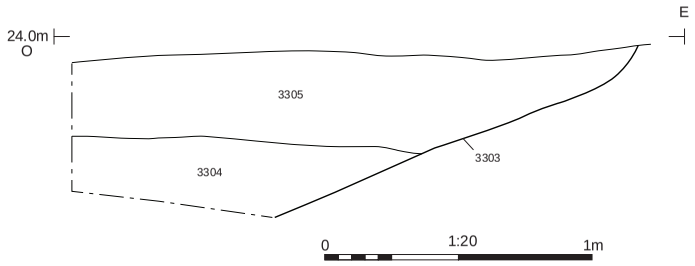
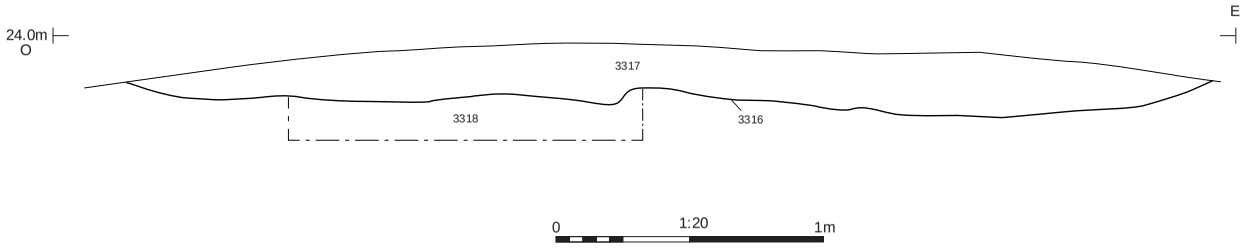
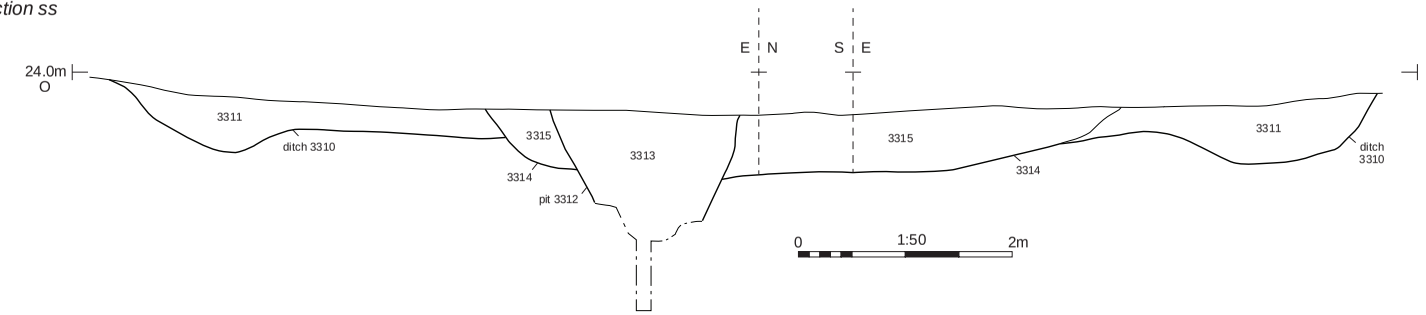


Section rr



Section ss



Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

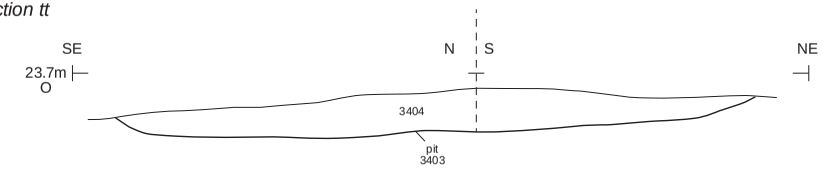
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

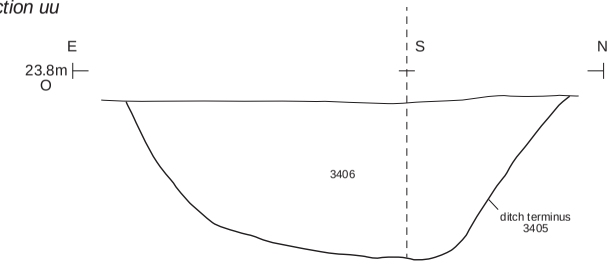
Trench 33: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	34
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:50 / 1:20	

Section tt



Section uu



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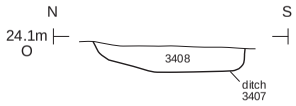

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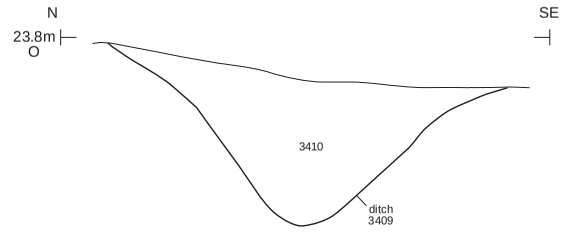
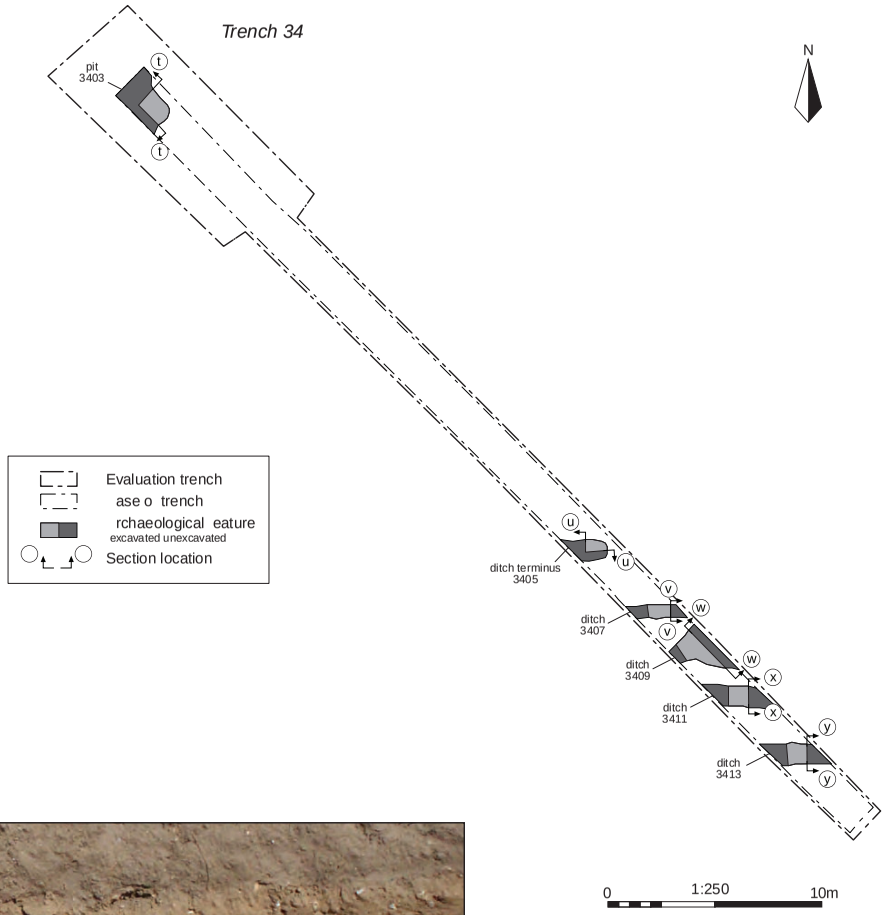


0 1:20 1m

Trench 34



0 1:250 10m

Ditch 340 , looking north-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted] uk

PROJECT TITLE

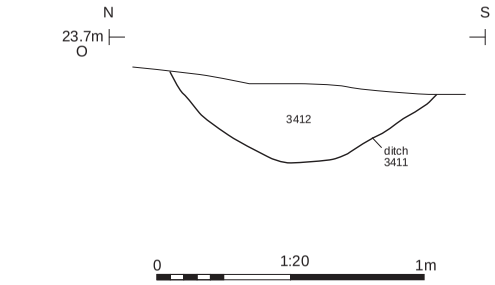
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 34: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0151**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/09/2020**	**35**
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 / 1:20**	

Section



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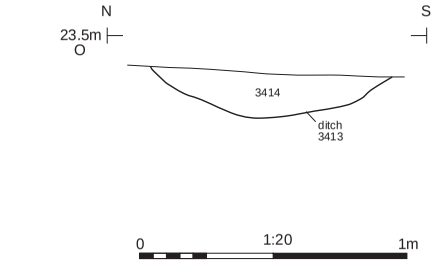


Ditch 3411, looking east (1m scale)

Ditch 3413, looking east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

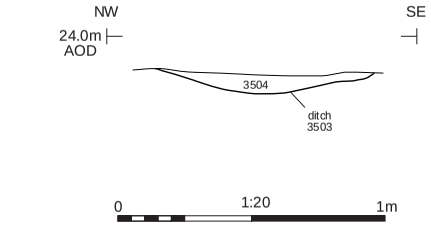
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 34: sections and photographs

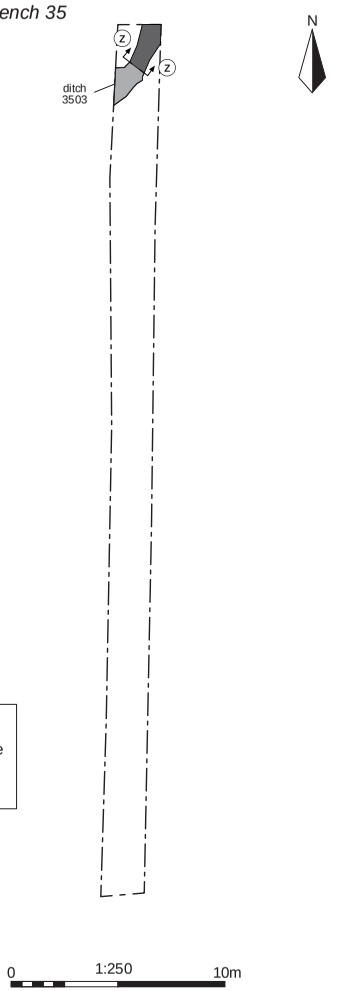
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	36
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section zz



Ditch 3503, looking north-east (1m scale)

Trench 35



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PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

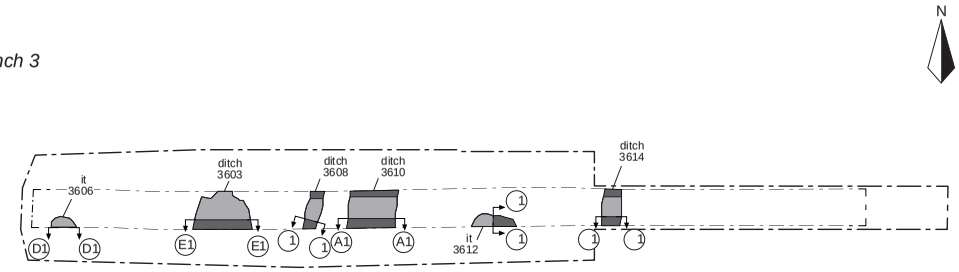
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 35: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	37
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

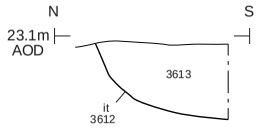
Section 1 1

Trench 3

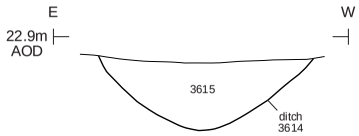


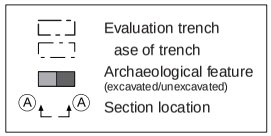
0 1:250 10m

Section 1 1

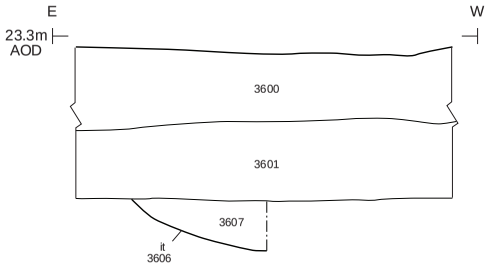


Section 1 1





Section D1D1



0 1:20 1m

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

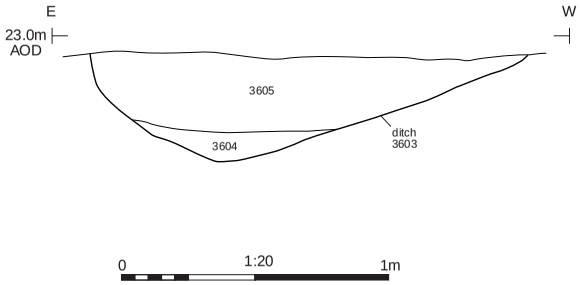
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

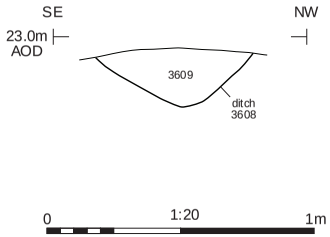
Trench 36: plan and sections

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0151**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/09/2020**	**38**
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 / 1:20**	

Section 1 1



Section 1 1



Ditch 3 03, looking so th (1m scale)

Ditch 3 0 , looking so th- est (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

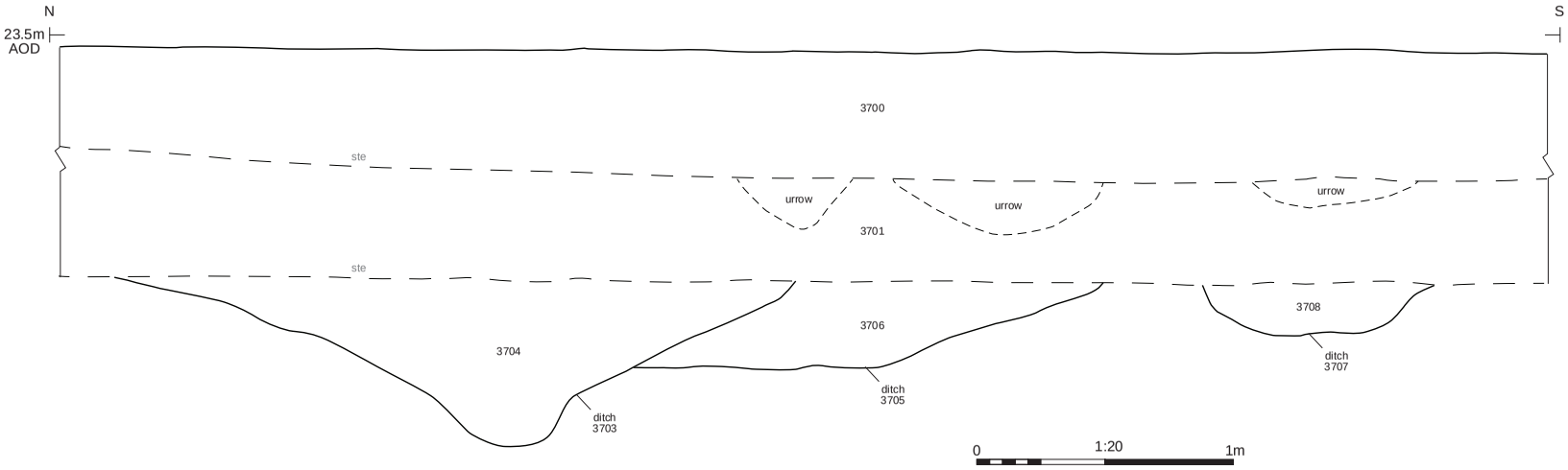
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

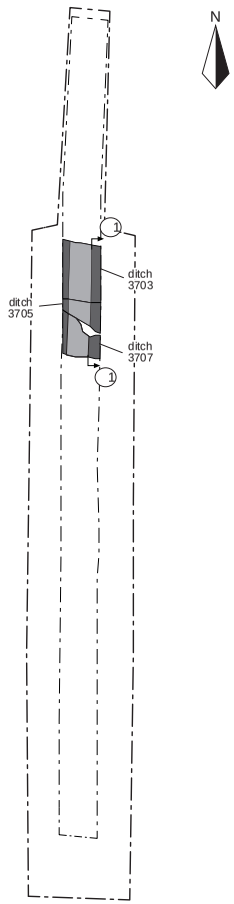
Trench 36: sections and photographs

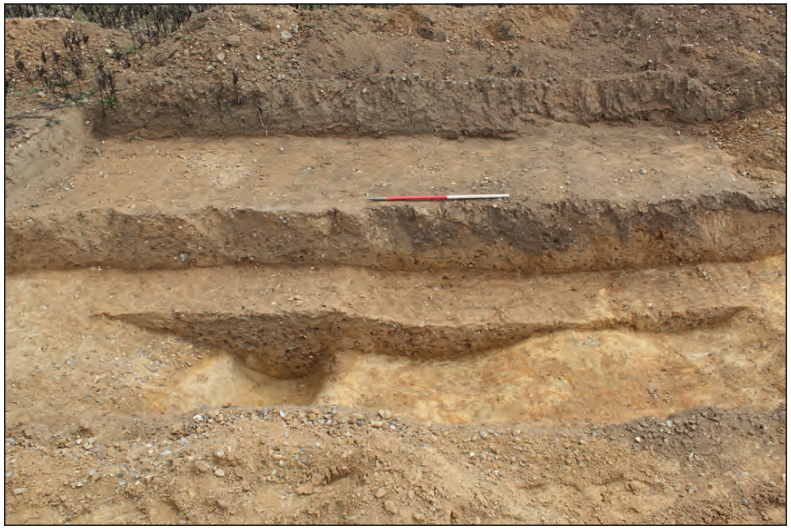
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	39
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section 1 1

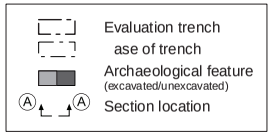


Trench 3





Ditches 3 03, 3 05 an 3 0 , looking east (1m scale)



Cotswold Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE

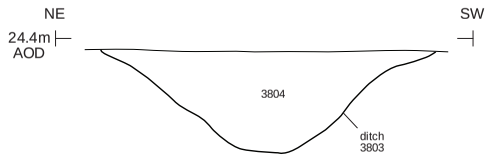
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

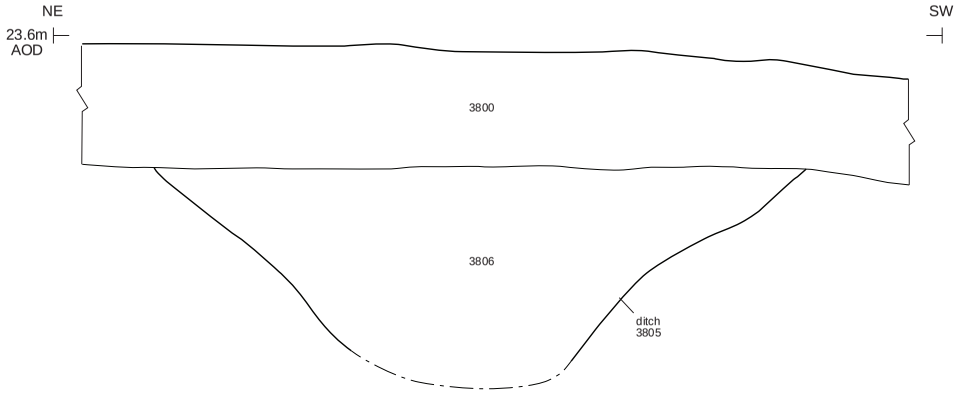
Trench 37: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	40
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section 1 1

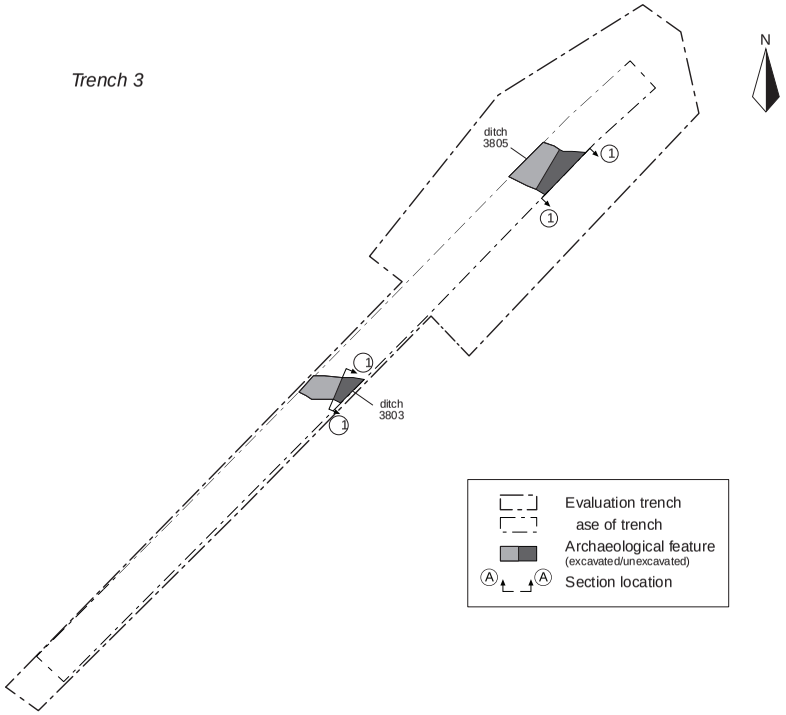


Section 1 1



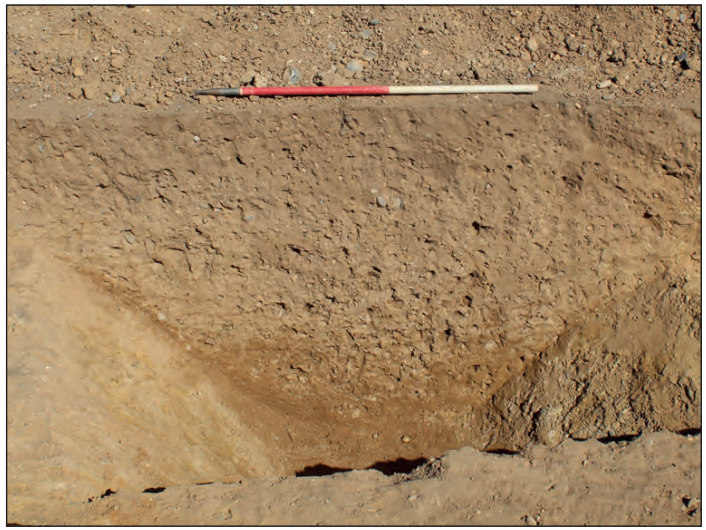
0 1:20 1m

Trench 3



0 1:250 10m

Ditch 3 03, looking east (1m scale)



Ditch 3 05, looking so th-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

PROJECT TITLE

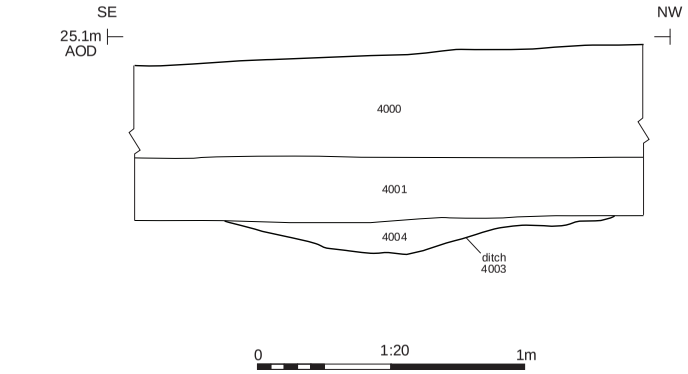
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

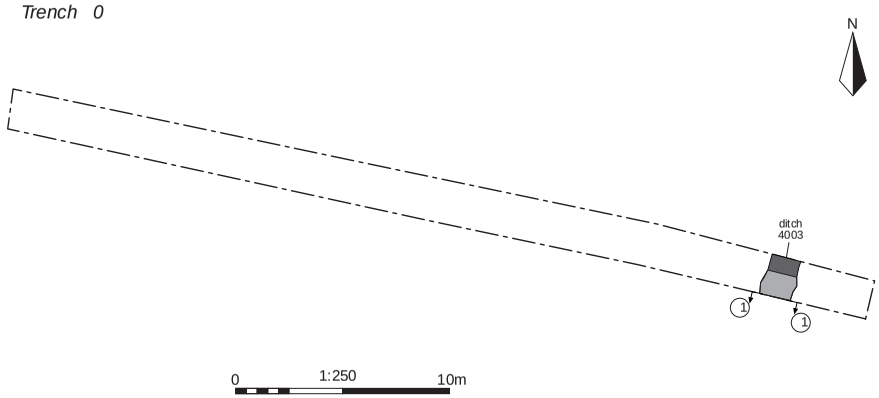
Trench 38: plan, sections and photographs

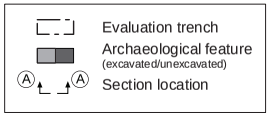
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	41
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section 1 1



Trench 0





Ditch 003, looking so th- est (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

PROJECT TITLE

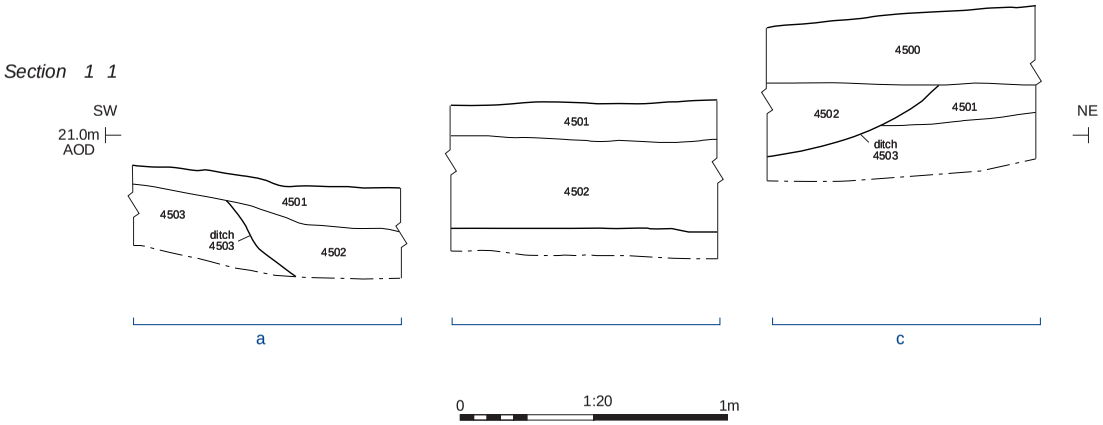
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

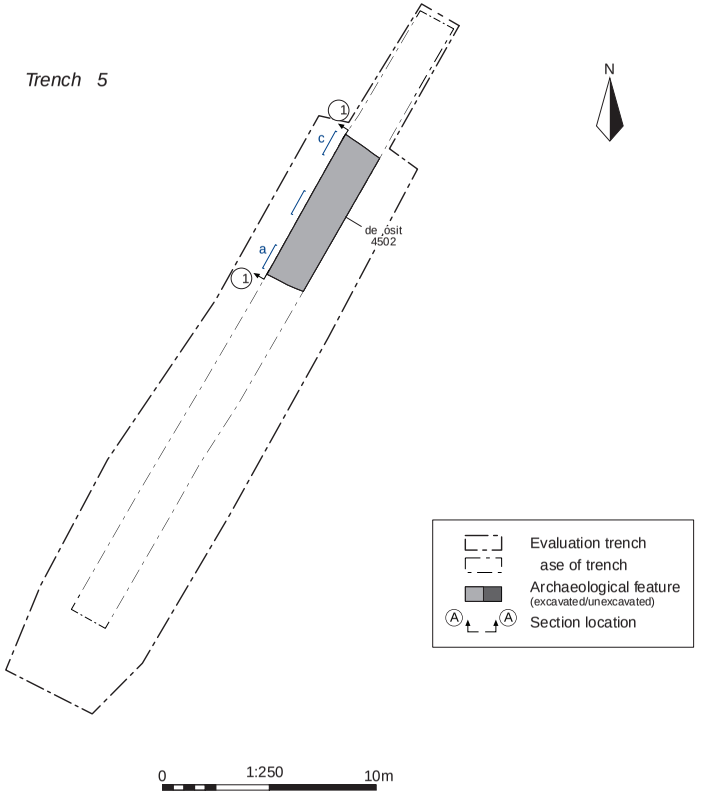
Trench 40: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	42
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section 1 1



Trench 5



De osit 50 , looking so th-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

PROJECT TITLE

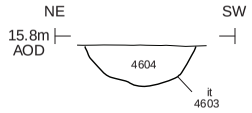
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

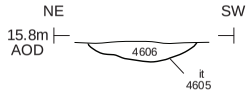
Trench 45: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	43
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

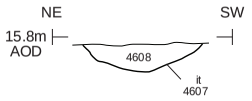
Section 1 1



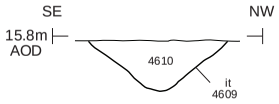
Section 1 1



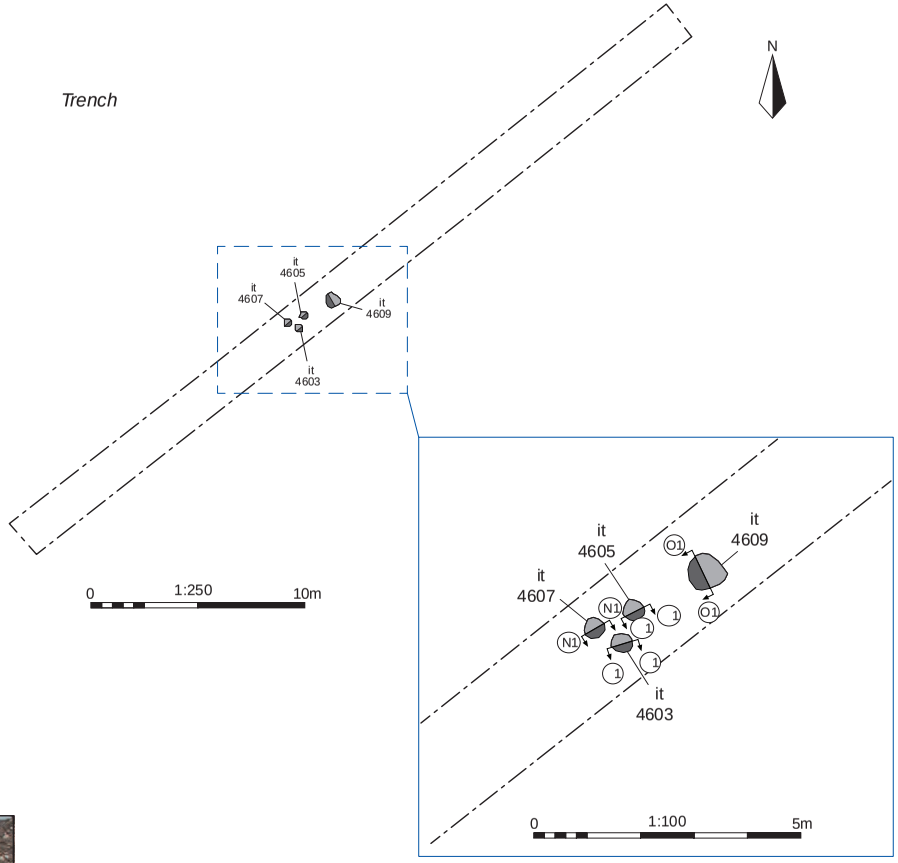
Section 1 1

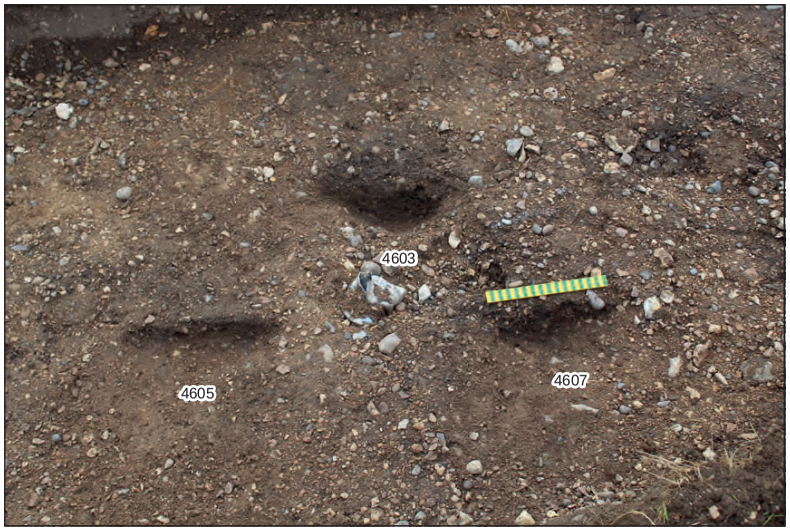


Section 1 1



Trench





its 03, 05 an 0 , looking so th-east (0 3m scale)

Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
Section location

Cotswold Archaeology

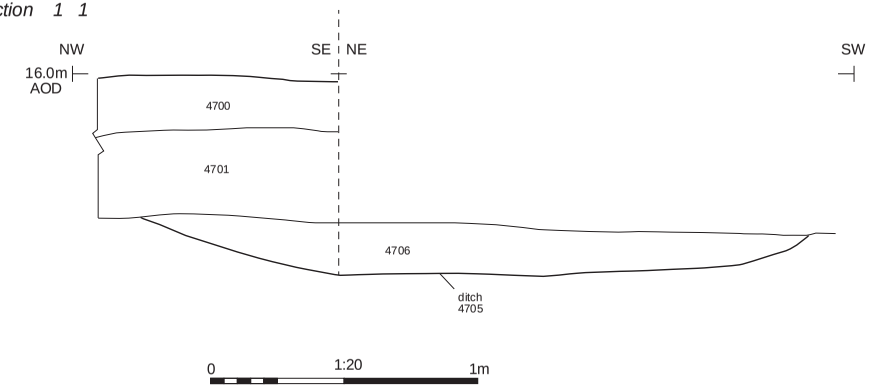
PROJECT TITLE
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE
Trench 46: plan, sections and photograph

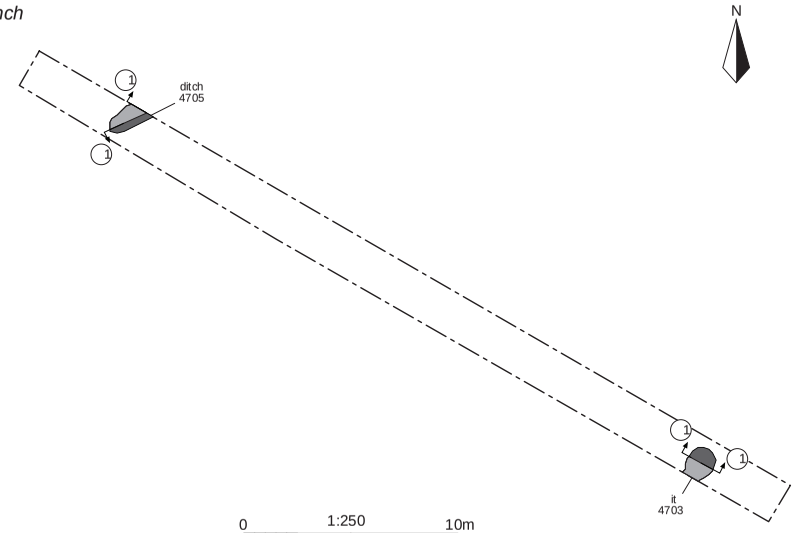
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	44
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:100 / 1:20	

Section 1 1

Section 1 1



Trench



it 03, looking north-east (1m scale)

it 05, looking so th-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

PROJECT TITLE

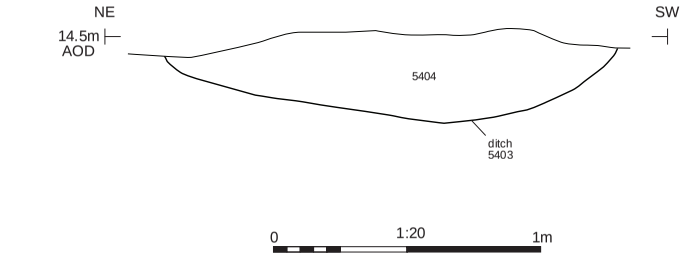
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

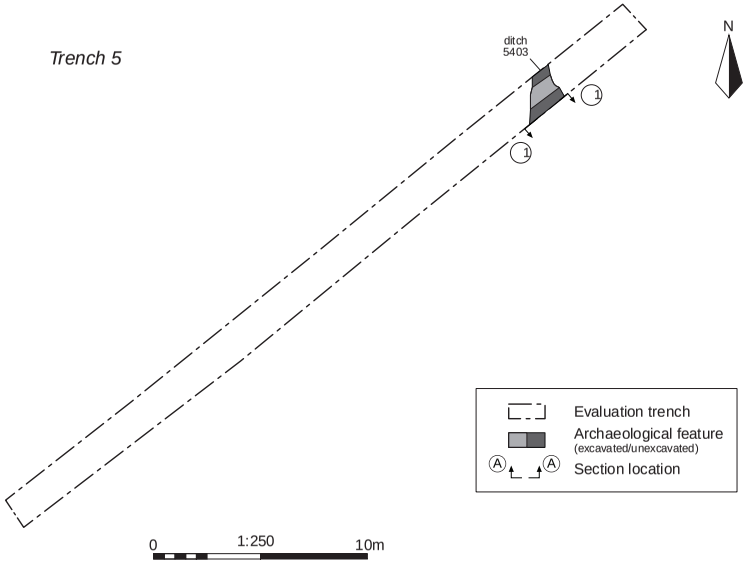
Trench 47: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	45
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section 1 1



Trench 5



Ditch 5 03, looking so th-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

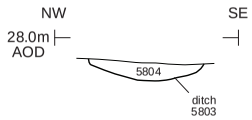
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

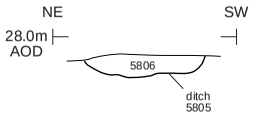
Trench 54: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	46
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

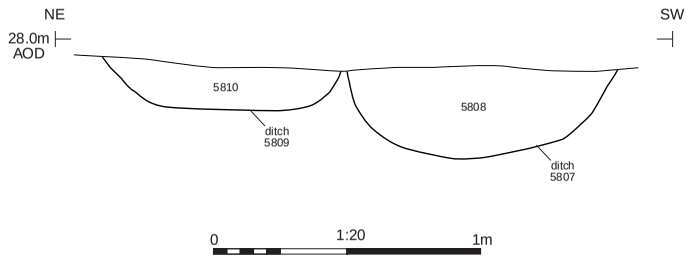
Section S1S1



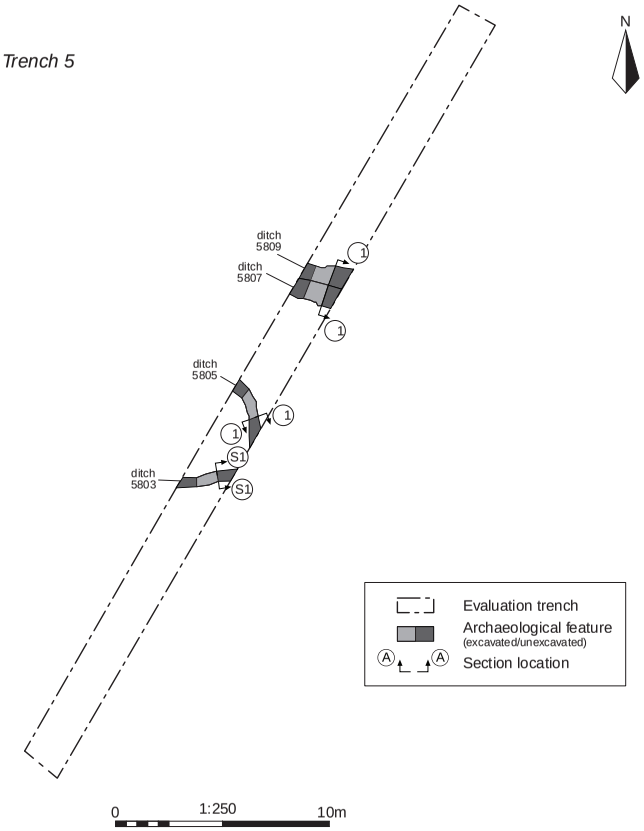
Section T1T1



Section 1 1



Trench 5



Ditch 5 05, looking so th-east (0 3m scale)

Ditches 5 0 an 5 0 , looking so th-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

PROJECT TITLE

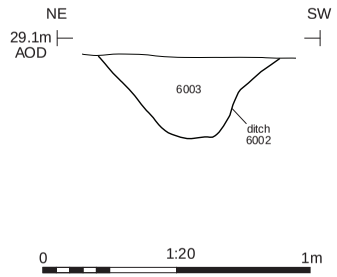
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

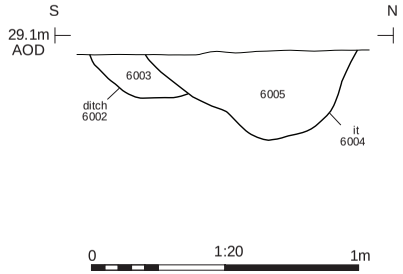
Trench 58: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	47
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

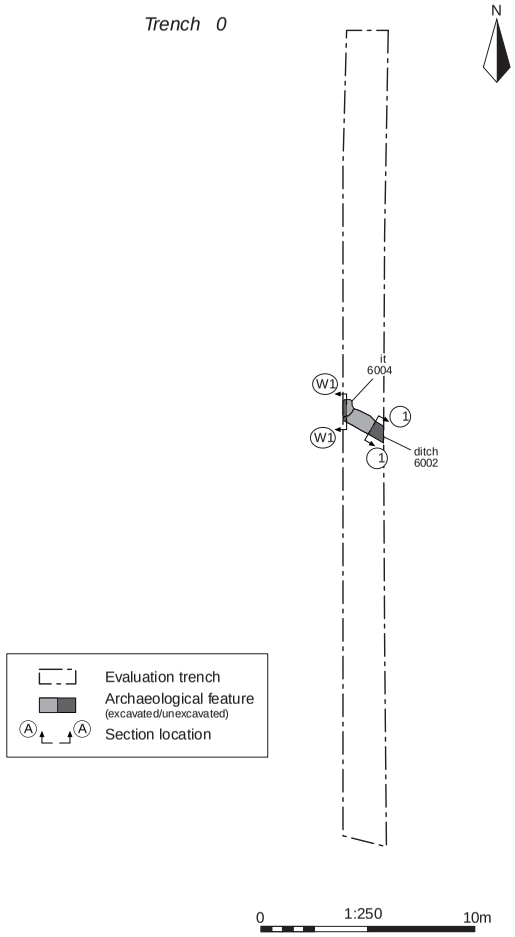
Section 1 1



Section 1 1



Trench 0



Ditch 00 , looking so th-east (0 3m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

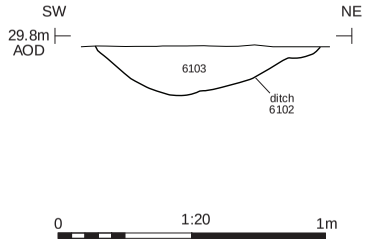
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

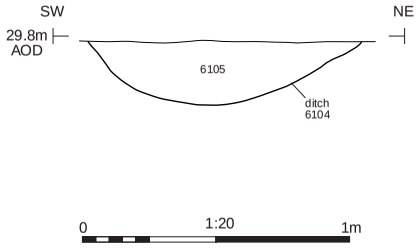
Trench 60: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	48
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

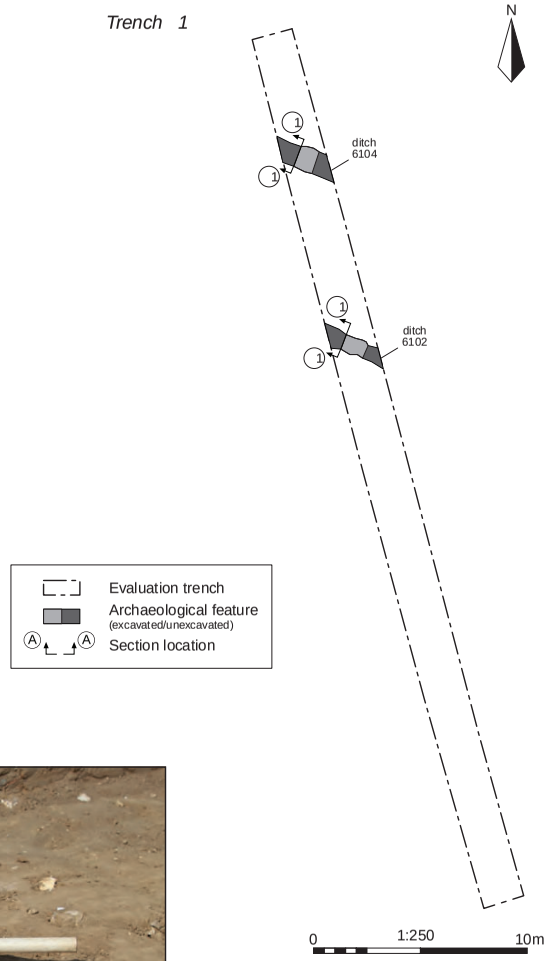
Section 1 1



Section 1 1



Trench 1



Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature (excavated/unexcavated)
A A Section location

Ditch 10 , looking north- est (0 3m scale)

Ditch 10 , looking north- est (0 3m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

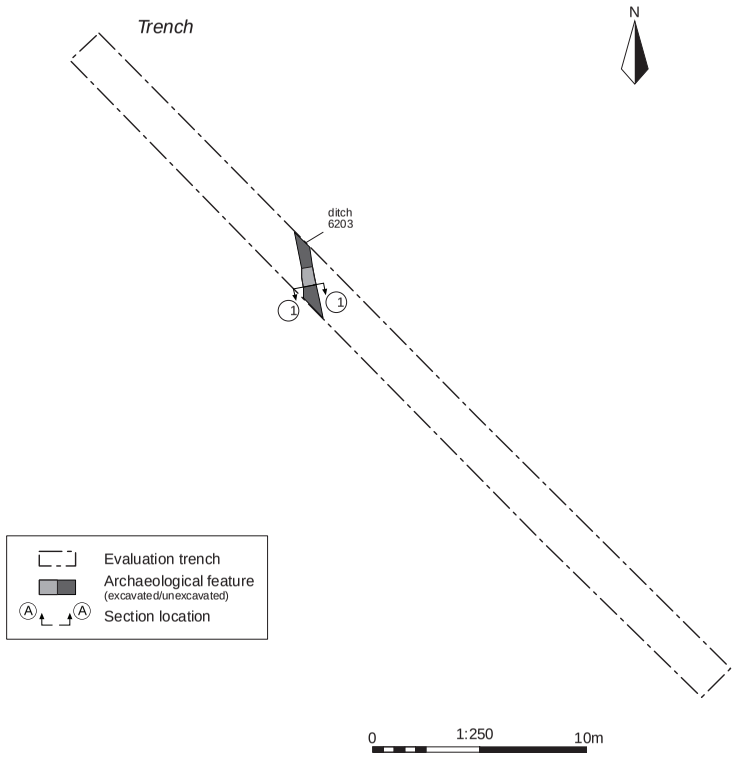
FIGURE TITLE

Trench 61: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	49
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section 1 1

Ditch 03, looking so th-east (0 3m scale)



Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

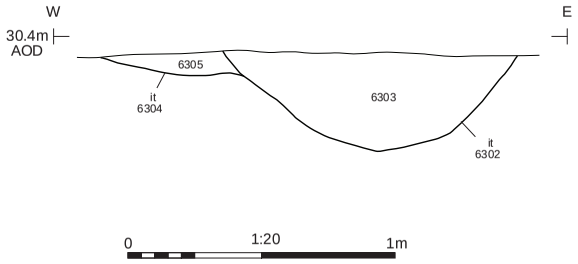
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 62: plan, section and photograph

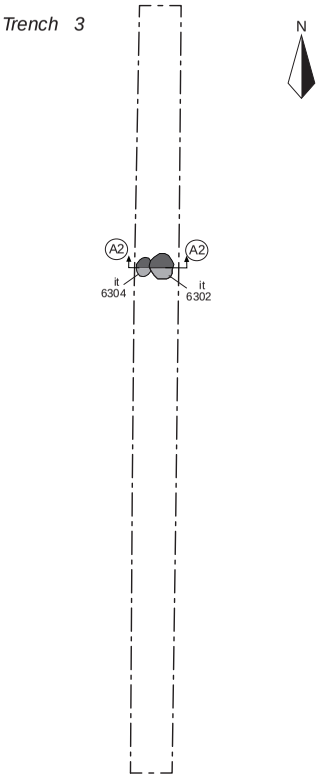
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	50
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

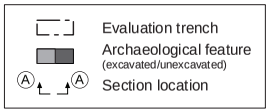
Section



its 30 an 0 , looking north (1m scale)

Trench 3





Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

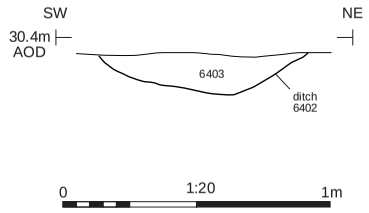
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

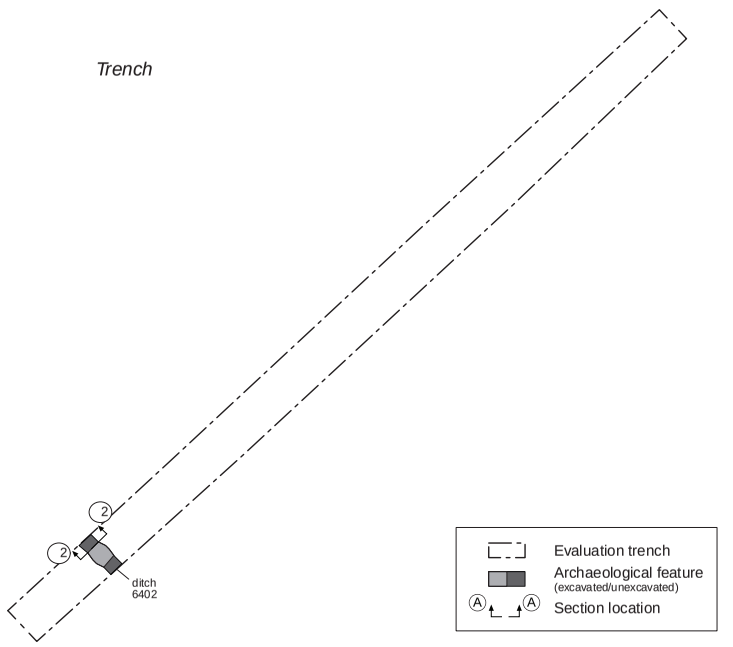
Trench 63: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	51
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section



Trench



Ditch 03, looking north- est (0 3m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

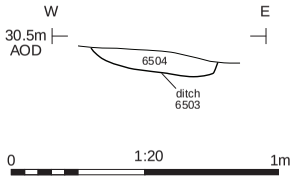
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

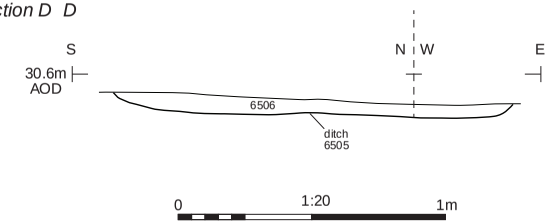
Trench 64: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	52
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

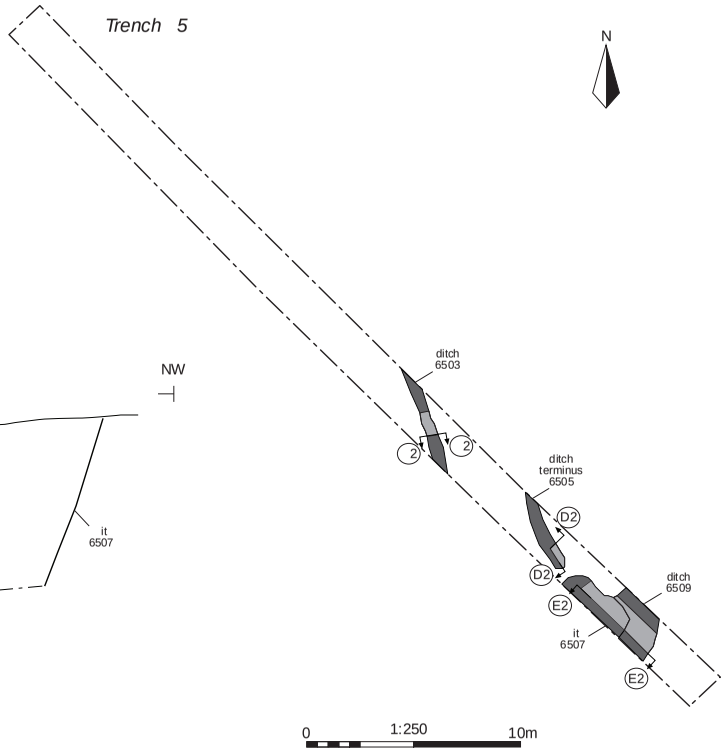
Section



Section D D



Trench 5



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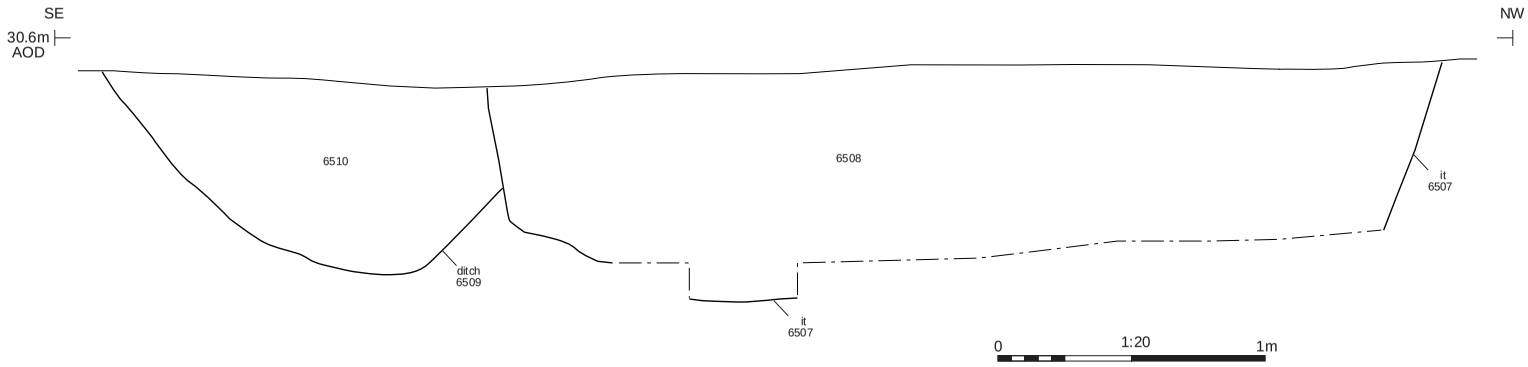


Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

Section location

Ditch 50 an it 50 , looking so th- est (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

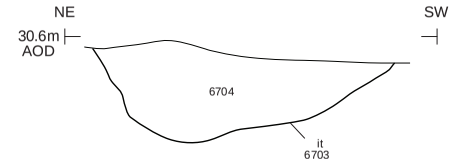
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

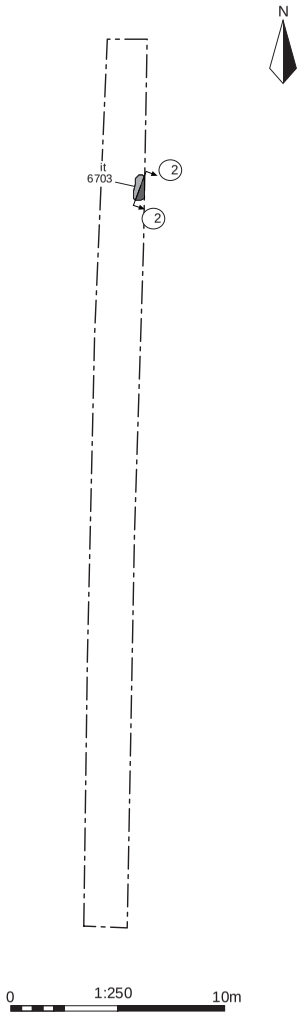
Trench 65: plan, sections and photograph

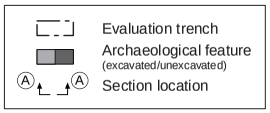
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	53
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section



Trench





it 03, looking so th-east (0 3m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]uk

PROJECT TITLE

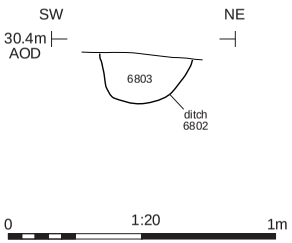
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

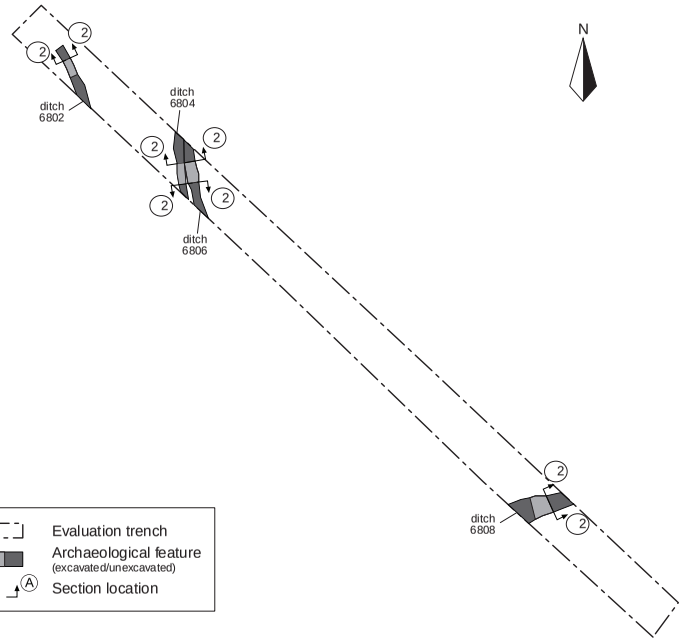
Trench 67: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0151**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/09/2020**	**54**
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 / 1:20**	

Section



Trench



Evaluation trench

Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)

A A Section location

Ditch 0 , looking north- est (0 3m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

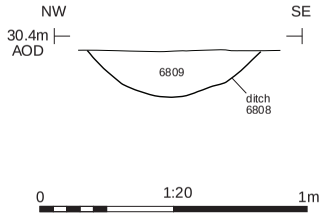
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 68: plan, section and photograph

				FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	55
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section



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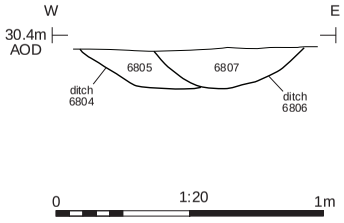

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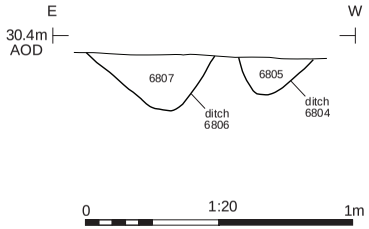


Ditch 0 , looking north-east (1m scale)

Ditch 0 an 0 , looking so th (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

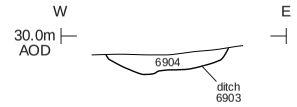
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 68: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	56
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section



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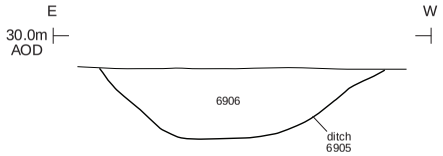
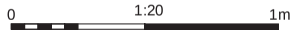
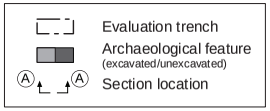




Trench



Ditch 05, looking so th (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

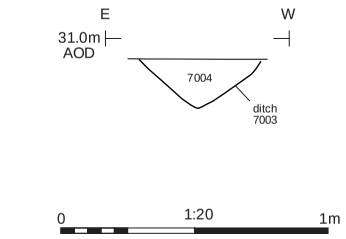
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

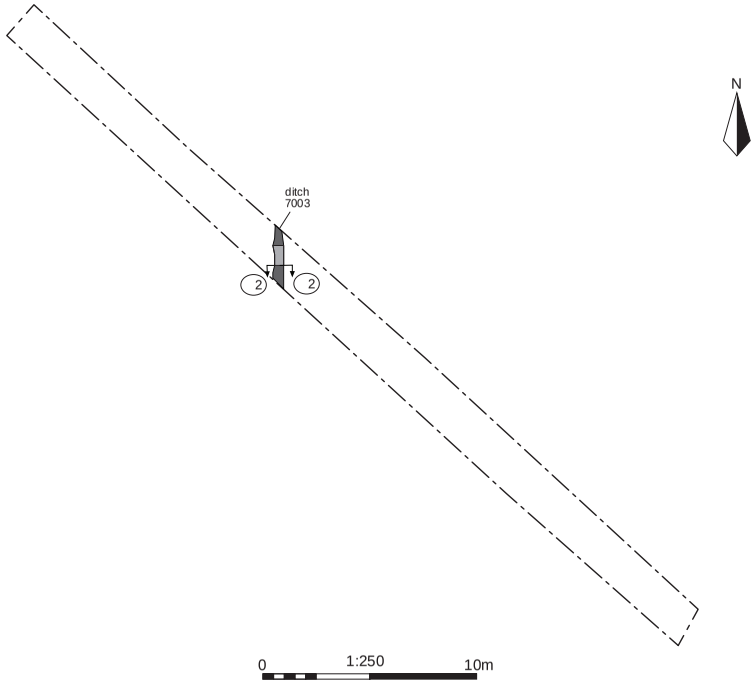
Trench 69: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	57
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section



Trench 0



Ditch 003, looking so th (0 3m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

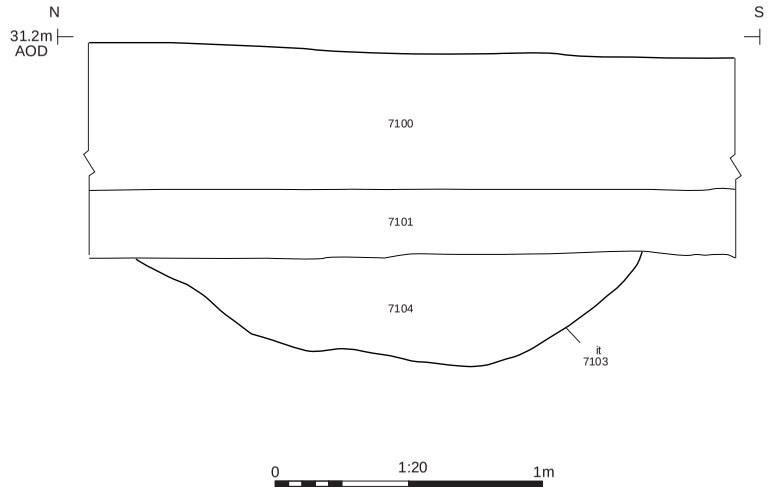
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 70: plan, section and photograph

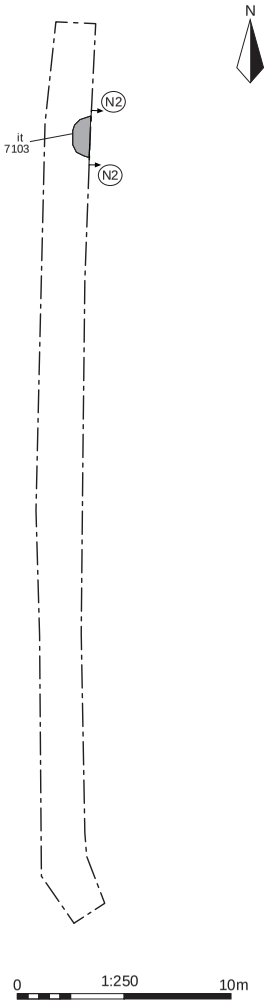
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	58
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

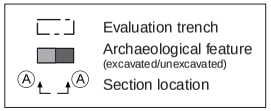
Section



it 103, looking east (1m scale)

Trench 1





Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

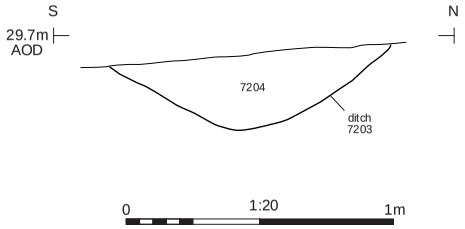
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 71: plan, section and photograph

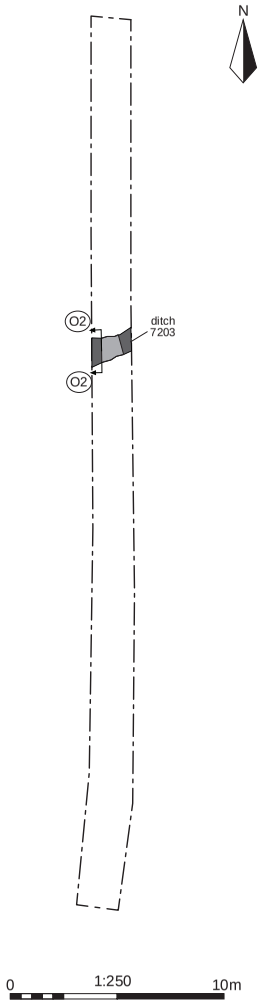
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	59
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

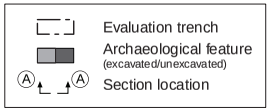
Section



Ditch 03, looking est (1m scale)

Trench





Cotswold Archaeology

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PROJECT TITLE

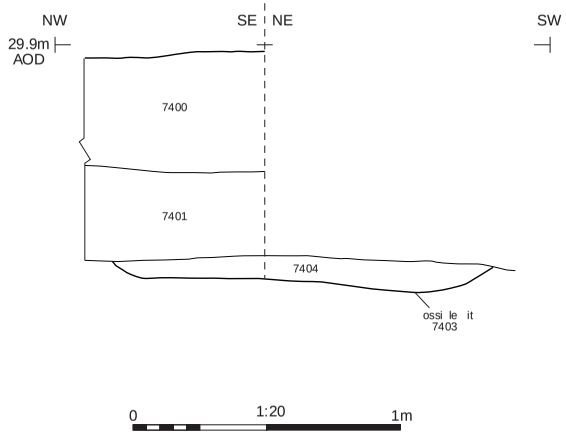
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 72: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	60
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section



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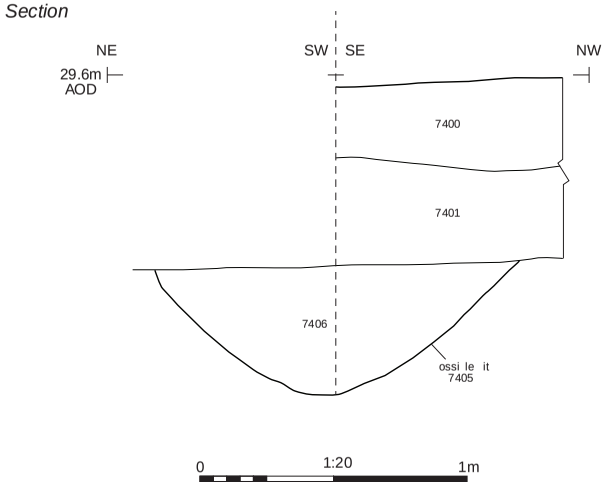
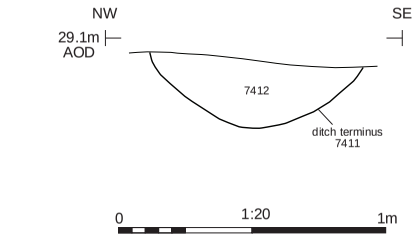
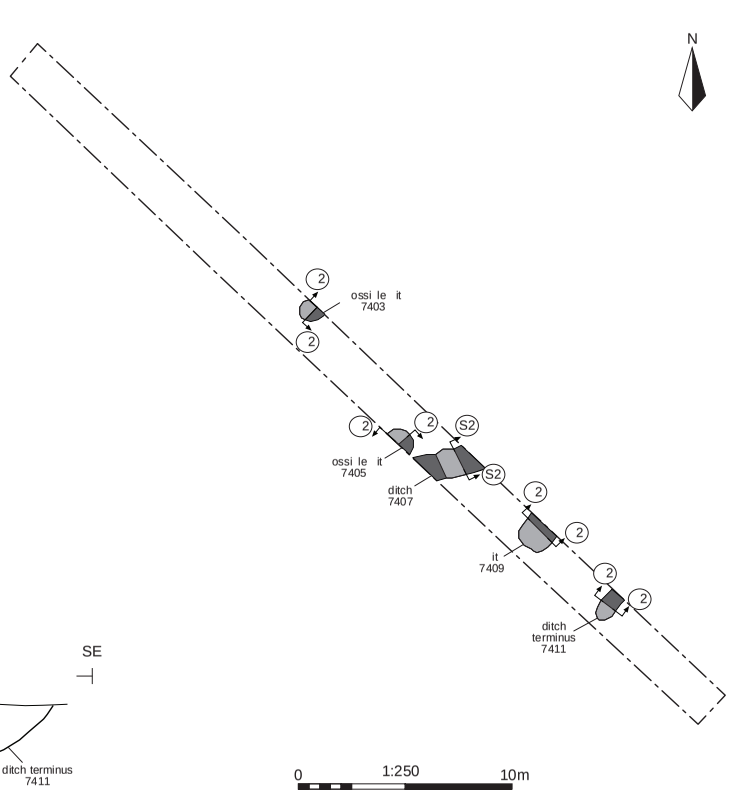


Section



Trench



Evaluation trench
Archaeological feature
(excavated/unexcavated)
Section location

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

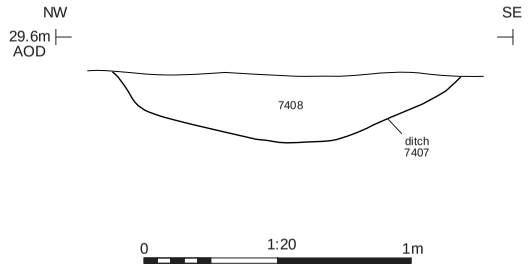
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

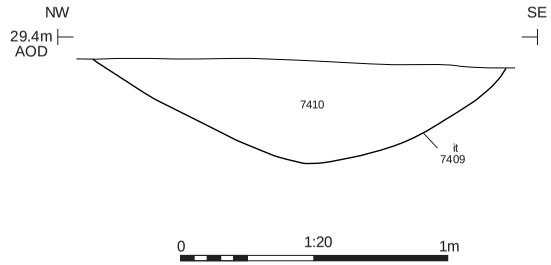
Trench 74: plan and sections

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	61
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section S S



Section T T



Ditch 0 , looking north-east (1m scale)

it 0 , looking north-east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

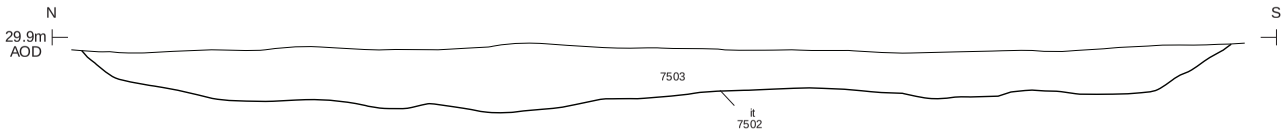
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 74: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	62
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section



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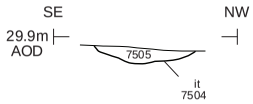

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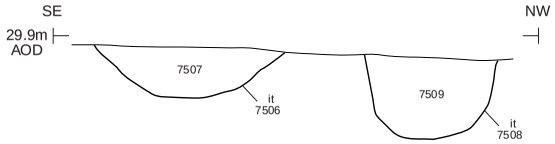
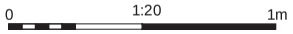
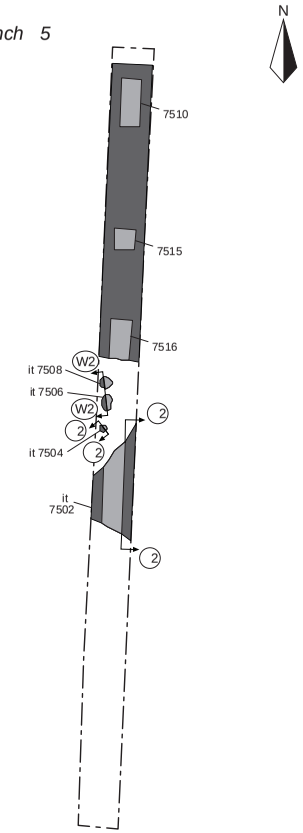
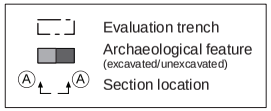




Trench 5





it 50 , looking east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

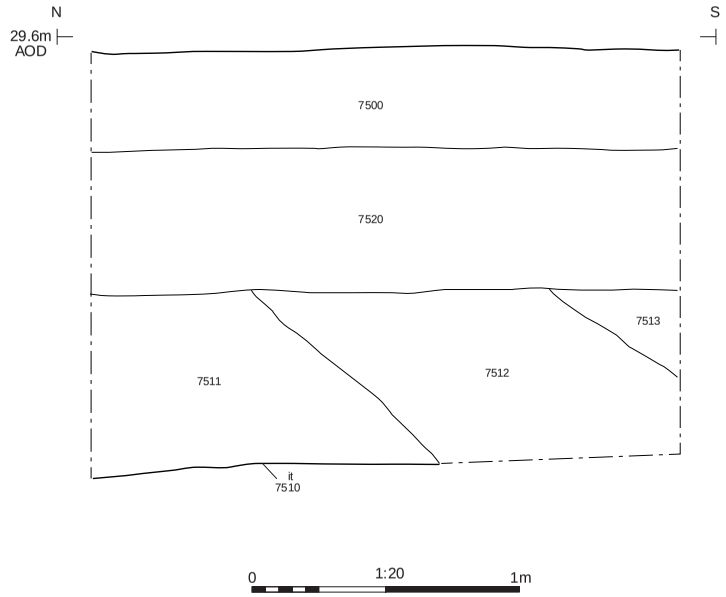
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

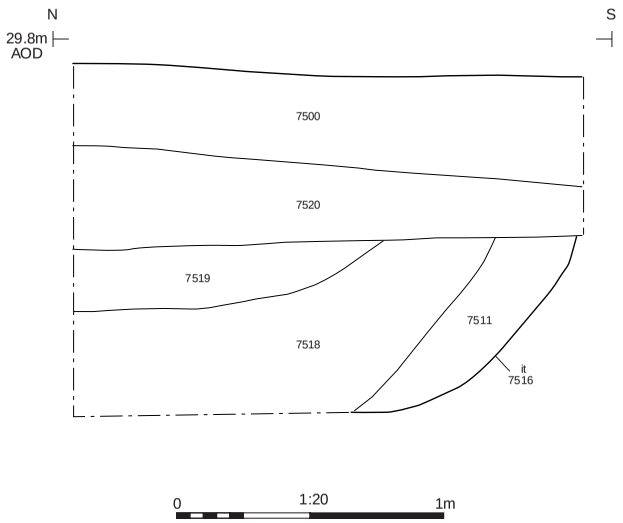
Trench 75: plan, sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	63
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section



Section



it 510, looking east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

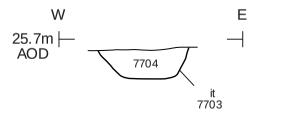
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

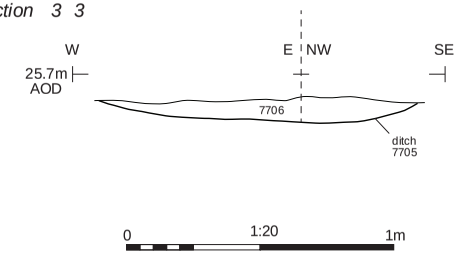
Trench 75: sections and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	64
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20	

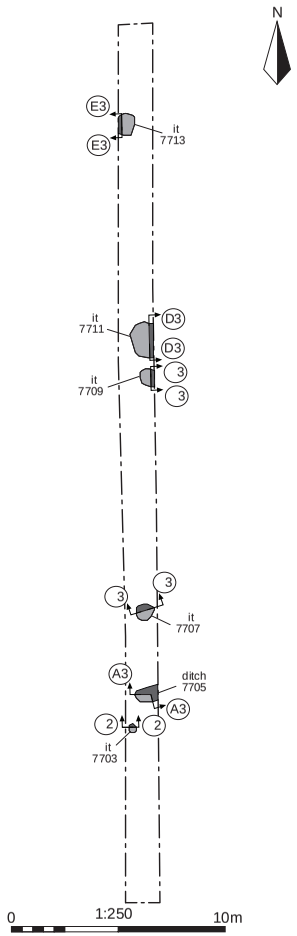
Section



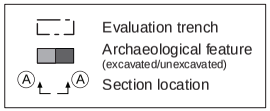
Section 3 3



Trench



it 03, looking north (0 3m scale)



Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

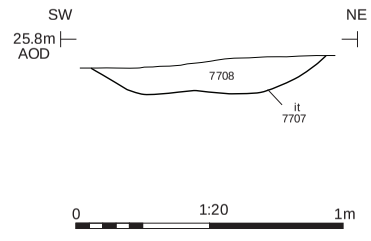
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

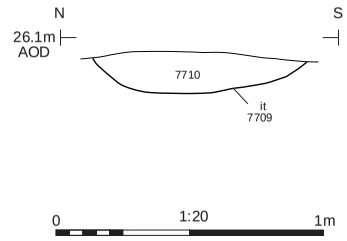
Trench 77: plan, sections and photograph

				FIGURE NO.
DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	65
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section 3 3

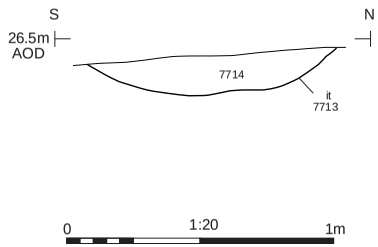


Section 3 3



Section D3D3

Section 3 3



it 0 , looking north- est (0 3m scale)

it 11, looking east (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

PROJECT TITLE

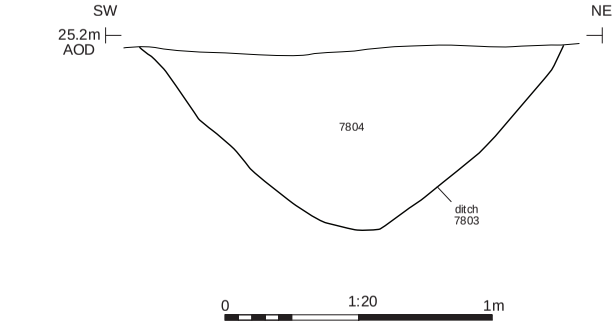
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

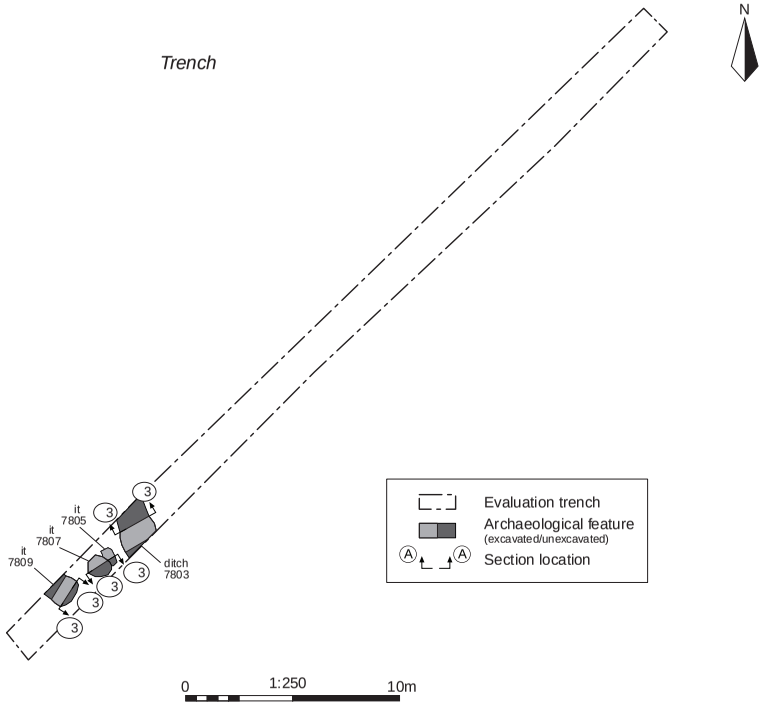
Trench 77: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	66
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section 3 3



Trench



Ditch 03, looking so th- est (1m scale)

Cotswold Archaeology

[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

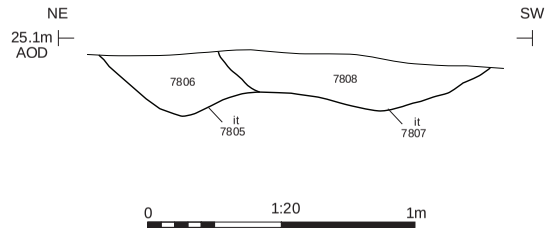
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 78: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	**EE**	*PROJECT NO.*	**SU0151**	*FIGURE NO.*
CHECKED BY	**DJB**	*DATE*	**01/09/2020**	**67**
APPROVED BY	**RG**	*SCALE@A3*	**1:250 / 1:20**	

Section 3 3



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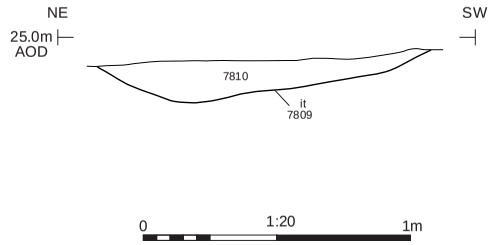

its 05 an 0 , looking so th-east (1m scale)

it 0 , looking so th-east (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

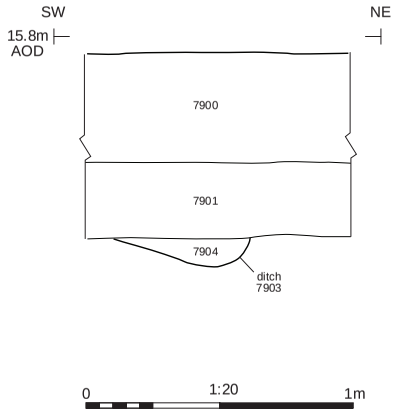
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 78: sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	68
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:20	

Section 3 3



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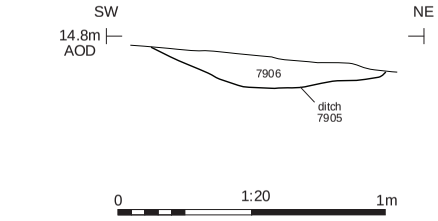
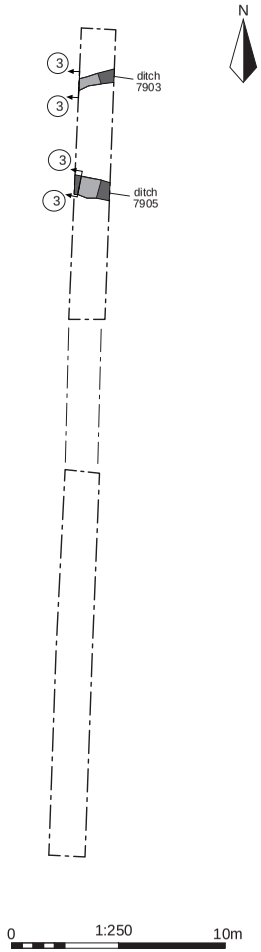
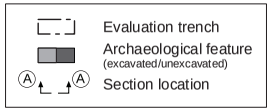


Trench





Ditch 03, looking north-east (0 3m scale)

Ditch 05, looking north- est (1m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

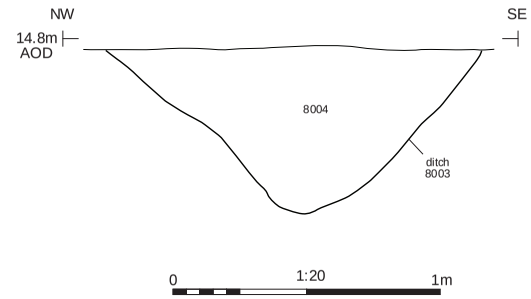
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

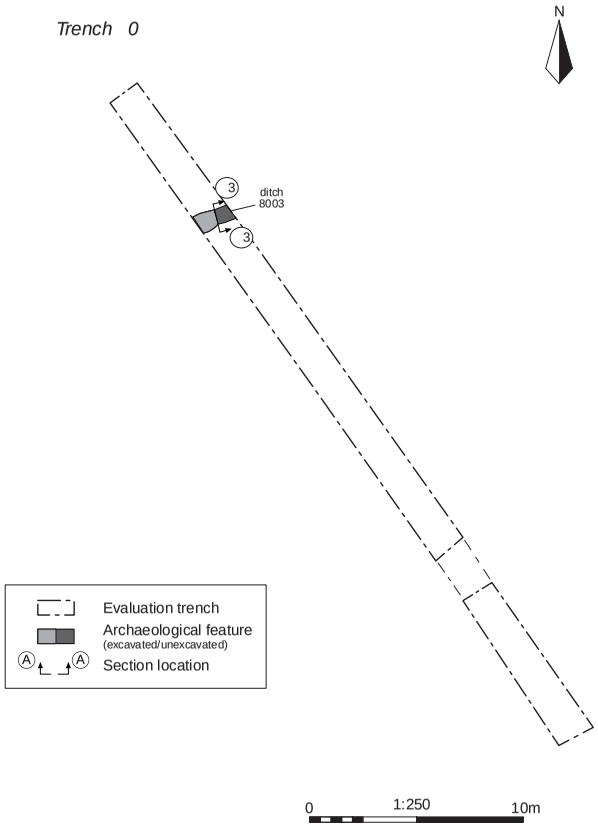
Trench 79: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	69
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

Section 3 3



Trench 0



Ditch 003, looking east (1m scale)

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[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

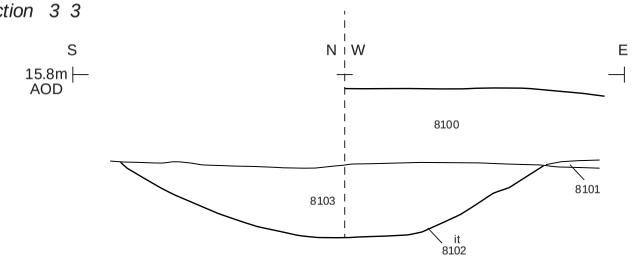
A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

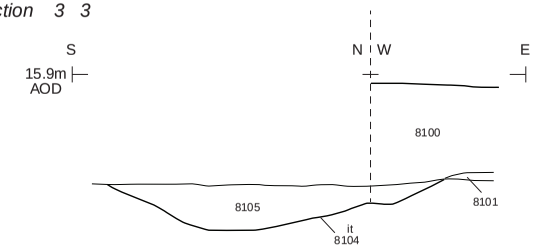
Trench 80: plan, section and photograph

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	70
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

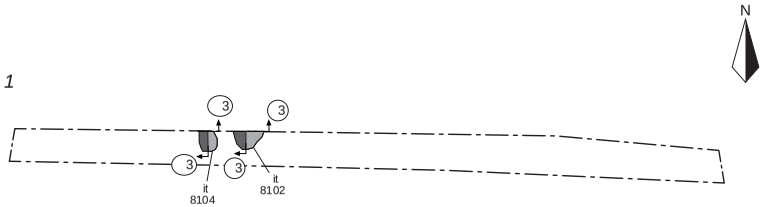
Section 3 3

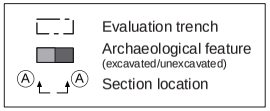


Section 3 3



Trench 1





it 10 , looking north- est (0 3m scale)

it 10 , looking est (0 3m scale)

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PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench 81: plan, sections and photographs

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	71
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:250 / 1:20	

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PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Neolithic Cornish Greenstone ground axe, RA 6

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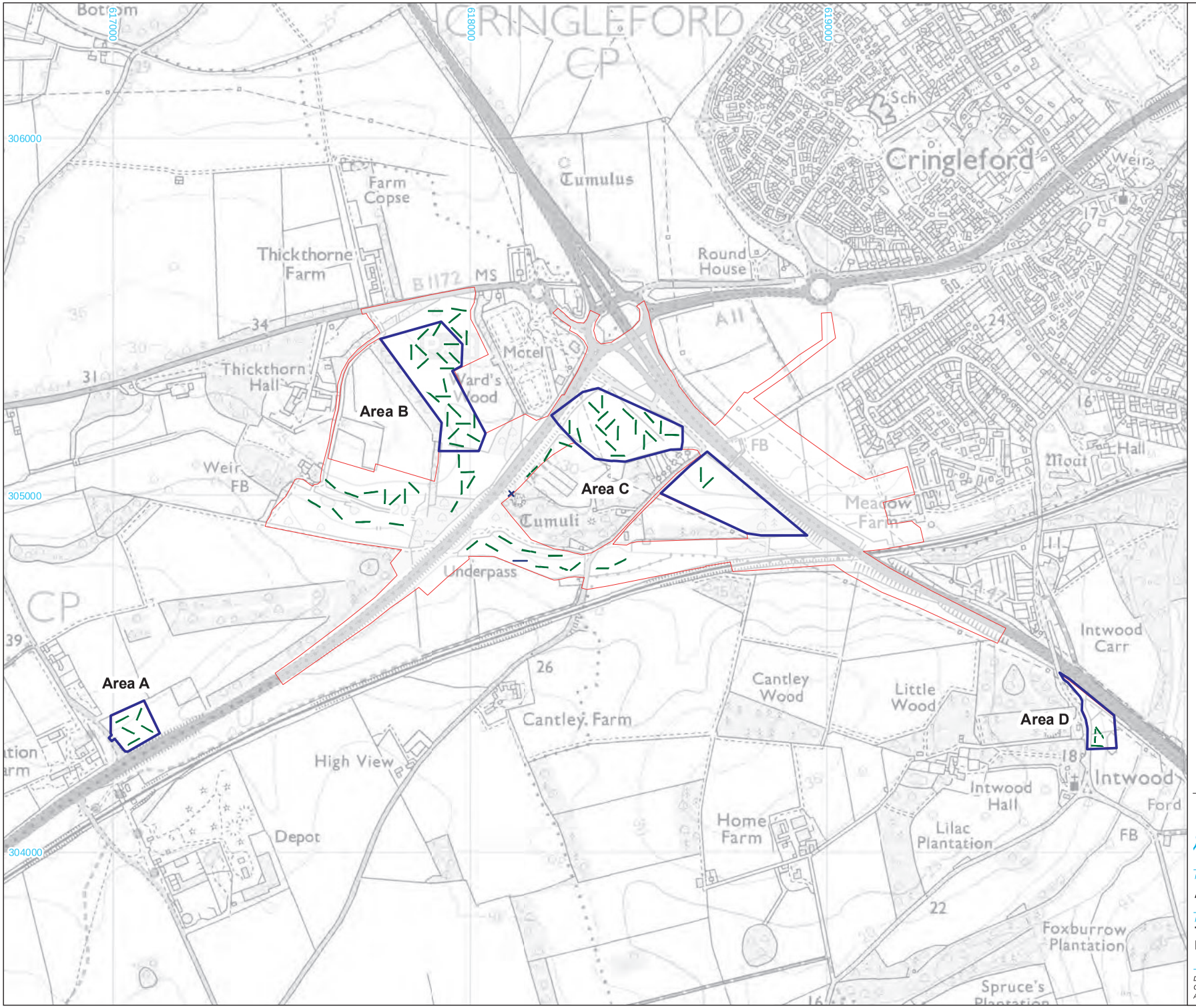
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	72
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A	NA	



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[redacted]

PROJECT TITLE

A11/A47 Thickthorn Junction, Norfolk

FIGURE TITLE

Trench location plan showing areas of high archaeological potential

DRAWN BY	EE	PROJECT NO.	SU0151	FIGURE NO.
CHECKED BY	DJB	DATE	01/09/2020	73
APPROVED BY	RG	SCALE@A3	1:10,000	

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