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SPRING FARM, 50 GREAT LANE/BLACKBERRY DROVEWAY, REACH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

ECB NO. 4075

Authors: Sam Egan (Fieldwork and report) Peter Thompson (Research)	
NGR: TL 5602 6590	Report No: 4462
District: East Cambridgeshire	Site Code: AS 1647
Approved: C Halpin MIfA Signed:	Project No: 5474
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Project dates (fieldwork)	*November 2013*		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*N*	Future work (Y/N/?)	*N*
P. number	*5474*	Site code	*AS1647*
Type of project	*Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status	*None*		
Current land use	*Grassland*		
Planned development	*Solar park*		
Main features (+dates)	*Post medieval and undated ditches*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Sparse prehistoric struck flint*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Cambridgeshire*	*East Cambridgeshire*	*Reach*
HER for area	*Cambridge Historic Environment Record (CHER)*		
Post code (if known)			
Area of site	*1.38 ha.*		
NGR	*TL 5602 6590*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c.3m AOD*		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	*Archaeological Solutions Ltd*		
Funded by	*Community archaeological project*		
Full title	*Spring Farm, 50 Great Lane Blackberry Droveway, Reach, Cambridgeshire. An Archaeological Evaluation.*		
Authors	*Egan, Samuel*		
Report no.	*4462*		
Date (of report)	*December 2013*		

SPRING FARM, 50 GREAT LANE, REACH, CAMBRIDGESHIRE

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In November 3013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Spring Farm, 50 Great Lane. Blackberry Droveway, Reach, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5602 6590). The evaluation was required by Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, prior to the determination of planning for a non-commercial community solar farm (Planning Ref. 13/00634/SCREEN).

The site straddles the edge of Swaffham Prior Fen and a chalk peninsular to its south and a large amount of prehistoric finds have been made in the area. The closest find spot comprises a bronze axe head found 70m east of the eastern development boundary, while settlement is indicated by ploughed out round barrows on the high ground to the east. Iron Age and Roman settlement is also recorded to the south. The Reach Lode was originally cut in Roman times and the Scheduled Monument of the Devil's Dyke to the east was probably constructed in the 7th century. The Hythe was a wharf on the fen edge from medieval times, and the post-medieval wharf lies to the east of the site between numbers 46 & 48 Great Lane. In the 17th century the Reach Lode was re-cut and Swaffham Fen was drained and enclosed.

During the evaluation three ditches were recorded at the higher, drier end of the site (Trenches 1 and 2). F1003 (Trench 1) and F1005 (Trench 2) were roughly pendicular and likely represent the remains of a post-medieval field system. Ditch F1007 may also a represent a field boundary. It contained eight flakes of later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic date but these finds may be residual. Sparse finds of struck flint were found within the topsoil, and like that from Ditch F1007 is earlier Neolithic.

Reach is at the northern end of a peninsula jutting into the fen and the northern end of the site extends into the fen. Peat and alluvial deposits were recorded. The fen edge location was a favourable location for early visitors particularly for hunting and fishing, and the sparse prehistoric struck flint found during the evaluation likely relates to this activity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In November 3013 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at Spring Farm, 50 Great Lane . Blackberry Droveway, Reach, Cambridgeshire (NGR TL 5602 6590; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was required by

Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, as advisors to the Local Planning Authority, prior to the determination of planning for a non-commercial community solar farm (Planning Ref. 13/00634/SCREEN).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by Kasia Gdaniec, Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team (CCC HET) (dated 6th September 2013), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 4th October 2013), and approved by CCC HET. The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and *Standard* and *Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The aim of the archaeological evaluation was to determine, as far as was possible, the location, extent, date, character, condition, significance and quality of any surviving archaeological remains liable to be threatened by the proposed development. In addition it was hoped to clarify the nature and extent of existing disturbance and intrusions and hence assess the degree of survival of buried deposits and surviving structures of archaeological significance.

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the

understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1-2)

2.1 Reach is a small village in East Cambridgeshire, on the eastern edge of the Fenland. It is situated *c*.12km to the north-east of Cambridge and *c*.7km to the west of Newmarket, with the villages of Burwell 2km to the east and Swaffham Prior 2km to the south. Three roads converge at the centre of the village: Burwell Road from the east, Little Fen Drove from the west, and Swaffham Road from the south.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The village is at the northern end of a peninsula jutting into the fen which is over 5m AOD and reaches its highest at Fuller Farm where it is 18m AOD. The peninsular is made up of Cretaceous Chalk overlying Gault Clay, which in turn is overlain by more clay. The fen was overlain by peat and was intersected by small streams which are sometimes exposed as roddens (Moseley 2001). The area of fen immediately to the north of the site is Swaffham Prior Fen with Burwell Fen to the east. The development area for the proposed solar farm is located on the northern edge of Reach village and straddles the fen edge at c.3m AOD, where relatively thin cover soils can be expected over low laying march skirt land. Reach Lode which extends to the north-west of the village divides the above two fens. The lode converges with Burwell Lode and subsequently the River Cam, while the landscape surrounding the village includes an extensive network of fen drains.

Prehistoric

3.2 The fen edge location was a favourable location for early visitors particularly for hunting and fishing, and consequently there are a large number of prehistoric finds from the area. The earliest site in the vicinity is a probable Upper Palaeolithic flint working area at Driest Drove 800m south-south-west of the development site, and Mesolithic and Neolithic finds have also come from a little further south-west of there (CHER 06840, CHER 06854, CHER 06842, CHER 06841). Mesolithic objects including three pebble mace heads and two tranchet axes have been picked up from Burwell Fen approximately 660m to the north-east of the site (CHER 06410). Several thousand flints of mainly Neolithic date, including polished axe heads, have been recovered from Driest Fen 840m to the south (CHER 06387).

3.3 The closest find spot to the site comprises a bronze axe head found 70m east of the eastern development boundary (CHER MCB7773). The HER lists another bronze axe head recovered from the fen 180m to the north (CHER 06407), although it is possible the two axes are actually the same one. One or possibly two partially destroyed ring ditches are located on the high ground 290m to the east (CHER 01355). Cropmarks of probable Iron Age enclosures on Church Hill and remains of storage pits identified from deep ploughing are located around 680m south-south-east of the site (CHER 06392, CHER 06392A, CHER 06394). In the same location medieval and post-medieval pottery has also been recovered (CHER 06392B). In 1870 undated human remains were found during quarrying approximately 580m east of the site (CHER 02306). Iron Age skeletons have also been ploughed up further west in Swaffham Prior parish (CHER 06442).

Roman

3.4 The Reach Lode is thought to have originally been created by the Romans as part of the early fen drainage and navigation, including the transportation of clunch. The original lode followed its present course for three quarters of the way but then continued on a straighter line to join the Cam. On Church Hill, in the same area as the late Iron Age storage pits, Roman pottery, roof tiles and fragments of green and yellow painted wall plaster have been found which probably derive from a Roman villa of corridor plan, which is marked on the early OS maps (CHER 06760a).

Anglo-Saxon

3.5 Reach lies at the northern terminus of Devil's Dyke Scheduled Monument which was seemingly constructed in one phase and extends 11km southwards (CHER 07801). In places it has survived to a height of 10.5m from the base of the ditch to the top of the embankment. It is one of probably five such dykes that were strategically positioned across the Icknield Way, controlling access to areas of East Anglia, although it has yet to be established with certainty whether they represent territorial boundaries or defensive installations. The Devils Dyke is thought to date to the 7th century and so may be an Anglo-Saxon boundary/defence between the East Angles and Middle Angles, but it was erected in a location of long standing political significance as it both overlies and contains Roman pottery. The middle Saxon royal centre of Anna King of the East Angles, and father of St Etheldreda, was located at Exning.

Medieval

3.6 The earliest record of Reach is *Reche* in the Domesday Survey which means 'place at the raised strip of land', although it is not entirely clear if this land is referring to the peninsular projecting into the

Fen that Reach is situated on, or to the strip of land in Reach known as The Hythe which was used as a wharf. The status of Reach as a small fenland port in medieval and later times is reflected by the existing remains at The Hythe of the 150m long wharf and its basins for lighters and coasters to unload at, which are situated 650m north-east of the development site (CHER MCB16607, CHER 06858). Hythe lies at the north-west end of Fair Green and excavations showed it to be constructed of 1.3m of rammed chalk rubble overlying peat and clay with water courses and the basins on either side. The coasters brought a wide variety of products to Reach and its fair, and the importance of the port is illustrated by William the Conqueror posting soldiers there to protect it against the Saxon rebel Hereward the Wake based at the Isle of Ely. Clunch quarrying and fish, and their transportation, were of particular importance, and the Priory of Ely and a manor at Exning both leased a fishery at Reach.

3.7 The remains of a medieval chapel are located in the village (CHER 06853). A chantry chapel dedicated to St Etheldreda the first Abbess of Ely in 679 is first recorded at Reach c.1378. However, it may stand on the site of an earlier consecrated building as there was a Guild dedicated to St John in the vicinity. In the medieval period Reach was divided into East and West Reach with the west side being more populous; c.1300 it contained 10-15 messuages and plots. In the 13th century a fair was held in the village resulting in the flattening of the Devil's Dyke and causing East Reach to be effectively abandoned by the 14th century. The East Reach DMV site is 1km north-east of the development site and includes a hectare of arable land on a raised platform overlooking the fen edge (CHER 11381). Other medieval find spots are located to its south-west (CHER 06440, CHER 06441, CHER 11382).

Post-medieval

3.8 Reaches' post-medieval wharf lies further east in Great Lane, between numbers 46 & 48, which is at the fen edge (MCB8334-5). In the mid 17th century the Bedford Level Commissioners cut the new Reach Lode leading to Upware, and portions of the fen commons were inclosed (Wareham 2002). Burwell Fen remained undrained at this time and c.1780 the Swaffham Fen Drainage Commission had the 'old lode' re-cut and embanked to protect Swaffham Fen from flooding from its Burwell counterpart. The coasters stopped visiting Reach when Denver Sluice was built on the River Great Ouse in the 1600s, but smaller vessels continued to trade in agricultural produce, timber and clunch, which were exported through Kings Lynn, while incoming trade included building materials, stone, salts, wines and spirits. A lock was built at the start of the Reach Lode in 1821, as a result of the passing of the Eau Brink Act, while the South Level Commissioners took over responsibility for the waterway in 1827. Trade declined rapidly after railways reached the area in the 1850s. An Act of Parliament created the Burwell Drainage Commission in 1840 which completed the work

begun in the 17th century. The existing lode is fed by catchwater channels running from Swaffham and Burwell fens.

3.9 Clunch pits dating to the 17th century are located 480m to the south-east of the site (CHER MCB16608). Few houses at Reach predate 1700. The current Grade II listed Manor House was originally built in the 16th century (CHER 0666), and the Grade II listed parish church of Saint Ethelreda and Holy Trinity Church is Victorian (CHER 06856).

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 The ground disturbance associated with the construction of the solar farm will be smallscale. The majority of the cabling will be run between the individual frames above ground. Two cable trenches are proposed: 1) a spinal cable central to the frames approximately 100m x 1.3m x 0.5m deep, and 2) a cable approximately 200m x 1.3m x 0.5m deep for the DC cables from the solar panels. The mounting frames will have ground screws. The latter are slender (*c.*0.10m), will be less than 1m deep and may be inserted by hand. Their impact will therefore be minimal. The foundations for the substation will be small scale (2 m2).

4.2 The trial trench evaluation provided for the investigation of the route of the cable trenches (totalling 300m length). Four trenches, each up to 30m x 1.6m, were excavated using a mechanical 180˚ excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Fig. 2). The trench locations were approved by CCC HET and each trench was 30m x 1.6m.

4.3 Topsoil and subsoil were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

5.1 Trial Trenching

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2, 3 & 5)

Sample section 1A *0.00 = 3.62 AOD*		
0.00– 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. Mid brown, firm, silty clay
0.36m+	L1002	Natural. Pale greyish white, compact, silty clay

Sample section 1B *0.00 = 3.26m AOD*		
0.00– 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.43– 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks
0.70m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained post-medieval ditch F1003.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (3.60m+ x 0.93m x 0.26m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a mid brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. It contained late medieval (15th – 17th century) and post-medieval CBM (1594g).

Trench 2 (Figs. 2, 3 & 5)

Sample section 2A *0.00 = 3.15m AOD*		
0.00– 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.40m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Sample section 2B *0.00 = 2.54m AOD*		
0.00– 0.46m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.46– 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.60m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 2 contained Ditches F1005 and F1007. F1005 contained no finds and F1007 contained struck flint.

Ditch F1005 was linear in plan (1.6m+ x 1.3m x 0.18m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1007 was linear in plan (1.6m+ x 0.76m x 0.51m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1008, was a dark brownish grey, firm, clayey silt with occasional chalk flecks. The upper fill, L1009, was a mid greyish brown, firm clayey silt and it contained animal bone (36g) and struck flint (38g).

Trench 3 (Figs. 2, 4 & 5)

Sample section 3A *0.00 = 2.41m AOD*		
0.00– 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.32m+	L1002	Natural. As above

Sample section 3B *0.00 = 2.18m AOD*		
0.00– 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1
0.36– 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1
0.47m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1

Description: Trench 3 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2, 4 & 5)

Sample section 4A *0.00 = 2.17m AOD*		
0.00– 0.36m	L1010	Alluvial layer. Dark greyish brown, firm, silty clay.
0.36m+	L1014	Peat/ Alluvial layer. Pale bluish grey/ mid brown, firm, silty clay.

Sample section 4B *0.00 = 2.10m AOD*		
0.00– 0.11m	L1000	Topsoil. As above, Tr.1
0.11– 0.32m	L1010	Alluvial Layer. As above, Tr.4
0.32m+	L1014	Peat/ Alluvial Layer. As above, Tr.4

Description: Trench 4 contained no archaeological features or finds.

5.2 Test Pits

Three 1.6m^2 test pits were excavated to better define the stratigraphic sequence in Trenches 3 and 4; the test pits revealed peat and alluvial deposits which are commonly associated with fenland environments.

The individual test pit descriptions are presented below

Test Pit 1 (Fig. 4)

Trench 3 Located 12.10m from South-East end *0.00 = 2.32m AOD*		
0.00– 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above, Tr.1
0.35– 0.42m	L1010	Alluvial Layer. As above, Tr.4
0.42m+	L1002	Natural. As Above, Tr.1

Test Pit 2 (Fig. 4)

Trench 4 Located 4.90m from South-East end *0.00 = 1.81m AOD*		
0.00– 0.31m	L1011	Alluvial Layer (= L1014). Pale bluish grey, compact, silty clay
0.31– 0.49m	L1012	Peat layer. Dark brownish grey, film clayey silt
0.49-0.89m+	L1013	Alluvial Layer. Pale bluish grey, compact, silty clay

Test Pit 3 (Fig. 4)

Trench 4 Located 9.10m from North-West end *0.00 = 2.04m AOD*		
0.00– 0.16m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above, Tr.1
0.16– 0.35m	L1010	Alluvial Layer. As above, Tr.4
0.35– 0.55m	L1014	Alluvial/Peat Layer. As above, Tr. 4.
0.55m+	L1002	Natural. As above, Tr.1.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

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

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The stratigraphy varied from the southern, relatively higher, end of the site (Trench 1) to the northern end (Trench 4) which was located in the former fen (Figs. 2 and 5).

7.2 At the southern end of the site (Trenches 1 and 2), uppermost was Topsoil L1000, a mid brown, firm, silty clay (0.36 – 0.46m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001 which was present in the southern end of Trench 1 (Sample Section 1B) and the northern end of Trench 2 (Sample Section 2B). It comprised a mid orange brown, firm, silty clay with occasional chalk flecks (0.14 – 0.27m thick). L1000 and L1001 overlay the natural, L1002, a pale greyish white, compact, silty clay (0.36 – 0.70m below the present day ground surface).

7.3 As the ground levels reduced (Trenches 3 and 4) Topsoil L1000 thinned and L1000 was not present at the southern end of Trench 4 (Sample Section 4A). Similarly Subsoil L1001 thinned and was only recorded in the northern end of Trench 3 (Sample Section 3B). A series of alluvial (L1010, L1011, L1013 and L1014) and peat deposits (L1012) were recorded, evident in Trench 3 and dominant in Trench 4.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Archaeological features were only present in Trenches 1 and 2; these are tabulated below. In Trench 4 and Test Pits 2 and 3, alluvial deposits and peat were recorded, helping to locate the site in relation to the fen edge.

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1003	Ditch	Post-medieval
2	F1005	Ditch	Undated
	F1007	Ditch	?prehistoric

8.2 The recorded archaeology comprised three ditches, all located at the higher, drier end of the site (Trenches 1 and 2). F1003 (Trench 1) and F1005 (Trench 2) were arranged perpendicular to one another, indicating that it is likely that they formed part of the same field system. Based on artefactual evidence recovered from Ditch F1003, this system of enclosure may be dated as post-medieval. Ditch F1007 may also a have been a field boundary; it was similar in profile to F1005 although was narrower and deeper. It contained eight flakes of later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic struck flint (Flint Report below) but this material is likely to be residual.

8.3 Further sparse struck flint of earlier Neolithic date was recovered from Subsoil L1001. Although clearly not in its primary depositionary location, this material, and that from Ditch F1007, provides evidence for late Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic activity in the immediately surrounding area. Reach is at the northern end of a peninsula jutting into the fen. Peat and alluvial deposits recorded within Trench 4 and Test Pits 2 and 3 demonstrate that the northern part of the site extends into the fen itself. A fen edge location would have provided a variety of resources for a prehistoric population. It is possible that the sparse prehistoric struck found during the evaluation relates to possible fen edge settlement. However, the position of the fen edge is likely to have been quite different at this time; it was not until the later Neolithic that there were major formations of freshwater peats, although clastic, mainly marine-based, sediments had already submerged much of the fen basin and spread up the major river channels (Coles and Hall 1998, 15).

8.4 The site lies at some distance from Devil's Dyke and development will not impact this Scheduled Ancient Monument. The

boundaries of the development already partially comprise trees and hedges and this screening of the development will be completed.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with any donated finds from the site at the Cambridgeshire County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank Mr Andy Rankin of Midsummer Energy for commissioning the project.

The field work was undertaken as a community project and AS is grateful to everyone who helped undertake the evaluation.

AS is pleased to acknowledge the advice and input of Kasia Gdaniec of Cambridgeshire County Council Historic Environment Team, and the staff of the Cambridgeshire Historic Environment Record

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APPENDIX 1 - CONCORANCE OF FINDS

AS1647, Spring Hill Farm, Reach

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1001			Subsoil	17th-18th C	(5) 25g	62	37	B. Flint - (62g Clay Pipe (1) - 3g Fe. Frags (2) - 5g Str. Flint (10) - 113g
1003	1004	1	Fill of Ditch			1594		
1007	1009	2	Fill of Ditch				36	Str. Flint (8) - 38g

APPENDIX 2 - SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint
Andrew Peachey

A total of eight flakes (38g) of struck flint were contained in Ditch F1007 (L1009) in a sharp but slightly patinated condition. The struck flint includes a single blade (45x20x3mm) with traces of wear on one lateral edge. The butt end of the blade suggests it was removed from a prepared platform. The remaining struck flint comprises tertiary debitage flakes with blade-like, but slightly less regular profiles. All the struck flint was removed using a soft hammer, with parallel dorsal scars all from single direction removals. These traits are indicative of the blade-based technology utilised in the later Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic.

A further 10 pieces of struck flint (112g) were recovered from Subsoil L1001 in a heavily patinated (weathered) condition, with opaque white surfaces, as well as 17 small fragments (61g) of burnt flint. The struck flint included a single snapped (in prehistory) blade with parallel dorsal scars, and a possible exhausted blade core. The core (48g) is in a poor, chipped condition but appears to have been rotated to exploit at least three striking platforms resulting in a cuboid profile, before its reduced size necessitated its discard. The technology of the flint in Subsoil L1001 is consistent with that in Ditch F1007, probably in the earlier Neolithic.

The Ceramic Building Materials
Andrew Peachey

A total of five fragments (1594g) of late medieval to early post-medieval CBM were contained in Ditch F1003 (L1004) in a moderately abraded condition. The bulk (3 fragments, 1138g) comprise dark red, sand-tempered brick with partial dimensions of ?x95x45mm, rounded arrises, a rough base and sparse straw marks. This type of brick is often referred to as a Tudor ‘place’ brick, and was manufactured between the 15th and early 17th centuries. The remaining fragments comprise orange and cream peg tile in calcareous fabrics that were probably produced locally, however one fragment has a regularity and firing that suggests it is certainly post-medieval and no earlier than the 17th century.

Topsoil L1001 also produced 8 small fragments (63g) of post-medieval peg tile in a highly fragmentary and abraded condition, suggesting that this material was distributed via manuring and agricultural processes.

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX

1

General shot post excavation, Trench 1 looking south-west

2

Ditch F1003, Trench 1 looking south-east

3

Ditch F1005, Trench 2 looking south west

4

Ditch F1007, Trench 2 looking west

5

Sample Section 2B, Trench 2 looking west

6

Test Pit 1, Trench 3 looking south-east

7

Test Pit 2, Trench 4 looking south-west

8

Test pit 3, Trench 4 looking south-west

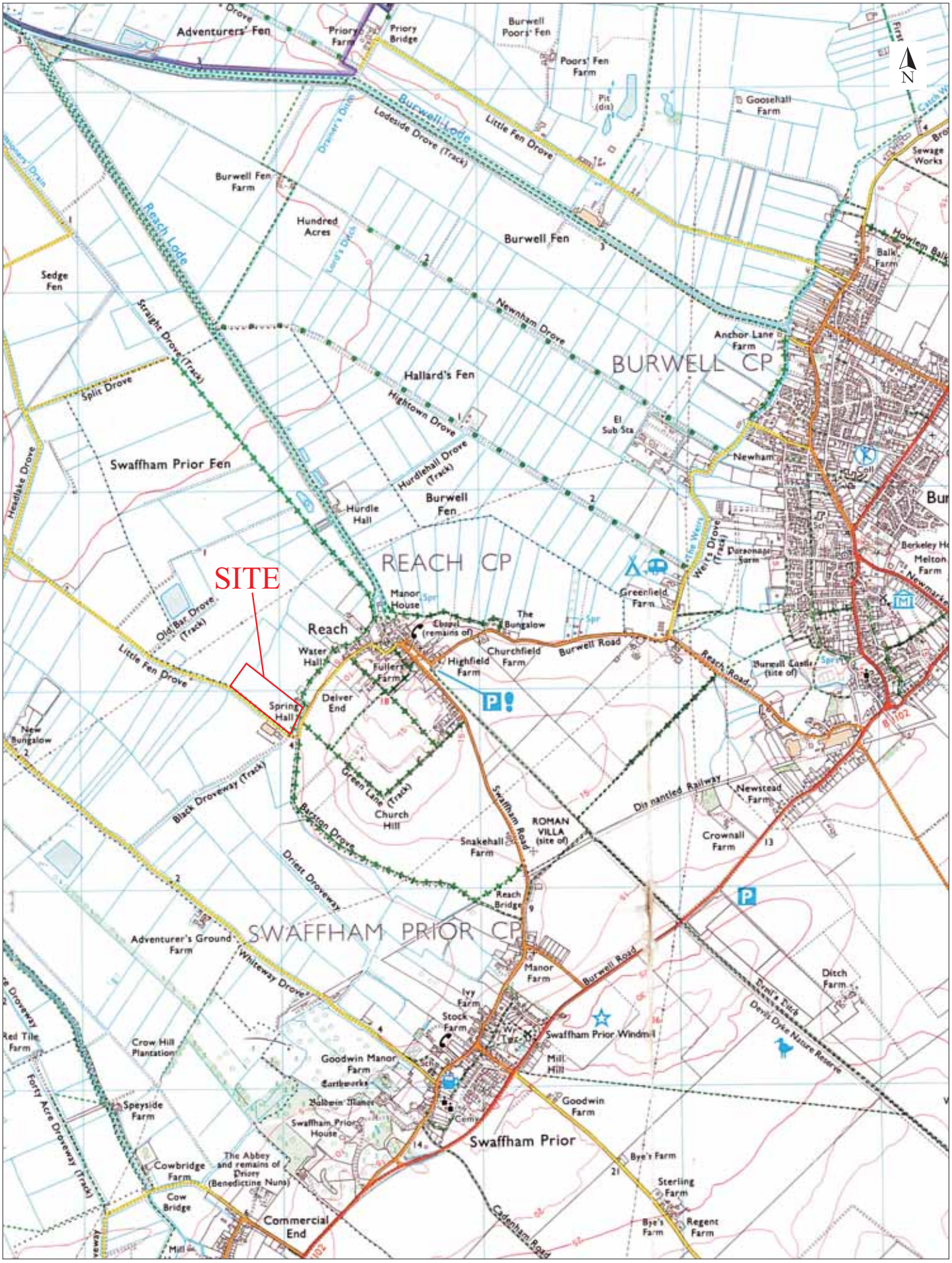

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

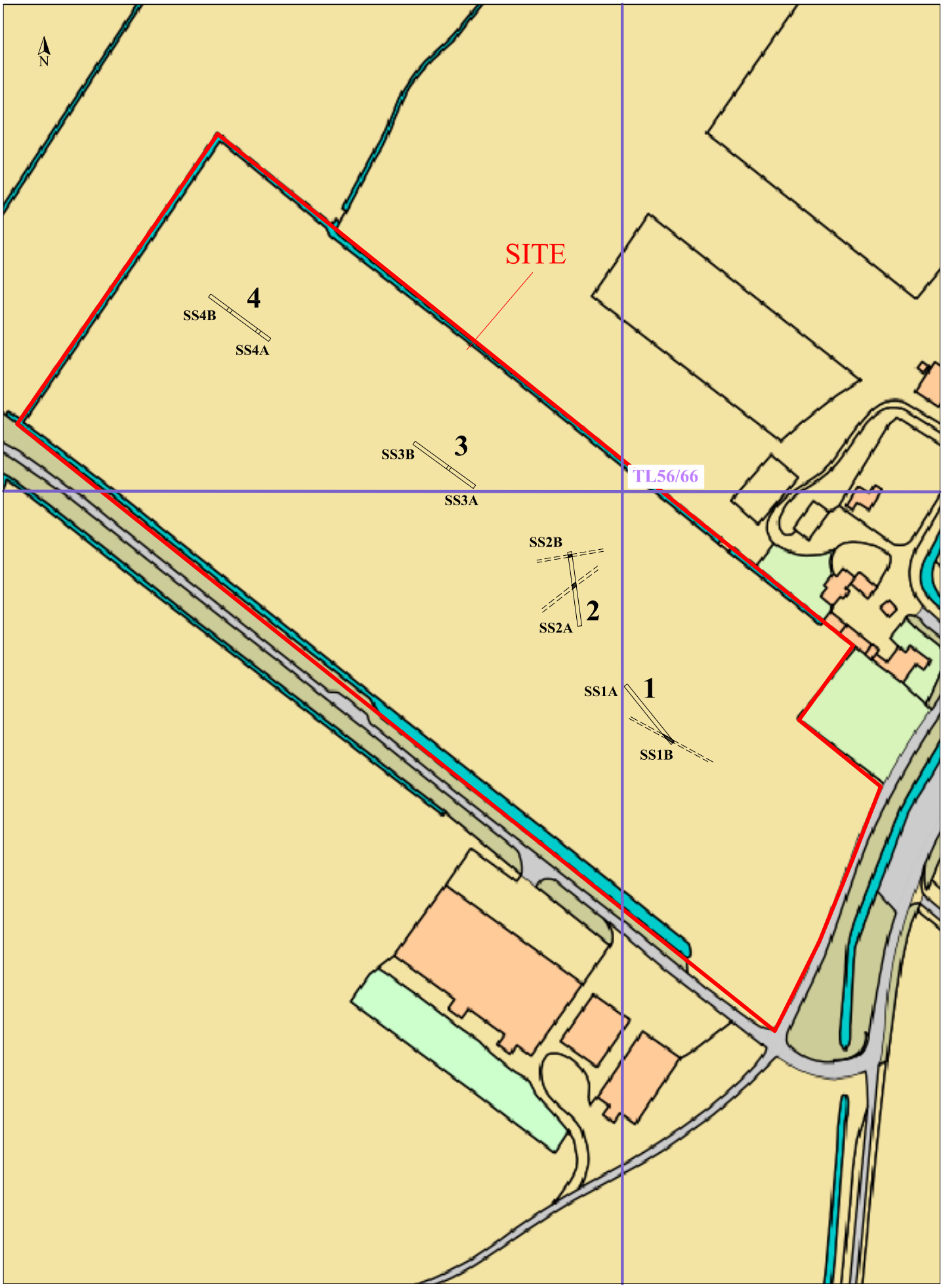

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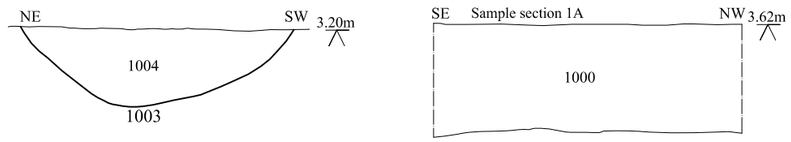
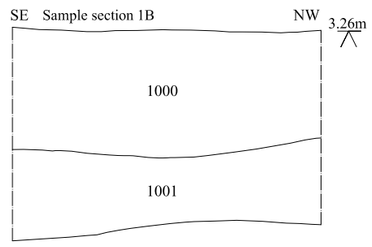
Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

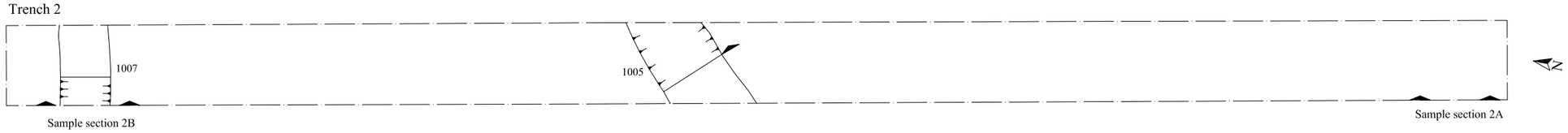
Scale 1:2000 at A4

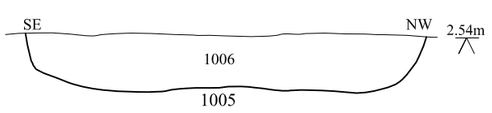
Trench 1

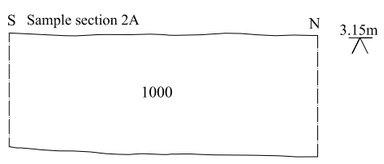




Trench 2







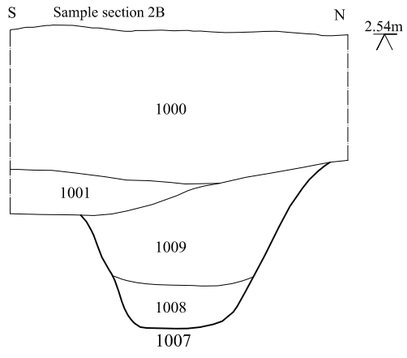


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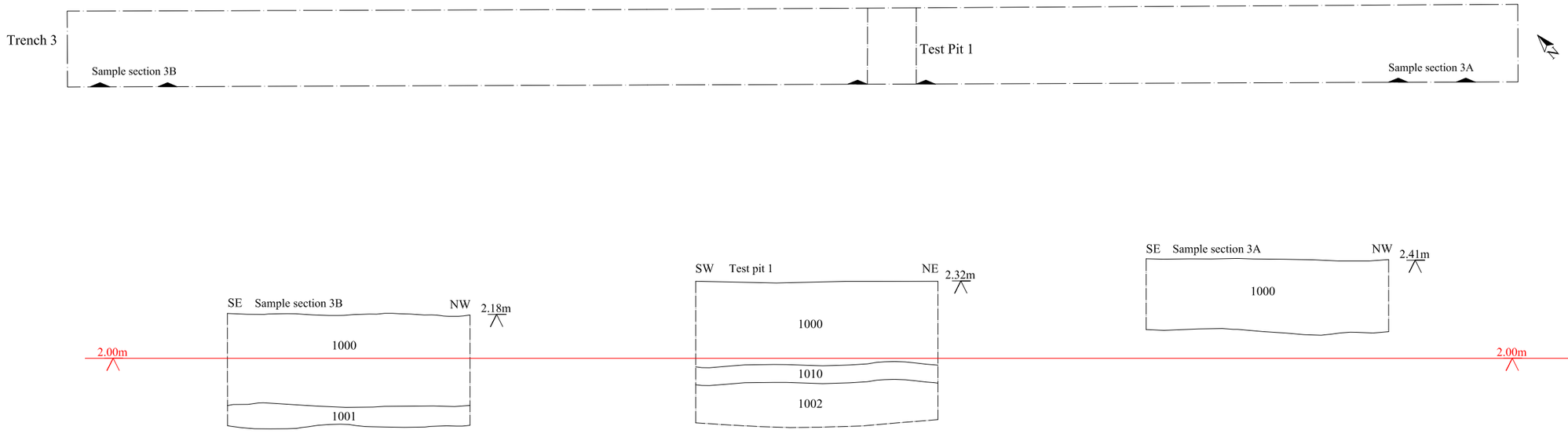
Fig. 3 Plans and sections
Scale: plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A3



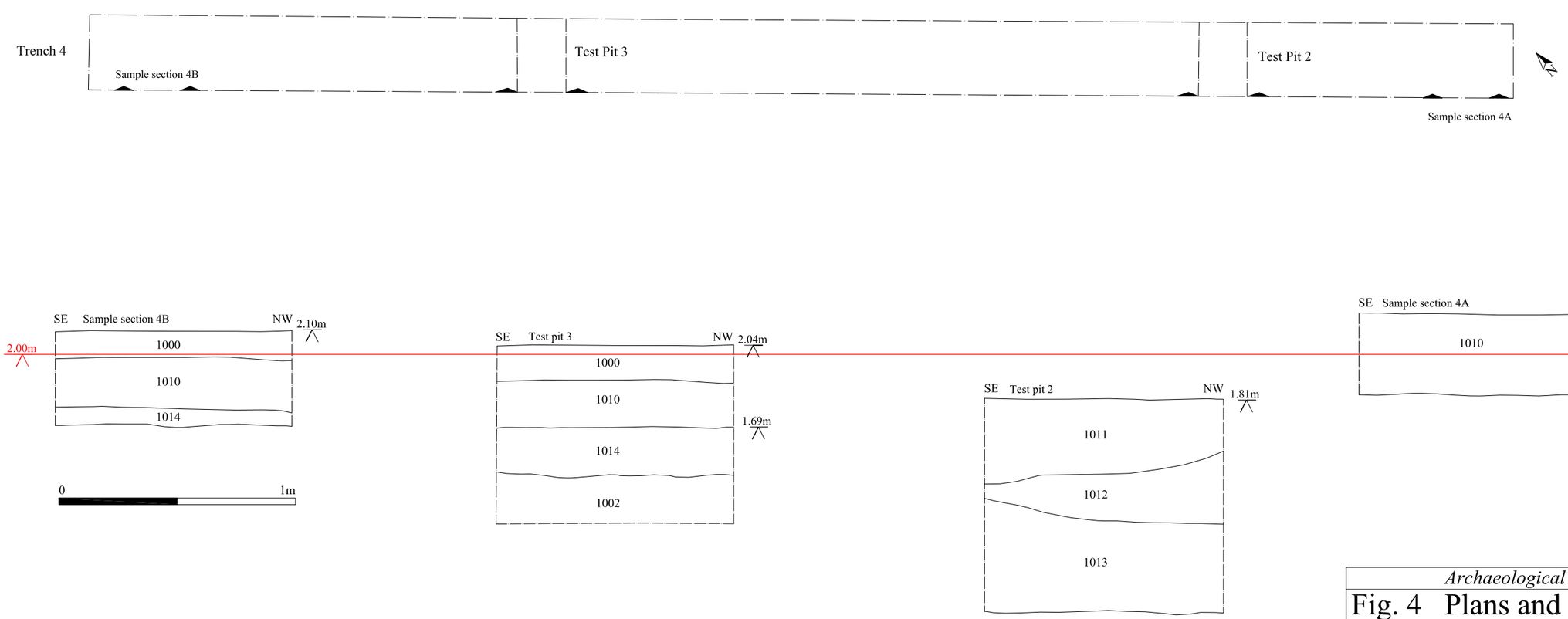


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Fig. 4 Plans and sections

Scale: plans at 1:100 & sections at 1:20 at A3

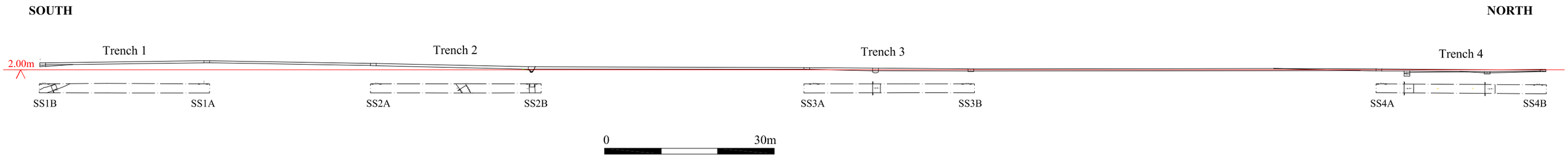

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Fig. 5 Composite site section from south to north
Not to scale