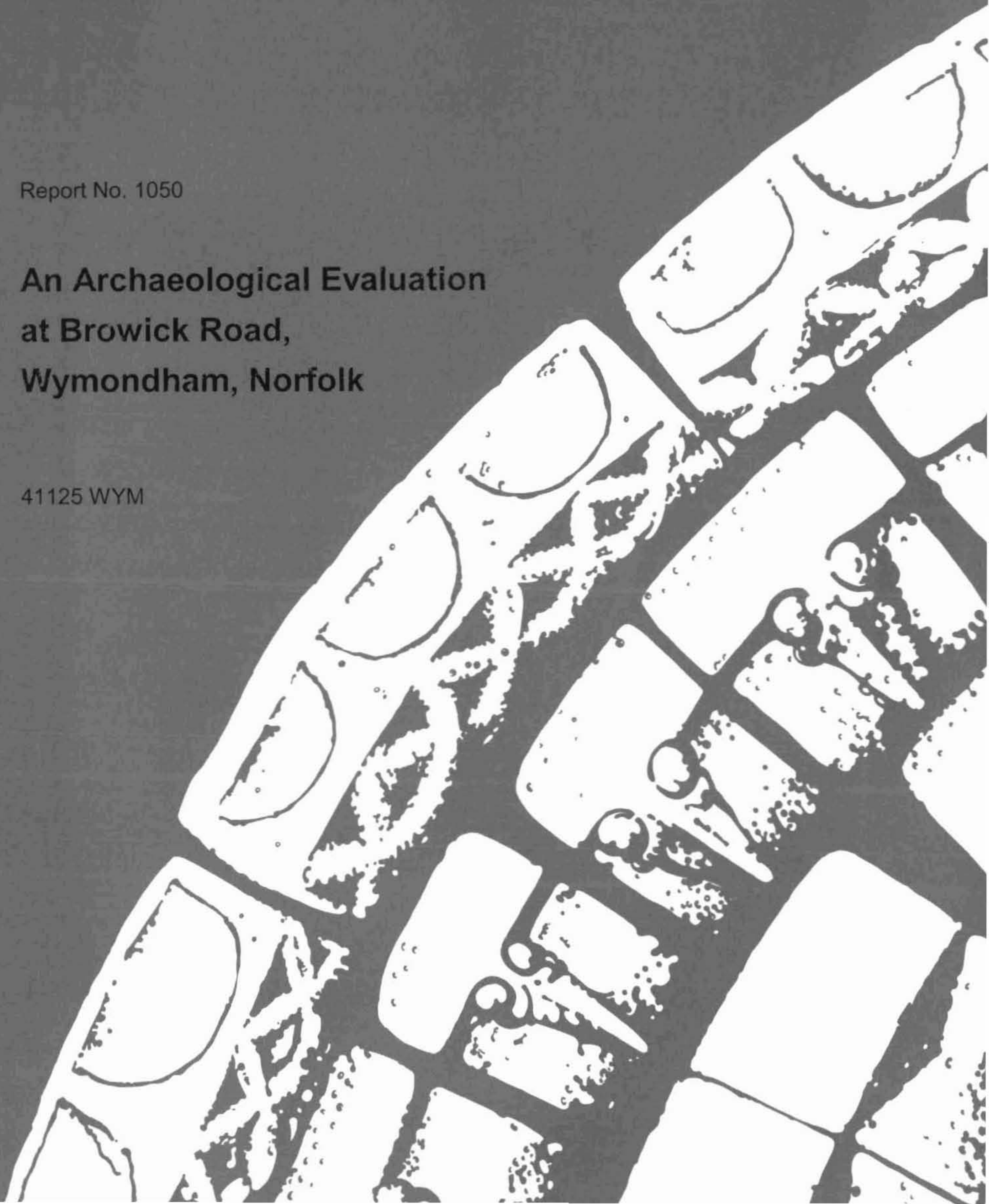


# NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 1050

**An Archaeological Evaluation  
at Browick Road,  
Wymondham, Norfolk**

41125 WYM



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John Ames

March 2005

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Location: Browick Road, Wymondham  
District: South Norfolk  
Grid Ref: TG 124 015 centred  
HER No.: 41125 WYM  
Date of fieldwork: 31st January to 16th February 2005

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was carried out within an area of proposed development at Browick Road, Wymondham, Norfolk. Seventy-one evaluation trenches were excavated, thirty-one of which contained archaeological features and deposits. Truncation by earthmoving or intensive farming was evident in the northern field and being most severe within the subsoil horizon.*

*The earliest activity consisted of prehistoric pits and ditches, from which Neolithic pottery (3600-3000BC) and worked flint were recovered.*

*A burnt flint (pot-boiler) mound was located with contemporary ditches that produced early to mid Bronze Age (3000-1800 BC) pottery and worked flint.*

*The Iron Age period was represented by ditches, pits and post-holes with the pottery indicating a mid to late Iron Age (3rd to 1st century BC) date.*

*An aisled probable Romano-British structure was also identified. Nearby a hearth (possibly an oven) was excavated that was associated with a probable Sunken Featured Building from which early to mid Saxon pottery was recovered.*

*The medieval period was represented by ditches.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

(Fig. 1)

An archaeological evaluation was carried out by Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) within an area of proposed industrial development, whereby a new print works with associated services and landscaping was planned. The site comprised an area of 11.3 ha of land.

This project was commissioned by Mr Ian Douglass of Carpenter Planning Consultants on behalf of New Jarrolds Printing Ltd.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Method Statement prepared by NAU (Ref: 2/12/04/WAB) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: 24/11/04/ARJH).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.



## **2.0 Geology and Topography**

The topsoil displayed a very uniform depth of around c. 0.30m over the whole of the site, its nature however varied between two distinct zones. To the south of the north-west to south-east aligned centrally located ditch and hedge, which effectively divided the site in half, the topsoil consisted of a dark brown silty loam with coarse sand containing occasional small to medium flint fragments. It was moderately compact and had a medium consistency (Trenches 1 to 44). In the field to the north of the field boundary the topsoil was a mid brown clay loam with very occasional small flint fragments (Trenches 45 to 71).

The southern portion of the site to the south-west of the field boundary had a subsoil ranging in depth from c. 0.15m to 0.40m with an average depth of c. 0.23m. This consisted of a mid to dark brown silty loam containing varying concentrations of small to medium sized flint fragments. It was moderately compact and of medium consistency. Exceptions to this were Trenches 38 to 40 which had a subsoil of an orange brown clay loam with flint fragments and Trenches 41 to 44 in which subsoil was absent. Subsoil was absent from all trenches to the north-east of the current field boundary (Trenches 45 to 71).

The site lies on the Boulder clay plateau which is a broad upland spanning the north to south watershed. Boulder clay is a stiff, grey clayey glacial till rich in chalk stones. It overlies coarse-textured outwash and is itself thinly covered by windblown sand (Funnel 1994, 12).

The higher ground in the south-west portion of the site was found to lie on a terrace of glacial sands and gravels overlying the boulder clay allowing free drainage of this area of the site. The sands and gravels were located in Trenches 1 to 25, 28, 29, and 35 to 37. Boulder clay was found to underlie the subsoil on the rest of the site.

The solid geology underlying these glacial deposits is white chalk of the Upper Cretaceous period.

### **Topography and Drainage**

The majority of the site lay in a shallow north-west to south-east orientated valley. In the base of the valley lay a drainage ditch and hedgerow inclined to the south-east which effectively bisected the site. The north-west rises to an elevation of c. 43.20m OD. The south-east has an elevation of c. 39.12 OD. The ditch is part of a complex which drains into the river Tiffey which itself lies in a small valley c. 350m to the south-west of the site. The lowest point was in the south-east corner of the site at c. 39.03m OD. Located in the south-west portion of the site was a relatively level plateau with a high point of c. 44.50m OD. The highest point of the site was in the north-east corner adjacent to the Moot Hill ring work at c. 44.65m OD.

## **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

The proposed development site was located with an area of rich archaeological landscape. Within the immediate vicinity of the proposed development numerous finds and archaeological remains dating from the prehistoric, Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods have been reported.

Records of these finds have been extracted from Norfolk Historic Environmental Records (NHER) and the most relevant ones discussed in broad chronological order below.

## Prehistoric Period

- NHER 25887: An excavation of an Iron Age site at Park Farm, Silfield, Wymondham was undertaken by NAU in 1993-4.

The area examined was located c. 1.5km south of Wymondham and also lay on the Boulder clay plateau. Many pits were excavated which contained varying quantities of burnt flint. Eight putative post-hole structures were identified all of which were square or sub-square and of the kind most commonly interpreted as raised granaries or similar elevated storage structures. One of the structures was thought to be associated with a complex of quarry pits. No roundhouses were identified. A further eighty-five isolated post-holes were excavated on the site although amongst these traces of four possible fence lines were observed.

A group of large intersecting pits that contained deposits of deer and antler bone which it was thought may have been 'special deposits' of unknown ritual or superstitious significance were recorded. Also a complex of quarry pits and a further sixty-one other pits were excavated on the site. Many of the pits had been heavily truncated by ploughing making it probable that other shallower features had been removed completely. A lot of the pits were devoid of finds but a minority contained dark rubbish-like fills rich in burnt flint and Iron Age pottery. The pits could not be interpreted as storage pits due to their propensity to quickly fill with water in wet weather. Alternatively it was thought that they may have been associated with craft or industrial activities of some kind. Horn and antler working both call for protracted initial soaking of raw material, and the presence of red deer antler and a cattle skull in the pits might point to such a function. One pit contained a slag deposit showing that iron smelting was carried out in the vicinity, although the deposit probably represented a single smelting operation.

No evidence for an enclosed site of any kind was retrieved during the excavation. This is typical of the Iron Age settlement pattern in East Anglia.

- NHERs 29993, 30846, 30871, 30872, 30873, 30887 and 30888: represent seven fields covering an area of 24 hectares situated immediately to the north-west of the evaluated area which together were the subject of a fieldwalking and metal-detector survey carried out by NAU (Percival 1996) between September and October 1994. The site lay on the Boulder clay plateau. A total of 756 calcined flint pot boilers were recovered from the site as a whole with each area contributing to the tally. A concentration of 551 pot-boilers described as being a burnt mound of Bronze Age date was located at NHER 30872 in the north-western portion of the site. In October 1995 an evaluation trench was opened to investigate the mound. One small pit was located containing burnt flint, charcoal and six sherds of Middle Bronze Age pottery. Two other concentrations of pot-boilers were found during the survey at NHER 30887 and HER 29993.
- NHER 33779: located c. 600m north of the evaluation area a Neolithic to Bronze Age flint and pot-boiler site was observed. Associated finds included two Bronze Age lithic implements, a Neolithic flint knife and a prehistoric pot-boiler.
- NHER 15765: c. 500m north-west of the evaluation area, two single pot-boiler flints were found by metal detectorists.
- NHER 31301: c. 300m west of the evaluation site: two single pot-boilers, two Palaeolithic flint implements and a Mesolithic flint implement were found by metal detectorists.

- NHER 28154: 600m north-west of the site: two flint scrapers and nine flakes, some with retouch or signs of use were found whilst fieldwalking in 1990.
- NHER 9431: 300m south of the site: a chipped Neolithic flint axe with polished cutting edge was found during pipe laying in c. 1950.
- NHER 25892: adjacent to the south-east corner of the evaluation area: two single pot-boilers, a number of flint flakes and two prehistoric flint implements were found in 1990 whilst fieldwalking in advance of Wymondham bypass.
- NHER 33069: adjacent to the southern edge of the evaluation area: a number of prehistoric flints (flakes, scrapers, knife), a sword blade fragment, a sword and a rapier of Bronze Age date were found between 1996 and 1998 by metal detectorists.
- NHER 34323: c. 100m west of the evaluation site: two Iron Age *Iceni* coins were found in 1998 by metal detectorists.

### **Roman**

- NHER 33069: adjacent to the southern edge of the evaluation area: a figure of a goat, a bronze key handle, sixteen coins (two of which were 4th century AD) and two shards of window glass were found. Other copper alloy objects found included a figurine, a locking key, a ceremonial object, a bracelet, a ring, a brooch and a cosmetic mortar. These objects were found between 1996 and 2002 by metal detectorists.
- NHER 25892: adjacent to the south-east corner of the evaluation site: seven Roman coins (two of which were 4th century AD) and Romano-British pottery sherds were found between 1995 and 2002 by metal detectorists.
- NHER 28410: c. 500m north of the evaluation site: two Romano-British pottery sherds were found whilst fieldwalking.
- NHER 15765: c. 500m north-west of the evaluation site: Romano British brooch dated 40-65 AD was found by metal detectorists in 1994.
- NHER 31269: c. 750m north-east of the evaluation site: a Roman copper alloy brooch and a pin was found by metal detectorists.
- NHER 31302: c. 600m north-east of the evaluation site: three copper alloy Roman brooches, (two of which were probably 1st century AD) were found by metal detectorists in 1994.

### **Saxon**

- NHER 25892: adjacent to the south-east corner of the evaluation site: a copper alloy brooch dated to the early Saxon period was found by metal detectorists.
- NHER 29283: c. 150m north of the evaluation site: a copper alloy Late Saxon stirrup was found by metal detectorists.
- NHER 30569: found c. 900m south of the evaluation site: one sherd of middle Saxon pottery was found.
- NHER 30887: found c. 400m west of the evaluation site: harness (fitting?) and a box mount, both in copper alloy and of the Late Saxon period were found while field walking.



- NHER 33069: found adjacent to the south of the evaluation: two copper alloy brooches (Early Saxon) and three iron knives (dated to the Early, Middle and Late Saxon periods respectively) were found by metal detectorists during a field walking project.

### **Medieval**

- NHER 9438: a ?12th-century ringed motte known as Moot Hill situated north-west and adjacent to the northern end of the evaluation site. The earthwork lies in a wood called Gristle Wood and consists of an oval ringwork measuring 150m on its longer north-north-west to south-south-east axis and 130m on its east-north-east axis. An outer ditch which is between 15m and 18m in width and about 3m deep is partially wet. There is an entrance causeway north-west which is lower than the interior and exterior surfaces. There is an inner bank about 1.70m in height, flat on top, which appears only as a very slight feature in the north (Cushion and Davidson 2003, 186). Found here was a gold finger ring of Katherine Bigot, wife of Roger Fitz-Ortet who held Stanfield manor AD 1306.
- NHER 16214: Banhams Farm, Browick: situated c. 300m to the south-east of the evaluation site. Conjectural evidence for a two cell Hall House, medieval architectural fragments have also been found associated with this feature.
- NHER 30846: during a field survey of Harts Farm (Percival 1995), located 500m to the north-west of the evaluation site, a concentration of 291 medieval pottery sherds were recovered and interpreted as an indication of medieval occupation, possibly a small farmstead or croft. The pottery dates from the 11th to 15th century, although the majority consist of Local unglazed medieval wares that date between the 12th to 14th century. Grimston ware sherds of 13th to 15th century date were also found. The sherds are typical of medieval domestic pottery. A further forty-three sherds of medieval and late medieval transitional pottery were recovered from the remainder of the survey which also incorporated NHER 29993, 30871, 30872, 30873, 30887 and 30888.
- NHER 25892: adjacent to the south-east corner of the evaluation site in excess of forty metal items were discovered. Two sherds of medieval pottery were also found. This material was found by metal detectorists between 1990 and 2002.
- NHER 33069: adjacent to the south of the evaluation site in excess of 53 items were discovered. Nine sherds of medieval pottery were also found. This material was found by metal detectorists between 1996 and 2002.
- NHER 29284: 450m to the north of the site a bronze stirrup shaped buckle, a bronze spur arm terminal, a bronze fragment of sheet vessel repair and a lead pot mend were found by metal detectorists between 1992 and 1994.
- NHER 15765: Aerial photograph of area c. 500m north-east of the site showed cropmarks suggesting medieval field system and trackway. Other finds discovered by metal detectorists between 1992 and 2002 include a bronze shield shaped plate for belt fastener, six medieval coins, a cauldron and cauldron leg, strap fitting, buckle and medieval pottery sherds.

### **Post-medieval**

- NHER 39784: situated c. 300m north-west of the site is Harts Farm House. A timber framed house dating to the first half of the 17th century with two storeys, an attic, high quality detailing and a remarkable roof. Originally probably a three

cell plan but stack moved when, in the 18th century, grand remodelling provided a new stair, panelled room, brick gabled walls and a new wing. The latter and the roof were probably for industrial use (weaving?). Later 19th- and 20th-century alterations were also undertaken. It is an important example of a building illustrating the rise of the merchant class of Wymondham.

## 4.0 Methodology

(Fig. 2)

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that seventy-one evaluation trenches measuring 20m by 4m were excavated to provide a 5% sample (5,680 sq. m). Only Trench 39 was extended to c. 40m in length to more fully examine the concentration of pot-boilers found there.

The trenches were located using a Trimble 36055 DR total station and a number of temporary surveying stations placed along the B1135 Browick Road. The temporary surveying stations were linked to the Ordnance Survey national grid.

Machine excavation was carried out with a tracked hydraulic 360 excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

A total of twenty-two environmental samples were taken. The rationale for selection and methodology employed for study are based on *Environmental Archaeology* (EH 2002).

Site conditions were very good with clear access and the weather conditions were favourable during the project. However, during the weekend of 19th to 20th February heavy rain and hail flurries caused run-off water to be retained within the trenches with clay. The bad weather caused most problems during the excavation of Trench 39 (which contained the pot-boiler remains), as a result water had to be pumped-out of the trench prior to back-filling.

## 5.0 Results

(Fig. 2)

A total of thirty-one trenches (Trenches 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 7, 8, 9, 11, 13, 14, 15, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 31, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39 and 52) contained archaeological features. The distribution of positive (red) to negative (black) trenches is illustrated in Fig. 2.

## **Trench 1**

(Figs 2 and 3)

Trench 1 was located in the south-western edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.60m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay a subsoil deposit of similar depth. The natural was sand and gravel. The mid brown silty sand subsoil sealed five post-holes and one probable pit. Four of the post-holes were located to the north-eastern end of the trench and probably represent structural evidence. No dating was recovered.

Post-hole [4] measured c. 0.60m in length by c. 0.58m in width by c. 0.32m in depth and contained two deposits. The lower deposit measured c. 0.17m in depth and consisted of a compact mid greyish gravelly sand ([6]). The upper fill ([5]) measured c. 0.15m in depth and consisted of a mid grey silty sand. Post-hole [7] measured c. 0.50m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.15m in depth and contained a mid grey silty sand ([8]) fill. Post-hole [9] measured c. 0.40m in length by c. 0.40m in width by c. 0.16m in depth and contained a mid grey silty sand ([10]) fill. Post-hole [11] measured c. 0.45m in length by c. 0.45m in width by c. 0.25m in depth and contained a mid grey silty sand ([12]) fill.

Post-hole ([13]) was located in the south-western part of the trench and measured c. 0.60m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.30m in depth. It contained a mid grey silty sand ([14]) with occasional small rounded and sub-rounded flint.

Pit [15] was located in the central part of the trench and measured (at least) 0.40m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.25m in depth. It contained a mid brown silty sand ([16]) fill. Although this feature has been interpreted as a pit it could equally be the butt-end of a north-west to south-east linear ditch.

The archaeological features were cut into natural sand and gravels. No finds were recovered from the features or trench.

## **Trench 2**

(Figs 2 and 4)

Trench 2 was located in the south-western edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.60m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay a subsoil deposit of similar depth. The natural was sand and gravel. One linear ditch was seen to cut through the subsoil.

The terminus of ditch [1] was located in the central part of the trench and measured (at least) 0.80m in length by c. 1m in width by c. 0.53m in depth and contained two deposits. The lower fill ([3]) measured c. 0.20m in depth and consisted of a mid orange to brown silty sand with occasional small flint pebbles. The upper fill ([3]) measured c. 0.35m in depth and consisted of a greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

### **Trench 3**

(Figs 2 and 5)

Trench 3 was located in the south-western edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.60m where the topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth which overlay a subsoil deposit of similar depth. The natural was sand and gravel.

Post-hole [17] was located in the north-eastern part of the trench. It measured (at least) 0.40m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.25m in depth and contained a mid orange brown silty sand ([18]) with frequent small angular and sub-angular flint. One sherd of mid to late Iron Age pottery was recovered.

### **Trench 4**

(Figs 2 and 6)

Trench 4 was located in the south-western edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.85m with the topsoil measured at c. 0.35m in depth which overlay a subsoil c. 0.50m in depth. The natural was sand and gravel.

An undated north-to-south linear ditch ([19]) was located in the south western end of the trench. It measured (at least) 2m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.45m in depth and contained two deposits. The lower fill ([21]) measured c. 0.15m in depth and consisted of mid orange brown silty sand which possibly represented redeposited natural. The upper fill ([20]) measured c. 0.30m in depth and consisted of a greyish brown silty sand with moderate angular and sub-angular gravels.

### **Trench 5**

(Figs 2 and 7)

Trench 5 was located in the south-western edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.60m with the topsoil measured at c. 0.40m in depth which overlay a subsoil c. 0.20 in depth. The natural was sand and gravel. A total of five archaeological features were excavated within the trench.

Located in the north-east part of the trench was a north-east to south-west curvilinear gully ([98]) which measured c. 2.30m in length by c. 0.45m in width by c. 0.22m in depth. It contained a single fill ([99]) consisting of a light grey-to-light brown silty sand with frequent angular and sub-angular flint. One fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered.

To the south west of [98], were two post-holes. Post-hole [100] measured c. 0.55m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.15m in depth and contained a mixed mid orange brown to mid greyish brown silty sand ([101]). Post-hole [102] measured c. 0.65m in length by c. 0.62m in width by c. 0.16m in depth and contained a mixed mid orange brown to mid greyish brown silty sand ([103]) from which one sherd of Late Saxon to medieval pottery was recovered.

Pit [104] was located in the central part of the trench and measured (at least) 0.68m in length by c. 1.25m in width by c. 0.33m in depth and contained two deposits. The lower deposit ([105]) measured c. 0.13m in depth and consisted of a mid orange brown silty sand. The upper deposit ([106]) measured c. 0.20m in depth and

consisted of mid brownish orange silty sand with frequent angular and sub-angular flint. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Sub-oval pit [107] was located in the south western part of the trench and measured c. 1.10m in length by c. 0.70m in width by c. 0.26m in depth. It contained a light orange brown sandy silt ([108]) with moderate sub-angular flint. No finds were recovered.

### **Trench 6**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 6 was located in the central southern edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.80m with the topsoil measured at c. 0.30m in depth overlying a subsoil c. 0.50 deep. The natural was sand and gravel. No archaeological features or deposit were observed within this trench.

### **Trench 7**

(Figs 2, 8, 38 and 39)

Trench 7 was located in the central southern edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.50m (north-west) to c. 0.80m (south-east). The topsoil measured c. 0.30m-to-0.40m in depth which overlay a subsoil c. 0.50m-to-0.60m deep. The natural was sand and gravel. A total of six archaeological features were observed lying below the subsoil.

Two archaeological features were observed at the north-east end of the trench. Curvilinear ditch [22] was aligned north-east to south-west and measured (at least) 4m in length by c. 1.10m in width by c. 0.34m in depth and contained two deposits. The lower fill ([23]) measured c. 0.09m in depth and consisted of a mixed mid orange brown and orange silty sand with moderate small angular and sub-angular flint. The upper fill ([24]) measured c. 0.25m in depth and consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small angular flint from which two prehistoric worked flints were recovered.

A sub-circular post-hole ([25]) was located to the south-west of [22] and measured c. 0.55m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.29m in depth. It contained a single fill ([26]) which consisted of dark greyish brown/black sandy silt with lenses of orange sands towards the base. One worked flint, one sherd of early Neolithic and two sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature.

A substantial north-to-south aligned linear ditch ([31]) ran through the trench. Ditch [31] measured (at least) 9m in length by c. 2.06m in width by c. 0.48m in depth. It contained a mixed deposit ([32]) which consisted of a mid brown silty sand with orange brown lenses and frequent small to large flint nodules (Fig. 38). A sample for microfossils <6> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [32] and produced cereal grains, charcoal, black porous 'cokey' material, bone and small fragments of coal. The size of the ditch indicates that it probably represents a defensive or demarcation boundary ditch. Seven fragmentary pieces of animal bone with a total weight of c. 0.23 kg and one sherd early Neolithic pottery were recovered from this fill.

East of ditch [31] lay curvilinear ditch [27]. Ditch [27] was aligned north-to-south and turned at the northern end by c. 90° and to head east-to-west. Ditch [27], alignment (north-to-south) measured (at least) 3.20m in length by c. 0.40-to-0.60m in width. The (east-to-west) alignment measured (at least) 0.50m in length by c. 1.40m in

width by c. 0.30m in depth. Three deposits were identified within cut [27]. The primary fill ([28]) measured c. 0.07m in depth and consisted of a mid brownish red sand with occasional small angular and sub angular flint. The excavator suggests that the red composition represents burnt material, however, not suggestive of *in situ* burning. The secondary fill ([29]) measured c. 0.10m in depth and consists of a dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent small sub-angular flint. The upper fill ([30]) measured c. 0.09m in depth and consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint. Recovered from [30] was a worked flint and a sherd of Roman reduced ware burnished cross-hatch decorated pottery.

Linear ditch/gully [33] was located to the west of [31] and measured c. 3.20m in length by c. 0.38m in width by c. 0.19m in depth. It contained a dark brown silty sand ([34]) with moderate small to medium sized angular and sub-angular flint (Fig. 39) from which one sherd of mid-to-late Iron Age pottery was recovered. A sample for macrofossils <7> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [34] and produced charcoal, black porous 'cokey' material, burnt or fired clay and possibly pottery.

Located at the south-western part of the trench was a sub-rectangular gully ([35]) which measured c. 2.46m in length by c. 0.64m in width by c. 0.17m in depth. It contained a mid orange brown silty sand ([36]) with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint.

## Trench 8

(Figs 2, 9, 40 and 41)

Trench 8 was located in the central southern edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.50 to 0.65m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth and overlay a subsoil which ranged from c. 0.25m to 0.35m in depth. Three archaeological features were excavated at the north-eastern end of the trench.

Ditch/gully terminus [37] was aligned east-to-west and measured (at least) 1.40m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.30m in depth. It contained a mid greyish brown silty sand ([38]) with occasional clay lenses (Fig. 40). Recovered from this deposit by metal detector was an Romano-British coin with a probable date range between 3rd to 4th century.

Sub-circular post-pit [39] measured c. 1.60m in length by c. 1.40m in width by c. 0.80m in depth and contained two deposits. The lower fill ([40]) contained a mid brownish grey silty sand. The upper fill ([41]) measured c. 0.50m in depth and consisted of a mid greyish brown silty sand (Fig. 41). Roman pottery was recovered from the upper fill, which consists of a White ware and Micaceous red fine ware dated between the 2nd to 4th centuries AD. Also recovered from this deposit were fragments of deer antler, the remains of a large mammal skull (possibly deer) and fragments of fired clay. A sample for macrofossils <21> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [40] and produced cereal grains, charcoal, black porous 'cokey' material, bone and burnt or fired clay.

Running over the top of post-pit [39] was a north to south gully ([42]) (Fig. 41). Gully [42] measured (at least) 6m in length by c. 0.40m in depth by c. 0.25m in depth and contained a mid greyish brown silty sand fill ([43]).

It is likely that that post-pit [39] and linear gully [42] were contemporary because at the base of the post-pit shared the same alignment as the gully above. Therefore, giving the impression that the gully may have been excavated between upstanding



posts. Similar post-pits with parallel profiles were excavated on a Romano-British timbered aisle building at Harford Park and Ride, Norwich (HER 39268; Group 30; Trimble forthcoming). Linear gullies were also observed to run between posts on a substantial timbered aisle building at Watlington (HER 39458; Whitmore forthcoming). Taking into consideration that fired clay (daub) and Romano-British pottery were recovered from the upper fill ([41]) there is a high probability that post-pit [39] and gully [42] represent part of an aisled Roman building.

### **Trench 9**

(Figs 2 and 10)

Trench 9 was located in the south-eastern edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.70m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth which overlay a subsoil ranging from c. 0.25m to 0.30m deep. Three archaeological features were excavated at the south-western end of the trench.

Ditch [46] was aligned east to west and measured (at least) 4.20m in length by c. 0.70m (western cut) tapering to c. 0.20m (eastern cut) in width by c. 0.20m in depth. It contained a mid brown silty gravel fill ([47]).

South of ditch [46], two post-holes were excavated. Post-hole [48] measured (at least) 0.70m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.30m in depth. It contained a mid brown silty sand ([49]). Post-hole [50] measured c. 0.30m in length by c. 0.30m in width by c. 0.15m in depth. It contained a mid brown gravelly silty sand. No finds were recovered from the features.

### **Trench 10**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 10 was located in the south-eastern edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.80m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay a subsoil c. 0.50 deep. The natural was a very fine silty sand. No archaeological features or deposit were observed within this trench.

### **Trench 11**

(Figs 2 and 11)

Trench 11 was located in the south-eastern edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.65m. Topsoil measured between c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth and overlay a subsoil which ranged from c. 0.25m to 0.30m deep. Five sub-surface anomalies were excavated throughout the trench that have been interpreted as glacial in origin.

In the north-western end of the trench two features were observed lying below the subsoil. Irregular ditch terminus [52] measured (at least) 2.10m in length by (at least) 1.20m in width by c. 0.24m deep. It contained mid brown sandy silt ([53]) with occasional small to medium sized sub-angular flint. Curvilinear feature [54] was aligned north-west to south-east, then turned c. north to south. It measured (at least) 0.60m (north-west to south-east) by (at least) 3.20m (north-to-south) in length by c. 1m (north-west to south-east) in width, then tapered to c. 0.40m (north to south) in width by c. 0.28m in depth. Two fills were identified. The lower fill ([55]) measured c. 0.10m in depth and consisted of light brown silty sand with occasional small sub-

angular flint. The upper fill ([62]) measured c. 0.18m in depth and consisted of a mid brown sandy silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint.

Another ditch terminus ([56]) was located in the central part of the trench. It measured (at least) 2.90m in length by c. 1m in width and contained a light brown to mid brown sandy silt ([57]) with occasional small sub-angular flint.

A sub-circular pit-like feature ([58]) was located in the south-eastern part of the trench. It measured c. 0.75m in length by c. 0.87m in width by c. 0.13m in depth and contained a mid greyish brown sandy silt ([59]) with occasional small sub-angular flint. South of [58], a bulbous north-east to south-west linear feature ([60]) was excavated. It measured c. 2.20m in length by c. 0.90m in width (northern end) tapering to c. 0.40m (southern end) by c. 0.25m in depth. The feature contained a mixed deposit consisting of a mid greyish brown with light greyish brown sandy silt ([61]) with occasional small sub-angular flint.

### **Trench 12**

(Figs 2 and 12)

Trench 12 was located in the south-eastern edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 1m at the south-eastern end by 0.45m at the north-western end with topsoil that measured between c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth and overlay a subsoil which ranged from c. 0.35m to c. 0.70m deep. A total of two sub-surface anomalies were excavated.

Two anomalies were excavated in the central part of the trench. Pit-like feature [70] measured c. 0.60m in length by c. 0.55m in width by c. 0.40m in depth and contained a mid brown silty clay ([71]) fill. South of pit-like feature [70] lay an irregular north to south gully-like feature with a bulbous southern section ([82]). It measured c. 3m in length by c. 0.30m-to-1.40m in width by c. 0.27m in depth and contained a mid grey silt ([83]).

The interpretation for the features within this trench is problematic as no finds were recovered, therefore, the possibility that they were glacial in origin must be considered.

### **Trench 13**

(Figs 2 and 13)

Trench 13 was located in the south-eastern edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.70m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth and overlay a subsoil ranging from c. 0.20m to 0.30m deep. Three sub-surface anomalies were excavated.

Elongated-oval feature [119] was located in the north-eastern end of the trench. It measured c. 1.80m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.09m in depth and contained a light greyish brown silty sand ([120]) with occasional small sub-angular flint. This feature has been interpreted as a tree-throw.

North-east to south-west ditch terminus [121] was located in the central part of the trench and measured (at least) 3.30m in length by c. 0.90m in width by c. 0.24m in depth. It contained a light greyish brown sandy silt ([122]) with occasional small sub-angular flint.

Partially exposed at the south-western end of the trench was an east-to-west ditch ([123]). It measured (at least) 2m in length by (at least) 0.80m in width by c. 0.45m in

depth and contained two fills. The lower fill ([124]) measured c. 0.15m in depth and consisted of a light-to-mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent lenses of redeposited natural sands. The upper fill ([125]) measured c. 0.30m in depth and consisted of a mid brown sandy silt with occasional sub-angular flint. Ditch [123] is certainly cultural and appears to be large enough to be considered as an enclosure or boundary ditch.

#### **Trench 14**

(Figs 2 and 14)

Trench 14 was located in the central eastern edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.70m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay a subsoil ranging from c. 0.20m to 0.40m deep. Two archaeological features were excavated.

Located to the north-eastern end of the trench was the butt-end of an east-to-west ditch. Ditch [126] measured (at least) 2.20m in length by c. 1.20m in width by c. 0.52m in depth and contained two fills. The lower fill ([127]) measured c. 0.10m in depth and consisted of light brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint and moderate lenses of redeposited natural sands. The upper fill ([128]) measured c. 0.30m in depth and consisted of a mid brown sandy silt.

South-west of [126] lay a probable tree-throw ([129]). The feature was irregular in shape and measured c. 2m in length by c. 1.40m in width by c. 0.11m in depth. It contained a mottled mid grey-to-brown silty sand ([130]) with occasional sub-angular flint.

#### **Trench 15**

(Figs 2 and 15)

Trench 15 was located in the central eastern edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.65m at the north-east sloping to c. 0.85m at the south-western end. The topsoil measured c. 0.40m in depth and overlay a subsoil which ranged from c. 0.20m-to-0.40m deep. Five sub-surface features were excavated, three of which were probably of cultural origin.

At the south-eastern end of the trench was an irregular shaped north-east to south-west linear feature. Linear feature [80] measured (at least) 2.90m in length by (at least) 1.86m in width by c. 0.14m in depth. It contained a mottled grey-to-light brown silty sand ([81]). This feature has been interpreted as non-archaeological, probably an undulation within the natural which has subsequently in-filled with silts.

North-west of [80] was a sub-oval feature ([74]) which measured (at least) 2.10m in length (north-to-south) by (at least) 1m in width by c. 0.20m in deep. It contained a light brown silty sand fill ([75]). Difficult to ascertain whether this feature is a pit of cultural origin or natural tree-throw - but the latter is the most-likely interpretation.

Post-holes [76] and [72] were located to the north-west of feature [74]. Post-hole [76] measured c. 0.36m in length by c. 0.32m in width by c. 0.12m in deep. It contained a light greyish brown silty sand ([77]) with occasional small sub-angular flints. Post-hole ([72]) measured c. 0.60m in length by (at least) 0.24m in width by c. 0.25m in depth and contained a dark grey silty sand with occasional small charcoal flecks ([73]).

Ditch ([78]) was aligned north-east to south-west and measured (at least) 4.50m in length by c. 1.60m in width (western end) tapering to c. 1.10m in width (eastern end) by c. 0.22m in depth. It contained a light brown silty sand ([79]) fill.

### **Trench 16**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 16 was located in the southern central edge of the site and aligned c. north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.60m with the topsoil measuring c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth overlying a subsoil c. 0.20 deep. The natural was a very fine silty sand and gravels. No archaeological features or deposit were observed within this trench.

### **Trench 17**

(Figs 2 and 16)

Trench 17 was located in the central part of the site and aligned c. north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.50m at the north-west sloping to c. 0.70m at the south-eastern end. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth and overlay a subsoil ranging from c. 0.20m to 0.30m deep. Five features were excavated, of which four have been interpreted as cultural.

A curvilinear ditch terminus ([88] and [92]) was located in the north-eastern part of the trench. The northern cut [92] was aligned c. east to west and measured (at least) 2.20m in length by c. 0.80m in width by c. 0.20m in depth and contained a dark brown sandy silt fill ([93]). The southern part [88] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured c. 1.80m in length by c. 0.90m in width by c. 0.32m in depth and contained a reddish brown sandy silt ([89]). Curvilinear ditch [88] and [92] was cut by a north-east to south-west linear ditch/gully ([90]).

Ditch/gully [90] measured (at least) 3.50m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.14m in depth. It contained a dark reddish brown silty sand ([91]) with frequent small angular and sub-angular flint.

South of ditch/gully [90] lay a north-east to south-west linear ditch ([86]). Ditch [86] measured (at least) 3.50m in length by c. 0.76m in width by c. 0.34m in depth and contained a dark brown silty sand ([87]).

A bulbous natural feature ([84]) was located in the south-eastern part of the trench which measured c. 2.60m in length by c. 1.28m in width by c. 0.27m in depth and contained a mid-to-dark sandy silt ([85]).

### **Trench 18**

(Figs 2, 17, 42 to 58)

Trench 18 was located in the western part of the site and aligned c. north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.55m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth and overlay a subsoil of c. 0.20m deep. A total of sixteen archaeological features were excavated.

Ditch [252] was located in the south-western end of the trench, aligned east to west and measured (at least) 3.60m in length by c. 1.14m in width by c. 0.33m in depth (Fig. 42). It contained a mid brown silty sand ([253]) with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint. Within this fill was a single platform flint flake core and four sherds of Iron Age pottery.

A slot was placed across the intersection between linear ditches [252] and [248], although difficult to ascertain for certain, it appeared ditch [252] cut bedding trench [248].

### **Structure 1**

Evidence for a structure was recorded, which included a bedding trench, linear gullies and a series of post-holes that surrounded a central hearth (or oven). Fired clay, including daub with the remnants of wattle impressions, indicates the technology employed during the construction of the superstructure. It is unclear, however, whether the remains of this structure represent a domestic dwelling or a building to shelter the hearth or oven.

#### *Bedding Trench [248]*

The terminal end of bedding trench [248] was aligned c. north to south and measured (at least) 5.60m in length by c. 0.52m in width by c. 0.17m deep. It contained a mid greyish brown sand ([249]) with occasional angular and sub-angular flint (Fig. 43). Recovered from this deposit were two sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. Located within the northern terminus of [248] was an oval post-hole [250] which measured c. 0.42m in length by c. 0.26m in width by c. 0.30m in depth and contained a mid greyish brown sandy silt ([251]; Fig. 44). Recovered from this deposit was a piece of fired clay and a sherd of Iron Age pottery.

#### *North to south aligned post-holes [234], [236], [238], [240], [242] and [244]*

Post-hole [242] was situated to the north of and adjacent to post-hole [244] forming a double post-hole. Post-hole [242] measured c. 0.40m in length by c. 0.42 in width by c. 0.23m in depth and contained a mid-to-dark greyish brown sandy silt ([243]; Fig. 45).

Post-hole [244] measured c. 0.55m by c. 0.48m in width by c. 0.25m in depth and contained a mid greyish brown sandy silt ([245]; Fig. 45). Two sherds of undiagnostic pottery was recovered from this fill.

Post-hole [240] measured c. 0.40m in length by c. 0.42m in width by c. 0.23m in depth and contained a mid brown sandy silt ([241]; Fig. 46). Post-hole [238] measured c. 0.53m in length by c. 0.40m in width by c. 0.13m in depth and contained a mid brown sandy silt ([239]; Fig. 47) from which a single piece of fired clay was recovered. Post-hole [236] measured c. 0.43m in length by c. 0.40m in width by c. 0.12m in depth and contained a mid brown sandy silt ([237]; Fig. 48). Post-hole [234] measured c. 0.36m in length by c. 0.40m in width by c. 0.18m in depth and contained a mid brown sandy silt ([233]; Fig. 49).

#### *Hearth or oven [63]*

The hearth or oven [63] was first seen lying directly below ploughsoil and cutting through the subsoil horizon. It was sub-circular in shape and measured c. 1.30m in length (north to south) by 1.10m in width (east to west). The feature was not fully excavated therefore no depth was determined. The hearth or oven was clay lined and contained clay that had been reddened by *in situ* burning.

A site visit from Peter Murphy of English Heritage stated "that the hearth was not suitable for archaeomagnetic dating because only part of it had been red-fired, and then only weakly. As the fired clay was directly under the ploughsoil, earthworms appeared to have burrowed through it and likely that there has been some displacement and/or disturbance, therefore dating might not be reliable". The hearth

or oven has been left *in situ* and covered over with Terram Matting, therefore, limiting any potential damage especially during back-filling. Six surveying points were taken from around the hearth or oven and linked to the Ordnance Survey National Grid.

The hearth or oven consisted of a series of clay and silt deposits ([64], [65], [66], [67] and [68]).

Deposit [64] (Fig. 50) was situated on the south-eastern side of the hearth or oven and measured c. 0.80m in length by c. 0.70m in width by c. 0.06m deep and consisted of mid to dark greyish brown sandy silt. Three sherds of Early to Mid Saxon handmade reduced ware pottery with a date range between the 7th to 9th century AD and undiagnostic fired clay fragments were recovered from this layer. A sample for microfossils <1> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [64] and produced cereal grains, herbs, hazel, fish bone, charcoal, bone burnt or fired clay, black porous 'cokey' material, and small fragments of coal. Deposit [65] was situated in the north-eastern end of the hearth or oven and measured c. 0.60m in length by c. 0.06m in width and consisted of a pale greenish cream clay with frequent chalk lumps and flecks. Interpreted as the base of the feature. Deposit [66] was located in the south-eastern part of the feature and measured c. 0.84m in length by c. 0.44m in width and consisted of friable reddish clay.

Deposit [67] was located in the central and southern edge of the hearth and measured c. 0.70m in length by c. 0.12m in width. It consisted of a pale greenish cream clay similar to deposits [65] and [69]. Deposit [68] was located in the north-western part and measured c. 0.84m in length by c. 0.46m in width and consisted of a mid greyish brown clay with lumps of red clay, chalk, charcoal and cream clay.

Post-hole [254] (Fig. 51) located a short distance to the west of the hearth is likely to be contemporary with hearth or oven [63], as it was seen to cut through the subsoil ([280]) at a similar depth. Post-hole [254] measured c. 0.26m in length by c. 0.16m in width by c. 0.28m in depth and contained a pale to mid greyish brown sandy silt ([255]). Recovered from fill [255] was a sherd of pottery and fragments of fired clay.

Post-hole or pit [246] (Fig. 52) was located in the south of hearth or oven [63] and may be part of the superstructure. The feature measured (at least) 0.42m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.30m in depth and contained a mid greyish brown sandy silt ([247]).

### ***Sunken Feature Building [281]***

North of hearth or oven [63] lay a sub-rectangular feature ([281]) aligned c. east to west and measured (at least) 1.10m in length by c. 1.60m in width by c. 0.20m deep. It contained a mid brownish grey sandy silt ([282]) with occasional small to medium sized angular and sub-angular flint (Figs 53 and 54). The feature had a flat base with a post-hole incorporated into western cut. Post-hole [283] measured c. 0.40m in length by c. 0.33m in width by c. 0.07m in depth and contained a mid brownish grey sandy silt ([284]) with occasional small to medium sized angular and sub-angular flint (Fig. 53).

The shape of the feature in plan with the east to west orientation and the fact that a post-hole was incorporated into the base of the feature gives the impression of a Sunken Feature Building (SFB) however, this interpretation is very subjective as no dateable finds were recovered.



North of [281] lay a curvilinear gully terminus ([232]) which measured (at least) 0.96m in length by c. 0.40m in width by c. 0.13m in depth and contained a mid greyish brown sandy silt ([233]; Fig. 55). Recovered from this fill were fragments of fired clay.

North-west of [232] lay a sub-circular post-hole [228] which measured c. 0.60m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.56m in depth. It contained a mid brown sandy silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint ([229]; Fig. 56).

Sub-oval post-hole or gully terminus [230] measured (at least) 0.55m in length by c. 0.36m in width by c. 0.24m in depth and contained a mid-to-dark greyish brown silty sand ([231]; Fig. 57).

Circular post-hole [226] measured c. 0.28m in diameter and contained a dark greyish brown sand silty with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint ([227]; Fig. 58). One sherd of Iron Age pottery was recovered from this fill.

### **Trench 19**

(Figs 2, 18, 59 to 72)

Trench 19 was located in the western part of the site and aligned c. north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.65m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.25m deep. Fifteen archaeological features were excavated from which Iron Age pottery was recovered.

Oval pit or ditch terminus [148] was located in the north-western part of the trench and measured (at least) 1.20m in length by c. 0.80m in width by c. 0.33m deep. It contained mid brown silty sand ([149]; Fig. 59) with occasional large angular and sub-angular flint. Located at the terminus of [148] was post-hole [150] which measured c. 0.36m in diameter and contained a dark grey silty sand ([151]), from which a fragment of probable post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered. East of [148] and [150] lay an oval post-hole ([152]) which measured c. 1m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.44m in depth and contained a dark grey silty sand ([153]; Fig. 60).

Pit [158] was situated north-east of [152] and measured c. 1.50m in length by c. 1.26m in width by c. 0.80m deep. It contained a single fill consisting of a light grey silty sand ([159]; Fig. 61) with occasional small to medium sized angular and sub-angular flint from which a retouched flint blade was recovered.

South-west of [158] lay pit [160] that measured (at least) 1.45m (east to west) by c. 0.54m in width by c. 0.40m deep. It contained a mid brown silty sand ([161]; Fig. 62) with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint. Recovered from this deposit was a sherd of Iron Age pottery. A sample for macrofossils <10> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [161] and produced hazel, charcoal, black porous 'cokey' material, bone and small fragments of coal. A slot was placed across pit [160] and gully [156] which showed that the gully cut the pit (Fig. 62).

### **Structure 2**

*Post-holes [154], [162], [164], [166], [168] and linear gully [156]*

A partially exposed roundhouse structure was located in the central part of the trench and consisted of five post-holes and a north-east to south-west aligned linear gully.

Gully [156] and post-hole [154] were located to the west. The gully ([156]) was aligned c. north-east to south-west and measured (at least) 3.50m in length by c.

0.56m in width by c. 0.32m deep and contained a mid brown silty sand ([157]; Fig. 63) with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint.

Located in the central part of gully [156] was post-hole [154] which measured c. 0.58m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.20m deep. It contained a dark grey silty sand ([155]; Fig. 64) with six sherds of Iron Age pottery. A sample for macrofossils <8> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [34] and produced charcoal, bone and small fragments of coal.

Post-hole [162] was located to the north of the trench and measured c. 0.54m in length by c. 0.48m in width by c. 0.15m deep. It contained a mid grey silty sand ([163]; Fig. 65) in which was found one sherd of Iron Age pottery. Deposit [163] was sampled for macrofossils <9> (Appendix 9) but only produced charcoal fragments and small coal fragments.

Post-holes [164], [166] and [168] were located to the east. Post-hole [164] measured c. 0.72m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.10m deep and contained a mid grey silty sand ([165]; Fig. 66). Post-hole [166] measured c. 0.50m in length by c. 0.54m in width by c. 0.13m deep and contained a mid grey silty sand ([167]; Fig. 67). While post-hole [168] measured (at least) 0.60m in length by c. 0.54m in width by c. 0.33m deep and contained a mid grey silty sand ([169]; Fig. 68).

East of Structure 2, sub-oval pit ([170]) measured c. 1.30m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.32m in depth and contained a light grey silty sand ([171]; Fig. 69).

Curvilinear gully terminus [174] was aligned c. north-east to south-west and measured (at least) 2m in length by c. 0.44m in width by c. 0.18m in depth. It contained a light grey silty sand ([175]; Fig. 70) with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint.

Post-hole [176] cut the eastern part of gully [174] and measured c. 0.40m in diameter by c. 0.15m deep and contained a light grey silty sand ([177]; Fig. 71).

Located in the north-eastern part of the trench was post-hole [172] which measured c. 0.80m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.35m in depth. It contained a light grey silty sand ([173]; Fig. 72) with evidence of post-packing in the western cut. East of [172], post-hole or pit [178] measured (at least) 0.86m in length by (at least) 0.40m in width by c. 0.25m deep and contained a mid brown silty sand ([179]; Fig. 73).

## **Trench 20**

(Figs 2 and 19)

Trench 20 was located in the south-west part of the site and aligned c. north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.55m. The topsoil measured 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil 0.20m deep. Two archaeological features were excavated.

East to west aligned ditch [94] measured (at least) 16m in length by 2m in width with an average depth of 0.40m. It contained a mid orange brown gritty sand ([95]) and displayed a 'U' shaped profile. No dating evidence was recovered from the feature.

Oval pit [96] was situated in the central southern part of the trench and measured c. 0.50m (north-west to south-east) and 2m (north-east to south-west). It had a depth of 0.30m and was filled with a mid orange brown sand with patches of black silty sand ([97]) which appeared to be the result of burning. No dating evidence was recovered from the pit. One natural feature was excavated and interpreted as a tree-throw.

## **Trench 21**

(Figs 2 and 20)

Trench 21 was situated in the south-west part of the site and aligned c. south-west to north-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m (south-west) and c. 0.55m (north-east). The topsoil measured 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil 0.10m deep.

Sub-circular post-hole ([278]) was situated in the central south-eastern part of the trench and measured c. 1.50m in length by 0.60m width by c. 0.20m deep and contained a dark brown silty clay with occasional flint gravel ([279]). No dating evidence was obtained from the post-hole.

Four addition sub-surface features were excavated which proved to be a result of natural disturbance.

## **Trench 22**

(Figs 2 and 21)

Trench 22 was situated in the south-west portion of the site and aligned c. north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.60m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.20m deep. Three archaeological features were excavated and were situated in the south-eastern part of the trench.

North-east to south-west aligned linear ditch [113] measured (at least) 3.60m in length by c. 1.60m in width by c. 0.30m in depth. It contained a mid grey silty sand ([114]) with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint. Two sherds of medieval pottery and two fragments of post-medieval brick were recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Sub-circular pit [115] measured c. 0.86m in length by c. 0.72m in width by c. 0.50m in depth and contained a mid to dark brown silty sand ([116]). Circular pit [117] was located west of [115] and measured c. 0.82m in diameter by 0.22m in depth and contained a mid-to-dark silty sand ([118]).

## **Trench 23**

(Figs 2, 22 and 74)

Trench 23 was located in the central part of the site and aligned c. north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.50m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.15m deep. Seven archaeological features were excavated from which early Neolithic and Iron Age pottery was recovered.

Ditch [180] was aligned c. east to west and measured (at least) 8.80m in length by c. 1.63m in width by c. 0.40m in depth. The ditch lay on the same alignment as ditch [252] in Trench 18 and may be an extension of this feature. It contained a dark reddish brown sandy silt ([181]) with frequent small to medium sized angular, sub-angular flint, occasional charcoal flecks and the occasional lenses of redeposited natural sands and gravels. Recovered from the fill was a sherd of early Neolithic pottery and fired clay. A sample for macrofossils <5> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [181] and produced cereal grains, herbs, charcoal, black porous 'cokey' material, bone and small coal fragments.

Ditch [180] cut ditch terminus [182] which was aligned c. north to south and measured (at least) 2.30m in length by c. 1.10m in width by c. 0.41m deep. It contained a mid to dark brown sandy silt ([183]; Fig. 74) with frequent angular and sub-angular flint. Recovered from this fill were twelve sherds of early Neolithic pottery, two worked flint flakes with one being retouched and fragments of burnt flint. A sample for macrofossils <4> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [183] and produced charcoal, black porous 'cokey' material and small fragments of coal.

Considering the significant amount of early Neolithic pottery recovered from ditch [182] it is reasonable to suggest that the similar pottery recovered from the stratigraphically later ditch [180] is probably residual (disturbed when ditch [180] was constructed cutting [182]). It is, therefore, possible to determine that ditch [180] is of a later date than the early Neolithic pottery it contains.

North-west to south-east alignment of post holes [184], [186] and [188] has been interpreted as a probable fence-line.

Post-hole ([184]) was located to the north-west and measured c. 0.48m by c. 0.46m in width by c. 0.21m deep and contained a mid reddish brown silty sand ([185]). Located south of [184] was post-hole [186] which measured c. 0.53m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.21m in deep. It contained a reddish brown silty sand ([187]) with occasional medium sized angular flint possibly an indication of post-packing. Post-hole [188] was located to the south and measured c. 0.46m in length by c. 0.42m in width by c. 0.18m in deep and contained a mid reddish brown silty sand ([189]).

Pit [190] measured c. 0.90m in length by c. 0.75m in width by c. 0.43m in deep and contained two fills. The primary fill ([191]) measured c. 0.28m in depth and consisted of a greyish black with yellow greyish mottling sandy silt ([191]) with occasional medium sized angular flints, frequent small charcoal flecks, frequent malleable burnt red clay and burnt red pieces of sandstone. A sample for macrofossils <2> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [191] and produced cereal grains, charcoal and burnt bone. Nineteen sherds of mid to late Iron Age pottery were recovered from the primary fill. The upper deposit ([192]) measured c. 0.18m in depth and consisted of a dark brown sandy silt with occasional angular and sub-angular flint from which eleven sherds of Iron Age pottery were retrieved. A sample for macrofossils <3> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [192] and produced cereal grains, charcoal, black porous 'cokey' material and small coal fragments.

Ditch terminus [193] was located in the south-eastern part of the trench and measured (at least) 2.20m in length by c. 0.94m in width by c. 0.36m deep and contained a dark reddish brown silty sand ([194]).

## **Trench 24**

(Figs 2 and 23)

Trench 24 was located in the central part of the site and aligned c. north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.60m (north-east) sloping to 0.80m (south-west). The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.30m to 0.40m deep. Two archaeological features were excavated which produced a piece of worked flint, pottery and ceramic building materials.

Oval pit [142] was located in the northern part of the trench and measured c. 1.05m in length by c. 0.80m in width by c. 0.25m deep and contained a mid grey sandy silt

([143]). A mixture of finds including a worked flint, a medieval coarse ware sherd and a fragment of post-medieval ceramic building material were retrieved.

Ditch terminus [144] was located in the southern part of the trench and measured (at least) 1m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.25m deep. It contained three mid to dark brown/black sandy silt deposits ([145], [146] and [147]).

### **Trench 25**

(Figs 2 and 24)

Trench 25 was located in the central part of the site and aligned c. north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.50m (north-east) sloping to 0.80m (south-west). The topsoil measured c. 0.30m-to-0.40m in depth and overlay subsoil of c. 0.30m to 0.40m deep. Seven sub-surface features were excavated, from which no finds were recovered, therefore, dating of the features has not been determined.

Ditch [196] was aligned c. east-to-west and measured (at least) 2m in length by (at least) 0.70m in width by c. 0.15m deep. It contained a orange brown silty sand ([197]). South of [196], ditch terminus [198] measured (at least) 4.50m in length by c. 1.40m in width by c. 0.35m deep and contained a mid greyish brown silty sand ([199]). Ditch terminus [200] measured (at least) 1.20m in length by c. 0.90m in width by c. 0.20m in depth and contained a mid orange grey silty sand ([201]). Post-hole ([202]) was situated west of ditch [200] and measured (at least) 0.15m in length by (at least) 0.10m in width by c. 0.10m deep and contained a mid to dark greyish brown clayey silt ([203]). Post-hole [204] measured (at least) 0.40m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.10m deep and contained a light orange grey silty sand ([205]). Ditch or gully terminus [206] measured (at least) 1.20m in length by c. 1m in width by c. 0.10m deep and contained a light orange grey silty sand ([207]). Another ditch or gully terminus ([208]) measured (at least) 1.55m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.10m deep and contained a mid greyish brown silty sand ([209]). Irregular north-east to south-west aligned feature [210] was interpreted as animal or root disturbance.

### **Trench 26**

(Figs 2 and 25)

Trench 26 was located in the central part of the site and aligned c. north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.55m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m deep and overlay subsoil of c. 0.20m deep. A total of nine sub-surface features were excavated with linear ditch [310] producing post-medieval artefacts.

Ditch or gully [296] was located in the south-west part of the trench and measured (at least) 0.60m in length by c. 0.25m in width by 0.09m deep and contained a mid grey silty sand ([297]). Located at the north-west end of [296] was post-hole [298] which measured c. 0.20m in diameter by 0.12m deep and contained a mid grey silty sand ([299]).

Sub-surface features [300], [302], [304] and [306] are thought to be the result of animal disturbance. No cultural finds were recovered from their fills.

Pit [308] measured c. 1m in diameter by c. 0.09m in depth and contained a mid grey silty clay ([309]).

Parallel ditches [310] and [312] aligned c. north-to-south and measured (at least) 4m in length by 1.10m in width by c. 0.40m deep and both contained a mid grey silty sand ([311] and [313]) fill. Post-medieval pottery and ceramic building materials were recovered from [311].

North to south ditch terminus [314] measured (at least) 3m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.27m in depth and contained a mid brown silty sand ([315]).

### **Trench 27**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 27 was located on the eastern edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.50m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.20m deep. The natural was a yellowish light yellow clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

### **Trench 28**

(Figs 2 and 26)

Trench 28 was located on the eastern part of the site and aligned c. north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.70m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.40m deep. Four archaeological features were excavated with pit [214] producing prehistoric evidence.

Pit [214] was located in the west part of the trench and measured (at least) 1.10m in length by c. 0.85m in width by c. 0.23m deep. It contained a mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional sub-angular flint. One worked flint flake was recovered from it's fill ([215]).

East of pit [214], pit or post-hole [216] was located. It measured c. 1.10m in length by c. 0.75m in width by c. 0.20m deep and contained a mid brownish grey silty sand ([217]). Adjacent and to the east lay post-hole [218] which measured c. 0.80m in length by c. 0.70m in width by c. 0.13m in deep and contained a mid brownish grey silty sand ([219]). To the east of both these post holes ditch [220] measured (at least) 0.76m in length by c. 1m in width by c. 0.70m deep and contained a mid greyish brown sandy silt ([221]).

### **Trench 29**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 29 was located on the eastern edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.65m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m deep and overlay subsoil c. 0.20m to 0.30m deep. The natural was a light yellow clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench, however, three sub-surface anomalies were inspected and interpreted as natural.

### **Trench 30**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 30 was located on the eastern edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.50m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m deep and overlay subsoil c. 0.20m deep. The natural was a light yellow



clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench, however, two sub-surface anomalies were inspected and interpreted as natural.

### **Trench 31**

(Figs 2, 27 and 75)

Trench 31 was located on the eastern part of the site and aligned c. north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.60m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.30m deep. Eight archaeological features were excavated, no dating evidence was recovered.

Curvilinear ditch terminus [288] was located to the northern part of the trench and measured c. 3.40m in length by c. 1.50m (south-east) to c. 0.50m (north-east) in width by c. 0.20m deep. It contained a mid brown silty sand ([289]) with occasional small to medium sized angular and sub-angular flint.

South of [288] ditch [290] was aligned c. east to west and measured (at least) 4m in length by c. 0.60m in width by c. 0.17m deep. It contained a mid brown sandy silt ([289]) with occasional small angular flints.

A series of intercutting ditches (Fig. 75) were located at the south end of the trench. The earliest was ditch [333]. Ditch [348] was seen in section (unfigured) and observed lying below the subsoil horizon and cutting into deposits contained within ditch [333]. While ditch [346] cut through the subsoil horizon and was the latest in the sequence.

Deposits [341], [342], [343] and [344] were contained within ditch [333] and located in the south-eastern cut. These deposits probably represent slumping of the ditch sides as they all have the same composition of clayey sand. Deposits [334] and [335] were located in the north-western cut and are also to be the result of slumping.

Primary deposit [336] measured c. 0.24m in depth and was observed in the central part. Secondary deposit [337] (same as [321]) measured c. 0.14m in depth and consisted of clayey sand. A sample for macrofossils <22> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [321] but only produced charcoal. Tertiary deposit [338] measured c. 0.23m in depth and consisted of a olive to grey clay with occasional small rounded and sub-rounded flint. The fourth deposit [339] (same as [322]) measured c. 0.05m in depth and consisted of a mottled black and orange clay with occasional rounded and sub-rounded flint. A sample for macrofossils <13> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [322] but only produced charcoal. The upper deposit [340] (same as [345]) measured c. 0.44m in depth and consisted of a olive to yellow clay.

Ditch [346] was observed to cut deposit [340]. Ditch [346] measured (at least) 4m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.20m deep and contained a greyish brown sandy clay ([345]).

Ditch [348] was observed to cut into deposits [334] and [335] (fills of ditch [333]). Ditch [348] measured (at least) 3.50m in length by c. 0.75m in width by c. 0.35m deep and contained a light grey silty sand ([349]).

No finds were recovered from ditches [333], [346] or [348].

Anomalies [350] and [352] were investigated and interpreted as natural.

### **Trench 32**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 32 was located in the central part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m (north-west) sloping to c. 0.60m (south-east). The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m deep and overlay a subsoil c. 0.20m deep. No archaeological features or deposit were observed within the trench.

### **Trench 33**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 33 was located in the central part of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.30m (north-east) sloping to c. 0.50m (south-west). The topsoil measured c. 0.20m to 0.30m deep and overlay subsoil c. 0.10m to 0.20m deep. No archaeological features or deposit were observed within the trench.

### **Trench 34**

(Figs 2 and 28)

Trench 34 was located in the central part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.65m (north-west) and sloped to c. 0.85m (south-west). The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m deep and overlay subsoil c. 0.35m to 0.50m deep. Two archaeological features were excavated.

Pits [135] and [138] were located in the eastern part of the trench. Pit [135] measured (at least) 2.20m in length by (at least) 0.70m in width by c. 0.75m deep and contained two deposits. The lower fill ([136]) measured c. 0.32m and consisted of a light brown sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized angular and sub-angular flint. Recovered from [136] was a piece of fired clay. The upper deposit ([137]) measured c. 0.30m and consisted of a mid brown sandy silt with occasional small angular and sub-angular flint.

One modern land-drain was observed to run north-west to south-east (not figured).

### **Trench 35**

(Figs 2 and 29)

Trench 35 was located in the central part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.65m (north-east) and sloped to c. 0.80m (south-east). The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.35m to 0.45m deep. Three sub-surface anomalies were investigated of which two were archaeological.

Pit [131] was located in the north-west end of the trench and measured c. 0.60m in diameter by c. 0.80m deep and contained a mid orange grey sandy silt ([132]).

Ditch terminus [133] measured (at least) 2.60m in length by c. 0.50m in width by c. 0.10m deep and contained a light orange sandy clay ([134]). It has not been possible to establish whether this ditch was of cultural or natural origin.

### **Trench 36**

(Figs 2 and 30)

Trench 36 was located on the western part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.65m (north-west) sloping to c. 0.80m (south-east). The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.35m to 0.45m deep. One archaeological feature was located to the south-eastern end of the trench.

Ditch terminus [111] was aligned c. north to south and measured (at least) 0.80m in length by c. 0.70m in width by c. 0.30m in depth. It contained a mid orange grey clayey silt ([112]) fill.

### **Trench 37**

(Figs 2 and 31)

Trench 37 was located on the western part of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.60m (north-west) sloping to c. 0.75m (south-east). The topsoil measured c. 0.30m to 0.40m deep and overlay subsoil c. 0.25m to 0.40m deep. One archaeological feature was located in the south-west end of the trench.

Pit ([109]) measured c. 0.50m in length by c. 0.40m in width by c. 0.05m in depth and contained a mid greyish brown silty sand ([110]) fill.

### **Trench 38**

(Figs 2 , 32 and 76)

Trench 38 was located on the north-west part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.50m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.20 deep. The trench produced evidence of prehistoric activity. One C14 sample was taken.

Oblique cut [317] measured (at least) 16m in length by c. 0.10m in width. It contained a mid reddish brown clayey silty sand ([318]) with occasional small to medium sized angular and sub-angular flint. Cut [317] has been tentatively interpreted as a silted-up water course. Beneath this feature another deposit ([319]) which measured between c. 1.50m (east) to c. 5m (west) in length was recorded.

Cutting deposits [318] and [319] was pit [316].

Pit [316] measured c. 5m in length by c. 0.22m in depth. It contained frequent small sized crazed flints (pot-boilers) and grey clay ([320]) with occasional small sized charcoal flecks (Fig. 76). The fill ([286]) contained within pit [316] consisted of a mixed dark orange, greyish brown clay loam. A sample for macrofossils <12> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [286] but only produced fragments of charcoal. Below [316] were numerous rounded and sub-rounded flints with c. 40% measuring between 0.08cm to 0.10cm and 60% measuring under c. 0.07m, presumed to have been deposited from a water-course.

## **Trench 39**

(Figs 2, 33 and 77 to 83)

Trench 38 was located on the north-west part of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.45m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.15m to 0.20 deep.

Prior to the excavation of the trench a spread of burnt flint (pot-boilers), that covered an area of c. 30m around the trench, was observed. The initial size of the trench (20m) was extended (40m) to determine the overall distribution of the burnt flint material. Two sondages were also dug to establish the depth of the burnt flint deposit.

The burnt flint spread (?mound) [291] measured c. 20m in length by (at least) 4m in width and contained two related deposits. While to the north and south of the burnt flint spread were ?contemporary ditches and post-holes.

### **The burnt flint spread (Sondages 1 and 2)**

Both sondages excavated to establish the nature of the burnt flint spread contained the same deposits (Fig. 77).

The upper deposit ([292]) (same as [323]) measured c. 0.15m in depth and consisted of a mid to dark, black to brown, charcoal-rich clay with very frequent small burnt flint. Recovered from the surface of [292] was an utilised flint fragment, a flint flake and an retouched flake. The upper fills [292] and [323] were sampled for macrofossils <15> and <16> (Appendix 9) but only contained charcoal, black porous 'cokey' materials and burnt flint fragments.

Below the burnt flint spread, deposit [293] measured c. 0.15m in depth and consisted of a mottled brown to orange clay, within which no burnt flint was observed. Deposit [293] has been interpreted as a buried soil horizon which may have masked any other archaeological features. The lower deposit [293] was sampled for macrofossils <17> (Appendix 9) and produced charcoal, black porous 'cokey' materials, burnt flint and small coal fragments.

### **The ditches and post-holes**

North of flint spread [291], was a slight curvilinear ditch (unnumbered) aligned c. north-west to south-east which measured (at least) 4m in length by c. 0.70m in width. Three slot were placed across the ditch with an average depth of c. 0.07 to 0.10m. Although there were slight variations in the fills contained within the three slots, mixed black and orange clay was the general composition.

Slot [258] was placed in the southern end of the ditch. Four sherds of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from it's fill ([259]; Fig. 78). Slot [274] was placed in the central part of the ditch and another four sherds of Bronze Age pottery was recovered from it's fill ([275]; Fig. 79). Deposit [275] was sampled for macrofossils <20> (Appendix 9) and produced charcoal and fragments of burnt or fired clay. Slot [276] was placed against the western baulk where it was determined that the ditch lay directly below the topsoil (Fig. 80). One worked flint was recovered from its fill ([277]). Deposit [277] was sampled for macrofossils <19> (Appendix 9) but only produced charcoal fragments.

East of this ditch ([258], [274] and [276]) were three post-holes ([260], [262] and [264]). Although no relationship could be determined between the post-holes and ditch, they have been interpreted as contemporary.

Post-hole [260] measured c. 0.40m in length by c. 0.36m in width by c. 0.12m deep and contained a mixed blackish grey clay ([261]). Deposit [261] was sampled for macrofossils <18> (Appendix 9) but only produced charcoal fragments and small fragments of coal. Post-hole [262] measured c. 0.18m in length by c. 0.16m in width by c. 0.08m in depth and contained a mixed orange and black clay ([263]). Recovered from it's fill were two sherds of Bronze Age pottery and one piece of worked flint. North of [262], post-hole [264] measured c. 0.26m in length by c. 0.20m in width by c. 0.12m in depth and contained a mixed orange and black clay ([265]). Recovered from it's fill ([265]) was a sherd of Bronze Age pottery.

North-west of [264], post-hole [266] measured c. 0.24m in length by c. 0.32m in width by c. 0.15m in depth and contained black charcoal-rich sandy silt ([267]; Fig. 81).

West of ditch, was linear feature [272] which measured c. 1.20m in length by c. 0.50m in width by 0.07m in depth. It contained a mixed orange black clay ([273]) from which two sherds of Bronze Age pottery was recovered. Incorporated into [272], were two post-holes. Post-hole [270] measured c. 0.20m in length by c. 0.16m in width by c. 0.05m in depth and contained a black charcoal-rich clay ([271]; Fig. 82).

Post-hole [268] was located at the butt-end of feature [272] and measured c. 0.24m in diameter by c. 0.10m in depth and contained a mixed orange black clay ([269]) from which six sherds of Bronze Age pottery and one piece of worked flint was recovered.

The southern trench extension revealed ditch [294] which was aligned c. east-to-west and measured (at least) 2m in length by c. 0.55m in width by c. 0.40m deep. It was apparent that ditch [294] was protected by a deeper subsoil horizon, than previously seen in the northern part of the trench (Fig. 83). It contained a mottled greyish brown silty clay ([295]) from which one sherd of early Neolithic pottery was recovered. Deposit [295] was sampled for macrofossils <14> (Appendix 9) but only produced charcoal fragments.

#### **Trench 40**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 40 was located to the central part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.10m deep. No archaeological features or deposit were observed in this trench.

#### **Trench 41**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 41 was located to the central part of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.10m deep. No archaeological features or deposit were observed in this trench.

## **Trench 42**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 42 was located to the central part of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth and overlay subsoil c. 0.10m deep. No archaeological features or deposit were observed in this trench.

## **Trench 43**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 43 was located to the central part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m. The topsoil measured c. 0.40m in depth, no subsoil was observed. No archaeological features or deposit were observed in this trench.

## **Trench 44**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 44 was located to the central part of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m. The topsoil measured c. 0.40m in depth, no subsoil was observed. No archaeological features or deposit were observed in this trench.

## **Northern Field**

### **Trench 45**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 45 was located on the central north-western edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m deep. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 46**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 46 was located to the north-western part of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m deep. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

### **Trench 47**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 47 was located in the central part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

### **Trench 48**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 48 was located to the central part of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m deep. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

### **Trench 49**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 49 was located to the central eastern part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

### **Trench 50**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 50 was located on the central eastern edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.45m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

### **Trench 51**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 51 was located to the central eastern part of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

### **Trench 52**

(Figs 2 and 34)

Trench 52 was located on the central eastern edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

### **Trench 53**

(Figs 2 and 35)

Trench 53 was located to the central north-eastern part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m with the topsoil measuring c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench.

A single archaeological feature was excavated at the south-eastern end of the trench. Circular pit [257] was c. 0.90m in diameter by c. 0.20m in depth. It contained yellowish light brown clay mixed with burnt clay and charcoal and occasional burnt

flint ([256]), although there was no indication of *in situ* burning in the clay natural. A sample of this fill was taken for Carbon-14 analysis. A sample for macrofossils <11> (Appendix 9) was taken from deposit [256] and produced cereal grains, hazel, charcoal, burnt bone, burnt or fired clay, burnt stones and black porous 'cokey' material.

#### **Trench 54**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 54 was located on the eastern edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

#### **Trench 55**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 55 was located to the northern central part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

#### **Trench 56**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 56 was located to the central part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed within this trench.

#### **Trench 57**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 57 was located on the central north-western edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

#### **Trench 58**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 58 was located on the north-western edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.



### **Trench 59**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 59 was located to the northern central part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 60**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 60 was located to the northern central part of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 61**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 61 was located on the eastern edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.30m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 62**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 62 was located to the northern central part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.30m with the topsoil measuring c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 63**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 63 was located on the eastern edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish orange clay in the north-east end of the trench and a yellowish light brown clay in the south-west end of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 64**

(Figs 2 and 36)

Trench 64 was located to the central northern part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 65**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 65 was located on the north-western edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 66**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 66 was located on the north-western edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.35m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 67**

(Fig. )

Trench 67 was located to the northern part of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.30m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 68**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 68 was located on the north-western edge of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.30m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 69**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 69 was located on the eastern edge of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay in the north-east end of the trench and a yellowish orange clay in the south-west end of the trench. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

### **Trench 70**

(Fig. 2)

Trench 70 was located to the northern part of the site and aligned north-west to south-east. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

## Trench 71

(Figs 2 and 37)

Trench 71 was located on the northern corner of the site and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench was machined to a depth of c. 0.40m. The topsoil measured c. 0.30m in depth. No subsoil was observed in this trench. The natural was a yellowish light brown clay. No archaeological features or deposits were observed.

## 6.0 The Finds

### Introduction

The finds and environmental material from the site is presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context.

In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds is included in separate reports below. Supporting tables for these contributions are included in the Appendices.

### 6.1 Pottery

(Appendix 3)

#### The Prehistoric Pottery

A small assemblage of prehistoric pottery spanning the earlier Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age periods was recovered during this project. Ninety-one sherds, weighing 0.644kg, were recovered from twenty-eight contexts in ten trenches.

Period	Quantity	Weight (kg)
Earlier Neolithic	21	0.146
Bronze Age	18	0.075
Iron Age	49	0.420
Unknown	3	0.003
<i>Total</i>	<i>91</i>	<i>0.644</i>

Table 1: Quantity and weight of pottery by period

#### *Earlier Neolithic*

The earlier Neolithic assemblage contains twenty-one sherds weighing 0.146kg. All but one of the sherds is made of a coarse, angular flint tempered fabric containing numerous pieces of flint between 2 and 8mm in length. The remaining sherd contains sparse, medium sized sub-rounded grog and quartz sand. The pottery represents both plain and decorated Peterborough Ware styles with plain bowl making up the majority of the assemblage (66%; 14 sherds). Seven flint-tempered sherds are decorated, six from two vessels have numerous twisted cord impressions all over, including one thick walled sherd from an angular shoulder and neck ([183]; Healy 1988, fig.70, P199). One sherd has incised chevrons forming concentric chevrons within an incised border and perhaps came from a Beaker (Healy 1996, fig.102, P362). No other diagnostic rim, base or body sherds are present.

The earlier Neolithic assemblage was recovered from six trenches (Table 2). The largest single assemblage came from a ditch ([182]) in Trench 23, which produced the only decorated sherds. All the sherds from this context were heavily abraded, suggesting that they may have been redeposited or subject to a high degree of post-depositional disturbance. The sherds from ditch ([294]) in Trench 31 and a water

course ([317]) in Trench 38 were also heavily abraded. The assemblage suggests a general low level presence of earlier Neolithic material across the site.

Trench	Feature type	Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)
7	linear	31	2	0.012
	posthole	26	2	0.008
8	pit	40	1	0.002
20	unstratified	unstratified	1	0.003
23	ditch	181	1	0.007
		183	12	0.104
31	ditch	294	1	0.008
38	river channel	318	1	0.002
<i>Total</i>			21	0.146

Table 2: Quantity and weight of pottery by feature by trench

### **Bronze Age**

The Bronze Age assemblage is composed solely of undecorated body sherds and was identified by fabric. All the sherds contain numerous pieces of crushed pottery or grog, an inclusion type that is highly characteristic of Bronze Age fabrics in Norfolk (Healy 1988, 70). All the Bronze Age sherds came from a group of features within Trench 39. The sherds are extremely small and abraded and as a consequence their exact form and possible use remains elusive. A small number of Bronze Age sherds were found at Park Farm, Silfield, a predominantly Iron Age site which lies c. 500m to the west of Browick Road, perhaps suggesting that the material represents a background noise of earlier prehistoric activity in the valley of the River Bays. Trench 39 cut through a surface scatter of burnt flint, perhaps representing a dispersed 'pot-boiler' mound. Investigations of a similar burnt flint spread at Hart's Farm, adjacent to the present site, uncovered six sherds of Bronze Age pottery (Percival 1995). Excavations at upstanding burnt mounds at Northwold (Crowson 2004), Feltwell (Bates and Wiltshire 2000) and Brundall (Bates forthcoming) have also produced Bronze Age sherds, both interspersed within the body of the mounds and in associated features.

Trench	Feature type	Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)
39	ditch	259	4	0.006
			3	0.013
		273	2	0.030
	posthole	263	2	0.007
		265	1	0.008
		269	6	0.011
<i>Total</i>			18	0.075

Table 3: Quantity and weight of pottery by feature by trench

### **Iron Age**

Forty-nine sherds, weighing 0.420kg, were identified as Iron Age. All the sherds were undecorated body sherds with the exception of the assemblage from pit [190] in Trench 23, which contained five rim sherds from five vessels and three decorated sherds. The assemblage contains both flint tempered and quartz-sand tempered sherds, each making up roughly half of the assemblage.

Trench	Feature type	Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)
1	unstratified	unstratified	2	0.016
3	posthole	18	1	0.010
7	curvilinear	26	1	0.004
	gully	34	1	0.003
18	ditch	253	4	0.018
	posthole	227	1	0.004
		251	1	0.004
19	pit	161	1	0.008
		155	6	0.092
	posthole	163	1	0.006
23	pit	191	30	0.255
Total			49	0.420

Table 4 : Quantity and weight of pottery by feature by trench

The assemblage from pit [190] contains the fragmentary remains of a minimum of seven vessels. Three rims are mostly upright with a rounded rim ending (Percival 1996, fig.16, P15), the other two have flattened rim endings (Percival 1996, fig.17, P23). Diagnostic body sherds suggest that the vessels found at Browick Road are slack shouldered jars similar to examples found at Park Farm, Silfield (Percival 1996, 261). Three sherds are decorated, two with fingertip impressions, a decorative trait also found at Park Farm (Percival 1996, fig. 17, P25, P26) and one with incised lines.

The similarity between the diagnostic Iron Age sherds from pit [190] and those from Park Farm Silfield suggest that the two sites are contemporary. No absolute dates are available for the Park Farm assemblage however it has been dated typologically the mid Iron Age, the 3rd to 1st century BC (Percival 1996, 265).

### The post-prehistoric pottery

A small assemblage of pottery that post-dated the prehistoric period was collected during this evaluation. The pottery was scanned, spot-dated and this data incorporated into the site record to aid dating. A total of twenty-three sherds, weighing 0.160kg, were recovered which includes Romano-British, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval sherds (Table 5). This small assemblage of multi-period pottery is significantly abraded.

Period	Sherd count	Sherd weight (kg)	Sherd weight (%)
Roman	8	48	30.00
Saxon	4	44	27.50
Medieval	7	47	29.38
Post-medieval	4	21	13.12
<i>Total</i>	23	160	100.00

Table 5 : Pottery by period (if the spotdate crossed two periods, then the pottery has been rounded up to the most modern).

## 6.2 Ceramic Building Material

(Appendix 4)

A total of twelve fragments of post-medieval ceramic building material, weighing 1.087kg, were retrieved during this project. The majority of fragments were from roof tiles, although bricks, possible floor tile and unidentified material were recorded.

## 6.3 Flint

(Appendix 5)

A total of 58 pieces of struck flint were recovered from the site.

Type	Number
Multi platform flake core	1
Single platform flake core	2
Struck fragment	2
Shatter	1
Core/tool	2
Flake	31
Blade-like flake	1
Spall	5
Spurred piece	2
Piercer	1
Awl	1
Retouched blade	1
Retouched flake	6
Utilised fragment	1
Hammerstone	1
Total	58

Table 6: Summary of flint

### Methodology

Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context. The material was classified by *category* and *type* (see archive) with numbers of pieces and numbers of complete, corticated, patinated and hinge fractured pieces being recorded and the condition of the flint being commented on. Additional descriptive comments were made as necessary and the flint was considered by context and by trench.

No burnt flint was recovered during the evaluation from the probable mound recorded in Trench 39, although it is intended that this material will be quantified during excavation.

### Discussion

There are three flakes cores, one is a small chunky core [1027], the other two are more irregular, each with only a few flakes struck from them. Two irregular struck fragments are also present.

Two quite small pieces have flakes removed from two faces and might be 'keeled' type cores or perhaps were used as tools.

About half of the assemblage consists of unmodified flakes and a few spalls. Most of these are small or quite small and many are irregular hard hammer struck pieces. A

small number have some of their former surfaces patinated showing that weathered flint was being utilised a raw material. There is one blade-like flake.

A small battered piece [1047] may have been used as a hammerstone.

Several piercer-type tools are present. A small flake has an irregular protrusion with retouch on opposing sides and is classified as an awl [1028] and another very small flake has a fine protruding point which may be deliberately retouched as a piercer [1035]. Two pieces have irregular blunt points on their edges and are classified as spurred pieces [24] and [1016].

One quite fine neat blade is present [160]. It has slight retouch of its distal end and is patinated. Its form and patination suggest that it is of an earlier date (probably earlier Neolithic) than most of the flint from the site.

Six other flakes are retouched or possibly retouched and one fragment of probable thermal origin has utilisation of an edge.

### Flint by context

#### Trench 7

Four flints were found in this trench.

Context	Cut	Description	Type	Number	Sharp	Damage
24	22	Ditch	Spurred piece	1		slight
24	22	Ditch	Flake	1		
26	25	Post-hole	Flake	1		slight
30	27	Ditch	Flake	1		yes

Table 7 The worked flint from Trench 7

#### Trench 18

A single platform flake core came from ditch [252].

#### Trench 19

A neat retouched blade, probably struck from a prepared core, came from pit [142]. It has slight edge-damage.

#### Trench 23

Two struck flints came from excavated contexts and two flakes were unstratified in this trench:

Context	Cut	Description	Type	Number	Sharp	Damage
183	182	Ditch	Flake	1		yes
183	182	Ditch	Retouched flake	1		
1032			Flake	1		yes
1059			Flake	1		yes

Table 8 The worked flint from Trench 23

#### Trench 24

An edge-damaged flake came from pit [142]. It is slightly edge-damaged. A possible awl came from unstratified context [1028].

#### Trench 28

A fragment of a flake came from pit [214].

### Trench 31

Five flints were found in this trench:

Context	Cut	Description	Type	Num	Sharp	Damage
292		Spread	Utilised fragment	1		slight
292		Spread	Flake	1		
292		Spread	Retouched flake	1		yes
295	294	Ditch	Flake	2		some

Table 9 The worked flint from Trench 31

### Trench 39

A total of ten flints came from excavated contexts in this trench and a further four pieces from unstratified contexts:

Context	Cut	Description	Type	Number	Sharp	Damag
259	258	Ditch	Core/tool	1		
259	258	Ditch	Struck fragment	1		
259	258	Ditch	Flake	1	Yes	
259	258	Ditch	Spall	1		
263	262	Post-hole	Shatter	1	Yes	
269	268	Post-hole	Flake	1	Quite	
275	274	Ditch	Flake	2	Quite	
275	274	Ditch	Struck fragment	1		
277	276	Ditch	Spall	1		
1047			Hammerstone	1		
1047			Spall	1		
1047			Flake	2		slight

Table 10 The worked flint from Trench 39

### Unstratified finds

The remaining twenty-four flints were from unstratified '[1000]' contexts from other trenches:

Trench	Context	Type	Number	Sharp	Damage
1	1000	Flake	1		Some
1	1001	Spall			
2	1002	Spall	1		
2	1002	Flake	2		Yes
4	1006	Core/tool	1		Yes
9	1016	Spurred piece	1		
14	1018	Flake	1		
20	1055	Flake	1		Yes
21	1025	Flake	3		Slight
21	1025	Retouched flake	1		Slight
22	1027	Multi platform flake core	1		
22	1027	Retouched flake	1		Yes
22	1056	Retouched flake	1		Yes
33	1033	Flake	2		Yes
34	1035	Flake	1		Yes
34	1035	Piercer	1		Slight
36	1048	Blade-like flake	1		Slight
42	1050	Flake	1		Yes



42	1050	Single platform flake core	1	
71	1046	Flake	1	Yes
	1064	Flake	1	Yes
	1065	Retouched flake	1	slight

Table 11 The worked flint from unstratified deposits

## Discussion

The flint is generally undiagnostic but represents activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. Its nature suggests that most of the material is probably of Later Neolithic or Bronze Age date. Some pieces might be of earlier Neolithic date (suggested by the presence of the neat patinated blade). The distribution of the flint may reflect the existence of excavated features which date to the prehistoric period. It is notable that the largest amount of flint from a single trench and mostly from excavated contexts came from Trench 39 where the burnt flint mound was also identified. This is also the only instance in which the material is predominantly sharp rather than edge-damaged.

## 6.4 The faunal remains

(Appendix 6)

### Summary

A total of 0.125kg of faunal remains, consisting of nineteen pieces, was recovered. Although a small assemblage, the remains include Red Deer, equid, pig/boar and cattle.

### Methodology

All of the bone was examined to identify species and types of bone present and any butchering that has occurred. The condition of the bone was recorded, along with any other information such as the estimate age of animals at death. The weight and total count was recorded for each context; each identifiable species was also counted for each context. All of the information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets and a summary of the information is included in a table with this report.

### Results and discussion

This is a very small assemblage and in quite poor condition. All of the bone is fragmentary from butchering and wear; some insect damage is also evident. The fragments of bone also show some erosion of the surfaces consistent with being buried in acidic soil conditions.

A chopped cattle humerus was found in the fill ([32]) of ditch [31] (Trench 7), along with other fragments that are probably from the same bone. A pig/boar mandible was recovered from the subsoil ([280]), this jaw bone showed wear on adult teeth and heavy butchering in the form of several chop marks on the underside of the jaw. The fill ([311]) from ditch [310] (Trench 26) produced a single proximal phalange from a medium sized equid. Two pieces from a Red Deer antler were retrieved from the fill ([41]) of pit [39] (Trench 8), these fragments form part of a large tine; no evidence of working was observed on the antler.

The assemblage largely comprises of butchering and food waste. There is evidence of the hunting of wild species with the Red Deer. It is difficult to determine if the porcine remains are those of domestic pig or wild boar; the latter certainly would have been abundant in the area in the time of the Iron Age settlement. The presence

of antler fragments does suggest a possible interest in working this material; it is not possible to establish if the antler in this assemblage was naturally shed or from an animal killed for food.

## **6.5 The Small Finds**

(Appendix 7)

A total of eighteen metal detected finds were small found. A Roman coin is from the fill ([43]) of ditch [42] (Trench 8) the rest are unstratified. The earliest dated finds are two Roman coins. A possible cleaver (SF8) is also Roman if correctly identified. It is badly corroded and should be x-rayed for positive identification. A vessel fragment is possibly medieval (SF18); the remaining datable Small Finds are post-medieval and include coins, shoe buckles and a button. The undated finds comprise sheet fragments, splinters of lava stone, lead weights or plumb-bobs, lead waste and sheet fragments.

A total of sixteen metal detected finds were not small found. One, a piece of lead waste, is from the fill ([32]) of linear feature [31] (Trench 7), the rest are unstratified. They are either late post-medieval such as the top of a fork or spoon and two buttons, or are undiagnostic such as the lead waste, perforated sheets, a small tack and an unidentified object fragment.

## **Conclusions**

The assemblage is too small to draw any reasonable conclusions as to the status of those who owned these objects or of any particular activities carried out on or nearby the site. Indeed the coins, buttons and shoe-buckles may easily have been lost in transit.

## **7.0 Environmental Evidence**

A total of 22 samples were collected. The rationale for selection and methodology employed for study are based on *Environmental Archaeology* (EH 2002).

### **Introduction**

Excavations at Browick Road, Wymondham were undertaken by NAU in February 2005. The work revealed features of probable Bronze Age, Iron Age and Romano-British date including pot-boiler mounds, ditches, post-holes and pits. Sample1 was taken from the fill of a sub-circular oven or hearth of probable early to mid Saxon date.

Samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and twenty two were submitted for assessment.

### **Methods**

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Tables 1 – 4. Nomenclature within the tables follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern contaminants including fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Fragments of pottery, burnt or fired clay, burnt stone and worked flint were recovered and retained for further specialist analysis.

## **Results of assessment**

### **Plant macrofossils and other material**

(Appendix 9)

Cereal grains and seeds were rare, occurring at a very low density in only eight samples. Preservation was poor to moderate, with a high proportion of both grains and seeds being puffed and distorted, possibly due to high temperatures during combustion.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.), rye (*Secale cereale*) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded, frequently as single specimens within an assemblage. One wheat grain within sample 1 was of an elongated 'drop-form' shape typical of spelt (*T. spelta*), but in the absence of chaff, it is not possible to verify this identification.

Seeds were particularly rare, occurring in only two samples. All were of common cereal crop contaminants including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). Small fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were noted within samples 1, 10 and 11. Charcoal fragments were present or common throughout.

### **Other materials**

The fragments of black 'cokey' material noted in ten assemblages may be residues from the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. The small pieces of coal are almost certainly intrusive within the features, and may be derived from recent agricultural practises including steam ploughing. Other material types were rare, but included bone (including some burnt fragments) and pieces of burnt or fired clay and burnt stone. The assemblage from sample 1 was possibly of note as it contained a number of small fragments of a soft red mineral concretion.

## **Discussion**

### **The Neolithic features**

One sample was taken from an early Neolithic ditch ([182], sample 4) but only charcoal fragments was present.

### **The Bronze Age features**

Eight samples were taken from features of probable Bronze Age date including pot-boiler spreads, three ditches and a post-hole. With the exception of charcoal fragments, plant macrofossils are absent from all assemblages, and other remains are also rare although the pot-boiler samples do include pieces of burnt 'cokey' material and burnt stone. The low density of material within these assemblages would appear to indicate that, with the exception of the activities which generated the pot-boiler spreads, this area was peripheral to any focus of settlement during the Bronze Age.

### **The Iron Age features**

Five samples are from features of Iron Age date, individual cereal grains were also noted within the fills of pit [190] (samples 2 and 3) and ditch 180 (sample 5), although at an insufficient density to suggest anything other than the accidental inclusion of burnt debris within the features. Samples 7 and 8 contained insufficient material for conclusive interpretation.

### **The Romano-British features**

Only two samples were taken from features of probable Romano-British date. Both assemblages are extremely small (<0.1 litres in volume) and although they do contain cereal grains and charcoal, it would appear most likely that both are derived from scattered refuse of unknown origin.

### **The Early to Mid Saxon features**

A small sub-circular oven or hearth ([64], sample 1) produced cereal grains and segetal weed seeds are both present within the fill of this feature, and although the grains could be derived from culinary refuse it is, perhaps more likely that the entire assemblage is indicative of the use of cereal processing debris as fuel during the final firing of the oven/hearth.

### **The undated features**

Six samples are from contexts which, at the time of writing, have yet to be placed within the site's stratigraphic sequence. With the exception of sample 11, from the fill of pit [257], all assemblages are very small and contain insufficient material for conclusive interpretation. The assemblage from sample 11 is somewhat larger than most recovered from this site, and although largely composed of charcoal, it may contain sufficient other material to indicate an Iron Age date.

### **Conclusions and recommendations for further work**

In summary, the small size of most of the recovered assemblages entirely precludes the identification of any specific activity associated with the features from which the samples were taken. However, cereal production and processing may have been of importance to the local economy during the Iron Age, with processing waste possibly being used as a fuel for a small oven or hearth.

As none of the assemblages contain sufficient material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens), no further analysis is recommended.

## **8.0 Conclusions**

The extensive scheme of evaluation trenching recorded well preserved prehistoric, Iron Age, Romano-British, Early to Mid Saxon and Late Saxon to early medieval features. The presence of these features demonstrates that the survey area is located in an ancient landscape that has been settled upon for thousands of years. The features and objects recorded during this project are relevant to local and regional research objectives (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 9-13 and 19-22).

### **Prehistoric evidence**

The earliest recorded archaeological features are prehistoric with six trenches producing evidence from the earlier Neolithic period. Trenches 7, 8, 20, 23, 31 produced ditches, a pit, a post-hole and a probable water course of which pottery with a date range between 3600-3000BC was recovered.

The burnt flint (pot-boiler) spread in Trench 39 measured c. 20m in length by (at least) 4m in width and may have been the remains of an upstanding mound. The topographical location of the burnt flint spread on the southern side of a shallow valley/watershed of the Tiffey valley is typical for this kind of site.

Prehistoric evidence in the form of worked flint was recovered from the upper surface. Below, the upper pot-boiler spread was a brownish yellow clay deposit that

was probably formed by a buried soil layer. The buried soil would have disguised any pre-mound activity as this layer was not removed during the evaluation. The burnt flint spread was flanked either side by ditches (one a terminus) which incorporated post-holes. These features produced pottery with a date range between the earlier Neolithic and early to mid Bronze Age. The ditch that produced the earlier Neolithic pottery could indicate pre-mound activity.

A striking parallel was recorded at Northwold in the Norfolk Fenland (Crowson 2004, fig. 4). The Northwold site revealed pre-mound features which consisted of pits, curvilinear and ditches with probable post-holes located in the terminus of ditches.

Pot-boiler sites are not unique in South Norfolk. A search on the Norfolk Historical Environment Records database shows that c. 189 pot-boiler sites are listed in South Norfolk with twenty-four located within the vicinity of Wymondham.

### **The Iron Age**

Iron Age features were recorded in Trenches 3, 7, 18, 19 and 23. The features recorded in Trench 18 are indicative of rural Iron Age sites with a probable emphasis towards animal husbandry, therefore, settlement. The interpretation of settlement activity is supported by the presence of a probable roundhouse in Trench 19 which comprised of post-holes with associated gullies and produced pottery with a date range between mid to late Iron Age (3rd to 1st Century BC).

The Iron Age site at Park Farm, Silfield was located on heavy boulder clay. Unlike, the evaluation at Browick Road which has demonstrated that Iron Age activity appears to be confined to the higher plateau of free-draining soils.

The earlier to mid Iron Age settlement patterns in Norfolk are frequently sited on free-draining soils and this was demonstrated during excavations on the Norwich Southern Bypass (Ashwin and Bates 1996, 279) and Spong Hill which was situated on a gravel terrace bordering the north to south boulder clay plateau. (Rickett 1995, fig. 3). Late Iron Age sites began to spread on heavier boulder clay of central and east Norfolk and into the interfluves (Davies 1996).

### **The Romano-British period**

The Romano-British period is represented by linear ditches and pits in Trench 7 and a probable timber-built structure in Trench 8.

A substantial ditch ([31]) in Trench 7 was probably a defensive or demarcation boundary ditch. The large post-pit ([39]) in Trench 8 with an associated gully ([43]) may have been part of an aisled timber building. The fired clay (daub) and Romano-British pottery that were recovered from the post-pit and the Roman coin found within the gully support this theory.

Similar post-pits with parallel profiles as were excavated on a Romano-British timbered aisle building at Harford Park and Ride, Norwich (Trimble forthcoming), while gullies were observed to run between posts on a substantial timbered aisled building at Watlington (Whitmore forthcoming).

### **The Early to Mid Saxon period**

A sub-rectangular hearth or oven was excavated in Trench 18. The upper fill produced pottery evidence with a date range of c. early to mid Saxon (410 to 650AD).

North of the hearth or oven was an east to west aligned sub-rectangular feature with a post-hole incorporated into the rounded corner which strongly suggests a Sunken Featured Building (SFB). SFB's are the most frequent post-Roman building type recognised and date to the Earlier Saxon period. Similar, building-types have been found throughout Norfolk, however, excavations at Bishy Barnabee Way, Bowthorpe have demonstrated that a hearth was associated with SFB's (Trimble 2004). While at Witton (north-east Norfolk), hearth-derived deposits were recorded within six of the eleven recorded SFB's (Wade 1983). The topographical location for the SFB at Browick Road conforms to the model of Early Saxon occupation which mainly occurred on high ground in the river valleys on well drained light soils (Penn 1993).

### **Medieval period**

No additional archaeological or historical information was gained in the dating or development of Moot Hill. However, several ditches of probable medieval date were located during the evaluation.

### **Modern period**

In the northerly-most field three modern looking hedge-line boundary ditches were located to the east. Very difficult to say for certain but these boundary ditches probably represent the western limit of Wymondham Common as indicated on Faden's 'Topographical Map of Norfolk' 1797. However, there was no indication of common-edge settlement gleaned from the evaluation.

### **Acknowledgements**

Thanks to Mr Ian Douglass of Carpenter Planning Consultants who commissioned this work on behalf of New Jarrolds Printing Ltd. Thanks are given to Robert Todd and Dale Copper of Fielden and Mawson for their support. Bryn Williams Civil Engineering of Ludham undertook the site enablement work with Carl Webber as the machinist.

The evaluation was overseen by WA Boismer (NAU). The surveying was undertaken by John Percival and Sandrine Whitmore (NAU). The following NAU team undertook the excavations: Pete Crawley, Mick Boyle, Dafydd Davies, Katie Gardener, Steve Morgan, Helen Stocks and JuaH Malli Vuorinen.

The monitoring of the evaluation was undertaken by Andy Hutcheson of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) who also gave valuable on-site support and advice. Jan Allen of (NLA) for supplying the Norfolk Historical and Environmental Records and additional information. Peter Murphy of English Heritage who gave his advice on several topics but principally concerning the hearth or oven.

The digitising was undertaken by John Percival, Helen Stocks and Sandrine Whitmore. The finds were processed and catalogued by Lucy Talbot and Rebecca Crawford. The specialist staff for the NAU were Sarah Bates (worked flint), Julie Curl (faunal remains), Alice Lyons (Roman and post-Roman pottery), Julia Huddle (Small Finds) and Sarah Percival (prehistoric pottery). The Geology and Topography, Historical and Archaeological Background was written by Mick Boyle (NAU).

This report was illustrated by Sandrine Whitmore and the author, edited by Alice Lyons, read by WA Boismer and produced by David Dobson.

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## Appendix 1: Context Summary

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
1	2	Cut	Cut of pit	
2	2	Deposit	Fill of pit [1]	
3	2	Deposit	Fill of pit [1]	
4	1	Cut	Cut of post hole	
5	1	Deposit	Fill of [4]	
6	1	Deposit	Fill of [4]	
7	1	Cut	Cut of post hole	
8	1	Deposit	Fill of [7]	
9	1	Cut	Cut of posthole	
10	1	Deposit	Fill of [9]	
11	1	Cut	Cut of post hole	
12	1	Deposit	Fill of [11]	
13	1	Cut	Cut of post hole	
14	1	Deposit	Fill of [13]	
15	1	Cut	Cut of pit	
16	1	Deposit	Fill of [15]	
17	3	Cut	Cut of post hole	Iron Age
18	3	Deposit	Fill of [17]	Iron Age
19	4	Cut	Cut of ditch	
20	4	Deposit	Fill of [19]	
21	4	Deposit	Fill of [19]	
22	7	Cut	Cut of curvi-linear	Prehistoric
23	7	Deposit	Fill of [22]	
24	7	Deposit	Fill of [22]	Prehistoric
25	7	Cut	Cut of post hole	Early Neolithic
26	7	Deposit	Fill of [25]	Early Neolithic
27	7	Cut	Cut of curvi-linear	Iron Age
28	7	Deposit	Fill of [27]	Iron Age
29	7	Deposit	Fill of [27]	Iron Age
30	7	Deposit	Fill of [27]	Roman
31	7	Cut	Cut of linear	Early Neolithic
32	7	Deposit	Fill of [31]	Early Neolithic
33	7	Cut	Cut of gully	Iron Age
34	7	Deposit	Fill of [33]	Iron Age
35	7	Cut	Cut of gully	
36	7	Deposit	Fill of [35]	
37	8	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	
38	8	Deposit	Fill of [37]	
39	8	Cut	Cut of pit	Iron Age
40	8	Deposit	Fill of [39]	
41	8	Deposit	Fill of [39]	Roman
42	8	Cut	Cut of ditch	
43	8	Deposit	Fill of [42]	
44	7	Cut	Cut of ditch	
45	7	Deposit	Fill of [44]	
46	9	Cut	Cut of linear	
47	9	Deposit	Fill of [46]	
48	9	Cut	Cut of pit	
49	9	Deposit	Fill of [48]	
50	9	Cut	Cut of stake hole	
51	9	Deposit	Fill of [50]	
52	11	Cut	Cut of pit	
53	11	Deposit	Fill of [52]	



Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
54	11	Cut	Cut of curvilinear	
55	11	Deposit	Fill of [54]	
56	11	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	
57	11	Deposit	Fill of [56]	
58	11	Cut	Cut of post hole	
59	11	Deposit	Fill of [58]	
60	11	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	
61	11	Deposit	Fill of [60]	
62	11	Deposit	Fill of [60]	
63	18	Cut	Clay lined feature	
64	18	Deposit	Dark grey silty fill of [63]	Early-to-mid Saxon
65	18	Deposit	Pale cream clay fill of [63]	
66	18	Deposit	Orange clay fill of [63]	
67	18	Deposit	Greenish brown clay fill of [63]	
68	18	Deposit	Clayey silt fill of [63]	
69	18	Deposit	Clay base of [63]	
70	12	Cut	Cut of pit	
71	12	Deposit	Fill of [70]	
72	15	Cut	Cut of pit / post hole	
73	15	Deposit	Fill of [72]	
74	15	Cut	Cut of pit?	
75	15	Deposit	Fill of [74]	
76	15	Cut	Cut of pit / post hole	
77	15	Deposit	Fill of [76]	
78	15	Cut	Cut of pit?	
79	15	Deposit	Fill of [78]	
80	15	Cut	Cut of tree bole	
81	15	Deposit	Fill of [80]	
82	12	Cut	Cut of gully	
83	12	Deposit	Fill of [82]	
84	17	Cut	Cut of gully	
85	17	Deposit	Fill of [84]	
86	17	Cut	Cut of ditch	
87	17	Deposit	Fill of [86]	
88	17	Cut	Cut of ditch	
89	17	Deposit	Fill of [88]	
90	17	Cut	Cut of gully	
91	17	Deposit	Fill of [90]	
92	17	Cut	Cut of ditch	
93	17	Deposit	Fill of [92]	
94	20	Cut	Cut of ditch	
95	20	Deposit	Fill of [94]	
96	20	Cut	Cut of pit	
97	20	Deposit	Fill of [96]	
98	5	Cut	Cut of gully	
99	5	Deposit	Fill of [98]	
100	5	Cut	Cut of posthole?	
101	5	Deposit	Fill of [100]	
102	5	Cut	Cut of post hole	Late Saxon to Early medieval
103	5	Deposit	Fill of [102]	Late Saxon to early medieval
104	5	Cut	Cut of pit	
105	5	Deposit	Fill of [104]	

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
106	5	Deposit	Fill of [104]	
107	5	Cut	Cut of pit	
108	5	Deposit	Fill of [107]	
109	37	Cut	Cut of post hole	
110	37	Deposit	Fill of [109]	
111	36	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	
112	36	Deposit	Fill of [111]	
113	22	Cut	Cut of ditch	Medieval
114	22	Deposit	Fill of [113]	Medieval
115	22	Cut	Cut of pit	
116	22	Deposit	Fill of [115]	
117	22	Cut	Cut of pit	
118	22	Deposit	Fill of [117]	
119	13	Cut	Cut of pit	
120	13	Deposit	Fill of [120]	
121	13	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	
122	13	Deposit	Fill of [121]	
123	13	Cut	Cut of linear	
124	13	Deposit	Fill of [123]	
125	13	Deposit	Fill of [123]	
126	14	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	
127	14	Deposit	Fill of [126]	
128	14	Deposit	Fill of [126]	
129	14	Cut	Cut of pit	
130	14	Deposit	Fill of [129]	
131	35	Cut	Cut of pit	
132	35	Deposit	Fill of [131]	
133	35	Cut	Cut of linear	
134	35	Deposit	Fill of [133]	
135	34	Cut	Cut of pit	
136	34	Deposit	Fill of [135]	
137	34	Deposit	Fill of [135]	
138	34	Cut	Cut of pit	
139	34	Deposit	Fill of [138]	
140	34	Deposit	Fill of [138]	
141	34	Deposit	Fill of [138]	
142	24	Cut	Cut of pit	Prehistoric to medieval
143	24	Deposit	Fill of [142]	Prehistoric to medieval
144	24	Cut	Cut of pit	
145	24	Deposit	Fill of [144]	
146	24	Deposit	Fill of [144]	
147	24	Deposit	Fill of [144]	
148	19	Cut	Cut of pit	
149	19	Deposit	Fill of [148]	
150	19	Cut	Cut of post hole	
151	19	Deposit	Fill of [150]	
152	19	Cut	Cut of post hole	
153	19	Deposit	Fill of [152]	
154	19	Cut	Cut of post hole	Iron Age
155	19	Deposit	Fill of [154]	
156	19	Cut	Cut of gully / sondage	
157	19	Deposit	Fill of [156]	
158	19	Cut	Cut of pit	
159	19	Deposit	Fill of [158]	

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
160	19	Cut	Cut of pit	Iron Age
161	19	Deposit	Fill of [160]	
162	19	Cut	Cut of post hole	
163	19	Deposit	Fill of [162]	
164	19	Cut	Cut of post hole	
165	19	Deposit	Fill of [164]	
166	19	Cut	Cut of post hole	
167	19	Deposit	Fill of [166]	
168	19	Cut	Cut of post hole	
169	19	Deposit	Fill of [168]	
170	19	Cut	Cut of pit	
171	19	Deposit	Fill of [170]	
172	19	Cut	Cut of post hole	
173	19	Deposit	Fill of [172]	
174	19	Cut	Cut of gully	
175	19	Deposit	Fill of [174]	
176	19	Cut	Cut of post hole	
177	19	Deposit	Fill of [176]	
178	19	Cut	Cut of post hole	
179	19	Deposit	Fill of [178]	
180	23	Cut	Cut of ditch	Early Neolithic
181	23	Deposit	Fill of [180]	
182	23	Cut	Cut of ditch	Early Neolithic
183	23	Deposit	Fill of [182]	Early Neolithic
184	23	Cut	Cut of post hole	
185	23	Deposit	Fill of [184]	
186	23	Cut	Cut of post hole	
187	23	Deposit	Fill of [186]	
188	23	Cut	Cut of post hole	
189	23	Deposit	Fill of [188]	
190	23	Cut	Cut of pit	Iron Age
191	23	Deposit	Fill of [190]	
192	23	Deposit	Fill of [190]	
193	23	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	
194	23	Deposit	Fill of [194]	
195	23	Deposit	Fill of [194]	
196	25	Cut	Cut of ditch	
197	25	Deposit	Fill of [196]	
198	25	Cut	Cut of ditch	
199	25	Deposit	Fill of [198]	
200	25	Cut	Cut of ditch	
201	25	Deposit	Fill of [200]	
202	25	Cut	Cut of post hole	
203	25	Deposit	Fill of [202]	
204	25	Cut	Cut of pit	
205	25	Deposit	Fill of [204]	
206	25	Cut	Cut of gully	
207	25	Deposit	Fill of [206]	
208	25	Cut	Cut of ditch	
209	25	Deposit	Fill of [208]	
210	25	Cut	Cut of gully	
211	25	Deposit	Fill of [210]	
212	6	Cut	Cut of pit	
213	6	Deposit	Fill of [212]	
214	28	Cut	Cut of pit	Prehistoric
215	28	Deposit	Fill of [214]	Prehistoric

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
216	28	Cut	Cut of post hole	
217	28	Deposit	Fill of [216]	
218	28	Cut	Cut of post hole	
219	28	Deposit	Fill of [218]	
220	28	Cut	Cut of ditch	
221	28	Deposit	Fill of [220]	
222	28	Deposit	Fill of [220]	
223	28	Deposit	Fill of [220]	
224	18	Cut	Cut of pit	
225	18	Deposit	Fill of [224]	
226	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	Iron Age
227	18	Deposit	Fill of [226]	
228	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	
229	18	Deposit	Fill of [228]	
230	18	Cut	Cut of post hole / slot	
231	18	Deposit	Fill of [230]	
232	18	Cut	Cut gully / slot	
233	18	Deposit	Fill of [232]	
234	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	
235	18	Deposit	Fill of [234]	
236	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	
237	18	Deposit	Fill of [236]	
238	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	
239	18	Deposit	Fill of [238]	
240	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	
241	18	Deposit	Fill of [240]	
242	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	
243	18	Deposit	Fill of [242]	
244	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	
245	18	Deposit	Fill of [244]	
246	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	
247	18	Deposit	Fill of [246]	
248	18	Cut	Cut of gully	
249	18	Deposit	Fill of [248]	
250	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	Iron Age
251	18	Deposit	Fill of [250]	Iron Age
252	18	Cut	Cut of ditch	Iron Age
253	18	Deposit	Fill of [252]	Iron Age
254	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	? Saxon
255	18	Deposit	Fill of [254]	? Saxon
256	53	Deposit	Fill of [257]	
257	53	Cut	Cut of pit	
258	39	Cut	Cut of ditch	Bronze Age
259	39	Deposit	Fill of [258]	Bronze Age
260	39	Cut	Cut of post hole	
261	39	Deposit	Fill of [260]	
262	39	Cut	Cut of post hole	Bronze Age
263	39	Deposit	Fill of [262]	Bronze Age
264	39	Cut	Cut of post hole	Bronze Age
265	39	Deposit	Fill of [264]	Bronze Age
266	39	Cut	Cut of post hole	
267	39	Deposit	Fill of [266]	
268	39	Cut	Cut of post hole	Bronze Age
269	39	Deposit	Fill of [268]	Bronze Age
270	39	Cut	Cut of post hole	
271	39	Deposit	Fill of [270]	

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
272	39	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus	Bronze Age
273	39	Deposit	Fill of [272]	Bronze Age
274	39	Cut	Cut ditch	Bronze Age
275	39	Deposit	Fill of [274]	Bronze Age
276	39	Cut	Cut of ditch	
277	39	Deposit	Fill of [276]	Prehistoric
278	21	Cut	Cut of Posthole?	
279	21	Deposit	Fill of [278]	
280	18	Deposit	Subsoil	
281	18	Cut	Cut of pit	
282	18	Deposit	Fill of [281]	
283	18	Cut	Cut of post hole	
284	18	Deposit	Fill of [283]	
285	38	Deposit	Fill of [317]	Early Neolithic
286	38	Deposit	Fill of [316]	
287	31	Deposit	Fill of [288]	
288	31	Cut	Cut of ditch	
289	31	Deposit	Fill of [290]	
290	31	Cut	Cut of ditch	
291	39	Cut	Cut of pot boiler	Prehistoric
292	39	Deposit	Upper flint spread	Prehistoric
293	39	Deposit	Lower fill of [291]	Prehistoric
294	39	Cut	Cut of ditch	Early Neolithic
295	39	Deposit	Fill of [294]	Early Neolithic
296	26	Cut	Cut of linear	
297	26	Deposit	Fill of [296]	
298	26	Cut	Cut post hole	
299	26	Deposit	Fill of [298]	
300	26	Cut	Cut of ditch	
301	26	Deposit	Fill of [300]	
302	26	Cut	Cut of pit	
303	26	Deposit	Fill of [302]	
304	26	Cut	Cut of post hole	
305	26	Deposit	Fill of [304]	
306	26	Cut	Cut of gully	
307	26	Deposit	Fill of [306]	
308	26	Cut	Cut of pit	
309	26	Deposit	Fill of [308]	
310	26	Cut	Cut of ditch	Post-medieval
311	26	Deposit	Fill of [310]	Post-medieval
312	26	Cut	Cut of ditch	
313	26	Deposit	Fill of [312]	
314	26	Cut	Cut of ditch	
315	26	Deposit	Fill of [314]	
316	38	Cut	Cut of pot boiler	
317	38	Cut	Cut of channel	Early Neolithic
318	38	Deposit	Lower fill of channel	
319	38	Deposit	Subsoil	
320	38	Deposit	Pebble / gravel layer	
321	31	Deposit		
322	31	Deposit		
323	39	Deposit	Pot boiler spread	
324	31	Cut	Cut of ditch	
325	31	Deposit	Fill of [324]	
326	31	Cut	Cut of pit	
327	31	Deposit	Fill of [326]	

Context	Trench	Category	Description	Period
328	31	Cut	Cut of ditch terminus / pit	
329	31	Deposit	Fill of [328]	
330	31	Cut	Cut of pit / post hole	
331	31	Deposit	Fill of [330]	
332	31	Deposit	Fill of [330]	
333	31	Cut	Cut of ditch	
334	31	Deposit	Fill of [333]	
335	31	Deposit	Fill of [333]	
336	31	Deposit	Fill of [333]	
337	31	Deposit	Fill of [333]	
338	31	Deposit	Fill of [333]	
339	31	Deposit	Fill of [333]	
340	31	Deposit	subsoil	
341	31	Deposit	Fill of [333]	
342	31	Deposit	Fill of [333]	
343	31	Deposit	Fill of [333]	
344	31	Deposit	Fill of [333]	
345	Void	Void	Void	
346	31	Cut	Cut of gully	
347	Void	Void	Void	
348	31	Cut	Cut of gully	
349	31	Deposit	Fill of [348]	

### Appendix 2: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
18	Pottery	1	0.010	Prehistoric
24	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
26	Pottery	2	0.009	Prehistoric
26	Flint worked	1	-	Prehistoric
30	Pottery	2	0.006	Prehistoric to Roman
30	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
32	Pottery	2	0.012	Prehistoric
32	Animal bone	-	0.022	-
34	Pottery	1	0.003	Prehistoric
41	Pottery	3	0.008	Prehistoric to Roman
41	Fired clay	4	0.092	-
41	Animal bone	-	0.037	-
64	Pottery	3	0.042	Medieval
64	Fired clay	9	0.032	-
99	Ceramic building material	1	0.019	Post-medieval
103	Pottery	1	0.003	Medieval
114	Pottery	1	0.008	Medieval
114	Ceramic building material	2	0.911	Post-medieval
132	Fired clay	5	0.114	-
136	Fired clay	1	0.075	-
143	Pottery	1	0.004	?Roman

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
143	Ceramic building material	1	0.011	Post-medieval
143	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
150	Ceramic building material	1	0.010	Post-medieval
155	Pottery	7	0.093	Prehistoric
160	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
161	Pottery	1	0.008	Prehistoric
163	Pottery	1	0.006	Prehistoric
181	Pottery	3	0.023	Prehistoric to Roman
181	Fired clay	1	0.003	-
183	Pottery	12	0.105	Prehistoric
183	Flint – worked	2	-	Prehistoric
183	Flint - burnt	1	0.040	Prehistoric
191	Pottery	19	0.204	Prehistoric
191	Fired clay	3	0.025	-
191	Stone - burnt	3	0.042	-
192	Pottery	7	0.049	Prehistoric
215	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
227	Pottery	1	0.004	?Medieval
233	Fired clay	2	0.034	-
239	Fired clay	1	0.006	-
245	Pottery	1	0.002	Prehistoric
249	Pottery	2	0.002	Prehistoric
251	Pottery	1	0.004	?Prehistoric
251	Fired clay	1	0.004	-
253	Pottery	4	0.018	Prehistoric
253	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
255	Pottery	1	0.003	?Roman
255	Fired clay	2	0.117	-
259	Pottery	4	0.006	Prehistoric
259	Fired clay	4	0.005	-
259	Flint – worked	5	-	Prehistoric
263	Pottery	2	0.007	Prehistoric
263	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
265	Pottery	2	0.008	Prehistoric
269	Pottery	6	0.011	Prehistoric
269	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
273	Pottery	7	0.030	Prehistoric
275	Pottery	3	0.013	Prehistoric
275	Fired clay	1	0.003	-
275	Flint - worked	3	-	Prehistoric
277	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
280	Ceramic building material	3	0.005	Post-medieval
280	Fired clay	8	0.039	-
280	Animal bone	-	0.031	-
282	Pottery	1	0.002	Prehistoric
282	Fired clay	1	0.028	-
292	Flint – worked	3	-	Prehistoric
295	Pottery	1	0.008	Prehistoric
295	Flint – worked	2	-	Prehistoric
311	Pottery	1	0.006	Post-medieval
311	Ceramic building material	3	0.114	Post-medieval
311	Animal bone	-	0.031	-
1000	Flint – worked	3	-	Prehistoric
1001	Pottery	4	0.033	Prehistoric to medieval
1001	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1002	Flint – worked	3	-	Prehistoric
1004	Pottery	1	0.004	?Medieval
1005	Pottery	1	0.005	Medieval
1006	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1007	Ceramic building material	1	0.016	Post-medieval
1012	Pottery	1	0.005	Medieval
1012	Fired clay	1	0.002	-
1015	Pottery	1	0.018	Medieval
1016	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1018	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1019	Metal working debris	1	0.027	-
1023	Pottery	1	0.009	?Roman
1024	Fired clay	1	0.007	-
1025	Flint – worked	4	-	Prehistoric
1027	Flint – worked	2	-	Prehistoric
1028	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1032	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1033	Flint – worked	2	-	Prehistoric
1035	Flint – worked	2	-	Prehistoric
1041	Pottery	1	0.017	Medieval
1045	Metal working debris	1	0.039	-
1046	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1047	Flint – worked	6	-	Prehistoric
1048	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1050	Flint – worked	2	-	Prehistoric
1052	Pottery	1	0.003	Prehistoric



Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
1053	Pottery	2	0.010	Roman
1055	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1056	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1057	Pottery	2	0.013	Roman
1059	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1064	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1065	Flint – worked	1	-	Prehistoric

### **Appendix 3: Pottery**

#### **The prehistoric pottery**

Context	Pot date	Quantity	Weight (kg)
18	Iron Age	1	0.010
26	Earlier Neolithic	2	0.008
30	Iron Age	1	0.004
32	Earlier Neolithic	2	0.012
34	Iron Age	1	0.003
41	Earlier Neolithic	1	0.002
155	Iron Age	6	0.092
161	Iron Age	1	0.008
163	Iron Age	1	0.006
181	Earlier Neolithic	1	0.007
183	Earlier Neolithic	12	0.104
191	Iron Age	19	0.206
192	Iron Age	11	0.049
227	Iron Age	1	0.004
245	Unknown	1	0.002
249	Unknown	2	0.001
251	Iron Age	1	0.004
253	Iron Age	4	0.018
259	Bronze Age	4	0.006
263	Bronze Age	2	0.007
265	Bronze Age	1	0.008
269	Bronze Age	6	0.011
273	Bronze Age	2	0.030
275	Bronze Age	3	0.013
285	Earlier Neolithic	1	0.002
295	Earlier Neolithic	1	0.008
1001	Iron Age	2	0.016
1052	Earlier Neolithic	1	0.003

## The post-prehistoric pottery

Context	Description	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Spotdate
30	Sandy grey ware	1	0.002	2nd to 4th century
41	White ware	1	0.004	2nd to 4th century
41	Micaceous red fine ware	1	0.001	3rd to 4th century
64	Early to mid Saxon handmade reduced wares	3	0.041	7th to 9th century
103	Sandy grey ware	1	0.002	?Late Saxon to medieval
114	Sandy grey ware	1	0.007	?Medieval
143	Sandy grey ware	1	0.003	Medieval
181	Sandy grey ware	2	0.016	(Prehistoric) Late 1st to 4th century
255	Sandy grey ware	1	0.003	?Saxon
311	Glazed ware	1	0.006	Medieval to post-medieval
1004	Sandy grey ware	1	0.003	Medieval to post-medieval
1005	Sandy grey ware	1	0.004	?Late Saxon to medieval
1012	Sandy grey ware	1	0.004	?Late 1st to 4th century
1015	Sandy grey ware	1	0.017	?Late 1st to 4th century
1023	Sandy grey ware	1	0.008	Medieval
1041	Sandy grey ware	1	0.017	Late Saxon to medieval
1053	Sandy grey ware	1	0.006	?Late Saxon to medieval
1053	Sandy grey ware	1	0.004	Late 1st to 4th century
1057	Glazed red earthenware	1	0.011	Late medieval to post-medieval
1057	Sandy grey ware	1	0.001	Medieval to post-medieval

## Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
99	Roof tile	1	0.019	Post medieval
114	Brick	1	0.871	Post medieval
114	Roof tile	1	0.041	Post medieval
143	Roof tile	1	0.011	Post medieval
150	Roof tile	1	0.010	Post medieval
280	Unidentified	3	0.005	Post medieval
311	Brick	3	0.114	Post medieval
1007	?Floor tile	1	0.016	Post medieval

## Appendix 5: Flint

Context	Description	Type	Number
24	flake	flake	1
24	piercer	spurred piece	1
26	flake	flake	1
30	flake	flake	1
143	flake	flake	1
160	retouched	retb	1
183	burnt	burnt fragment	1
183	flake	flake	1
183	retouched	retouched flake	1

Context	Description	Type	Number
215	flake	flake	1
253	core	single platform flake core	1
259	core	core/tool	1
259	flake	flake	1
259	flake	spall	1
259	struck	struck fragment	1
263	flake	shatter	1
269	flake	flake	1
275	flake	flake	2
275	struck	struck fragment	1
277	flake	spall	1
292	flake	flake	1
292	retouched	retouched flake	1
292	utfl	utilised fragment	1
295	flake	flake	2
1000	flake	flake	1
1000	unsk	non-struck fragment	0
1001	flake	spall	1
1002	flake	flake	2
1002	flake	spall	1
1006	core	core/tool	1
1016	piercer	spurred piece	1
1018	flake	flake	1
1025	flake	flake	3
1025	retouched	retouched flake	1
1027	core	multi platform flake core	1
1027	retouched	retouched flake	1
1028	piercer	awl	1
1032	flake	flake	1
1033	flake	flake	2
1035	flake	flake	1
1035	piercer	piercer	1
1046	flake	flake	1
1047	flake	flake	2
1047	flake	spall	1
1047	hams	hammerstone	1
1047	unstruck	non-struck fragment	0
1048	flake	blade-like flake	1
1050	core	single platform flake core	1
1050	flake	flake	1
1055	flake	flake	1
1056	retouched	retouched flake	1
1059	flake	flake	1
1064	flake	flake	1
1065	retouched	retouched flake	1

### Appendix 6: Faunal Remains

Context	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Species	Comments
32	7	0.023	Cattle	X 1, humerus fragment, chopped.
			Mammal	X6, probably fragments of the cattle humerus.
41	5	0.038	Red Deer	X2, antler fragments. Eroded and insect damage, not worked.
			Mammal	X3, inc. large mammal skull fragment (?deer).
280	5	0.033	Pig/Boar	X1, front part of lower mandible, adult, heavily butchered
			Mammal	X4, small fragments.
311	2	0.031	Equid	X1, proximal phalange
			Mammal	X1

### Appendix 7: Small Finds

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Object Date
1	43	1	Copper alloy	Coin		Roman
2	1009	2	Copper alloy	Sheets	Folded and bent fragments	Undiagnostic
3	1010	1	Copper alloy	Button	Cast solid button with domed pointed top and initials EN; integral loop on reverse.	Post-medieval
4	1018	6	Lava	Splinters	No visible worked surfaces <b>Discussion</b> Quernstones made of lava were used for grinding grain. They are invariably found on sites in Norfolk (including these lava splinters), recovered from Roman, Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval contexts.	Roman to post-medieval
5	1020	1	Copper alloy	Coin		Roman
6	1021	1	Copper alloy	Cast decorative fitting	Cast V-shaped fitting with moulded decoration. One 'arm' has lipped edge; the other is lozenge-shaped with ringed circle set in triangle within each quarter. Iron pin held between two U-shaped lugs on reverse for catch. ?Book clasp or similar.	Post-medieval
7	1030	1	Copper alloy	Cast object fragment	Slightly twisted, almost C-shaped, fragment with mouldings on inner face. <b>Discussion</b> Perhaps this is part of a large vessel fragment.	Undated
8	1031	1	Iron	Artefact	L-shaped bar fragment, badly corroded, possible cleaver or	Possibly

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Object Date
					heavy knife. <b>Discussion</b> This object is badly corroded however it is possibly a large knife or cleaver, with square-ended blade and whittle-tang running in line with top of straight blade. A heavy knife or cleaver from Colchester, although with an arched back is very similar to the example here and it is possible that this is Roman (Crummy, 1981, 111, fig 112 no. 2949). The item would need x-raying for positive identification. Length: 192, Blade length: 150, blade width: 39, thickness: c. 7mm's	Roman
9	1036	1	Lead	Weight or plumb-bob	Conical with perforated top. 48 grammes	Undiagnostic
10	1037	1	Copper alloy	Coin	George III Half penny	1770
11	1038	1	Copper alloy	Coin	Charles II farthing	1672-1679
12	1039	1	Copper alloy	Shoe-buckle	Part of ornate frame with moulded foliate decoration. <b>Discussion</b> See a similar example from Norwich from a mid 18 <sup>th</sup> to 19 <sup>th</sup> -century context (Margeson 1993, 28, fig 17, no 179).	Post-medieval
13	1040	1	Copper alloy	Shoe-buckle	One half of ornate shoe buckle with moulded foliate decoration broken at holes for missing spindle. (For discussion see above)	Post-medieval
14	1043	1	Copper alloy	Knee-buckle	Cast oval knee-buckle with drilled frame for central pin bar and protruding tongue. <b>Discussion</b> Similar examples from Devon are dated to the late 17 <sup>th</sup> and early 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries. (Reed 1995, 144).	Post-medieval
15	1058	1	Copper alloy	Sheet	Fragment with small rivet. ?Dress fitting	Undiagnostic
16	1060	1	Copper alloy	Buckle	Part of a cast rectangular buckle frame with oblique corner; decorated with squares, ovals and crossed circle within linear borders. <b>Discussion</b> Cast decorative	Post-medieval

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Object Date
					motifs can be seen on many buckles from the 17 <sup>th</sup> and 18 <sup>th</sup> centuries.	
17	1063	1	Lead	Weight or plumb-bob	Roughly oval shaped with central axial hole. 36 grammes	Undiagnostic
18	1017	1	Copper alloy	Vessel	Fragment with plain flared rim. Dish or bowl. <b>Discussion</b> Fragments of copper alloy vessels are often found in medieval and post-medieval contexts.	Medieval or post-medieval

**Appendix 8: Catalogue of other metal objects (undiagnostic or late post-medieval)**

Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Object Date
32	1	Lead	Waste		
1003	1	Copper alloy	Perforated sheet	Fragment with perforated hole on broken edge, ?fitting	
1007	1	Iron	Vessel	Cast fragment	
1008	1	Lead	Waste		
1011	1	Lead/Iron	Tack		
1022	1	Copper alloy	Perforated sheet	Fragment with perforated hole on broken edge, ?fitting	
1026	1	Lead	Waste		
1030	1	Copper alloy	Artefact	Badly corroded ?tack	
1034	1	Lead	Waste		
1042	1	Copper alloy	Perforated strip	Pierced with two holes	Modern
1044	1	Copper alloy	Button	Two-part button with domed circular head	Late post-medieval
1049	1	Lead	Waste		
1051	1	Copper alloy	Fragment	Cast, too small to identify	
1054	1	Copper alloy	Spoon or fork	Top, stamped 'Dixon & Son'	Late post-medieval
1061	1	Copper alloy	Sheet	fragment	
1062	1	Copper alloy	Button	Backplate from a two-part button with domed circular head	Late post-medieval

## Appendix 9: Environmental Evidence

Key for macrofossils

x = 1 - 10 specimens xx = 10 - 100 specimens xxx = 100+ specimens

fg = fragment b = burnt

### Neolithic period

Sample No.	4
Context No.	183
Feature No.	182
Feature type	Ditch
<b>Cereals</b>	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>	
Charcoal <2mm	xx
Charcoal >2mm	
<b>Other materials</b>	
Black porous 'cokey' material	x
Bone	
Burnt/fired clay	
Burnt stone	
Small coal frags.	x
Sample volume (litres)	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

### Bronze Age period

Sample No.	12	15	16	17	14	18	19
Context No.	286	292	323	293	295	261	277
Feature No.	316	291	291	291	294	260	276
Feature type	Pot boiler	Pot boiler	Pot boiler	Pot boiler	Ditch	Post-hole	Ditch
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>							
Charcoal <2mm	x	xxx	xx	xx	x	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm		x		x		x	x
<b>Other materials</b>							
Black porous 'cokey' material			xx	x			
Burnt/fired clay							
Burnt stone		x		xx			
Small coal frags.				x		x	x
Sample volume (litres)	10	8	10	10	10	4	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

### Iron Age period

Sample No.	2	3	5	7	8	10	9
Context No.	191	192	181	34	155	161	163
Feature No.	190	190	180	33	154	160	162
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Gully	Post-hole	Pit	Post-hole
<b>Cereals</b>							
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)							

Sample No.	2	3	5	7	8	10	9
Context No.	191	192	181	34	155	161	163
Feature No.	190	190	180	33	154	160	162
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Gully	Post-hole	Pit	Post-hole
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)							
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)							
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x				
<b>Herbs</b>							
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.							
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.							
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>							
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.							
<i>Rumex</i> sp.			x				
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.							
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>							
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.						x	
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>							
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x			x		
Indet.seeds							
<b>Other materials</b>							
Black porous 'cokey' material		x	x	x		x	
Bone	x xxb		x		x		
Burnt/fired clay				x		x	
Fish bone						x	
Pottery			x?				
Red mineral concretion							
Small coal frags.		x	x	x	x	x	x
Sample volume (litres)	10	10	10	10	10	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

#### Romano-British period

Sample No.	6	21
Context No.	32	40
Feature No.	31	39
Feature type	Ditch	Post pit
<b>Cereals</b>		
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)		x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	
<b>Other materials</b>		
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x
Bone	x	x
Burnt/fired clay		x
Small coal frags.	x	x
Sample volume (litres)	10	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1



% flot sorted	100%	100%
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Early to Mid Saxon period

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>64</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>63</b>
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Oven</b>
<b>Cereals</b>	
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	x
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grains)	x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	
<b>Herbs</b>	
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.	x
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.	x
<i>Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia</i>	x
<i>Polygonum</i> sp.	x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	x
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>	
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>	
Charcoal <2mm	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	x
Indet.seeds	x
<b>Other materials</b>	
Black porous 'cokey' material	
Bone	x xb
Burnt/fired clay	x
Fish bone	x
Pottery	
Red mineral concretion	xx
Small coal frags.	x
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>

Undated features

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>257</b>		
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Feature</b>
<b>Cereals</b>			
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x		
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>			
<i>Corylus avellana</i> L.	x		
<b>Plant macrofossils</b>			
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	x	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx		
<b>Other materials</b>			
Black porous 'cokey' material	x		

<b>Sample No.</b>	<b>11</b>	<b>13</b>	<b>22</b>
<b>Context No.</b>	<b>256</b>	<b>322</b>	<b>321</b>
<b>Feature No.</b>	<b>257</b>		
<b>Feature type</b>	<b>Pit</b>	<b>Feature</b>	<b>Feature</b>
Bone	xb		
Burnt/fired clay	x		
Burnt stone	x		
Small coal frags.		x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.3</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>50%</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

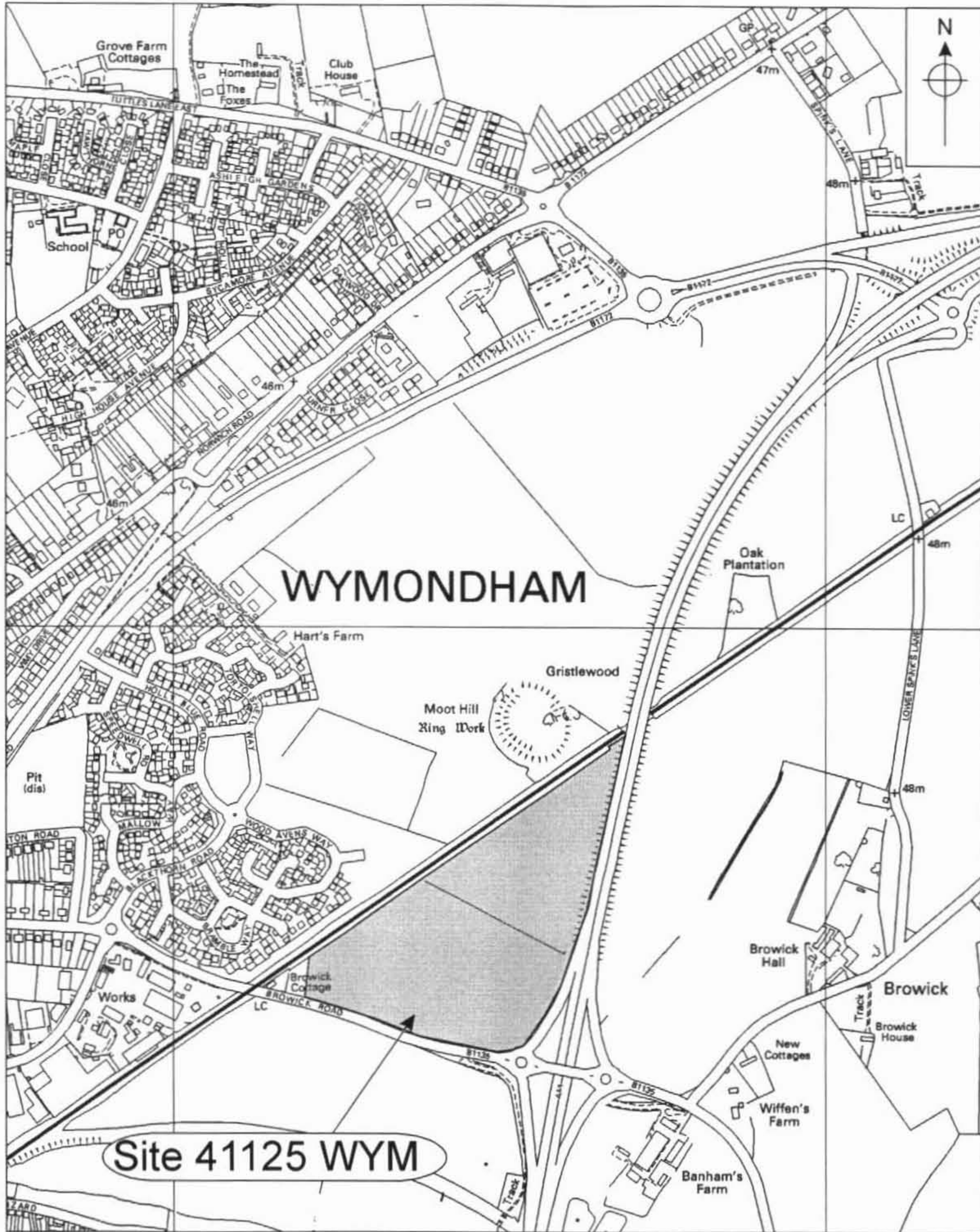


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000



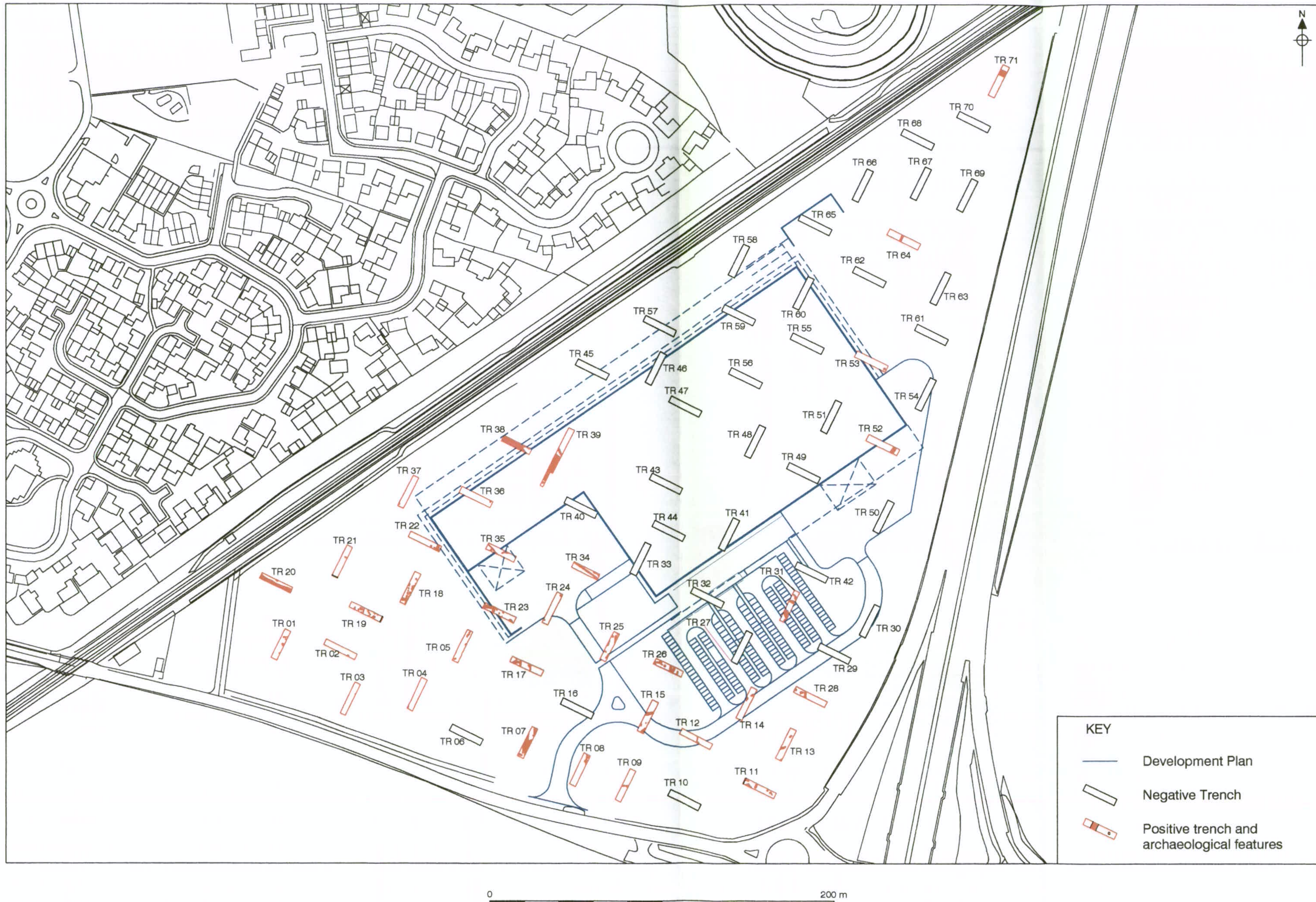


Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:2000.



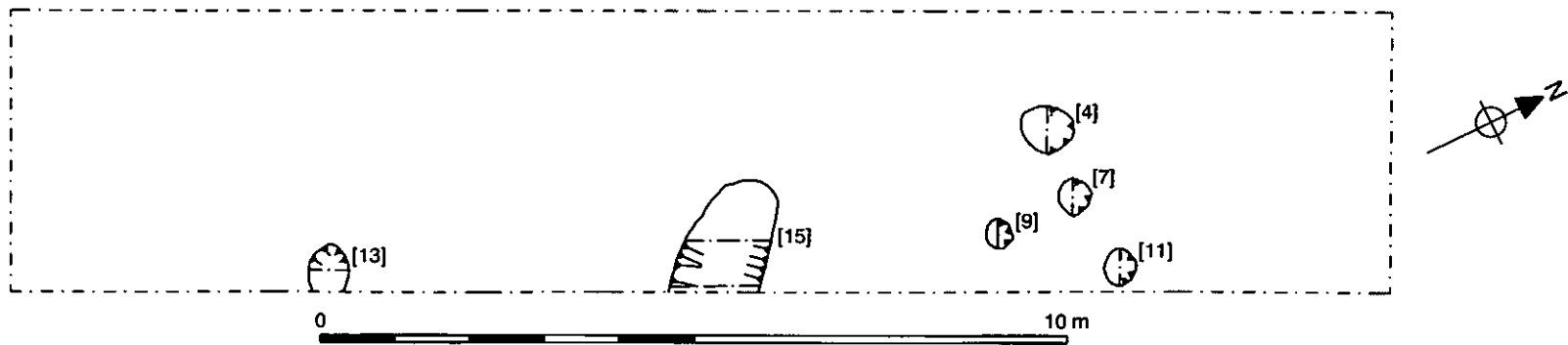


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan. Scale 1:100.



Figure 4. Trench 2, plan. Scale 1:100.

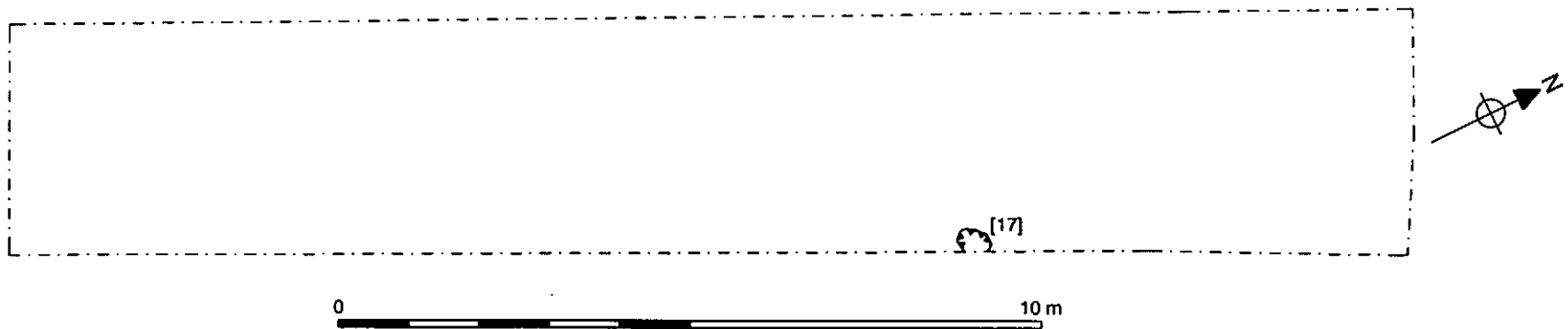


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan. Scale 1:100.

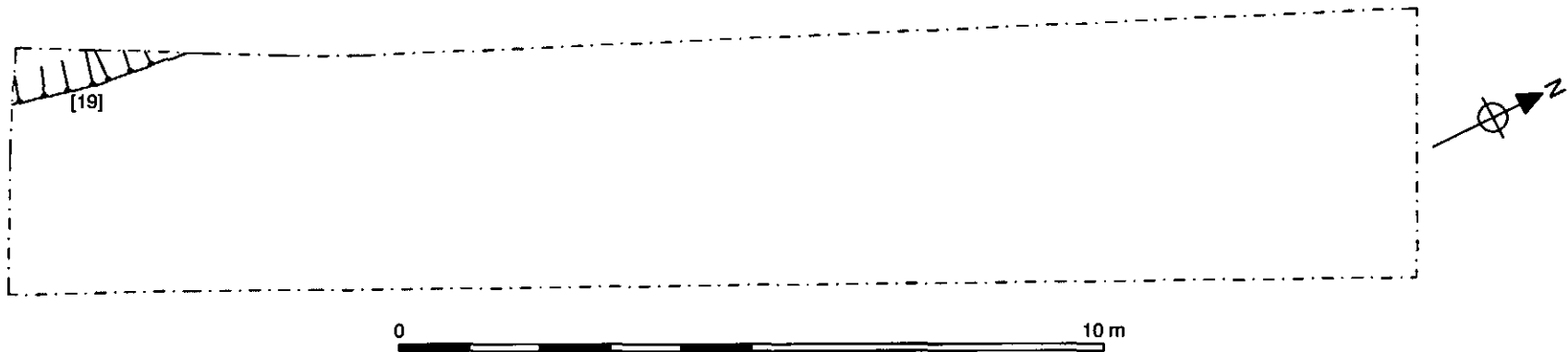


Figure 6. Trench 4, plan. Scale 1:100.

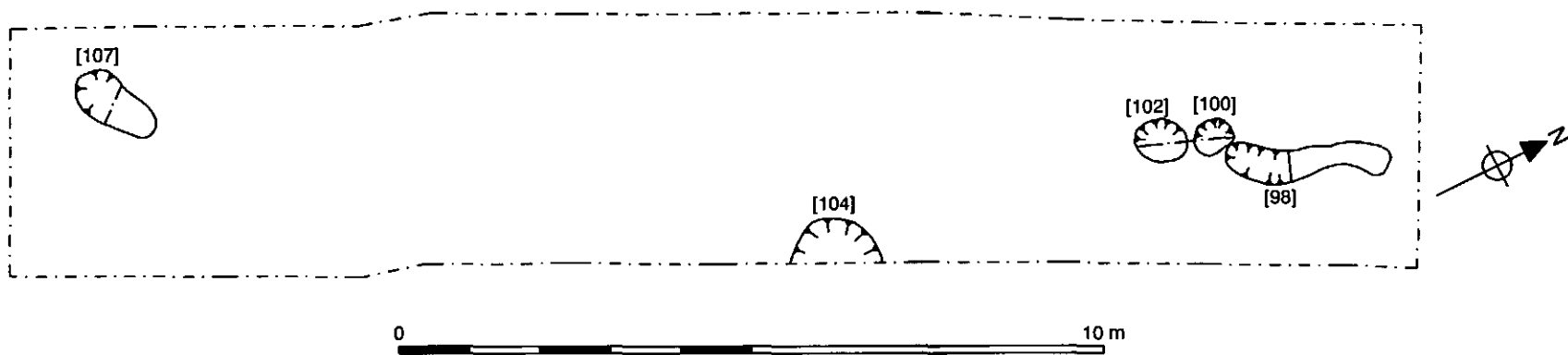


Figure 7. Trench 5, plan. Scale 1:100.

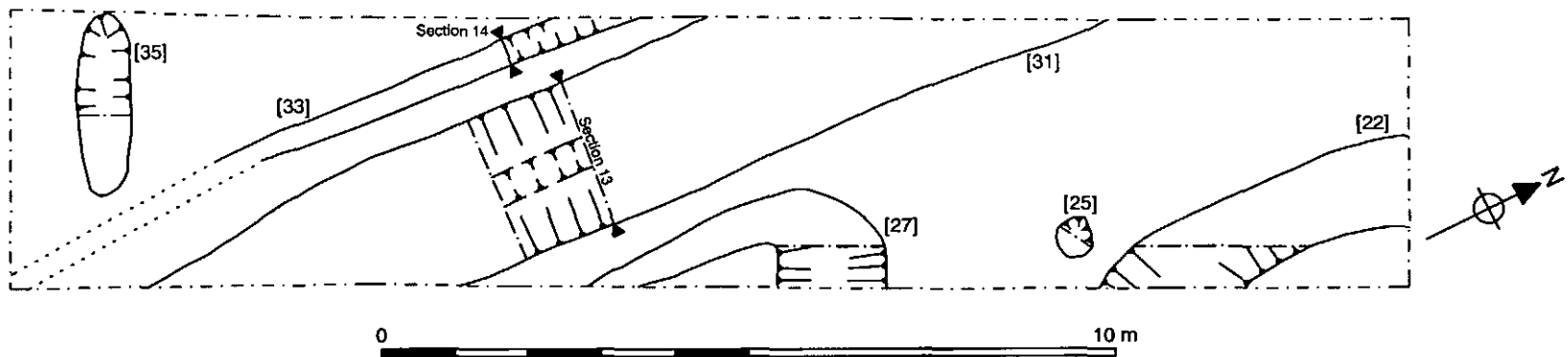


Figure 8. Trench 7, plan. Scale 1:100.



Figure 9. Trench 8, plan. Scale 1:100.

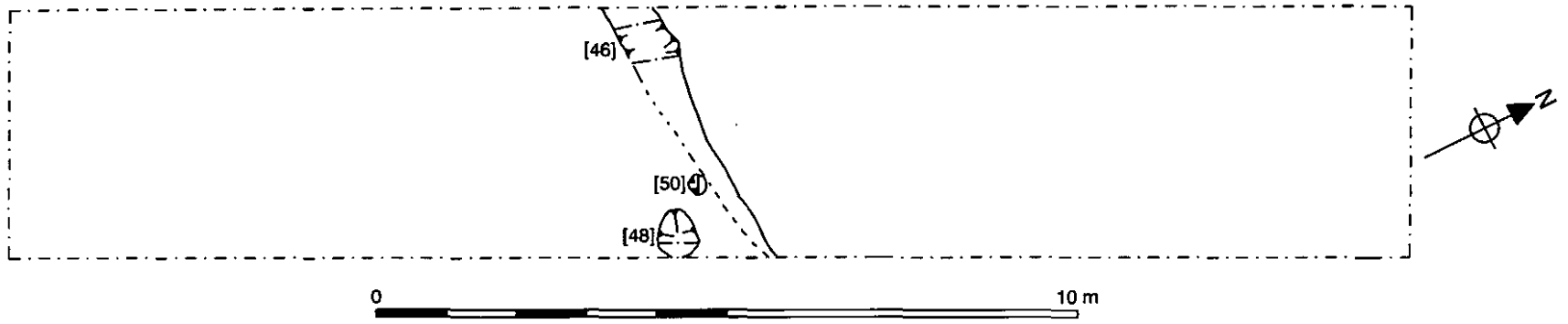


Figure 10. Trench 9, plan. Scale 1:100.

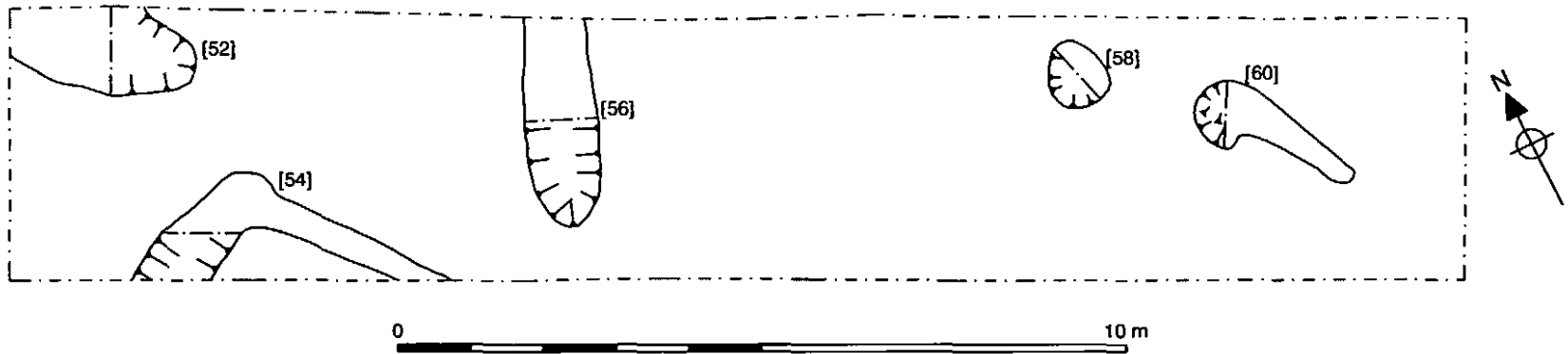


Figure 11. Trench 11, plan. Scale 1:100.

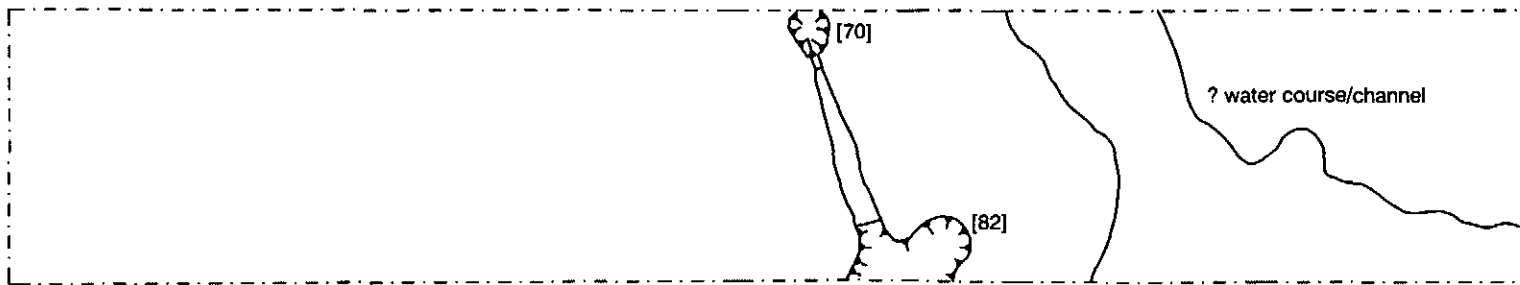


Figure 12. Trench 12, plan. Scale 1:100.

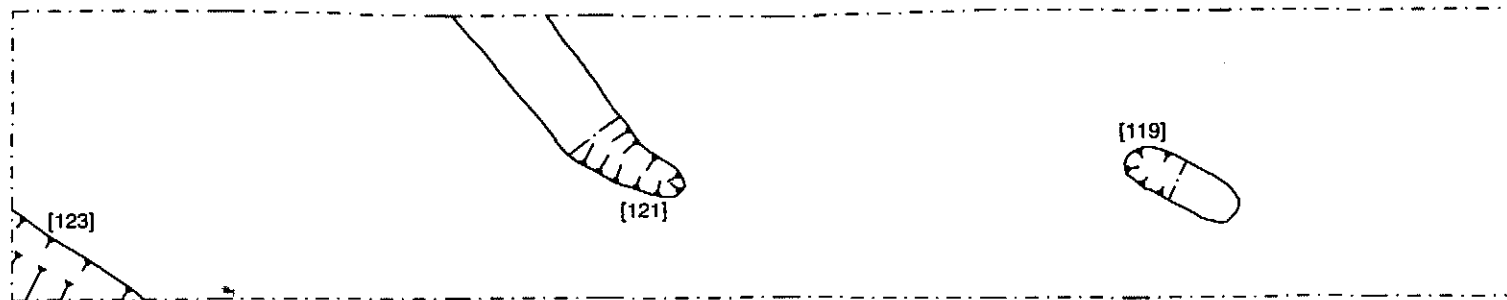


Figure 13. Trench 13, plan. Scale 1:100.

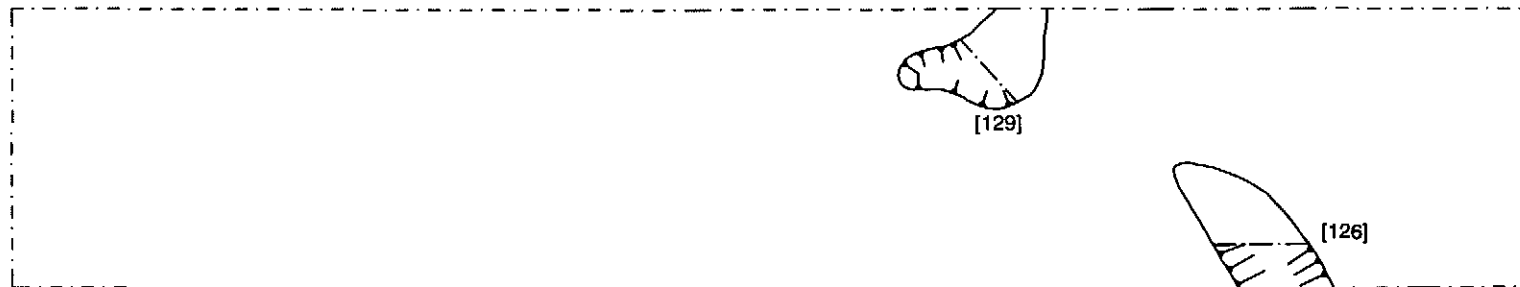


Figure 14. Trench 14, plan. Scale 1:100.



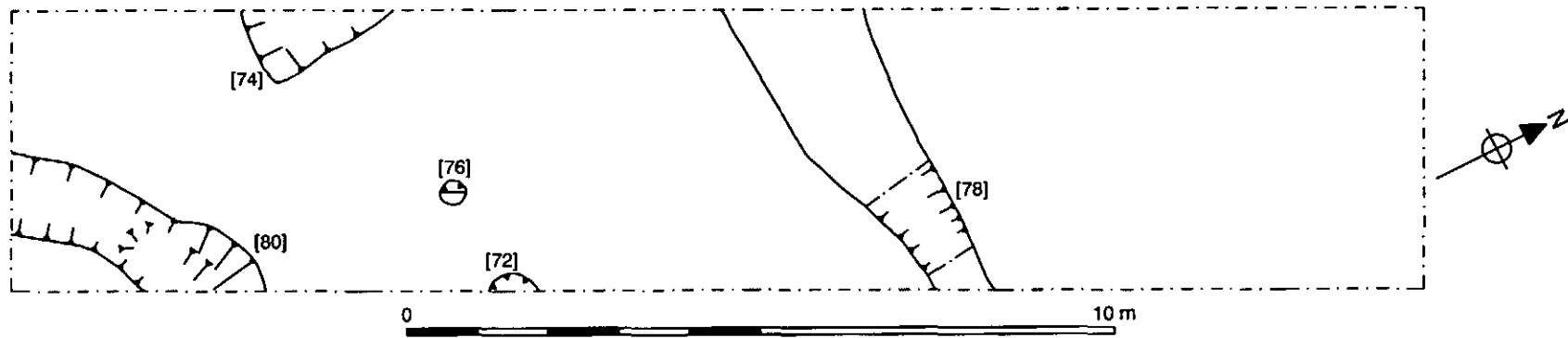


Figure 15. Trench 15, plan. Scale 1:100.

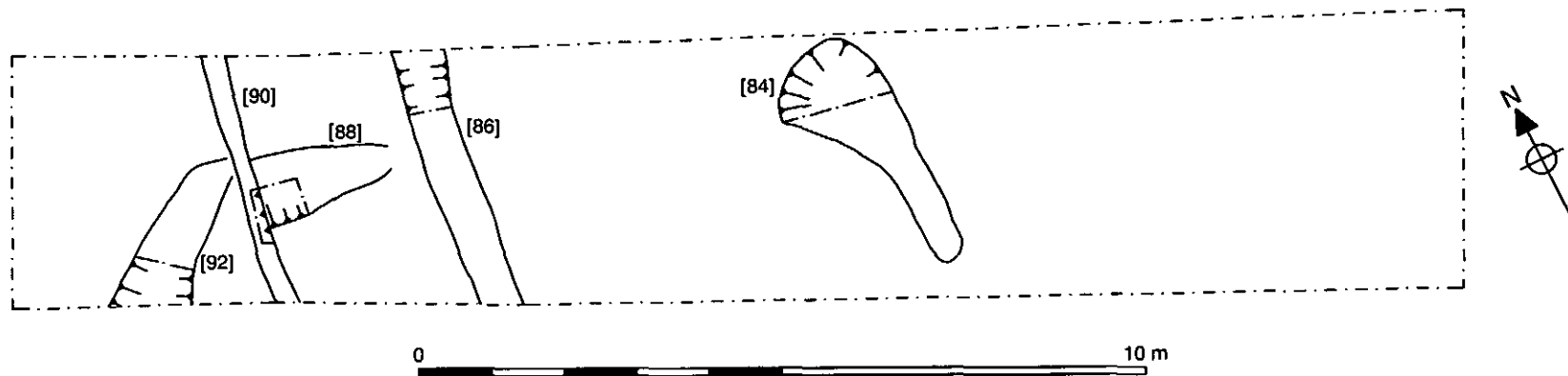


Figure 16. Trench 17, plan. Scale 1:100.

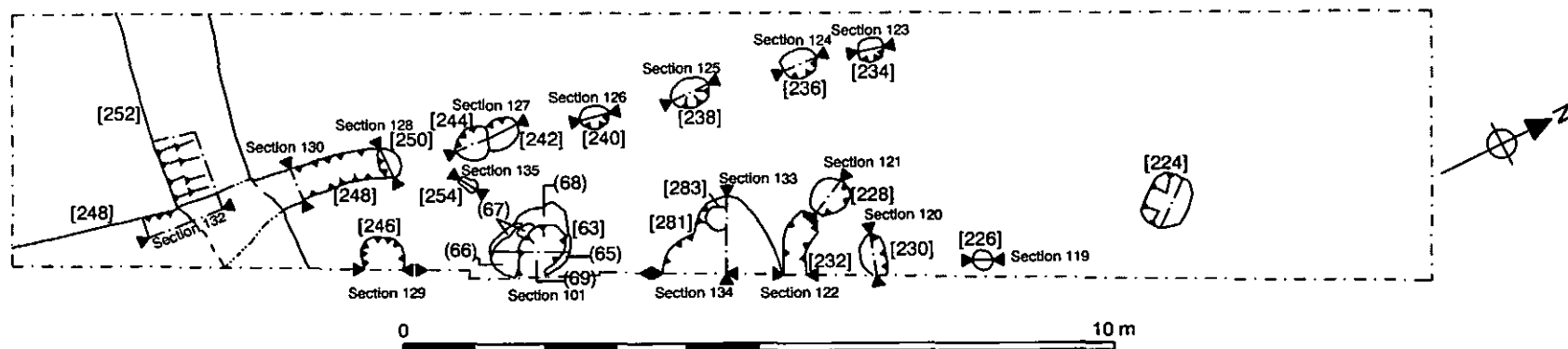


Figure 17. Trench 18, plan. Scale 1:100.

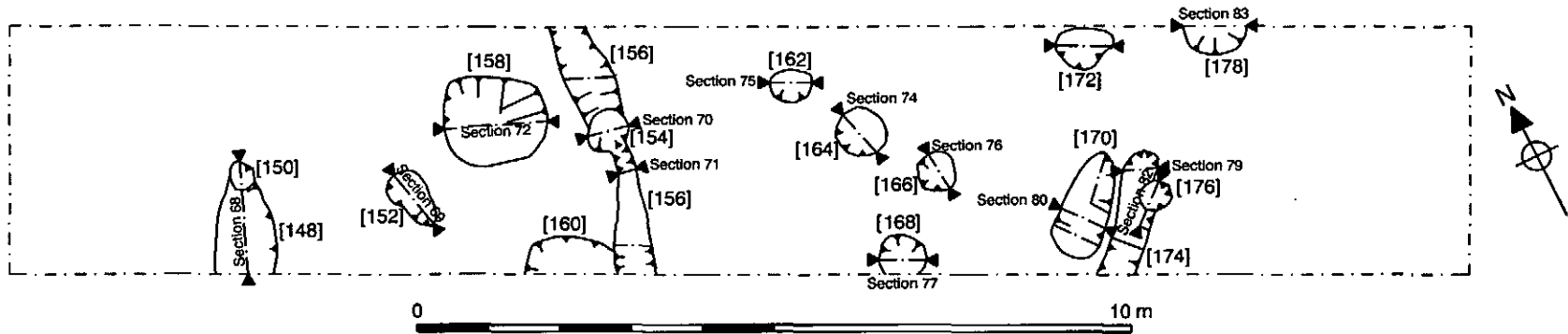


Figure 18. Trench 19, plan. Scale 1:100.

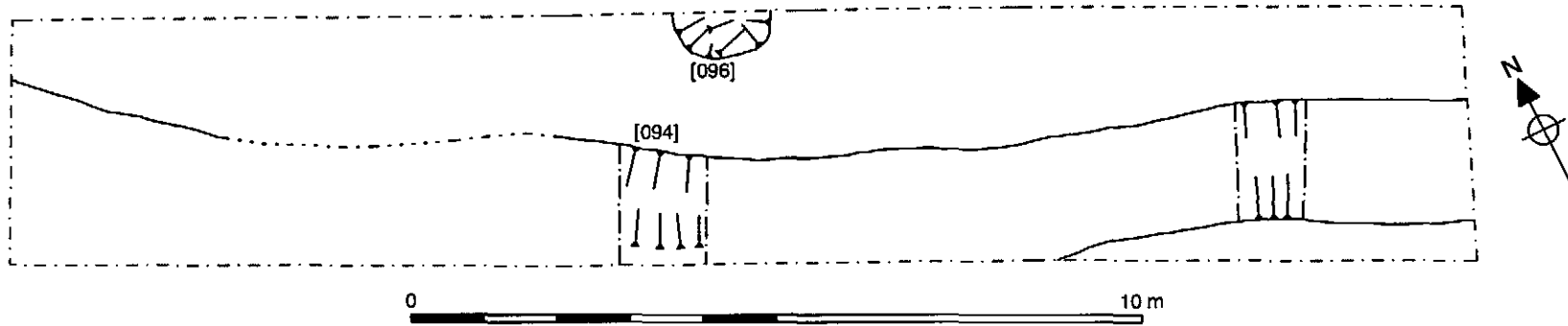


Figure 19. Trench 20, plan. Scale 1:100.

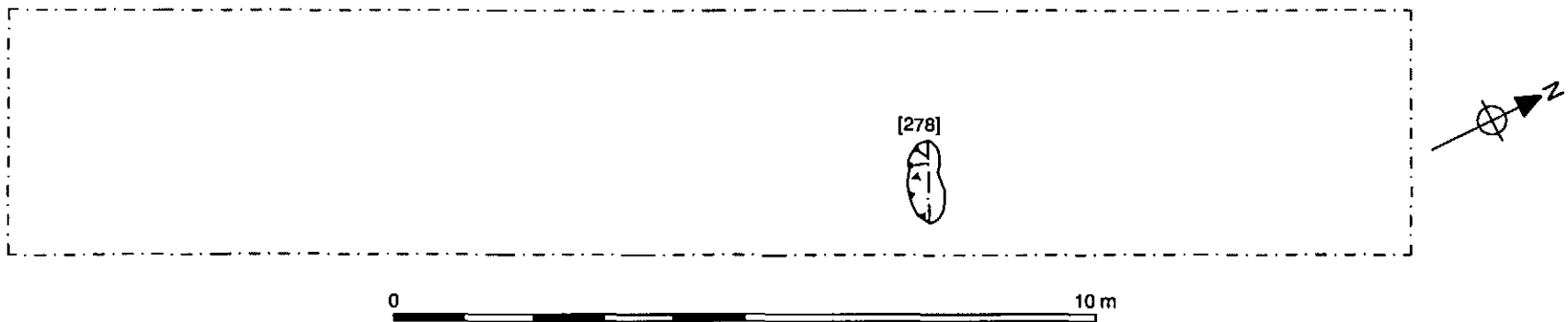


Figure 20. Trench 21, plan. Scale 1:100.



Figure 21. Trench 22, plan. Scale 1:100.

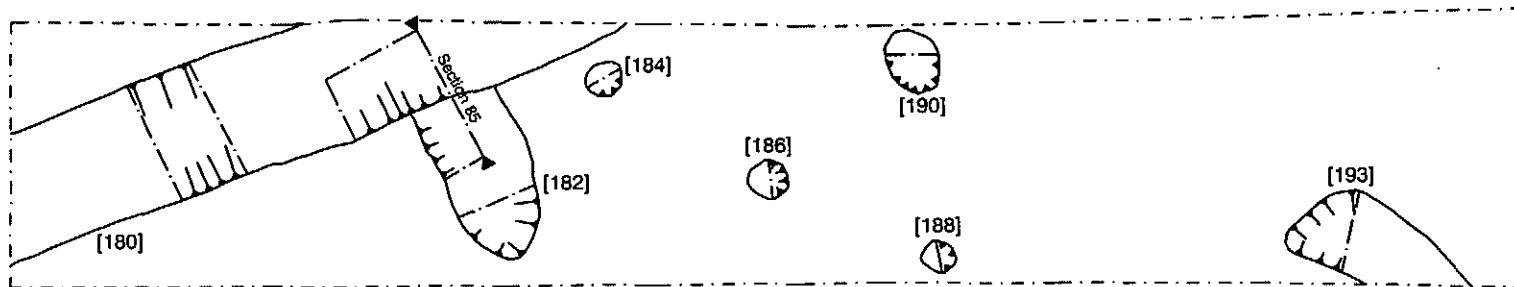


Figure 22. Trench 23, plan. Scale 1:100.



Figure 23. Trench 24, plan. Scale 1:100.

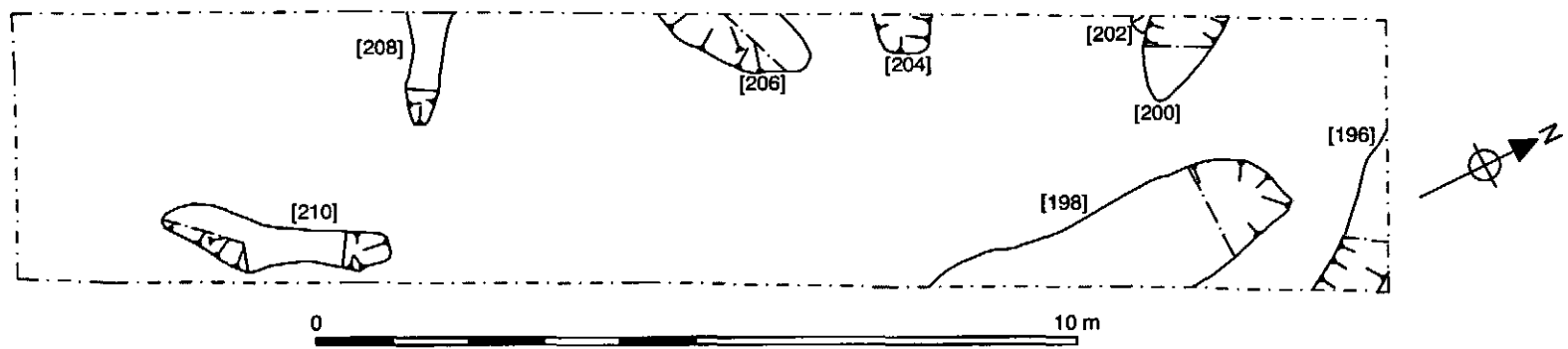


Figure 24. Trench 25, plan. Scale 1:100.

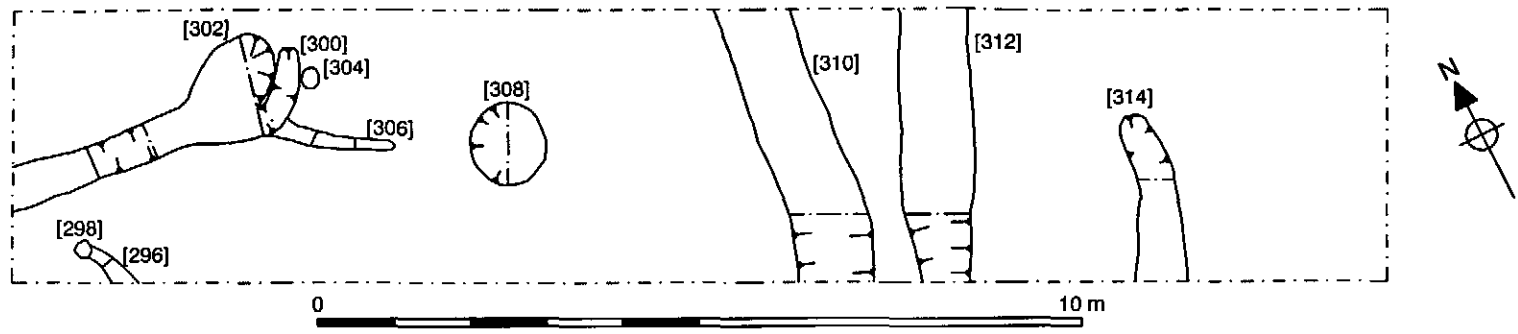


Figure 25. Trench 26, plan. Scale 1:100.

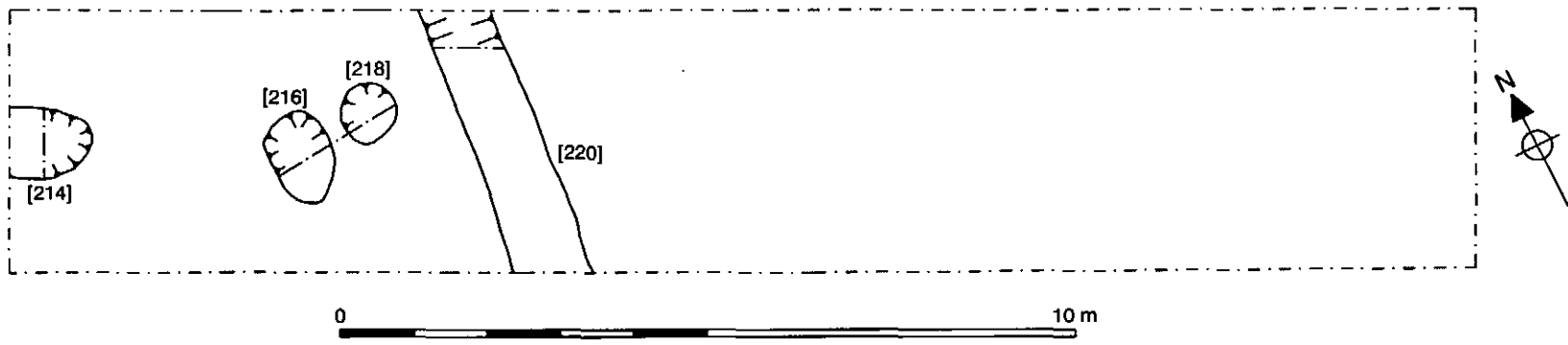


Figure 26. Trench 28, plan. Scale 1:100.

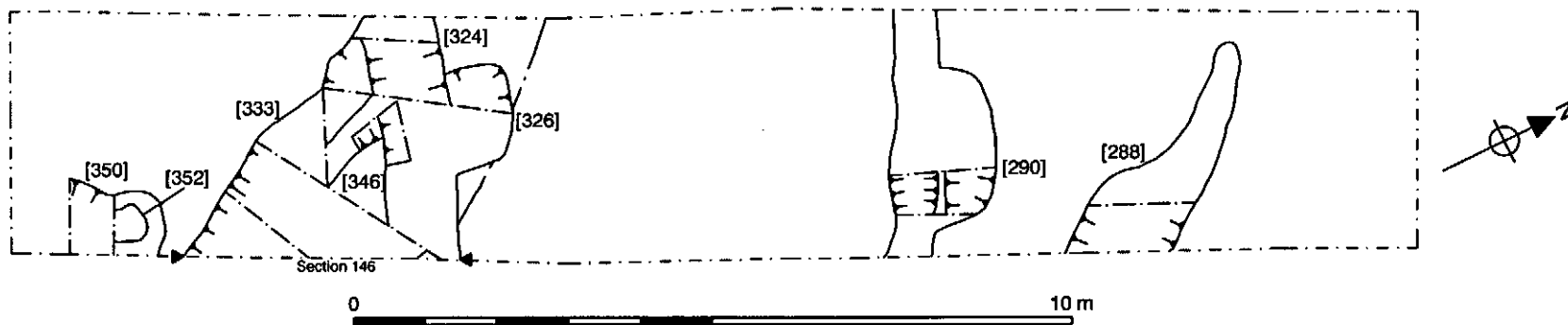


Figure 27. Trench 31, plan. Scale 1:100.

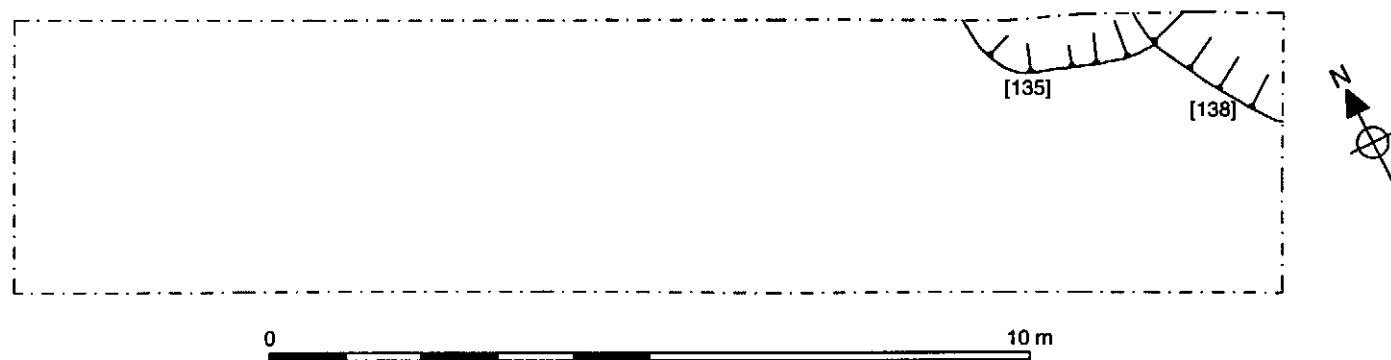


Figure 28. Trench 34, plan. Scale 1:100.

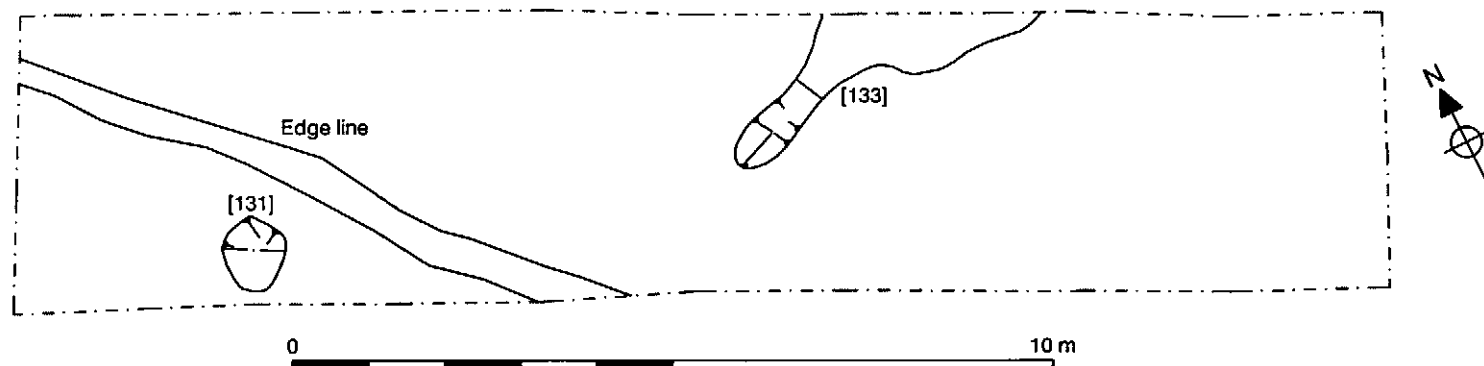


Figure 29. Trench 35, plan. Scale 1:100.

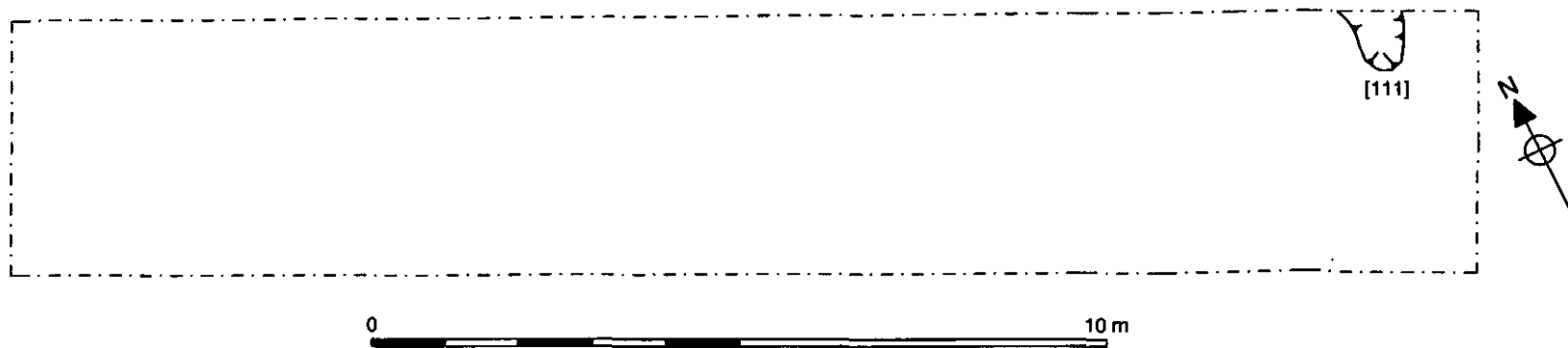


Figure 30. Trench 36, plan. Scale 1:100.

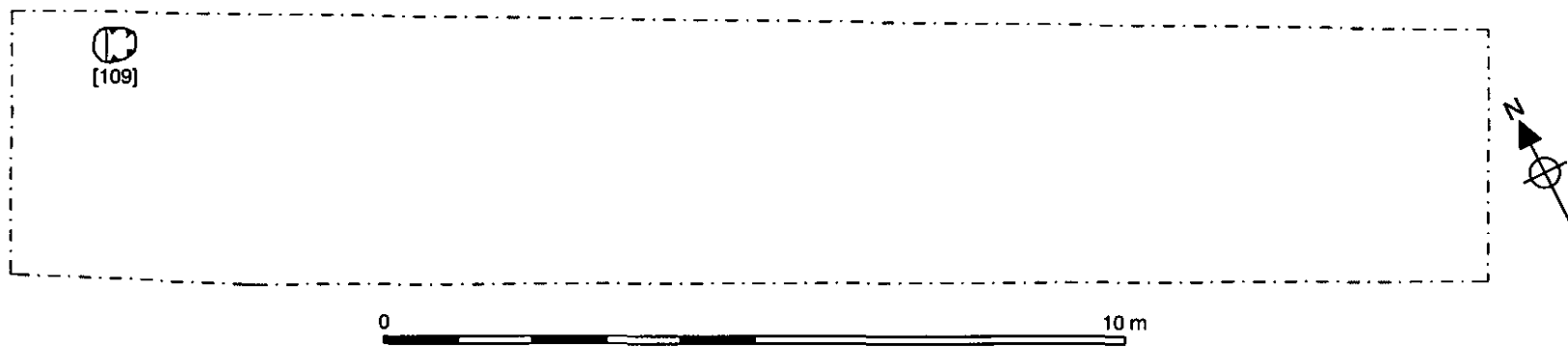


Figure 31. Trench 37, plan. Scale 1:100.

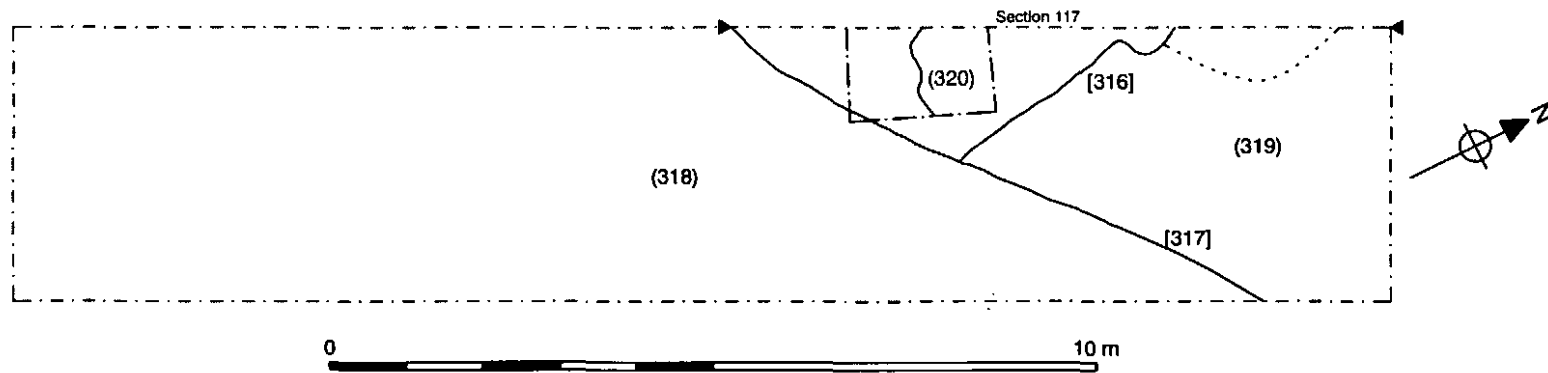


Figure 32. Trench 38, plan. Scale 1:100.

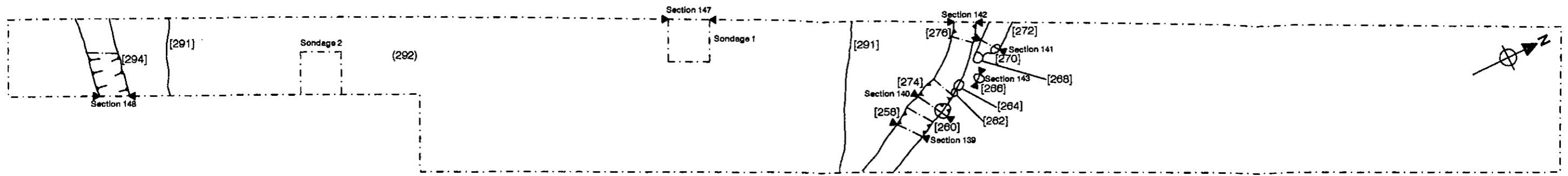


Figure 33. Trench 39, plan. Scale 1:100.



Figure 34. Trench 52, plan. Scale 1:100.



Figure 35. Trench 53, plan. Scale 1:100.

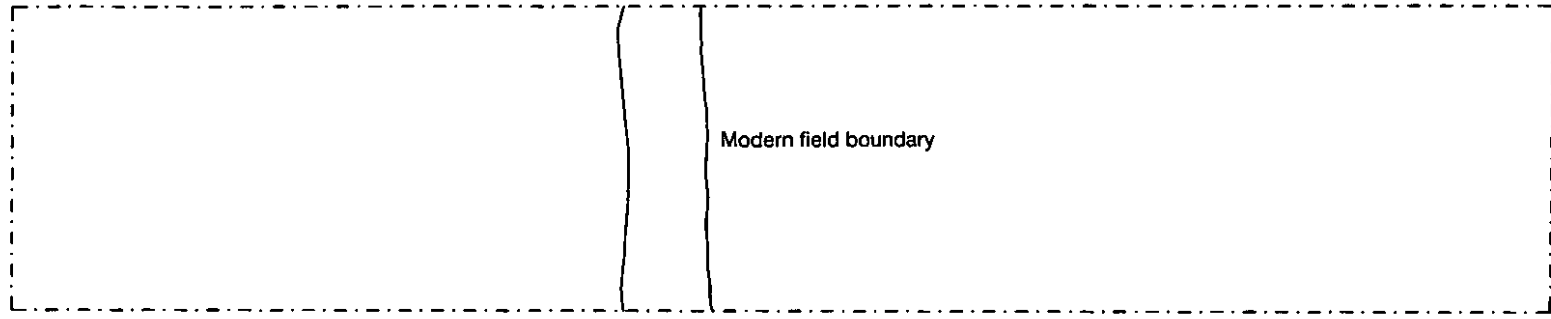


Figure 36. Trench 64, plan. Scale 1:100.



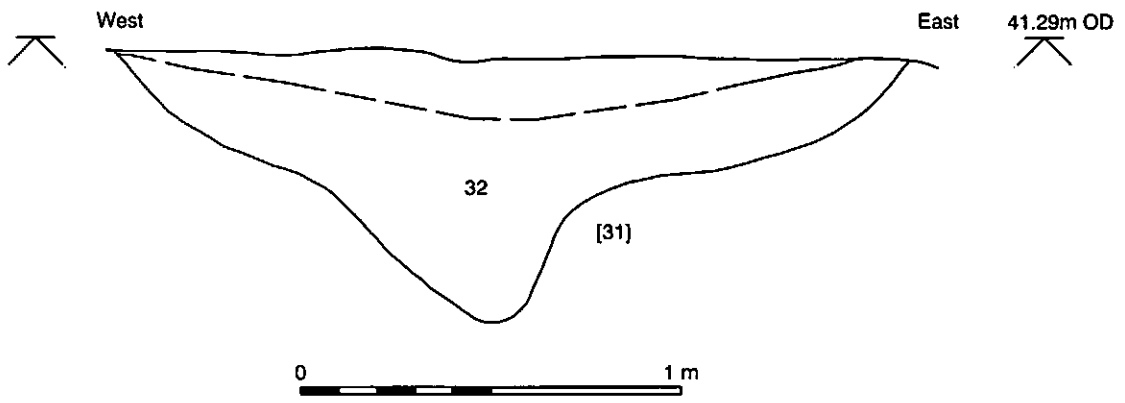


Figure 38. Trench 7. South-facing section 13. Scale 1:20.

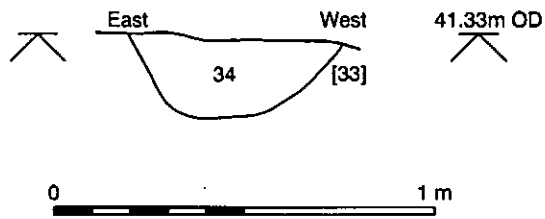


Figure 39. Trench 7. North-facing section 14. Scale 1:20.

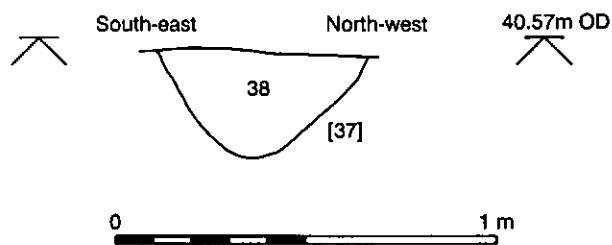


Figure 40. Trench 8. North-east facing section 16. Scale 1:20.

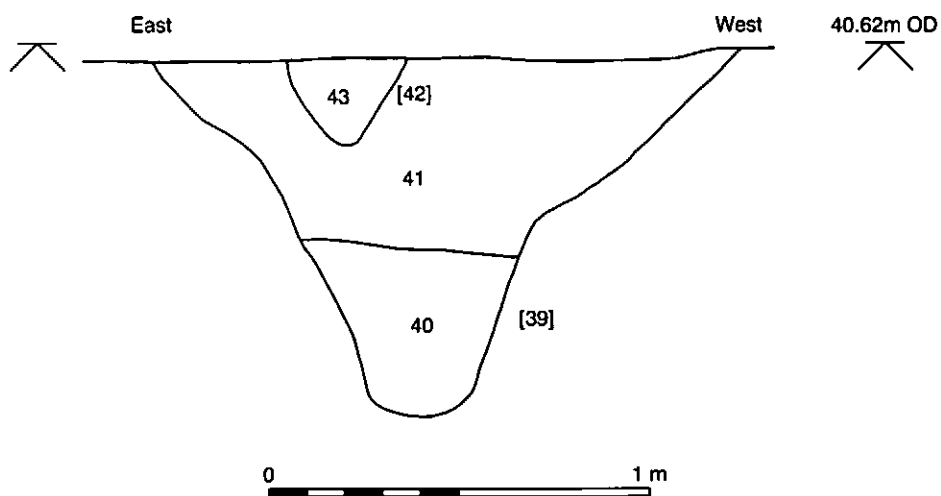


Figure 41. Trench 8. North-facing section 17. Scale 1:20.

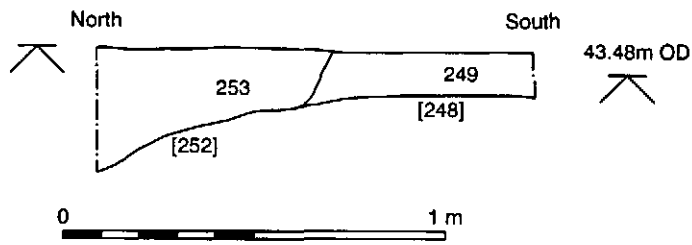


Figure 42. Trench 18  
West-facing section 132. Scale 1:20

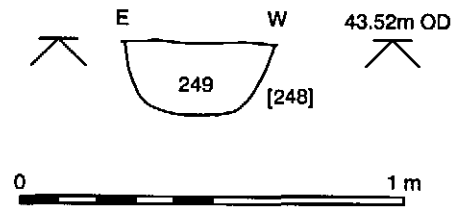


Figure 43. Trench 18  
North-facing section 130. Scale 1:20

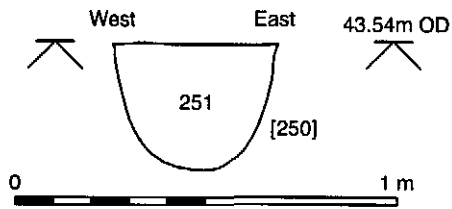


Figure 44. Trench 18  
South-facing section 128. Scale 1:20

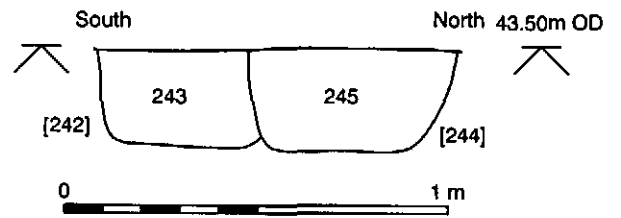


Figure 45. Trench 18  
East-facing section 127. Scale 1:20

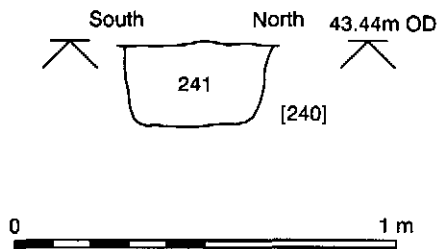


Figure 46. Trench 18  
East-facing section 126. Scale 1:20

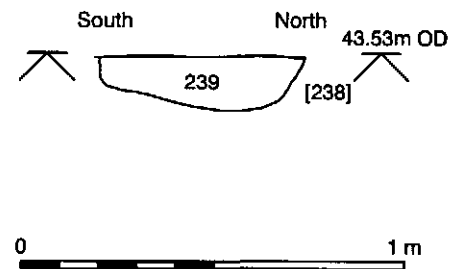


Figure 47. Trench 18  
East-facing section 125. Scale 1:20

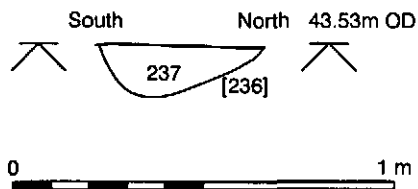


Figure 48. Trench 18  
East-facing section 124. Scale 1:20

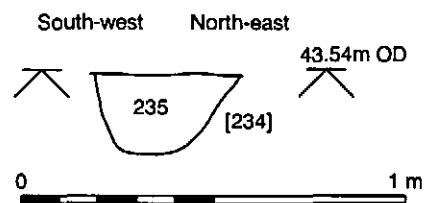


Figure 49. Trench 18  
South-east facing section 123. Scale 1:20

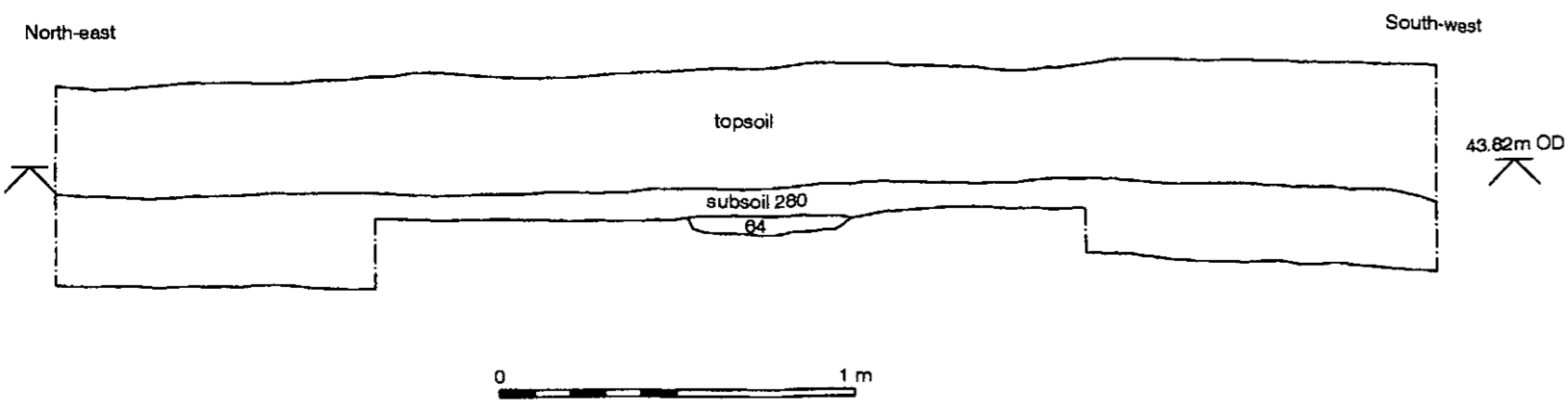


Figure 50 Trench 18. North-west facing section 101. Scale 1:20.

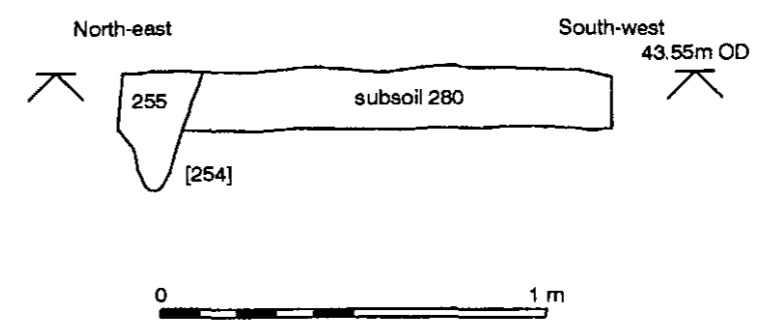


Figure 51. Trench 18. North-west facing section 135. Scale 1:20.

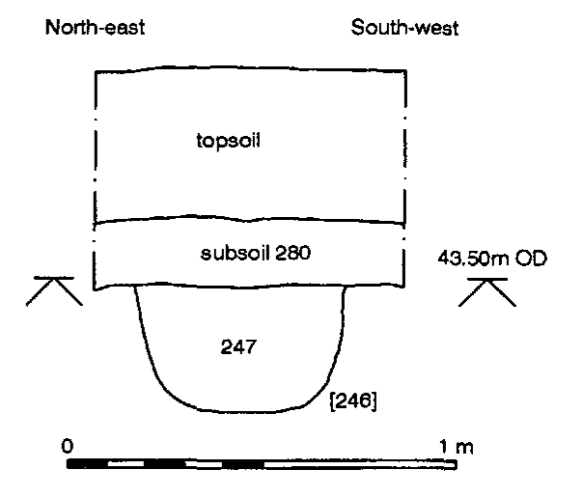


Figure 52. Trench 18  
North west facing section 129. Scale 1:20.

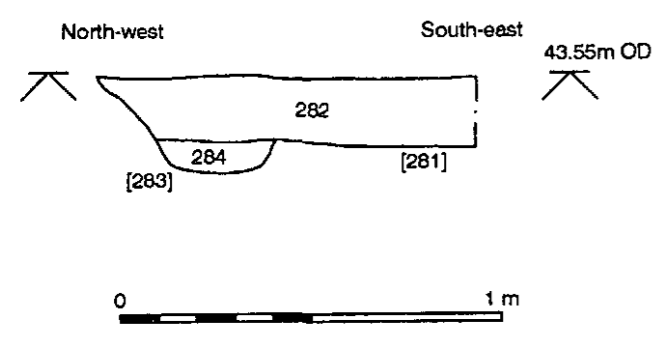


Figure 53. Trench 18. South-west facing section 133. Scale 1:20.

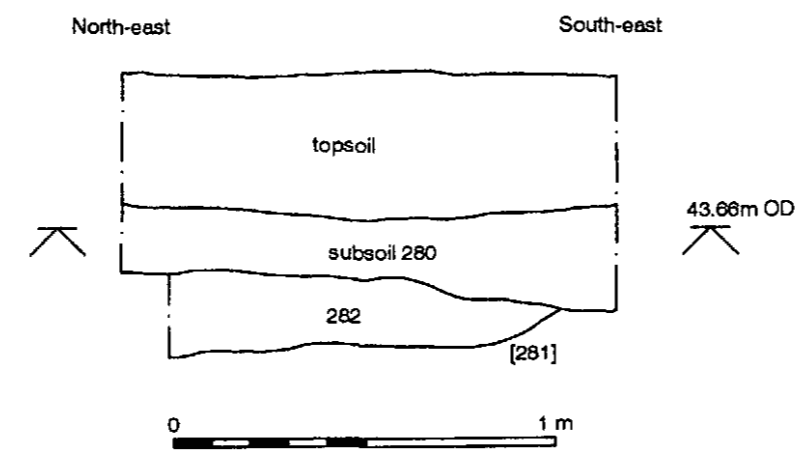


Figure 54. Trench 18. North-west facing section 134. Scale 1:20.

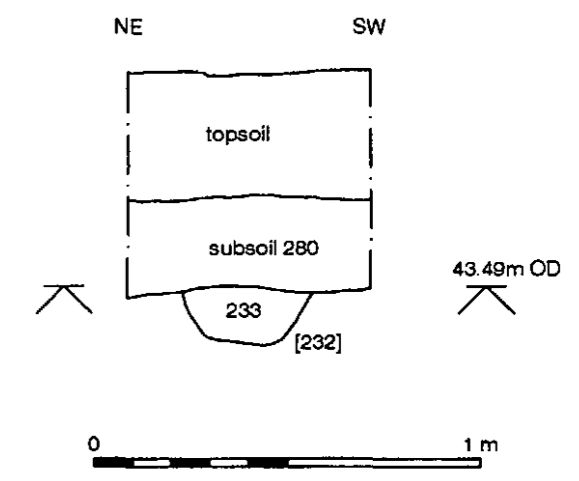


Figure 55. Trench 18. North-west facing section 122. Scale 1:20.

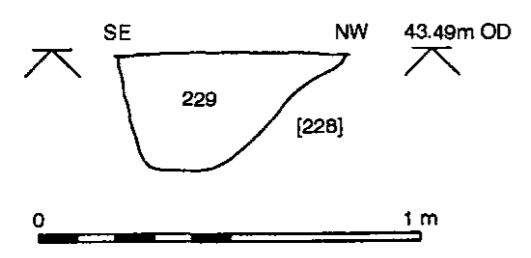


Figure 56. Trench 18. North-east facing section 121. Scale 1:20.

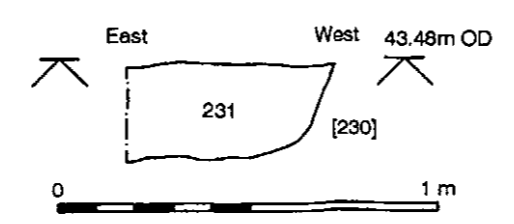


Figure 57. Trench 18  
North-facing section 120. Scale 1:20.

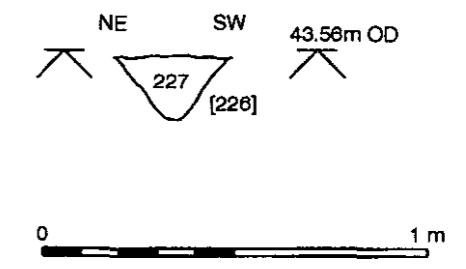


Figure 58. Trench 18. North-west facing section 119. Scale 1:20.

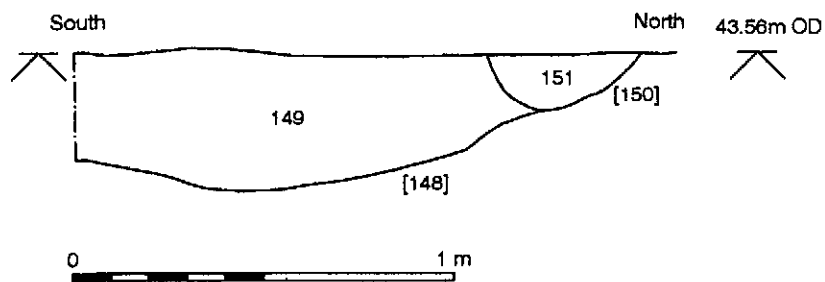


Figure 59. Trench 19  
East-facing section 68. Scale 1:20

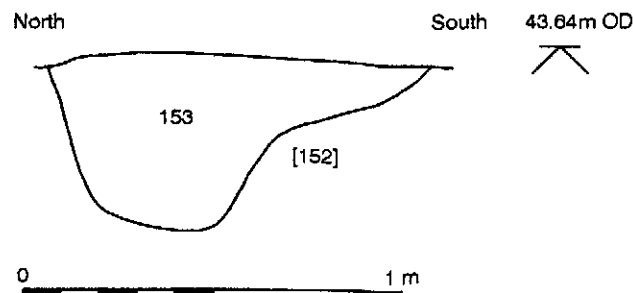


Figure 60. Trench 19  
West-facing section 69. Scale 1:20

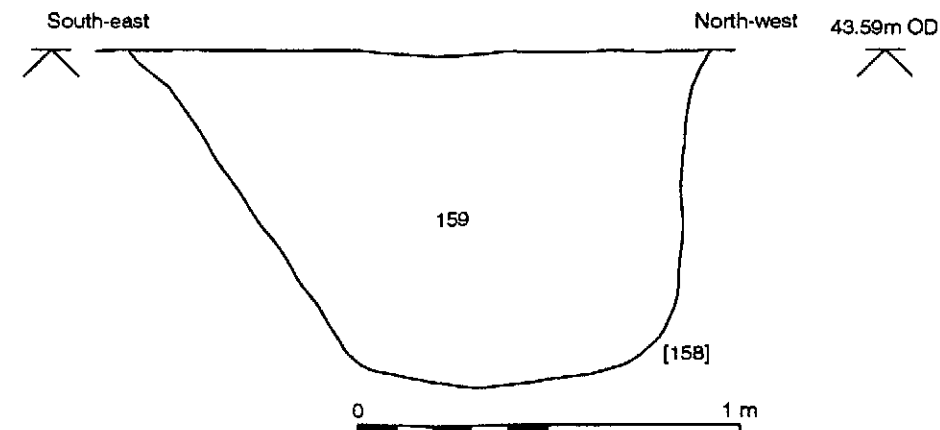


Figure 61. Trench 19  
North-east facing section 72. Scale 1:20

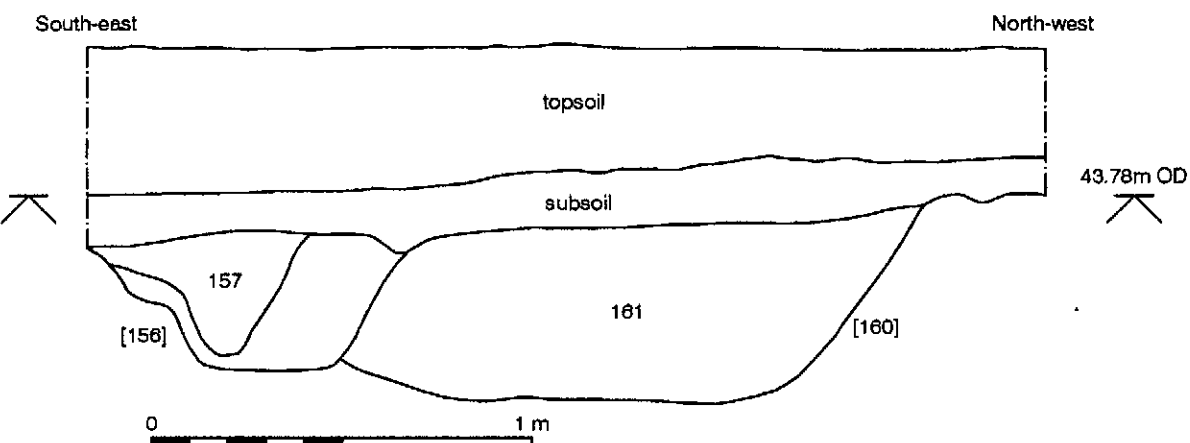


Figure 62. Trench 19  
North-east facing section 73. Scale 1:20

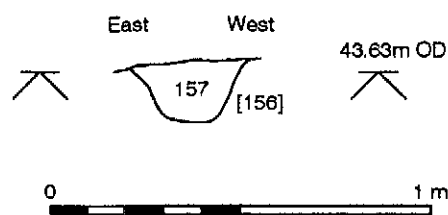


Figure 63. Trench 19  
North-facing section 71. Scale 1:20

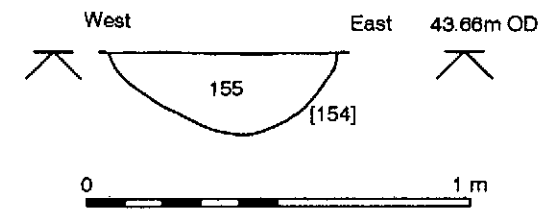


Figure 64. Trench 19  
South-facing section 70. Scale 1:20

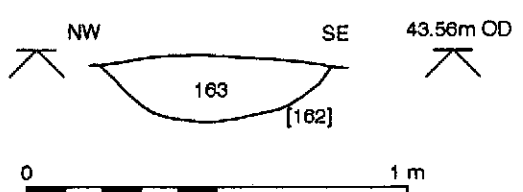


Figure 65. Trench 19  
South-west facing section 75. Scale 1:20

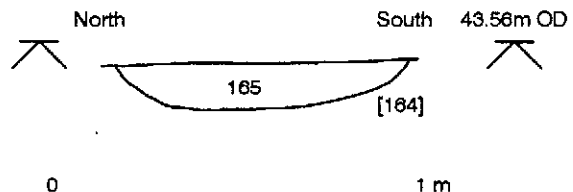


Figure 66. Trench 19  
West-facing section 74. Scale 1:20

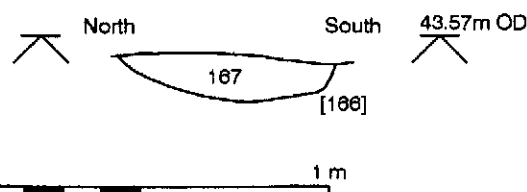


Figure 67. Trench 19  
West-facing section 76. Scale 1:20

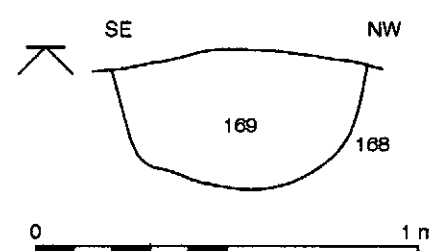


Figure 68. Trench 19  
North-east facing section 77. Scale 1:20

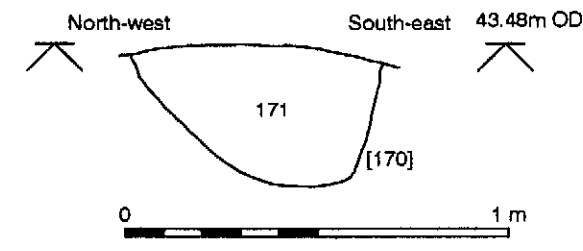


Figure 69. Trench 19  
South-west facing section 80. Scale 1:20

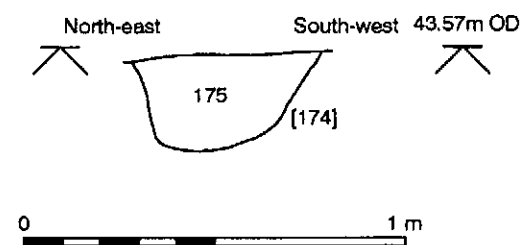


Figure 70. Trench 19  
North-west facing section 79. Scale 1:20

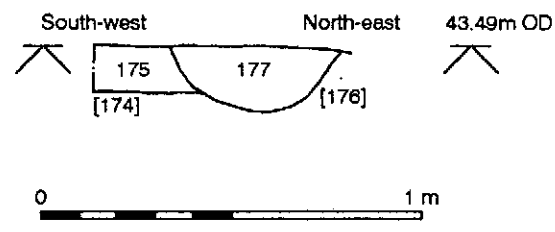


Figure 71. Trench 19  
South-east facing section 82. Scale 1:20

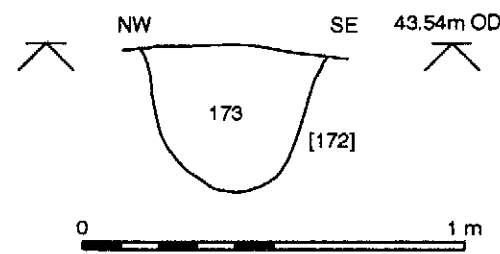


Figure 72. Trench 19  
South-west facing section 78. Scale 1:20

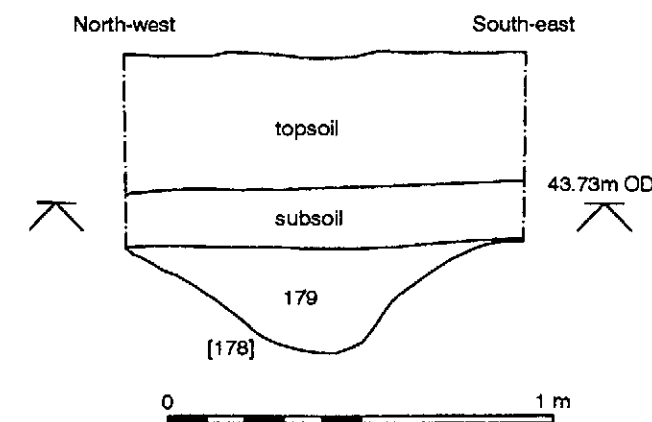


Figure 73. Trench 19  
South-west facing section 83. Scale 1:20

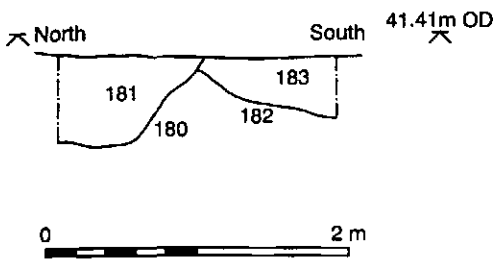


Figure 74. Trench 23.  
West-facing section 85. Scale 1:50

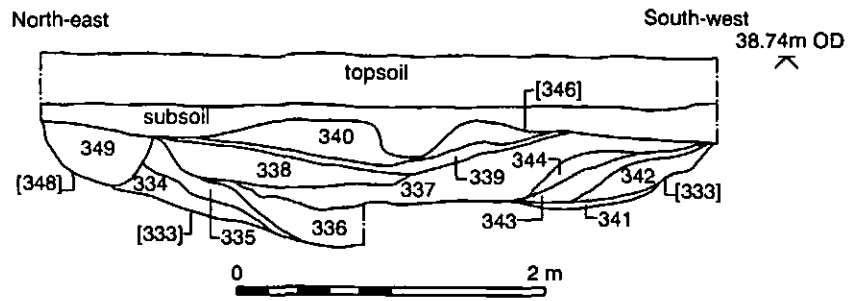


Figure 75. Trench 31.  
North-west facing section 146. Scale 1:50

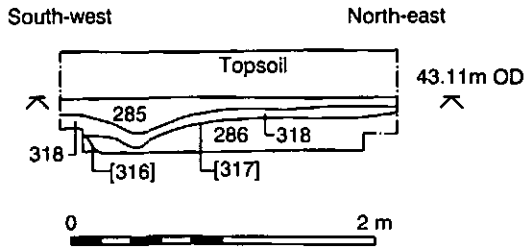


Figure 76. Trench 38.  
South-east facing section 117. Scale 1:50

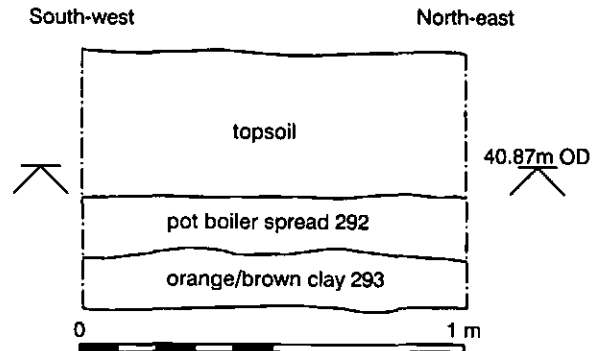


Figure 77. Trench 39.  
South-east facing section 147. Scale 1:20

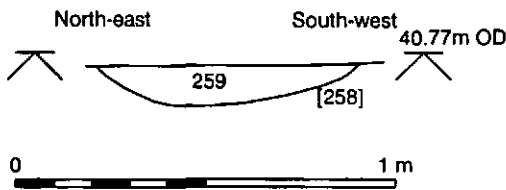


Figure 78. Trench 39.  
South-east facing section 139.  
Scale 1:20

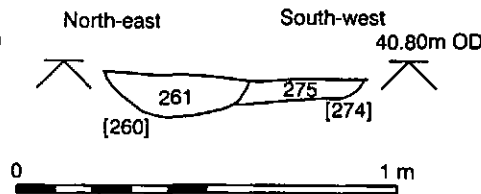


Figure 79. Trench 39.  
North-west facing section 140.  
Scale 1:20

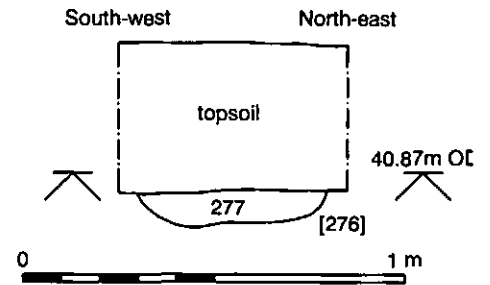


Figure 80. Trench 39.  
South-east facing section 142.  
Scale 1:20

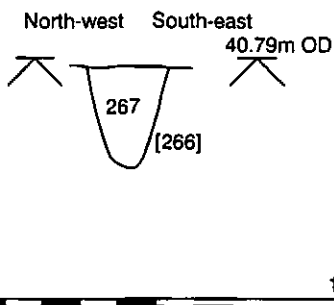


Figure 81. Trench 39.  
South-west facing section 143.  
Scale 1:20

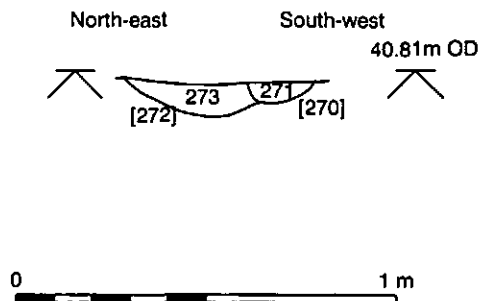


Figure 82. Trench 39.  
North-east facing section 141.  
Scale 1:20

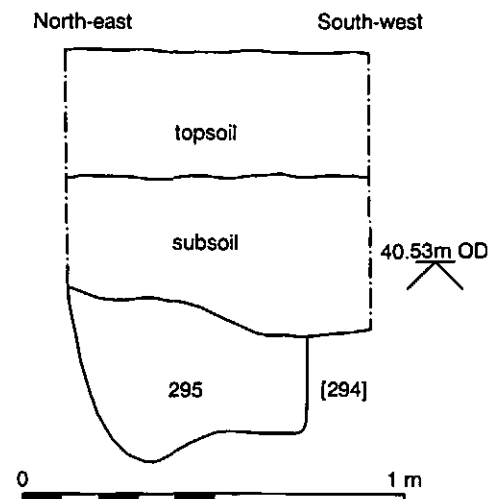


Figure 83. Trench 39.  
North-west facing section 148.  
Scale 1:20

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