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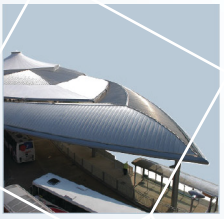
Report № 1686a

An Archaeological Strip, Map and Sample Excavation at East Bilney Quarry, Norfolk

An Interim Report

NHER 39348 BEY



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Location:	East Bilney Quarry, Norfolk
District:	Breckland
Grid Ref.:	TF 9625 1860
HER No.:	39348
Dates of Fieldwork:	18 September – 30 October 2007

Summary

An archaeological strip, map and sample excavation was carried out at East Bilney Quarry, School Road, in advance of the first phase of quarrying in a planned three-year programme. Three pits contained significant amounts of earlier Neolithic pottery and struck flint, and several pits were dated to the Iron Age by the pottery they contained. Towards the western end of the site was a very heavily truncated probable pottery kiln of Roman date and, close by, Roman pottery came from two pits. In the north-eastern corner of the site, an Early Anglo-Saxon sunken-featured building was excavated. Pottery, two ceramic spindle whorls, some fired clay, metalworking debris and a piece of copper wire came from the SFB.

Some ditches which crossed the eastern end of the site were not securely dated, but may have represented an Iron Age field system.

Numerous small, undated, pits, possible pits and post-holes were excavated. A number of large hollows and some natural solution holes origin were also investigated.

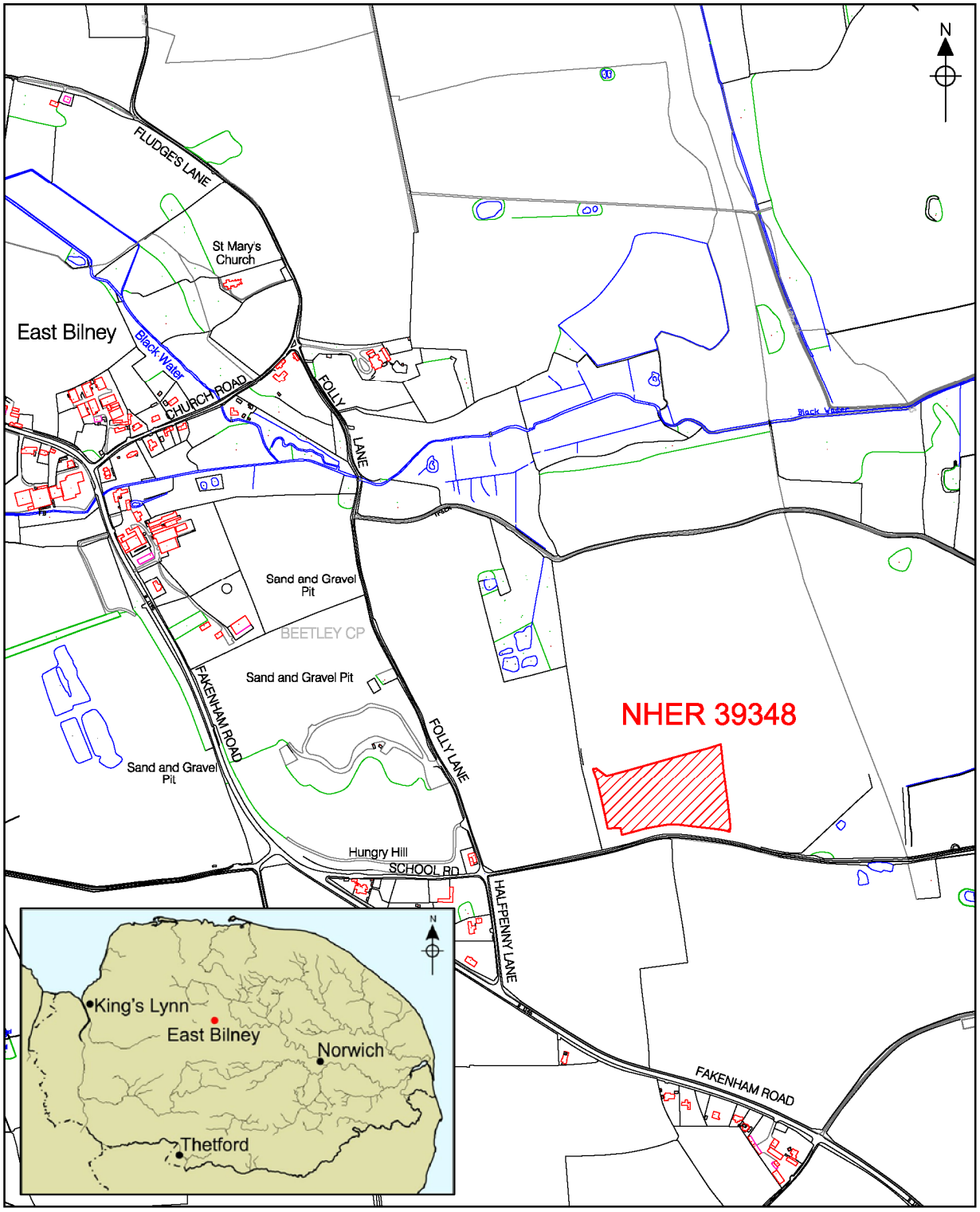
1.0 Introduction

NAU Archaeology was contracted to undertake archaeological work in advance of gravel quarrying at East Bilney, Norfolk. Quarrying is proposed for a total area of 14.2 hectares and the present work constituted the first phase in a planned three-phase programme. The area covered by the work in 2007 lay in the south-western part of the area designated for mineral extraction and measured about 2.5 hectares (Fig. 1). The work included the stripping of topsoil and the subsequent excavation and recording of the archaeological features and deposits which were revealed.

This report is an interim statement on the results from 2007. A full report will be produced following the completion of all three phases of quarrying.

The work was commissioned by Paul Geeves and funded by Middleton Aggregates Ltd. The archaeological programme was conducted in accordance with a Brief issued by David Gurney of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: 28 August 2007) and a Project Design prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref: BAU1686/DW). The work was designed to mitigate damage to 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 site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and, on completion of the project, will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.



0 1000 m

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

2.0 Geology and Topography

The site is located on a north-east-facing slope immediately to the north of School Road between East Bilney and Old Beetley villages (Fig. 1). The underlying geology of the site is sand and gravel of the Hungry Hills outwash gravels. These gravels are marked by frequent periglacial formations. The overlying soils are of the Burlingham 1 association described as deep loamy soils with permeable subsoils, slight seasonal waterlogging with some well-drained coarse loamy and sandy (Grassam and Weston 2004, 3).

The area of the 2007 fieldwork sloped down gently from west to east and from north to south. There was a slight depression in the central-southern part of the site. Stripping of the overburden from the site led to the exaggeration of this depression due to the removal of quite a depth of 'subsoil' which had accumulated within it. The resulting large depression or 'hollow' extended across a very large area and was the lowest part of the stripped site. Several other smaller hollows were also revealed once the overburden was removed.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

Cropmarks indicate the presence of a ring-ditch on higher ground to the immediate north of the area. A full search of the NHER has not been carried out by the writer, but details are available in the site evaluation report (Grassam and Weston 2004). Further research awaits completion of the fieldwork and the assessment and analysis stages of the project.

A fieldwalking and metal-detector survey carried out by Archaeological Solutions Ltd produced a relatively small quantity of struck flint, a scatter of post-medieval and modern tile fragments, and some modern iron artefacts (Crank, Roberts and Weston 2004). Subsequent evaluation trenching by AS Ltd identified ditches, pits and post-holes of later prehistoric, Romano-British and Early–Middle Saxon date (Grassam and Weston 2004).

4.0 Methodology

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360˚ excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All pre-modern metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection.

Sampling of archaeological features and deposits by excavation was determined on site and was approved by David Gurney (NLA). Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of relevant features and deposits. Soil samples were taken for the purpose of environmental assessment and possible analysis.

Features and deposits were located using a total station theodolite. A level was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 54.67m on a barn-type building at the junction of School Road and Folly Lane to the west of the south-western corner of the site.

Site conditions ranged from good to poor. At times, heavy rain caused erosion and flooding to sloping or low-lying parts of the site.

5.0 Results

Features of archaeological and possible archaeological origin were revealed across the stripped area (Fig. 2). A notable dearth of activity in the north-western corner might have been due to the extremely gravelly nature of the natural soils there. In accordance with the Project Design, assessment and analysis will follow the completion of all phases of the fieldwork (probably three or four years hence).

5.1 Earlier Neolithic

Three or four pits were dated to the earlier Neolithic period by pottery and struck flint in their fills. They were all quite small, shallow features. In the central-northern area two or three pits formed a small group [1269] (68 sherds) and [1257/1272] (111 sherds), the latter were interpreted as two intercutting features. The pits were located at the north-eastern side of large hollow [1423] and were only seen after the removal of some of its upper 'fill'. They may post-date the creation of the hollow, but had been sealed by material accumulating in its upper part. Another small pit [1221] excavated 65m to the east contained 58 sherds of earlier Neolithic pottery along with struck flint.

5.2 Iron Age

A total of 125 sherds of Iron Age pottery came from the fills of excavated features. These included seven or eight small pits, a ditch, three solution holes and three of the large hollows. Apart from two small pits [1351] (seven sherds) and [1353] (1 sherd) found close together in the south-eastern corner, the pits were dispersed across the central and northern part of the site. The largest number of sherds (31 sherds) came from pit [1306] in the western-central area and 14 sherds came from an isolated pit near the western end of the site.

Forty-six sherds came from various features in the north-eastern corner of the site and suggest that activity occurred in that area during the period. Almost half of these, however, were from fills of the Early Saxon SFB and many of the remainder were from fills of the nearby large hollow. A single sherd from one pit was the only dating evidence from the group of pits/post-holes and two ditch termini in the extreme corner of the site.

Further discussion must await full assessment and analysis, due to the uncertainty in differentiating between some types of Iron Age and Early Saxon pottery.

5.2.1 Ditches

A ditch [1219] crossed the eastern edge of the site from north to south. It was heavily truncated and intermittent to the north. Other ditches ran at right angles from it, one to its west and two to its east. In the north-eastern corner of the site, a ditch terminus extended into the northern edge of the excavated area on the same alignment and was probably part of the same boundary. Another ditch ran into the area from the east and also terminated within the excavated area.

Just to the west of northern part of ditch [1219], another ditch [1213] ran on a slightly different NNE–SSW alignment. Four sherds of pottery from this ditch, a sherd from one of the pits in the north-eastern corner of the site and 19 sherds form the large hollow there all suggest that the ditches might have been Iron Age.

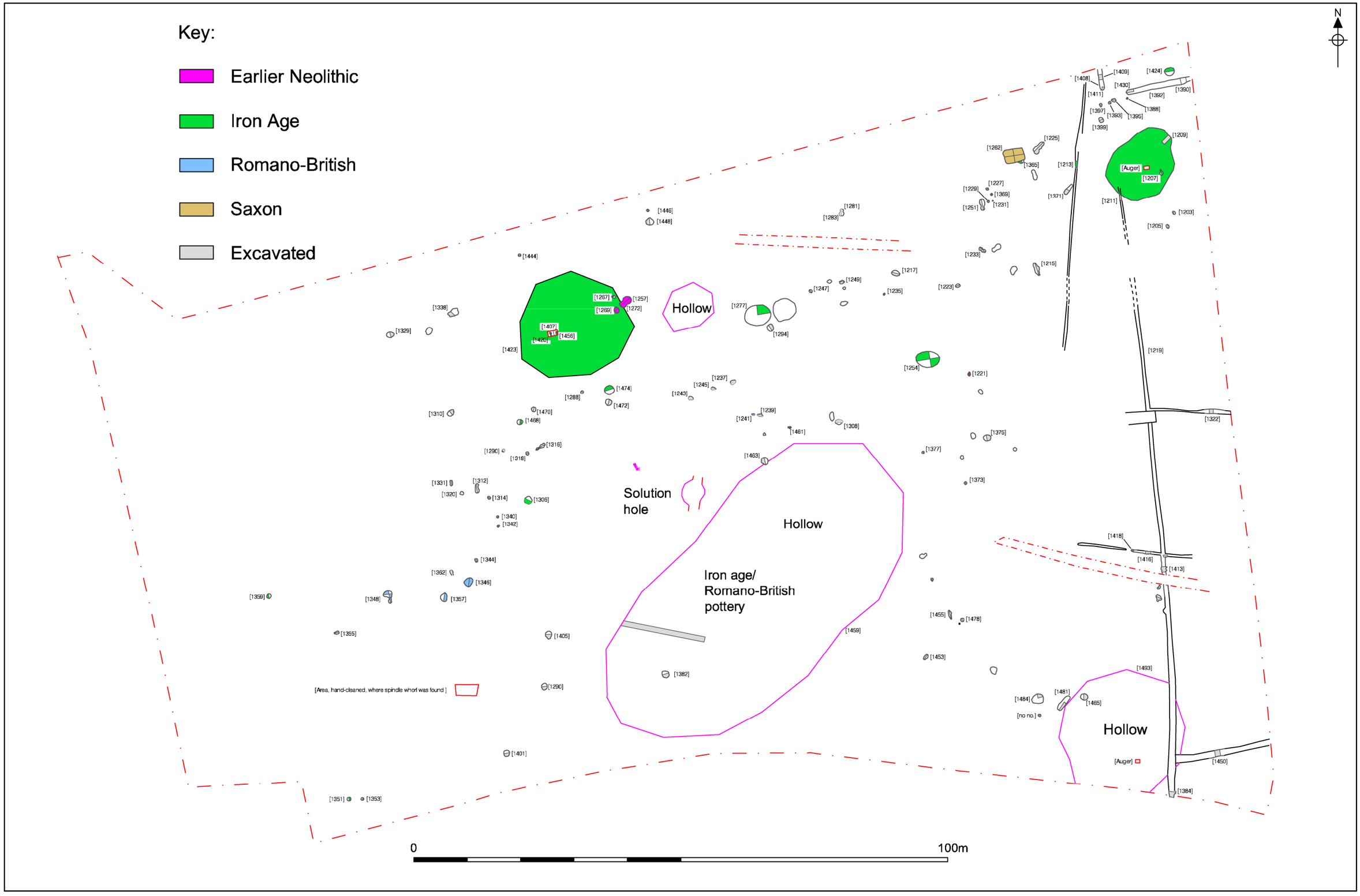


Figure 2. Site plan. Scale 1:750

5.3 Romano-British

In the south-eastern–central area of the site, three features were dated by pottery to the Romano-British period. A very heavily truncated feature appeared to represent the lower part of a probable pottery kiln; part of its fired clay base and possibly part of the flue survived [1348]. Twenty-one sherds of Roman pottery came from a fill of the feature. Just to the east of the probable kiln two subcircular pits also contained Roman pottery [1357] (five sherds) and [1346] (fifteen sherds). The latter feature was fully excavated.

Forty-eight sherds of Iron Age and/or Roman pottery came from deposits within the large hollow [1459] and two sherds were found in an irregular pit [1251] in the north-eastern corner of the site.

A piece of Roman ceramic building material was found in pit [1241] in the central part of the site.

5.4 Anglo-Saxon

A sunken-featured building was excavated near the north-eastern corner of the site. It was 3.80m long, 2.60m wide and the pit was <0.30m deep. Well-defined post-holes were situated centrally at either end and some other probable post-holes existed along its western end and sides. Forty-four sherds of Early Saxon pottery came from deposits within the pit and post-holes. One and a half ceramic spindle whorls, a piece of coiled copper wire and some fragments of fired clay and metalworking debris were also found.

No other features in the vicinity were obviously associated with the SFB and a single sherd of Early Saxon pottery found in ditch [1322] at the eastern edge of the site is not considered to provide reliable dating evidence for that feature.

5.5 Undated

Other excavated features, mostly small possible pits or post-holes, were undated.

5.6 Hollows and other natural features

A number of large hollows occurred across the stripped area. These were unlikely to have been of archaeological origin. The largest [1459], in the central-southern area, represented the bottom of a low-lying depression which existed in the field before stripping began, but which was exaggerated by the removal of most of the topsoil (0.30m) and a very thick layer of ‘subsoil’ (0.50m) within it. A slot, dug across its central area showed the remaining soil to be only 0.20m deep. Later Iron Age/Romano-British pottery was found on the stripped surface of the hollow.

Three other, smaller and deeper, subcircular hollows were revealed in the central-northern, north-eastern and south-eastern parts of the site [1423], [1209] and [1493] respectively. These were all investigated by sondage and/or by augering. Various deposits of fine sandy silt and silty sand, with some mottled or irregular areas and patches of clay, were revealed to depths below the machine-excavated surfaces. Iron Age pottery was found in the fills of the former two hollows and a Roman iron hippo sandal and another, as yet unidentified, iron object came from the fills of central-northern hollow [1423]. The origin of these hollows is unclear; they probably represent natural features of some sort, possibly solution hollows.

Four more subcircular features were recorded, spread in an approximate row to the east of large hollow [1423]. Two of them were excavated [1277] and [1254]. They were steep-sided with silty-sand fills and were interpreted as natural solution holes. Iron Age pottery came from the fills of both of them. Another, similar, feature was seen to have been cut by one of the previously dug evaluation trenches and a few other smaller, but similar features excavated during the present work may be interpreted similarly.

Many small irregular features were interpreted as tree holes. A few of these were excavated.

6.0 The Finds

6.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Sarah Percival

The pottery has been summarily assessed and spot-dated by context. A full catalogue has not been prepared at this stage.

Earlier Neolithic pottery was recovered from nine contexts in three pits which also contained worked flint (Table 1). The earlier Neolithic pottery is heavily flint tempered and consists of relatively large sherds of Plain Bowl, an undecorated round based form dating to around 6500–2900BC

Date of pottery	Context	No. sherds
Earlier Neolithic	1222	39
	1258	14
	1259	47
	1260	10
	1261	2
	1271	38
	1489	19
	1491	30
	1492	32

Table 1. Earlier Neolithic pottery.

Iron Age pottery was found in 21 contexts of which two also contained Romano-British sherds and one contained Romano-British and Early Saxon pottery (Table 2). Several small residual sherds of Iron Age date were also found in the fill of the SFB. Six of the contexts contained later Iron Age pottery, perhaps 3rd century BC onwards. The remainder is not closely datable within the Iron Age period. Most of the Iron Age pottery is poorly preserved, being highly fragmentary and abraded.

Two contexts, [1301] and [1356], contained pottery scraps which are prehistoric but which are otherwise not closely datable.

Date of pottery	Context	No. sherds
Iron Age	1208	2
	1209	17
	1255	10
	1256	1
	1280	4
	1352	7
	1354	1

Date of pottery	Context	No. sherds
	1360	14
	1366	1
	1421	1
	1469	1
	1475	1
	1488	5
Iron Age, Romano-British	1252	2
Later Iron Age	1214	4
	1263	21
	1307	31
	1425	1
Later Iron Age Romano-British	1460	48
Later Iron Age, Romano-British, Early Anglo-Saxon	1200	18

Table 2. Iron Age pottery.

6.2 Roman and post-Roman pottery

By Sue Anderson

A total of 191 sherds of pottery weighing 3,945g was collected from 30 contexts. The pottery was recorded by fabric, quantified (count and weight) and spot-dated, but a full catalogue has not been prepared at this stage. Table 3 shows the quantities by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)
Roman greywares	RBGW	1.10	14	68
Roman grey micaceous	RBGM	1.20	2	21
Roman black-surfaced ware	RBSW	1.22	1	4
Horningsea Greyware	HOG	1.31	31	1781
Roman oxidised wares	RBOX	1.40	2	4
Roman red micaceous	RBRM	1.41	1	7
Roman colour coated whiteware	RBCC	1.81	1	56
Roman shelly wares	RBSH	1.90	3	37
Total Roman			*55*	*1978*
Early Saxon grass-tempered ware	ESO1	2.01	2	13
Early Saxon grass and sand	ESO2	2.02	24	335
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	2.03	4	17
Early Saxon fine sand	ESFS	2.04	20	242
Early Saxon grog and sand	ESGS	2.05	3	26
Early Saxon granitic	ESCF	2.10	28	625
Early Saxon granitic and grass	ESOM	2.11	15	199
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	2.22	35	465
Early Saxon fine flint	ESFF	2.23	1	4
Early Saxon fine abundant quartz	ESFQ	2.24	1	12
Total Early Saxon			*133*	*1938*
Medieval coarsewares	MCW	3.20	2	5
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	24
Total medieval and later			*3*	*29*
Total			*191*	*3945*

Table 3. Pottery quantities by fabric.

6.2.1 Roman pottery

The Roman pottery included a range of wares which are likely to date from the 2nd–4th centuries, although the sherd of black-surfaced ware could be earlier. A large number of body sherds from large jars similar to Horningsea Ware were present in the group, although they did not show any signs of the shallow surface combing typical of this ware and they may be from another production site. Several of these sherds had thin white slip externally with shallow incised lattice or wavy line decoration. A jar rim was present in shelly ware, and there was a flanged bowl rim in a colour-coated ware, possibly Nene Valley.

6.2.2 Early Saxon pottery

Early Saxon wares were the largest component of the assemblage and included a variety of fabrics typical of this area. The assemblage appears to cover the whole Early Saxon period, although only a few sherds which could be attributed to the 5th century were identified. These included a small fragment with rusticated decoration. The identifiable forms were generally baggy vessels with short upright rims, although one vessel with a slight shoulder and a more globular jar were also identified. A few bowls with upright rims and a tiny thumb-pot were also found. There were no carinated forms and no decoration was present.

6.2.3 Medieval and post-medieval pottery

Later wares included two sherds of medieval coarseware, one of which could be earlier, and a very abraded handle which is most likely to be iron-glazed blackware (16th–18th c.), although the decayed glaze appeared greenish in colour.

6.2.4 Distribution

Table 4 shows the distribution of fabrics with spotdates for individual features.

Cut	Context	Category	Fabric	Spotdate
1251	1252	Pit	RBGW	Roman
1264	1265	SFB fill	ESCF, ESFS, ESMS, ESO2, ESOM	6th–7th c.
1264	1266	SFB	ESCF, ESFS, ESMS, ESO2	6th–7th c.
1264	1273	SFB fill	ESCF, ESO1, ESO2	6th–7th c.
1264	1274	SFB	ESMS	5th–7th c.
1275	1276	Post-hole	ESCQ	5th–7th c.
1285	1286	SFB fill	ESFS, ESMS, ESO2	6th–7th c.
1285	1287	SFB fill	ESCF, ESFS, ESGS, ESMS, ESO2, ESOM	6th–7th c.
1285	1292	SFB fill	ESCF, ESMS	6th c.?
1294	1295	Pit	ESCF	6th c.?
1296	1297	Post-hole	ESOM	6th–7th c.
1303	1302	Post-hole	ESFF	5th–7th c.
1322	1323	Ditch	ESFS	5th–7th c.
1324	1325	SFB fill	ESO2	6th–7th c.
1324	1326	SFB fill	ESCF, ESFQ, ESO2	6th–7th c.
1324	1327	SFB fill	ESFS, ESGS, ESMS, ESOM	6th–7th c.
1324	1328	SFB fill	ESMS	5th–7th c.
1333	1334	SFB fill	RBGW, RBGM, ESCF, ESCQ, ESO2	6th–7th c.
1333	1335	SFB fill	RBGW, HOG, ESCF, ESFS, ESMS, ESO2	6th–7th c.
1333	1336	SFB fill	ESCF, ESFS, ESO2	6th–7th c.
1346	1347	Pit fill	HOG, RBCC, RBGW, RBSH	Roman
1346	1490	Pit fill	HOG, RBSH	Roman

Cut	Context	Category	Fabric	Spotdate
1348	1349	Kiln fill	HOG	Roman
1357	1358	Pit fill	HOG, RBGW, RBOX	Roman
1379	1380	Post-hole fill	ESCF	5th–7th c.
1459	1460	Hollow fill	RBGW, RBRM, RBSW	Roman
1478	1479	Pit fill	IGBW	16th–18th c.
	1487	Hollow fill	MCW	12th–14th c.
	1200	Unstratified	RBGW, MCW	U/S
	1381	Unstratified	RBGW, RBOX	Roman

Table 4. Pottery by feature and context with spotdates.

Two pits, [1251] and [1346], and probable kiln [1348] contained Roman pottery without later material and are likely to be of 2nd–4th-century date. Roman pottery also came from the fill of large hollow [1459]. Pit [1478] contained post-medieval pottery, and one sherd of possible medieval date came from hollow [1487]. All other features contained Early Saxon pottery, some with residual Roman material. It is likely that the majority of these features either belonged to, or went out of use in, the second half of the Early Saxon period. Several abraded and certainly earlier Anglo-Saxon sherds were present and were probably residual in these features.

6.3 Ceramic Building Material

By Sue Anderson

A fragment of post-medieval pantile was an unstratified find [1200], and a fragment of Roman tile was recovered from pit fill [1242] (Appendix 4).

6.4 Fired Clay

By Sue Anderson

Sixty-five fragments (646g) of fired clay were recovered from 17 contexts in ten features. A list by context is included as Appendix 5.

Fragments recovered from fills of the SFB [1264], [1324] and [1333] were of similar types, comprising poorly mixed white- and red-firing clays with moderate sand inclusions and voids which probably originally held chalk. The pieces were generally orange with buff surfaces. Some pieces had convex, flat or roughly smoothed surfaces and it is likely that the assemblage includes fragments of loomweights and possibly structural pieces, although there was no evidence that any of this material was used as daub. Twelve fragments in the same fabric collected from SFB [1285] were identified as a possible triangular loomweight, but if so they would be residual in this context.

Sixteen pieces recovered from kiln [1348] comprised four very friable medium-sandy pieces which were possibly just natural fragments burnt *in situ*, but there were also pieces of possible lining with smoothed surfaces and the impressions of flint nodules(?) on the rear (SF10). These were in a similar fabric to pieces from the SFB, although the chalk had not been leached from these fragments. Pit [1346] also contained chalk-tempered fragments.

Fragments from pits [1306] and [1359], solution hole [1474] and hollow fill [1488] were in different fabrics but were all small, undiagnostic pieces.

6.5 The Small Finds

The site produced 24 copper alloy, iron and ceramic objects (Appendix 6). The majority of the assemblage comprises 20 iron objects, of which 19 are undiagnostic. Some of these pieces are conjoining and, where possible, these have been kept together. Of this material, the most interesting artefact recovered is a Roman Hippo sandal which came for the fill of hollow [1423]. A very large iron object with a ?small piece of copper alloy embedded in it was also found lower in the fill of the same hollow. All of this group will require X-radiography and further specialist identification.

A single fragment of coiled hollow copper alloy wire was also collected, along with three Early Saxon spindle whorls. Two examples (one whole, one half) came from fills of the SFB, the third, made from the re-used base of a Romano-British greyware vessel, was unstratified.

6.6 Other Metal Finds

An 18th-century copper-alloy shoe buckle frame was also recovered, but not recorded further (Appendix 7).

6.7 Metalworking debris

Seven pieces of metalworking debris, weighing a total of 195g, were found in fills of the SFB.

6.8 Flint

A total of 113 struck or utilised pieces of flint were recovered from the site. The flint is summarised below (Table 5) and detailed in Appendix 8.

Type	Number
Single-platform flake core	2
Fragment	1
Tested piece	1
Core/tool	1
Struck fragment	7
Shatter	6
Flake	60
Blade-like flake	5
Blade	5
Spall	4
End scraper	3
End/side scraper	1
Scraper	1
Piercer	4
Notched flake	1
Retouched flake	5
Retouched fragment	1
Utilised blade	3
Utilised flake	1
?Building fragment	1
Total	113
Burnt fragment	18

Table 5. Summary of the flint.

Two quite small and battered probable cores, a core fragment and a tested piece were found. A small cortical fragment which has been struck at one end may have been used as a core and/or a crude scraper type tool [1491].

Over half of the assemblage (by number) consists of unmodified flakes. Many of these are small, irregular and are not closely datable, although they are more likely to be later Neolithic or Bronze Age. One or two contexts include neater and/thinner flakes or pieces with abraded platforms, suggesting that they may date from the earlier Neolithic. A small number of blade-like flakes are present and some shatter pieces and spalls were also found.

Three end scrapers, all of them roughly ovate pieces, are present [1491]. One is very neat and thin with an abraded platform and another has possible faceting of its platform. An end/side scraper with very steep retouch of its thicker distal edge [1489] and a squat horseshoe-shaped scraper [1200] were also found. All the scrapers from the site are quite neat and are most likely to be Neolithic or early Bronze Age.

Five pieces have been classified as piercers [1200] and [1244]. They are all irregular or small fragments which appear to have had their points utilised. A possible notched flake, five retouched flakes, a retouched fragment, three utilised blades and a utilised flake are also present. A small abraded fragment with slight traces of mortar adhering to it was also found in [1350].

6.8.1 Flint from earlier Neolithic pits

Eighteen flints were found in pit [1221], which was fully excavated and which also contained earlier Neolithic pottery. A number of sharp flakes are probably from the same core and a neat end/side scraper is present.

Seventeen flints came from pit [1257] which was fully excavated and also contained earlier Neolithic pottery. The flint included some thin curving flakes with abraded platforms and some blade-like pieces, including two utilised blades, one of them with an abraded platform.

Sixteen flints came from pit [1269], which was fully excavated and also contained earlier Neolithic pottery. They include three ovate end scrapers, two of them with evidence of platform preparation. There is also a utilised blade with an abraded platform and a small possible core or tool.

6.8.2 Flint from other contexts

Five flakes and part of a probable core came from solution hole [1254]. Several flakes, and the core, were quite similar; the flakes may have come from the core.

Two irregular flakes and a retouched fragment were found residually in the fills of SFB [1262]. Several fragments of burnt flint also came from the infilled feature.

Several fragments of burnt flint and a small abraded fragment with some mortar adhering to its surface were found in fills of kiln [1348].

Eight flints were recovered from deposits which lay within several large hollows across the site. None of the flints were diagnostic or closely datable.

Twenty-nine flints were from unstratified contexts. They include two quite small and battered probable cores, a squat scraper of probable Neolithic or early Bronze Age date and three possible piercers which are not closely datable.

7.0 The Environmental Evidence

7.1 The Faunal Remains

By Julie Curl

7.1.1 Methodology

All of the bone was examined primarily to determine range of species and elements present and the amount of material that could produce measurable, ageable bone. Bone was scanned to determine if bone-, horn- or antler-working was present in the assemblage. Butchering and any indications of skinning, horn-working and other modifications were recorded. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context and each species identified (NISP). All information was input directly into an Excel spreadsheet for analysis. The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). A catalogue of the assemblage is included as Appendix 9.

7.1.2 The assemblage

A total of 0.349kg of faunal remains, consisting of 57 pieces, was recovered from eight contexts. Remains were generally divided between Roman pit fills (84%) and Early Saxon SFB deposits (14%), 1% of the bone was came from an unstratified context.

Period				
Context Type	*Roman*	*Anglo-Saxon*	*Undated*	*Total context type Weight*
Pit	0.290g			0.290g
SFB		0.050g		0.050g
u/s			0.009g	0.009g
(blank)				
Total period weight:	0.290g	0.050g	0.009g	0.349g

Table 6. Weights of faunal remains by period and context type.

The remains are fragmentary and in poor condition, with eroding surfaces, probably as a result of poor soil conditions. The pig tibia from Roman pit fill [1358] showed some canid gnawing. Rodent gnawing was seen on one fragment of large mammal bone in the Roman pit fill [1490], which would suggest some bone waste was available for scavenging before being buried.

Three species were positively identified, cattle, equid and pig, all in small quantities and many fragments were of teeth, which tend to survive better in poor, acidic soil conditions. The equid calcaneus was of interest as this had been cut and chopped, indicating the animal was at least skinned. Butchering evidence could not be obtained from most of the bone as the surfaces were too eroded for proper identification of chop or cut marks.

7.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

The bone in this assemblage is in poor condition and fragmentary and no further information can be obtained. Similar condition is noted in noted in other local quarry assemblages, such as at Crimplesham Replacement Quarry (Curl 2008). No further work is needed on this particular assemblage.

7.2 Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

By Val Fryer

7.2.1 Introduction and method statement

Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken and ten were submitted for assessment. The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 500-micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 10. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm-mesh sieve and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for further specialist analysis.

7.2.2 Results

Cereal grains, seeds of common weeds and nutshell fragments were present throughout at low to moderate densities. Preservation was moderately good, although some grains were puffed and distorted, possibly as a result of combustion at very high temperatures.

Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and/or wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were present in all but sample 14. A single possible fragmentary oat (*Avena* sp.) grain was noted within sample 1. Spelt wheat (*T. spelta*) glume bases were recorded within the assemblage from sample 8 but otherwise, chaff was absent.

Weed seeds occurred infrequently. All were of common segetal or grassland species including brome (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and vetch/vetchling (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.). Fragments of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell were noted within six of the assemblages studied. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout. Other plant macrofossils were rare, but did include pieces of charred heather (Ericaceae) stem.

The fragments of black porous material, which were present within all but one of the assemblages, were almost certainly residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other materials included small, poorly preserved fragments of bone (including some burnt pieces) and minute pellets of burnt or fired clay.

7.2.3 Discussion

Two samples are from features of probable Romano-British date, pit [1346] (sample 8) and kiln [1348] (sample 9). The composition of the assemblage from sample 8 is typical for a feature of this date, containing a low to moderate density of spelt wheat chaff and a number of brome fruits. Spelt chaff is rarely seen in post-Roman contexts and evidence suggests that the cultivation of spelt had

entirely ceased by the Middle Saxon period. The kiln assemblage is very sparse, possibly suggesting that the feature had been cleaned after its final use.

Six samples are from quadrants within the base of SFB [1262] and from the central post-holes at either end of the structure. As is common with samples from this type of building, the assemblages appear to be largely derived from small quantities of charred domestic refuse/hearth waste, much of which probably accumulated in the under-floor space after falling through gaps in the structure's floor. Cereal grains are present throughout and it is assumed that these may have been accidentally spilled during culinary preparation.

Two further assemblages are from earlier Neolithic pit [1269] (sample 14) and an undated pit (sample 3, feature [1316]). Neither contains sufficient material to indicate possible dates for the features or a potential origin for the plant remains.

7.2.4 Recommendations for further work

None of the current assemblages contain a sufficient density of material for quantification (i.e. 100+ specimens) and, therefore, no further analysis is recommended at this stage. However, these samples do clearly illustrate that well-preserved plant macrofossils are present within both the Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon features at East Bilney and this should be taken into consideration when planning future excavations within the quarry area. If further work is undertaken, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of approximately 20–40 litres are taken from all sealed and well-dated contexts, particularly those associated with areas of domestic and/or industrial activity. The sampling of any ditch deposits should be carefully considered, with special attention being paid to intersections, corners and termini, particularly if the latter flank entrances to buildings or enclosures.

8.0 Conclusions

This first phase of strip, map and sample work at School Road, East Bilney has identified evidence for activity at the site during several periods.

A small number of pits contained earlier Neolithic pottery and struck flint. Several features dispersed across the site contained Iron Age pottery. The features include pits, as well as solution holes and large hollows which may have existed as hollows or been partly open at the time. Part of a field system, represented by ditches, may date to this period.

Activity at the site during the Roman period is attested by the presence of a heavily truncated possible kiln and two pits, all of which contained pottery. An Early Saxon SFB was discovered close to the edge of the current season's excavated area. It is possible that further evidence may exist nearby and particular attention should be paid to the future stripping of this area. The apparent association of SFBs with Bronze Age ring-ditches has been seen elsewhere (cf. Bates forthcoming and Bates 2008).

The environmental samples from East Bilney yielded macrofossil assemblages typical of the respective periods/features from which they came. The well-preserved nature of the material, however, means that the potential for the survival of such evidence at the site is good and sampling of deposits during future stages of work should be carefully considered.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Type	Category	Cut	Master number	Period
1200	Deposit	Unstratified			
1201	Deposit	Hollow fill	1423		
1202	Deposit	Unstratified			
1203	Cut	Post-hole	1203		
1204	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1203		
1205	Cut	Post-hole	1205		
1206	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1205		
1207	Cut	Post-hole	1207		
1208	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1207		
1209	Cut	Hollow	1209		
1210	Deposit	Hollow fill	1209		
1211	Cut	Ditch	1211		
1212	Deposit	Ditch fill	1211		
1213	Cut	Ditch	1213		
1214	Deposit	Ditch fill	1213		
1215	Cut	Tree hole	1215		
1216	Deposit	Tree hole fill	1215		
1217	Cut	Pit	1217		
1218	Deposit	Pit fill	1217		
1219	Master	Ditch	1219		
1220	Master	Ditch	1220		
1221	Cut	Pit	1221		Earlier Neolithic
1222	Deposit	Pit fill	1221		Earlier Neolithic
1223	Cut	Pit	1223		
1224	Deposit	Pit fill	1223		
1225	Cut	Pit	1225		
1226	Deposit	Pit fill	1226		
1227	Cut	Post-hole	1227		
1228	Deposit	Post-hole	1227		
1229	Cut	Post-hole	1229		
1230	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1229		
1231	Cut	Stakehole	1231		
1232	Deposit	Stakehole fill	1231		
1233	Cut	Tree hole	1233		
1234	Deposit	Tree hole fill	1233		
1235	Cut	Post-hole	1235		
1236	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1235		
1237	Cut	Pit	1237		
1238	Deposit	Pit fill	1237		
1239	Cut	Pit	1239		
1240	Deposit	Pit fill	1239		
1241	Cut	Pit	1241		
1242	Deposit	Pit fill	1241		
1243	Cut	Pit	1243		
1244	Deposit	Pit	1243		
1245	Cut	Pit	1245		
1246	Deposit	Pit fill	1245		
1247	Cut	Post-hole	1247		
1248	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1249		
1249	Cut	Pit	1249		
1250	Deposit	Pit	1247		

Context	Type	Category	Cut	Master number	Period
1251	Cut	Pit	1251		
1252	Deposit	Pit	1251		
1253	Deposit	Pit	1251		
1254	Cut	Solution hole	1254		
1255	Deposit	Solution hole fill	1254		
1256	Deposit	Solution hole	1254		
1257	Cut	Pit	1257		Earlier Neolithic
1258	Deposit	Pit fill	1257		Earlier Neolithic
1259	Deposit	Pit fill	1257		Earlier Neolithic
1260	Deposit	Pit fill	1257		Earlier Neolithic
1261	Deposit	Pit fill	1272		Earlier Neolithic
1262	Cut	SFB	1262	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1263	Deposit	SFB fill	1262	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1264	Cut	SFB	1264	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1265	Deposit	SFB fill	1264	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1266	Deposit	SFB	1264	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1267	Cut	Pit	1267		
1268	Deposit	Pit	1267		
1269	Cut	Pit	1269		Earlier Neolithic
1270	Deposit	Pit fill	1269		Earlier Neolithic
1271	Deposit	Pit fill	1269		Earlier Neolithic
1272	Cut	Pit	1272		Earlier Neolithic
1273	Deposit	SFB fill	1264	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1274	Deposit	SFB	1264	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1275	Cut	Post-hole	1275	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1276	Deposit	Post-hole	1275	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1277	Cut	Solution hole	1277		
1278	Deposit	Solution hole fill	1277		
1279	Deposit	Solution hole fill	1277		
1280	Deposit	Solution hole fill	1277		
1281	Cut	Pit	1281		
1282	Deposit	Pit fill	1281		
1283	Cut	Pit	1283		
1284	Deposit	Pit fill	1283		
1285	Cut	SFB	1285	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1286	Deposit	SFB fill	1285	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1287	Deposit	SFB fill	1285	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1288	Cut	Burrow	1288		
1289	Deposit	Burrow fill	1288		
1290	Cut	Pit	1290		
1291	Deposit	Pit fill	1290		
1292	Deposit	SFB fill	1285	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1293	Deposit	SFB fill	1285	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1294	Cut	Pit	1294		
1295	Deposit	Pit	1294		
1296	Cut	Post-hole	1296	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1297	Deposit	Post-hole	1296	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1298	NOT USED				
1299	Deposit	SFB fill	1264	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1300	Deposit	SFB fill	1285	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1301	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1275	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1302	Deposit	Post-hole	1303	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1303	Cut	Post-hole	1303	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1304	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1296	1262	Anglo-Saxon

Context	Type	Category	Cut	Master number	Period
1305	NOT USED				
1306	Cut	Pit	1306		Iron Age
1307	Deposit	Pit fill	1306		Iron Age
1308	Cut	Natural feature	1308		
1309	Deposit	Natural feature fill	1308		
1310	Cut	Pit	1310		
1311	Deposit	Pit fill	1310		
1312	Cut	Pit	1312		
1313	Deposit	Pit fill	1312		
1314	Cut	Pit	1314		
1315	Deposit	Pit fill	1314		
1316	Cut	Pit	1316		
1317	Deposit	Pit fill	1316		
1318	Cut	Pit	1318		
1319	Deposit	Pit fill	1318		
1320	Cut	Pit	1320		
1321	Deposit	Pit fill	1320		
1322	Cut	Ditch	1322		
1323	Deposit	Ditch	1322		
1324	Cut	SFB	1224	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1325	Deposit	SFB fill	1324	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1326	Deposit	SFB fill	1324	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1327	Deposit	SFB fill	1324	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1328	Deposit	SFB fill	1324	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1329	Cut	Pit	1329		
1330	Deposit	Pit fill	1329		
1331	Cut	Pit	1331		
1332	Deposit	Pit fill	1331		
1333	Cut	SFB	1233	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1334	Deposit	SFB fill	1333	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1335	Deposit	SFB fill	1333	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1336	Deposit	SFB fill	1333	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1337	Deposit	SFB fill	1333	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1338	Cut	Pit	1338		
1339	Deposit	Pit fill	1338		
1340	Cut	Post-hole	1340		
1341	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1340		
1342	Cut	Post-hole	1342		
1343	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1342		
1344	Cut	Tree hole	1344		
1345	Deposit	Tree hole fill	1344		
1346	Cut	Pit	1346		Roman
1347	Deposit	Pit fill	1346		Roman
1348	Cut	Kiln	1348		Roman
1349	Deposit	Kiln fill	1348		Roman
1350	Deposit	Kiln fill	1348		Roman
1351	Cut	Pit	1351		Iron Age
1352	Deposit	Pit fill	1351		Iron Age
1353	Cut	Pit	1353		Iron Age
1354	Deposit	Pit fill	1353		Iron Age
1355	Cut	Post-hole	1355		Prehistoric
1356	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1355		Prehistoric
1357	Cut	Pit	1357		Roman
1358	Deposit	Pit fill	1357		Roman

Context	Type	Category	Cut	Master number	Period
1359	Cut	Pit	1359		Iron Age
1360	Deposit	Pit fill	1359		Iron Age
1361	Cut	Natural feature	1361		
1362	Deposit	Natural feature fill	1362		
1363	Deposit	Kiln fill	1348		Roman
1364	Deposit	Kiln fill	1348		Roman
1365	Cut	Pit	1365		Iron Age
1366	Deposit	Pit fill	1365		Iron Age
1367	Cut	Post-hole	1367		
1368	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1367		
1369	Cut	Post-hole	1369		
1370	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1369		
1371	Cut	Pit	1371		
1372	Deposit	Pit	1371		
1373	Cut	Post-hole	1373		
1374	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1373		
1375	Cut	Pit	1375		
1376	Deposit	Pit fill	1375		
1377	Cut	Post-hole	1377		
1378	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1377		
1379	Cut	Post-hole	1379	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1380	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1379	1262	Anglo-Saxon
1381	Deposit	Unstratified			
1382	Cut	Pit	1382		
1383	Deposit	Pit fill	1382		
1384	Cut	Ditch	1384	1219	
1385	Deposit	Ditch fill	1384	1219	
1386	Deposit	Layer			
1387	Deposit	Layer			
1388	Cut	Post-hole	1388		
1389	Deposit	Post-hole	1388		
1390	Cut	Ditch	1390	1392	
1391	Deposit	Ditch fill	1390	1392	
1392	Master	Ditch	1392	1392	
1393	Cut	Post-hole	1393		
1394	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1393		
1395	Cut	Pit	1395		
1396	Deposit	Pit fill	1395		
1397	Cut	Pit	1397		
1398	Deposit	Pit fill	1397		
1399	Cut	Pit	1399		
1400	Deposit	Pit fill	1399		
1401	Cut	Pit	1401		
1402	Deposit	Pit fill	1401		
1403	Cut	Pit	1403		
1404	Deposit	Pit fill	1404		
1405	Cut	Pit	1405		
1406	Deposit	Pit fill	1405		
1407	Deposit	Hollow fill	1420	1423	
1408	Master	Ditch	1408	1408	
1409	Cut	Ditch	1409	1408	
1410	Deposit	Ditch fill	1409	1408	
1411	Cut	Ditch	1411	1408	
1412	Deposit	Ditch fill	1411	1408	

Context	Type	Category	Cut	Master number	Period
1413	Cut	Ditch	1413	1219	
1414	Deposit	Ditch fill	1413	1219	
1415	Master	Ditch	1415	1415	
1416	Cut	Ditch	1416	1415	
1417	Deposit	Ditch fill	1416	1415	
1418	Cut	Ditch	1418	1415	
1419	Deposit	Ditch fill	1418	1415	
1420	Cut	Sondage	1420	1423	
1421	Deposit	Layer	1420	1423	
1422	Deposit	Layer	1420	1423	
1423	Master	Hollow	1423	1423	
1424	Cut	Pit	1424		Iron Age
1425	Deposit	Pit fill	1424		Iron Age
1426	Cut	Ditch	1426	1219	
1427	Deposit	Ditch fill	1427	1219	
1428	Cut	Ditch	1428	1415	
1429	Deposit	Ditch fill	1428	1415	
1430	Cut	Ditch	1430	1392	
1431	Deposit	Ditch	1430	1392	
1432	Deposit	Layer	1420	1423	
1433	Deposit	Post-hole	1435		
1434	Deposit	Post-hole	1437		
1435	Cut	Post-hole	1435		
1436	Cut	Gully	1436		
1437	Cut	Post-hole	1437		
1438	Deposit	Gully fill	1436		
1439	Deposit	Gully fill	1436		
1440	Deposit	Gully fill	1436		
1441	Deposit	Layer	1420	1423	
1442	Deposit	Layer	1420	1423	
1443	Deposit	Gully fill	1436		
1444	Cut	Post-hole	1444		
1445	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1444		
1446	Cut	Post-hole	1446		
1447	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1446		
1448	Cut	Pit	1448		
1449	Deposit	Pit fill	1448		
1450	Cut	Ditch	1450		
1451	Deposit	Ditch fill	1450		
1452	Deposit	Ditch fill	1450		
1453	Cut	Pit	1453		
1454	Deposit	Pit fill	1453		
1455	Cut	Pit	1455		
1456	Deposit	Pit fill	1455		
1457	Cut	Post-hole	1457		
1458	Deposit	Post-hole fill	1457		
1459	Cut	Hollow	1459		
1460	Deposit	Hollow fill	1459		
1461	Cut	Tree hole	1461		
1462	Deposit	Tree hole fill	1461		
1463	Cut	Pit	1463		
1464	Deposit	Pit fill	1463		
1465	Cut	Pit	1465		
1466	Deposit	Pit fill	1465		

Context	Type	Category	Cut	Master number	Period
1467	Deposit	Pit fill	1466		
1468	Cut	Pit	1468		Iron Age
1469	Deposit	Pit fill	1468		Iron Age
1470	Cut	Pit	1470		Medieval
1471	Deposit	Pit fill	1470		Medieval
1472	Cut	Pit	1472		Iron Age
1473	Deposit	Pit fill	1472		Iron Age
1474	Cut	Solution hole	1474		Iron Age
1475	Deposit	Solution hole fill	1474		Iron Age
1476	Cut	Tree hole	1476		
1477	Deposit	Tree hole fill	1476		
1478	Cut	Pit	1478		
1479	Deposit	Pit fill	1478		
1480	Cut	Burrow	1480		
1481	Deposit	Burrow fill	1480		
1482	Cut	Pit	1482		
1483	Deposit	Pit fill	1482		
1484	Cut	Pit	1484		
1485	Deposit	Pit fill	1484		
1486	Deposit	Pit fill	1482		
1487	Deposit	Hollow fill			
1488	Deposit	Hollow fill			
1489	Deposit	Pit fill	1221		Earlier Neolithic
1490	Deposit	Pit fill	1346		Roman
1491	Deposit	Pit fill	1269		Earlier Neolithic
1492	Deposit	Pit	1257		Earlier Neolithic
1493	Cut	Hollow	1493		

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Unknown	Pit	Unknown
	Hollow	5
	Ditch	7
Prehistoric (500000BC to 42AD)	Pit	1
Early Neolithic (4000 to 3001BC)	Pit	3
Iron Age (800BC to 42AD)	Pit	8
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Kiln	1
	Pit	2
Early Anglo-Saxon (410 to 650AD)	Building	1
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pit	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Wt (g)	Period
1200	Pottery	18	140	Prehistoric/Roman/Anglo-Saxon/Medieval
1200	Ceramic Building Material	1	68	Post Medieval
1200	Iron Nail	7	-	Undiagnostic
1200	Flint - worked	30	-	Prehistoric
1200	Animal bone	-	9	Undiagnostic
1204	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1208	Pottery	2	10	Iron Age
1208	Flint - worked	3	0	Prehistoric
1209	Pottery	17	103	Iron Age
1209	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1210	Stone	1	303	Undiagnostic
1214	Pottery	4	12	Iron Age
1214	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1222	Pottery	39	656	Earlier Neolithic
1222	Flint - worked	13	-	Prehistoric
1238	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1242	Ceramic Building Material	1	494	Roman
1244	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1252	Pottery	2	12	Iron Age/ Roman
1255	Pottery	10	29	Iron Age
1255	Flint - worked	2	-	Iron Age
1256	Pottery	1	10	Iron Age
1256	Flint - worked	4	-	Prehistoric
1258	Pottery	14	120	Earlier Neolithic
1259	Pottery	47	439	Earlier Neolithic
1259	Flint - worked	5	-	Prehistoric
1260	Pottery	10	103	Earlier Neolithic
1261	Pottery	8	82	Earlier Neolithic
1261	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
1263	Pottery	21	164	Iron Age
1263	Flint - burnt	1	21	Prehistoric
1263	Stone	1	56	Undiagnostic
1263	Animal bone	-	6	Undiagnostic
1265	Pottery	24	285	Iron Age/Anglo-Saxon
1265	Fired clay	2	61	Undiagnostic
1265	Metalworking Debris	2	93	Undiagnostic
1265	Flint - burnt	1	8	Prehistoric
1265	Stone	1	10	Undiagnostic
1266	Pottery	8	129	Anglo-Saxon
1266	Fired clay	9	15	Undiagnostic
1266	Metalworking Debris	1	29	Undiagnostic
1271	Pottery	38	552	Earlier Neolithic
1271	Flint - worked	3	-	Prehistoric
1271	Flint - burnt	1	15	Prehistoric
1273	Pottery	5	52	Anglo-Saxon
1273	Fired clay	5	40	Undiagnostic
1273	Metalworking Debris	1	34	Undiagnostic
1273	Flint - worked	3	-	Prehistoric
1273	Flint - burnt	1	9	Prehistoric
1273	Animal bone	-	38	Undiagnostic
1274	Pottery	2	9	Anglo-Saxon

Context	Material	Quantity	Wt (g)	Period
1274	Fired clay	1	2	Undiagnostic
1276	Pottery			Anglo-Saxon
1280	Pottery	4	9	Iron Age
1286	Pottery	16	138	Prehistoric/Anglo-Saxon
1286	Fired clay	10	14	Undiagnostic
1286	Animal bone	-	5	Undiagnostic
1287	Pottery	16	204	Prehistoric/Anglo-Saxon
1287	Metalworking Debris	1	6	Undiagnostic
1287	Flint - burnt	1	8	Prehistoric
1287	Animal bone	-	01	Undiagnostic
1292	Pottery	8	208	Anglo-Saxon
1295	Pottery	2	57	Prehistoric/Anglo-Saxon
1297	Pottery	1	40	Anglo-Saxon
1301	Pottery	1	3	Prehistoric
1302	Pottery	1	4	Anglo-Saxon
1307	Pottery	31	234	Iron Age
1307	Fired clay	1	8	Undiagnostic
1307	Stone	1	18	Undiagnostic
1313	Stone	2	100	Undiagnostic
1323	Pottery	1	18	Anglo-Saxon
1325	Pottery	2	25	Anglo-Saxon
1325	Fired clay	1	1	Undiagnostic
1325	Stone	1	44	Undiagnostic
1326	Pottery	9	169	Anglo-Saxon
1326	Fired clay	3	8	Undiagnostic
1326	Metalworking Debris	1	13	Undiagnostic
1327	Pottery	8	52	Prehistoric/Anglo-Saxon
1327	Metalworking Debris	1	20	Undiagnostic
1328	Pottery	2	19	Anglo-Saxon
1328	Fired clay	1	32	Undiagnostic
1328	Fired clay	1	1	Undiagnostic
1334	Pottery			Roman/Anglo-Saxon
1335	Pottery	18	437	Roman/Anglo-Saxon
1335	Fired clay	1	20	Undiagnostic
1335	Stone	1	35	Undiagnostic
1336	Pottery	4	45	Anglo-Saxon
1336	Fired clay	5	25	Undiagnostic
1347	Pottery	9	448	Roman
1347	Stone	1	68	Undiagnostic
1347	Animal bone	-	174	Undiagnostic
1349	Pottery	21	1147	Roman
1349	Fired clay	4	14	Undiagnostic
1349	Flint - burnt	7	161	Prehistoric
1350 <10>	Fired clay	5	339	Undiagnostic
1350 <10>	Flint - burnt	1	12	Prehistoric
1352	Pottery	7	63	Iron Age
1352	Flint - burnt	1	13	Prehistoric
1354	Pottery	1	19	Iron Age
1356	Pottery	1	1	Prehistoric
1358	Pottery	5	169	Roman
1358	Animal bone	-	72	Undiagnostic
1360	Pottery	14	100	Iron Age
1360	Fired clay	4	20	Undiagnostic
1366	Pottery	1	6	Iron Age

Context	Material	Quantity	Wt (g)	Period
1380	Pottery	1	15	Anglo-Saxon
1381	Pottery	3	10	Roman
1381	Lava	3	8	Undiagnostic
1383	Flint - worked	1		
1383	Flint - burnt	5	81	Prehistoric
1394	Iron Nail	1	-	Undiagnostic
1407	Stone	1	74	Undiagnostic
1412	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1421	Pottery	1	22	Iron Age
1421	Flint - worked	4	-	Prehistoric
1425	Pottery	1	4	Iron Age
1460	Pottery	48	209	Iron Age/ Roman
1460	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1464	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1469	Pottery	1	5	Iron Age
1473	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
1475	Pottery	1	2	Iron Age
1475	Fired clay	1	6	Undiagnostic
1475	Flint - burnt	1	90	Prehistoric
1479	Pottery	1	24	Post medieval
1487	Pottery	1	2	Medieval
1487	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
1488	Pottery	5	52	Iron Age
1488	Fired clay	1	4	Undiagnostic
1489	Pottery	19	270	Earlier Neolithic
1489	Flint - worked	5	-	Prehistoric
1490	Pottery	6	142	Roman
1490	Fired clay	1	20	Undiagnostic
1490	Animal bone	-	44	Undiagnostic
1491	Pottery	30	825	Earlier Neolithic
1491	Flint - worked	13	-	Prehistoric
1492	Pottery	32	671	Earlier Neolithic
1492	Flint - worked	12	-	Prehistoric

Appendix 2b: NHER Finds Summary Table

Period	Material	Quantity
Unknown	Fired clay	?
	Lava	3
	Animal bone	349
	Iron nail	8
	Stone	10
Prehistoric (500000BC to 42AD)	Pottery	2
	Worked flint	113
Early Neolithic (4000 to 3001BC)	Pottery	231
Iron Age (800BC to 42AD)	Pottery	65
Late Iron Age (100BC to 42AD)	Pottery	57
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Pottery	55
	Fired clay ?kiln lining	16
	Roof tile	1
	Iron hippo sandal	1
Early Anglo-Saxon (410 to 650AD)	Pottery	133
	Ceramic spindle whorl	3

Period	Material	Quantity
	Metalworking debris	7
	Fired clay	<49
	Copper alloy wire	1
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pottery	2
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Pottery	1
	Copper alloy buckle	1
	Roof tile	1

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	No	Wt	Abr	Notes	Spotdate
1200	RBGW	1	1			Rom
1200	MCW	1	3		Base	12-14
1252	RBGW	1	7	+		Rom
1265	ESCF	1	7		Rim, seems to have deliberate int surface of grits, like mortarium	5th-7th c.
1265	ESMS	5	56		3 thick, contains some unburnt flint	5th-7th c.
1265	ESCF	2	65			5th-7th c.
1265	ESFS	1	19			5th-7th c.
1265	ESOM	10	109			6th-7th c.
1265	ESOM	1	6		Rim of small thumb pot, oxid,	6th-7th c.
1265	ESO2	1	5		Flake	6th-7th c.
1266	ESFS	1	4		Rim	5th-7th c.
1266	ESCF	1	31		Upright rim, baggy vessel	6th-7th c.
1266	ESO2	4	85		Incl rim of small baggy vessel	6th-7th c.
1266	ESMS	2	8	+		5th-7th c.
1273	ESCF	2	7		Incl rim	5th-7th c.
1273	ESO1	2	13			6th-7th c.
1273	ESO2	1	32		Base	6th-7th c.
1274	ESMS	2	8	+		5th-7th c.
1276	ESCQ	2	11			5th-7th c.
1286	ESMS	3	19		1 oxid ext with impressed dec? May be prehist	5th-7th c.
1286	ESO2	1	6		Base	6th-7th c.
1286	ESFS	11	102		Micaceous	5th-7th c.
1287	ESGS	2	24		1 ?Rusticated, 1 full profile of small bowl	5th c.?
1287	ESMS	5	57		Incl rim	5th-7th c.
1287	ESCF	1	23		V micaceous	5th-7th c.
1287	ESOM	1	32		Base	6th-7th c.
1287	ESO2	4	55			Esax
1287	ESFS	2	6		1 v thin, rusticated	5th c.
1292	ESMS	1	6	+		5th-7th c.
1292	ESCF	7	202		Full profile, baggy wide-mouthed jar with short rim	6th c.?
1295	ESCF	1	52		Same vessel as 1292	6th c.?
1297	ESOM	1	40		Rim, baggy vessel, short rim	6th-7th c.
1302	ESFF	1	4			5th-7th c.
1323	ESFS	1	18	+		5th-7th c.
1325	ESO2	2	25		Rim	6th-7th c.
1326	ESO2	2	41			6th-7th c.
1326	ESCF	6	114		Varying quantities of granite, 1 rim v micaceous	5th-7th c.
1326	ESFQ	1	12	+	Rim	5th-6th c.?
1327	ESMS	1	20		Rim, slightly everted, slightly shouldered	6th-7th c.?
1327	ESGS	1	2	++	Or preh	5th-7th c.?
1327	ESFS	1	3			5th-7th c.
1327	ESOM	2	12			6th-7th c.
1327	ESMS	2	9		Occ flint inclusions	5th-7th c.
1328	ESMS	2	19		1 bowl rim	5th-7th c.
1334	ESO2	5	48			5th-7th c.
1334	RBGW	1	1			Rom
1334	ESCF	2	31	+		5th-7th c.
1334	ESCQ	2	6			5th-7th c.
1334	RBGM	2	21	+	1 poss THET	Rom
1335	ESMS	6	223		Large base	5th-7th c.
1335	HOG	1	3	+	Oxid	Rom

Context	Fabric	No	Wt	Abr	Notes	Spotdate
1335	ESCF	3	59		Incl base, 1 vessel	5th-7th c.
1335	ESMS	5	26	+	2 rims	5th-7th c.
1335	ESO2	2	31		Thick base, v thin body sherd	6th-7th c.
1335	ESFS	2	71		1 rim of globular jar, 1 v micaceous	5th-7th c.
1335	ESMS	1	14	+	Tiny near-complete thumb-pot	5th-7th c.
1335	RBGW	1	6	+	IHL	Rom
1336	ESFS	1	19		V micaceous	5th-7th c.
1336	ESO2	2	7			6th-7th c.
1336	ESCF	1	19		Base	5th-7th c.
1347	RBGW	3	18		1 poss BBW?	Rom
1347	RBCC	1	56		Flange rim	Rom
1347	RBSH	2	34		Incl jar rim	Rom
1347	HOG	3	340		1 sherd IWL	Rom
1349	HOG	20	1140		LSV with white thin slip and hatching, incl base	Rom
1358	RBGW	2	8		1 burnished lines	Rom
1358	HOG	2	159			Rom
1358	RBOX	1	2			Rom
1380	ESCF	1	15			5th-7th c.
1381	RBGW	2	8			Rom
1381	RBOX	1	2	++		Rom
1460	RBGW	3	19	++	Base of small vessel, everted rim (poss esax)	Rom
1460	RBSW	1	4		Base	Rom
1460	RBRM	1	7	++	Rim? Upright	Rom
1479	IGBW	1	24	++	Handle	16-18
1487	MCW	1	2	+		12-14
1490	RBSH	1	3			Rom
1490	HOG	5	139			Rom

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Height	Width	Length	Peg	Mortar	Comments	Date
1200	Fs	Pan	1	67								Pmed
1242	Msf	Rbt	1	492	+	23						Rom

Appendix 5: Fired Clay

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impress.	Abr	Notes
1265	Msfv		2	60	Orange-buff	1 flat?		+	
1266	Msfv		9	15	Orange-buff	1 flat			
1273	Msfv		5	40	Orange-buff	1 convex			
1274	Msfv		1	2	Orange	Flat?		+	
1286	Msfv	LW?	12	41	Orange-buff	Flat with corner			Triangular type?
1307	Ms		1	8	Buff				Dense
1325	Msfv		1	1	Orange-cream				
1326	Msfv		3	6	Orange-buff	1 flat, 1 convex			
1328	Msfv		1	30	Orange-buff	Convex, reduced/vit			
1335	Msfv		1	19	Orange-buff	Smoothed			
1336	Msfv	LW?	2	12	Orange-buff	1 convex			Ring type?
1336	Msfv		3	13	Orange-buff	Flat			
1334	Msfv		1	1	Orange-buff				
1349	Ms		4	10	Pinkish				V friable, accidentally burnt?
1350	Msfc		12	339	Buff	Roughly smoothed	Flint nodules?		SF10, poss render?
1360	Fso		4	20	Red-brown				
1475	Msf		1	5	Orange			+	Poss CBM
1488	Ms		1	4	Orange-buff	Smoothed?		+	
1490	Msfc		1	20	Orange-buff			+	

Appendix 6: Small Finds

SF	Context	Qty	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
1	1201	1	Iron	Hippo sandal		Roman
2	1201	2	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
3	1201	1	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
4	1201	2	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
5	1201	5	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
6	1201	1	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
7	1201	1	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
8	1201	1	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
9	1201	1	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
10	1201	1	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
11	1201	1	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
12	1201	1	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
13	1292	1	Ceramic	Spindle whorl	Bi-conical; fragmentary	
14	1326	1	Copper alloy	Wire	Coiled fragment	Undiagnostic
15	1336	1	Ceramic	Spindle whorl	Discoidal	
16	1381	1	Ceramic	Spindle whorl	Discoidal	
17	1407	1	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic
18	1407	1	Iron	Undiagnostic		Undiagnostic

Appendix 7: Other Metal Objects

Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
1386	1	Copper alloy	Buckle	Plain shoe buckle frame	Post-medieval

Appendix 8: Flint

Context	Type	Quantity
1200	Single platform flake core	2
1200	Blade-like flake	2
1200	Flake	14
1200	Piercer	1
1200	Piercer	2
1200	Retouched flake	5
1200	Scraper	1
1200	Struck fragment	3
1204	Flake	1
1204	Non-struck fragment	0
1208	Flake	2
1208	Shatter	1
1209	Flake	1
1214	Struck fragment	1
1214	Non-struck fragment	0
1222	Flake	10
1222	Spall	3
1238	Struck fragment	1
1244	Piercer	1
1255	Flake	2
1255	Non-struck fragment	0
1256	Fragment	1
1256	Flake	3
1259	Flake	5
1261	Blade	2
1263	Burnt fragment	1
1265	Burnt fragment	1
1271	Burnt fragment	1
1271	Flake	3
1273	Burnt fragment	1
1273	Flake	2
1273	Retouched fragment	1
1287	Burnt fragment	1
1349	Burnt fragment	7
1350	Fragment	1
1352	Burnt fragment	1
1383	Burnt fragment	5
1383	Flake	1
1412	Spall	1
1421	Flake	3
1421	Notched flake	1
1460	Flake	1
1464	Flake	1
1473	Struck fragment	1
1475	Struck fragment	1
1487	Tested piece	1
1487	Flake	1
1489	Blade	1
1489	Flake	2
1489	Shatter	1
1489	End/side scraper	1

Context	Type	Quantity
1491	Blade	1
1491	Core/tool	1
1491	Flake	3
1491	Shatter	3
1491	End scraper	3
1491	Utilised blade	1
1491	Utilised flake	1
1492	Blade	1
1492	Blade-like flake	3
1492	Flake	5
1492	Shatter	1
1492	Utilised blade	2

Appendix 9: Faunal Remains

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (kg)	Species	NISP	Ages	Butchering	Type	Comments
1200	2	0.009	Mammal	2				Fragments of large mammal rib
1263	3	0.006	Cattle	3	Adult			Molar fragments
1273	2	0.038	Cattle	2	Adult			Molars
1286	6	0.005	Cattle	6	Adult			Molar fragments
1287	2	0.001	Mammal	2				Poor condition, eroded
1347	25	0.174	Cattle	2	Adult			Radius shaft, talus, poor condition, eroded
1347			Mammal	23				Lge Mammal, fragmentary, eroded, poor
1358	5	0.072	Pig	1				Tibia, dark stained, canid gnawing
1358			Equid	1	Adult	Cut/chopped	Primary	Calcaneus, skinned
1358			Mammal	3				
1490	12	0.044	Cattle	2	Adult			Molars 2 and 3, 3rd well worn, calculus
1490			Mammal	9				

Appendix 10: Environmental Evidence

x = 1–10 specimens; xx = 10–50 specimens; xxx = 50–100 specimens; xxxx = 100+ specimens; fg = fragment; b = burnt; Feat. = feature; Q = quadrant; ph = post-hole

Sample No.	**8**	**9**	**1**	**2**	**4**	**5**	**6**	**7**	**3**	**14**
Context No.	1347	1349	1274	1292	1327	1336	1276	1297	1317	1271)
Feature No.	1346	1348	Q1264	Q1285	Q1324	Q1333	ph1275	ph1296	1316	1269
Feature type	Feat.	Kiln	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB	SFB	Pit	Pit
Cereals										
Avena sp. (grains)			xcf							
Hordeum sp. (grains)			x	x	x		x		x	
Triticum sp. (grains)	x	x		xcf		x	x	xcf	x	
T. spelta L. (glume bases)	x									
Cereal indet. (grains)	xx	x	xfg	x	x	x		xcf	xx	x
Herbs										
Bromus sp.	xx								x	
Fabaceae indet.										xcf
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love	xcf			x					xx	
Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia	x		x	x						
Small Poaceae indet.				x						
Rumex sp.						x				
Vicia/Lathyrus sp.				x						
Tree/shrub macrofossils										
Corylus avellana L.		xcf	x	x		x	x			x
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx	xx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxxx	xxx	xxx	xxxx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx		xx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	x	xxxx	x
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	x	x		x	x	xx	
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	x		xcf	x	x				x	
Indet.seeds						x				
Other materials										
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	
Black tarry material							x			
Bone	xx	x	xx	x		x	xb	xb	xb	
Burnt/fired clay		x		x	x	x	x		xx	x
Small coal frags.		x					x			
Vitrified material			x							
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	20	20	20	20	10	10	30	10
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%