



**Trial trench evaluation on land at
Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham
Norfolk
September 2014**

Report No. 14/218

Author: Pat Chapman

Illustrator: Amir Bassir



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Author: Pat Chapman

Illustrator: Amir Bassir

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MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN
01604 700 493
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk

STAFF

Project manager	Anthony Maull Cert Arch
Project supervisor	Simon Markus BA
Fieldwork	Simon Markus Adam Reid BSc MSc Thomas Revell BA Piotr Kieca MA
Text	Pat Chapman BA CMS AIfA
Prehistoric pottery	Andy Chapman BSc MIfA FSA
Roman and post-medieval pottery	Tora Hylton
Animal bone	Adam Reid
Human cremated bone	Chris Chinnock BSc MSc PIfA
Flint	Yvonne Wolframm-Murray PhD
Other finds	Tora Hylton
Ceramic building material	Pat Chapman
Metalworking debris	Andy Chapman
Environmental evidence	Kirsty Beecham BSc
Illustrations	Amir Bassir BSc

OASIS REPORT FORM

PROJECT DETAILS		Oasis No. molanort1-194960
Project name	Trial trench evaluation at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk	
Short description	<p>The presence of two ring ditches, of probable Bronze Age date, was confirmed during evaluation by MOLA Northampton at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk. Two cremation burials were probably satellite deposits associated with the ring ditches. However, there was only one sherd of pottery, from the topsoil close by, that was of middle Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. Flint blade and flakes of a similar date were found in the same area. Shallow linear ditches close to the ring ditches may be the remnants of a contemporary field system.</p> <p>A ditch and pits containing pottery of middle Iron Age date immediately adjacent to the ring ditches and pottery of the same date from the topsoil by one ring ditch and from a fill in the other, suggests occupation or settlement of that period around the ring ditches.</p> <p>There was a possible boundary ditch of Roman date, containing both pottery and an iron sickle. An iron candlestick in the topsoil is datable to either the Roman or medieval periods.</p> <p>Ditches were seen that corresponded with the field boundaries illustrated on historic maps of 1810, 1826 and 1882.</p>	
Project type	Trial trench evaluation	
Site status	None	
Previous work	Desk-based assessment and geophysical survey	
Current Land use	Arable	
Future work	Unknown	
Monument type/ period	Ring ditches, boundary ditches	
Significant finds	Human cremated bone, prehistoric pottery, worked flint	
PROJECT LOCATION		
County	Norfolk	
Site address	Gunvil Hall Farm, London Road	
Study area	23ha	
OS Easting & Northing	TG 10060 00380	
Height OD		
PROJECT CREATORS		
Organisation	MOLA Northampton	
Project brief originator		
Project design originator	CgMs Consulting	
Director/Supervisor	Simon Markus	
Project Manager	Anthony Maull, Rob Bourn (CgMs Consulting)	
Sponsor or funding body	CgMs Consulting for Hallam Land Management	
PROJECT DATE		
Start date	September 2014	
End date	September 2014	
ARCHIVES	Location	Content
Physical	MOLA Northampton ENF134894	Pottery, flint, cremated bone, animal bone, iron objects – 1 box
Paper	MOLA Northampton ENF134894	1 archive box, 2 plan sheets, 5 section sheets
Digital		N/A
BIBLIOGRAPHY	Journal/monograph, published or forthcoming, or unpublished client report	
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Trial trench evaluation on land at Gunvil Hall Farm Wymondham Norfolk September 2014

Abstract

The presence of two ring ditches, of probable Bronze Age date, was confirmed during evaluation by MOLA Northampton at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk. Two cremation burials were probably satellite deposits associated with the ring ditches. However, there was only one sherd of pottery, from the topsoil close by, that was of middle Neolithic to early Bronze Age date. Flint blade and flakes of a similar date were found in the same area. Shallow linear ditches close to the ring ditches may be the remnants of an early field system.

A ditch and pits containing pottery of middle Iron Age date immediately adjacent to the ring ditches and pottery of the same date from the topsoil by one ring ditch and from a fill in the other, suggests occupation or settlement of that period around the ring ditches.

There was a possible boundary ditch of Roman date, containing both pottery and an iron sickle. An iron candlestick in the topsoil is datable to either the roman or medieval periods.

Ditches were seen that corresponded with the field boundaries illustrated on historic maps of 1810, 1826 and 1882.

1 INTRODUCTION

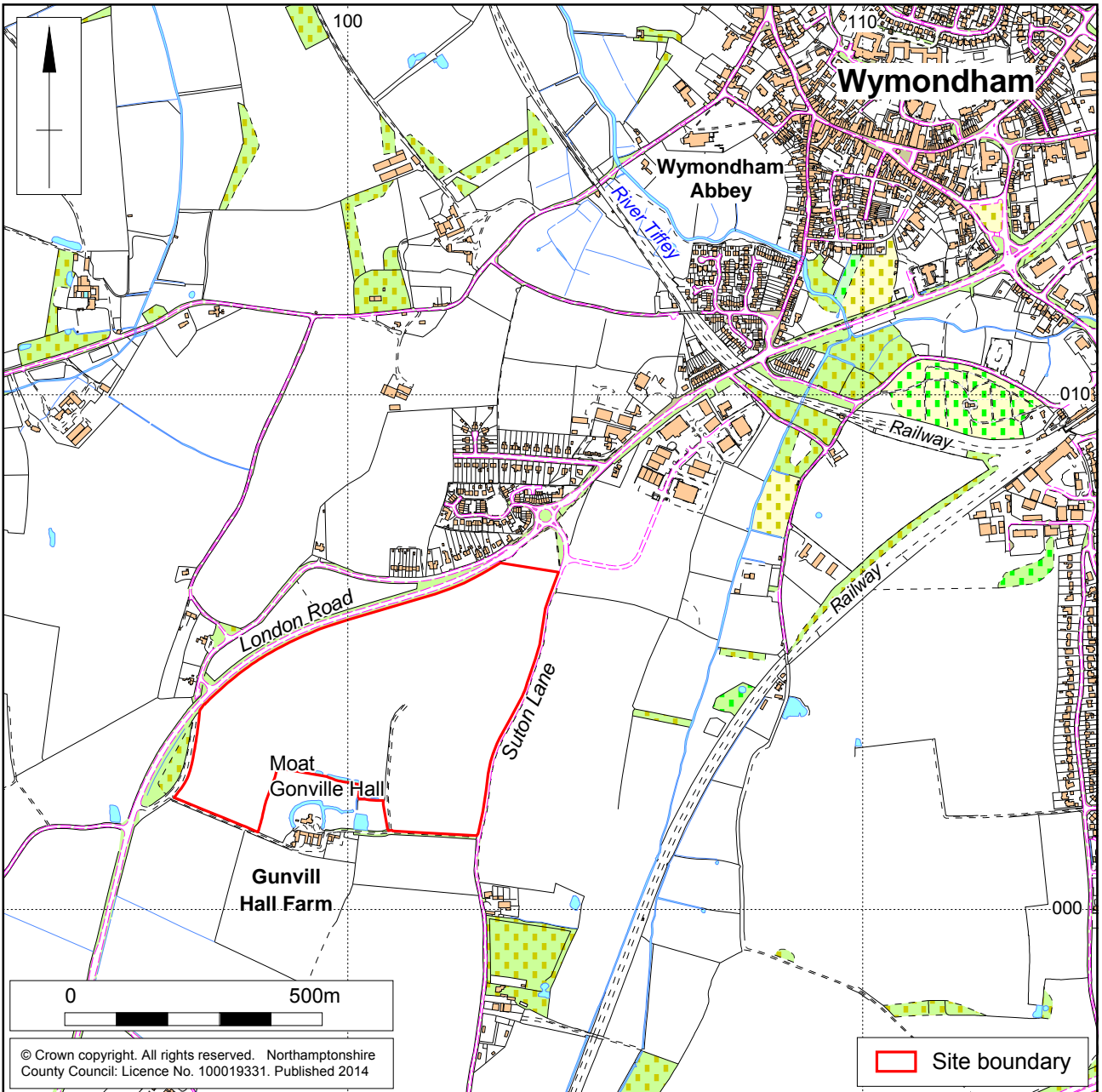
MOLA Northampton was commissioned by CgMs Consulting, on behalf of Hallam Land Management, to carry out archaeological trial trenching on a proposed development site at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk (NGR TG 10060 00380; Fig 1). The work was carried out in accordance with *The National Policy Framework* (DCLG 2012). The scope of works was outlined and detailed in a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by MOLA Northampton (Muldowney 2014).

2 BACKGROUND

2.1 Location, topography and geology

Gunvil Hall Farm lies 1km south-west of Wymondham. The proposed development area is one triangular arable field of 23ha bounded by Gunvil Hall Farm and its access tracks to the south, on the north-west side by the B1172 London Road and on the east side by Sutton Lane. The area lies on a slight south facing slope at 45m to 46m aOD,

The underlying geology is Lowestoft Formation overlying Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation.



Scale 1:12,500

Site location Fig 1

2.2 Historical and archaeological background

The archaeology of the proposed development area has been investigated in an archaeological desk-based assessment by CgMs Consulting (Bourn 2013) and a geophysical gradiometry survey (Stratascan 2014), the salient points of which are discussed below.

The desk-based assessment indicated that there are no designated heritage assets within the development area, and no previous archaeological work has been undertaken. Known remains in the area surrounding the development area were assessed as low in all periods with the exception of the medieval period. Earthworks, cropmarks and soilmarks have been identified in the vicinity of Gunvil Hall that partially extend into the central southern part of the development area. The Hall, which retains architectural features of the 16th-century, is surrounded by a moat.

The geophysical survey identified two probable prehistoric ring ditch features in the north-east corner of the field, some post-medieval field ditches depicted on the 1810 Enclosure map (Bourn 2013, fig 5), as well as a number of natural or modern anomalies.

Prehistoric remains are limited to undated linear features and some flints identified during an evaluation c 100m north of the subject site. Roman remains are equally limited, amounting to the finding of a coin (HER53759) in the field to the immediate east of the site.

No Saxon remains are known and medieval remains are limited to the evidence presented in the desk-based assessment (Bourn 2013). There are post-medieval assets in and around the development area, but those of most significance relate to Enclosure ditches and the development of the manor house and its associated buildings.

3 OBJECTIVES AND METHODOLOGY

3.1 Objectives

The main aim of the investigation was to investigate the two ring ditches in the north-east corner of the site and to determine if other archaeological remains are present within the application area.

The specific objectives of the project were to provide further information on the following:

- the two ring ditches in the north-east corner of site;
- The location, extent, nature, and date of any other archaeological features or deposits that may be present at the proposed development site;
- The integrity and state of preservation of any archaeological features or deposits that may be present at the proposed development site.

The project addressed the research aims and made reference to: *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011) as appropriate. If applicable, reference will be made to the national framework for research, as set out by English Heritage (1997).

3.2 Methodology

Work was carried out in accordance with the Institute for Archaeologists *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (IfA 2008a).

The evaluation comprised the excavation of sixty-nine (69) trial trenches, each 50m long and 2m wide (Fig 2). Total length of trenching was 3450m, amounting to approximately 3% of the 23ha site. The trenches were positioned to provide an even coverage across the area and to allow examination of the two ring ditches in the north-east corner of the site (Fig 3).

Trenches were positioned using Leica Viva Global Positioning System (GPS) survey equipment using SMARTNET real-time corrections, operating to a 3D tolerance of $\pm 0.05\text{m}$. The topsoil, subsoil and non-structural post-medieval and later deposits were removed by a mechanical excavator, fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, under supervision by a suitably qualified archaeologist to reveal significant archaeological remains or, where these were absent, the natural substrate. The topsoil was stacked separately from the subsoil and other deposits. The trenches were simply backfilled, with the topsoil replaced uppermost and lightly compacted.

The machined surface was cleaned by hand sufficiently to identify and establish the extent of archaeological features, if present. Trenches containing archaeological features were planned at a scale of 1:100. Archaeological features were excavated by hand in order to achieve the objectives listed in Sections 2.2 above. Sections excavated through linear features were at least 1.0m wide, pits and postholes were half-sectioned and sections were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 scale as appropriate. Care was taken not to compromise the integrity of the archaeological record. Full excavation was not conducted and the larger portion of the features were left *in situ* pending a more suitable excavation strategy. A full photographic record comprising both 35mm black and white negatives and digital images was maintained.

The excavated area and spoil heaps were scanned with a metal detector to ensure maximum finds retrieval. The requirements of the Treasure Act (1996) were adhered to.

The character, composition and general depositional sequence of the site stratification was recorded on *pro-forma* sheets, with a unique context number being allocated to each distinct deposit and feature. All recording followed the guidelines detailed in MOLA's *Archaeological Fieldwork Manual* (2014).

Artefacts and ecofacts were collected by hand and retained, receiving appropriate care prior to removal from site, in line with procedures outlined in *First Aid for Finds* (UKIC 1998). Unstratified animal bones and modern material was not collected. All finds were cleaned, catalogued and prepared for storage prior to reporting. Specialist reports have been incorporated into the main report and the findings integrated with the main site narrative (EH 2008b). Soil samples were taken from appropriate dated or undated deposits (EH 2011).

The appropriate licence was obtained from the Department of Justice upon the discovery of human cremation burials, as excavation and removal was required, and the Environmental Health regulations were followed.

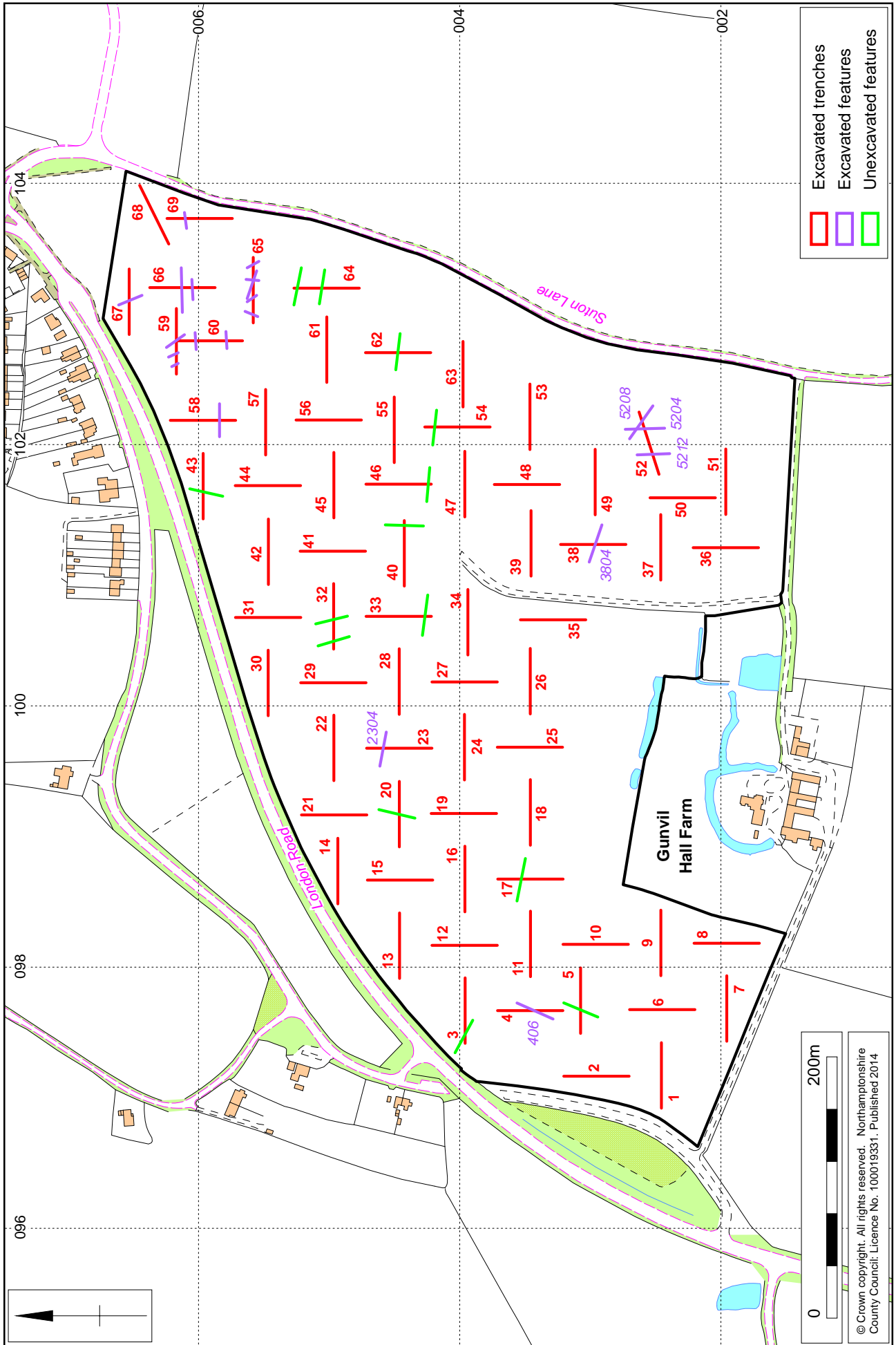
All records were compiled during fieldwork into a comprehensive and fully cross-referenced site archive. All records and materials were compiled in a structured archive

in accordance with the guidelines of Appendix 3 in the English Heritage procedural document, *Management of Archaeological Projects 2* (1991).

Once approved, the report will be issued and a hard copy will be sent to the Norfolk HER, and a hard and digital copy will be sent to the NLA Senior Historic Environment Officer.

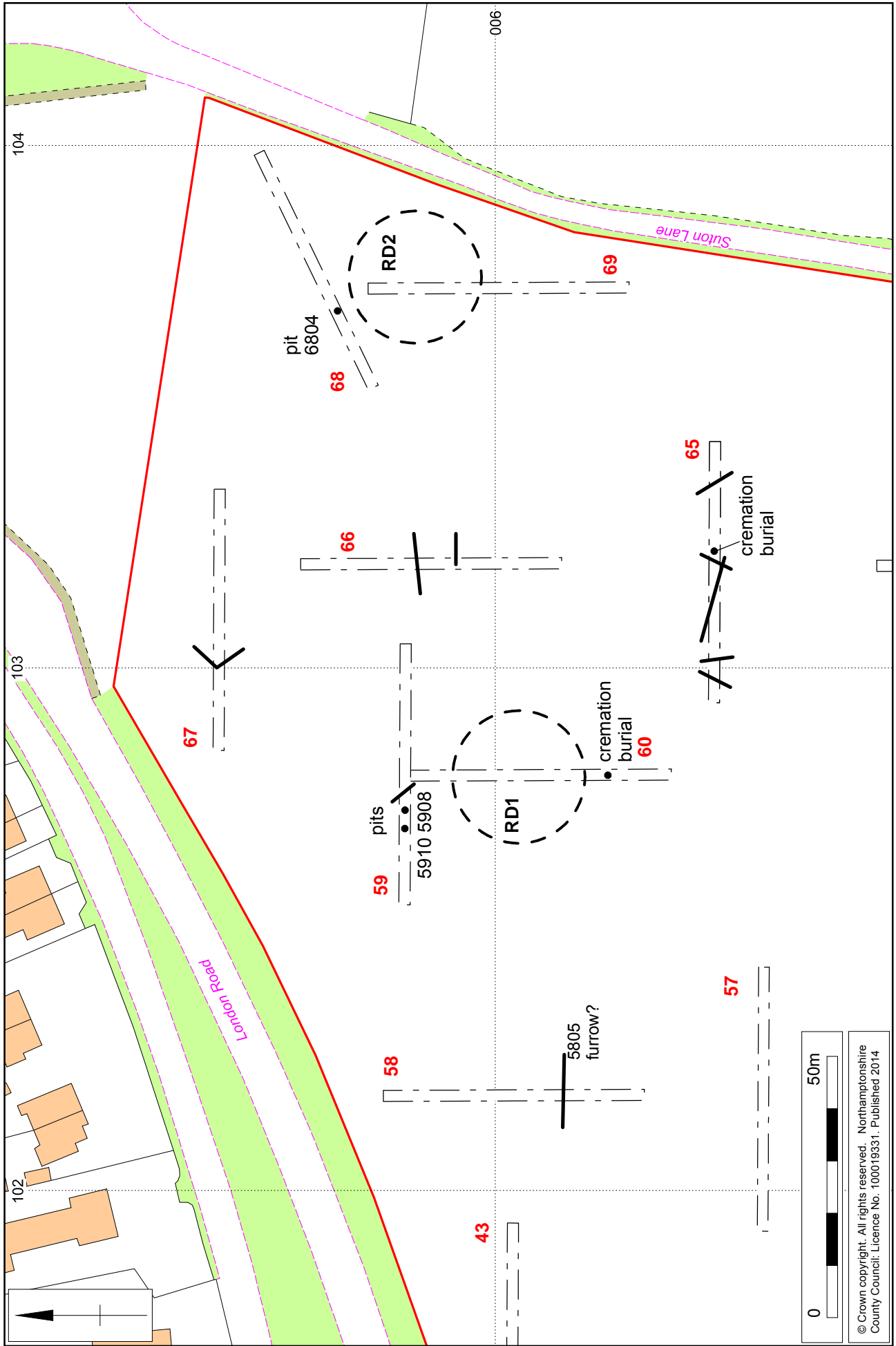
The final report will be uploaded onto the OASIS III database (Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations). A microform copy of the site archive and narrative will be made to RCHM(E) standards and submitted to the National Monuments Record. All works were conducted in accordance with the IfA's *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2008a) and *Code of conduct* (2014).

The archive will be deposited with The Archive Centre, Norfolk Record Office with the Accession Number ENF134894.



Scale 1:4000

The excavated trenches Fig 2



Scale 1:1000

Fig 3

4 THE EXCAVATED EVIDENCE

4.1 General comments

The natural geology is orange sandy clay with very occasional flint and with small patches of mid brown sandy clay or grey-yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk or grey-brown silty clay, with occasional flint. A subsoil of red-brown sandy silt survives in the north-east corner in trenches 58-60, 65-67 and 69. The topsoil is dark brown silty clay with rare flint and c 0.30m thick across most of the area.

There were no archaeological features in 23 trenches (7, 13, 21, 25, 34, 35, 36, 37, 39, 40, 41, 45, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 53, 55, 56, 57, 61, 63) (Fig 2).

The context data in Appendix 1 is only described for trenches with excavated features and/or surviving subsoil.

4.2 Prehistoric ring ditches

A concentration of features lie at the north-east corner of the field in trenches 58-60, 65-69 (Fig 3). These comprise two ring ditches, RD1 and RD2, c 75m apart, in trenches 60 and 69; other ditches, two cremation burials, pits and postholes lie in close proximity.

Ring Ditch RD1

This ring ditch in trench 60 has a diameter of 24m north to south. No internal features were present within the trench. The features were overlain by subsoil (6002) red-brown silty sand, 0.40m thick.

The northern ditch [6006] was 2.70m wide and 0.80m deep, with a wide U-shaped profile (Figs 4, 5 and 6, section 19). The primary fill (6005), 0.28m thick, was dark red-brown friable sand, overlain by (6004), 0.50m thick, orange-brown silty sand and one flint flake.

The southern ditch [6012] was 3.95m wide and 0.80m deep (Figs 4, 6, section 23; 7 and 8). Primary fill (6011), 0.22m thick, of dark red-brown clayey sand, especially at the base, was slightly concentrated on the inside edge, and contained several flint flakes and a flint blade, a soil sample from this fill only produced tiny fragments of pottery weighing less than 1g. This was overlain by fill (6010) brown-orange clayey sand, 0.30m thick on the south side, containing one sherd of pottery of middle Iron Age date and flint flakes, overlain by (6009) orange-brown clayey sand, with one piece of animal bone and two flint flakes.

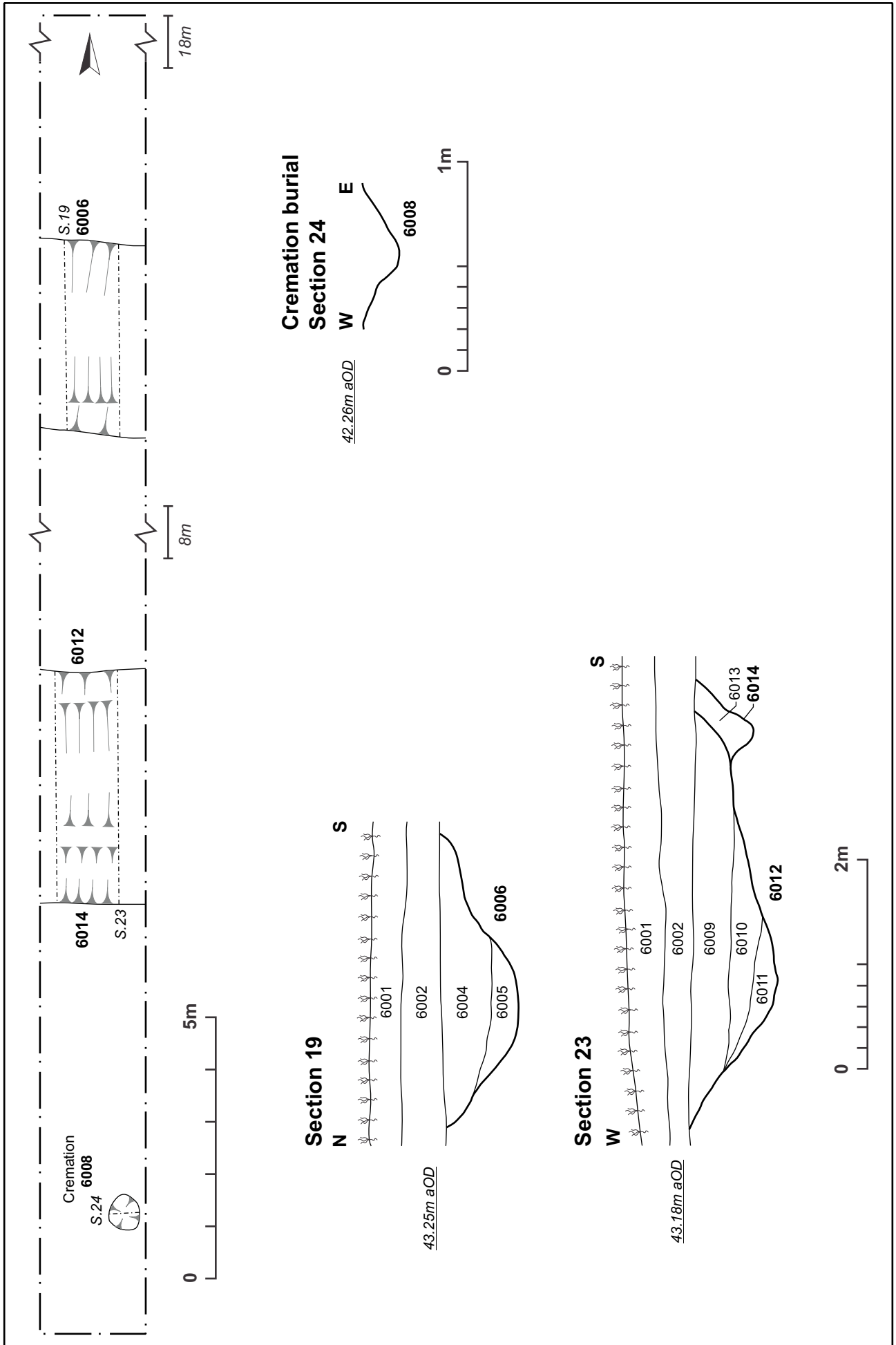
On the south side of ditch [6012] was a V-shaped gully [6014], at least 0.80m wide and 0.60m deep, with a fill (6013) of orange-brown clayey-sand and large flint nodules (Figs 6, section 23, and 8).



Ring Ditch RD1, trench 60, looking south Fig 4



Ring Ditch RD1, northern ditch 6006, looking north-east Fig 5



Scales, Plan 1:100, Sections 1:25 & 1:50

Ring Ditch RD1 & cremation burial Fig 6



Ring Ditch RD1, southern ditch 6012, looking north-east Fig 7



Ring Ditch RD1, ditch 6012 and gully 6014, looking north-east Fig 8

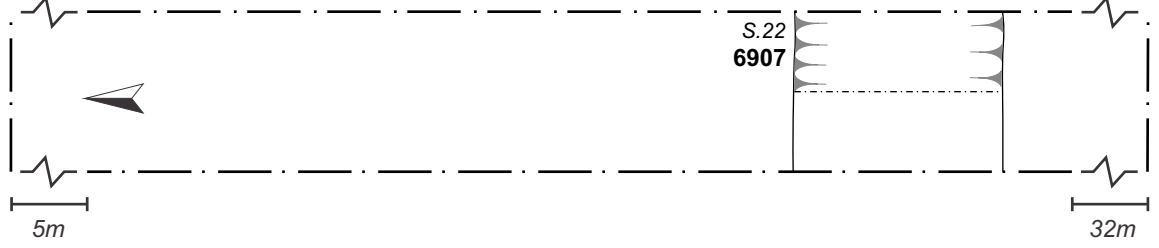
Ring ditch RD2

Only the south side of the ring ditch lay within trench 69 (Fig 9, section 22 and Fig 10). The geophysical survey had indicated a diameter of only c17m, which should have placed the northern side of the ring ditch towards the northern end of trench 69, so the ring ditch may in fact be at least 20m in diameter. The survey also detected a weak anomaly at the centre, but this was not seen in the evaluation.

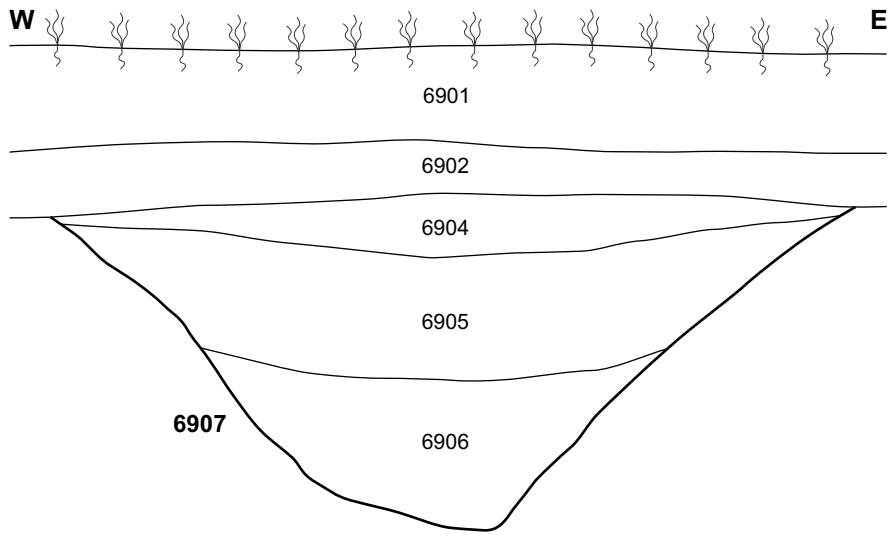
The ditch was 2.70m wide and 1.10m deep with a wide V-shaped profile. The primary fill (6906) of dark brown sandy silt, 0.49m thick, contained flint flakes and a blade. This was overlain by (6905) mottled yellow-brown sandy silt, 0.40m thick and a flake. The upper fill (6904), 0.22m thick, was dark brown sandy silt with some struck flakes, overlain by subsoil (6902) red-brown sandy silt.

Five sherds of middle Iron Age date pottery and an iron candlestick (Fig 26) of either Roman or medieval date was recovered from topsoil (6901).

Trench 69



Section 22



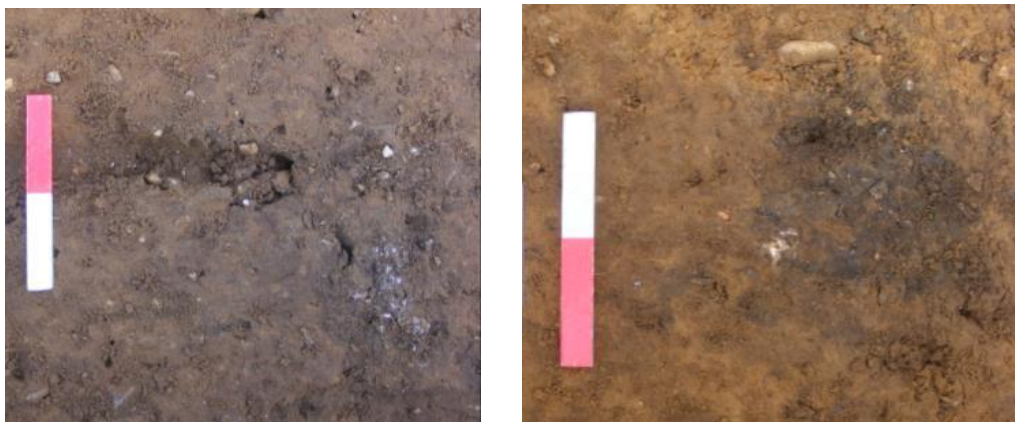


Ring Ditch RD2, ditch 6907, looking east Fig 10

4.3 Cremation burials

About 5.50m south of RD1, in trench 60, there was a small pit, 0.64m in diameter and 0.18m deep with a concave base, containing a human cremation burial [6008] (Fig 6, section 24, Fig 11, left). The fill of clean dark red-brown friable silty sand (6007) contained a total of 300g of cremated bone, including sufficient diagnostic bone to indicate that this was the partial remains of an adult. There was no charcoal present, indicating that a proportion of bone had been carefully collected from the pyre while avoiding other pyre debris. The flint blade in the fill was not burnt, suggesting it might be residual.

The pit containing the cremation burial [6524] in trench 65 was 0.32m in diameter and 0,06m deep (Figs 11, right and 16, section 25). The fill of dark brown-grey silty sand (6523), with occasional small flint, contained only 55g of cremated bone, but again no charcoal was present, indicating that the bone was collected from the pyre while avoiding other pyre debris.



Cremation burials 6008, left, and 6524 before excavation Fig 11

4.4 Middle Iron Age features

Trench 59

The features in trench 59, 11m north of ring ditch RD1, comprising a ditch terminal and two pits, contained most of the pottery from the evaluation (Fig 15). Subsoil (5902) of red-brown sandy silt overlay all the features and contained one abraded pottery sherd of probable middle Neolithic to early Bronze Age date (Fig 22).

Ditch terminal (or possible pit) [5906], aligned north-west to south-east, was 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep sloping down to flat base (Figs 12 and 15, section 18). Primary fill (5905) of grey-orange sandy clay, 0.10m thick, contained seven pottery sherds. The upper fill (5904), 0.20m thick, of orange-brown clayey sand contained a flint blade and the largest quantity of pottery found, 53 sherds from perhaps five different vessels including a thick-walled jar and a rim with finger-tip impressions (Fig 23, left). These and the pottery from fill (5905) are all broadly dated to the middle Iron Age. A soil sample taken from fill (5904) only contained a few fragments of charcoal.



Ditch terminal 5906, looking west Fig 12

Two shallow pits lay to the west of the ditch, separated by 2m. Pit [5908], 0.82m in diameter and 0.12m deep, had a fill (5907) of dark brown-grey silty sand and contained two pottery sherds, including a flat-topped rim, of middle Iron Age date (Figs 13 and 15, section 29). Slightly larger pit [5910] had a diameter of 0.95m with a shallow step on the north side 0.10m deep into a bowl-shape 0.24m deep (Fig 15, section 30). The fill (5909) of dark red-brown silty sand contained worked flint and 11 middle Iron Age pottery sherds.



Pit 5908, looking west Fig 13

Trench 67

North of the ring ditches, in trench 67, was the right-angled corner of a shallow ditch [6705], 1.40m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides to a flat base (Fig 15, section 21). The fill was mid red-brown silty sand.

To the west was a small posthole [6707], 0.30m in diameter and 0.07m deep, with sloping sides to a flat bottom.

Subsoil (6702) of red-brown silty sand, c 0.20m thick and including four pottery sherds of middle Iron Age date, overlay the features and the natural.

Trench 68

A pit [6804], 0.84m in diameter and 0.12m deep, steep-sided and flat-bottomed, had a fill (6803) of brown-grey silty sand which contained worked flint and four pottery sherds of middle Iron Age date (Fig 15, section 20).

Trench 66

Between the two ring ditches, in trench 66, was a gully, ditch terminal and a posthole.

Shallow gully, [6607] aligned east to west, was 0.90m wide and 0.15m deep with shallow sloping sides to a flat base (Fig 15, section 27). The fill (6606) was yellow-brown sandy silt.

A ditch terminal [6605] 2m to the south, aligned south-east to north-west, was 1.54m wide and 0.17m deep, sloping sides to a wide flat bottom (Fig 15, section 28). The fill (6604) was brown sandy silt with flint flakes. Posthole [6609], 0.30m in diameter and 0.15m deep, was steep-sided to a narrow base with a fill of light brown sandy silt (6608) (fig 15, section 26).

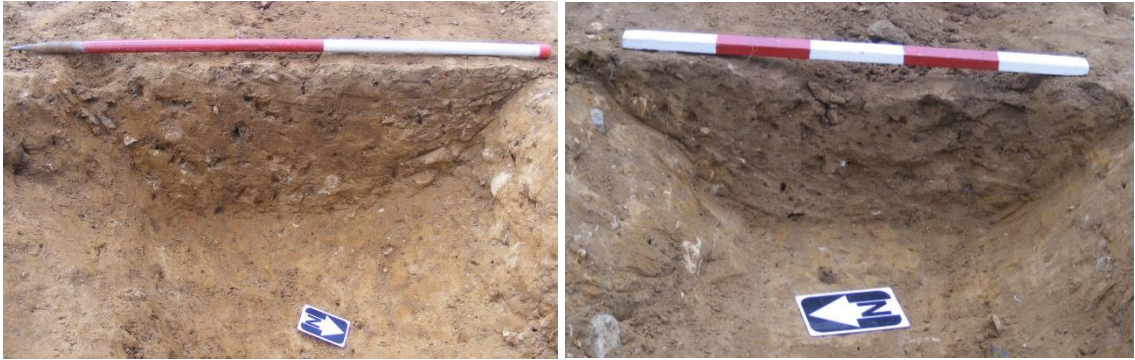
Subsoil (6602) of red-brown sandy silt, up to 0.30m deep, contained three pottery sherds of middle Iron Age date, overlay all the features.

Trench 65

South of the ring ditches were a further series of ditches recorded in trench 65, two postholes and one of two cremation burials (see section 4.3 above). Ditches [6513] and [6515] may intersect just north of the trench. The only two fragments of ferrous slag recovered from the site come from ditches in this trench.

Ditch [6513], aligned south-west to north-east, was 0.95m wide and 0.37m deep with a U-shaped profile (Figs 14 and 16, section 6). The primary fill of orange-brown sandy clay appeared to be alongside the south-east side, overlain by light brown sandy clay (6511) containing a flint blade. Ditch/feature [6522], aligned north-east to south-west, 0.90m wide and 0.15m deep, had a wide flat base and a fill of orange-brown sandy silt (Fig 16, section 11). Between the two ditches was ditch terminal [6510], aligned east to west, 1.30m wide and 0.51m deep with a U-shaped profile (Fig 16, section 5). The primary fill (6509), 0.20m thick, of yellow-brown sandy silt contained a fragment of slag overlain by (6508), brown sandy silt.

Cutting ditch [6513] was gully [6515], a feature seen in the geophysical survey, one of a series of anomalies. Gully [6515] was aligned north-east to south-west, 0.60m wide and 0.15m deep with straight sides and a flat bottom (Figs 14 and 16, section 8). The fill was grey-brown sandy silt.



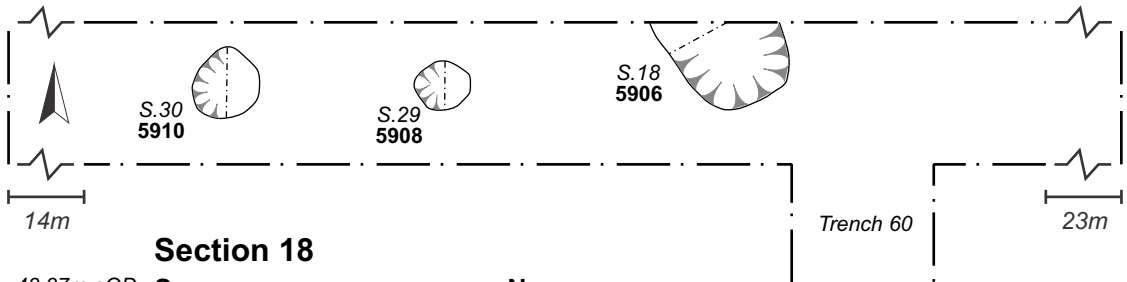
Ditch 6513, looking west (Scale 1.0m) Ditch 6515, looking east (Scale 0.50m) Fig 14

At the east end of trench 65 was a wide, very shallow linear feature [6520], aligned south-west to north-east (Fig 16, plan). It was 2.60m wide and 0.12m deep with a fill of brown sandy silt. Ditch [6518], aligned north to south and converging on feature [6520] to the north, was 1.35m wide and 0.45m deep with a wide V-shaped profile (Fig 16, section 9). The primary fill (6517) was mottled yellow-brown silty sand 0.11m thick, overlain by (6516), brown sandy silt containing a fragment of slag.

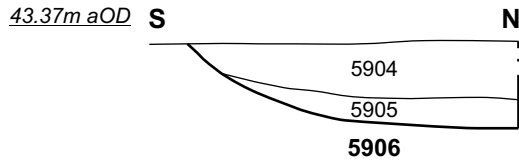
Two postholes [6507] and 6505] lay between ditch [6513] and possible ditch [6522]. Posthole [6507], 0.58m in diameter and 0.12m deep with a concave profile had a fill of grey-brown sandy silt (Fig 16, section 3). Only part of posthole or pit [6505] was visible in the trench, it was at least 0.65m in diameter, 0.22m deep with a U-shaped profile with a fill of grey-brown sandy silt (Fig 16, section 4).

The two small fragments of slag are indicative of smithing rather than smelting.

Trench 59



Section 18



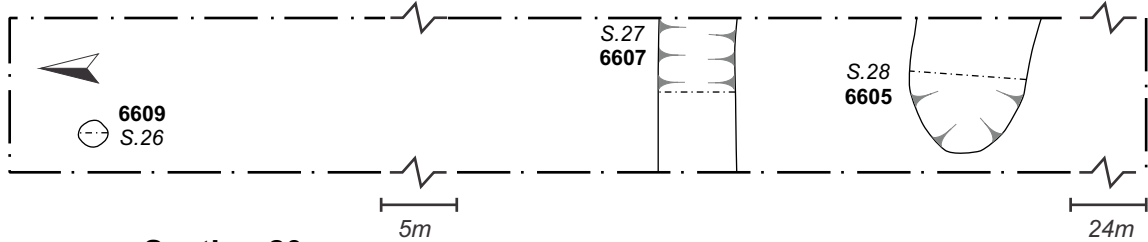
Section 29



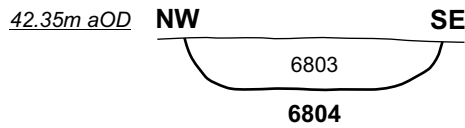
Section 30



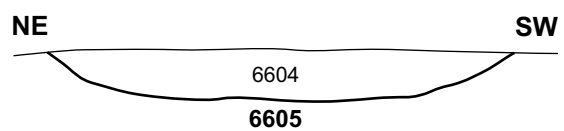
Trench 66



Section 20



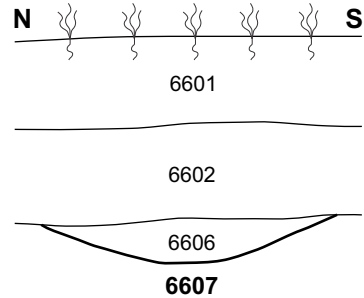
Section 28



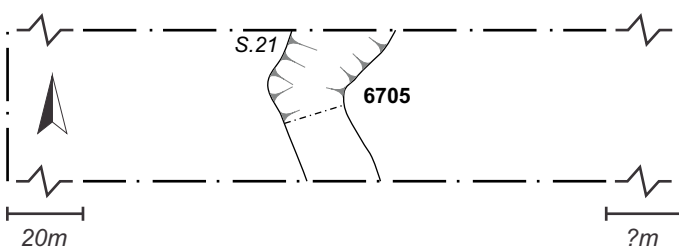
Section 26



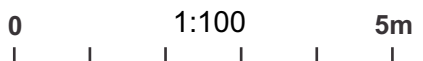
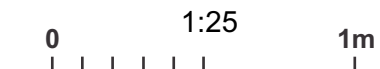
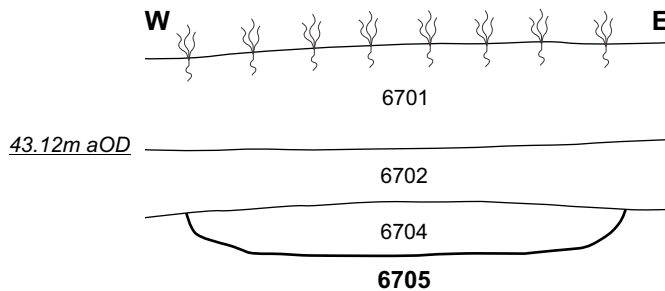
Section 27



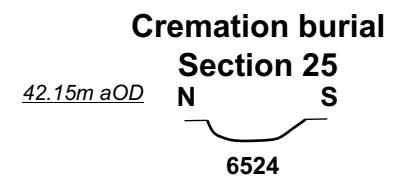
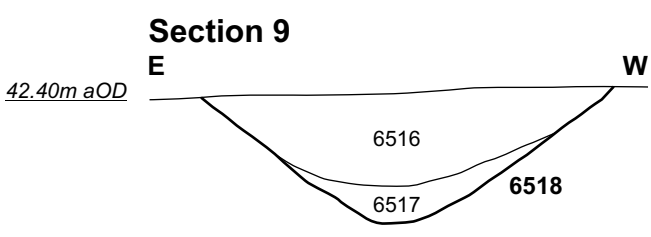
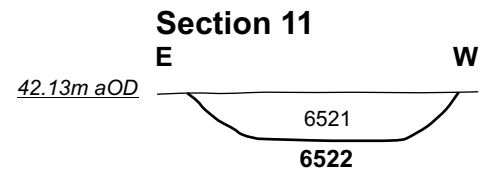
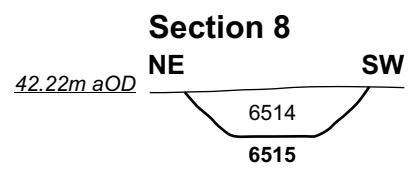
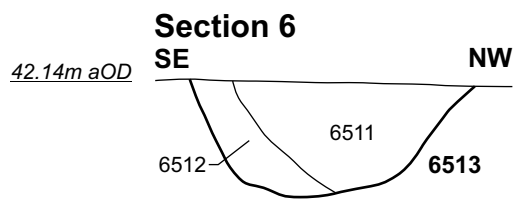
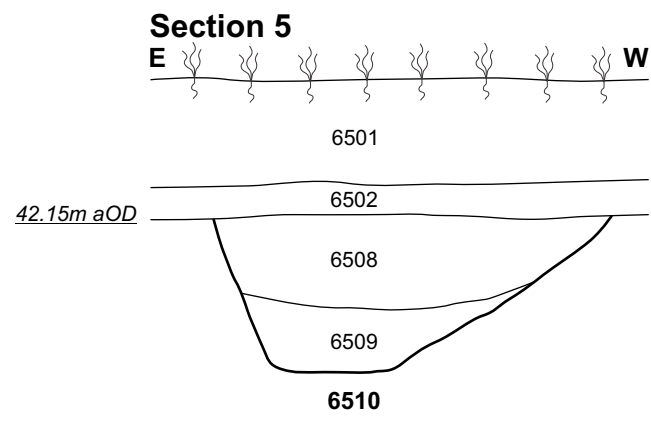
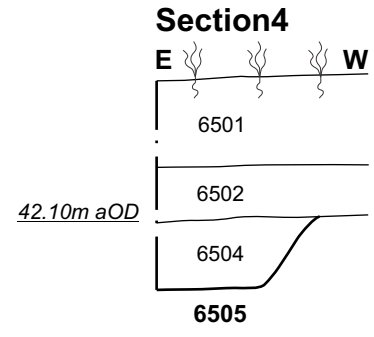
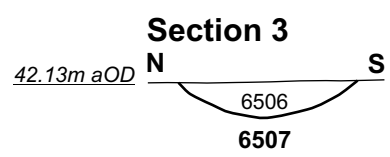
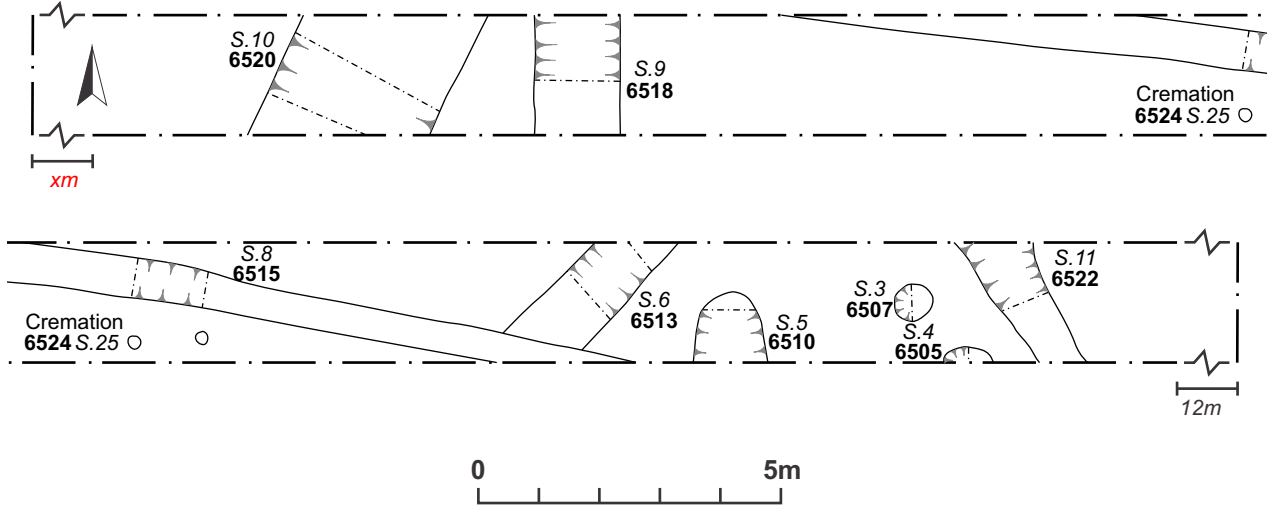
Trench 67



Section 21



Trench 65



Scales, Plans 1:125, Sections 1:25

Trench 65 and cremation burial Fig 16

4.5 Roman ditches

Ditches in two trenches, 38 and 52, in the south-east corner of the field (Fig 2) contained Roman finds, pottery in trench 52 and a sickle in trench 38.

Trench 52

The three ditches in this trench, targeted on geophysical anomalies, all contained pottery of early Roman date and all of the recovered fired clay.

Ditch [5204], aligned north-west to south-east, was seen as a geophysical anomaly. The ditch was 1.40m wide and 0.44m deep, with wide sloping sides (Fig 19, section 14). The fill (5203) was grey-brown sandy silt containing three sherds of early Roman pottery and very small fragments of fired clay.

About 5m to the west were two further ditches, 1.75m apart, both aligned north to south and seen in the geophysical survey. Ditch [5208], was 2.95m wide and 1.05m deep with a V-shaped profile (Figs 17, left; 19, section 13). The primary fill (5207), 0.20m thick, was grey-brown sandy silt with occasional large flint nodules and contained animal bone and fired clay. This was overlain by (5206), up to 0.50m thick, of orange-brown sandy silty clay containing Roman pottery and fired clay. The top fill (5205), 1.70m wide and 0.45m thick, in the centre of the ditch comprised grey-brown sandy silt with occasional tiny fragments of fired clay.



Ditch 5208, looking south



Ditches 5212 and 5214, looking south

Fig 17

Ditch [5214] was at least 0.60m wide and 0.45m deep, with a steep-sided V-shaped profile and a fill (5213) of orange-grey sandy silt (Figs 17, right; 19, section 12). This was cut on its western side by ditch [5212], 2.05m wide and 0.70m deep. The primary fill (5211) of orange sandy silt, 0.15m thick, was overlain by (5210), grey-brown sandy silt up to 0.50m thick containing Roman pottery and fired clay. Upper fill (5209) of orange-brown friable sandy silt, about 0.30m thick, merged into the lower fill along the western side of the ditch.

On the edge of ditch [5212] was posthole [5216], 0.25m in diameter and 0.20m deep, steep-sided with a rounded base and a fill (5215) of grey-brown sandy silt (Fig 19, section 15).

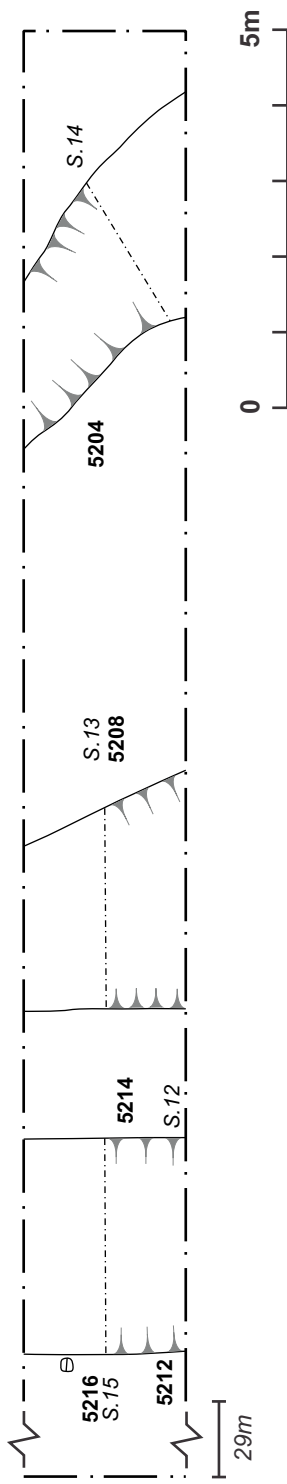
Trench 38

This trench was about 100m north-west of trench 52. Ditch [3804], was a probable continuation of ditch [5204]. Ditch [3804], aligned north-west to south-east, was 1.10m wide and 0.41m deep with a U-shaped profile, steeper sides near the base and widening at the top (Fig 18). The fill of grey-brown sandy-silt contained an iron sickle (Fig 25), a tiny ceramic tile sherd and a few small fragments fired clay.

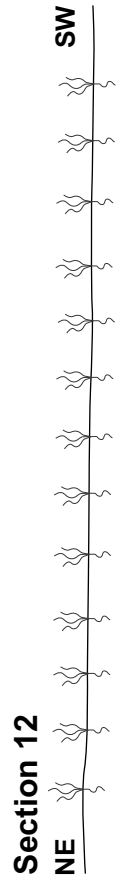
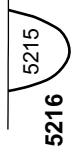


Ditch 3804, looking east, scale 0.5m

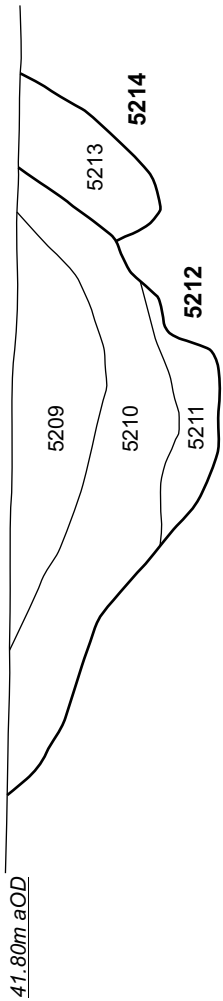
Fig 18



Section 15
SW NE



Section 12
NE SW



4.6 Medieval and post-medieval features

Furrows

Features recorded as possible remnant furrows from medieval ridge and furrow field cultivation were in trenches 42, aligned north to south, and in trenches 58 (Fig 27, appendix 1) and 64, aligned east to west, all in the north-east part of the field.

Trench 58

The possible furrow in trench 58 was aligned east to west, 2.0m wide and 0.30m deep, with a fill of mid brown sandy silt containing a small sherd of medieval roof tile, overlain by the subsoil of red-brown silty sand. Other remnant furrows appeared to lie in the north end of the trench, also aligned east to west (Fig 27, Appendix 1).

Field boundaries

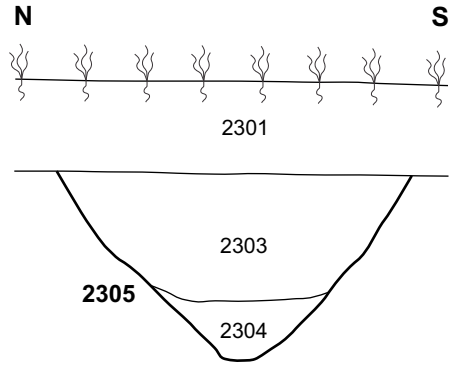
Trench 4

Ditch [406], aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, was about 2m wide and 0.70m deep, broad V-shaped profile (Fig 20, section 16). Primary fill (405) brown silty clay 0.10m thick against the south-eastern edge, was overlain by (404) grey-brown silty clay, 0.70m thick, containing a flint flake and a fragment of animal bone/horn. Top fill (403) of brown silty clay, 0.30m thick, lay along the north-west edge of the ditch.

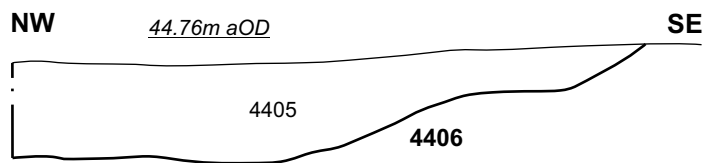
Trench 44

A ditch [4406], aligned north-east to south-west, at least 2.05m wide and 0.30m deep with shallow sloping sides down to a flat base (Fig 20, section 7). The fill (4405) of dark brown clayey sand contained a worked flint. Just south of the ditch was a rectangular pit [4404], 1.50m long by 0.70m wide and 0.15m deep. The fill (4403) was dark brown silty sand.

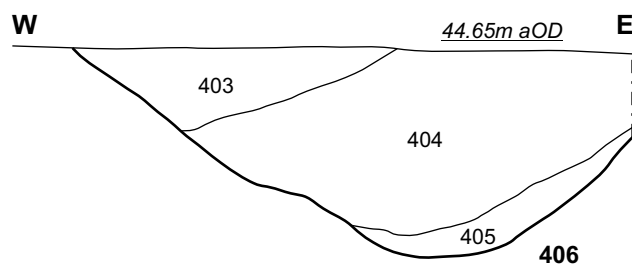
Section 1



Section 7



Section 16



Unexcavated

Field boundaries, as depicted on the 1810 Wymondham Enclosure map and the 1826 Wymondham Tithe map (Bourn 2013, figs 5 and 7) and the 1882 Ordnance survey map (Fig 21) and found in the geophysical survey, were recorded but not excavated in trenches 3, 5, 12, 16, 17, 20, 23, 31, 33, 40, 43, 46, 54 (Fig 2).

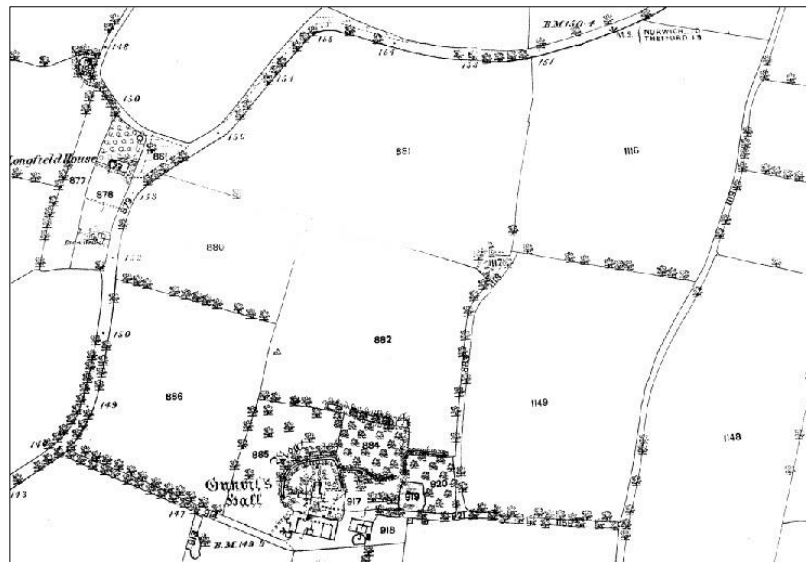
The ditches seen in western trenches 3, 12 and 17 correlated with the east-west boundary between the fields west of the farm on the 1882 Ordnance Survey map (Fig 21). An earlier boundary, aligned north-east to south-west, on the 1826 Tithe Map to the west of the farm was seen in trench 4 (Fig 20).

The ditches in trenches 16 and 20 aligned with the boundary running from the north-west corner of the farm boundary. This met the east-west boundary seen in trenches 23 and 33 in the middle of the field and further east in trenches 46 and 54. The boundary running north from the pond was seen in trenches 40 and 43. These boundaries, and a further boundary aligned east-west to the north and seen in trench 31, were also depicted in the 1810 enclosure map and 1826 tithe map.

A boundary, aligned east-west, dividing the field in the north-east corner on the 1810 enclosure map and the 1826 tithe map (Bourn 20113, figs 5 and 7) was seen in the north end of trench 64.

The ditch seen in trench 31 belonged to a northern boundary parallel with the road. It is possible that the Roman ditches [3804] and [5208] in the south-east corner may have survived as an earthwork to be used as part of another boundary ditch.

Ditches in trenches 5 and 64 and further ditches in trenches 32 and 62 do not correlate with the maps or the geophysical survey.



1882 Ordnance Survey map

Fig 21

Field drains

Trenches, interpreted as cuts for ceramic land drains, were recorded in 25 trenches (1, 2, 3, 6, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 22, 23, 24, 26, 27, several in 28; 29, 30, 32, 33, 43). These were in the western half of the field only, on a general north-west to south-east alignment.

5 THE FINDS

5.1 Worked flint by Yvonne Wolframm-Murray

In total 40 pieces of worked flint were recovered during the trial trench evaluation. They were recovered as residual finds from features, cremation or topsoil. The assemblage comprised 30 flakes and 10 blades. A summary of the assemblage is provided in Table 1.

The majority of the raw material comprises vitreous flints ranging from light to dark grey and brown colours and the more granular flint is light to mid grey colour. There is one mid brown granular flint. The quality of the raw material was good to moderate. Flaws and inclusions in the raw material affected the quality of the flint. The flint has a thin to thick, weathered or abraded cortex, usually a light brown colour, occasionally mid brown colour. The bulk of the material has cortex present on the dorsal surfaces. The raw material is most likely to be derived from local sources.

The condition of the worked flint is good with artefacts showing post-depositional edge damage consisting of occasional to moderate amounts of nicks to the edges, occasional crushing of the edges could be observed.

Table 1: Summary of worked flint

Trench		44		52		59	
Context		4405 ditch 4406		5201 topsoil		5904 ditch 5906	
		5206 ditch 5208		5909 pit 5910			
Flake	Whole	-	-	-	-	-	3
	Broken	-	-	-	-	-	2
Blade	Whole	1	1	-	-	1	-
	Broken	-	-	1	-	-	-
Total		1	1	1	1	1	5

Trench		60 Ring Ditch 1						
Context		6004 ditch 6006		6007 cremation 6608		6009 ditch 6012		
		6010		6011				
Flake	Whole	1	-	-	-	2	3	4
	Broken	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Blade	Whole	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
	Broken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1	1	2	3	2	3	8

Trench		65		66		67		68	
Context		6511 Ditch 6513		6602 subsoil		6604 furrow 6605		6606 furrow 6607	
		6701 topsoil		6803 pit 6804					
Flake	Whole	-	3	2	1	1	-	1	-
	Broken	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Blade	Whole	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	Broken	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total		1	3	2	1	1	1	1	1

Trench		69 Ring Ditch 2		Total
Context		6904	6906	
		Ditch 6907	Ditch 6907	
Flake	Whole	1	2	24
	Broken	-	1	6
Blade	Whole	2	1	8
	Broken	-	-	2
Total		3	4	40

The assemblage comprises un-retouched waste flakes and blades. This comprises 30 flakes, of which six were broken and ten blades, of which two were broken.

The worked flint is not directly dateable but its technological characteristics suggest a broadly Neolithic to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. The flint in the cremation was not burnt.

5.2 Prehistoric pottery by Andy Chapman

A total of 91 sherds, weighing 915g, of pottery from hand-built vessels of prehistoric date was recovered from features and layers in trenches 59, 60, 66, 67, 68 and 69, which are all grouped together at the north-east corner of the site around two ring ditches (Table 2). The average sherd weight is 10.1g.

Table 2: Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Fill	Cut/type	Sherds	Weight (g)
5902	subsoil	1	13
5904	5906 ditch	53	664
5905	5906 ditch	7	55
5907	5908 pit	2	9
5909	5910 pit	11	76
6010	6012 ring ditch	1	5
6602	subsoil	3	14
6702	subsoil	4	14
6803	6804 pit	4	51
6901	topsoil	5	14
Total		91	915

Fabrics

All sherds contain quantities of angular flint, typically measuring 1-3mm but including pieces up to 8mm long, so that all sherds have surfaces visibly speckled white, with the quantity of flint ranging from dense to moderately dense, although two rim sherds are from thinner-walled vessels contain sparse small flint inclusions. The sherds are hard and well fired, with grey to grey-black cores, brown to dark grey inner surfaces and buff, red brown grey external surfaces.



Sherd of possible Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery, inner surface, from layer 5902 (Scale 10mm) Fig 22

The assemblage

From layer 5902 there is a single heavily abraded rim sherd, weighing 13g. The rim is T-shaped, expanded both internally and externally. There are remnants of oblique decorations on the inner edge and a possible similar decoration on the outer edge of the gentle curved rim top, and possible remnants of similar decoration on the inner surface immediately below the rim (Fig 22). These are all very poorly preserved, but they appear to be oval, 8mm long by 4mm wide with some faint transverse ridges, suggesting that they might be heavily eroded whipped-cord impressions. If so, they suggest that this sherd dates to the middle Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

The largest group, from the fill (5904) of ditch [5906] comprises 53 sherds from perhaps five different vessels. There is a base, 140mm in diameter, and body sherds from a large thick-walled jar, the base is 9mm thick and the body sherds are 7-8mm thick, with a buff outer surface. There is a crudely-fashioned rim, grey, with shallow fingertip impressions on both inner and outer surfaces (Fig 23, left) and a simple upright, rounded rim, light brown, from a thinner-walled vessel, 6mm thick, containing sparse small flint (Fig 23, right). This group is consistent with a middle Iron Age date, and the other smaller groups are probably all broadly contemporary.



Rim sherds from the fill (5904) of ditch [5906] (Scale 10mm) Fig 23

There is another rim sherd, flat-topped from a thin-walled vessel, 5mm thick, in a fine fabric containing sparse small flint inclusions, from layer (6602) (Fig 24)



Rim sherd from layer (6602)

Fig 24

With the exception of the single sherd from layer 5902, the pottery from trenches 59m 60, 66, 67, 68 and 69 is all consistent in fabric and forms, and dates to the middle Iron Age.

5.3 The human cremated bone by Chris Chinnock

Two cremation burials were excavated, but little information could be gained from the material due to a degree of fragmentation and under representation of skeletal elements in the cremated remains. The cremation burials were found in close proximity to two ring ditches believed to be early Bronze Age in date.

Macroscopic assessment of the human bone material was undertaken to provide information on preservation, completeness, number of individuals, age, sex, pathology, metric and non-metric traits. The remains and the contexts in which they were found have been compared with others typical for the period.

Methods

The disarticulated remains and the cremated remains were recorded and analysed in line with the guidance set out in the Institute for Archaeologists' *Guidelines to the Standards for Recording Human Remains* (Brickley and McKinley 2004), and the *Standards for Data Collection from Human Skeletal Remains* (Buikstra and Ubelaker 1994).

Results

Quantity and Fragmentation

The cremated material was bulk floated and the flots collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. Extraneous material (pea grit etc.) was removed. The cremated remains were weighed to the nearest 0.1g. They were then passed through 10mm, 5mm, and 1mm sieve each of which was weighed separately and a percentage of the total given (Table 3). The material was organised, where possible, into elemental groups and macroscopically analysed for sexually dimorphic traits, indicators of age and pathology. The largest fragment present in cremation burial (6007) was 33mm long. The largest fragment from cremation burial (6523) was 44mm long.

Table 3: *Weights of sieved material, (g), and percentage of total weight, [%].*

Fill / cut	10mm sieve	5mm sieve	1mm sieve	total weight (g)
6523 / pit 6524	24.8g 44.5%	28.6g 51.3%	2.3g 4.2%	55.7g 100%
6007 / pit 6008	88.1g 29.4%	203.5g 68.0%	7.8g 2.6%	299.4g 100%

A complete adult cremation weighs between 1.5–3kg (Mays 2010, McKinley 2000). However, significantly less than this weight is likely to be buried as part of a cremation deposit, perhaps 50% or less (McKinley 2000). Whilst weight of bone is not generally a good guide to the number of individuals present, analysis has shown that cremation burials in excess of 3000g are likely to contain multiple individuals. Cremation deposits weighing less than this may still represent multiple individuals, possibly small amounts of selected material from each individual. The quantity of bone may relate to the time spent collecting the bone, which may accord to the person's status or popularity (McKinley 2006). The presence of animal bone must also be considered. Individuals may have been cremated alongside animals or offerings of meat. Whilst the remains from Gunvil Hall Farm were highly fragmentary, the osteologist observed no animal bone in the sample.

Cremation deposit (6007) is represented by a significantly larger amount of material than cremation deposit (6523). This may be a result of selective deposition or possibly taphonomic or post-excavation processes. Both burials were dominated by the 5mm fragment size, which in both cases represented >50% of the deposit.

Pyre conditions

The colour (degree of oxidation) of cremated bone relates directly to the pyre conditions. It reflects the "efficiency" of cremation in terms of such factors as the quantity of fuel used to build the pyre, temperature attained in various parts of the pyre, length of time over which the cremation was undertaken and the oxidizing/reducing conditions in various parts of the pyre" (Brickley and McKinley 2008). White bone with sufficient oxygen is produced by temperatures in excess of 1000°C (Mays 2006). Lower temperatures result in shades of brown, grey and blue depending on the exposure of that part of the body and oxygen supply.

The cremated remains from both burials at Gunvil Hall Farm are almost uniformly off-white to white in colour, though there are some rare fragments, which have a blue/grey hue. Variation in colour can be influenced by several different factors, such as position of the body on the pyre, associated pyre goods, amount and type of fuel used etc. McKinley (2008) notes that other external factors such as weather may have had an impact, which would further affect the consistency in exposure and temperature.

The consistency of the colour and fragment size amongst the remains suggests that a high temperature was achieved, with the cremations likely having taken place under good conditions. Fragments of long bones from both burials show characteristic U-shaped fracturing of the bone, a result of significant dehydration of the bone during the cremation process.

Number of individuals

There was no indication of multiple individuals from either of the two cremation burials and the assumption remains that both deposits represent single individuals. None of the observed skeletal elements were duplicated.

Ageing and sexing

The destructive nature of the cremation process often means that indicators of sex and age are not available for analysis. Unfortunately this was the case for both cremation burials where the high proportion of small fragment size and distortion of the bone precluded any meaningful estimation of age or sex. Maturity of the bone was assessed by observing the morphology and the degree of epiphyseal fusion wherever possible.

The proximal epiphyses of a humerus and some fragments of cranial suture closure from cremation deposit (6007) suggest that they are the remains of an adult individual. No closer estimation of age was possible and no areas of sexual dimorphism were present.

No confident assessment of age or sex was possible for cremation deposit (6523) due to the small sample size, high fragmentation and lack of diagnostic elements.

Pathology

Due to the highly fragmentary nature of the remains and under representation of the skeletal elements, no pathology was observed in either cremation burial.

Discussion

The cremation burials from Gunvil Hall Farm are typical of the dominant funerary practice for the period. The proximity of the cremation burials to the ring ditches is of note. Further excavation may reveal additional burials within the ring ditches and/or in the immediate area.

The weight of the bone suggests complete individuals are not represented. Age estimation of the individuals identified one adult individual; the second individual could not be confidently assigned to any age group. No sexually diagnostic skeletal elements were observed in either burial and no confident assessment of sex could be given. No pathology was observed on any of the fragments from either of the two burials.

The cremation burials were excavated from shallow pits initially uncovered by the mechanical excavator. As a result it is possible that a minimal amount of material had been truncated from the cremation deposit, deep ploughing may also have had a similar effect. Despite this, both deposits can only represent a small portion of a cremated individual and may be described as 'token' deposits of selected material taken from the pyre site (McKinley1997).

5.4 Roman and post-medieval pottery by Tora Hylton

In total 15 sherds of pottery with a combined weight of 60g were recovered from Trenches 23 and 52. The assemblage of late Iron Age/early Roman pottery comprises 14 sherds (Table 4).

Roman pottery

The overall condition of the pottery is relatively poor, the sherds are very small and fragmentary and this is reflected in a mean sherd weight of 3.5g. All the pottery was recovered from linear features in Trench 52, and they comprise locally produced coarsewares wares tempered with grog, flint or sand. With the exception of a miniscule plain upright rim, no other forms are represented.

Table 4: Quantification of Roman and post-medieval pottery

FABRIC TYPE (*)	TRENCH/CONTEXT NUMBER							
	2304/ ditch 2305		5203/ ditch 5204		5206/ ditch 5208		5210/ ditch 5212	
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)
Roman pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Grog/flint tempered wares	-	-	1	8	-	-	-	-
Sand/flint tempered wares	-	-	-	-	3	8	-	-
Sand tempered wares	-	-	-	-	3	8	5	12
Misc Greywares	-	-	2	13	-	-	-	-
Post-medieval pottery	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Glazed earthenware	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	-
Total	1	11	3	21	6	16	5	12

Post-medieval pottery

An undiagnostic glazed red earthenware body sherd comes from the fill of a post-medieval ditch [2304],

5.5 Animal bone by Adam Reid

A total of 135g of animal bone was hand collected from a total of three different contexts during the course of excavation. This material was assessed to determine the level of preservation, the taxa present and to inform on the potential for further work.

Method

All material was washed prior to analysis. Identifiable bones were noted, and were examined for signs of butchery and the state of epiphyseal fusion. Identifications took place with the aid of the MOLA Northampton reference collection and Hillson (1992) and France (2009) were also consulted. Specimens that could not be positively identified were attributed, where possible, to categories including Large Mammal (Cattle, Horse), Medium Mammal (Sheep/Goat, Pig, Large Dog) and Small Mammal (Small Dog, Cat, Rabbit). No microfaunal specimens were noted. The English Heritage Guidelines for Best Practice for Animal Bones and Archaeology (2014) were followed, where possible.

Preservation

The state of preservation of the material was generally poor, with moderate to severe surface abrasion and a high degree of fragmentation. No evidence of butchery or gnawing was noted on any of the specimens.

Identification and quantification

The highly fragmented nature of the assemblage made identifications difficult and a presentation of the results can be seen below (Table 5). Two of the bone fragments recovered from the undated ditch [406] have been identified as cattle cranium and contain elements of horn core. A large number of the unidentified bone fragments from undated ditch [5208] appear to be from the cranium of a large mammal, possibly related to the nine cattle teeth that were recovered from the same context. The single bone fragment recovered from the possible Bronze Age ring ditch [6012] was identified as a pig humerus.

Table 5: The identified taxa

Context/feature/type	Cattle <i>Bos</i>	Pig <i>Sus</i>	Indet.	Total
404 / 406 / ditch	2 (<i>Cranium</i>)	-	2	4
5207 / 5208 / ditch	9 (Teeth)	-	93	102
6009 /6012 / ring ditch	-	1 (<i>Humerus</i>)	-	1
Total	11	1	95	107

Conclusions

The small assemblage provides only a very limited indication of human-animal interactions at the site but the presence of identifiable bone fragments may indicate the potential for further faunal analysis, should further work take place in the area.

5.6 Other finds by Tora Hylton

Iron finds

The excavations produced two iron finds, a complete sickle and a socketed object. The sickle was recovered from fill (3803) of a Roman boundary ditch [3804] in trench 38 in the south-east quarter of the site and would have been used for harvesting cereals (Fig 25). Typologically the sickle resembles Manning's Type 1 a form which first appeared in the Roman period (Manning 1985, 51). It has a short rectangular/square-sectioned tang (65mm), which tapers to a pointed terminal. The blade has a triangular cross-section, it is crescent-shaped and the blade sweeps forward in front of the line of the handle.



Iron sickle of Roman date, from ditch 3804 (scale 50mm) Fig 25

Part of a socketed object was recovered from topsoil deposits overlying Trench 69 (6901). The object measures c 210mm in length and comprises a long square-sectioned shank/tang tapered to a point (Fig 26). At the other end just the base and lower section of a small circular open socket survives. Although it is difficult to be certain what the object might have been, it is possible that it is the remains of a single cup candlestick with straight stem. Such objects may be Roman (Manning 1985, plate 44, P1) or medieval (Egan 1998, fig 108) in date.



Iron candlestick, Roman or medieval, topsoil in trench 69 (scale 20mm) Fig 26

Clay tobacco-pipe

A single stem fragment from a clay tobacco-pipe was recovered from a post-medieval ditch in Trench 23 [2304]. The stem measures 33mm long and it has a small bore (1/8 inch) suggesting that it dates to the 18th/19th centuries.

5.7 Ceramic building material by Pat Chapman

A sherd of ceramic roof tile, weighing 45g, came from trench 58, the fill of possible furrow [5805]. It is 12mm thick and made from very hard red sandy clay. A tiny sherd also came from fill (3803) of ditch [3804] in trench 58. These could date from the late medieval period onwards.

There is a small assemblage of 54 fragments of fired clay, weighing 251g, with 45 fragments coming from the three ditches in trench 52. These are all very small and small irregularly-shaped fragments, typically made of hard red sandy clay with some buff patches, occasionally completely black, from fill (5206) of ditch [5208]; fill (5210) of ditch [5212] and fill (5203) of ditch [5204]. Five tiny similar fragments come from fill (404) of ditch [406], the only fragments from the western side of the site. In ditch [3804] were three similar fragments. All these have been subject to high temperatures and then scattered through time. A large irregular piece of very hard fine sandy pinkish clay with smooth surfaces and inclusions of shell and tiny grog came from fill (3803) of ditch [3804]. This piece looks more structural, possibly from a brick or tile of unknown date.

5.8 Metalworking debris by Andy Chapman

There are two small pieces of ferrous slag: one from the fill (6509) of ditch [6510], weighing 23g, and one from the fill (6516) of pit [6518] in trench 65. There are likely to derive from iron smithing, rather than smelting.

5.9 Environmental evidence by Kirsty Beecham

Bulk samples taken for the retrieval of plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from two archaeological features. A further five samples were taken for the retrieval of two cremation burials, which were sieved separately and are discussed in the report (sections 4.3 and 5.3 above). The two samples were mechanically floated using a tank fitted with a 500-micron mesh and a 300-micron flot sieve. The resulting dried flots

were then assessed to produce a preliminary study of the survival of plant macrofossils and other remains.

A small amount of charcoal, weighing 2g, was identified within Sample 1, taken from top fill (5904) of ditch [5906], though in the absence of a microscope and reference collection it is impossible to identify to taxa. Sample 3, taken from primary fill (6011) within ring ditch [6012], produced three fragments of charcoal/charred wood, weighing 0.2g, again not identifiable to taxa. Modern wheat chaff is also identified in both samples though there is a distinct lack of further archaeological plant macrofossils.

As an initial overview of the presence and preservation of plant macrofossils, it suggests there is limited survival, or complete lack of organic remains within these contexts and proposes this will be the trend across the whole site.

6 CONCLUSIONS

The presence of two ring ditches, with diameters of 24m and c 17m, was confirmed during evaluation. Although no internal features were found, they are most likely to be the ploughed-out remnants of burial mounds. Two satellite cremation burials with selective deposition rather than the complete remains were probably associated with the ring ditches. These features are of presumed Bronze Age date, although an earlier date cannot be ruled out. A series of shallow ditches between the ring ditches and immediately to the south could be the fragmentary remains of a field system. The flint blades and flakes, datable to the late Neolithic/early Bronze Age date all come from the same area. However, there is only one sherd of pottery, from the topsoil close to Ring Ditch 1, that is of middle Neolithic to early Bronze Age date.

Ditches and pits of middle Iron Age date, just north of the ring ditches, as well as pottery from the topsoil by one ring ditch and from a section in the other suggests a middle Iron Age presence in the area, perhaps deliberately associated with the monuments.

In the south of the field a boundary ditch contained pottery of Roman date in one trench and an iron sickle in another. This ditch is more or less on the same line as a boundary recorded on the historic maps of 1810 and 1826, and may have survived as an earthwork to be used as a later boundary.

Boundary ditches relating to the historic enclosure and tithe maps were recorded across the site. The series of trenches recorded as being for land drains were only found in the western half of the site. Their regular alignment could indicate the former presence of furrows of ploughed-out medieval ridge and furrow, or they just followed the lie of the land. A few possible furrows were seen in the geophysical survey but very few were seen in excavation, suggesting that they had been totally removed by ploughing.

The ring ditches and associated cremation burials of probable Bronze Age date and the ditches and pits of middle Iron Age date demonstrate a wider prehistoric presence hitherto unrecognised in the immediate area. The discovery and identification of ring ditches through geophysical survey and excavation as probable funerary monuments within a Bronze Age landscape, with associated cremation burials and a possible though fragmentary field system of early date and the hints of a development of settlement in the landscape through to the Roman period is of importance in the understanding of wider landscape of this area (Medlycott 2011). The transition from

Bronze Age to Iron Age was a period of great change, although the middle Iron Age on this site is too small to be other than an indication of change (Medlycott 2011).

The Roman ditch suggests occupation to the east or south, as nothing was seen in the rest of the field. The iron candlestick found in the north-east corner of uncertain date could be Roman, or equally of medieval date and therefore possibly associated with Wymondham Abbey just over 1km to the north.

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APPENDIX: CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural (m)
4	N-S 50m x 2m			44.61aOD
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/samples</i>
401	topsoil	Dark brown silty clay, rare flint	0.30m thick	-
402	natural	Orange sandy clay, occ flint, patches brown-grey sandy clay/yellow-grey sandy clay with chalk		0.44m deep
403	fill of 406	Brown silty clay, occ small flint	1.08m wide x 0.30m deep	-
404	fill of 406	Grey-brown silty clay, occ flint and chalk	1.50m x 0.64m	Animal bone
405	fill of 406	Brown silty clay, occ flint	0.90m x 0.10m	-
406	ditch	Linear, aligned north-east to south-west, U-shaped profile	1.86m x 0.70m	-

Trench 58, looking north Fig 27

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
23	N-S 50mx2m			0.31m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/samples</i>
2301	topsoil	Dark brown silty clay	0.31m thick	-
2302	natural	Orange sandy clay, rare flint, patches yellow sandy clay with frequent chalk		0.30m deep
2303	fill of 2305	Grey-brown silty clay, rare flint	1.00m wide x 0.40m deep	-
2304	fill of 2305	Grey-brown silty clay, rare flint, chalk	0.54m x 0.20m	Clay tobacco-pipe stem, p-medieval pottery
2305	ditch	Linear, aligned north-west to south-east, asymmetrical profile, narrow flat bottom	1.00m wide 0.55m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
32	E-W 50mx2m			
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/samples</i>
3201	topsoil	Brown silty sand, occ flint	0.30m thick	-
3202	subsoil	Brown clayey-sand, occ flint, only middle of trench	20-25m wide x 0.08m thick	Post-med tile, not retained
3203	natural	Yellow-brown sandy clay, occ flint		

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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
35	N-S 50mx2m			0.40-0.53m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
3501	topsoil	Brown silty clay-loam	0.32m thick	-
3502	subsoil	Brown silty clay, rare flint	0.08-0.19m thick	-
3503	natural	Orange-brown sandy clay, rare flint		

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural (m)
38	N-S 50mx2m			43.39aOD 0.38m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
3801	topsoil	Brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.34m thick	-
3802	natural	Orange sandy clay with flint		-
3803	fill of 3804	Grey-brown sandy silt, small and large flint	1.15m wide 0.42m deep	Fired clay, Roman iron sickle, ceramic tile fragment
3804	ditch	Linear, north-west to south-east, U-shaped profile	1.15m wide x 0.42m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural (m)
44	N-S 50mx2m			44.72aOD 0.30m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
4401	topsoil	Brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.30m thick	-
4402	natural	Orange sandy silt with flint, plough scarring		
4403	fill of 4404	Brown silty sand, frequent charcoal and occ flint	0.70m wide x 0.08m thick	-
4404	pit	Rectangular pit, sloping sides to flat bottom	1.50m long x 0.70m wide	
4405	Fill of 4406	Brown clayey sand, occ flint, flint layer along edge of natural	c 2.0m wide 0.30m deep	flint blade
4406	ditch	Linear, aligned north-east to south-west, long sloping sides to flat bottom	c 2.0m wide 0.30m deep	

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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural (m)
52	NE-SW 50mx2m		42.15m aOD	41.62aOD 0.35m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ samples
5201	topsoil	Brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.35-40m thick	flint blade
5202	natural	Orange sandy clay with flint		
5203	fill of 5204	Grey-brown sandy silt, occ flint	1.38m wide x 0.45m deep	Roman pottery, fired clay
5204	ditch	Linear, aligned north-east to south-west, asymmetrical V-shaped profile	1.38m wide x 0.45m deep	-
5205	fill of 5208	Grey-brown sandy silt, occ flint	1.70m wide x 0.48m deep	-
5206	fill of 5208	Orange-brown sandy silty clay, some flint	2.90m x 0.50m	Roman pottery, fired clay, flint blade
5207	fill of 5208	Grey-brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.80m x 0.20m	Animal bone
5208	ditch	Linear, aligned north-east to south-west, rounded V-shaped profile, north-east side narrow ledge	2.96m wide 1.10m deep	-
5209	fill of 5212	Orange-brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.80m x 0.30m	-
5210	fill of 5212	Grey-brown sandy silt, some flint	2.0m x 0.50m	Roman pottery, fired clay
5211	fill of 5212	Orange-brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.65m x 0.12m	-
5212	ditch	Linear, aligned north-south, wide U-shaped ditch	2.06m wide 0.70m deep	-
5213	fill of 5214	Grey-orange sandy silt, occ flint, cut by ditch 5214	0.30m x 0.45m	-
5214	ditch	Linear, V-shaped profile, cut by ditch 5212	Min 0.30m wide, 0.45m deep	-
5215	fill of 5216	Grey-brown sandy silt, frequent flint	0.25m x 0.20m	-
5216	posthole	Circular, steep-sided, rounded base	0.25m diam x 0.20m deep	-

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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural (m)
58	N-S 50mx2m		44.54maOD	44.20aOD 0.32-0.44m N-S
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/ samples</i>
5801	topsoil	Brown silty sand, occ flint	0.34m thick	-
5802	subsoil	Red-brown silty sand, occ flint, southern half of trench	0.05-0.10mthick	-
5803	natural	Orange-sandy clay with occ flint		
5804	fill of 5805	Brown sandy silt, v occ flint	2.0m wide x 0.31m deep	Ceramic roof tile
5805	Possible furrow	Linear, east-west, shallow slopes meeting in base	2.0m wide x 0.31m deep	



Trench 58, looking north Fig 27

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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural (m)
59	E-W 50mx2m			44.04aOD 0.60m
<i>Context</i>	<i>Context type</i>	<i>Description</i>	<i>Dimensions</i>	<i>Artefacts/samples</i>
5901	topsoil	Brown silty sand, occ flint	0.35m thick	-
5902	subsoil	Red-brown silty sand, occ flint	0.25m thick	Middle Neolithic-early Bronze age pottery sherd
5903	natural	Orange sandy clay, occ flint, dark red-brown silty sand, occ flint		
5904	fill of 5906	Orange-brown clayey sand, occ flint, charcoal flecks	1.10m wide x 0.18m deep	Lots of Middle Iron age pottery, flint blade. Sample 1
5905	fill of 5906	Grey-orange sandy clay, occ flint	1.0m x 0.10m	Middle Iron Age pottery
5906	ditch terminal	Linear, aligned north-west to south-east, gradual sloping sides to flat base	c 1.45m wide x 0.30m deep	-
5907	fill of 5908	Brown-grey silty sand, occ flint	0.82m diam x 0.13m deep	Middle Iron Age pottery
5908	pit	Circular, gentle slope to rounded base	0.82m diam x 0.13m deep	-
5909	fill of 5910	Red-brown silty sand, occ flint	0.82m diam x 0.13m deep	Middle Iron Age pottery, flint flakes
5910	pit	Circular, moderate slops to side	0.82m diam x 0.13m deep	-

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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
60	N-S 50mx2m		43.52aOD	42.96aOD 0.60m
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ samples
6001	topsoil	Brown silty sand, occ flint	0.31m thick	-
6002	subsoil	Red-brown silty sand, occ flint	0.29m thick	-
6003	natural	Orange sandy clay, occ flint, yellow clayey sand, occ flint		
6004	fill of 6006	Orange-brown silty sand, frequent flint	2.80m wide x 0.50m deep	Flint flake
6005	fill of 6006	Red-brown silty sand, frequent flint	1.48m x 0.28m	-
6006	Ring ditch, north side	Curvilinear, east-west section broad V-shaped profile	2.80m wide x 0.75m deep	-
6007	Cremation burial	Red-brown silty sand, occ flint,		Human cremated bone, 300g, flint blade
6008	Pit for cremation	Irregular, sub-circular	0.64m x 0.19m	-
6009	fill of 6012	Orange-brown clayey sand, occ flint	3.98m x 0.40m	Flint flakes
6010	fill of 6012	Brown-orange clayey sand, occ flint	2.46m x 0.42m	Flint flakes
6011	fill of 6012	Red-brown clayey sand	1.46m x 0.30m	Flint flakes and blade. Sample 2
6012	Ring ditch, south side	Curvilinear, east-west sectionwide U-shaped profile	3.98m x 0.84m	-
6013	fill of 6014	Orange-brown clayey sand, frequent flint, cut by ditch 6912	0.78m x 0.56m	-
6014	ditch	Linear, steep-sided V-shaped profile, cut by 6012 on north side	0.78m x 0.56m	-

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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
65	E-W 50mx2m			
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
6501	topsoil	Brown silty sand, occ flint	0.30m thick	-
6502	subsoil	Red-brown silty sand, occ flint	0.20m thick E - W 0.40m	-
6503	natural	Orange-yellow clayey sand, occ flint; patched orange-brown sand, occ flint		
6504	fill of 6505	Grey-brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.70m wide x 0.22m deep	-
6505	posthole	Sloping sides to base, partial excavation, only part in trench	0.70m x 0.22m	-
6506	fill of 6507	Grey-brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.60m x 0.12m	-
6507	posthole	Circular, sloping sides to concave base	0.60m diam x 0.12m deep	-
6508	fill of 6510	Brown sandy silt, occ flint	1.30m x 0.30m	-
6509	fill of 6510	Yellow-brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.95m x 0.21m	Slag
6510	ditch	Linear, aligned north-south, U-shaped profile	1.30m x 0.51m	-
6511	fill of 6513	Brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.80m x 0.36m	Flint blade
6512	fill of 6513	Orange-brown sandy clay, occ flint	0.15m x 0.30m	-
6513	ditch	Linear, aligned north-east to south-west, U-shaped profile	0.95m x 0.37m	-
6514	fill of 6515	Grey-brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.60m x 0.15m	-
6515	ditch	Linear, aligned north-west to south-east, wide U-shaped profile	0.60m x 0.15m	-
6516	fill of 6518	Brown sandy silt, occ flint	1.37m x 0.32m	slag
6517	fill of 6518	Mottled yellow-brown silty sand, occ flint	0.92m x 0.11m	-
6518	ditch	Linear, aligned north-south, wide V-shaped profile	1.37m x 0.43m	-
6519	fill of 6520	Brown sandy silt, occ flint	2.60m x 0.12m	-
6520	ditch	Linear, aligned north-east to south-west, long sloping sides meeting in base	2.60m x 0.12m	-
6521	fill of 6522	Orange-brown sandy silt, occ flint		
6522	natural feature	Irregular, root disturbance		
6523	Cremation burial	Brown-grey silty sand, occ flint	0.36m x 0.06m	
6524	pit for cremation	Circular, slightly irregular, steep north side, gradual slope elsewhere	0.36m diam x 0.06m	Human cremation burial 56g bone

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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
66	N-S, 50mx2m			
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
6601	topsoil	Brown silty sand, occ flint	0.32m thick	-
6602	subsoil	Red-brown silty sand, occ flint	0.16-0.30m thick	Flint flakes, middle Iron Age pottery
6603	natural	Yellow clayey sand, frequent flint; red-brown silty sand, occ flint		
6604	fill of 6605	Brown sandy silt, occ flint	1.55m wide x 0.17m thick	Flint flakes
6605	ditch terminal	Linear, aligned east-west, sloping sides to flat base	1.55m x 0.17m	-
6606	fill of 6607	Yellow-brown sandy silt, occ flint	1.0m x 0.15m	Flint flake
6607	ditch	Linear, aligned east-west, sloping sides to narrow base	1.0m x 0.15m	-
6608	fill of 6609	Brown sandy silt, v occ flint	0.35m x 0.15m	-
6609	posthole	Sub-circular, steep-sided, narrow base	0.35m x 0.30m x 0.15m deep	-

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
67	E-W, 50mx2m			
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/samples
6701	topsoil	Brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.30m thick	Flint flake
6702	subsoil	Red-brown silty sand, occ flint	0.14m thick	Middle iron Age pottery
6703	natural	Yellow sandy clay, occ flint; orange clayey sand, occ flint		
6704	fill of 6705	Red-brown silty sand, occ flint	1.46m x 0.18m	-
6705	ditch	Linear, near right-angled corner, from north-west to south-east to north-east to south-west	1.46m x 0.18m	-
6706	fill of 6707	Grey-black silty sand, rare flint	0.33m x 0.07m	-
6707	posthole	Circular, very shallow, steepish sides to flat base	0.33m diam x 0.07m deep	-

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Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
68	NE-SW 50mx2m			
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ samples
6801	topsoil	Brown silty sand, occ flint	0.33-0.40m thick	-
6802	natural	Orange-brown sand, frequent flint		
6803	fill of 6804	Brown-grey silty sand, occ flint	0.84m wide x 0.12m deep	Flint flake, middle Iron Age pottery
6804	pit	Circular, steep-sided to flat base	0.84m diam x 0.12m deep	

Trench No	Length, width & alignment	NGR	Surface height	Depth & height of natural
69	N-S 50mx2m			
Context	Context type	Description	Dimensions	Artefacts/ samples
6901	topsoil	Brown silty sand, occ flint	0.32m thick	Middle Iron Age pottery; iron candlestick – Roman or medieval
6902	subsoil	Red-brown sandy silt, occ flint	0.10-0.20m thick	-
6903	natural	Orange-brown sand, frequent flint, patches orange-brown clay		
6904	fill of 6907	Brown sandy silt, occ flint	2.7m wide x 0.22m thick	Flint flake, flint blades
6905	fill of 6907	Mottled yellow-brown sandy silt, occ flint	2.7m x 0.40m	-
6906	fill of 6907	Brown sandy silt, occ flint	1.55m x 0.49m	Flint flakes, flint blade
6907	Ring ditch, south side	Curvilinear, east-west section	2.70m x 1.11m	-



MOLA
Bolton House
Wootton Hall Park
Northampton
NN4 8BN
01604 700 493
www.mola.org.uk
sparry@mola.org.uk