SUFFOLK ARCHAEOLOGY

• A HISTORY OF EXPERTISE •

Land to south of A11

Cringleford, Norfolk

Client:
Spencer Burrell (Big Sky Developments Ltd)

Date:
March 2019

ENF 145759
Museum Accession Number: NWHCM 2018.243

Archive Report: Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Works (POAMW): Final stage, Archaeological Excavation and Analysis

SACIC Report No. 2019/022
Author: Michael Green

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Archaeological Excavation and Analysis Report

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HER Information

Site Code:	**ENF 145759**
Site Name:	**Land to the south of A11, Cringleford, Norfolk**
Report No.:	**2019/022**
Planning Application No.:	**2013/1494**
Date of Fieldwork:	**11th-14th of February 2019**
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Project Officer:	**Michael Green**
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Date: 13/11/2019
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Position: Project Manager
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Summary

Between the 11th and the 14th of February 2019 Suffolk Archaeology CIC undertook archaeological excavation at Land to the south of the A11, Cringleford, Norfolk. The work was undertaken prior to development works and followed an evaluation of the area conducted by Suffolk Archaeology CIC in 2018.

Four small excavation areas, each measuring *c.*10m by 10m, were opened over specific trenches from the evaluation phase to further characterise the activity in the area.

The excavation areas found features and finds dating to the Early Neolithic at the eastern edge of the site, Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age over the broader landscape and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age at the western edge of the development area.

Additional C14 dates were obtained from the evaluation phase showing that the undated fire pit type features discovered over the entire site are all likely to be dated to the Late Saxon period.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

Limit of Excavation

Features

Features - Conjectured

Natural Features

Intrusion/Truncation

Illustrated Section S.14

Cut Number **0008**

Archaeological Feature

Natural Feature

Sections

Limit of Excavation

Cut

Cut - Uncertain

Deposit Horizon

Deposit Horizon - Uncertain

Intrusion/Truncation

Break in Section

Cut Number **0088**

Deposit Number 0089

Ordnance Datum S 55.27 N

1. Introduction

Between the 11th and 14th of February 2019 Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC) carried out a programme of archaeological excavation on a piece of land south of the A11, Cringleford, Norfolk, following an archaeological trial trenching (Cuthbert 2018). This work was the final stage of a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work (POAMW) commissioned by Big Sky Developments Ltd.

The POAMW was required under the terms of the National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) and Broadland District Council, Norwich City Council and South Norfolk Council Joint Core Strategy for Broadland, Norwich and South Norfolk (Adopted March 2011, Policies 1 and 8), to mitigate the impact of development of the site on heritage assets. The relevant planning application reference is 2013/1494 and comprises a proposed residential development.

The work was undertaken according to a SACIC Project Design, appended to the POAMW Written Scheme of Investigation (Craven 2018), which addressed the excavation requirements of James Albone of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHES, the Archaeological Advisor (AA) to the Local Planning Authority (LPA), as outlined in an email dated 7th February 2019.

The site is located in the South Norfolk District of Norfolk, in the civil parish of Cringleford, on the south-western side of the village that forms an outlying suburb on the southwest side of the city of Norwich, albeit separated by the River Yare, at TG 1891 0524 (Fig. 1). Measuring 27ha in size the site consists of a series of six arable fields, currently set aside, to north and south of Cantley Lane which runs through the centre of the site from south-west to north-east. The site is bordered to the north by the modern A11, to the west by the modern A47, to the east by residential housing estates and to the south by the Breckland railway line that runs from Norwich to Thetford.

Four small excavation areas were opened over specific trenches from the evaluation phase to further characterise the activity in the area.

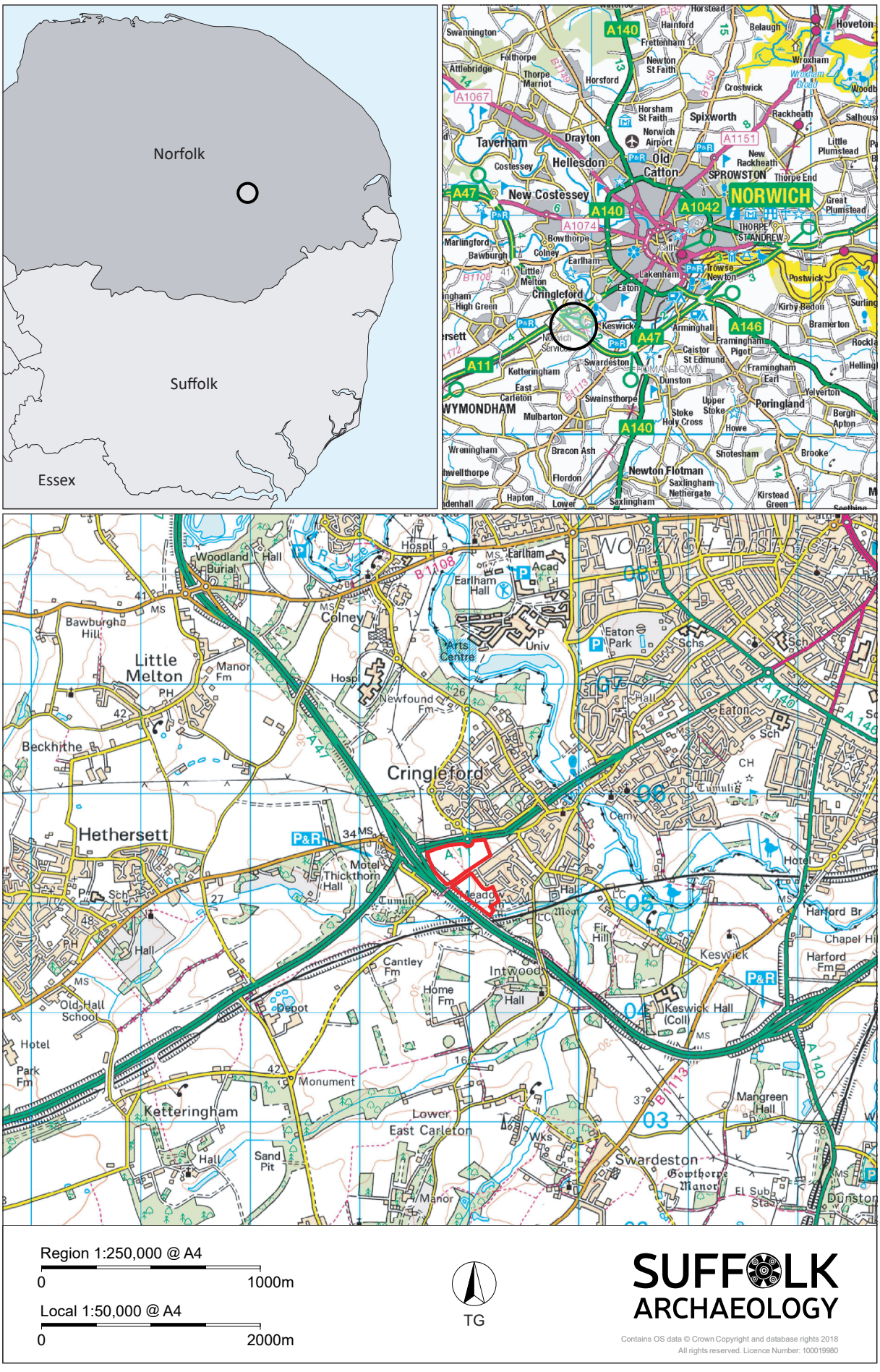

Figure 1. Site location (red); Figure taken from evaluation report
ENF145759, Cringleford
NWHCM 2018.243

2. Geology and topography

To the north of Cantley Lane the site is broadly flat with a high point of *c*.33m above Ordnance Datum in the north-west corner. In the eastern part the site descends gradually to *c*.22m along the eastern boundary. To the south of Cantley Lane the site is first still broadly flat at *c*.30m before then descending a relatively steep south-east facing slope, the valley edge of a tributary drain heading east to the River Yare, to a low point of *c*.15m in the southernmost part of the site.

The site geology is recorded by the British Geological Survey as being superficial deposits of chalky till of the Lowestoft Formation to the north-west and sand and gravel of the Sheringham Cliffs Formation to the east and south, both overlying chalk bedrock of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (BGS online).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The following is a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site and general area which has been described in detail within the POAMW WSI (Craven 2018) and evaluation report (Cuthbert 2018).

3.1. Historic Environment Record

A short period specific summary of nearby entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) are listed below and shown in Figure 2, with full details in Appendix 1.

3.1.1. Prehistoric

The National Mapping Programme identified the cropmarks of a ring ditch on aerial photographs of the south part of the development area, south of Cantley Lane. The ring ditch is likely to be the surviving buried remains of a prehistoric (potentially Bronze Age) burial mound (NHER Ref. 36138).

Earthworks that may represent further surviving burial mounds have been located 520m northwest of the site (9395) and 490m (9463) and 670m west (9464) of the site. A further cropmark that may represent the remnant of ploughed out burial mound has also

been identified 480m SW of the site (54618).

A flint hand axe was recovered 700m ENE of the site (21782), Neolithic flint artefacts 290m west of the site (22828), worked flints 320m south of the site (24830) and 330m north of the site (36243), and a flint scraper 390m west of the site (28021). A number of flint artefacts were also recovered from fieldwalking 330m north of the site (36243).

Archaeological excavation in advance of the construction of a park and ride, 380m west of the site, identified Bronze Age and Iron Age features and finds (39823).

3.1.2. Roman

A Roman coin hoard was discovered 'just outside Norwich' in the 1920s and is believed to be from Cringleford (9263) and a single Roman coin was found close to the site just to the east (9366), during construction work.

In the 1930's a Roman cremation urn was found in the garden of a property 280m east of the site (9364).

3.1.3. Anglo-Saxon

The present settlement of Cringleford is likely to have originated during the Saxon period. Cringleford was included in the Domesday survey (1086) and referred to as Kringleforda, (Williams 2003, 1076), translated as the ford by the roundhill (Mills 2003, 140).

Finds from the area include a single coin recovered from fieldwalking just to the SW of the site (16229) and a single sherd of Middle Anglo-Saxon pottery from fieldwalking 730m NW of the site (58621).

3.1.4. Medieval

Medieval activity includes the deserted medieval village of Cantley (9469) located 670m WSW of the site, a medieval moat (33732) in Thickthorn park and another (9410) 480m east of the site, and a possible medieval manor (9473) 720m SSE of the site. There are several cropmark sites that are undated which may have a medieval element. Two such sites 54404, 54405 are located just 250m east of the site.

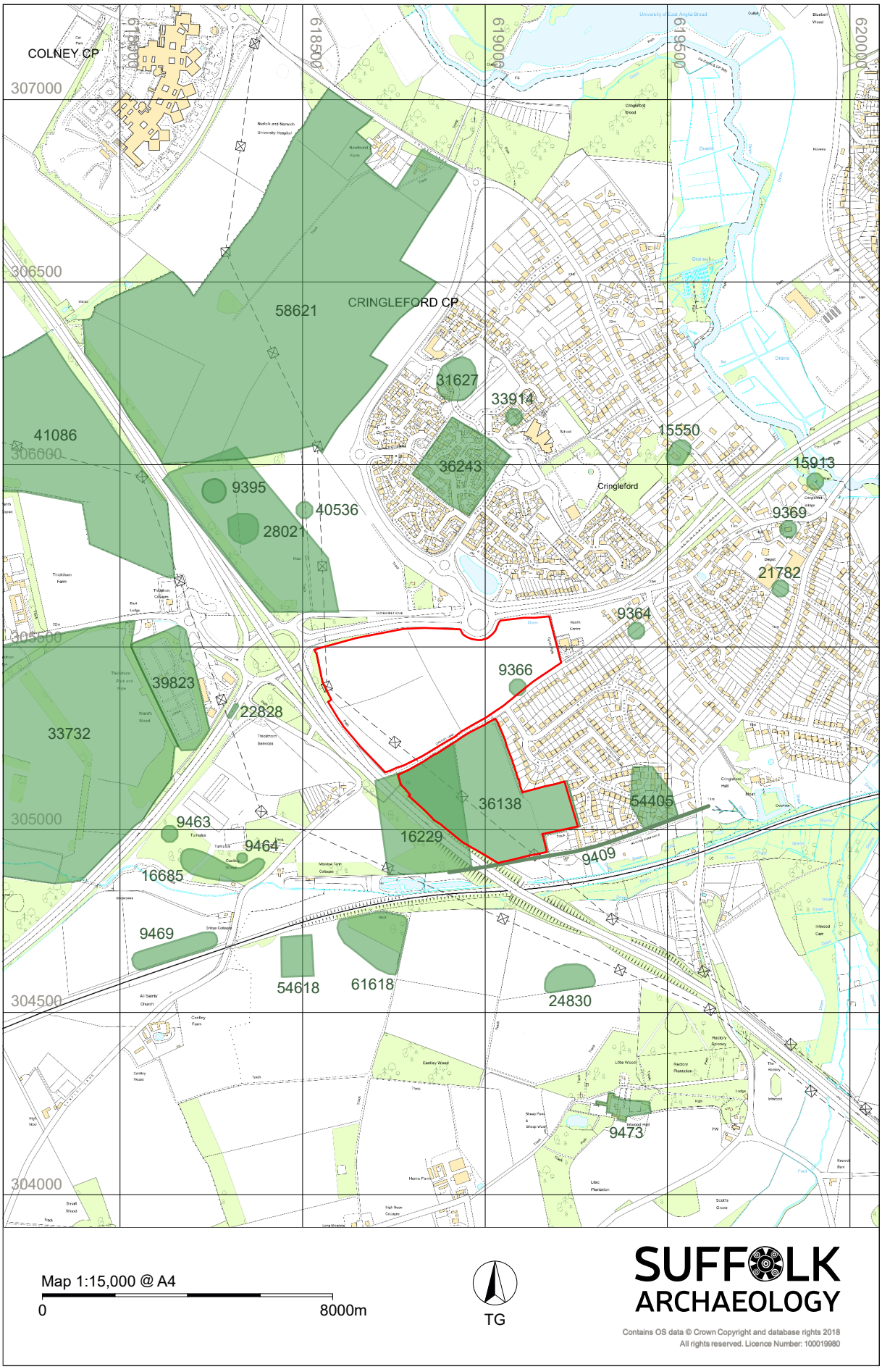

Figure 2. Selected HER entries surrounding site; Figure taken from evaluation report ENF145759, Cringleford NWHCM 2018.243

3.1.5. Post-medieval

A lime kiln (16685) is located close by along with a windmill (15550) and watermill (15913). A hollow way or bank forms the southern boundary of the site (9409). This feature maybe related to the post medieval farm “Northhouse” that is located directly southeast of the southern site boundary; however, the bank is undated and may have earlier origins.

3.2. Previous works

The full development area has seen several limited stages of previous works (Fig 3).

- A fieldwalking/metal-detecting survey (Ames 2004) partially covered the northern edge of the site and recovered a small assemblage of struck flint, single pieces of post-medieval pottery and CBM, a piece of worked bone and three metal small finds of late date (ENF137611).
- A trial trench evaluation of the north-east part of the development area (ENF97323; Emery 2004) identified *a* small assemblage of Later Neolithic to Bronze Age worked flint, several shallow ditches and a low density of pits and post-holes which were provisionally dated as prehistoric.
- A geophysical survey of the bulk of the site (ENF137569, Webb 2013) identified a few faint curvilinear anomalies in the same area as the 36138 cropmarks to the south of Cantley Lane survey but failed to identify the ring ditch.
- The geophysical survey was followed by limited trial trenching (ENF132484, Crawley 2013) which attempted to target geophysical anomalies and the ring ditch cropmark location although, in the case of the latter, its proximity to the overhead cables route meant it could not be examined. The trenches identified some evidence of activity in the Bronze Age and Roman period with only one ditch possibly correlating to a geophysical anomaly.
- The trial trenching of an underground service route along the western side of the site (ENF 125358, Webb 2011) saw the excavation of two trenches within the site boundary, immediately to the south of the A11 and Cantley Lane. The northern trench was devoid of archaeological features but the southern contained two pits and three ditches, all undated.

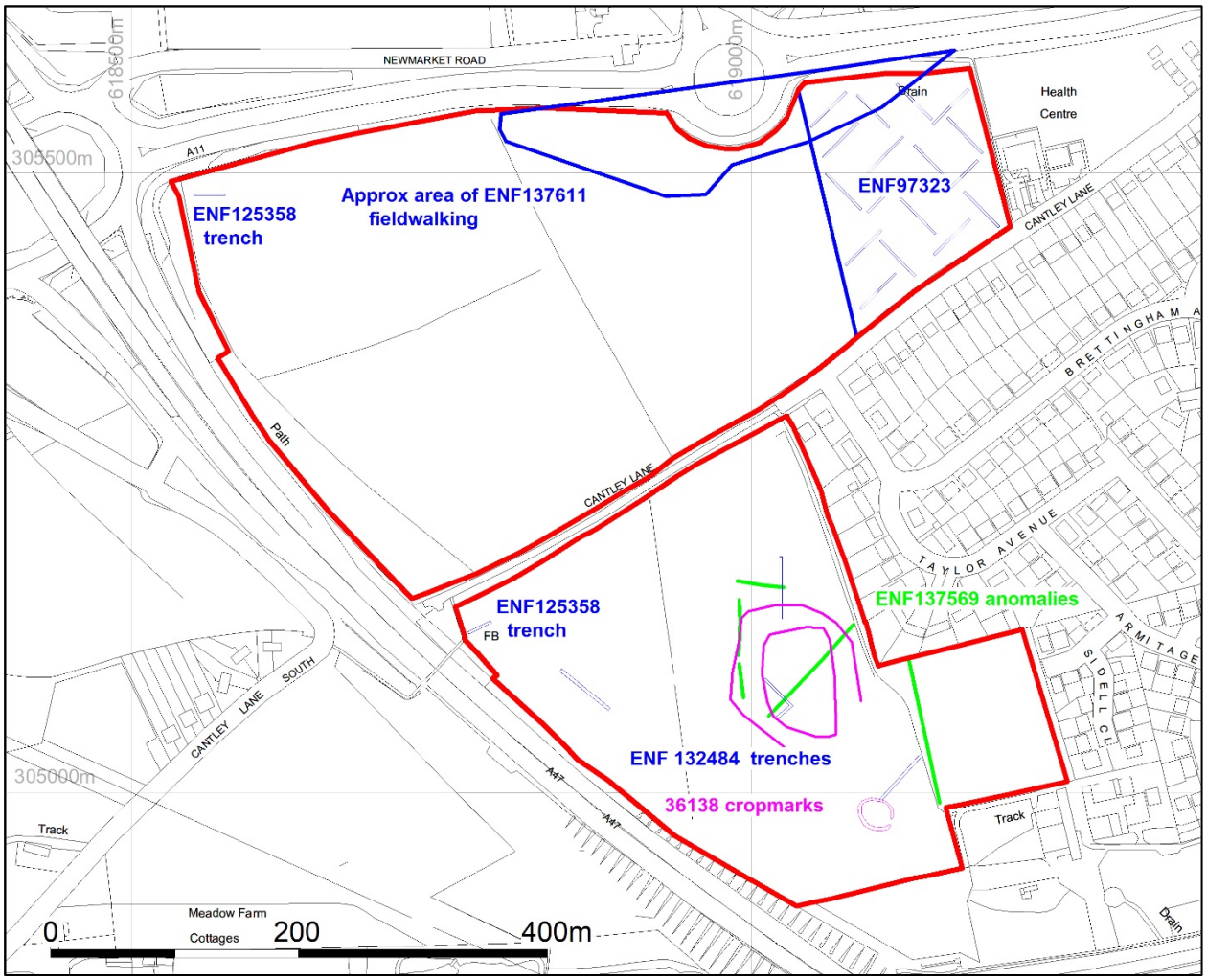

 Figure taken from WSI (Craven 2018)

Figure 3. Previous works within the development area

The first part of the POAMW, a full trial trench evaluation consisting of 197 trenches across six fields (Cuthbert 2018), revealed six distinct phases of past activity (Fig. 4).

- An early Neolithic phase was represented by a single pit, containing a flint assemblage that included a small crude flint axe, in the southeast corner of Field 2.
- A focus of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity comprising pits containing assemblages of Grooved ware and Beaker pottery was identified in one field (western periphery of Field 6), with further dispersed features in Field 5
- A Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age phase was represented by a dispersed scatter across the site of pits, postholes and ditches containing small assemblages of pottery, flint and fired flint and stone, with a potential focus of activity in two areas (Fields 3 and 4).

- A phase of Early/Middle Iron Age activity consisted of a number of pits and ditches, dated by small pottery and flint assemblages, with a potential focus of activity in the centre and southwest corner of Field 5. The ditches possibly represent a field system.
- Romano British features were located at the centre of Field 5 and the northwest corner of Field 6. Six ditches dated by pottery assemblages to the period represented a second possible field system and further undated ditches noted across the site likely belong to either this or the Early/ Middle Iron Age phase. A scatter of undated pits and firepits that contained residual flint assemblages are likely to contemporary with the prehistoric phases.
- Post medieval/modern activity consisted of three ditches, two of which aligned with a field boundary removed sometime between 1950 and 1970. Undated large extraction pits and a series of smaller pits and scrapes were though likely to be of post-medieval or modern date, possibly associated with construction of the adjacent A47 or A11 dual carriageways.

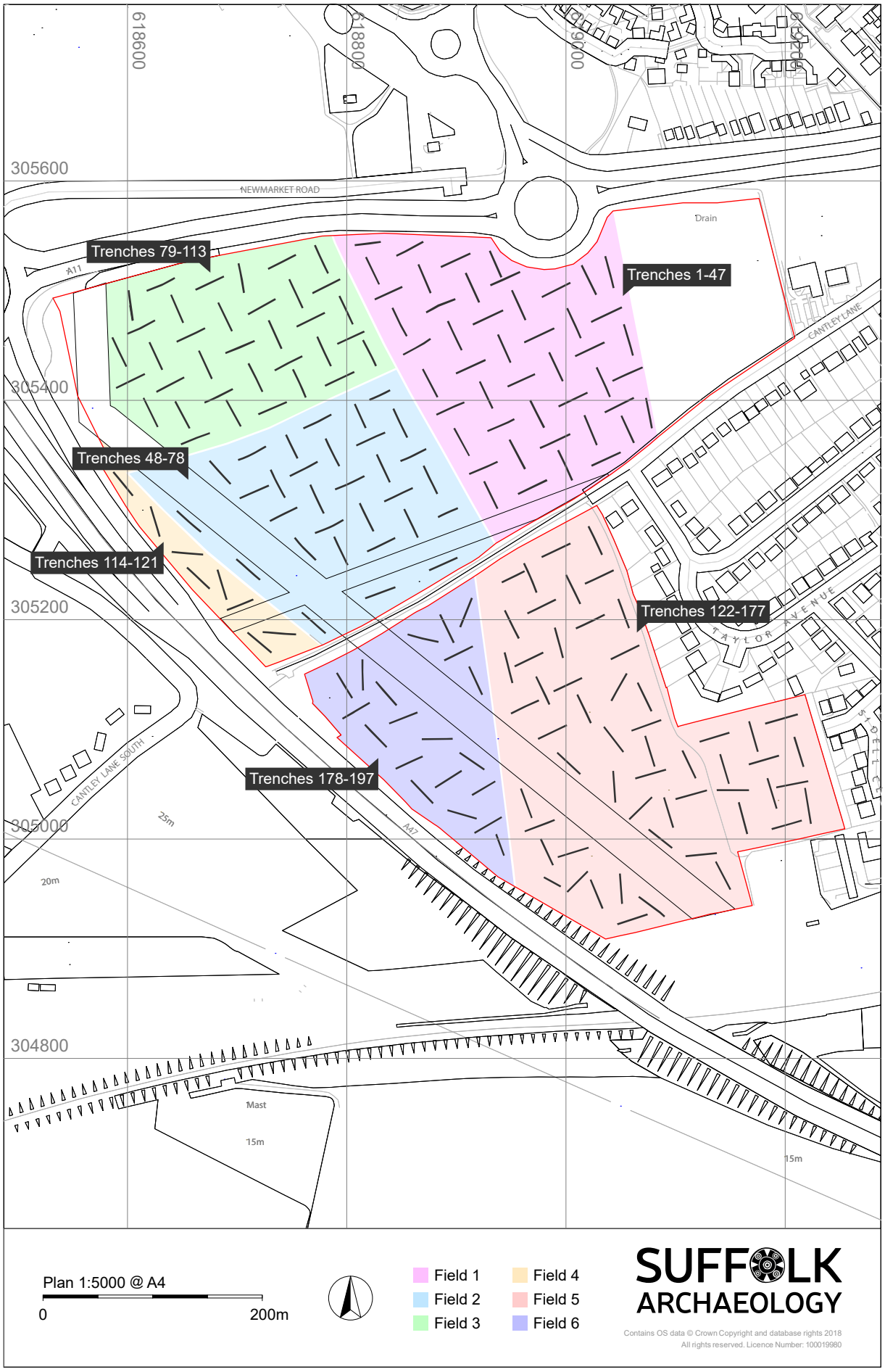

Figure 4. Previous evaluation trenches showing field numbers; Figure taken from evaluation report

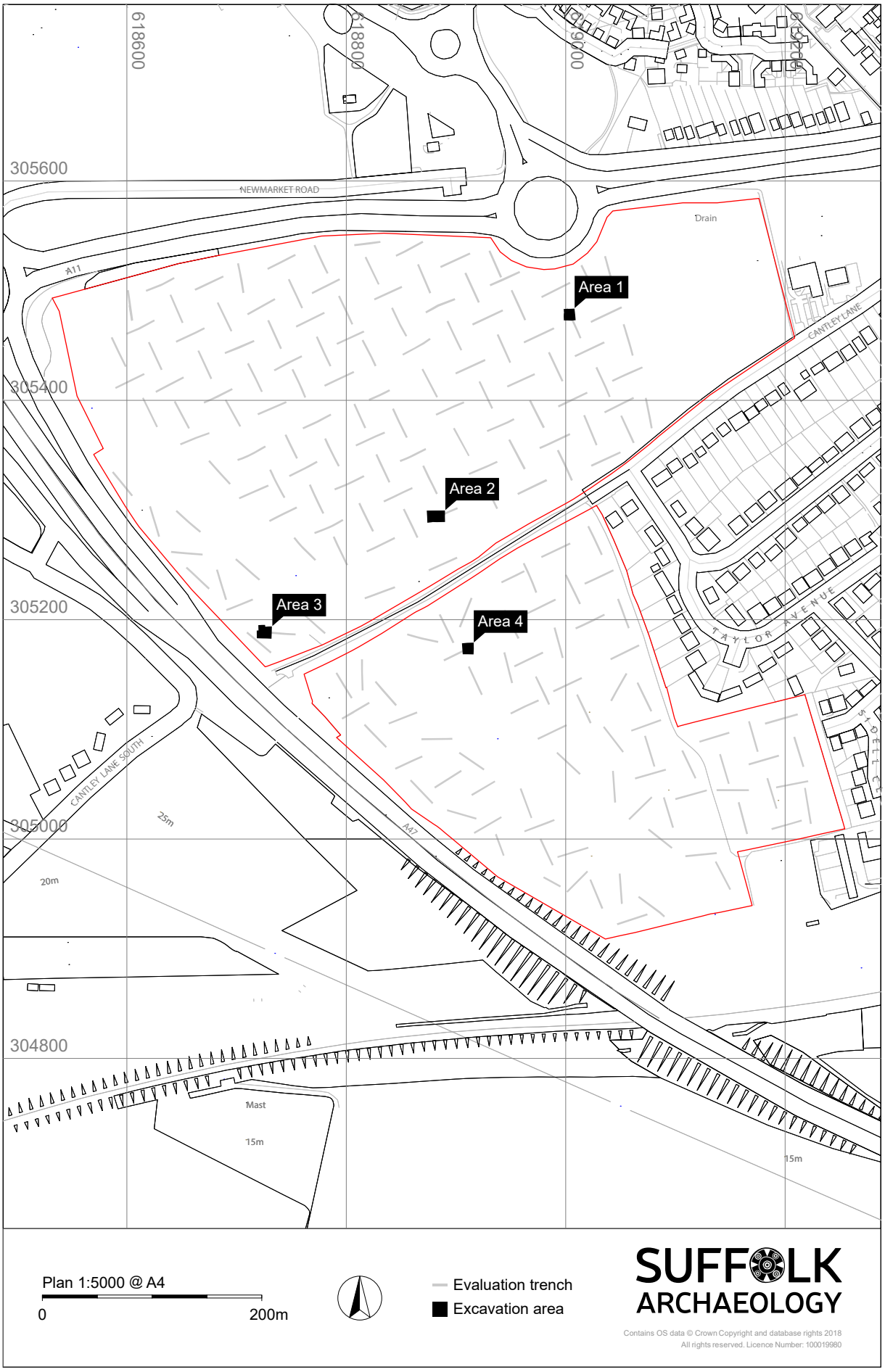

Figure 5. Excavation areas showing previous trench locations
ENF145759, Cringleford
NWHCM 2018.243

4. Project Objectives and Research Aims

As described in the excavation Project Design the aims of the archaeological excavation and analysis were:

- To *'preserve by record'* all archaeological deposits within the defined excavation areas, prior to their development, via the creation of a full site archive and accompanying archive report and publication text.
- To complete the following works:
    - Excavate and record all archaeological deposits present within four specified areas (Fig. 5). These consisted of:
        - A 10m x 10m excavation area around a group of late prehistoric features at the north end of Trench 8 (Field 1).
        - A 10m x 10m excavation area around a prehistoric pit (0030) at the southwest end of Trench 48 (Field 2).)
        - A 10m x 10m excavation area around a prehistoric pit (0088) at the southwest end of Trench 121 (Field 4).
        - A 10m x 10m excavation area around a prehistoric pit (1097) at the northeast end of Trench 181 (Field 6).
    - Produce a post-excavation assessment report (PXA).
    - Provide an updated project design (UPD) and timetable, for completing further analysis of the site archive and preparing an archive report and publication text.
    - Produce a final site archive report.
    - Produce a standard summary for inclusion in the annual round-up of archaeological projects in Norfolk Archaeology.
    - Produce, if appropriate, a publication text/article for submission to a recognised archaeological journal or monograph.
    - Produce a full project archive for deposition with the Norfolk Museums Service.
- To attempt to answer specific questions raised by NCCES following the acceptance of the trial trenching report, namely:
    - *What is the nature of the late prehistoric pit deposits at the site? Are they part of larger groups?*

- *What is the date range of the 'fire pits' at the site? Is it possible to better determine what sort of activities they relate to?*

- As indicated in the trial trench investigation report the project was also likely to have potential to address more general research aims concerning prehistoric/Roman rural occupation, agriculture and landuse as defined in the revised Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Counties (Medlycott 2011).

Following completion of the fieldwork it was evident that the site on its own was of limited potential for study of the Neolithic or Bronze Age and did not warrant publication, other than a standard summary for inclusion in the 'Archaeology in Norfolk' section of Norfolk Archaeology, the journal of the Norfolk & Norwich Archaeological Society.

A short summary was submitted to NCCES requesting that the PXA be omitted in favour of a single and full grey literature archive report which would include selected finds illustration, full catalogues of excavation data (including relevant extracts from the previous evaluation report) and detailed descriptions of project background, methodology and fieldwork results – the latter illustrated with plans and section drawings plus selected site photography. This proposal was subsequently approved by James Albone.

5. Methodology

Four 10m by 10m targeted excavation areas were opened across the development area (Fig. 5) in accordance with the Project Design. Slight extensions were undertaken to Area 2 (6.6m west) and Area 4 (1.6m north and 3.3m west) to fully expose archaeological features partly uncovered. A total area of *c.*0.05ha was investigated.

The excavation areas were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Upper deposits were removed by machine until archaeological deposits or superficial geological layers were exposed. Following soil stripping, the excavation areas were cleaned sufficiently by hand to determine if archaeological remains were present.

The ploughsoil and subsoil within areas was metal detected prior to machine excavation and the spoil heaps were visually scanned and metal detected for the presence of archaeological artefacts. All archaeological features were also metal detected, including the upcast spoil.

All discrete archaeological features were 100% hand excavated, linear features were 20% sampled by 1m hand excavated slots. With the exception of naturally derived features, discrete features were at least 50% environmentally sampled for paleoenvironmental remains and artefacts.

A continuous numbering system was used (continued from the evaluation) to record all layers, features and other deposits on SACIC pro forma sheets; all registers were maintained throughout the fieldwork. The excavated area positions, sections and all levels were recorded by RTK GPS. Hand drawn sections and plans were recorded at scales of 1:10 or 1:20 on A3 pro-forma pre-gridded permatrace sheets. High resolution digital colour photographs (including RAW formats) were taken of all stages of the fieldwork and are included in the site archive. Site data has been added onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code ENF 145759.

An OASIS form has been completed for the project (Ref: suffolka1-340971; Appendix 10) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit).

6. Results

6.1. Introduction

The results are presented by area, incorporating the evaluation results from the trench which each excavation area is centred upon. Full feature descriptions for both the evaluation and excavation phases are shown in Appendix 2.

6.2. Area 1

6.2.1. Introduction

Area 1 was located in the north-eastern Field 1, focused on Trench 8 from the evaluation (Figs. 5, 6 and Pl.1). The excavation area was placed in this location to further explore the vicinity of eight small pits which were discovered at the north-western end of the trench. Three of the evaluation pits (1024, 1028 and 1030) were undated and five pits (1018, 1020, 1022, 1026 and 1032) had been provisionally dated to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age.

The excavation revealed four further pits; two were located to the north-east and two were located to the south west of the evaluation features (Fig.6) and together the twelve pits formed a cluster c.4.5m in diameter. Due to the close grouping of the features within the centre of the excavation area, with no additional features seen around the edge, an extension was not required to Area 1. All features were 100% excavated for finds and sampled for environmental potential. The additional pits were more substantial and contained relatively larger finds assemblages of Early Neolithic date. With radiocarbon dating of two features (including of 1032 from the evaluation) also returning Early Neolithic dates (see Section 6) it is thought that the whole group is of this period, with occasional intrusive later prehistoric material in their fills.

Topsoil 1500 was a dark grey brown loose silty sand with common small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It measured 0.3m in thickness and contained small amounts of residual struck flint.

Subsoil 1501 was a mid-brown yellow loose silty sand with common small to mid-sized sub rounded flint inclusions. It measured 0.12-0.16m in thickness and contained no finds.

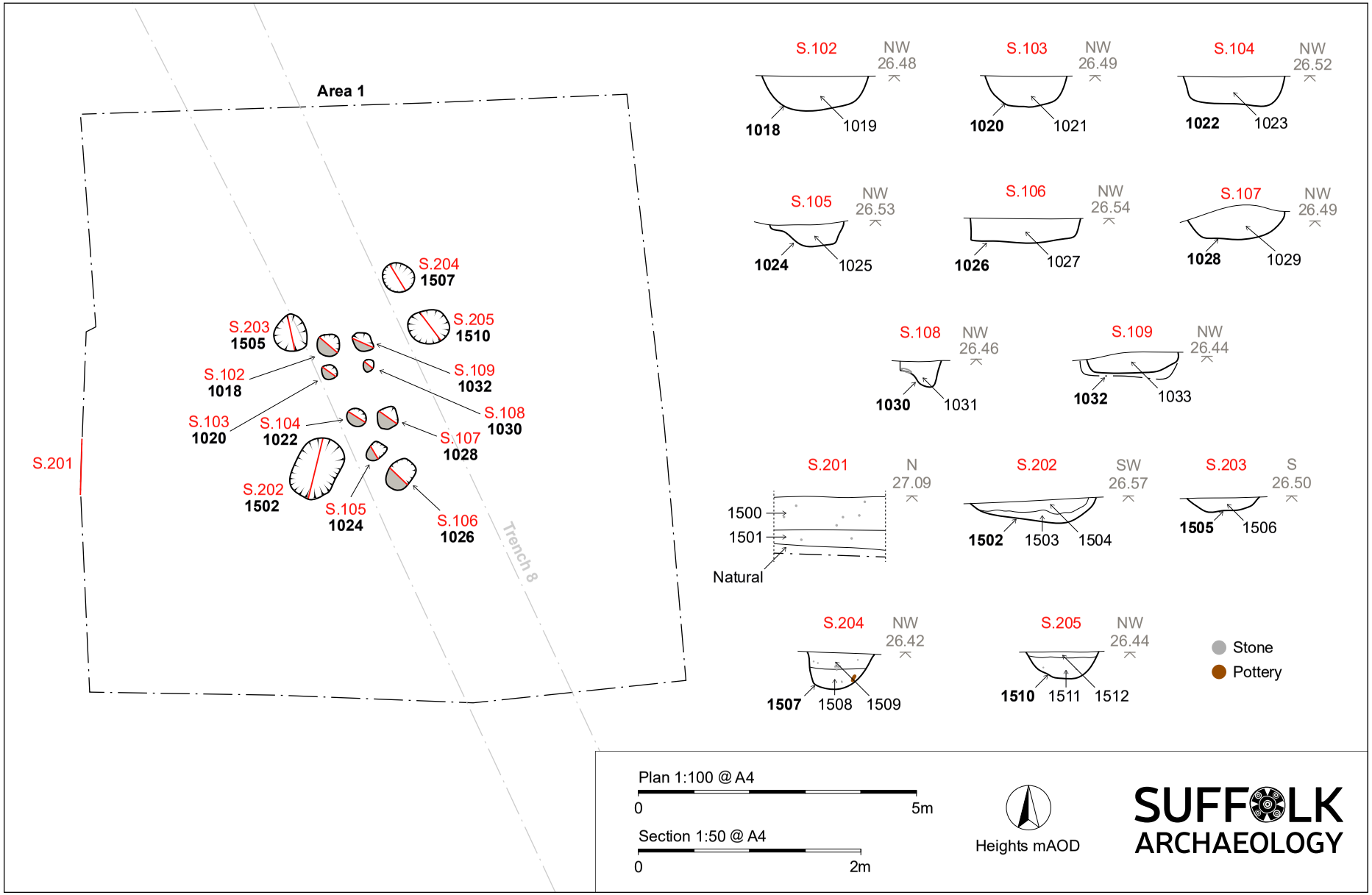

Figure 6. Area 1 plan and sections

Plate 1. Area 1, looking west, 1x1m and 1x2m scale

6.2.2. Early Neolithic

Pit 1018 (Pl.2)

This pit was identified in the evaluation trench and lies within the middle of the cluster. It was sub-oval in plan and thought to be truncated, with steep mildly concave sides leading to a gradual base. It measured 0.47m in length, 0.49m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.16m. Its fill, 1019, was a dark brown/grey silty sand from which a single, likely Bronze Age, worked flint was recovered.

Plate 2. Pit 1018, looking southwest, 1x0.3m scale

Pit 1020 (Pl.3)

This pit was identified in the evaluation trench and lies within the middle of the cluster. It was sub-oval in plan with steep mildly concave sides leading to a mildly concave base. It measured 0.39m in length, 0.37m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.11m. Its fill, 1021, was a dark brown/grey silty sand from which four likely Bronze Age worked flints were recovered.

Plate 3. Pit 1020, looking southwest, 1x0.3m scale

Pit 1022 (Pl.4)

This pit was identified in the evaluation trench and lies within the middle of the cluster. It was circular in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.43m in length, 0.44m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. Its fill, 1023, was a dark brown/grey silty sand from which a single, likely Bronze Age, worked flint was recovered.

Plate 4. Pit 1022, looking southwest, 1x0.3m scale

Pit 1024 (Pl.5)

This undated pit was identified in the evaluation trench and lies within the southern part of the cluster. It was sub-circular in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured 0.46m in length, 0.36m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.09m. Its fill, 1025, was a dark brown/grey silty sand with lighter brown patches.

Plate 5. Pit 1024, looking southwest, 1x0.3m scale

Pit 1026 (Pl.6)

This pit was identified in the evaluation trench and lies on the south side of the cluster. It was sub-circular in plan with steep, near vertical sides and a flat base. It measured

0.73m in length, 0.5m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.11m. Its fill, 1027, was a dark brown/grey silty sand from which four sherds of pottery spanning the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age were recovered.

Plate 6. Pit 1026, looking southwest, 1x0.3m scale

Pit 1028 (Pl.7)

This undated pit was identified in the evaluation trench and lies within the middle part of the cluster. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.44m in length, 0.38m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.11m. Its fill, 1029, was a dark brown/grey silty sand.

Plate 7. Pit 1028, looking southwest, 1x0.3m scale

Pit 1030 (Pl.8)

This undated pit was identified in the evaluation trench and lies within the middle part of the cluster. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.37m in length, 0.2m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.09m. Its fill, 1031, was a dark brown/grey silty sand.

Plate 8. Pit 1030, looking southwest, 1x0.3m scale

Pit 1032 (Pl.9)

This pit was identified in the evaluation trench and lies within the middle part of the cluster. It was sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.42m in length, 0.39m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.1m. Its fill, 1033, was a dark brown/grey silty sand from which two sherds of Iron Age pottery were recovered. Radiocarbon analysis of Sample 101 from the fill returned a calibrated date of 3644-3521BC (see section 6 and Appendix 9).

Plate 9. Pit 1032, looking southwest, 1x0.3m scale

Pit 1502 (Pl.10)

This pit was located on the southwest side of the cluster. It was sub-oval in plan, elongated north-east to south-west with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base. It measured 1.13m in length, 0.78m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.21m. The pit contained two fills; basal fill 1503 was a mid-grey brown loose silty sand which was heavily bioturbated with occasional small flint inclusions and no finds were recovered. It measured 0.16m thick. Top fill 1504 was a dark black grey/brown loose silty sand with common small flint inclusions and charcoal flecks, it was also heavily bioturbated and measured 0.12m thick. The fill (and Sample 121) contained thirty sherds of pottery and forty-six struck flints which dated to the Early Neolithic period. Intrusive modern glass and fish bone were recovered from Sample 121.

Plate 10. Pit 1502, looking north-east, 1x1m scale

Pit 1505 (Pl.11)

This pit was located on the northwest side of the cluster. It was sub-circular in plan and slightly truncated by Trench 8. It had moderately steep concave sides and a flat base and measured 0.65m in length, 0.52m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.13m. It contained a single fill 1506, which was a mid-grey brown loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions and moderate charcoal flecks. The fill (and Sample 120) contained six sherds of pottery and three struck flints which dated to the Early Neolithic period.

Plate 11. Pit 1505, looking east, 1x0.5m scale

Pit 1507 (Pl.12)

This pit was located on the north edge of the cluster. It was sub-circular in plan with steep to near vertical concave to flat sides and a concave base, measuring 0.58m in length, 0.56m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.34m. The pit contained two fills; basal fill 1508 was a very dark black grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions and common charcoal flecks. It measured 0.17m thick and contained eighteen sherds of pottery and ten struck flints (including material from Sample 122) dating to the Early Neolithic period. Radiocarbon analysis of Sample 122 has returned a calibrated date of 3652-3526BC (see section 6 and Appendix 9). Top fill 1509 was a mid-grey brown loose silty sand with common small flint inclusions, it measured 0.14m thick and contained no finds.

Plate 12. Pit 1507, looking south-west, 1x0.5m scale

Pit 1510 (Pl.13)

This pit was located on the northeast side of the cluster. It was sub-circular in plan with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base and measured 0.65m in length, 0.7m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.23m. The pit contained two fills; basal fill 1511 was a very dark black grey loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions and common charcoal flecks. It measured 0.18m thick and contained three sherds of pottery, eleven struck flints and heat-altered flint (including material from Sample 123) dating to the broader Prehistoric period. Top fill 1512 was a mid-grey brown loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions, it measured 0.06m thick and contained no finds.

Plate 13. Pit 1510, looking south-west, 1x0.5m scale

6.3. Area 2

6.3.1. Introduction

Area 2 was located in the central Field 2 (Figs. 5, 7 and Pl.14) and was centred on a single pit, 0030, at the south-west end of Trench 48 which had contained a significant Early Neolithic finds assemblage. The excavation area, which was extended 6.6m west due to the presence of features towards its original western edge, revealed two additional small pits, a ditch and a large irregular pit with a significant finds assemblage.

An apparent undated natural feature/spread, infilled with natural silt was also excavated in the south-west corner but was not recorded.

Plate 14. Area 2, looking west, 1x2m scale

Topsoil 1512 was a dark grey brown loose silty sand with common small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It measured 0.34m in thickness and contained small amounts of residual struck flint.

Subsoil 1514 was a mid-yellow brown loose silty sand with occasional small to mid-sized sub rounded flint inclusions. It measured 0.08m in thickness and contained no finds.

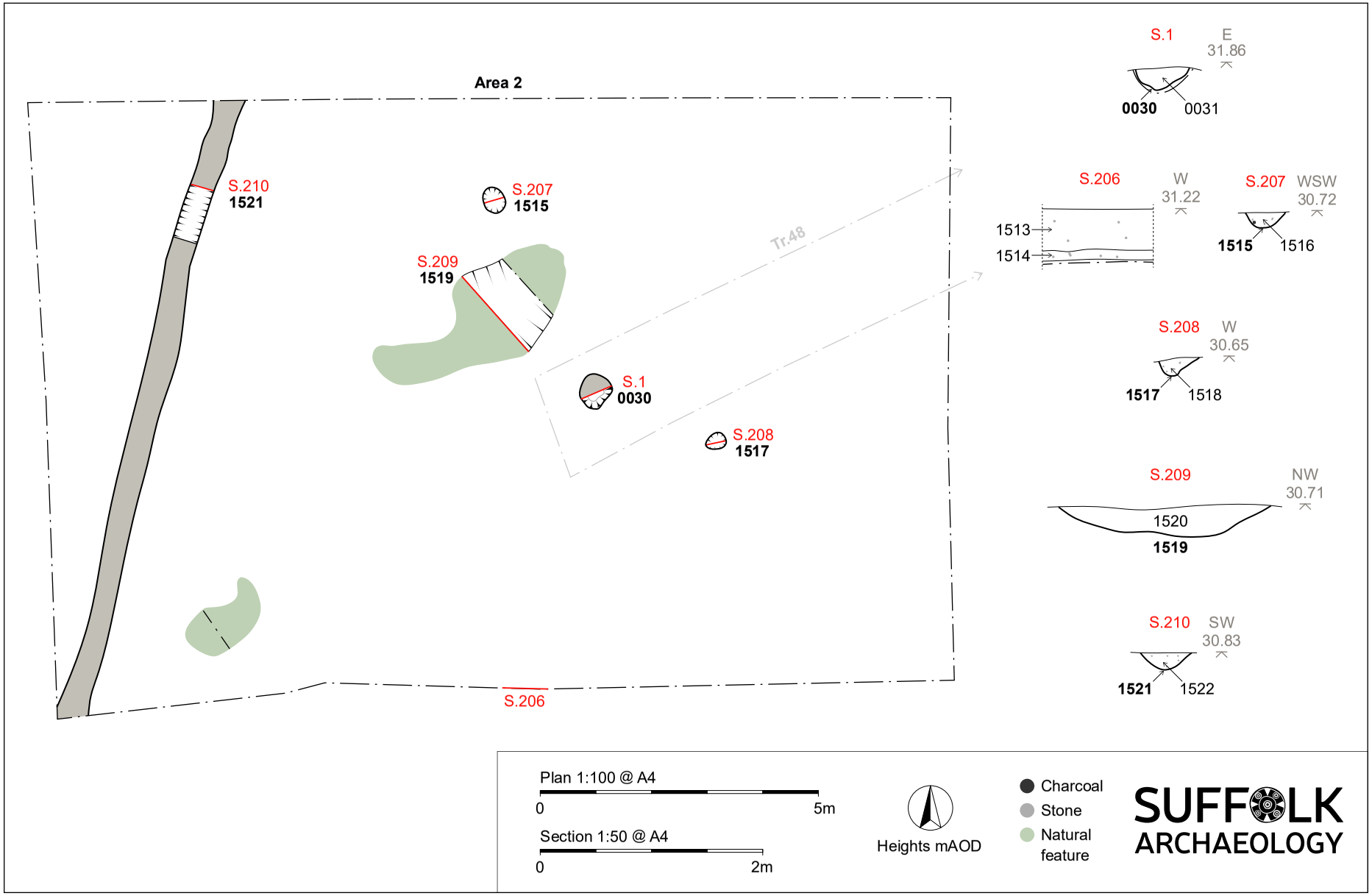

Figure 7. Area 2 plan and sections

6.3.2. Early Neolithic

Pit 0030

This circular pit, which was identified in the evaluation trench, displayed a shallow bowl-shaped profile with gradual sloping sides and a concave base and measured 0.5m in length, 0.58m in width and 0.58m deep. It contained a single fill, 0031, of mid grey/brown silty sand from which an Early Neolithic flint axe (SF 1019), a flint core, flint flakes and heat-altered flints were recovered. An environmental sample (001) was taken and processed but the results were poor, with only small quantities of charcoal being recovered.

Plate 15. Pit 0030, looking north-west, 1x0.3m scale

6.3.2. Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

Pit 1515 (Pl.16)

This feature was located towards the north side of the excavation, north of pit 1519 and to the north of Trench 48. It was sub-oval in plan, elongated north north-east to south south-west with moderately steep concave sides and a flat base. It measured 0.36m in length, 0.5m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.13m and contained a single fill. Fill 1516 was a mid to dark grey brown (with a red hue) silty sand with common small flint inclusions and charcoal flecks. It contained twenty-five small sherds of pottery, one struck flint and heat-altered flint which dated to the Late Neolithic. The feature was 100% excavated for finds retrieval.

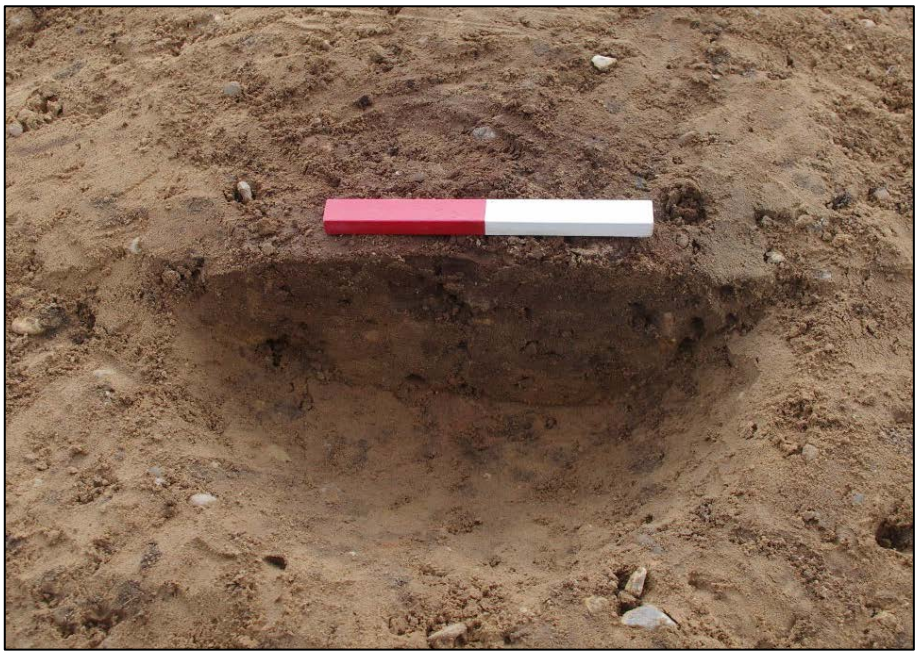

Plate 16. Pit 1515, looking south, 1x0.2m scale

Pit 1517 (Pl.17)

This feature was located in the eastern half of the excavation, south-east of pit 1519 and to the east of Trench 48. It was sub-oval in plan, elongated east to west with steep concave sides and a concave base. It measured 0.35m in length, 0.3m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.16m and contained a single fill. Fill 1518 was a mid-grey brown silty sand with common small flint inclusions. It contained eight struck flints. The feature was 100% excavated for finds retrieval.

Plate 17. Pit 1517, looking south-west, 1x0.2m scale

Pit 1519 (Pl.18)

This feature was located in the central area of the excavation, south of pit 1515 and to the north of Trench 48. It was amorphous and irregular in plan, possibly being a utilised natural feature, and was elongated north-east to south-west with shallow irregular sides and an irregular base. It measured 4m in length, 2m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.28m and contained a single fill. Fill 1520 was a mid-brown grey silty sand with very common small sub-rounded flint inclusions. It contained ten sherds of pottery, seventy-two struck flints and a single piece of fired clay which dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

Plate 18. Pit 1519, looking west, 1x1m scale

Ditch 1521 (Pl.19)

This ditch was located on the western edge of the excavation and west of Trench 48. It was linear in plan, aligned north-east to south-west with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base. It ran for the entire length of the excavation area and was 0.45m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. It contained a single fill 1520; a mid-grey brown silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint inclusions. The feature was further investigated for finds retrieval with *c.*80% of the length being excavated. It contained twelve sherds of pottery dated to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age.

Plate 19. Ditch 1521, looking north-west, 1x0.5m scale

6.4. Area 3

6.4.1. Introduction

Area 3 was located in the small thin Field 4 on the western edge of the development area and was centred on a single pit (0088) which had contained a significant finds assemblage of Early Iron Age date and a small ditch (0086) with two sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery. Both identified in the north-west end of Trench 121 (Figs.5, 8 and Pl.20).

Due to the presence of features towards the western and northern edges of the excavation, Area 3 was extended 3.3m west and 1.6m north. This revealed two further ditches and two pits, together with a continuation of ditch 0086 and the remainder of pit 0088.

Topsoil 1523 was a dark grey brown loose silty sand with common small and mid-sized flint inclusions. It measured 0.3m in thickness and contained small amounts of residual struck flint, SF1050 (post-medieval coin/token) and SF1051 (post-medieval buckle plate).

Subsoil 1524 was a mid-yellow brown loose silty sand with occasional small to mid-sized sub rounded flint inclusions. It measured 0.08m in thickness and contained SF1052 (post-medieval stud).

Plate 20. Area 3, looking north, 1x1m and 1x2m scale

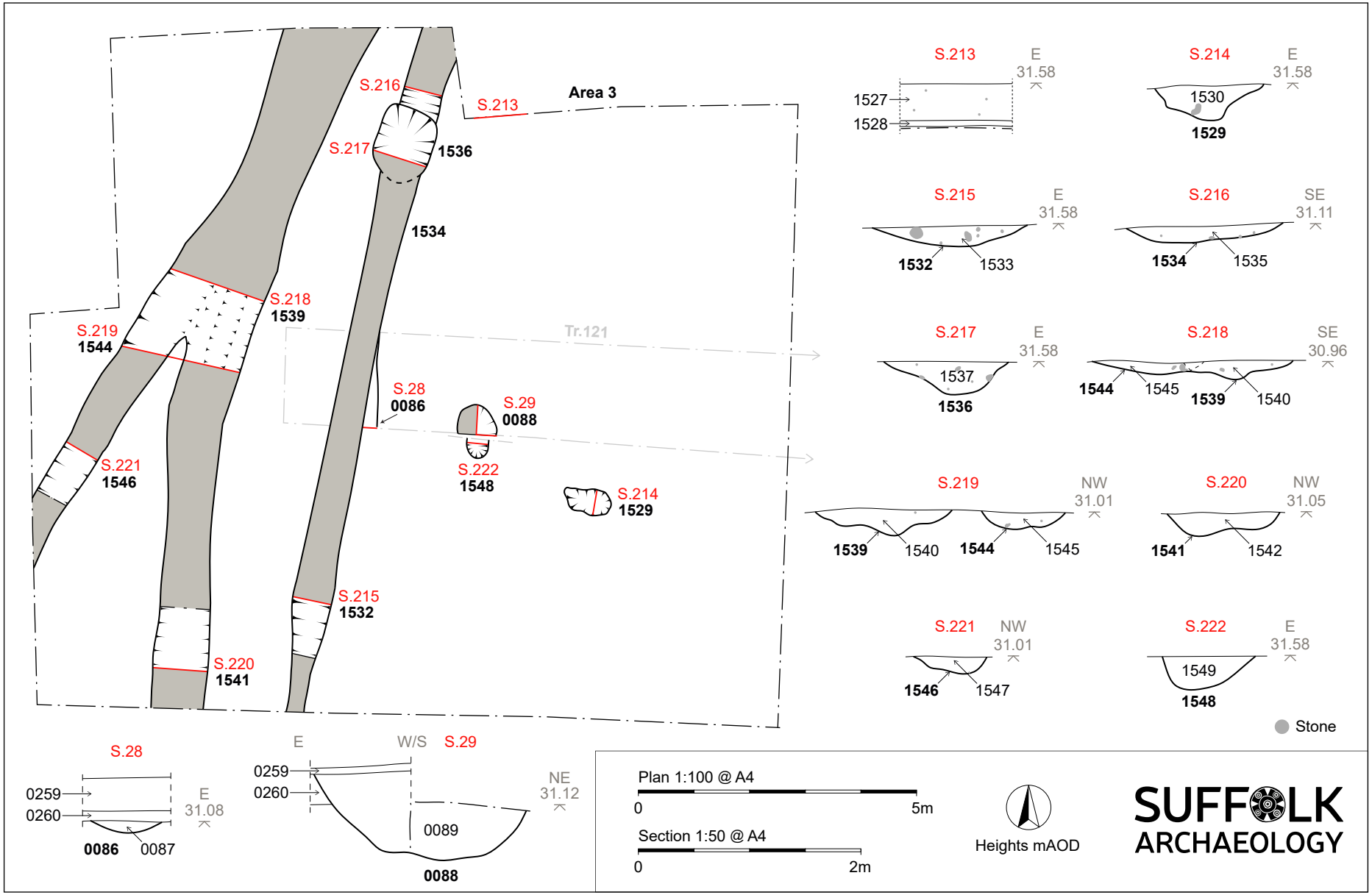

Figure 8. Area 3 plan and sections

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6.4.2. Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

Ditch 1531 (Pl. 21)

This small ditch was first seen within Trench 121 as 0086 on a north-east to south-west. alignment and was seen to run across the full excavation area, almost parallel with ditch 1538 to its west. Two additional slots were investigated within the excavation phase (1532 and 1534). The ditch measured 0.7m in width and 0.1m in depth and was truncated within the northern most slot by pit 1536, which was placed within its centre. The ditch had a generally shallow profile within the excavated slots, with shallow concave to flat sides and a concave base. Single fills (0087, 1533 and 1535) were present in each excavated slot and were a mid-grey brown loose sandy silt with common small and large flint inclusions. Two sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery had been recovered from 0087 and a further sherd was collected from 1533.

Plate 21. Ditch slot 1532, looking north-east, 1x0.5m scale

Ditch 1538 (Pl. 22)

This larger north-east to south-west aligned ditch was not seen within the evaluation phase; it was located west of Trench 121 towards the west side of the excavation area. Two slots were investigated within the excavation phase (1539 and 1541). It was seen running for the entire stripped area, aligned almost parallel with ditch 1531. It measured 1.0m in width and 0.21m in depth and was joined by ditch 1543 on its western edge, in the central area of the ditch. No visible cut relationship was present within slot 1539, and it is likely that these ditches (1538 and 1543) were contemporary (Pl.13). The ditch had a generally shallow profile within the excavated slots, with shallow concave sides and a concave base. Single fills (1540 and 1542) were present in both excavated slots which was a mid-orange brown loose sandy silt with occasional mid-sized and large flint inclusions. The combined fills contained four sherds of pottery and fourteen struck flints which dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age.

Plate 22. Ditch slot 1544 (left) and ditch slot 1539 (right), looking north, 1x2m scale

Ditch 1543 (Pl. 22 and 23)

This small stretch of north-east to south-west aligned ditch was not seen within the evaluation phase, it was located west of ditch 1538 towards the western edge of the excavation area. Two slots were investigated within the excavation phase (1544 and 1546). It was seen running for *c*.6m within the stripped area, joining ditch 1538 on the western edge. It measured 0.65m in width and 0.16m in depth and no cut relationship was visible within slot 1544, and it is likely that these ditches (1538 and 1543) are contemporary. It is also likely that this ditch is the same as ditch 0080whcih was seen during the evaluation in Trench 120 to the south. The ditch had a generally shallow

profile within the excavated slots, with concave sides and a concave base. Single fills (1545 and 1547) were present in both excavated slots which was a mid-orange brown loose sandy silt with occasional mid-sized and large flint inclusions. Fill 1545 contained two sherds of pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age and a single residual struck flint.

Plate 23. Ditch slot 1546, looking north-east, 1x0.5m scale

Pit 1529 (Pl. 24)

This feature was located towards the east end of the excavation, south of Trench 121 and near to pit 0088/1548. It was irregular and sub-oval in plan, elongated east to west with irregular steep sides and an irregular base. It measured 0.78m in length, 0.5m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.15m and contained a single fill. Fill 1530 was a mixed mid-orange brown and grey silty sand with occasional large flint inclusions. It contained four sherds of pottery and two struck flints which dated to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. The feature was 100% excavated for finds retrieval.

Plate 24. Pit 1529, looking east, 1x0.5m scale

6.4.3. Early Iron Age

Pit 1536 (Pl. 25)

This feature was located towards the northern edge of the excavation, north of Trench 121 and was seen cutting the centre of ditch 1534. It was sub-oval in plan, elongated north-east to south-west with irregular steep sides and a flat base. It measured 1.30m in length, 1.1m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.3m and contained a single fill. Fill 1537 was a dark grey brown silty sand with very common large and small flint inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. It contained thirty-eight sherds of pottery and four struck flints which dated to the Early Iron Age. Sample 126 also recovered small fragments of pottery, fired clay and heat-altered flint. The feature was 100% excavated for finds retrieval.

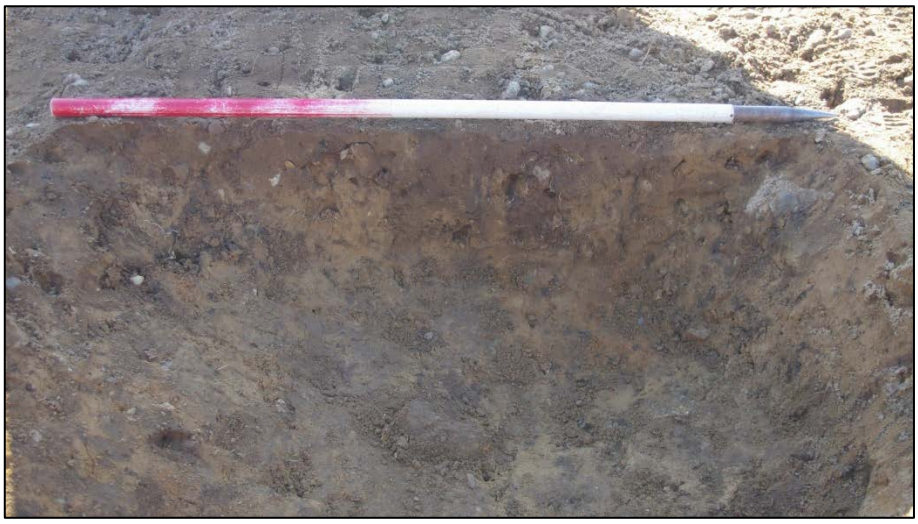

Plate 25. Pit 1536, looking south-west, 1x1m scale

Pit 0088/1548 (Pl.17)

This pit was first located partially within Trench 121 and recorded as cut 0088. The remaining southern part of the pit was fully exposed by the site strip and then excavated and recorded as cut 1548. Overall it was sub-circular in plan, slightly elongated north to south with moderately steep concave sides and a concave base. Measuring c.1m in length, 0.6m in width and with a maximum depth of 0.7m it contained a single fill, 0089/1549, of mid/dark grey/brown loose silty sand with occasional small flint inclusions and frequent charcoal. A large assemblage of thirty-two sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and four flint flakes was recovered from 0089 and a further sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was collected from 1549. An environmental sample (Sample 8) was taken and processed from fill 0089 but the results were poor with only small quantities of charred seeds, along with abundant amounts of charcoal recovered.

Plate 26. Pit 1548, looking north, 1x0.5m scale

6.5. Area 4

6.5.1. Introduction

Area 4 was located in the south-west Field 6 and was centred upon a single undated fire pit (1097) discovered at the north-east end of Trench 181 (Figs. 5, 9 and Pl.27). The excavation area revealed a single additional poorly preserved fire pit, with significantly less heat-altered material.

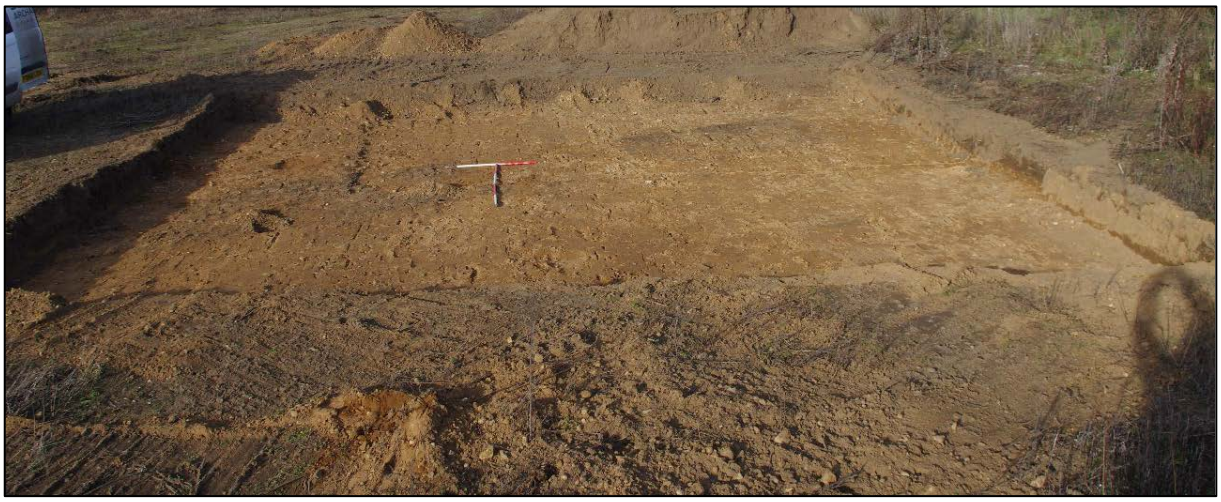

Plate 27. Area 4, looking north, 1x1m and 1x2m scale

6.5.2. Undated

Pit 1097 (Pl.28)

This undated pit was almost entirely exposed in the evaluation trench and was circular in plan with short, steep sides leading to a flat base which showed evidence of *in-situ* burning. Measuring 0.54m in diameter it was very shallow with a maximum depth of 0.04m. It contained a single fill, 1098, of dark brown/grey silty sand containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional medium to small sized sub-rounded stones.

Pit 1525 (Pl.29)

This pit was located on the western side of the excavation area, to the north of Trench 181 and west of pit 1097. It was circular in plan with shallow concave sides and a concave base and measured 0.6m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.1m. It contained a single fill, 1526, which was a mid-grey brown loose silty sand with common charcoal flecks and occasional small flint inclusions. No hand collected finds were present and Sample 125 contained heat-altered flint only.

Plate 28. Pit 1097, looking south, 1x0.4m scale

Plate 29. Pit 1525, looking north-east, 1x0.5m scale

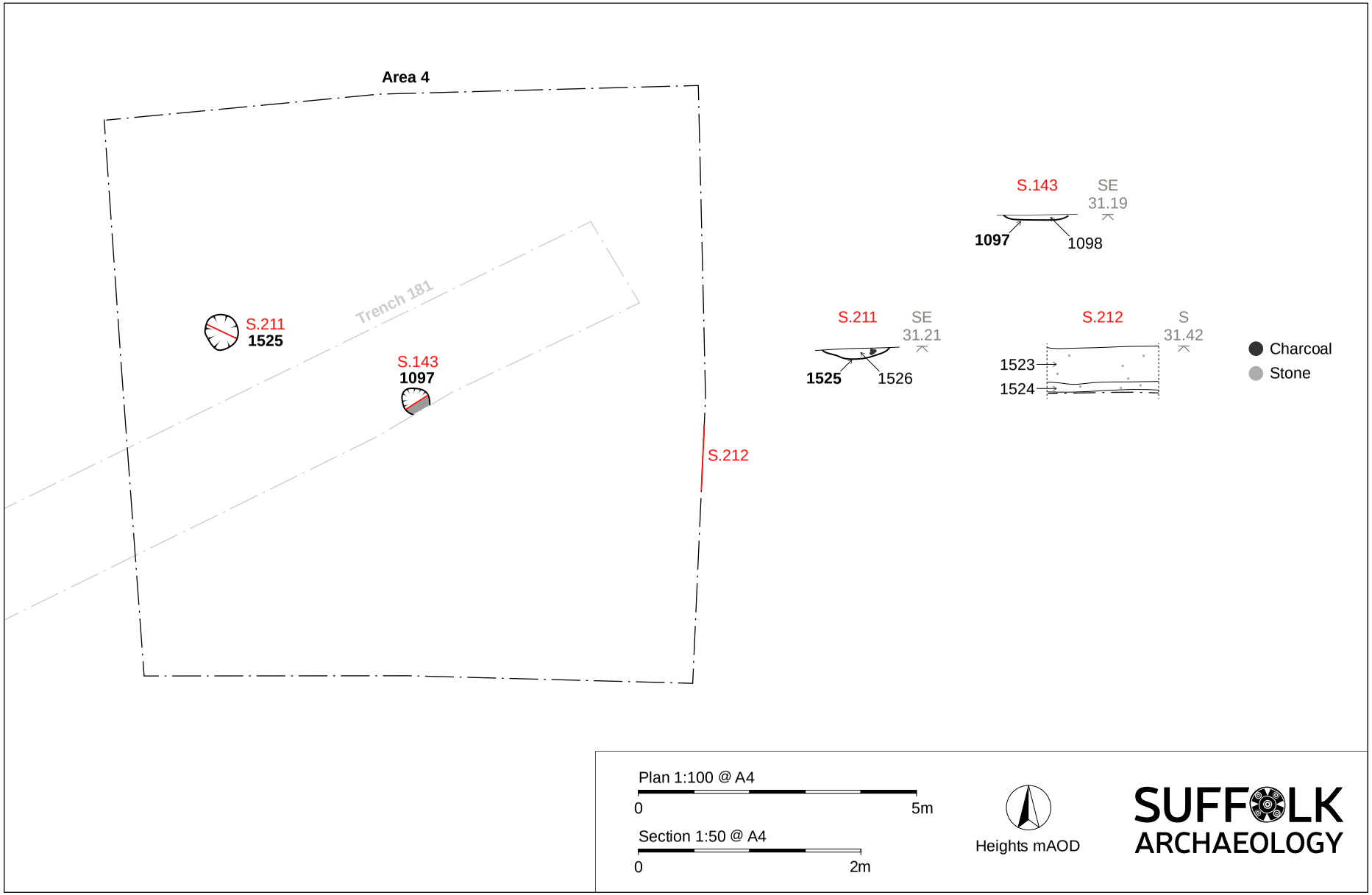

Figure 9. Area 4 plan and feature sections

6.6. Radiocarbon (C14) dating

6.6.1. Introduction

Ten C14 dates were obtained from charcoal rich features from the evaluation and excavation phases. All viable samples were dated from the evaluation phase and a single new sample was selected from the excavation phase. C14 viability for evaluation and excavation samples is shown in Appendix 8 and the C14 Dating Certificates form Appendix 9.

6.6.2. Area 1

Of the ten features 1032 and 1507 lie within excavation Area 1, 1032 being identified within evaluation trench 8. These are depicted above in Figure 6. Table 1 shows the C14 dates obtained.

Sample Number	**101**	**122**
Context number	1033	1508
Feature number	1032	1507
Feature type	Pit	Pit
Radiocarbon age (BP)	4788+_30	4811+_30
Calibrated Date (probability)	3644-3521calBC (95.4%)	3652-3526calBC (95.4%)

Table 1. Area 1 C14 dates

6.6.3. Evaluation features

The remaining eight samples were taken from evaluation features outside of the excavation Areas. Table 1 shows the C14 dates obtained from these features, which are described below and depicted in Plates 30-37, and by trench in Figures 10 – 13

Sample Number	**4**	**7**	**9**	**14**	**102**	**104**	**105**	**108**
Context number	0066	0075	0091	0168	1037	1071	1063	1067
Feature number	0065	0074	0090	0167	1036	1070	1062	1066
Feature type	Pit	Fire pit	Pit	Fire pit	Fire pit	Fire pit	Fire pit	Fire pit
Trench number	68	73	114	122	19	41	12	38
Radiocarbon age (BP)	1145+_30	1191+_30	3838+_30	1138+_30	1084+_30	1166+_30	1080+_30	1104+_30
Calibrated Date (probability)	776-975calAD (95.4%)	721-925calAD (95.4%)	2457-2201calBC (95.4%)	777-983calAD (95.4%)	894-1017calAD (95.4%)	772-966calAD (95.4%)	894-1018calAD (95.4%)	885-1013calAD (95.4%)

Table 2. Evaluation trenching C14 dates

Pit 0065 (Sample 4)

This undated pit was located in Trench 68 within Field 2. It was sub-oval in plan and aligned NNW-SSE, with gradual/steep edges and a flat base. It measured 1m in length, 0.84m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.24m. Its basal fill, 0066, was a 0.12m thick dark brown/grey charcoal rich silty sand with moderate compaction. Above this was 0067, a mid grey/brown, silty sand with occasional charcoal. Radiocarbon analysis of Sample 4 from fill 0066 has returned a calibrated date of 776-975AD.

Plate 30. Pit 0065, looking east, 1x0.5m scale

Pit 0074 (Sample 7)

This undated pit was located in Trench 73 within Field 2. It was circular in plan with gradually sloping, concave edges, stepping to a steeper slope towards the stepped concave base. It measured 1m in diameter and had a maximum depth of 0.15m. Its fill, 0075, was a mid-dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Radiocarbon analysis of Sample 7 has returned a calibrated date of 721-925AD.

Plate 31. Pit 0074 looking northeast, 1x1m scale

Pit 0090 (Sample 9)

This pit was located in Trench 114 within Field 4. Only partially visible it was sub-circular in plan with a gradual bowl-shaped profile, with the cut showing some evidence of burning *in-situ*. It measured 1.25m in length, at least 0.6m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.1m. Its fill, 0091, was a mid-dark brown silty sand and contained frequent amounts of charcoal and nine sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery and five fragments of flint, including a blade and a crude scraper. Radiocarbon analysis of Sample 9, which contained small quantities of possible wheat grains and a number of unidentifiable cereal grain fragments, has returned a calibrated date of 2457-2201BC.

Plate 32. Pit 0090 looking northeast, 1x1m scale

Pit 0167 (Sample 14)

This undated pit was located in Trench 122 within Field 5. Only partially visible it was circular in plan with gradually sloping, mildly concave edges and a flat base showing evidence of *in-situ* burning. It measured 0.8m in length, at least 0.4m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.14m. Its fill, 0168, was a dark grey/brown charcoal rich sandy silt. Radiocarbon analysis of Sample 7 has returned a calibrated date of 777-983AD.

Plate 33. Pit 0167 looking north, 1x1m scale

Pit 1036 (Sample 102)

This undated pit was located in Trench 19 within Field 1. Appearing to be the base of a very shallow, possibly truncated pit it was sub-oval in plan with a flat base showing evidence of *in-situ* burning. It measured 0.8m in length, 0.62m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.06m. Its fill, 1037, was a dark brown/grey charcoal rich silty sand. Radiocarbon analysis of Sample 102 has returned a calibrated date of 894-1017AD.

Plate 34. Pit 1036 looking west, 1x0.5m scale

Pit 1070 (Sample 104)

This undated pit was located in Trench 41 within Field 1. It was sub-oval in plan with gradually sloping sides leading to a mildly concave base showing evidence of *in-situ* burning. It measured 0.72m in length, 0.78m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.12m. Its basal fill, 1071, was a dark brown/grey charcoal rich silty sand. This was sealed by a dark brown/grey silty sand with common charcoal intermixed with natural silting. Radiocarbon analysis of Sample 7 from fill 1071 has returned a calibrated date of 772-966AD.

Plate 35. Pit 1070 looking north, 1x0.5m scale

Pit 1062 (Sample 105)

This undated pit was located in Trench 12 within Field 1. Only partially visible it was seen to cut the subsoil and was circular in plan with steep sloping sides leading to a flat base showing evidence of *in-situ* burning. It measured over 0.7m in length, 1.2m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.5m. Its basal fill, 1063, was a dark grey/brown sandy silt with common charcoal inclusions. Radiocarbon analysis of Sample 105 has returned a calibrated date of 894-1018AD.

Plate 36. Pit 1062 looking west, 1x1m scale

Pit 1066 (Sample 108)

This undated pit was located in Trench 38 within Field 1. Sub-oval in plan and aligned north-south it had with gradually sloping sides leading to an irregular base showing evidence of *in-situ* burning. It measured 0.82m in length, 0.7m in width and had a maximum depth of 0.1m. Its fill, 1067, was a dark brown/grey charcoal rich silty sand. Radiocarbon analysis of Sample 108 has returned a calibrated date of 885-1013AD.

Plate 37. Pit 1066 looking west, 1x0.5m scale

6.6.4. Results by period

Early Neolithic

Samples 101 and 122 from the pit group in Area 1 returned a date broadly comparable to the finds dating, placing the pit group in the Early Neolithic period. Sample 101 (fill 1033) however contained pottery which may date to the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods. This material maybe intrusive and is further discussed in section 7.2.1.

Neolithic to Bronze Age

Sample 9 returned a Late Neolithic C14 date, but the pottery was dated to the Bronze Age period. This maybe due to residual material or intrusive finds and is further discussed in section 7.2.1.

Late Saxon

The remaining C14 dates broadly span the later Saxon period. The features selected were all undated circular charcoal rich pits, a type of feature which was fairly numerous across the evaluation area. No other finds or features of Anglo-Saxon have been recorded by either evaluation nor excavation.

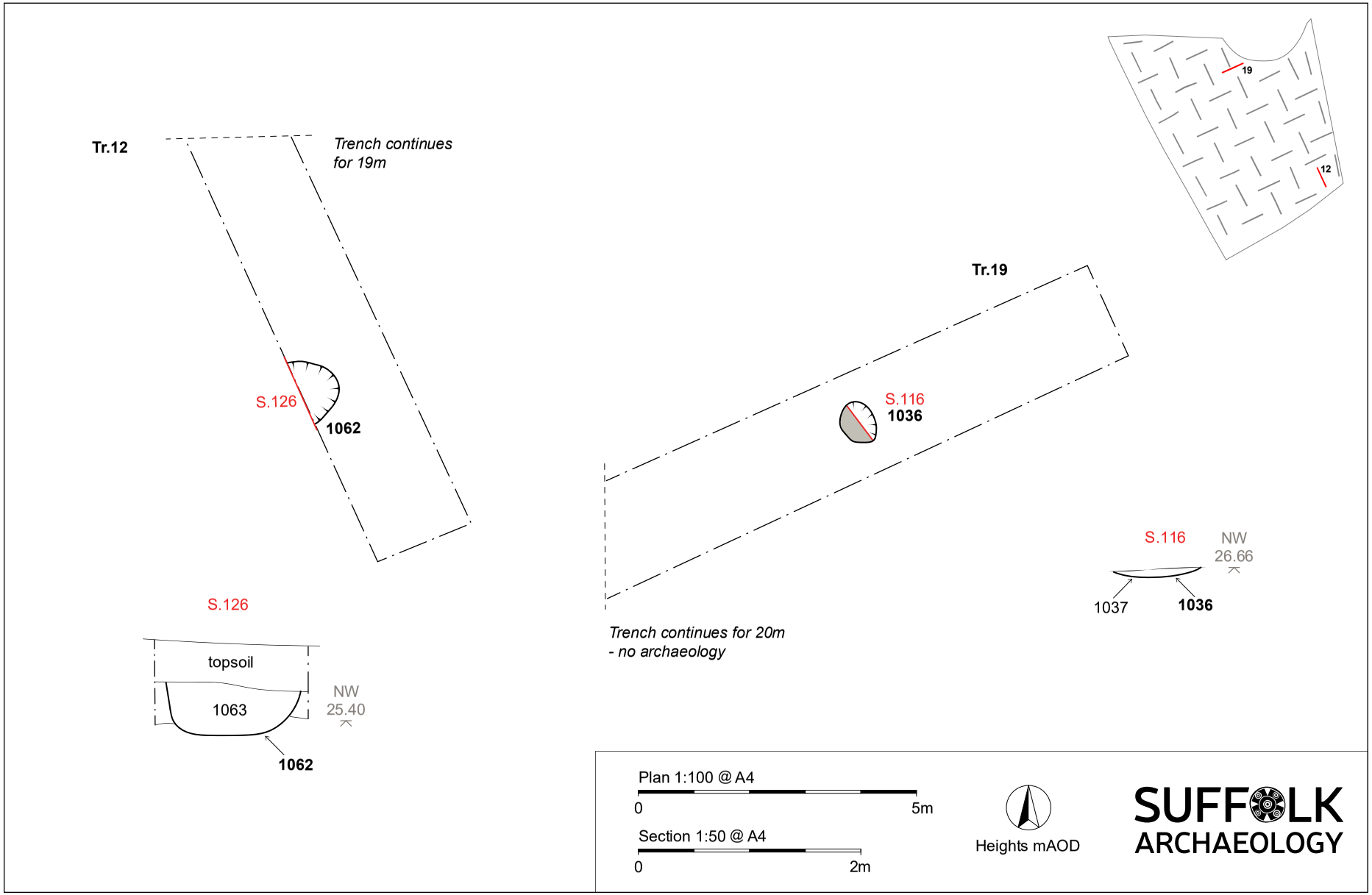

Figure 10. Trenches 12 and 19, plans and feature sections of C14 dated pits

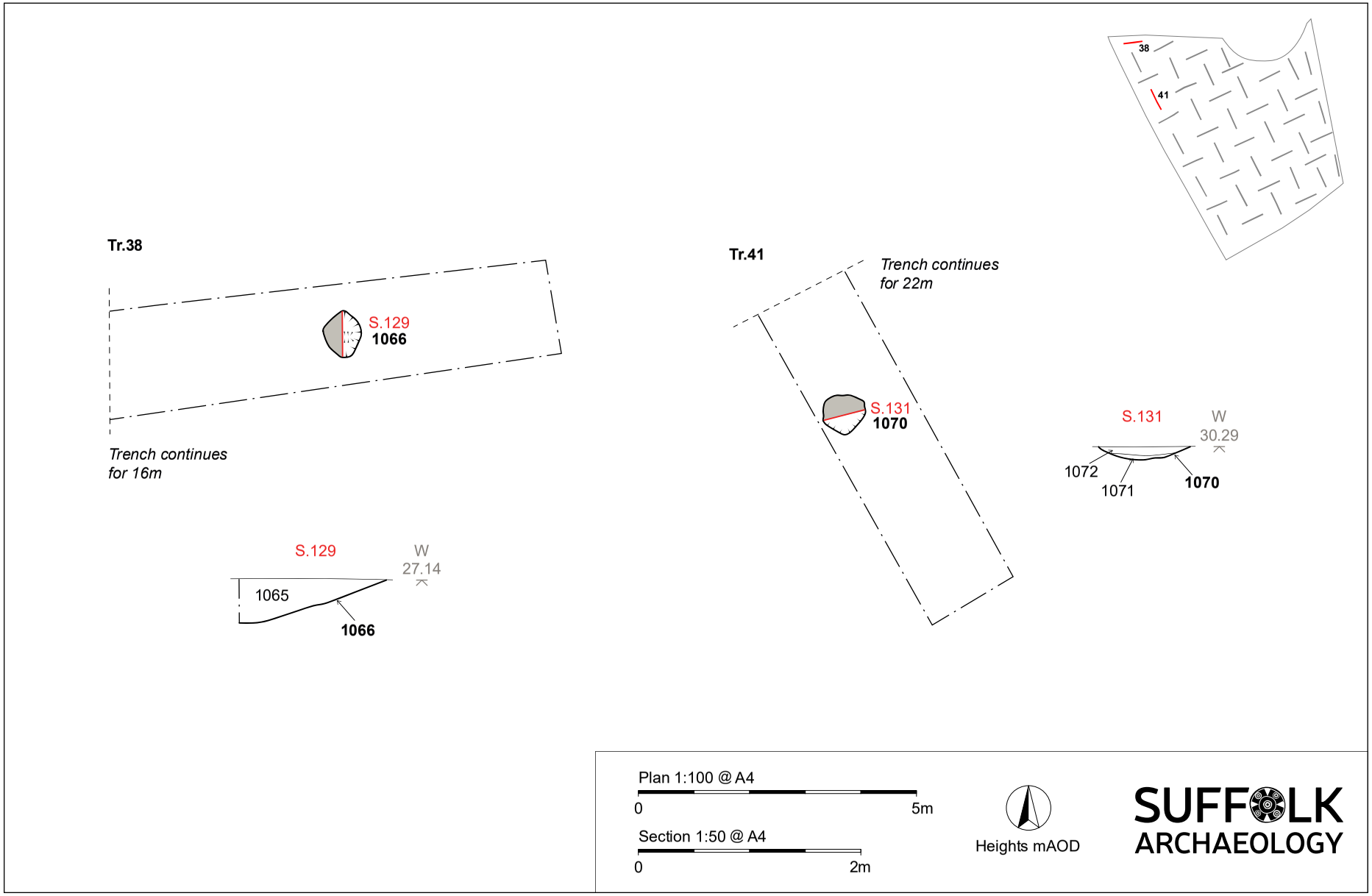

Figure 11. Trenches 38 and 41, plans and feature sections of C14 dated pits

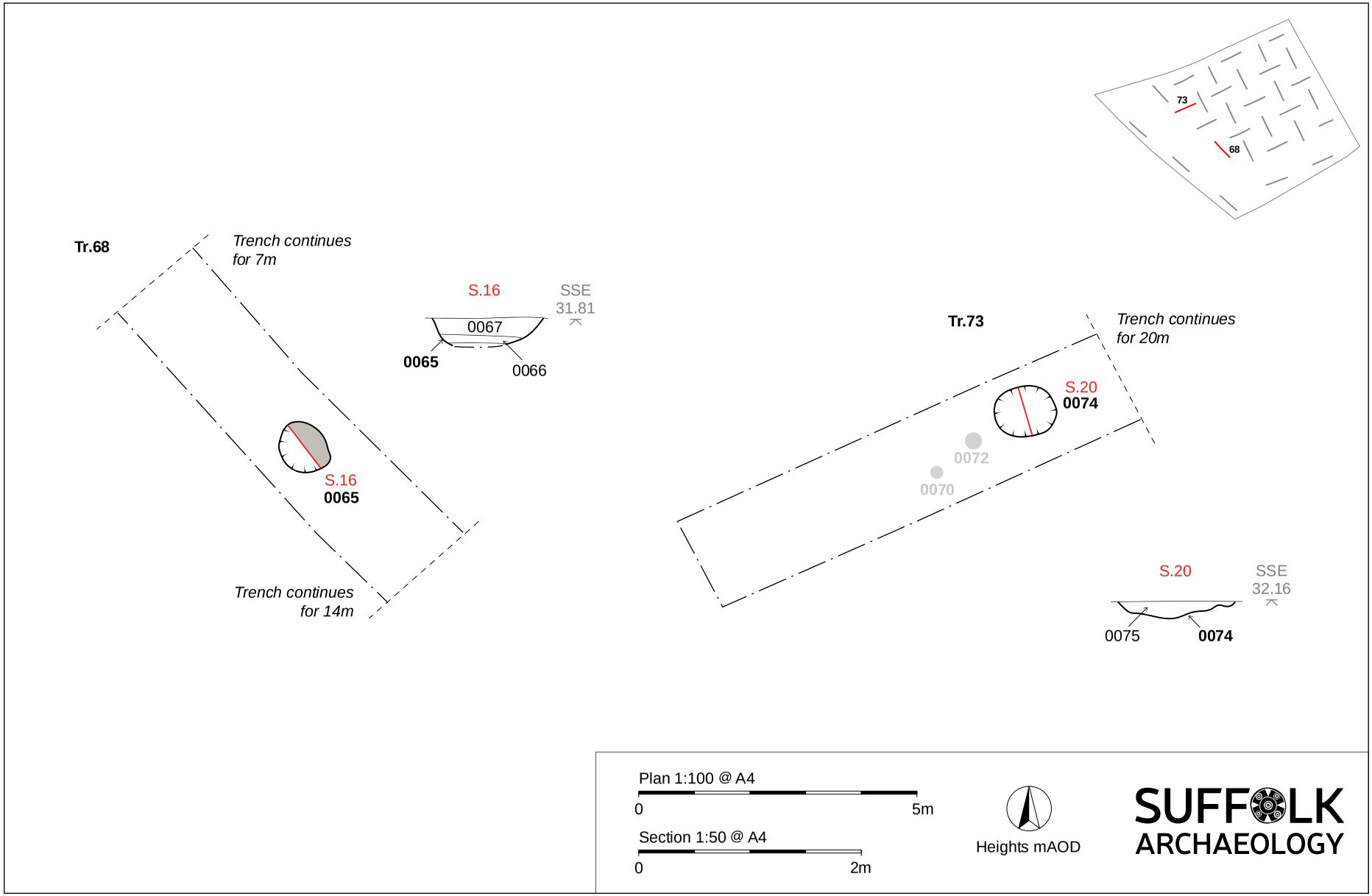

Figure 12. Trenches 68 and 73, plans and feature sections of C14 dated pits

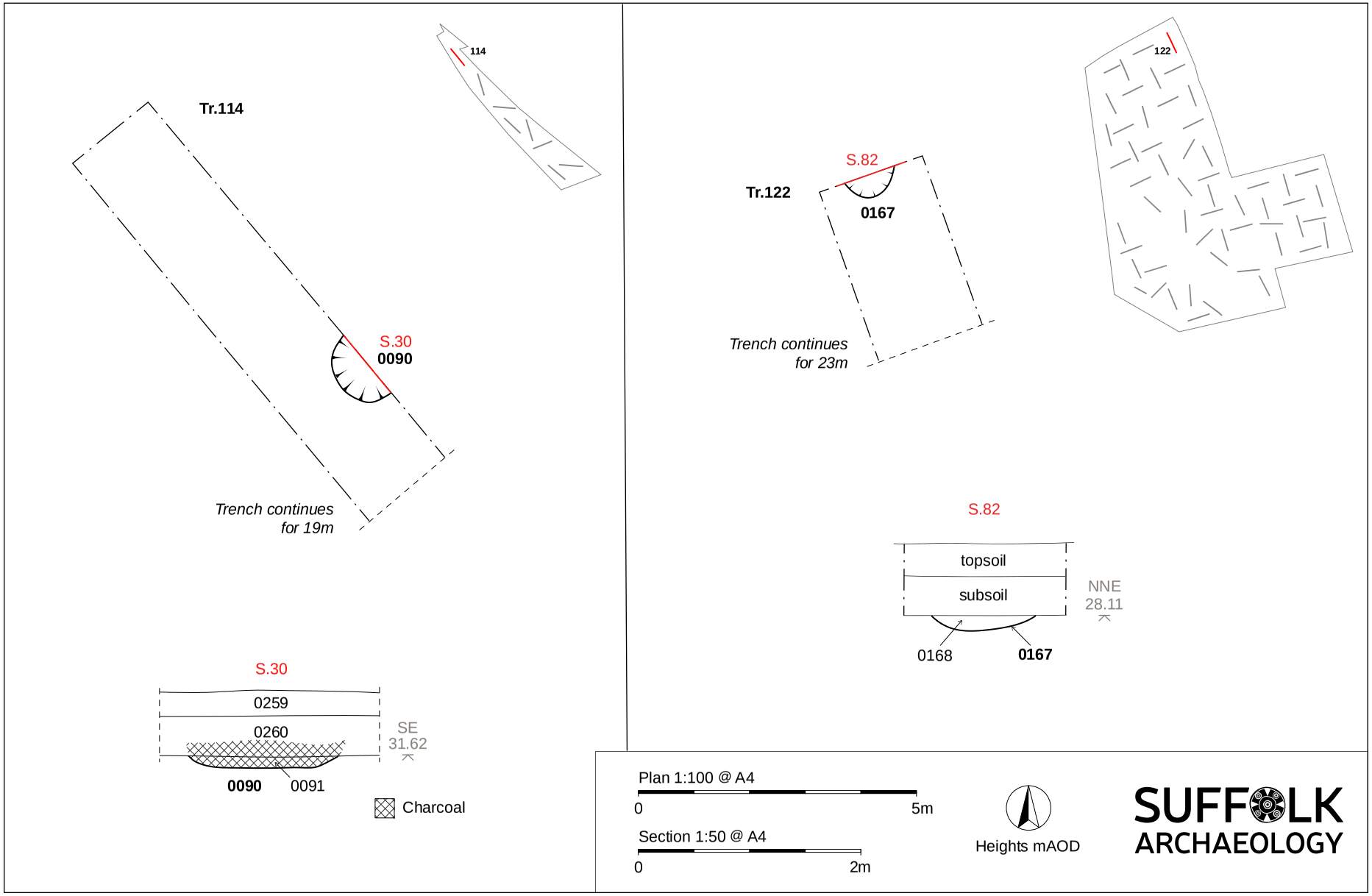

Figure 13. Trenches 114 and 122, plans and feature sections of C14 dated pits

7. Finds evidence

Stephen Benfield

7.1. Introduction

The excavation produced quantities of prehistoric pottery and worked flints dating to the Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic, Bronze Age and Early Iron Age. The most significant are finds of pottery and flints associated with a group of pits of Early Neolithic date and the pottery from a pit which can be dated to the Early Iron Age. The date of finds from Early Neolithic features is supported by two radiocarbon (C14) dates; a number of other C14 dates highlight a phase of activity in the Late Saxon period, possibly charcoal burning, which was not otherwise able to be dated. The types of bulk finds are listed in Table 3.

Finds Type	No.	Wt (g)
Pottery	150	1,448
Struck flint	190	-
Heat altered flint and stone	61	897
CBM	2	14
Fired clay	22	45
Glass	1	1
Charcoal	4	2
Animal bone	(1)	-

Table 3. Bulk finds quantities from the excavation

Finds from the earlier archaeological evaluation (Cuthbert 2018) are also included in the discussion where they are of relevance to the dating and interpretation of the site. The finds from the evaluation are also included in the finds tables and catalogues in the relevant appendices. It should also be noted that most of the C14 samples relate to features recorded during the evaluation.

All of the types of bulk finds from the excavation and the evaluation are listed by quantity for each context in Appendix 3.

7.2. Pottery

7.2.1. Prehistoric pottery

Introduction

A total of 148 sherds of hand-made prehistoric pottery was recovered during the excavation dating to the Neolithic, Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

The sherds have a combined weight of 1,422g, giving an average sherd weight for the assemblage of 9.6g. The pottery was catalogued by fabric and is listed by context in Appendix 4. In addition, prehistoric pottery recovered during the earlier evaluation phase, an assemblage consisting of 153 sherds together weighing 711g (Cuthbert 2018) is incorporated as a discussion into the report text and includes a number of the illustrated sherds. The pottery from the evaluation is also listed in the pottery appendix. Illustrations of selected pottery sherds are provided in Figures 14 - 16.

Fabrics

In total, nineteen fabrics were identified (viewed under low magnification) based on the nature of the added temper material or other fabric inclusions. All of the fabrics recorded during the recording of the pottery are listed and described below:

Code	Fabric description
F1	Common ill-sorted small-large flint, coarse fabric
F2	Commons small-medium flint with occasional large flint
F3	Moderate-common, small-medium flint
FS1	Common medium sand, sparse-moderated small-medium white quartz sand and flint
FS2	Sand & flint, moderate-common small-medium flint, occasional larger pieces (>4mm) some chaff fragments may be present
FS3	Sand with sparse flint, flint small-large
FS4	Sand with sparse small-medium flint
S1	Common-abundant small-medium quartz sand, occasional small stone
S2	Moderate small-medium sand, slightly vesicular, may contain organic some chaff fragments and occasional small stone
S3	Moderate-common small-medium sand, may contain organic some chaff fragments
S3/2	Moderate-common small-medium sand, may contain organic some chaff fragments, some red/iron rich sand pellets
G1	Grog-tempered, common medium-coarse grog
G2	Grog-tempered, moderate-common small-medium grog may have occasional larger grog pieces and small voids
SG1	Sand & grog, moderate medium-coarse grog
SG2	Sand with some grog, medium-coarse grog
SG3	Sand with moderate to common grog, medium-coarse grog, vesicular fabric
FG	Flint and grog, moderate-common
GF	Grog-tempered, moderate-common small-medium grog may have occasional larger grog pieces, sparse-moderate small-large (>2mm) flint
FSG	Flint and sand with some grog, moderate ill-sorted flint fine-fine-course, slightly vesicular fabric

Based on the main tempering material the fabrics can be seen in terms of four groups: flint-tempered fabrics (F1-F3), flint and sand-tempered fabrics (FS1-FS4), sand-tempered fabrics (S1-S3), and miscellaneous fabrics that are grog-tempered or contain some grog (SG1-SG3, FG, GF, FSG). Where the fabrics overlap with those of the evaluation, the same fabrics have been used. For the excavation assemblage, a breakdown of fabric types listing the quantity (sherd count and weight) recorded for each fabric is shown in Table 4. It should be noted that within the fabric groups the

classification of some small sherds may be somewhat arbitrary as their appearance might partly reflect uneven distribution of the temper material within the body of the pot.

Fabric code	Sherd no.	Weight (g)
F1	48	667
F2	10	28
F3	2	22
FS2	45	467
FS4	5	41
S3	2	2
S3/2	4	34
G1	1	6
G2	25	70
GF	5	46
FSG	1	39
Total	**148**	**1,422**

Table 4. Prehistoric pottery from the excavation by fabric

The assemblage

The majority of the excavation assemblage broadly divides between Early Neolithic pottery and Early Iron Age pottery. The ceramics for both of these periods includes both pit groups and part pots or diagnostic sherds that can be illustrated. Other prehistoric pottery, dated to the period of the Late Neolithic, Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age and Bronze Age, appears generally more dispersed and much more fragmented.

Early Neolithic

Pottery that can be dated to the Early Neolithic was recovered from three pits: 1502 (1504), 1505 (1506) and 1507 (1508) located in Area 1 (Fig.5). This pottery is primarily flint-tempered, commonly coarse, ill-sorted flint (F1), although flint with grog-temper (GF) and flint with sand fabrics are also recorded (FS2 and FS3). Of themselves, the few body sherds in sandy fabrics are difficult to identify as Neolithic, other than by the context, and otherwise could well date to the Iron Age; although they might be comparable with other finer flint-tempered fabrics among an Early Neolithic assemblage, for example at Colney near Norwich (Percival 2004, table 6, fabric F2). No pottery was identified as Early Neolithic during the evaluation phase, but a subsequent re-assessment has changed some of the original identifications.

Part of a plain bowl with a flaring rim and with a mouth diameter wider than the body (1508) was recovered as joining sherds (Fig. 14.3). The general form is probably most easily paralleled at Broome Heath, Norfolk (Wainwright 1972, Type IID). Two other rim

sherds, both from 1506 are from a bowl with an externally thickened, bead-like rim (Fig. 14.1) and a bowl with a slightly narrowed mouth and small, lipped rim (Fig. 14.2) that can be compared with Type IIB (*ibid*).

The Early Neolithic pottery can be seen to belong to the Plain Bowl tradition which has been dated as first appearing in southern Britain between 3970-3715 cal BC (95% probability), probably between 3855-3730 cal BC (68% probability) and ending after 3375-3095 cal BC (87% probability), probably between 3355-3210 cal BC (68% probability) (Whittle et al 2011, 762). A radiocarbon date obtained on carbonised hazelnut shell from 1508 produced a date of 3652-3526 cal BC (94.5% probability) and 3644-3536 cal BC (68.3% probability) (SUERC-88503 (GU52610)) which accords well with the accepted currency of this pottery.

Late Neolithic-Bronze Age

A small number of sherds, primarily in grog-tempered fabrics, can be dated to the period of the Late Neolithic and Late Neolithic-Bronze Age. While some sherds and small groups of sherds are not easily closely dated within this period, most are probably of Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date.

The Late Neolithic pottery consists of sherds of Grooved Ware, current *c.*3000-2600 BC (Garwood 1999, 152). Prominent among the these is a sherd from a Grooved ware pot, from pit 1515 (1516) which is decorated with grooves (in this case curving) and stab decoration, suggesting it can be associated with the Clacton sub-style (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 236-238). Grooved ware pottery of this decorative type and style has been recorded at a number of sites in East Anglia including Great Bealings, Suffolk (Martin 1993, 44), Spong Hill, Norfolk (Healey 1988, 72) with some elements of this style present among the assemblage at Flixton, Suffolk (Percival 2012, 29). A sherd of Grooved Ware decorated with applied or pinched-out raised clay cordons and incised grooves was recovered from a fire pit 0153 (0154) during the evaluation phase and which can be compared with the Grooved Ware of Durrington Walls sub-style (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, 240-242) from Flixton and which is the dominant decorative style represented there (Percival 2012).

A small, abraded rim sherd in a grog and flint-tempered fabric (GF), which comes from pit 1520, is probably also Grooved Ware. This has an incurving rim and an internal

ledge similar to many pots in the Durrington sub-style, but unusually appears to have decoration on the rim top formed by finger-tip indents (Fig. 15.5). Decoration on rims does occur on Grooved Ware pots (Wainwright and Longworth 1971, e.g. fig 46 p192, fig 55 p388) but is uncommon and indentations are not easily paralleled.

A small number of Beaker pottery sherds in grog-tempered fabrics was also recovered with rusticated (finger-pinch decorated) sherds coming from pit 1520 and ditch 1521 (1522). The association of Grooved Ware sherds and sherds from Beaker pots in pit 1520 is noted. Two of the most significant sherds from Beaker pots were recovered during the evaluation. One is a from pot with an incurving rim, giving a cupped rather than an expanded rim shape, and rusticated decoration extending up almost to the rim top (Fig. 15.4). This type of decoration which is common on late period Beakers can be seen on many Beaker period pots from the Fen Edge (Bamford 1982) and can probably be associated with Case, Group B, dated to after *c*.2250-2000 BC (Case 1993, 257).

Early Iron Age

A significant group of decorated pottery that typologically can be dated to the Early Iron Age (*c*.800-350 BC) was recovered from pit 1536 (1537), located on Area 3 (Fig.7). The pit had been cut through the fill of an earlier ditch 1531 which produced a few sherds of flint-tempered pottery dated as probably Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (1533). Although the quantity of pottery recovered from the pit was not large (34 sherds weighing 550g) a minimum of seven different pots can be identified, all of these being represented by rim sherds (Fig. 16). Five carry decoration consisting of indentations, fingernail marks or small slash/cuts on the outside of the rim edge (Fig. 16.8 – 12). Similar decoration can be seen on a number of Iron Age pots from Valley Belt, Trowse, Norfolk (Ashwin and Bates 2000) and are seen among the substantial assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery recovered from Micklemoor Hill, West Harling, Norfolk (Clark and Fell 1953). A small group of pottery of this date (36 sherds, 126g) was also recovered during the evaluation, from pit 0088 (0089) and included pottery with similar decoration and affiliations, including the rim and shoulder of an angular shouldered, decorated jar (Fig. 16.6).

Overall the nature of the Early Iron Age vessels forms, where these can be identified, can be seen as compatible with Brudenell's 'Early decorated ware' dated *c*.800-500 BC (2011, fig 5). This can be suggested based on the presence of angular shoulders on

some pots, the nature of the decoration on the rim edges and shoulders and the significant proportion of pots with such decoration. However, as Brudenell points out, the finer details of pottery chronology within the Early Iron Age are not well understood and some of this pottery may have remained current slightly later (ibid, 19).

Among the Early Iron Age pottery the pottery from pit 1536 appears distinctive, with rim sherds representing at least seven jars, most of them decorated. These include pots with both carinated and rounded shoulders; although the shoulders of only three of the pots are actually represented among these sherds. Their partial nature and limited quantity of pottery shows that they were not put into the pit whole, nor were they broken into it, or even put in as broken part pots. They had clearly been broken elsewhere but most appear relatively unabraded, so that they have the appearance either of a random set of very broken-up pottery, possibly from a midden, or might possibly represent a selection of sherds from a collection of vessels with some special attribute such as debris associated with feasting. One at least was probably used in the preparation of food as it retains a burnt residue internally from such use (Fig. 16.9). One decorated pot from pit 0088 also contains burnt residue, presumably from use in food preparation (Fig. 16.6).

Illustration

Ruth Parkin

Early Neolithic

Fig. 14.1: Bowl. Reddish-brown fabric and surfaces, flint relatively coarse, sparse red grog. Rim dia. *c*.160mm. Fabric GF. Pit 1505 (1506).

Fig. 14.2: Bowl. Out-turned lip rim, brown oxidised surface, dark grey fabric. Rim dia. *c*.220mm. Fabric F1. Pit 1505 (1506).

Fig. 14.3: Bowl. Upper part of a plain, wide-mouthed bowl including 5 joining sherds, moderately thick, fabric reddish brown and grey brown. Rim dia. *c*.210 mm. Fabric F1. Pit 1507 (1508).

Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age

Fig.15.4: Rim sherd, plain, flat-topped rim, body covered with finger-tip/ finger pinch decoration (rusticated), brown and dark grey grog. Beaker? Rim dia. *c*.80mm. Fabric SG1. Pit 1125 (1126) Trench 189.

Fig. 15.5: Small rim sherd, rounded rim top, uncurving with internal cordon, two indents/decoration, on rim top, Grooved Ware? Fabric GF. Pit 1520.

Early Iron Age

Fig. 16.6: Jar (Brudenell Form H). Three joining sherds, decorated on rim edge and on shoulder with small indentations, possibly finger-tip impressions, fabric oxidised on body, some internal burnt residue. Rim dia. *c*.140mm. Fabric F3. Pit 0088 (0089) Trench 121.

Fig 16.7, pot 7: Bowl (Brudenell Form N2). bead rim, possibly a small jar. Fine sandy fabric, angled carinated body, short near upright (slightly everted) beaded rim – suggest a moderately fine bowl, grey fabric, Smoothed / light burnish oxidised surface, smooth brown interior - LBA/EIA but part of PDR Early decorated assemblage (pit 1536). Rim dia. *c*.180mm. Fabric FSG. Pit 1536 (1537).

Fig 16.8, pot 8: Jar (Brudenell Form I). Near upright, slightly everted rim, internal bead, decorated with small incisions along rim edge, angular shoulder. thin fabric, fabric thickness <5mm, clouded reduced and oxidised surface. Rim dia. *c*.190mm. Fabric FS2. Pit 1536 (1537).

Fig 16.9, pot 9: Jar. Near upright, slightly everted rim, decorated with small angled incisions along rim edge slight internal bead, fabric and surfaces dark grey-dark brown, thin fabric. Rim dia. *c*.200mm. Fabric F3. Pit 1536 (1537).

Fig 16.10, pot 10: Jar. Near upright, slightly everted, lipped rim, decorated with small angled incisions along rim edge slight internal bead, fabric and surfaces dark grey-dark brown, thin fabric. Rim dia. *c*.240mm. Fabric FS2. Pit 1536 (1537).

Fig 16.11, pot 11: Jar. Small rim sherd, finger-tipping under rim edge and along rim top, dark grey, thin fabric. Rim dia. *c*.260mm. Fabric FS2. Pit 1536 (1537).

Fig 16.12, pot 12: Small rim sherd, simple rim swollen internally, decorated with angled finger nail impressions? along rim edge, dark grey-dark brown, thin fabric. Rim dia. *c*.110mm. Fabric FS2 Pit 1536 (1537).

Fig 16.13, pot 13: Jar (Brudenell Form F). Rounded shoulder, upright simple rim, faint internal bead buff surface, brown-grey fabric, thin fabric. Rim dia. *c*.110m. Fabric FS4. Pit 1536 (1537).

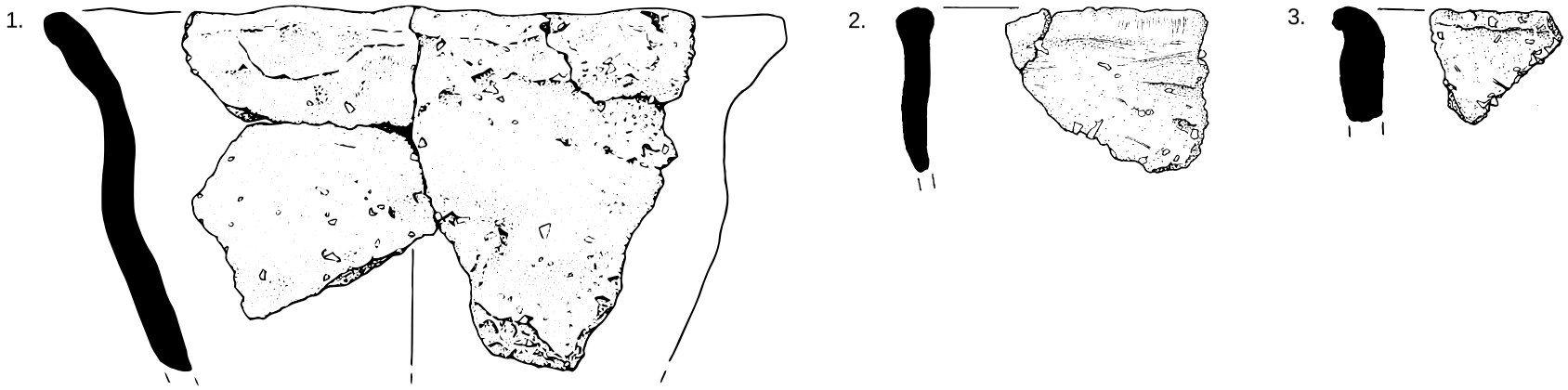

Figure 14. Early Neolithic pottery illustration

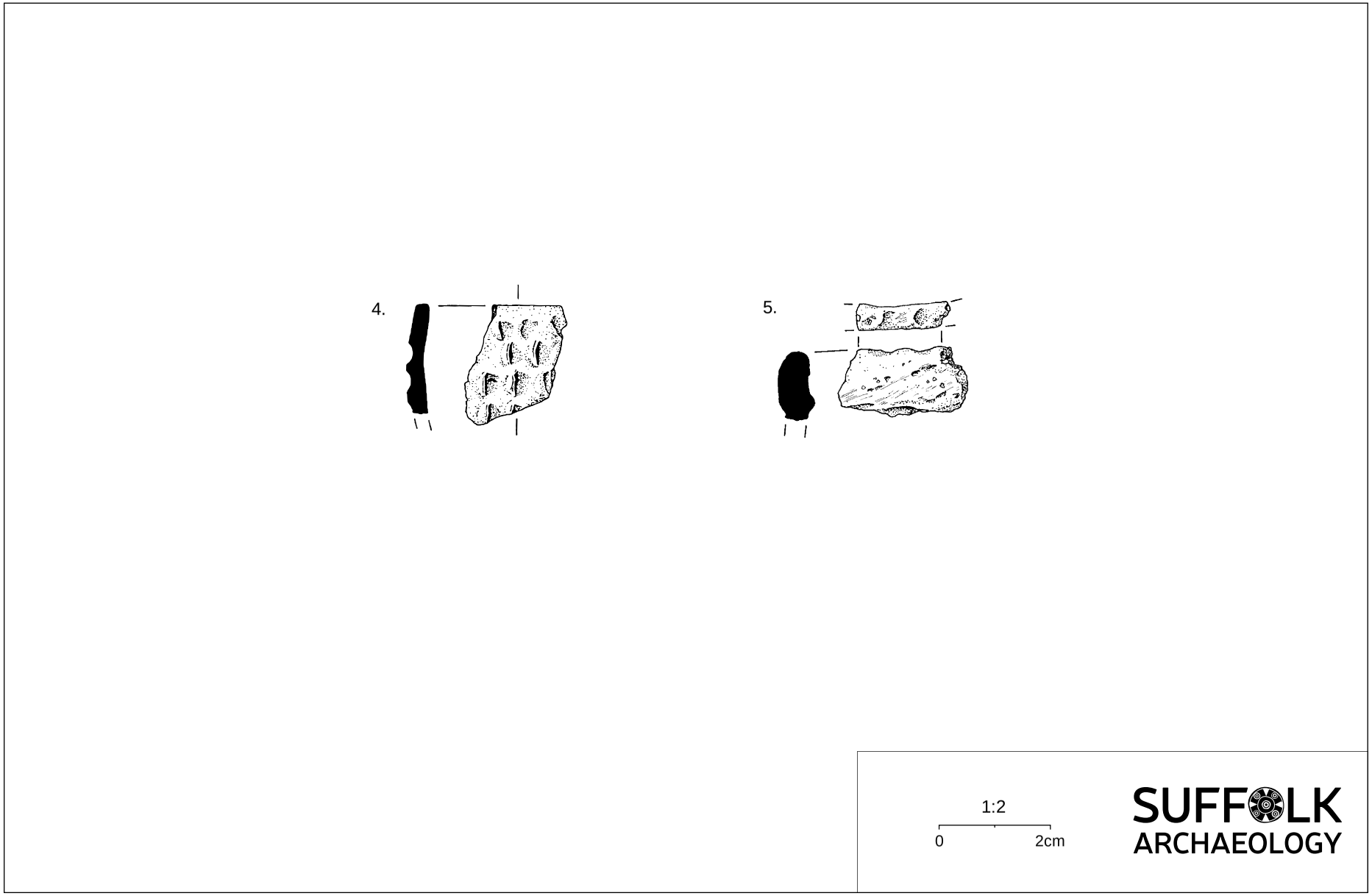

Figure 15. Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery illustrations

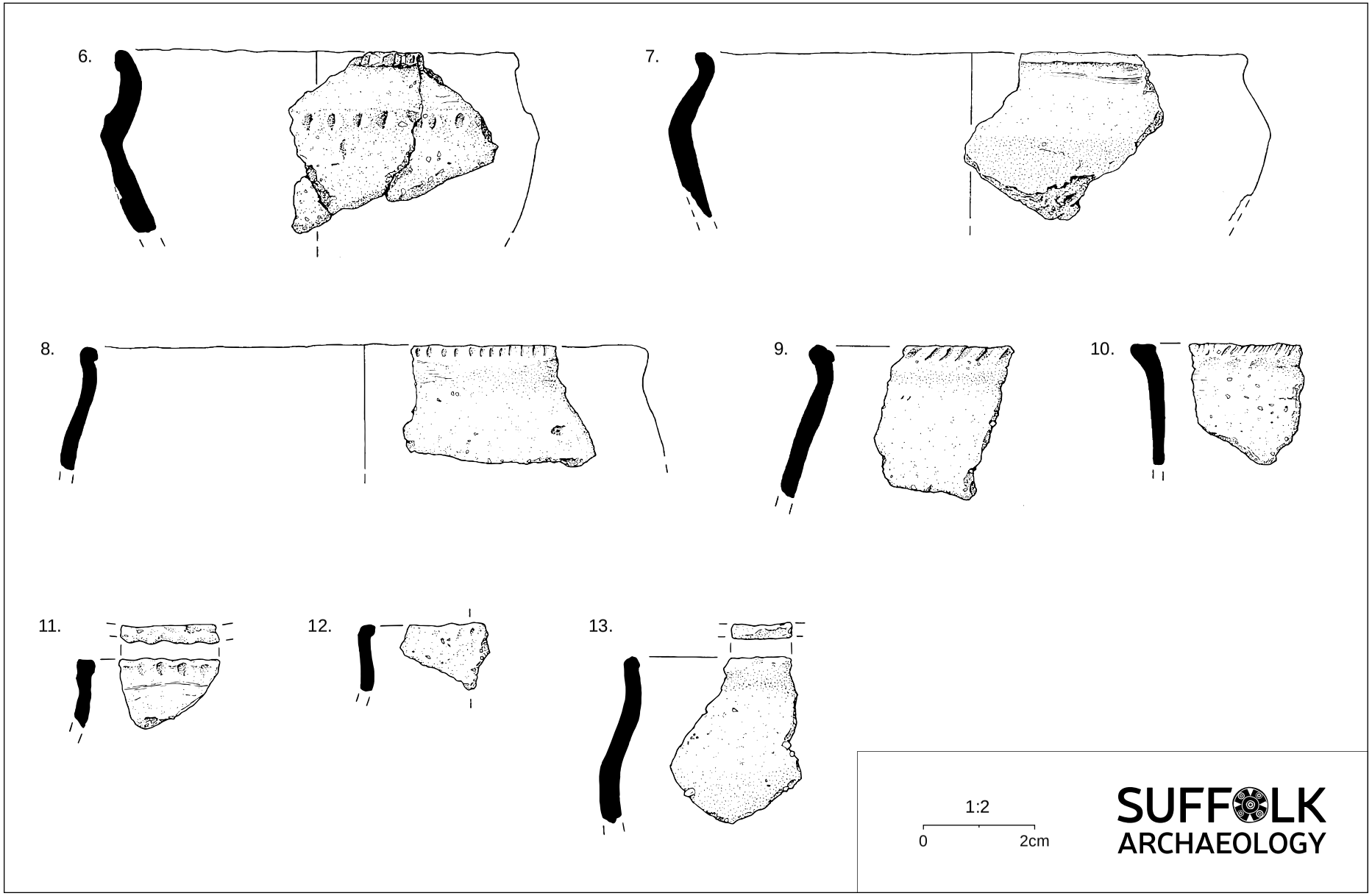

Figure 16. Early Iron Age pottery illustrations

Discussion

The prehistoric pottery assemblage

The prehistoric pottery assemblage spans the Early Neolithic-Early Iron Age. There is little or no indication of any pottery dating to the Middle Neolithic, Middle-Late Bronze Age or the later Iron Age period.

The Early Neolithic pottery consists of sherds from a broken bowl which can be seen to belong to the Plain Bowl tradition current in the early 4th millennium BC (Whittle et al 2011, 762) and can be compared with pottery among the large assemblage of this style from Broome Heath, Norfolk (Wainwright 1972). The recovery of pottery from pits is fairly typical of the type of context associated with Early Neolithic pottery. Barring significant ceremonial sites, pits are commonly the most significant surviving feature on sites with activity of this date. While relatively isolated examples may represent limited or short-term activity, Early Neolithic pits at Kilverstone (Norfolk), associated with a Mildenhall-style assemblage, can be shown to be clustered and to have developed as part of repeated and persistent occupation, although occupation was not continuous (Garrow et al 2005, 156). The pit that produced the Early Neolithic pottery here can also be seen as part of a pit cluster located in Area 1 (Fig.5), along with other pits which also produced sherds closely dated to the Early Neolithic.

Some pottery can be dated to the Late Neolithic, consisting of sherds of Grooved Ware and Beaker pottery, recovered during both the evaluation and the excavation phases of archaeological work. This is mostly quite broken-up and most appears to have been of some age and residual among the features from which it was recovered.

The main group of pottery recovered is Early Iron Age, with rim and shoulder decoration on carinated and rounded shoulder jars typical of West Harling-style assemblages (Brudenell 2011, 19). Typically around 20% of coarseware in these assemblages is decorated (*ibid*) but the main group of this pottery, recovered during the excavation phase from pit 1536, has a minimum of seven pots, of which five are decorated. The nature of this assemblage, with rims from such a number of decorated individual pottery jars represented among a relatively small quantity of pottery, suggests it could represent more than a simple domestic waste assemblage and could relate to a specific event; although that the pottery itself is quite broken up also suggests that it was broken some time before it entered the pit.

C14 dates and the prehistoric pottery

Three radiocarbon (C14) dates, all obtained from burnt hazelnut shells, are associated with contexts that produced prehistoric pottery. One sample (SUERC-88503) from pit 1507 (1508) provided a calibrated date consistent with the date range of several large sherds of Neolithic plain bowl pottery recovered from the feature. However, the dating of pottery associated with the two other samples from features recorded during the evaluation phase, does not fit well and these are discussed below. These are samples SUERC-88493 and SUERC-88498 which come from pit 0090 (0091), a shallow feature in Trench 114, and pit 1032 (1033) located in Trench 8 and part of a cluster of pits that include 1507.

The C14 dated material would appear to be robust in relation to dating these contexts as the nut shells dated were not isolated pieces but selected from a total of up to fifty shell fragments from 0091 and approximately ten fragments from 1033.

Sample (SUERC-88498) from 1033, produced a date of 3644-3521 cal BC (94.5% probability) and 3638-3532 cal BC (68.2% probability). The pottery recovered, just two sherds, consists of the rim of a small, oxidised sand-tempered bowl or jar with voids from burnt-out organic chaff visible in the surface and which typologically appears likely to date to the Iron Age, rather than earlier. However, this pit forms part of a group or pit cluster that includes other features with struck flint dated to the Neolithic (1502, 1505 and 1510), a small quantity of struck flint from features in the cluster explored during the evaluation phase also included two blades (Cuthbert 2018).

Sample (SUERC-88493) from 0091 produced a date of 2457-2201 cal BC (94.5% probability) and 2345-2207 cal BC (68.2% probability). The pottery (9 sherds, 38g) was entirely recovered during processing a bulk sample and primarily consists of buff and grey-buff coloured grog-tempered sherds broadly dated as Bronze Age, but which could come from a pot such as a collared urn dating to the Early Bronze Age, current *c*.2150-1600 BC (Parker Pearson 2009, table 5.3). There is also a very small sherd from a small flange rim bowl and a flint-tempered sherd which while difficult to date closely would probably usually be considered likely to be Bronze Age. It can be noted that struck flint from this context was also dated as probably of Bronze Age or Iron Age date.

The reason for this mismatch for two of the C14 dates in relation to the pottery dating and in one case also the dating of struck flints (0091) is not entirely clear. The possibilities are either that the finds are residual, which is most likely for context 1033 (SUERC-88498), or due to a more complicated taphonomy of the selected C14 samples, which is most likely in the case of 0091 (SUERC-88493).

7.2.2. Roman, medieval and post-medieval pottery

A small assemblage of sherds of Roman date was recovered during the evaluation (42 sherds, weight 288g), mostly from the fill of ditches; but no Roman pottery was recovered during the excavation. This pottery, together with the Roman and later pottery recovered during the evaluation is listed by context in Appendix 4.

In fact, only two sherds of pottery (combined weight 26g), other than prehistoric pottery were recovered during the excavation. Both of these were unstratified, coming from topsoil on the site, each from context (1532). One, the edge of a base with a greenish-yellow glaze, is identified as a sherd of Grimston-type ware (GRIM), dated *c.*13th-14th century. The other is a sherd of post-medieval Glazed red earthenware (GRE) which appears from the 16th century and remains current in some quantity until the late 18th-early 19th century. The sherd, a rim from a large jar, shows an internal as well as external glaze, which is generally more typical of later dated Glazed red earthenware pottery (*CAR* 7, 207). The latter sherd can be seen in relation to a small collection of sherds of post-medieval date recovered from various contexts during the evaluation; however, the medieval sherd is the only one of that period recovered from the site.

7.3. Struck flint

Michael Green

7.3.1. Introduction

This report incorporates all of the struck flint recovered during the excavation and includes a summary of the flints from the earlier evaluation phase previously reported in detail (Cuthbert 2018).

All of the flint was examined and was classified by type with the numbers of pieces as well as corticated and patinated pieces being recorded. The condition of the flint is commented on in the discussion.

The entire assemblage is catalogued in Appendix 6. However, the flint from the evaluation phase is listed but not further discussed except where it is significant in relation to the excavation assemblage. For the most part these are flints recovered from evaluation trenches that were located within the subsequent excavation areas.

7.3.2. Struck flints from the evaluation

A total of one hundred and seventy-two struck flints was recovered during the evaluation phase. These came from a number of excavated contexts as well as from topsoil and subsoil deposits (Table 5). The flints have been listed under the number allotted to each of the fields in which the evaluation took place.

Small amounts of struck flint were recovered from deposits in all of the fields making up the evaluation area. The assemblage showed a general background of activity across the area spanning the Late Neolithic to Bronze Age. Within this, two main areas stood out from the general background scatter of material as containing higher concentrations of struck flints; one in field 5 and another in field 6.

Field number	Context numbers	Trench numbers	Tool	Flake	Blade	Shatter/ core	Hammer stone	Spall/ chip	Total
Field 1	0003, 0008, 0018, 0140, 0141, 1019, 1021, 1023, 1035, 1038, 1057, 1069,	8, 9, 15, 17, 24, 25, 26, 37, 41	1 (scraper)	10	3	2/1	0	0	17
Field 2	0014, 0015, 0016, 0017, 0019, 0031, 0048, 0052, 0054, 0085	74, 75, 70, 64, 71, 48, 78, 63, 57,	1 (scraper) 1 (axe)	16	1	2/3	1	3	28
Field 3	0023, 0024, 0026, 0027, 0028, 0123, 0129	94, 97, 100, 107, 108, 95, 109	3 (scraper)	1	1	3/1	0	0	9
Field 4	0029, 0083, 0089, 0091,	120, 116, 121, 114	1 (scraper)	9	1	2/0	0	5	18
Field 5	0170, 0188, 0194, 0195, 0221, 0223, 0227, 0249, 0258, 1130, 1132, 1133, 1141, 1142	127, 138, 137, 142, 143, 154, 172, 170, 164, 126	6 (scraper)	34	6	0/0	0	0	46
Field 6	0154, 0166, 1104, 1106, 1114, 1116, 1118, 1120, 1124, 1128,	185, 188, 180, 189, 187, 186,	7 (scraper) 1 (blade tool)	28	5	2/1	0	10	54
Total			**21**	**98**	**17**	**17**	**1**	**18**	**172 (2,875g)**

Table 5. Evaluation: struck flint

7.3.3. Struck flints from the excavation

A total of one hundred and ninety struck flints were recovered during the excavation. These were recovered from multiple separate hand excavated contexts, as well as from topsoil and subsoil deposits.

The struck flint is listed by context and type for each the excavation Areas in Table 6. Features explored in the evaluation and which fell within the selected excavation areas have been included in the table. Topsoil deposits in all of the excavation areas also contained struck flint ranging in date from the Neolithic to Bronze Age reflecting the general background of flint-working of mixed date on the site as noted during the evaluation phase.

The struck flint itself is a mixture of blue-black glassy flint, light brown grey glassy flint and light grey chert. Hard hammer and soft hammer techniques were seen along with re-touch on tools.

Area/ trench	Fill No	Cut No	Feature type	Tool	Flake	Blade	Shatter	Core	Spall/ chip	Total
Area 1:										
Trench 8	1019	1018	P/H/ pit			1				**1**
Trench 8	1021	1020	P/H/ pit		4					**4**
Trench 8	1023	1022	Pit			1				**1**
Area 1	1500	-	Topsoil		2			1		**3**
Area 1	1504	1502	Pit	3 (2 scrapers 1 fabricator)	16	17	2	1		**39**
Area 1	1504 (sample 121)	1502	Pit		1	3			3	**7**
Area 1	1506	1505	Pit		2			1		**3**
Area 1	1508	1507	Pit		2	4	1	1		**8**
Area 1	1508 (sample 122)	1507	Pit		1	1				**2**
Area 1	1511	1510	Pit	1 (scraper on blade)	3			1		**5**
Area 1	1511 (sample 123)	1510	Pit		2	1			3	**6**
Area 2:										
Trench 48	0031	0030	Pit	1 Small Axe SF 1019	8		1	2		**11**
Trench 48	0031 (sample 1)	0030	Pit		1				3	**4**
Area 2	1513	-	Topsoil		2	1				**3**
Area 2	1516 (sample 124)	1515	Pit			1				**1**
Area 2	1518	1517	Pit		6	1	1			**8**
Area 2	1520	1519	Pit	3 (2 scrapers and 1 fabricator)	60		3	6		**72**
Area 3:										
Trench 121	0089	0088	Pit		1					**1**
Trench 121	0089 Sample 8	0088	Pit						3	**3**
Area 3	1527	-	Topsoil		4			1		**5**
Area 3	1530	1529	Pit		1				1	**2**
Area 3	1537	1536	Pit		3			1		**4**
Area 3	1540	1539	Ditch		5		2			**7**
Area 3	1542	1541	Ditch	1 (scraper)			6			**7**
Area 3	1545	1544	Ditch		1					**1**
Area 4:										
Area 4	1523	-	Topsoil	1 (scraper)	5		1			**7**
Totals				**9**	**130**	**31**	**17**	**15**	**13**	**214**

Table 6. Excavation: struck flint

7.3.4. The struck flint by excavation area

Area 1

The finds from the evaluation trenches on this area consist of six pieces, made up of small flakes and blades, recovered from three small pits or postholes (1018, 1020 & 1022) located in Trench 8. These flints are not closely datable but were thought likely to be Bronze Age. However, excavation here produced larger assemblages from four pits that are more likely to be Early Neolithic in date.

Pit 1502, fill (1504)

This feature contained forty-six struck flints (including pieces from processing soil Sample 121). There are three tools (two scrapers and a fabricator), twenty blades, seventeen flakes, two shatter pieces, three chips/spalls and a single large conical blade core. Both soft hammer and hard hammer techniques were present. Little edge damage or patination was noted on any of the pieces.

Plate 38. Selected flint from pit 1502

The tools consisted of a simple end scraper, a very obtuse domed end scraper with fine re-touch and a crude bi-facially worked fabricator or awl on a thick blade. The blades were particularly thin and fine, struck from prepared platforms and ranged in size from 2-9cm in length. The flakes, some of which are large and fine, are similar to the techniques used for the blade productions.

This assemblage dates to the Neolithic period, probably Early Neolithic rather than later. The lack of edge damage or patination suggests that this material is within its primary context.

Pit 1505, fill (1506)

Three struck flints were recovered from this feature. A single simple single platform core and two thick flakes. Although not closely datable these are likely to be Neolithic in date due to the similar knapping technique as the material from pit 1502.

Pit 1507, fill (1508)

This feature contained ten struck flints which includes three flakes, five blades, one shatter and one core. The assemblage was similar to the material from pit 1502, with fine blades, cruder thicker flakes and a simple single platform core. As with pit 1502, the material is likely to be Neolithic in date and within its primary context of deposition.

Pit 1510, fill (1511)

This feature contained eleven struck flints which includes a single tool, five flakes, one blade, three chips/spalls and one core. The tool is a simple end scraper made on a blade and the single core is a fragmented conical blade core. Although the assemblage is slightly cruder than that of pit 1502, it is likely to be Neolithic in date and the lack of patination and edge damage suggest it is from a primary context.

Excavation Area 2

Finds of flints from the evaluation on this area consisted of fifteen struck pieces, including a small tranchet style axe SF 1019 (Pl. 39), all of which came from pit 0030 in Trench 48. These flints were provisionally dated to the Mesolithic to Neolithic period. The excavation here produced a large assemblage of flints from one pit and smaller amounts from two others, but these appear to be typical of flint-working of a later date than the material from the evaluation.

Plate 39. SF 1019

Pit 1515, fill (1516)

A single, small, thin blade was recovered from a bulk soil sample (Sample 124) taken from this feature. The blade possibly dates to the Neolithic or Bronze Age and the lack of patination or edge damage suggests that it was in its primary context of deposition.

Pit 1517, fill (1518)

Six flakes, one shatter and one blade were recovered from this feature. The blade was thick, as with the flakes and were struck from crude cores. The assemblage likely dates to the Neolithic to Bronze Age periods due to the crude knapping techniques used. The light patination and edge damage suggest they may be residual within this feature.

Pit 1519, fill (1520)

This feature contained the largest assemblage of struck flint recovered from the project with seventy-two (72) struck flints. The assemblage consisted of three tools, six cores, sixty flakes and three shatter fragments.

The tools were generally crude and include two scrapers (one end and one side scraper) and a small bifacially worked fabricator or awl. The flakes were a mixture of large and small thick and thin fragments and the cores were all simple single platform with un-prepared platforms.

The assemblage lacked the fine blades recovered in Area 1 and was generally cruder in nature with only hard hammer techniques being used from un-prepared simple cores. The assemblage likely dates to the Late Neolithic to Bronze Age periods and is possibly a dump of knapping waste deposited into this feature.

Excavation Area 3

The evaluation finds consist of four struck flints in a single pit (0088) within Trench 121. These were provisionally dated to the later prehistoric periods, and likely to be Iron Age. The excavation area contained similar small assemblages from two pits and three ditch slots.

Pit 1529, fill (1530)

This feature contained one thick crude flake and one small chip. The material is not closely datable.

Pit 1536, fill (1537)

One crude single platform core and three thick large and small flakes were recovered from this feature. The flakes were struck using hard hammer techniques and showed signs of bulb splintering. The small assemblage likely dates to the Late Bronze Age to Iron Age periods due to the crude knapping techniques seen.

Ditch slot 1539, fill (1540)

Two shatter pieces (one with hazen cones), two thick broken crude flakes and three small thin flakes were recovered from this feature. All were struck using hard hammer techniques and some were hinge fractured. They likely date to the Bronze Age to Iron Age periods.

Ditch slot 1541, fill (1542)

One crude scraper and six shatter pieces were recovered from this feature. All were struck using hard hammer techniques. The scraper was 90% re-touched with light

patination and some edge damage and is likely residual, the remaining shatter pieces were crude with hazen cones. The shatter pieces likely date to the Iron Age periods and the scraper is likely residual, and Bronze Age in date.

Ditch slot 1544, fill (1545)
A single large thick flake was recovered from this feature. It is likely Neolithic in date, struck using soft hammer techniques, but due to the patination and edge damage present it is probably residual within this feature.

Excavation Area 4

No struck flint was recovered from this area during the evaluation and the excavation was centred on a single undated fire pit (0151) within Trench 178. The excavation area only produced flint from topsoil deposit 1523, which included a single crude end scraper and six thick crude flakes. All the material is residual in nature and edge damaged and is likely to date to the Bronze Age period.

7.3.5. Discussion

Three of the excavated areas (Area 1-3) suggested period specific flint-knapping in defined places which are all likely to be within primary contexts. Area 4 only contained struck flint within the topsoil deposits.

Area 1 contained a significant assemblage dated to the Early Neolithic. This consisted of worked flint relating to the production of blades recovered from pit 1502. The material indicates that waste and knapping debris has been placed within this feature. Smaller quantities of similar worked flints were present within the other pits in this area. However, it is likely that much of the flint-knapping occurred elsewhere on site. Had these groups of flint waste resulted from *in-situ* knapping they should also have included re-fitting pieces as well as a larger amount of small flint chips and spalls than were present.

Area 2 produced a large assemblage from pit 1519, with smaller quantities being recovered from two other pits. Overall the assemblage from this area is later in date of than that from Area 1 and the majority of the struck flint is likely to date to the Late Neolithic to Bronze Age periods. The knapping techniques are generally cruder, with

only hard hammer strikes and blade production from prepared cores is not present. The material from pit 1519 may be a dump of waste material; although it could also have been present within the surface deposits which later filled the feature.

The assemblage from Area 3 produced the highest concentration of shatter pieces with crude squat and hinge fractured flakes from the ditches there and from a single pit. Overall, this assemblage is later again than the other areas, probably dating to the Late Bronze Age or Iron Age periods. The material is generally in good condition but has probably been accidentally deposited into these features as they appeared to be naturally infilled. This later material shows that flint-knapping here continued into the late prehistoric period.

7.4. Heat-altered flint and stone

Michael Green

7.4.1. Introduction

This report on the heat-altered flint and stone recovered during the excavation incorporates a summary of the material recovered during the earlier evaluation including flint from the bulk samples. All of the heat-altered flint and stone is listed by type for each context in Appendix 7.

The heat-altered flint and stone is listed and described by each of the excavation Areas. The discussion concentrates on the material from the excavation areas including heat-altered flint and stone recovered from the evaluation trenches located in these Areas; however, reference is also made to the whole assemblage. The material itself was classified by type with numbers of pieces and thermal fractures commented on in the discussion.

7.4.2. Evaluation

Sixty-five pieces of heat-altered flint and stone were recovered from features across the site (Table 7). Both high and low temperature heat-altered flint and low temperature heat-altered stone were present within four contexts Much of this is most likely to be incidentally heat-affected from a surface fire, fire pit or had formed part of the surround

of a hearth. A single heat-altered flint blade fragment from within the fill (0047) of pit 0046 might indicate flint-knapping occurring near a heat source such as a hearth. However, the heat-altered flint, found within fill (0036) of pit 0034 may indicate a cooking pit.

Context Number	Type	Patination	Number	Weight (g)
0036	Heat-altered flint and stone (high temperature)	n/a	19	326
0036 (Sample 1)	Heat-altered flint and stone (high and low temperature)	n/a	35	165
0045 (Sample 2)	Heat-altered flint (low temperature)	n/a	2	21
0047	Heat-altered flint (low temperature)	n/a	1	4
0047 (Sample 3)	Heat-altered flint and stone (low temperature)	n/a	7	38
0047	Heat-altered blade (high temperature) (also on struck flint catalogue	n/a	1	1
0057	Heat-altered flint (high temperature)	n/a	1	46
Total			**65**	**601**

Table 7. Evaluation: heat-altered flint and stone

In addition, a large amount of heat-altered flint and stone was recovered from further processing of bulk sample material which was not available for study at the time of the evaluation recording. All the processed samples were from fire pit type features and contained mostly accidentally heated naturally occurring high and low temperature heat-altered flint and stone. The single feature that stood out was pit 0151 which contained a large quantity of very small low and high temperature heat-altered flint along with heat-altered flakes. This is mentioned further in the discussion. This material is summarised in Table 8 below.

Ctxt No.	Feature type/ trench	HA stone	HA flake	HA flint	Total HA	Notes	Wt (g)
0069 (sample 3)	Fire pit/ 75	-	-	5	5	5 small high temperature HA flint.	16
0066 (sample 4)	Fire pit/ 68	-	1	-	1	Low temperature HA large flake. Later prehistoric.	10
0071 (sample 5)	Fire pit/ 73	-	-	1	1	1 mid-sized low temperature HA flint.	10
0073 (sample 6)	Fire pit/ 73	-	-	3	3	3 small and mid-sized low temperature HA flint.	31
0075 (sample 7)	Fire pit/ 73	-	-	35	35	35 small and mid-sized low temperature HA flint.	133
0152 (sample 12)	Fire pit/ 178	-	-	5	5	5 small high temperature HA flint.	3
0154 (sample 13)	Fire pit/ 185	-	5	5,000+	5,000+	Large amount of very small, mid-sized and large high and low temperature HA flint. Struck flint present is high and low temperature HA and is likely to be BA-IA in date.	6,987
0168 (sample 14)	Fire pit/ 122	-	-	14	14	14 small and mid-sized low temperature HA flint.	47
1037 (sample 102)	Fire pit/ 19	-	-	34	34	34 small rounded low temperature HA flint.	135
1071 (sample 104)	Fire pit/ 41	-	-	4	4	4 small and mid-sized low temperature HA flint	20
1082 (sample 106)	Fire pit/ 32	17	-	55	72	72 small, mid-sized and large high and low temperature HA flint and stone.	1,120
1067 (sample 108)	Fire pit/ 38	10	-	63	73	73 small, mid-sized and large high and low temperature HA flint and stone.	981
1069 (sample 109)	Fire pit/ 41	6	-	42	48	48 small, mid-sized and large high and low temperature HA flint and stone.	408
1098 (sample 110)	Fire pit/ 181	2	-	19	21	21 small, mid-sized and large high and low temperature HA flint and stone.	273
1096 (sample 111)	Fire pit/ 179	8	-	38	46	46 small, mid-sized and large high and low temperature HA flint and stone.	455
1124 (sample 114)	Fire pit/ 187	-	-	26	26	26 small and mid-sized high and low temperature HA flint.	292
Totals		**43**	**6**	**355+ 4,000+**	**4,404+**		**10,921**

Table 8. Evaluation: heat-altered flint and stone from processed samples

7.4.3. Excavation

Sixty-one pieces of heat-altered flint were recovered from feature fills and topsoil deposits in all areas (Table 9). Only high temperature heat-altered flint was present and was a light grey discoloured flint which was highly fractured.

Ctxt No.	Feature/ cut No.	Feature type	High temp HA Flint	Total	Notes	Wt (g)
1511 (sample 123)	1510	Pit (Area 1)	1	1	Small piece of high temperature HA flint.	3
1516 (sample 124)	1515	Pit (Area 2)	7	7	Small and mid-sized high temperature HA flint	39
1518	1517	Pit (Area 2)	5	5	Large and small high temperature HA flint	95
1520		Pit (Area 2)	34	34	Large and small high temperature HA flint (3 natural (5g) discarded)	480
1523	-	Topsoil (Area 4)	2	2	2 large high temperate HA flint	64
1526 (sample 125)	1525	Pit (Area 4)	5	5	5 small high temperature HA flint	8
1527	-	Topsoil (Area 3)	2	2	2 large high temperature HA flint	173
1537 (sample 126)	1536	Pit (Area 3)	5	5	5 small and mid-sized high temperature HA flint	35
Total			**61**	**61**		**897**

Table 9. Excavation: heat-altered flint and stone

Area 1

The features explored and recorded from this area during the evaluation phase (Trench 8) did not contain any heat-altered flint or stone. The excavation produced a single heat-altered flint from pit 1510 (1511); most likely accidentally heated from proximity to a surface fire or hearth.

Area 2

No heat-altered flint or stone was recovered from the evaluation phase from the single pit (0030) within Trench 48. However, three pits 1515 (1516), 1517 (1518) and 1520 (1521) within the excavation Area contained small quantities of high temperature heat-altered flint. This material is likely accidentally heated and was present within surface deposits in the area. This material has then been incorporated into the fills of these features rather than being purposely dumped into them.

Area 3

No heat-altered flint or stone was recovered from the evaluation phase from the single pit (0088) within Trench 121. The excavation Area contained a single pit 1537 (1536) that contained a small amount of high-temperature heat-altered flint. As with Area 2, this material is likely accidentally incorporated into the fill of the feature and is not part of a dump deposit of heat-altered material from a hearth or fire pit.

Area 4

Bulk sample 13, taken during the evaluation phase from fire pit 0151 located in Trench 178, contained a large amount of heat-altered flint. There amounted to over 4,000 very small to large pieces of high and low temperature heat-altered flint. Due to the presence of high and low temperature alteration it appears likely that this material was part of a dump or *in-situ* fire waste within the feature of prehistoric date. The presence of five heat-altered flakes within the material also makes it likely that the feature is prehistoric in date. No quenching evidence was present.

The excavation area contained a single pit 1525 (1526) that contained a small amount of high-temperature heat-altered flint, recovered from Sample 125. This material appears likely to be naturally occurring flint which has been accidentally heated.

7.4.4. Discussion

The features and topsoil deposits in the excavation Areas 1-3 contained small quantities of heat-altered flint. All this material is likely to be naturally occurring flint and stone present within the background geology that had become accidentally heated from surface fire or by proximity to fire pit or hearth. This material has then been incidentally incorporated into the fills of the features.

The full processing of samples from the evaluation produced higher levels of heat-altered material associated with a number of fire pits and presumably accidentally heated by proximity to, or within these features. The single feature of note to emerge from this full processing was pit 0151 which produced a large amount of heat-altered flint and was located during the evaluation phase within Trench 178. This feature is also likely to represent fire or cooking pit which contains purposely heated flints, either *in-situ* or more likely that have been discarded into the pit. The presence of heat-altered struck flints among this may show that knapping was also occurring around the heat source of this material.

Overall the majority of the features producing this material are likely small fire pits. In general, apart from one pit, there is little evidence for more formal hot stone technology in use as might produce pottery temper material, water heating for cooking or light industrial processes.

7.5. Miscellaneous bulk finds

7.5.1. Introduction

A number of finds were recovered in small quantities. These are briefly described by material type below. They are of limited archaeological significance, either through their limited quantity, their lack of diagnostic elements that would allow close dating or their late date (post-medieval/modern). Their main uses are as potential dating material and in helping to shed light on the nature and intensity of any late dated activity on or around the site. Finds of these types of material have been note with the descriptions below. In addition, a few pieces of clay pipe, iron nails, clinker and animal bone were also recovered during the evaluation phase (Cuthbert 2018).

7.5.2. Ceramic building material (CBM)

Two small pieces of CBM, both pieces of pegtile, were recovered; one from pit 1520 the other from pit 1536 (1537). These are not closely dated other than that this type of roofing tile is broadly of late medieval or post-medieval date.

This is broadly consistent with the small assemblage of CBM from the evaluation phase (13 pieces) among which the majority of the datable pieces belong to the post-Roman period, consisting of roofing tiles and brick, and mainly recovered from ditch fill (Cuthbert 2018).

7.5.3. Fired clay

A quantity of abraded fired clay (22 pieces) was recovered from the fill of pit 1515 (1516). These are small, irregular in shape with rounded edges; the fabric is sandy and oxidised (orange) and no original surfaces remain.

Only small quantities of abraded fired clay were recovered during the evaluation phase (Cuthbert 2018) so that little fired clay appears to be present on the site.

7.5.4. Glass

There is a single piece of glass from the fill of pit 1502 (1504). This is almost certainly post-medieval window glass and has decaying iridescent surfaces as well as containing

gas bubbles in the fabric. The pit can be closely dated to the Neolithic so that this piece is clearly intrusive in this context.

7.5.5. Charcoal

Four pieces of wood charcoal were hand collected from the fill of pit 1502 (1504), a pit which from part of a pit cluster dated to the Neolithic. Only a few pieces of charcoal were hand collected from two features during the evaluation phase (Cuthbert 2018).

7.6. Small finds

Ruth Beveridge

7.6.1. Introduction

A total of thirty-four objects recovered from the evaluation and excavation were recorded as small finds (SF). Of these, thirty-one were recovered during the evaluation phase and three during the excavation. The recorded finds included ten struck flints which are discussed in section 7.3. Of the remaining twenty-four objects, twenty-three are metalwork items recovered during metal detecting of the topsoil and subsoil. An additional iron object was retrieved from the bulk finds during the post-excavation processing. These finds are all of post-medieval and modern date and are of limited archaeological significance.

All of the metal small finds have been fully recorded and catalogued on the database with the assistance of low powered magnification, but without the assistance of radiographs. A complete listing is provided as Appendix 7.

The overall condition of the metal small finds can be described as fair. The objects of copper alloy are not fragmentary and whilst they exhibit corrosion, they are recognisable. Two silver objects recovered are stable. However, a single iron object is corroded.

7.6.2. Post-medieval small finds

Twelve metal objects are of post-medieval date. They are dominated by buckles but also include two harness fittings. Of note, is a 17th century silver button found in Trench 13.

Silver

Incomplete cast, hollow plano-convex button. The front would have been domed and decorated but most of it is missing. The back is flat and has two blow holes - one either side of the truncated attachment loop. Egan, 2005, 50 suggests buttons with hollow heads and two holes from the mould on the back 'may not have been produced after the end of the 17th century'.
SF 1006, metal detected from topsoil layer 0004, Trench 13.

Copper alloy

Circular mount or bridle fitting. The front has a central circular depression with gridded decoration within; around that are radiating triangles. The reverse is flat with two large (19mm wide) fixing lugs, each bearing traces of an iron pin at the end, which may have contained a strap. c 17th century in date.
SF1002, metal detected from topsoil layer 0002, Trench 6.

Fragment of a cast crotal bell; on the front are the remains of a sound hole and radiating lines.
SF 1007, metal detected from topsoil layer 0005, Trench 14.

Incomplete spectacle buckle with a lobed knop at either end of the strap bar. The central strap bar is narrowed. The buckle is cast with a floral decoration and is comparable to an example in Whitehead, 1996, 65, no. 401. Dates to *c.* 1550 - 1650.
SF 1008, metal detected from topsoil layer 0006, Trench 36.

Fragment of a cast, openwork sub-rectangular buckle frame with a scalloped and beaded edge to the front of the frame. Tinning or silvered finish to the exterior. Back is flat and has filing marks. It compares well to no. 496 in Whitehead, 1996, 80, a decorative 17th century form that may have served as a girdle buckle, *ibid*, 77.
SF 1012, metal detected from topsoil layer 0011, Trench 31.

Cast, sub-rectangular buckle frame with rounded corners and drilled holes for central iron strap bar. The frame has moulded scrollwork on the front; the back is plain. Missing pin. It is curved in profile and was probably a shoe buckle dating to between c. 1720 – 1790. A similar example is illustrated in Whitehead, 1996, 111, no.710.
SF 1014, metal detected from topsoil layer 0012, Trench 77.

Fragment of a cast, square buckle frame. The frame has scrolled edged and central scrolled engraved design on the front. The back is plain. It is similar to a rectangular buckle in Whitehead, 1996, 79, no. 493; a type that dates between *c*. 1600 – 1700.
SF 1015, metal detected from topsoil layer 0013, Trench 52.

Complete, cast oval shaped mount for horse harness. The front is convex and decorated with ribs radiating out from the centre in low moulded relief. The edge is scalloped, coinciding with the radiating ribs. The back is concave and has four prongs spaced equally around the edge for attachment. Probably of 17th century date.
SF 1018, metal detected from topsoil layer 0025, Trench 52.

Fragment of a milled coin or token, possibly for Elizabeth I. Obverse: worn with bust facing right. Rev: crowned Royal coat of arms and letters OH [ ].
SF 1050, metal detected from topsoil layer 1523.

Incomplete tongue-shaped buckle plate with two rivet holes at the straight edge where there is also a central folded strip for attachment to the buckle. The front of the plate is gilded.
SF 1051, metal detected from topsoil layer 1523.

Incomplete cast stud with head that is circular in plan and plano-convex in profile. It has a truncated shank, square in section that is encrusted in iron corrosion. Studs were utilised on furnishings in the 16th and 17th centuries; this example is comparable to those found in Norwich and illustrated in Margeson, 1993, 83, fig. 48, no. 525.

Lead

Cast, biface cloth or bale seal. The seal is circular and is formed from a single thick piece of lead which is perforated by a hole running across its diameter. This perforation would have enabled it to be secured to a bag. One face is stamped with the initials J F & Co. The opposing face has the lettering MILLS HAIMS STERN. Date: 1700 – 1900.
SF 1003, metal detected from topsoil layer 0002, Trench 6.

7.6.3. Modern small finds

Eleven of the objects that were recovered during the metal detecting of the topsoil layer are of 19th century date or later. These include five buttons, two pieces of military insignia, two coins, a brooch and a powder compact.

Silver

A silver milled 'bull head' shilling of George III, (AD1760-1820). Last coinage, AD1816-1820. London Mint AD1816. Obverse shows a laureate head right, coin date 1816 below head. Obverse legend reads GEOR : III DG BRITT . REX FD: Reverse shows a crowned shield in garter. Reverse legend reads HONI . SOIT . Q MAL .Y . PENSE.
SF 1013, metal detected from topsoil layer 0011, Trench 31.

Copper alloy

Complete, flat discoidal cast button with raised motif of an anchor on the front; integral wire attachment loop on the back, flattened.
SF 1000, metal detected from topsoil layer 0001, Trench 5.

Complete, discoidal livery button with horse above crowned shield motif on the front. Front is slightly domed. On the reverse is the makers name: Firmin and Sons, 153 Strand, London, which dates the button to *c.*1852-1875. Attachment loop added separately. Traces of gilding on front.
SF 1001, metal detected from topsoil layer 0001, Trench 5.

Complete composite general service button with raised motif on front of crowned shield flanked by lion and unicorn. Lion on top of crown. Wire attachment loop threaded through two holes on back section of button. Possibly WW1 – 2.
SF 1004, metal detected from topsoil layer 0003, Trench 9.

Complete, cast composite discoidal, flat button. Front has a raised rim and central raised motif - possibly a horse's head. Back has integral attachment loop.
SF 1005, metal detected from topsoil layer 0003, Trench 9.

Complete composite general service button with raised motif on front of crowned shield flanked by lion and unicorn. Lion on top of crown. Incomplete wire attachment loop threaded through two holes on back section of button. Along with lettering Birmingham Limited Buttons. Possibly WW1 – 2.
SF 1009, metal detected from topsoil layer 0007, Trench 39.

Victorian half penny of 1861. Obv: young bust of Victoria facing left. Rev: seated Britannia above the date.
SF 1010, metal detected from topsoil layer 0009, Trench 18.

Complete square make-up/power compact with two square framed inset internal compartments. One external surface is decorated with a floral pattern. Possibly 1950s in date.
SF 1011, metal detected from topsoil layer 0010, Trench 21.

Incomplete cast brooch in the form of a seated parrot. The front is covered with regularly spaced circular indents that would have had paste settings; on of which remains. Evidence for the exterior being silvered or tinned. The back is hollow/concave.

SF 1016, metal detected from topsoil layer 0021, Trench 79.

Fragment of the banner from a cast military badge. The banner has the words '...AST NORFOLK LOYAL' across it. Traces of gilding on the front.
SF 1017, metal detected from topsoil layer 0022, Trench 80.

Royal artillery cap badge, possibly WW1.
SF 1021, metal detected from topsoil layer 0020, Trench 54.

7.6.4. Small finds of uncertain date

A single object was retrieved from the bulk finds during the post-excavation processing.

Elongate piece of iron, L-shaped in profile. Detail masked by corrosion and encrusted dirt. Possibly a hinge pivot or nail.
SF 1022, fill 1108 of firepit 1107, Trench 185.

7.6.5. Discussion

The metalwork assemblage primarily reflects post-medieval or later (modern) activity on the site. The recovery of small dress accessories such as buttons and buckles suggests casual loss, or possibly the result of nightsoiling, the practice of both disposing and utilising human waste from privies by spreading as manure on horticultural or agricultural land.

8. Biological and environmental evidence

8.1. Animal bone

Animal bone, especially ancient bone, does not survive to any significant extent on the site. The evaluation produced only a very few pieces of bone, all from processing bulk soil samples. A single animal bone, probably recent, and probably from a burrowing creature, either a mammal or possibly an amphibian, came from a ditch fill and a group of a few, small pieces of otherwise unidentified burnt bone were recovered (Cuthbert 2018, 81).

There is bone recorded from the excavation, which again came from processing a soil sample (Sample 121). This is fishbone; probably just a single bone piece, but the incidence is only recorded as identified as present at a very low level (less than ten pieces). This comes from the upper fill 1504 of pit 1502 which is dated to the Neolithic, but this context is also known to contain intrusive material in the form of a piece of glass and may be disturbed. However, the presence and survival of this small bone in relation to the general absence of bone surviving on the site is remarkable.

8.2. Plant macrofossils

Anna West

8.2.1. Introduction

Thirty-five bulk samples were taken from pits and a ditch during the evaluation phase (Cuthbert 2018) and a further seven pit fills were sampled during the excavation. All the samples were processed in full, in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are were noted. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles* (Stace,1997). The results are listed by sample in Appendix 8.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. Any

artefacts/ecofacts recovered were retained for inclusion in the finds total.

8.2.2. Quantification

The flots recovered varied greatly in volume from less than <5ml to 1800ml. For the purposes of this report a maximum of 500ml from the larger flots was scanned, flots of less than 500ml were scanned in full. Fibrous rootlets were present in large quantities, however this material is considered to be modern and intrusive and, as far as was practicable, was removed prior to scanning.

For the purpose of this report, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded quantitatively according to the following categories: # = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance: + = *rare,* ++ = *moderate,* +++ = *abundant*

8.2.3. Discussion

In general, the samples were poor in terms of identifiable material, with wood charcoal making up the majority of the material observed within the scanned portion, although other remains were incorporated within this fuel material. The variety of material present is too limited to draw any conclusions beyond the fact that domestic, and potentially agricultural, activities were most likely taking place on site or in the vicinity.

The preservation of the material present was through charring and is generally fair to poor. Wood charcoal fragments were present in all the samples and were particularly abundant within a number of the fills sampled. Many of the charcoal fragments were large enough to be identifiable as being from ring porous wood, however, for the purposes of this report no further attempt at species identification of the wood charcoal has been made. The remaining samples produced moderate to low quantities of charcoal, most of which was highly comminuted, making it unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon (C14) dating. However, twelve samples were identified as containing material suitable for radiocarbon dating and these were noted in Appendix 8.

Possible cereal grain fragments were present in two samples. Sample 9, from firepit fill 0091, contained a small number of possible wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopses as well as a number of unidentifiable cereal grain fragments, this material was highly abraded and fragmented making identification to species impossible. Sample 117, from ditch fill 1128, contained a single caryopsis fragment which again was too abraded to identify.

Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments were present in ten samples. The remains of these were generally too sparse to determine whether they represent a gathered food resource, or material inadvertently incorporated within wood used as fuel. However, within Sample 122, from pit fill (1508), hazel nutshell fragments make up roughly half the volume present, with the remaining volume being wood charcoal. This quantity of nutshell may suggest food waste disposed of within a fire, rather than accidental charring of material incorporated within wood used as fuel.

Four samples however, do contain small fragments of what appear to be acorn cupule (*Quercus* sp.). As larger fragments of charcoal were clearly identifiable as being from oak, and these possible cupule fragments are rare, it is more likely these fragments do represent material used as fuel within the pits. Small fragments of twisted stem, most likely from heather family (Ericaceae) were observed within four samples, heather makes excellent kindling material and again indicates a potential mix of fuel used within the pits.

Charred weeds seeds were rare, grass (Poaceae) species caryopses fragments were present in low numbers within two samples and a single charred knotgrass family (Polygonaceae) nutlet was observed within one sample.

Uncharred weed seeds were also sparse, goosefoot family (*Chenopodium* sp.), knotgrass family (*Polygonum* sp.), speedwell (*Veronica* sp.), fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistum* L.) were all present in low numbers. As these were neither charred or abraded they are most likely modern and intrusive within the archaeological contexts sampled.

9. Discussion of the finds and environmental evidence

The finds recovered during the excavation reflect activity and occupation on the site in the prehistoric period, the main periods represented in the finds assemblage being the Early Neolithic, Late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age and the Early Iron Age.

The Early Neolithic finds from the excavation are associated with a group of pits, or a 'pit cluster' located on Area 1 (Fig.5). This includes a number of pits and small pits/post holes recorded during the evaluation phase (Cuthbert 2018, 15 and fig 5), some containing pottery sherds which, at that time, were considered to be of Bronze Age date. Larger quantities of finds of pottery, including diagnostic sherds, and struck flints were recovered from several other pits during the excavation as well as burnt (carbonised) plant material. The flint assemblage associated with them included a significant number of blades, while waste and knapping debris relating to the production of blades was present in pit 1502. The pottery includes part of a bowl typical of plain bowl assemblages, dated to the early 4th millennium BC and comparable with pottery among the assemblage at Broome Heath, Norfolk (Wainwright 1972). The carbonised plant material included a significant number of burnt hazelnut shell pieces, indicating exploitation of wild, though possibly tended or encouraged, food resources. The absence of carbonised seeds from cultivated cereals is notable. Also of note is a record of fishbone present in the upper fill (1504) of one of these pits (1502), but this context either contains some intrusive material or is disturbed. A carbon (C14) date on burnt hazelnut shell from the same pit as produced the part plain bowl, pit 1507, produced a date of 3652-3526 cal BC (94.5% probability) and another pit here, recorded during the evaluation phase, pit 1032, produced a date (again on hazelnut shell) of 3644-3521 cal BC (94.5% probability).

The recovery of finds material, especially pottery and struck flints from pits is fairly typical of the type of context associated with Early Neolithic activity and are often the most significant surviving feature on occupation sites of this date. Groups of clusters of pits have been shown to have developed as part of repeated and persistent Early Neolithic occupation at Kilverstone, Norfolk (Garrow et al 2005, 156) although this occupation was not continuous. Many of the pits there appeared to have been dug, or filled in a sequential procession, sometimes forming part of an enclosing arc around an otherwise undisturbed space (*ibid* fig 10). The pit cluster here appears to form more of a

group of pits than an arc of any form, although it is noted that some may represent post-holes (Cuthbert 2018, 15). Pits and post holes have been recorded associated with an assemblage of Early Neolithic plain carinated bowl pottery at Colney, near Norwich (Whitmore 2000). Also, the distribution of finds seen at Kilverstone, linking one pit with another, has not been able to be followed here as the finds material, notably the pottery, is relatively sparse in distinctive pieces. However, it would appear likely that they represent the same phenomenon of repeated occupation visits within a partly mobile settlement pattern creating a marking of a persistent place in the landscape. That this appears to represent a single cluster would suggest that the site featured as part of the cycle of occupation of a small group or related groups, possibly representing a family of immediate kin group.

While there is a general background of struck flint of Neolithic-Bronze Age across the area encompassed by the earlier archaeological evaluation, in relation to the Neolithic activity mention should be made of a small, complete flint axe of Mesolithic or Neolithic date (SF1019, Pl.20) which was recovered from pit 0030 in evaluation Trench 48 (Cuthbert 2018, 73).

Activity dating to the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age is evidenced by finds of sherds from late Neolithic Grooved Ware pots, exhibiting stylistic traits of both the Clacton and Durrington walls sub-styles, and sherds of Beaker pottery. Similarly, some Bronze Age activity is represented by a limited number of coarse grog-tempered sherds. There is also a single carbon (C14) date on a carbonised hazelnut shell recovered from pit 0090 with a date range of 2457-2201 cal BC (94.5% probability) and which, if not entirely coincidental as burnt material, suggests the continued exploitation of wild food resources into the late Neolithic-Early Bronze Age here. The lack of tangible occupation other than the pottery and finds of struck flints also suggests limited or intermittent occupation or activity during this period.

The Early Iron Age has a more significant representation among the finds, although this is mostly strongly expressed through a collection of pottery from a pit, feature 1536, located in Area 3 (Fig.7) and pottery from features recorded during the evaluation phase, including pit 0088 located in Trench 121 and a ditch, feature 1129, located in Trench 172 (Cuthbert 2018, 67 and 68).

The pit 1536, which had been cut into the fill of an earlier ditch 1531, contained a moderate quantity of pottery but this included sherds from the rims of at least seven different jars, five of them decorated. The sherds show that these include pots with rounded shoulders and others with carinated shoulders. The vessel forms and the nature of the decoration which has been made around the rim edges and appears on the shoulder of one rim from the evaluation, allows them to be seen as part of Brudenell's 'Early decorated ware' group dated *c*.800-500 BC (Brudenell 2011, fig 5); although the fine details of pottery chronology in the Early Iron Age are not well understood and some of this pottery associated with this group may have remained current slightly later (ibid, 19). More specifically the nature of these sherds allows then to be seen as typical of pottery among West Harling-style assemblages (Brudenell 2011, 19), named after the pottery assemblage from the Early Iron Age site at Micklemoor Hill, West Harling, Norfolk (Clark and Fell, 1953).

The nature of the assemblage from the pit, with rims from such a number of individual jars among a relatively modest quantity of pottery of which a high proportion are also decorated, suggests it represents more than a simple assemblage of domestic waste and possibly indicates selection of sherds and a deliberate and structured deposit. The pots may have been associated with a specific event; although the pottery itself was broken before it entered the pit. They might represent the material from a midden, possibly from a collection of vessels that had been used at an event such as a feast; one had probably been used in the preparation of food as there are traces of a burnt residue inside. That the pottery represents some form of closure deposit may also be possible. While presumably resulting from occupation in the immediate area, there is little to indicate the source of this material such as a building or recognised settlement area, certainly not within the area of the excavation in which the pit was found. The fact that the pit cuts a former ditch which produced a few flint-tempered sherds indicates that in contrast to the nature of the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity inferred above, more extensive or defined agricultural activity had probably developed on areas the site prior to or by the beginning of the Early Iron Age.

While a small quantity of finds of Late Iron Age and Roman date were recovered during the evaluation, primarily from ditch fills, the area appears to have been peripheral to areas of intensive settlement, probably agricultural land with material resulting from manure scatter. No finds material of this date was recovered during the excavation.

The greatest quantity of finds from the post-Roman period is post-medieval and modern and again the context and nature of this indicates material scattered through agricultural practice. However, a number of pits associated with burning and charcoal recorded during the evaluation phase (0065, 0074, 0167, 1036, 1062, 1066 and 1070) produced calibrated radio carbon (C14) dates falling the period of the late 8th-11th century. This suggests a specific temporal and functional association, while the lack of any other finds of this date shows that these do not relate to settlement. One possibility would be that these pits result from charcoal burning in the Late Saxon period (Brittain 2016). In turn this would imply woodland, possibly regenerated, on this area during the later Saxon period. The charcoal industry would be peripheral to settlement and such activity might also imply that woodland here was being managed as a resource.

10. Discussion

10.1. Early Neolithic

Excavation Area 1 and Trench 8 revealed the earliest features discovered on site. A small pit group comprising of twelve pits or postholes, four of which were recorded during the excavation phase, which were dated by finds and C14 dates to the Early Neolithic period. This pit group contained small circular of oval pits which were generally shallow and measured 0.2-0.78m in width. Surface and animal disturbances were present within some of the pits which also contained modern intrusive finds. The pit group was seemingly unstructured, not forming an alignment or arc as seen with similar pit groups from this period such as at Kilverstone, Norfolk (Garrow et al 2005, 156). The finds and environmental evidence from these features was generally sparse, most pits contained only a few sherds of pottery but the environmental samples did note that wild food fragments such as hazel nut shells were present. Pit groups are the main occupational evidence that survives from this period, and this pit group suggests that a low level of Early Neolithic activity was occurring at the easterly end of the site. An additional feature in Trench 48, further investigated within excavation Area 2, also indicates Early Neolithic activity as a small flint axe (SF1019, Pl.20) was recovered along with a small flint assemblage.

10.2. Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age

A general background of material was recovered broadly dating to this period of activity, this was mostly in the form of unstratified finds of struck flint and pottery. The evaluation phase defined an area in Field 6 (trenches 178-197) as containing pits and possible ditches dating to the Late Neolithic to Bronze Age period (Cuthbert 2018); no further work was conducted in this area during the excavation phase as minimal design impact was anticipated. During the excavation phase, Area 2 contained further pits and a single small ditch containing pottery and struck flint dated to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age periods. This evidence likely suggests the continuation of a low level of activity in the area, likely utilising natural resources such as hazel nuts, as carbonised nut shells were recovered from some pit fills.

10.3. Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age

Activity increased within this period with multiple features and finds being dated to this phase from both the evaluation and excavation phases. The main focus of the activity was located in Field 4 (trenches 114-121) and within excavation Area 3. A significant Early Iron Age pottery assemblage was recovered from two pits within this area, one of which was seen cutting a likely earlier Late Bronze Age ditch. Other features were seen in Fields 5 and 6 (Cuthbert 2018) that likely date to this phase of activity defining the western area of the site as the main focus for this period.

10.4. Late Iron Age and Roman

No finds or features relating to this period were recovered during the excavation phase. Small amounts of finds and some possible features were identified in the evaluation phase mostly located at the southern edge of the site within Field 5 (Cuthbert 2018).

10.5. Late Saxon

No finds were recovered during both stages of works relating to this period but C14 dates from undated fire pits suggests that Anglo-Saxon activity was present on the site. Numerous shallow circular fire pits were discovered during the evaluation phase across most of the site; an additional similar feature was also discovered in excavation Area 4. These pits were charcoal rich with some showing signs of *in-situ* burning and some possibly cutting subsoil layers. They were generally dated to the Late Saxon period and possible show that woodland had regenerated on this area prior to the Late Saxon

period. One possibility would be that these pits result from charcoal burning (Brittain 2016). It is also possible that these features represent heathland management or woodland clearance. Similar features with no associated finds have been C14 dated throughout East Anglia such as in Weston Longville, Norfolk (Green and Craven 2017), also returning a Late Saxon date. However, the true function of these features is still undetermined.

10.6. Post-medieval and modern

A small amount of post-medieval and modern activity was noted during the evaluation and excavation phases. The majority evidenced from metal detected finds found within the topsoil deposits. No features were associated with this phase of activity within the excavation areas. A small number of modern features relating to road construction were noted on the eastern and northern edges of the site in the evaluation trenches.

11. Realisation of the Project Objectives and Research Aims

Area 1

Objective: Excavation Area 1 was designed to further investigate and define a pit group discovered in evaluation Trench 8.

Realisation and research aims: The full extent of the pit group was recorded and additional diagnostic finds were recovered. Two C14 dates were obtained from the pits within the group from both stages of work which returned an Early Neolithic date for the features. Carbonised hazel nut shells were found within the soil samples suggesting that wild foods were being utilised in the area.

Area 2

Objective: Excavation Area 2 was designed to further investigate and define a single pit containing possibly Early Neolithic struck flint, including axe (SF1019, Pl.20).

Realisation and research aims: It was discovered that the single pit within Trench 48 was an isolated feature. Two pits and a single ditch dated to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age which showed a continuation of activity into these periods.

Area 3

Objective: Excavation Area 3 was designed to further investigate and define a single pit dated to the Iron Age period.

Realisation and research aims: The single pit within Trench 121 was found to be part of a more complex Early Iron Age activity area. Additional ditches and pits recovered finds dating to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods. Stratigraphic relationships showed that a pit containing a substantial diagnostic Early Iron Age pottery assemblage was cutting an earlier (likely Late Bronze Age) ditch which was aligned with a larger ditch. These discoveries shed further light and diagnostic ceramic material associated with the later Iron Age activity seen at the western edge of the development area.

Area 4

Objective: Excavation Area 4 was designed to further investigate and define a single undated fire pit.

Realisation and research aims: It was discovered that the single undated fire pit within Trench 181 was part of a series of dispersed fire pits discovered during the evaluation phase across most of the area. A single further fire pit was discovered which suggests that these fire pits do not occur in large groupings and are most likely singular or pairs dispersed features. It is likely that the majority of these features date to the Late Saxon period (see below).

C14 Dates

Objective: To add a suite of C14 dates to the evaluation and excavation results to define the periods of activity present on the site. The C14 dates were also to look at the undated fire pits seen within the evaluation phase.

Realisation and research aims: A suite of ten C14 dates were selected from the evaluation and excavation phases. All viable samples were selected, and the dates broadly tallied with the pottery spot dates for the dated features. The C14 samples from the undated fire pits showed that these features are all likely associated with Late Saxon activity on the site, this was not identified through any other means as no finds or positively dated features were found relating to this phase.

12. Conclusions

The works on site found multi-phase prehistoric activity, limited Roman activity and Late Saxon activity across much of the development area. This was at a generally low level across the majority of the site with some small concentrations.

The Early Neolithic pit group discovered in excavation Area 1 and evaluation Trench 8 showed that features survived modern ploughing and that the area was subject to a limited phase of activity that included the utilisation of natural resources. It was seen in the wider vicinity that this activity likely continued into the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age although focused areas of activity were not discovered from these later periods.

Activity on the site seems to have increased within the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age with multiple cut features being positively dated to these periods. A focused area of activity was seen in excavation Area 3 which contained pits and ditches and the use of the land is likely to have continued to the south western edge of the site.

A general lack of finds and features within the Late Iron Age and Roman periods suggests that this area was marginal land, possibly agricultural land at that time.

The Late Saxon activity is comprised purely of charcoal rich fire pits which are devoid of finds. This suggests that the landscape had become reforested or marginal heathland within this period and was used for possible charcoal production at that time.

There is a general lack of medieval material on site and there seems to be a hiatus in activity until the post-medieval to modern period. The area then likely becomes arable land as it is now, with chance loss metal detected finds of modern and post-medieval material within the topsoil possibly relating to this activity.

13. Archive deposition

The project archive, consisting of the artefactual assemblage and all paper and digital records, is to be deposited with the Norfolk Museums Service (NMS) under NMS Accession No. 2018.243, accompanied by a completed NMS Transfer of Ownership form and a copyright license of use for NMS and NCCES.

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Appendix 1. NHER data

HER No.	Record Type	Provisional Date	Description
5007	Find Spot	Undated	Undated layer of shell and deer antler
9363	Find Spot	Roman	Roman coin hoard
9364	Monument	Roman	Roman cremation
9366	Find Spot	Roman	Roman coin
9368	Find Spot	Roman	Roman coins
9369	Building	Late Saxon to Post Medieval	St Peter's Church, Cringleford
9372	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Late Neolithic	Neolithic flint axehead roughout, north bank of Yare near Bluebell Road
9381	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval and post medieval pottery sherds
9391	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Post medieval pottery sherd
9394	Monument	Unknown	Cropmarks of undated enclosure
9395	Monument	Bronze Age	Possible Bronze Age round barrow
9396	Monument	Early Mesolithic to Post Medieval	Undated enclosure or field system and multi-period finds
9409	Monument	Unknown	Undated bank
9410	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval moated site
9463	Monument	Bronze Age	Bronze Age round barrow, Big Wood
9464	Monument	Bronze Age	Bronze Age round barrow, Big Wood
9469	Monument	Medieval	Deserted medieval village of Cantley
9473	Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	Intwood Hall
9495	Monument	Medieval	Site of All Saints' Church, Cantelose/Cantley
9513	Monument	Post Medieval	Post medieval saw pit
11610	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Cringleford Hall
11611	Building	Medieval to Post Medieval	The Vicarage
11612	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Pond Farm
11613	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	The Round House
11615	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Ford End House
11805	Building	Post Medieval	Lodge House
11820	Monument	Unknown	Cropmark of building of unknown date
13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
14209	Building	Post Medieval	Cantley House
14211	Building	Post Medieval	North House and The Farmhouse
14272	Monument	Post Medieval	Late Saxon bridle cheek piece and post medieval pottery sherds
14273	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period finds
14274	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period finds
14275	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period finds
15550	Monument	Post Medieval	Site of post medieval windmill
15913	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	The Millhouse and the site of a watermill
15914	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Site of medieval/post medieval manor house
16229	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period objects, coins and pottery sherds
16230	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period objects, coins and pottery sherds
16685	Monument	Modern to Cold War	Site of lime kilns and tramway
18186	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Cropmarks of linear ditches perhaps relating to parish boundary, and possible enclosures of unknown date
21782	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	Lower Palaeolithic flint handaxe
22758	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period finds from Cantley Stream Culvert
22812	Find Spot	Neolithic	Neolithic blade found on route of A11
22813	Find Spot	Prehistoric	Prehistoric and Neolithic flakes found on route of A11
22828	Find Spot	Neolithic	Neolithic flint artefacts
23397	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval jetton and post medieval coin
24830	Find Spot	Prehistoric	Prehistoric worked flints
25511	Find Spot	Medieval	Medieval pottery found northeast of Cantley Farm
25600	Find Spot	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period finds
25601	Find Spot	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period finds
28021	Find Spot	Prehistoric	Prehistoric flint scraper
28594	Find Spot	Medieval	Medieval buckle
30465	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	Intwood Park
31627	Find Spot	Roman to Medieval	Roman coin, Middle Saxon brooch and medieval strap end
31789	Monument	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Potentially prehistoric pits
32146	Find Spot	Medieval	Medieval coin and papal bull
32333	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period objects, coins and pottery sherds
32908	Building	Medieval to Modern	Jewson's Barn
33732	Monument	Medieval to Modern	Thickthorn Park
33914	Find Spot	Roman	Roman surgical instrument
33915	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Post medieval coin weight
33916	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Post medieval token
33917	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Post medieval jetton
33918	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Post medieval coin
33919	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Post medieval token

HER No.	Record Type	Provisional Date	Description
33920	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval brooch and buckle, post medieval token
33921	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Post medieval coin weight
33922	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Post medieval coin weight
33923	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Post medieval coin weight
34057	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Cringleford House/Roseland House
34058	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Post medieval water pump
34691	Monument	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period finds and 19th/20th century features at former AGR factory site
34877	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval/post medieval buckle or fitting
35176	Find Spot	Roman to Post Medieval	Fieldwalking and multi-period finds
36138	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Cropmarks of undated ring ditch and linear features
36243	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Prehistoric flint artefacts, medieval and post medieval pottery sherds
37342	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval and post medieval finds
40130	Monument	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Undated ditches and pits and multi-period finds
HER No.	**Record Type**	**Provisional Date**	**Description**
40131	Monument	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Possible pit and multi-period finds
40132	Monument	Lower Palaeolithic to Modern	Undated burnt features and multi-period finds
40133	Monument	Lower Palaeolithic to Modern	Field boundary, possible pits, and multi-period finds
40134	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period finds
40136	Monument	Lower Palaeolithic to Modern	Burnt feature, possible post-medieval structure, and multi-period finds
40137	Monument	Lower Palaeolithic to Modern	Prehistoric and post-medieval finds and undated features
40205	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period finds
39823	Monument	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Bronze Age/Iron Age features and multi-period finds, Cringleford Park and Ride
40536	Find Spot	Roman	Roman coin
40940	Monument	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Prehistoric flint artefacts and undated features
40970	Find Spot	Post Medieval	Post medieval coin weight
41086	Find Spot	Roman to Post Medieval	Roman, medieval and post medieval objects
43210	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	19th century milestone marking Norwich 4 miles and Thetford 25 miles
44271	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Lodge Cottage, Intwood Hall
45644	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Hill Grove, Colney Lane, Cringleford
45901	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Barn to east of Cringleford Hall
51220	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval and post medieval finds
54403	Monument	Prehistoric	Cropmarks of possible field boundaries
54404	Monument	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Cropmarks of possible field boundaries
54405	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	Cropmarks of possible field boundaries
54474	Monument	World War Two	World War Two Anderson-type air raid shelters in central Norwich and environs (Ordnance Survey quarter sheet TG10NE)
54882	Find Spot	Medieval to Post Medieval	Medieval/post-medieval and post-medieval findspot
54614	Monument	Medieval	Cropmarks of possible double ditched enclosure
54618	Monument	Bronze Age	Cropmark of possible Bronze Age ring ditch and undated linear features
56345	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	19th century milestone marking Norwich 3 miles and Thetford 26 miles
56758	Monument	Early Neolithic to World War One	Later prehistoric ditches, post-medieval quarry pit, and multi-period finds
57011	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	Cringleford Church of England Voluntary School
58621	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	Multi-period finds
58845	Monument	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	Possible ditches and pits and Prehistoric, medieval and post medieval finds
60047	Negative evidence	Undated	Site with no archaeological finds or features
60745	Find Spot	Roman to Post Medieval	Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds
60815	Negative evidence	Undated	Site with no archaeological finds or features.
61618	Find Spot	Roman to Post Medieval	Multi-period pottery sherds and Roman coins
62521	Monument	Unknown	Undated ditches

Appendix 2. Context list

Table 1: Selected evaluation contexts

Context Number	Evaluation Trench	Field	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Samples	Small Finds
0030	48	2	0030	Pit	Cut	Ovoid in plan, N-S alignment, steeply sloping sides, break of slope at the base is not perceptible, concave base	Pit with fire cracked and worked flint, probably used to dump waste material from a fire	0.5	0.58	0.2		
0031	48	2	0030	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty sand with soft compaction, occasional burnt flint and rare struck flint, rare charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon, single fill.	Pit with fire cracked and worked flint, probably used to dump waste material from a fire. Flint core recovered from fill. Axe head found outside of the pit, probably displaced through ploughing	0.5	0.58	0.2	1	1019
0065	68	2	0065	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan, aligned NNW-SSE, steep sided on NNW edge, more gradual on SSE edge. Gradual break of slope at the base on NNW side, not perceptible on SSE side. Flat base.	Firepit, sides of pit offer protection of the fire form the wind.	1	0.84	0.24		
0066	68	2	0065	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey (charcoal rich), silty sand with moderate compaction. Frequent charcoal and occasional small sub-rounded gravel inclusions. Clear horizon, basal fill.	Burning deposit in base of [0065] Any finds in the bulk sample.	0.75	0.4	0.12	4	
0067	68	2	0065	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown, silty sand with moderate compaction. Occasional charcoal and rare small, sub-rounded gravel inclusions. Diffuse horizon with natural, top fill.	Possible deliberate backfill of firepit [0065] to cover/extinguish fire/burning deposit (0066). Undated	1	0.84	0.18		
0074	73	2	0074	Fire pit	Cut	Circular in plan, gradually sloping, concave edges, stepping to a steeper slope towards the base. Gradual break of slope. Stepped concave base.	Possible firepit, deeper at centre, offers protection from wind for potential fire.	1	1	0.15		
0075	73	2	0074	Fire pit	Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand with loose compaction, occasional small stones, and frequent charcoal inclusions. Diffuse horizon, single fill.	Burning deposit in possible firepit [0074]	1	1	0.15	7	
0086	121	3	0086	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, aligned N-S, gradually sloping sides, break of slope at base is not perceptible. Mild concave base.	Ditch probable small field boundary. Heavily truncated	1.8+	0.6	0.1		
0087	121	3	0086	Ditch	Fill	Mid greyish brown silty sand, with moderate compaction, occasional small, poorly sorted sub-rounded and sub-angular gravels. Diffuse horizon, single fill.	Accumulation fill of ditch [0086] sealed by subsoil.	1.8+	0.6	0.1		
0088	121	3	0088	Pit	Cut	Semi-circular in plan, extend under trench edge, full extent unknown. Steeply sloping sides, break of slope at the base is not perceptible. Concave base. Cuts the subsoil.	Pit with unknown purpose. Possible firepit, as contains burnt deposit (0089), no evidence for heat altered	0.6	0.54+	0.7		

Context Number	Evaluation Trench	Field	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Samples	Small Finds
							natural substrate. Cuts the subsoil.					
0089	121	3	0088	Pit	Fill	Mid greyish brown sandy silt, with friable compaction, frequent charcoal, occasional flint and burnt flint inclusions. Single fill. Sealed by topsoil	Burning deposit, possibly backfilled into pit [0088]? Possible firepit? Sealed by topsoil	0.6	0.54+	0.7	8	
0090	114	4	0090	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, concave, gradually sloping sides, break of slope at base is not perceptible. Shallow, flat base.	Possible firepit, full extent unknown as it extends beyond the LOE. Evidence of burning in situ.	1.25	0.6	0.1		
0091	114	4	0090	Pit	Fill	Mid-dark brown silty sand with loose compaction, occasional small stone inclusions. Diffuse horizon with subsoil, single fill	Burning deposit in possible firepit [0090]. Sealed by subsoil.	1.25	0.6	0.1	9	
0167	122	5	0167	Fire pit	Cut	Circular in plan with gradually sloping, mildly concave sides, the break of slope at the base is not perceptible, it has a flat base.	Probable firepit, the natural substrata has been heat affected, suggesting burning in situ.	0.8	0.4	0.14		
0168	122	5	0167	Fire pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown (charcoal rich) sandy silt with loose compaction, with frequent small to medium sized charcoal inclusions. Clear horizon with the natural, single fill of pit.	Burning deposit in firepit [0167]	0.8	0.4	0.14	14	
1018	8	1	1018	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steep mildly concave sides leading to a gradual base, the break of slope at the base is gradual.	Remains of possible pit, in cluster of similar pits, heavily truncated.	0.47	0.49	0.16		
1019	8	1	1018	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with loose to moderate compaction, containing occasional, small poorly sorted gravels and flints. Clear horizon with natural substrate, single fill of pit	Possible deliberate backfill of pit, potentially a refuse deposit, darker then the fills of similar pits in the same cluster	0.47	0.49	0.16	100	
1020	8	1	1020	Pit	Cut	Sub oval in plan aligned NW-SE with steeply sloping sides leading to a mildly concave base. The break of slope at the base is gradual.	Probable pit in cluster if similar pits, purpose unknown	0.39	0.37	0.11		
1021	8	1	1020	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand with loose to moderate compaction, containing rare, small, poorly sorted gravels. Diffuse horizon with the natural substrate, single fill of pit	Accumulation fill of pit [1020]	0.39	0.37	0.11		
1022	8	1	1022	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan with steeply sloping, near vertical sides, leading to a flat base with a sharp break of slope at the base.	Probably pit, purpose unknown, it has been heavily truncated. The pit is situated in a cluster of similar pits.	0.43	0.44	0.12		
1023	8	1	1022	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey sandy silty with lighter brown patches in places. It has a loose to moderate compaction and contains occasional small to medium sized flint and gravel inclusions. Diffuse horizon with the natural substrate, single fill of pit.	Accumulation fill of pit [1022]	0.43	0.44	0.12		

Context Number	Evaluation Trench	Field	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Samples	Small Finds
1024	8	1	1024	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan, with steep, near vertical sides leading to a flat base, the break of slope at the base is sharp.	Pit in a cluster of similar pits with an unknown purpose, heavily truncated	0.46	.036	0.09		
1025	8	1	1024	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown with lighter brown patches throughout, moderate compaction with rare, small, poorly sorted gravel inclusions. Diffuse horizon with the natural substrate, single fill of pit	Accumulation fill in pit [1024]	0.46	0.36	0.09		
1026	8	1	1026	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with steep, near vertical sides leading to a sloping base. The base slopes downwards from north to south, and the break of slope at the base is sharp.	Probable pit in a cluster of similar with an unknown purpose, heavily truncated	0.73	0.5	0.11		
1027	8	1	1026	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand with loose to moderate compaction, containing rare, small, poorly sorted gravel inclusions. Diffuse horizon with natural substrate, single fill of pit	Possible deliberate backfill of pit [1026]	0.73	0.5	0.11		
1028	8	1	1028	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping sides leading to a concave base, the break of slope at the base is gradual.	Probable pit in a cluster of similar with an unknown purpose, heavily truncated	0.44	0.38	0.11		
1029	8	1	1028	Pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown silty sand with loose to moderate compaction, containing rare, small, poorly sorted gravel inclusions. Diffuse horizon with natural substrate, single fill of pit	Accumulation fill in pit [1028]	0.44	0.38	0.11		
1030	8	1	1030	Pit	Cut	Sub-circular in plan with steeply sloping, mildly concave sides leading to a concave base, with a gradual break of slope at the base.	Probable pit in a cluster of similar with an unknown purpose, heavily truncated	0.37	0.2	0.09		
1031	8	1	1030	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with loose to moderate compaction, containing rare, small, poorly sorted gravels. Clear horizon with the natural substrate, single fill of pit	Accumulation fill in pit [1030]	0.37	0.2	0.09		
1032	8	1	1032	Pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan aligned NW-SE, wily steeply sloping, mildly concave sides leading to a sloping base. The base slopes downwards from NW-SE, the break of slope at the base was gradual	Probable pit in a cluster of similar with an unknown purpose, heavily truncated	0.42	0.39	0.1		
1033	8	1	1032	Pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with loose to moderate compaction, containing rare, small, poorly sorted gravels. Clear horizon with the natural substrate, single fill of pit	Accumulation fill in pit [1033]	0.42	0.39	0.1	101	
1036	19	1	1036	Fire pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan aligned SE-NW, with very gradually sloping sides leading to a flat base, the break of slope at the base is not perceptible	Shallow 'scoop' in the natural substrate in which a fire has been burnt.	0.8	0.62	0.06		
1037	19	1	1036	Fire pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey (charcoal rich) silty sand with moderate compaction, containing frequent charcoal and moderate small heat altered flint inclusions. Clear horizon with natural substrate, single fill of firepit	Burning deposit in firepit [1036] All heat altered stone is in the environmental sample	0.8	0.62	0.06	102	

Context Number	Evaluation Trench	Field	Feature Number	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Samples	Small Finds
1062	12	1	1062	Fire pit	Cut	Circular in plan, extending beyond the LOE, with steep sloping sides leading to a flat base. The break of slope at the base is sharp, the feature cuts the subsoil	Firepit which cuts the subsoil	0.7+	1.2	0.5		
1063	12	1	1062	Fire pit	Fill	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with firm compaction, containing occasional small to medium sized sub-rounded stones and common charcoal inclusions. The frequency of the charcoal inclusions lessens towards the base of the pit. Clear horizon with the subsoil and natural substrate, single fill of pit	Burning or possible waste deposit intermixed with natural silting in pit [1062]	0.7+	1.2	0.5	105	
1066	38	1	1066	Fire pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan aligned N-S, with gradually sloping sides leading to an irregular base. The break of slope at the base is not perceptible.	Firepit, shallow cut in the natural in which a fire has been lit. The natural sand has been heat altered, suggesting in situ burning has taken place.	0.82	0.7	0.1		
1067	38	1	1066	Fire pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey (charcoal rich) silty sand with moderate compaction, containing frequent charcoal and occasional heat altered stone and flint inclusions. Clear horizon with natural substrate, single fill of pit	Burning deposit in firepit [1066]	0.82	0.7	0.1	108	
1070	41	1	1070	Fire pit	Cut	Sub-oval in plan aligned E-W, with gradually sloping sides leading to a mildly concave base, with an imperceptible break of slope at the base.	Firepit, shallow cut in the natural in which a fire has been lit. The natural sand has been heat altered, suggesting in situ burning has taken place.	0.72	0.78	0.12		
1071	41	1	1070	Fire pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey (charcoal rich) silty sand with moderate compaction, containing frequent charcoal and occasional heat altered stone and flint inclusions. Clear horizon with natural substrate and (1072), basal fill of pit	Burning deposit in base of firepit [1070]	0.72	0.55	0.08	104	
1072	41	1	1070	Fire pit	Fill	Dark brownish grey silty sand with moderate compaction, containing common charcoal and occasional heat altered stone and flint inclusions. Clear horizon with natural substrate and (1071), top fill of pit	Upper fill of firepit [1070], remains of burning deposit intermixed with natural silting	0.72	0.78	0.08		
1097	181	4	1097	Fire pit	Cut	Circular in plan with short, steep sides leading to a flat base. Very shallow.	Cut of firepit, undated, natural substrate has been heat affected suggesting in situ burning took place.	0.54	0.5	0.04		
1098	181	4	1097	Fire pit	Fill	Bark brownish grey silty sand with firm compaction, containing frequent charcoal flecks and occasional medium to small sized sub-rounded stones. Clear horizon with the natural substrate, single fill of pit	Burning deposit in firepit [1097]	0.54	0.5	0.04	110	

Table 2. Excavation contexts

Context Number	Excavation Area	Feature Number	Feature Type	Group Number	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Over	Under	Cut by	Cuts
1500	1		Topsoil		Layer	Dark greyish-brown loose silty-sand with common small-mid sub-rounded pebbles.	Topsoil in Area 1			0.3	1501			
1501	1		Subsoil		Layer	Mid brown-yellow loose silty-sand with common small-mid sub-rounded flints and pebbles.	Subsoil in area 1			0.12-0.16	1504, 1506, 1509, 1512	1500		
1502	1	1502	Pit		Cut	Sub-oval pit aligned roughly NE-SW, the SW side is moderately steep concave, whilst the NE is more gradual, to a concave base. This pit is slightly truncated by Evaluation trench 8.	Part of a cluster of pits, all early prehistoric, Neolithic?	1.13	0.78	0.21		1503		
1503	1	1502	Pit		Fill	Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand, very disturbed basal fill, with rare small sub-rounded pebbles.	Basal accumulation fill of Neolithic pit	1.13	0.78	0.16	1502	1504		
1504	1	1502	Pit		Fill	Top fill of feature consisting of a dark blackish-brown loose silty-sand with common small-mid sub-rounded pebbles and common charcoal, very disturbed by bioturbation	Top fill, most likely a dumping deposit from colour and material recovered. Neolithic pottery and struck flint including a scrapper.	1.13	0.78	0.12	1503	1501		
1505	1	1505	Pit		Cut	Sub-circular pit in plan, but truncated by Eval trench 8, with moderately steep, slightly concave sides to a flattish base.	Small Neolithic pit, Possible refuse pit? Part of cluster	0.65	0.52	0.13		1506		
1506	1	1505	Pit		Fill	Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand with occasional small-mid sub-rounded pebbles and common charcoal flecks.	Dumped deposit in Neolithic pit? Not as dark as others in cluster.	0.65	0.52	0.13	1505	1501		
1507	1	1507	Pit		Cut	Sub-rounded pit with steep sides, the SE edge is almost vertical whilst the NW is slightly more gradual, to a concave base.	Neolithic refuse pit? Part of small cluster	0.58	0.56	0.34		1508		
1508	1	1507	Pit		Fill	Very dark blackish-grey loose silty-sand with occasional small sub-rounded pebbles. Basal fill of feature.	Basal refuse fill within Neolithic pit	0.58	0.56	0.17	1507	1509		
1509	1	1507	Pit		Fill	Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand with common small-mid sub-rounded pebbles. Top fill of feature	Top accumulation fill of small Neolithic pit.	0.58	0.56	0.14	1508	1501		

1510	1	1510	Pit		Cut	Sub-rounded pit with moderately steep concave sides to a concave base.	Probable Neolithic refuse pit, part of cluster.	0.65	0.7	0.23		1511		
1511	1	1510	Pit		Fill	Dark blackish-grey loose silty-sand with rare small sub-rounded flints and pebbles and common charcoal flecks.	Basal refuse deposit in Neolithic pit.	0.65	0.7	0.18	1510	1512		
1512	1	1510	Pit		Fill	Top mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand with rare small sub-rounded pebbles.	Top accumulation fill of Neolithic pit.	0.65	0.7	0.06	1511	1501		
1513	2		Topsoil		Layer	Dark greyish-brown loose silty-sand with common small-mid sub-rounded flints and pebbles.	Topsoil across area 2			0.34	1514			
1514	2		Subsoil		Layer	Mid yellow-brown loose silty-sand with occasional small-mid sub-rounded flints and pebbles.	Subsoil across Area 2			0.08	1516, 1518, 1520, 1522	1513		
1515	2	1515	Pit		Cut	Poorly defined Sub-oval with a rough NNE-SSW alignment, moderately steep concave sides to a flattish base.	Cut of small poorly defined pit, possibly a utilized natural feature?	0.36	0.5	0.13		1516		
1516	2	1515	Pit		Fill	Mid-dark reddish-brown loose silty-sand with common small-mid sub-rounded pebbles and charcoal flecks, possibly contains some fired material?	Single fill of small possible pit	0.36	0.5	0.13	1515	1514		
1517	2	1517	Pit		Cut	Poorly defined sub-oval with a rough E-W alignment, with the E side a steep concave and the W side is much more gradual. To a concave base.	Very poorly defined possible pit, more likely a utilised natural feature?	0.35	0.3	0.16		1518		
1518	2	1517	Pit		Fill	Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand with common small-mid sub-rounded flints and pebbles.	Single fill in a possible pit? Early prehistoric?	0.35	0.3	0.16	1517	1514		
1519	2	1519	Pit		Cut	Amorphous shape in plan, with gradual sides to an irregular base.	Large pit or natural feature containing a large assemblage of struck flint and early prehistoric pottery. Possibly related to other features in the Area.	4	2	0.28		1520		
1520	2	1520	Pit		Fill	Mid brownish-grey loose silty-sand with very common sub-rounded flints.	Accumulation fill in large pit/natural feature, early prehistoric?	4	2	0.28	1519	1514		
1521	2	1521	Ditch		Cut	Linear orientated NE-SW, with moderately steep concave sides to a concave base.	Cut of small ditch running across Area 2	11	0.45	0.15		1522		

1522	2	1521	Ditch		Fill	Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand with common small-mid sub-rounded pebbles.	Accumulation fill of small ditch	11	0.45	0.15	1521	1514		
1523	4		Topsoil		Layer	Dark greyish-brown loose silty-sand with common small sub-rounded pebbles.	Topsoil across Area 4			0.3	1524			
1524	4		Subsoil		Layer	Mid yellow-brown loose silty-sand with common small sub-rounded flints and pebbles.	Subsoil across area 4			0.08	1526	1523		
1525	4	1525	Pit		Cut	Sub-rounded pit with a very shallow profile, very gradual sides to a concave base. Very poorly defined in plan.	Small possible pit containing burnt material, or more likely a small tree stump which has been burnt out, very small signs of scorched sand.	0.6	0.6	0.1		1526		
1526	4	1525	Pit		Fill	Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand with common charcoal flecks and occasional small fragments of heated flint.	Possibly an accumulation of burnt material?	0.6	0.6	0.1	1525	1524		
1527	3		Topsoil		Layer	Dark greyish-brown loose silty-sand with occasional small-mid sub-rounded pebbles.	Topsoil across Area 3			0.34	1528			
1528	3		Subsoil		Layer	Mid yellow-brown silty-sand with rare small sub-rounded flints and pebbles.	Subsoil across area 3			0.06	1530, 1540, 1537, 1533, 1542, 1545, 1547, 1549	1527		
1529	3	1529	Pit		Cut	Irregular oval in plan with irregular steep sides and an irregular concave base.	Natural feature with very irregular cut?	0.78	0.5	0.15		1530		
1530	3	1529	Pit		Fill	Mixed mid orangey-brownish-grey silty-sand with occasional large flint inclusions, single fill of feature with diffuse clarity	Accumulation fill of natural feature	0.78	0.5	0.15	1529	1528		
1531	3		Ditch	1531	Group	Group number for ditch which runs NE-SW across western end of Area 3, Contains: [1532] (1533) S. 215, P. 159 [1534] (1535) S.216, P.160 Also [0086] within Eval Trench 121.	Group number for ditch, Runs parallel to Ditch group 1538							
1532	3	1532	Ditch	1531	Cut	Linear orientated NE-SW, with a very shallow profile, with gradual	Small ditch, possibly part of a small field system with groups 1531, 1538, and 1543	1	0.7	0.1		1533		

						sides to a concave base, gets shallower towards the SW.								
1533	3	1532	Ditch	1531	Fill	Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand with very common small-large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints.	Accumulation fill of ditch	1	0.7	0.1	1532	1528		
1534	3	1534	Ditch	1531	Cut	Linear orientated NE-SW, With a very gradual profile, gradual sides and a flattish base. Truncated by pit 1536	Small ditch	1	0.7	0.08		1535	1536	
1535	3	1534	Ditch	1531	Fill	Mid greyish-brown loose silty-sand with common small-large sub-rounded and sub-angular flints and pebbles, becoming more prevalent towards the base.	Accumulation fill of small ditch	1	0.7	0.08	1534	1536	1536	
1536	3	1536	Pit		Cut	Poorly defined sub-oval with a rough NE-SW alignment, with a moderately steep NW edge, and a more gradual SE, to a flattish base. Truncates ditch 1534, although this is not seen in section.	Probable Early Iron Age rubbish pit	1.3	1.1	0.3	1535	1537		1534, 1535
1537	3	1536	Pit		Fill	Dark grey-brown loose silty-sand with a very common small-large sub-angular and sub-rounded flints and pebbles, occasional charcoal flecks and heavily disturbed by bioturbation	Deliberate refuse deposit with lots of early iron age pottery.	1.3	1.1	0.3	1536	1528		
1538	3		Ditch	1538	Group	NE-SW ditch running across Area 3, with 2 slots. [1539](1540) S.218, 219, P.161 [1541](1542) S.220, P.162	Group number for Ditch							
1539	3	1539	Ditch	1538	Cut	Linear aligned NE-SW, with shallow concave sides and a concave base. No clear-cut relationship with ditch 1544, likely contemporary.	Cut of shallow ditch, part of ditch group 1538, unclear relationship with 1544, likely contemporary.	1	1.04	0.22		1540		
1540	3	1539	Ditch	1538	Fill	Mid orangey-brown loose sandy-silt with moderate amounts of mid to large flint inclusions, single fill, with clear clarity	Accumulation fill of Ditch, containing pot and Flint	1	1.04	0.22	1539	1528		
1541	3	1541	Ditch	1538	Cut	Linear aligned NE-SW, with shallow concave sides to a concave base,	Cut of ditch, part of 1538	1	1	0.21		1542		
1542	3	1541	Ditch	1538	Fill	Mid orangey-brown loose sandy-silt with occasional large and mid-sized flint inclusions, single fill with clear clarity.	Accumulation fill of ditch	1	1	0.21	1541	1528		

1543	3		Ditch	1543	Group	Small shallow ditch joining ditch group 1538, running ENE-WSW, 2 slots excavated [1544](1545) S.218, 219, P. 161 [1546](1547) S.221, P.163 Also very likely that this is Ditch 0080 from Eval Trench 120	Group number for ditch							
1544	3	1544	Ditch	1543	Cut	Linear orientated ENE-WSW with shallow concave sides and a concave base. Unclear relationship with 1539, likely contemporary	Ditch joining ditch 1544, both likely contemporary and IA	1	0.75	0.12		1545		
1545	3	1544	Ditch	1543	Fill	Mid orangey-brown loose sandy-silt with occasional mid-loose flint inclusions, single fill, clear clarity,	Accumulation fill in ditch	1	0.75	0.12	1544	1528		
1546	3	1546	Ditch	1543	Cut	Linear aligned ENE-WSW, with shallow concave sides to a concave base	Cut of small ditch, part of 1543	1	0.65	0.16		1547		
1547	3	1546	Ditch	1543	Fill	Mid orangey-brown loose sandy-silt with occasional mid-large flint inclusions, single fill with a clear clarity	Accumulation fill of small ditch	1	0.65	0.16	1546	1528		
1548	3	1548	Pit		Cut	Sub-rounded, but truncated buy Eval Trench 121, It was excavated in the eval trench under 0088. With moderately steep sides to a concave base.	Cut of small pit, very dark fill so possibly small refuse pit?	0.4	0.36	0.15		1549		
1549	3	1548	Pit		Fill	Very dark blackish-brown loose silty-sand with rare small flints and pebbles, common charcoal flecks.	Single fill of small possible refuse pit.	0.4	0.36	0.15	1548	1528		

Appendix 3. Bulk finds catalogue

Note the bulk finds quantities recorded may vary slightly between the initial processing recording listed here and the later figures presented in the specialist reports.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Worked flint		Heat-altered flint		Stone		Heat-altered stone		Notes	Period (Initial processing)	Sample No.
	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g	No.	Wt/g			
0003	2	10					1	66								P-med	
0008							3	164									
0014							2	266									
0015							1	59									
0016							2	18									
0017																	
0018							1	4									
0019							1	2									
0023							1	53									
0024							1	113									
0026							2	165									
0027							2	41									
0028							1	10									
0029							4	103									
0031							12	473		1370			4	85	Struck flint includes SF 1019		1
0048	1	1					1	2		38						Pre	
0052							1	8		3							
0054							1	3		28	1	2500					
0081	1	1														Pre	
0083							1	3		6							
0085	1	1					3	15								Pre	
0087	2	1														Pre	
0089	12	87					1	4		1						Pre	8
0091							6	29									9
0103	1	3														P-med	
0105			4	120													
0121	1	1														Pre	

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Worked flint		Heat-altered flint		Stone		Heat-altered stone		Notes	Period (Initial processing)	Sample No.
0123			3	2			1	21									
0129	2	37					1	12								Pre	
0138			1	19													
0140							1	109									
0141							1	8									
0150	2	25														Pre, Med, ?Med	11
0154	1	7					3	48		4415						Pre	13
0160	1	2														Rom	
0166			3	82			1	26									
0170	5	22					5	28		205						Pre	
0175	1	21														Pre	
0185	2	9														Rom	
0187	2	17														Rom	
0188	9	46					1	25							Worked flint is SF 1020	Pre, Rom	
0194							1	6			1	438				Pre	
0195							1	16									
0199	1	3														Pre	
0203	8	100														Pre, Rom	
0211	5	26														Pre	
0215			1	22						6							
0221							2	3									
0223	2	9					2	14								Pre	17
0227							3	13									
0235			1	38													
0239	2	319														Med, P-med	
0243	5	20														Pre	
0245	2	7														Pre	
0249							1	10									
0258	5	16					5	90								Pre	
1003															1 frag animal bone wt. 1g		
1019							1	13									100
1021							4	25		145							
1026							1	2									

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Worked flint		Heat-altered flint		Stone		Heat-altered stone		Notes	Period (Initial processing)	Sample No.
1027	4	26													1 frag clay pipe Wt. 1g	Pre	
1029															6 frags charcoal <1g		
1033	2	9														Pre	101
1035							4	57									
1038							1	16									
1057							2	20									
1069							1	26		50					1 frag charcoal <1g		109
1094	4	9					3	54								Pre	
1104	37	101			10	62	6	38		1430	4	19	9	880	1 frag charcoal <1g	Pre	113
1106							4	65									
1108										19							112
1114	5	34					1	36		19					2 frags iron nail wt. 8g	Rom	
1116							1	4									
1118	2	4					23	161							Worked Flint includes SFs 100, 101 & 106	Pre	
1120	8	19					8	124							Worked Flint includes SFs 103, 104 & 105	Pre	
1124							3	34							Worked Flint includes SF 107		114
1126	3	27														Pre	
1128	15	135					3	22		58						Rom	117
1129	6	20					7	64								Pre	
1132							2	9									
1133	5	26					2	7								Pre	
1141	1	1					10	93		5935						Rom	116
1142							1	3							Unstrat Worked Flint from Trench 126		
1500							3	123									
1504	30	333					38	450							Charcoal (9, 2g)	Pre	121 (Flint, glass)
1506	6	57					3	198								Pre	120 (Charcoal, pottery)
1508	18	367					8	252								Pre	122 (Pottery, flint)

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired clay		Worked flint		Heat-altered flint		Stone		Heat-altered stone		Notes	Period (Initial processing)	Sample No.
1511	3	3					5	139								Pre	123 (Flint, heat-altered flint)
1513							3	8									
1516	25	54														Pre	124 (Pottery, flint, heat-altered flint)
1518							8	109		95							
1520	10	50	1	5			74	1422		491						Pre	
1522	12	39														Pre	
1523	2	27					7	112		64							
1527							5	181		174							
1526																	125 (Charcoal, heat-altered flint)
1530	4	3					2	25								Pre	
1533	4	5														Pre	
1537	38	537					4	104							Charcoal (1, 1g)	Pre	126 (Pottery, charcoal, CBM, Heat-altered flint)
1540	3	6					7	67								Pre	
1542	1	2					1	231								Pre	
1543							1	93									
1545	2	10														Pre	
1549	1	3														Pre	

Appendix 4. Pottery catalogue

Table 1. List of pottery fabrics

Fabric code	Fabric name/description
Prehistoric	
F1	Common ill-sorted small-large flint, coarse fabric
F2	Commons small-medium flint with occasional large flint
F3	Moderate-common, small-medium flint
FS1	Common medium sand, sparse-moderated small-medium white quartz sand and flint
FS2	Sand & flint, moderate-common small-medium flint, occasional larger pieces (>4mm) some chaff fragments may be present
FS3	Sand with sparse flint, flint small-large
FS4	Sand with sparse small-medium flint
S1	Common-abundant small-medium quartz sand, occasional small stone
S2	Moderate small-medium sand, slightly vesicular, may contain organic some chaff fragments and occasional small stone
S3	Moderate-common small-medium sand, may contain organic some chaff fragments
SG1	Sand & grog, moderate medium-coarse grog
SG2	Sand with some grog, medium-coarse grog
SG3	Sand with moderate to common grog, medium-coarse grog, vesicular fabric
FG	Flint and grog, moderate-common
FGS	Flint and sand with some grog, moderate ill-sorted flint fine-coarse, slightly vesicular fabric
G1	Grog-tempered, common medium-coarse grog
Roman:	
BSW	Black surface wares
BUF	Buff (orange/buff) oxidised wares
GMB	Grey micaceous ware (black surface)
GMG	Grey micaceous ware
GX	Roman coarseware/greyware
UCC	Unsourced colour-coated wares
Post-medieval and modern:	
IGBW	Iron-glazed blackwares
Modern	
FLO	Modern flowerpot
GRE	Glazed red earthenware
GRIM	Grimston-type ware
REFW	Refined white earthenwares
TPE	Transfer printed eartenwares

Table 2. Pottery catalogue

Context	Trench	F/L no	F/L type	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Comments	Pottery spot date
0003	9		topsoil	Mod	REFW				1	7		1				Blue pained rim edge	c. L18-20C
0003	9		topsoil	P-med	GRE				1	3		1					c. 16-18C
0048	78	0046	pit	Preh	SG2				1	1	A					Rare-moderate grog	LN/EBA?
0073 <6>	73	0072	pit						1	1						Very small piece of CBM	Rom or later
0081	120	0080	ditch	Preh	FS2				1	1						Small sherd	LBA-EIA?
0085	74	0084	ditch	Preh	F3				1	1	A					Small sherd	LBA-EIA?
0087	121	0086	ditch	Preh	F3				1	1						Small sherd	BA-EIA?
0087	121	0086	ditch	Preh	FS2				1	1						Small sherd	LBA-EIA?
0089	121	0088	pit	Preh	F3	Jar (Brudenell Form H)	Rim & shoulder	R	5	57		1	0.15	c. 140	Yes (pot 4)	3 joining sherds, dec. on rim edge and shoulder with small indentations, poss. finger-tip fabric imps, oxidised on body; **internal burnt residue, quite thin**	EIA Early dec.group c. 800-500 BC (Brudenell 2012)
0089	121	0088	pit	Preh EIA?	FS2	Jar		R	1	8		1	0.05	c. 140?	Yes (pot 5)	Simple flat-topped rim	Prob EIA
0089	121	0088	pit	Preh EIA?	FS2				2	21	(A)	2				One sherd oxidised buff, the other sherd oxidised surface	LBA/EIA - EIA
0089	121	0088	pit	Preh EIA?	FS2				4	2	A					Sherd fragments, generic fabric allocated	LBA/EIA – EIA?
0089	121	0088	pit	Preh EIA?	S3				1	3	(A)	1					IA
0089 <8>	121	0088	pit	Preh EIA	FS4	jar	Rim edge	R	1	5	A	1	0.04	Too small	? (pot 8)	Pale fabric, rare small-medium flint, rim flat-topped, dec. on rim edge with angled indents	EIA EIA dec.group c. 800/ 700-400 BC (Brudenell 2012)
0089 <8>	121	0088	pit	Preh EIA	FS4				17	26	A					Misc medium-small abraded sherds and frags	EIA?
0091 <9>	114	0090	pit	Preh	F2				1	4	A					Orange surface	BA?
0091 <9>	114	0090	pit	Preh	FS3				1	7	(A)						LBA-EIA?

Context	Trench	F/L no	F/L type	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Comments	Pottery spot date
0091 <9>	114	0090	Pit131	Preh	FS3				6	25	A	2				Orange-buff surfaces & fabric, some grog may be present, slightly vesicular	BA-EIA?
0091 <9>	114	0090	pit	Preh	FG			R	1	2	A	1	0.04	Too small		Small rim, slightly everted or flat	BA-EIA?
0103	81	0102	gully	Mod	TPE				1	3		1				Blue painted design – late example	c. L18-20C
0121	109	0120	ditch	Preh	F2				1	1	(A)					Small sherd/ fragment	BA-EIA?
0129	109	0128	pit	Preh	F1				1	24						Buff oxidised surfaces, slightly coarse flint	LBA-EIA?
0129	109	0128	pit	Preh	F2				1	12						Smoothed surface	LBA-EIA
0150	182	0149	Fire pit	Mod	FLO			R	1	8		1				Flowerpot rim	c. L19-20C
0150	182	0149	Fire pit	Preh	FS1	Jar?			1	15		1				Thick-ish sherd, shoulder, incised with grouped vertical lines	IA?
0150 <11>	182	0149	Fire pit	Preh?	S2				1	1						Very small grey sandy sherds/ frags, soft probably prehistoric IA?	IA?
0154	185	0153	Pit fire pit	Preh	FGS		Applied cordon & grooves		1	9	A	1				Unusual decorated surface, disjointed lengths of applied clay mixed with grooves? (Fabric see Flixton Boulter et al 2012, p28-29)	Grooved ware(?) L Neo (c. 3220-2000 BC)
0160	184	0159	ditch	Rom	GMG				1	2	A	1				Small greyware sherd	Rom
0170	127	0169	pit	Preh	F1				1	3						Coarse flint, oxidised sherd surface	LBA-EIA?
0170	127	0169	pit	Preh	F3			shoulder	1	8	A					oxidised sherd surface	LBA-EIA?
0170	127	0169	pit	Preh	S1				3	10	A					Small abraded sherds	IA
0175	131	0174	ditch	Preh	FS2				1	20	A					Abraded, ext oxidised	IA?
0185	132	0184	ditch	Rom	GX				1	1							Rom
0185	132	0184	ditch	Rom	UCC		(slip coated)		1	8	A	1	0.07	200		Unusual rim from a bowl with internal undercut rim, sandy buff fabric with traces of rusty-brown slip, groove in rim - Presumed Roman	Rom
0187	138	0186	ditch	Rom	GX			B	1	14	(A)	1				Base, oxid inner core	Roman

Context	Trench	F/L no	F/L type	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Comments	Pottery spot date
0187	138	0186	ditch	Rom	GMG				1	2	A B?	1				Poss from a carinated pot	Rom (M1-2C?)
0188	138	0186	ditch	Preh IA?	FS2				1	20	(A)	1				Moderately thick sherd, oxidised surface	EIA? c. 700-350 BC
0188	138	0186	ditch	Rom	BSW	Jar (4.1?)		R	1	10		1	0.09	c. 120		Necked jar	Rom c. M1-2C?
0188	138	0186	ditch	Rom	GMG	Bowl?		(shoulder)	1	12		1				Rounded shoulder with grooves above	Rom c. 1/2-3C
0188	138	0186	ditch	Rom	GX	Small bowl/ jar		R	2	6		1	0.12	c. 140		Might at a push be LIA, but probably Roman	Rom
0188	138	0186	ditch	Rom	GX				6	17	(A)					Misc sherds more than one pot, one sherd poss IA	Rom
0199	136	0198	ditch	Preh	S2				1	2	A						IA (E-MIA)
0203	139	0202	ditch	IA	S1			B	2	50	(A)					Recent break	IA c.4C-1C BC
0203	139	0202	ditch	Rom	BSW	Jar/bowl		B	1	10	A						Rom (M1-2/3C?)
0203	139	0202	ditch	Rom	GMB			B	1	4	A						Rom (M1-2/3C?)
0203	139	0202	ditch	Rom	GX	Jar/bowl (4.1?)		R	1	22	A	1	0.10	210			Rom (c. M1-2C)
0203	139	0202	ditch	Rom	GX				3	12	A B?					One sherd possibly burnt	Rom (c. 1-2/3C?)
0211	143	0210	ditch	Preh	F3				1	2	A					Oxidised surface	LBA-EIA?
0211	143	0210	ditch	Preh	S1				3	10						oxidised sherd surfaces	IA (E-MIA)
0211	143	0210	ditch	Preh	S3				1	11	(A)					Weakly oxidised surface	IA (E-MIA)
0223	142	0222	ditch	IA	S3	R			1	4		1	0.06	c. 100		Small rim sherd, bead rim poss EIA but poss also LIA	EIA/IA
0223	142	0222	ditch	IA	S3				1	6	(A)						IA
0239	144	0238	ditch	P-med	IGBW	Tyg (mug)		B	1	315		1				Scars from two handles	16/L16-17C
0243	146	0242	pit	Preh	SG3		Broad shallow grooves on body		1	9	(A)	1				Grooved ware, oxidised buff sherd (see Martin EAA 65 fig 27)	L Neo (c. 3220-2000 BC)
0243	146	0242	pit	Preh	SG3		Broad shallow		4	10	(A)	1				Grooved ware, grey-brown sherds	L Neo (c. 3220-2000 BC)

Context	Trench	F/L no	F/L type	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Comments	Pottery spot date
							grooves on body										
0245	144	0244	ditch	Preh	S3				1	2	A					Abraded small sherd	IA?
0245	144	0244	ditch	Preh	SG3				1	5	A					Quite abraded	LN-BA?/ BA
0258	154		layer	Preh	FG				2	16	(A)					Joining sherds, sparse flint sparse grog, oxidised (orange) surface; single isolated finger-tip indent on sherd surface (accidental?)	LN-BA
1019 <100>	8	1018	pit	Preh	FS2				6	8	A					Small abraded frags from bulk sample	LBA/EIA?
1027	8	1026	pit	Preh	F2				1	7		1				Slightly coarse, similar to HMF1	Later preh? LBA-EIA?
1027	8	1026	pit	Preh	FS3				1	4	A	1				Grey fabric	
1027	8	1026	pit	Preh (LBA/ EIA?)	F1	bowl		R	1	12		1	0.05	c. 180-220(?)	? (pot 3)	Flatt/ flattened top to rim, broad, shallow grooves below neck	LBA/EIA c. 1000- 400 BC
1027	8	1026	pit	Preh LN/EBA?	SG2				1	2	A	1				Oxidised surface, prob some grog in fabric, surface poss decorated – likely to be an abraded Beaker sherd	LN/EBA
1033	8	1032	pit	Preh	S1	jar		R	2	9	A	1	0.02	???	Yes (pot 6)	Small sherds from a jar with upright rim, joining	IA (E-MIA)
1071 <104>			**Context voided**	Med/p-med		PT			1	5						Small piece of tile, probably peg-tile, common after c. 14th century	Med/p-med c. 14C+
1094	141	1143	Pit	Preh	FS2				1	7	AA					Fine flint & sand, occasional large piece	LBA-EIA?/ EIA
1094	141	1143	Pit	Preh	S3				3	2	A					Small sherd frags	IA?
1096 <111>	179	1095	pit	preh					1	1						Fragments of sand-tempered pottery <1g	IA?
1104	180	1103	pit	Preh	G1				13	47	A					Sherds from more than one pot, some with oxidised surfaces	L Neo--EBA/BA
1104	180	1103	pit	Preh	S2		Shallow grooves / thinned incised		6	14	A					Small abraded sherds, oxidised buff/ orange biff surfaces, some have slightly vesicular fabric	L Neo--EBA/BA

Context	Trench	F/L no	F/L type	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Comments	Pottery spot date
							lines on body									Beaker or grooved ware	
1104	180	1103	pit	Preh	S2				17	15	A					Misc very small sherd/ fragments	
1104	180	1103	pit	Preh	SG2		Groove on body	B	1	25	A	1				Base edge, flat base, mod. thick sherd, oxidised buff surface, shallow groove on body. Grooved ware?	L Neo (c 3200- 2000 BC)
1114	189	1113	ditch	Rom	GMG			B	1	5	(A)	1					Rom
1114	189	1113	ditch	Rom	GX			B	4	28	(A)	2				Includes a base sherd	Rom
1118	189	1117	ditch	Preh	FS2				1	4	A					Small sherd	LBA-EIA?
1118	189	1117	ditch	Preh	FS2		?		1	1	(A)					Oxidised surface, some irreg. indentations on surface	LBA-EIA?
1120	189	1119	ditch	Preh	FG		Finger-tip/ finger pinch		5	15						Small sherds - rare-moderate flint & grog-temper. Beaker?	LN/EBA
1120	189	1119	ditch	Preh	FG		Bird bone end?		1	3						Small sherds - rare-moderate flint & grog-temper, orange-buff oxidised surface Beaker	LN/EBA
1126	189	1125	pit	LN/EBA	SG1	bowl	finger-tip/ finger pinch	R	2	21		1	0.12	c. 120?	Yes (pot 1)	Bowl from with plain, flat-topped rim, body covered with finger-tip/ finger pinch decoration (rusticated), brown and dark grey grog	Beaker? c. late 3rd- early 2nd mill BC
1126	189	1125	pit	LN/EBA	SG2		circular motifs	B	1	6	A	1			Yes (pot 2)	Base edge sherd, thin wall, two abraded circular motifs on surface (see Bamford EAA 16 fig 28b & 39a)	Beaker? c. late 3rd- early 2nd mill BC
1128	186	1127	ditch	Rom	NAR?	Large jar			1	39						Presumed Roman- poss. Nar Valley ware: coarse sandy fabric, grey core brownish orange surface	Rom
1128	186	1127	ditch	Rom	BUF				3	28		2					c. M1-2/3C

Context	Trench	F/L no	F/L type	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Comments	Pottery spot date
1128	186	1127	ditch	Rom	GMG	Jar/ bowl		B	3	13	A	1				Includes base sherd	Rom
1128	186	1127	ditch	Rom	GX	Jar/ bowl		R	2	7	(A)	1	0.10	140		Joining rim sherds, necked jar/bowl	Rom (?1-2C)
1128	186	1127	ditch	Rom	GX	Bowl 6.3		R	1	11	A	1		165		Bowl with flat out-turned/ flange rim	Rom (?1-2C)
1128	186	1127	ditch	Rom	GX			B	1	15	A	1					Rom
1128	186	1127	ditch	Rom	GX				4	21	A	2				Sherds from this context (1128) quite broken-up	Rom
1130	172	1129	gully	IA	FS1	Brudenell F/G?		(shoulder)	1	9	(A)					Shoulder sherd, jar/bowl, mix of sand & flint suggest EIA	EIA c. 700-350 BC
1130	172	1129	gully	IA	S2				3	6	A	2					IA c.4C-1C BC
1130	172	1129	gully	Preh BA?	F1				2	4						Oxidised orange surfaces, Neo-BA probably later BA	BA? C. 1000-700 BC?
1133	170	1131	ditch	Preh	F2				2	10							BA-EIA
1133	170	1131	ditch	Preh	S3				3	16	(A)					One sherd oxidised orange-red	IA (E-MIA)
1141	164	1140	pit	Rom	GX				1	1		1				Small sherd, probably Roman	Rom
1504		1502	pit	Preh (Neo?)	F1				34	332						Moderately thick body sherds, mostly oxidised surface, grey/brown fabric	E Neo?
1506		1505	pit	Preh BA	GF	bowl		R	1	27		1	0.10	c.160	Yes pot 18	Reddish-brown fabric & surfaces, flint relatively coarse, sparse red grog	E Neolithic
1506		1505	pit	Preh	F1	bowl		R	1	15		1	0.05	c. 260?	Yes pot 19	Out-turned lip rim, brown oxidised surface, dark grey fabric. The nature and fabric of the pot could suggest an E. Neolithic date	E Neolithic
1506		1505	pit	Preh	F2				2	13		1				Oxidised orange surfaces Fabric F2 or F1, sandy fabric	Neo?
1506		1505	pit	Preh	F2				1	2						Brownish oxidised surface, moderately thin fabric, LBA?	Neo?

Context	Trench	F/L no	F/L type	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Comments	Pottery spot date
1508		1507	pit	Preh Neo	F1	bowl		R	11	271		1	0.45	220	Yes pot 16	Upper part of a convex bowl includes 5 joining sherds, moderately thick, fabric reddish brown and grey brown, Bowl- flaring (thickened) rim	E.Neo
1508		1507	pit	Preh Neo?	F1				2	49						Oxidised surface, possibly part of pot 16	Neo?
1508		1507	pit	Preh Neo?	FS2				4	14						Small grey fabric sherds (**intrusive?**)	LBA/EIA?
1508		1507	pit	Preh BA/IA	S32				3	33	A					Oxidised thinnish fabric, abraded grey surfaces (**intrusive?**)	LBA/EIA?
1511		1510	pit	Preh	S3				2	2	(A)					Moderately thin	EIA?
1511		1510	pit	Preh	S3/2				1	1	(A)					Moderately thin	EIA?
1516		1515	pit	Preh LNeo	G2				7	7	A	1				Grooved ware, very small sherds decorated with linear grooves, no visible grog, but fabric is soapy and grog-like, oxidised surface, grey core	L Neo
1516		1515	pit	Preh LNeo/ EBA	G2				1	0	A		0.03			Very small rim sherd, rim upright, simple, oxidised surface, grey core. Relatively thin fabric from small pot.	L Neo/ EBA
1520		1520	pit	Preh LNeo	G2				1	10		1				Grooved ware, sherd decorated with linear and curving grooves, are between filled with stab decoration (Clacton style Wainwright & Longworth 1971 236-238), dark fabric, buff surface, grog appears to be present but is not easy to detect, common voids in fabric	L Neo
1520		1520	pit	Preh LNeo?	G1				1	6	A					Orange oxidised surface, row of broad stab indents	L Neo/BA
1520		1520	pit	Preh LNeo?	G2				4	14	A					Beaker pottery - coarse Beaker(?), dark grog-temper, small rim sherd,	L Neo/ EBA

Context	Trench	F/L no	F/L type	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Comments	Pottery spot date
																simple upright rim, base sherd, all with strong relief finger pinching (similar to 1522)	
1520		1520	pit	Preh LNeo?	GF	jar		R	1	11	(A)	1	0.06	c. 160-180	Yes? Pot 17	Small rim sherd, uncurving with internal cordon, indents on rim top, possibly Grooved Ware(?) (for rim top dec see W & L 1971 fig 46 P192, fig 56 P403)	L Neo?
1520		1520	pit	Preh LNeo/ EBA	GF				3	8		2				Small sherds, oxidised surface, **one sherd with small quantity of internal burnt residue**	
1522		1521	ditch	Preh LNeo	G2				2	13	A	1				Grooved ware, pale grog	L Neo
1522		1521	ditch	Preh LNeo/ E BA	G2			R B	10	26	(A)	1				Beaker pottery, dark grog-temper, small rim sherd, simple upright rim, base sherd, all with strong relief finger pinching	L Neo/ EBA
1523			Topsoil	p-med	GRE			R	1	16	(A)	1	00.5	220		Rim from a large jar, GRE glazed inside and out on rim at least, fabric dated c. 16-18/19C, external & internal glaze typical of 18-E19C (CAR 7, 207),	probably c. 17-18C
1523			Topsoil	med	GRIM			B?	1	10	(A)					Dark grey fabric (no calcareous inclusions) buff surface with greenish-yellow glaze, Grimston-type ware – fabric dated c. L12-14C base edge(?) with thumbing on edge	c. 13-14C
1530		1529	pit	Preh	F2				3	2	A					Small sherds/ fragments, oxidised surface, may contain some sand	LBA/EIA?
1533		1532	ditch	Preh	F2				1	1	A					Oxidised surface	LBA?

Context	Trench	F/L no	F/L type	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Comments	Pottery spot date
1533		1532	ditch	Preh	FS2			B	3	2	(A)					Includes possible base edge sherd	LBA/EIA
1537		1536	pit	Preh IA	FSG	Bowl Br N2 (bead rim), poss small jar	Smoothed / light burnish surface	R	1	39		1	0.07	c. 200	Yes pot 9	Fine sandy fabric, angled carinated body, short near upright (slightly everted) beaded rim – suggest a moderately fine bowl, grey fabric, oxidised surface, smooth brown interior – LBA/EIA but part of PDR Early decorated assemblage (pit 1536)	EIA c. 800-600BC
1537		1536	pit	Preh IA	FS2	jar	Rim edge	R	1	24		1	0.07	c. 220?	Yes pot 10	Near upright, slightly everted rim, internal bead, dec with small incisions along rim edge, Thin fabric, fabric thickness <5mm, clouded reduced and oxidised surface	EIA c. 800-600BC
1537		1536	pit	Preh IA	F3	jar	Rim edge	R	1	21		1	0.05	c. 220?	Yes pot 11	Near upright, slightly everted rim, dec with small angled incisions along rim edge slight internal bead, fabric and surfaces dark grey-dark brown, thin fabric	EIA c. 800-600BC
1537		1536	pit	Preh IA	FS2	jar	Rim edge	R	1	16		1	0.05	c. 240?	Yes pot 12	Near upright, slightly everted, lipped rim, dec with small angled incisions along rim edge slight internal bead, fabric and surfaces dark grey-dark brown, thin fabric	EIA c. 800-600BC
1537		1536	pit	Preh IA	FS2	jar	Rim top & edge	R	1	6		1	0.04	??	Yes pot 13	Small rim sherd, finger-tipping under rim edge and along rim top, dark grey, thin fabric	EIA c. 800-600BC
1537		1536	pit	Preh IA	FS2		Rim edge		1	3		1			Yes pot 14	Small rim sherd, simple rim swollen internally,	EIA c. 800-600BC

Context	Trench	F/L no	F/L type	Ceramic Period	Fabric	Form	Dec.	Sherd type	No	Wt/g	Abr/ brt	ENV	EVE	Rim d. (mm)	Illust?	Comments	Pottery spot date
																dec with angled finger nail(?) impressions along rim edge dark grey-dark brown, thin fabric	
1537		1536	pit	Preh IA	FS4	Jar Br F			1	23		1	0.3	c. 180	Yes pot 15	Rounded shoulder, upright simple rim, faint internal bead buff surface, brown-grey fabric, thin fabric	EIA c. 800-600BC
1537		1536	pit	Preh IA	FS2				1	14		1				Carinated body sherd, abrupt, slightly rounded carination	
1537		1536	pit	Preh IA	FS2				33	388		>2				Plain body sherds, mostly thin fabric, commonly oxidised, red/orange, grey/buff, orange/buff	
1537 <126>		1536	pit		FS4	jar	On rim	R	1	6		1	0.05	c. 260??	Yes? Pot 20	Flat-topped rim, dec on face with finger-tip? Slight internal bead. Note light groove in rim top just behind distortions to top of rim from finger-tipping of face. Dark grey coloured relatively thin fabric	EIA
1537 <126>		1536	pit						0	0						c. 20 small sherds (44g) recovered from sample	EIA
1540		1539	ditch	Preh	FS4				2	5		(A)					LBA-EIA
1540		1539	ditch	Preh	F2				1	2	A						LBA?
1542		1541	ditch	Preh	F3				1	1						Moderately thin sherd	LBA?
1545		1544	ditch	Preh	FS4				1	7							LBA-EIA (Flint Neo?)
1545		1544	ditch	Preh	F2				1	3	A						LBA?
1549		1548	pit	Preh	F2				1	5	A						LBA?

Appendix 5. Worked flint catalogue

Ctxt No.	Trench	Feat. type	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spall/ chip	Cort ex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch	Total struck flint	Notes	Wt (g)
0003	9	Topsoil			1					40	High	Low	None		Crude core from frost fracture	66
0008	9	Subsoil				1	2				Low	None	None		Irregular flake and 2 shatter pieces/ irregular cores with hazen cones	164
0014	74	Topsoil				1		1		25-40	Mod	Low and high	None		Patinated flint hammerstone and possible notched unpatinated flake	226
0015	75	Topsoil					1			1	High	None	None		Shattered piece of a hammer stone	59
0016	70	Topsoil	1 (scraper)			1				5-20	Mod	Light	70% On scraper		One small scraper and a single flake. Likely BA, HH	18
0017	64	Topsoil			1					50	Mod	Light	None		Crude core with small flakes removed from a single edge	147
0018	37	Topsoil		1						5	Mod	Light	None		Single blade, HH	4
0019	71	Subsoil		1						0	Hight	Hight	None		Single heavily patinated small blade	2
0023	94	Topsoil	1 (scraper)							5	Mod	Mod	50%		Single large scraper on broad HH flake. Neo-Ba	53
0024	97	Topsoil			1					10	Mod	High	None		Core/ hammerstone fragment	113
0026	100	Topsoil					2			50	Mod	Low	None		Two large shatter pieces	165
0027	108	Topsoil	2 (scrapers)							0	Mod	Low	20-50		Large hafted (2 parallel notches) 50% re-touch end scraper and a 20% re-touch small side scraper, Neo-Ba	41
0028	107	Topsoil				1					Mod	Low	None		Rejuvenation flake (core), thick	10
0029	120	Topsoil				2	2				High	Low	None		Two shatter and 2 crude flakes, HH, Late prehis, BA-IA	103
0031	48	Pit 0030	1 Small Axe SF1019		2	8	1			0-50	None	None	Only on axe		Small assemblage with 4 large flakes, 4 small flakes, 1 prepared core, 1 crude core and one shattered core frag. Also, a crude small	473

Ctxt No.	Trench	Feat. type	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spall/ chip	Cort ex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch	Total struck flint	Notes	Wt (g)
															axe. HH struck, likely Meso-Neo	
0031 Sample 1	48	Pit 0030				1			3	0	None	None	None		One flake and 3 small chips from sample. May show knapping waste in pit.	5
0048	78	Pit 0046				1				0	None	None	None		Small angular undiagnostic flake	2
0052	63	Pit 0051				1				0	None	Low	None		Broken blade, undiagnostic	8
0054	57	Ditch 0053				1					Low	Low	None		Small fine flake, some edge damage, likely residual	3
0069 (sample 3)	0068	Firepit				1				5	None	None	-	1	Small thick flake. Not closely datable.	1
0083	116	Gully 0082				1				0	Low	Low	None		Small fine flake (broken), some edge damage, likely residual	3
0085	74	Ditch 0084				2				0-25	Mod	Low	None		(One natural discarded.) Two thin flakes, broken.	5 (15)
0089	121	Pit 0088				1				20	None	None	None		One small crude thick flake	4
0089 Sample 8	121	Pit 0088							3	0	None	None	None		Three small crude HH chips/ spall. Late prehistoric. IA	3
0091	114	Pit 0090	1 (crude side scraper)	1		3			2	0-25	Mod	Light to none	None		Small crude side scraper, 2 thick flakes, heat altered flake and a poss residual blade. LBA-IA?	29
0091 Sample 9	114	Pit 0090				2				0-2	Mod	Light	None		Two small flakes, as above.	8
0123	95	Ditch 0122					1			10	Mod	None	None		Crude thick irregular shatter, some previous flake scars	21
0129	109	Pit 0128		1						0	Mod	Light	None		Large thinning blade/ flake. HH, maybe residual	12
0140	26	Topsoil				1				0	Heavy	Heavy	None		Large thick flake, core rejuvenation, some hazen cones on platform	109
0141	24	Topsoil	1 (end scraper)							15	Light	Light	50%		Small fine end scraper from a secondary flake. Likely BA	8
0154	185	Pit 0153	1 (end scraper)			1				5-45	None	None	20% on scraper		(1 discarded) large flake from core and end scraper	33 (48)

Ctxt No.	Trench	Feat. type	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spall/ chip	Cort ex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch	Total struck flint	Notes	Wt (g)
															on primary flake. Blade like. Neo-BA	
0166	188	Ditch 0165													1X natural flint with edge damage (Discarded)	0 (26)
0170	127	Pit 0169				5				0-10	None	None	None		Five flakes, 1 small, all crude and hinge fractured, mostly squat. LBA-IA	28
0188	138	Ditch 0186	1 (end scraper) SF1020							50	High	Light	70%		Damaged crude end scraper. BA-IA, residual?	25
0194	137	Ditch 0193				1				15	Mod	Light	None		Single flake. Undiagnostic.	6
0195	137	Topsoil	1 (end scraper)							5	Mod	Light	10%		Crude end scraper on a thick HH flake	16
0221	142	P/H 0220				2				0-1	None	None	None		Two small flakes, one from prepared core	3
0223	142	Ditch 0222		1		1				0	Light	Light	None		Thick blade and small flake. HH from prepared core	14
0227	142	Pit 0226				3				0-10	None	Light	None		Three flakes, one small, thick and thin mix, some patination on 1, might be residual	13
0249	143	Pit 0248	1 (crude scraper)							40	Light	None	10-15%		Crude scraper, small areas of bifacial re-touch on a natural frost fracture	10
0258	154	Subsoil	1 (end scraper)	2		2				0-50	Light	Light	40% scraper		Two blades (prepared) 2 thick flakes and a crude scraper on a thick flake. Later prehistoric.	90
0264	25	Topsoil				1				0	High	Light	None		Heavily edge damaged thick crude flake	16
1019	8	P/H 1018		1						10	None	None	None		Thin long blade from prepared core, poss use ware. Likely BA	13
1021	8	P/H 1020				4				0-40	None	None	None		4 small flakes from prepared core, same nodule	25
1023	8	Pit 1022		1						0	None	None	None		One small blade from prepared core	2

Ctxt No.	Trench	Feat. type	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spall/ chip	Cort ex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch	Total struck flint	Notes	Wt (g)
1035	17	Pit 1034				2				0-5	Hight (mod)	Light	None		Two small flakes, one broken in 3 in bag. 1 natural (discarded)	2 (57)
1057	15	Ditch 1056				1				5	Light	None	None		Crude flake/ spall. 1 natural (discarded)	9 (20)
1069	41	Pit 1068								50	Heavy	Heavy	None		Natural pot lid (discarded)	0 (26)
1094	141	Quarry pit 1143	2 (end scraper and broken thumbnail)			1				0-10	Heavy	Light-moderate	20% on scrapers		Collection of 2 broken scrapers and 1 other possible broken scraper. Look possible Neo-eBA but likely to be residual due to damage.	54
1104	180	Pit 1103		1		5				0-50	None	None	None		Single thick blade, 5 flakes, 3 heat-altered flakes. Likely neo-BA.	38
1104 Sample 113	180	Pit 1103				4				0-10	None	None	Useware on 1 flake (poss)		Two large and two small flakes, poss useware on 1 flake. Thick and thin, HH. Neo-Ba	27
1106	180	Ditch 1105				4				2-40	Light	Light	None		Four large flakes, some patination and likely residual. All could be neo-ba	65
1114	189	Ditch 1113								20	High	Heavy	None		SF 106, Likely to be a natural rolled flint and not a scraper	36
1116	189	Topsoil	1 (thumbnail scraper)							10	Mod	Light	20%		Small BA thumbnail scraper. Some edge damage	4
1118	189	Ditch 1117	2 (1 end and 1 side scraper) SF 100 and 102	3	1	6	1 (SF 101)		10	0-40	Light	Light on some	40-50% on scrapers		Small assemblage with some edge damage. Some maybe residual. 2 crude thick scrapers, one on a blade, smaller finer pieces and a crude core shatter. Maybe a mix of lba-ia and neo-ba. Poss knapping debris with the smaller chips seen	161

Ctxt No.	Trench	Feat. type	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spall/ chip	Cort ex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch	Total struck flint	Notes	Wt (g)
1120	189	Ditch 1119	3 (end and side scrapers) SF 103, 104, 105			3	1			0-50	None	None	50% on scrapers		Three small thumbnail scrapers on primary flakes (50 % cortext and 50% re-touch on all). Three large flakes and a core shatter fragment. Likely BA, little edge damage, likely to be BA feature. 1 natural (discarded)	87 (124)
1124	187	Pit 1123	Denticulate blade SF 107	1		1				5-10	None	None	50% on denticulated blade		Small BA denticulated blade, thick flake (broken and blade. BA	34
1128	186	Ditch 1127				3				0-20	None	None	None		Three thick crude flakes, undiagnostic	22
1128 Sample 117	186	Ditch 1127				1				0	None	None	None		Single thin broken flake. Undiagnostic	2
1129 (1130)	172	Gully 1129				7				0-5	None	None	None		Six thick small flakes and a large edge thinning flake with previous flake scars. Neo-Ba. Maybe later?	64
1132	170	Ditch 1131				2				5	Light	None	None		Two thick crude flakes, undiagnostic	9
1133	170	Ditch 1131				2				5	Light	None	None		Two thick crude flakes, undiagnostic	7
1141	164	Pit 1140		3		7				0-10	None	Light	None		Three blades, one large. Mix of thin and thick flakes, some with previous flake scars. Likely Neo-Ba, maybe residual ?	93
1142	126	Unstrat				1				0	Light	Light	None		One thin flake, undiagnostic	3
1500		Topsoil (Area 1)			1	2				0-25	Moderate	None	-	3	2 large thick flakes and exhausted small multi-platform core. Likely later prehistoric.	122
1504		Pit (Area 1)	3 (2 scraper 1 fabricator)	17	1	16	2			0-25	None	None	On scraper	39	2 scrapers (one very obtuse discoidal 70% re-touch, one simple 10% re-touch) 1 possible fabricator/ burin on thick dulled blade, 17	450

Ctxt No.	Trench	Feat. type	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spall/ chip	Cort ex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch	Total struck flint	Notes	Wt (g)
															blades and broken blades (most small, one with re-touch), 16 small and large thick and thin flakes, 1 multi-platform simple core, 2 shatter. Most HH, prepared core. Neolithic. **Illustration/ photo?**	
1504 (sample 121)		Pit (Area 1)		3		1			3	0-50	None	None	-	7	Fine small blades, 3 small chips and thick flake. Neolithic.	10
1506		Pit (Area 1)			1	2				0-50	None	None	-	3	Simple single platform core, 2 thick flakes. Neolithic	197
1508		Pit (Area 1)		4	1	2	1			0-80	None	None	-	8	Crude simple core with only chips removed, 1 shatter piece, 4 fine blades and 2 thick and thin flakes. Neolithic	252
1508 (sample 122)		Pit (Area 1)		1		1				0	None	None	-	2	1 thin small blade, 1 small flake. As above	1
1511		Pit (Area 1)	1 (scraper on blade)		1	3				0-10	None	None	On scraper	5	End scraper on blade, shattered blade core, 3 flakes with 2 re-fitting. Neolithic. **Illustration/ photo?**	138
1511 (sample 123)		Pit (Area 1)		1		2			3	0	None	None	-	6	Small broken blade, 3 small chips, 2 thick flakes, 1 flake re-fits with non-sample finds from context. As above	12
1513		Topsoil (Area 2)		1		2				0-25	Moderate	Mod on blade	-	3	Patinated small blade and 2 thick crude flakes from topsoil. Residual. Not closely datable.	7
1516 (sample 124)		Pit (Area 2)		1						0	None	None	-	1	Thin small blade. Neolithic? Maybe later.	1
1518		Pit (Area 2)		1		6	1			0-50	Light	Light on some	-	8	Shatter with chips removed, large blade, mixed thick and	109

Ctxt No.	Trench	Feat. type	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spall/ chip	Cort ex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch	Total struck flint	Notes	Wt (g)
															thin small and large flakes. Neolithic or BA	
1520		Pit (Area 2)	3 (2 Scraper and 1 fabricator)		6	60	3			0-80	Light	Light on some	-	72	1 large side scraper on fine large board flake (30% re-touch), 1 end scraper on thick flake (60% re-touch) 1 bifacially worked thick fabricator/ point, 5 simple crude cores 1 conical crude core, 3 shatter and 60 crude thick large and small flakes. Likely later prehistoric, late neo-BA 3 flints natural discarded (80g)	1,343
1523		Topsoil (Area 4)	1 (scraper)			5	1			0-30	Moderate	Heavy on 1	30% on scraper	7	1 crude broken end scraper (30% re-touch), 5 thick small and large flakes, 1 shatter piece.	112
1527		Topsoil (Area 3)			1	4				0-20	Heavy	Light	-	5	Large core rejuvenation flake (core fragment) 4 thick large and small crude flakes. Later prehistoric.	181
1530		Pit (Area 3)				1			1	0-10	Light	None	-	2	1 thick crude flake, 1 small chip (possibly hammer stone fragment chip). Not closely datable.	24
1537		Pit (Area 3)			1	3				0-40	Light	None	-	4	Single platform crude core on shatter, 3 crude thick large and small flakes. HH. BA-IA	104
1540		Ditch (Area 3)				5	2			0-30	Light	None	-	7	Two shatter (one with hazen cone) 2 thick broken crude flakes and 3 small thin flakes. HH. Likely BA-IA	67
1542		Ditch (Area 3)	1 (scraper)				6			0-50	Light	Light to none	90% on scraper	7	Crude 90% re-touch scraper (may be residual) and 6 crude shatter pieces (some with hazen cones). HH. BA-IA, maybe mixed	231

Ctxt No.	Trench	Feat. type	Tool	Blade	Core	Flake	Shatter	Hammer Stone	Spall/ chip	Cort ex %	Edge damage	Patination	Re-touch	Total struck flint	Notes	Wt (g)
1545		Ditch (Area 3)				1				5	Light	Light	-	1	Large thick flake, likely to be residual. Neo-BA	93

Appendix 6. Heat-altered flint catalogue

Context	Cut No.	Feature type	HA Core	HA flake	High temp HA Flint	Low temp HA Flint	Stone	Notes	Wt (g)
0031	48	Pit 0030		2	63	7	8	Majority of high heat-altered. 2 Flakes low heat altered. May show thermal preparation or knapping near fire. 2 natural discarded	1,462 (1,540)
0031 (Sample 1)	48	Pit 0030			42	1		Small high temp HA flint	183
0036 (Sample 2)	58	Pit 0034			9	5		Low and high temp small and mid-sized HA flint	59
0048	78	Pit 0046			2			2 mid-sized high heat-altered	38
0052	63	Pit 0051			2			2 small high heat-altered	3
0054	57	Ditch 0053			1			1 mid-sized high heat-altered	28
0083	116	Gully 0082			3			3 small high heat-altered	6
0089	121	Pit 0088			1			1 small high heat-altered	1
0089 (Sample 8)	121	Pit 0088			11			Small and v. small high temp	29
0091 (Sample 9)	114	Pit 0090		1	14	4	2	Mostly high temp HA, some stone and a flake. Mid-sized and small frages. Cooking debris?	259
0127 (Sample 10)	94	Pit 126			4			Mid-sized high temp HA. Small amount	53
0150 (Sample 11)	182	Pit 0149			2		1	Stone and small sized high HA flint, not great. Likely residual/ background	38
0154	185	Pit 0153		4	358	27	12	Large, mid-sized and small mostly high temp heat altered flint and stone. Some flakes HA. (31 discarded)	4,140 (4,415)
0170	127	Pit 0169			3			3 large high heat-altered	205
0215	142	Ditch 0214			1			1 small high heat-altered	6
0223 (Sample 17)	142	Ditch 0222			5	2		Large and mid-sized low and high temp HA. Nat occurring	250
0229 (Sample 16)	148	Pit 0228			1	1		Small low and high temp. Scrappy	5
1021	8	P/H 1020						Natural (discarded)	0 (145)
1040 (Sample 103)	25	Pit 1038			3	2		Three small high temp HA, two low. Small amount	74
1067	38	Pit 1066			1	2		3 mid-sized low heat-altered	17
1069	41	Pit 1068			2	2		2 high temp and 2 low temp mid-sized heat altered flints	50
1074 (Sample 107)	37	Pit 1073				3		Low temp HA, likely residual?	45

Context	Cut No.	Feature type	HA Core	HA flake	High temp HA Flint	Low temp HA Flint	Stone	Notes	Wt (g)
1104	180	Pit 1103	2	2	36		21	2 large HA cores and 2 flakes within a high heat altered assemblage. Possible quenching showing on shattered cortex	3,190
1104 (Sample 113)	180	Pit 1103	1		115		5	Another HA core, more fragmented. Possible quenching showing on shattered cortex	2,735
1108	185	Pit 1107				1		1 mid-sized low heat-altered	19
1114	189	Ditch 1113			2			2 small high heat-altered	19
1128	186	Ditch 1127			4			4 mid-sized high heat-altered	58
1128 (Sample 117)	186	Ditch 1127			6	2		Mid and small sized low and high temp HA	96
1139 (Sample 115)	169	Pit 1138				3		Low temp HA, small.	30
1141	164	Pit 1140		4 (non HA)	467	5		Mostly large, mid-sized and small high temp HA flint. Some non-HA small flakes and chips. 32 natural discarded	5,652 (5935)
114 (Sample 116)	164	Pit 1140			176			Mid, small and v. small high temp HA. As above.	799
1511 (Sample 123)	1510	Pit (Area 1)			1			Small piece of high temperature HA flint.	3
1516 (Sample 124)	1515	Pit (Area 2)			7			Small and mid-sized high temperature HA flint	39
1518	1517	Pit (Area 2)			5			Large and small high temperature HA flint	95
1520		Pit (Area 2)			34			Large and small high temperature HA flint (3 Natural (5g)-discarded)	480
1523	-	Topsoil (Area 4)			2			2 large high temperate HA flint	64
1526 (Sample 125)	1525	Pit (Area 4)			5			5 small high temperature HA flint	8
1527	-	Topsoil (Area 3)			2		2	2 large high temperature HA flint	173
1537 (Sample 126)	1536	Pit (Area 4)			5		5	5 small and mid-sized high temperature HA flint	35

Appendix 7. Small finds catalogue

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Dia. (mm)	Period
100	1118	Scraper	Flint	1							
101	1118	Blade ?	Flint	1							
102	1118	Blade ?	Flint	1							
103	1120	Scraper	Flint	1							
104	1120	Scraper	Flint	1							
105	1120	Scraper	Flint	1							
106	1114	Scraper	Flint	1							
107	1124	Blade	Flint	1							
1000	0001	Button	Copper alloy	1	2.7	Complete, flat discoidal cast button with raised motif of an anchor on the front; integral wire attachment loop on the back, flattened. MD.	3.6			16	Mod
1001	0001	Button	Copper alloy	1	2.4	Complete, discoidal livery button with horse above crowned shield motif on the front. Front is slightly domed. On the reverse is the makers name: Firmin and Sons, 153 Strand, London, which dates the button to c.1852-1875. Attachment loop added separately. Traces of gilding on front. MD.	8.1			16	Mod
1002	0002	Mount	Copper alloy	0	19.4	Circular mount or bridle fitting. The front has a central circular depression with gridded decoration within; around that are radiating triangles. The reverse is flat with two large (19mm wide) fixing lugs, each bearing traces of an iron pin at the end, which may have contained a strap. c 17th century in date. MD.	8.1	31.2	38		Pmed
1003	0002	Seal	Lead	1	5.2	Cast, biface cloth or bale seal. The seal is circular and is formed from a single thick piece of lead which is perforated by a hole running across its diameter. This perforation would have enabled it to be secured to a bag. One face is stamped with the initials J F & Co. The opposing face has the lettering MILLS HAIMS STERN. Date: 1700 – 1900. MD.	3.6			17	Pmed
1004	0003	Button	Copper alloy	1	4.8	Complete composite general service button with raised motif on front of crowned shield flanked by lion and unicorn. Lion on top of crown. Wire attachment loop threaded through two holes on back section of button. Possibly WW1 – 2. MD.	8			24	Mod
1005	0003	Button	Copper alloy	1	0.7	Complete, cast composite discoidal, flat button. Front has a raised rim and central raised motif - possibly a horse's head. Back has integral attachment loop. MD.	5.9			12	Mod
1006	0004	Button	Silver	1	0.6	Incomplete cast, hollow plano-convex button. The front would have been domed and decorated but most of it is	4.9			13	Pmed

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Dia. (mm)	Period
						missing. The back is flat and has two blow holes - one either side of the truncated attachment loop. MD.					
1007	0005	Bell	Copper alloy	1	8.2	Fragment of a cast crotal bell; on the front are the remains of a sound hole and radiating lines. MD.	2.6	22.8	26.3		Pmed
1008	0006	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	5.2	Incomplete spectacle buckle with a lobed knop at either end of the strap bar. The central strap bar is narrowed. The buckle is cast with a floral decoration perhaps used to fasten a waist belt or for a sword belt. Dates to c. 1550 - 1650. MD.	2.8	24.4	40.9		Pmed
1009	0007	Button	Copper alloy	1	3.6	Complete composite general service button with raised motif on front of crowned shield flanked by lion and unicorn. Lion on top of crown. Incomplete wire attachment loop threaded through two holes on back section of button. Along with lettering Birmingham Limited Buttons. Possibly WW1 – 2. MD.	6.2			24	Mod
1010	0009	Coin	Copper alloy	1	5.4	Victorian half penny of 1861. MD.	1.4			26	Mod
1011	0010	Compact	Copper alloy	1	50.4	Complete square make-up compact with two square framed inset internal compartments. One external surface is decorated with a floral pattern. Possibly 1950s. MD.	60.5	9.5	63.2		Mod
1012	0011	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	5	Fragment of a cast, openwork buckle frame with a scalloped and lobed edge to the front of the frame. Tinning or silvered finish to the exterior. Back is flat and has filing marks.	2.2	19.7	29.2		Pmed
1013	0011	Coin	Silver	1	5.3	A silver milled 'bull head' shilling of George III, (AD1760-1820). Last coinage, AD1816-1820. London Mint AD1816. Obverse shows a laureate head right, coin date 1816 below head. Obverse legend reads GEOR : III DG BRITT . REX FD: Reverse shows a crowned shield in garter. Reverse legend reads HONI . SOIT . Q MAL .Y . PENSE. MD.	1.4			24	Mod
1014	0012	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	6.8	Cast, sub rectangular buckle frame with rounded corners and central iron strap bar. The frame has moulded scrollwork on the front; the back is plain. Missing pin. It is curved in profile and was probably a shoe buckle. MD.	3.7	26.1	33		Med - Pmed
1015	0013	Buckle	Copper alloy	1	4.8	Fragment of a cast, square buckle frame. The frame has scrolled edged and central scrolled engraved design on the front. The back is plain. MD.	2	39.9	18.9		Pmed
1016	0021	Brooch	Copper alloy	1	3.3	Incomplete cast brooch in the form of a seated parrot. The front is covered with regularly spaced circular indents that would have had paste settings; on of which remains. Evidence for the exterior being silvered or tinned. The back is hollow/concave. MD.	2.7	14.3	45.6		Mod

Small Find No	Context No	Object	Material	Frag. No	Weight (g)	Description	Depth (mm)	Width (mm)	Length (mm)	Dia. (mm)	Period
1017	0022	Badge	Copper alloy	1	2.4	Fragment of the banner from a cast military badge. The banner has the words '...AST NORFOLK LOYAL' across it. Traces of gilding on the front. MD.	1.4	6	36.8		Mod
1018	0025	Mount	Copper alloy	1	27.3	Complete, cast oval shaped mount for horse harness. The front is convex and decorated with ribs radiating out from the centre in low moulded relief. The edge is scalloped, coinciding with the radiating ribs. The back is concave and has four prongs spaced equally around the edge for attachment. Probably of 17th century date. MD.	9.6	45.1	53.8		Pmed
1019	0031	Axe head	Flint	1							
1020	0188	Scraper	Flint	1							
1021	0020	Royal artillery badge	Copper alloy	1	11.3	Royal artillery cap badge, possibly WW1. MD.	5.6	66.9	49.9		Mod
1022	1108	Object	Iron	1	24.6	Elongate piece of iron, L-shaped in profile. Detail masked by corrosion and encrusted dirt. Possibly a hinge pivot or nail.	17.2	29.1	30.6		
1050	1523	Coin/Token	Copper alloy	1	0.4	Fragment of a milled coin or token, possibly for Elizabeth I. Obverse: worn with bust facing right. Rev: crowned Royal coat of arms and letters OH [ ].					
1051	1523	Buckle plate	Copper alloy	1	3.3	Incomplete tongue shaped buckle plate with two rivet holes at the straight edge where there is also a central folded strip for attachment to the buckle. The front of the plate is gilded.					
1052	1524	Stud	Copper alloy	1	1.7	Incomplete stud with head that is circular in plan and plano-convex in profile. It has a truncated shank, square in section; shank encrusted in iron corrosion.					

Appendix 8. Plant macrofossil catalogue

Sample no.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	100	101	102	103	104	105	106	107	108	109	110	111	112	113	114	115	116	117
Context No.	0031	0036	0069	0066	0071	0073	0075	0089	0091	0127	0150	0152	0154	0168	0173	0229	0223	1019	1033	1037	1040	1071	1063	1082	1074	1067	1069	1098	1096	1108	1104	1124	1139	1141	1128
Cut No.	0030	0034	0068	0065	0070	0072	0074	0088	0090	0126	0149	0151	0153	0167	0172	0228	0222	1018	1032	1036	1039	1070	1062	1081	1073	1066	1068	1097	1095	1107	1103	1123	1138	1140	1127
Feature type	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	pit	ditch
Date																																			
Cereals and other food plants																																			
Triticum sp.									#																										
Cereal indent. (grains)									##																										#
Tree/shrub charred																																			
Corylus sp. Nutshell	#								##									#	#					#											
Crataegus/Prunus sp.																										#									
Quercus? Acorn cupule frag?							#			#													#											
Ericaceae				#			##							#						#		#													
Weeds/other charred																																			
Poaceae								#								#																		
Polygonaceae																#				#		#													
Brassica ?														#																					
Weeds/other un-charred																																			
Chenopodium sp.					#				#		#																				#			#	
Rubus sp.	##		#	#	#		#																			#									
Polygonaceae													#			#												#		##					
Trifolium/Medicago sp.																															#				
Fumaria sp.	#																									#									
Raphanus raphanistrum L.																				#															
Veronica sp.	#		#						#																										
Arctium sp.																													#						
Other plant macrofossils																																			
Charcoal 0-5mm	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	xx	xxx	xx	xxx	x	xx	x	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx
Charcoal 5-10mm	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	x	xx	xxx	xx	xx	xxx		x	x	xxx	x	x		x		xxx	xxx	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	x	xxx	xx		xx	xxx	x	
Charcoal >10mm		x	xxx	xxx	x	x	xxx	x		xx		#		xxx		x				x	xx	x	xx	xx	xx	xx			x	x		x	x		
Fibrous roots	xx	x			x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	xx	x	x	xx	xx	x	xx	x	x		x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x	xx	xx
Indet.seeds																										#									
Other remains																																			
Insect remains	#												#		#					#															#
Snail shells			#								#	x				#	#																	#	#
Amphibian/Small mammal bones							#																												
Material from non-floating residues																																			
Charcoal 0-10m			xxx	xx	x	xx	xx			x		x	x	xx						x	x	x	x	x		xx	x	x	x						
Corylus nutshell frags													#																						
Snails													#																						
Coal	#				#												#																	x	
Ferrous globules							#																												
Sample volume (litres)	40	40	30	10	20	10	60	40	40	40	30	30	40	30	30	10	40	10	10	10	40	10	10	20	10	20	10	20	40	10	40	40	40	40	40
Volume of flot (ml)	40	1200	1300	400	20	90	500	150	50	1800	10	15	<10	900	40	10	<10	10	5	100	700	300	500	1000	700	500	100	20	300	50	10	200	1200	<5	<10
% flot sorted	100 %	20%	40%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	20%	100 %	100 %	100 %	60%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	40%	100 %	100 %	50%	50%	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	100 %	20%	100 %	100 %
C14 suitable material	N	N	N	Y	N	N	Y	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	Y	Y	N	Y	Y	N	N	Y	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N	N

Table 1: Evaluation samples showing C14 viability

Sample no.	**120**	**121**	**122**	**123**	**124**	**125**	**126**
Context No.	**1506**	**1504**	**1508**	**1511**	**1516**	**1526**	**1537**
Cut No.	**1505**	**1502**	**1507**	**1510**	**1515**	**1525**	**1537**
Feature type	**pit**	**pit**	**pit**	**pit**	**pit**	**pit**	**pit**
Date							
Tree/shrub charred							
Corylus sp. nutshell frags	###	###	xxx	##			
Weeds/other un-charred							
Chenopodium sp.	#						#
Trifolium/Medigo sp.	#						
Rubus sp.	#			#			#
Fumaria sp.			#				#
Raphanus raphanistrum L.	#		#				
Violia sp.	#						
Other plant macrofossils							
Charcoal 0-5mm	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx	x	xxx	xx
Charcoal 5-10mm	x	x	x	xx		xx	x
Charcoal >10mm		x	x	x		x	x
Fibrous roots	xx	xx	x	xx	xx	xxx	xx
Other remains							
Snail shells	#	x		x			x
Fish bone		#					
Ferrous globules							#
Material from non-floating residues							
Charcoal 0-10m	#	x	x	#		#	x
Corylus nutshell frags	##	##	###	##			
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**20**	**20**	**20**	**10**	**20**	**40**
Volume of flot (ml)	**20**	**40**	**100**	**200**	**<5**	**100**	**10**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
C14 suitable material	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**Y**	**N**	**N**	**N**

Table 2: Excavation samples showing C14 viability

Appendix 9. C14 dating certificates

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88491 (GU52601)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	ENF 144996
Context Reference	0066
Sample Reference	<4>
Material	Charcoal : Unknown
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-28.9 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1145 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

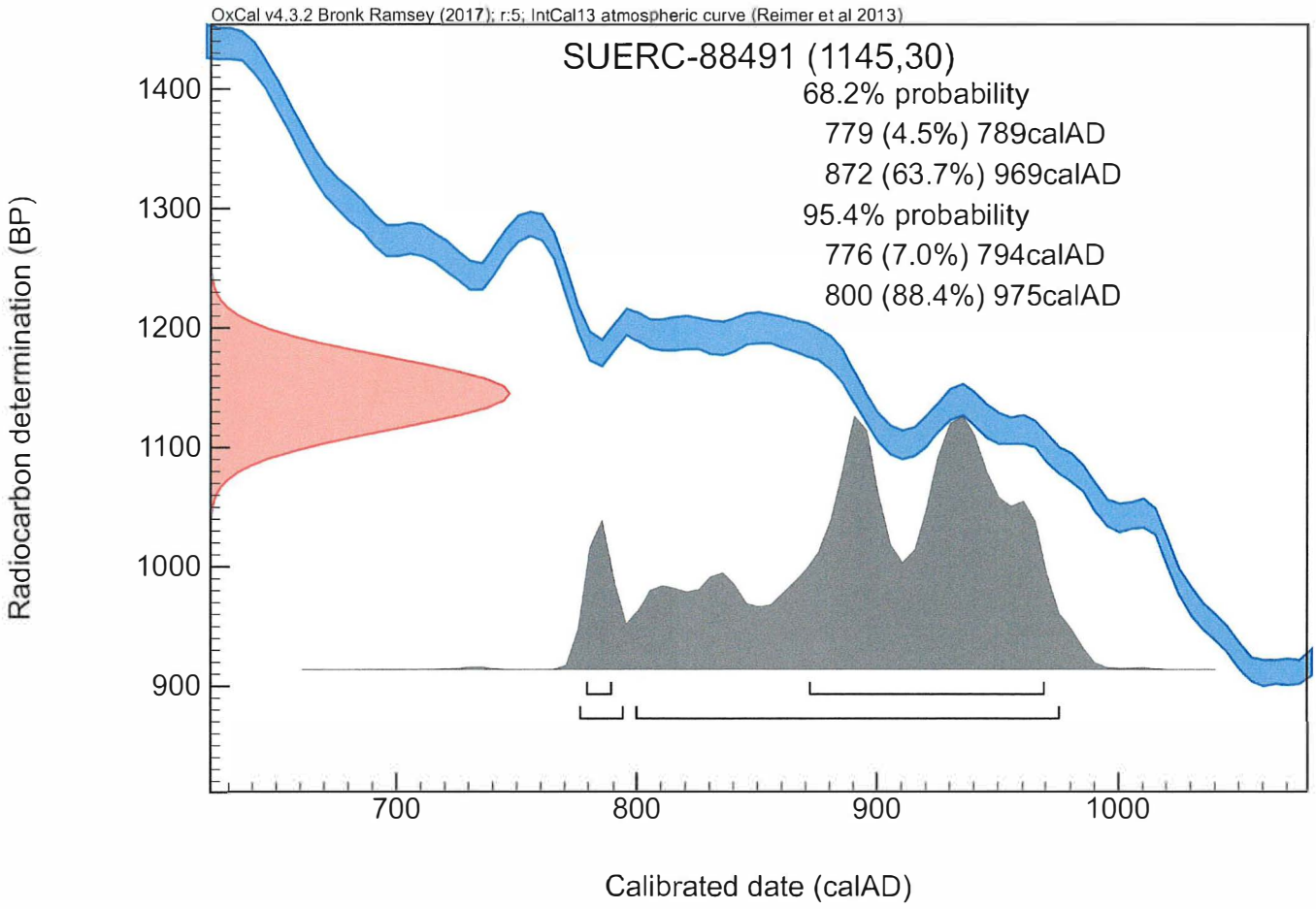
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

ENF145759, Cringleford
NWHCM 2018.243



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. *

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve. †

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
Rankine Avenue, Scottish Enterprise Technology Park, East Kilbride, Glasgow G75 0QF, Scotland, UK
Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88492 (GU52602)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	ENF 144996
Context Reference	75
Sample Reference	<7>
Material	Charcoal : Ericaceae
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1191 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

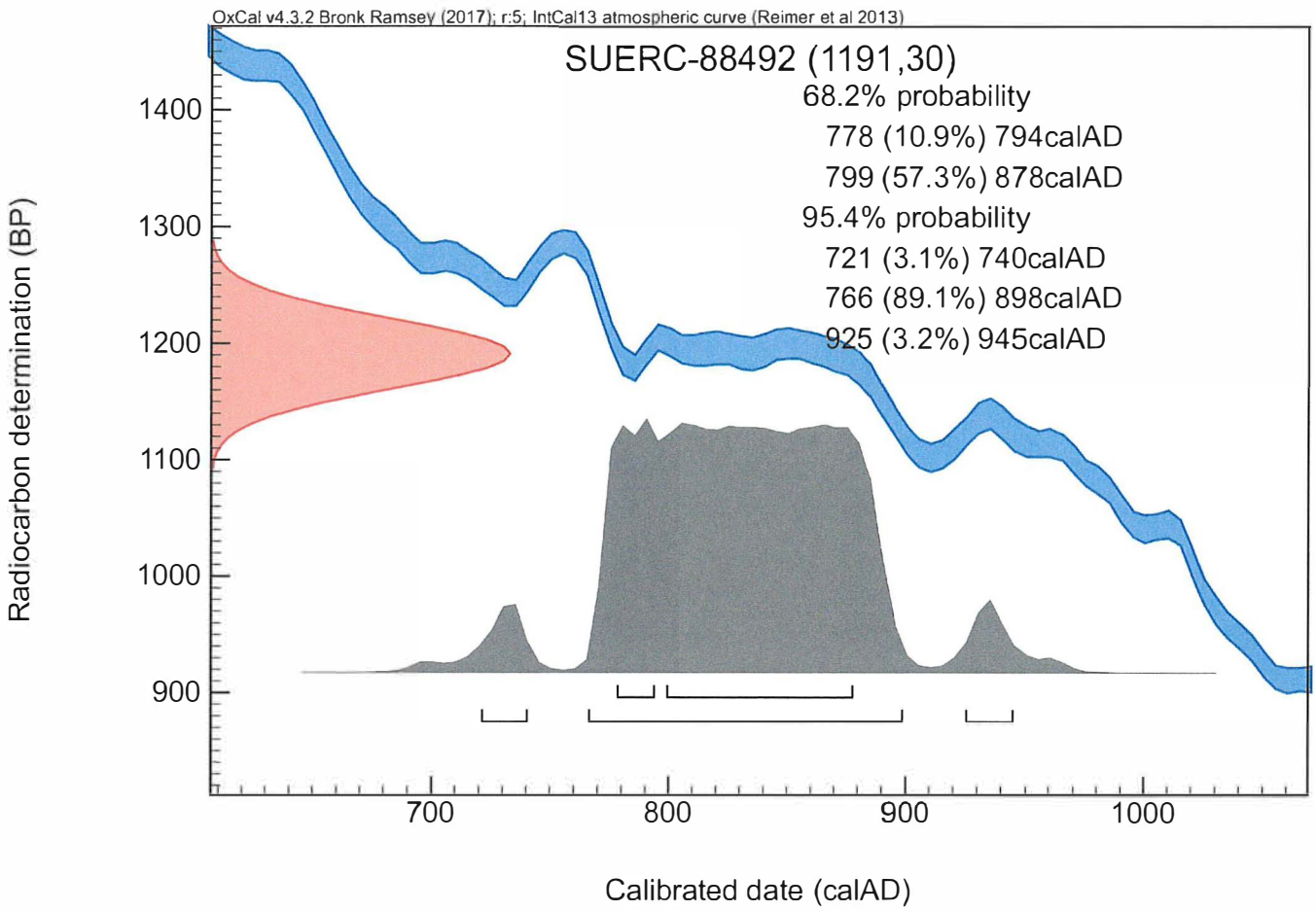
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : B Tigney

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

ENF145759, Cringleford
NWHCM 2018.243



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88493 (GU52603)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	ENF 144996
Context Reference	91
Sample Reference	<9>
Material	Charcoal (nutshell) : Corylus
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3838 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

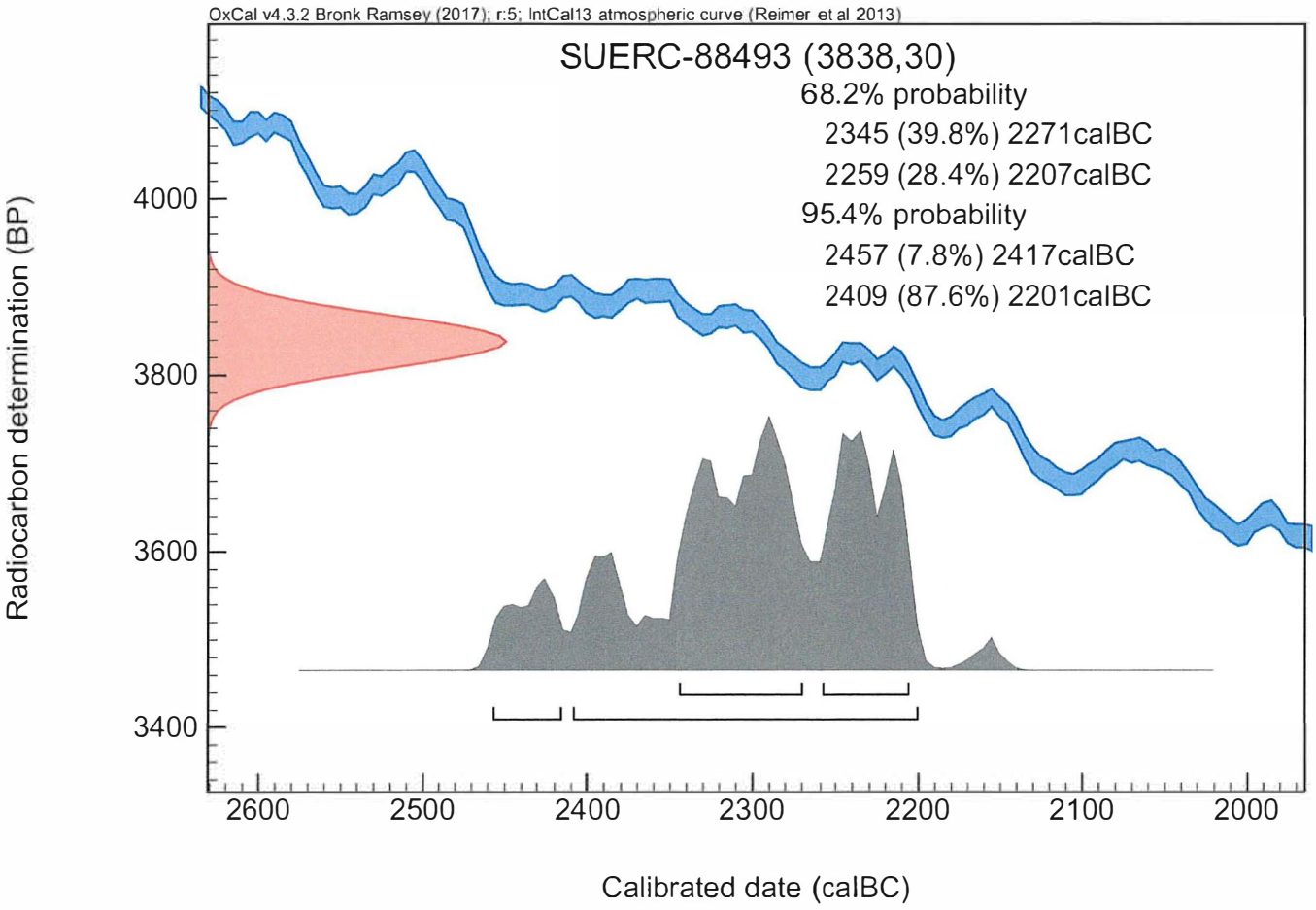
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

ENF145759, Cringleford
NWHCM 2018.243



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. *

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve. †

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88497 (GU52604)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	ENF 144996
Context Reference	168
Sample Reference	<14>
Material	Charcoal : Unknown/Ericaeae?
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1138 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

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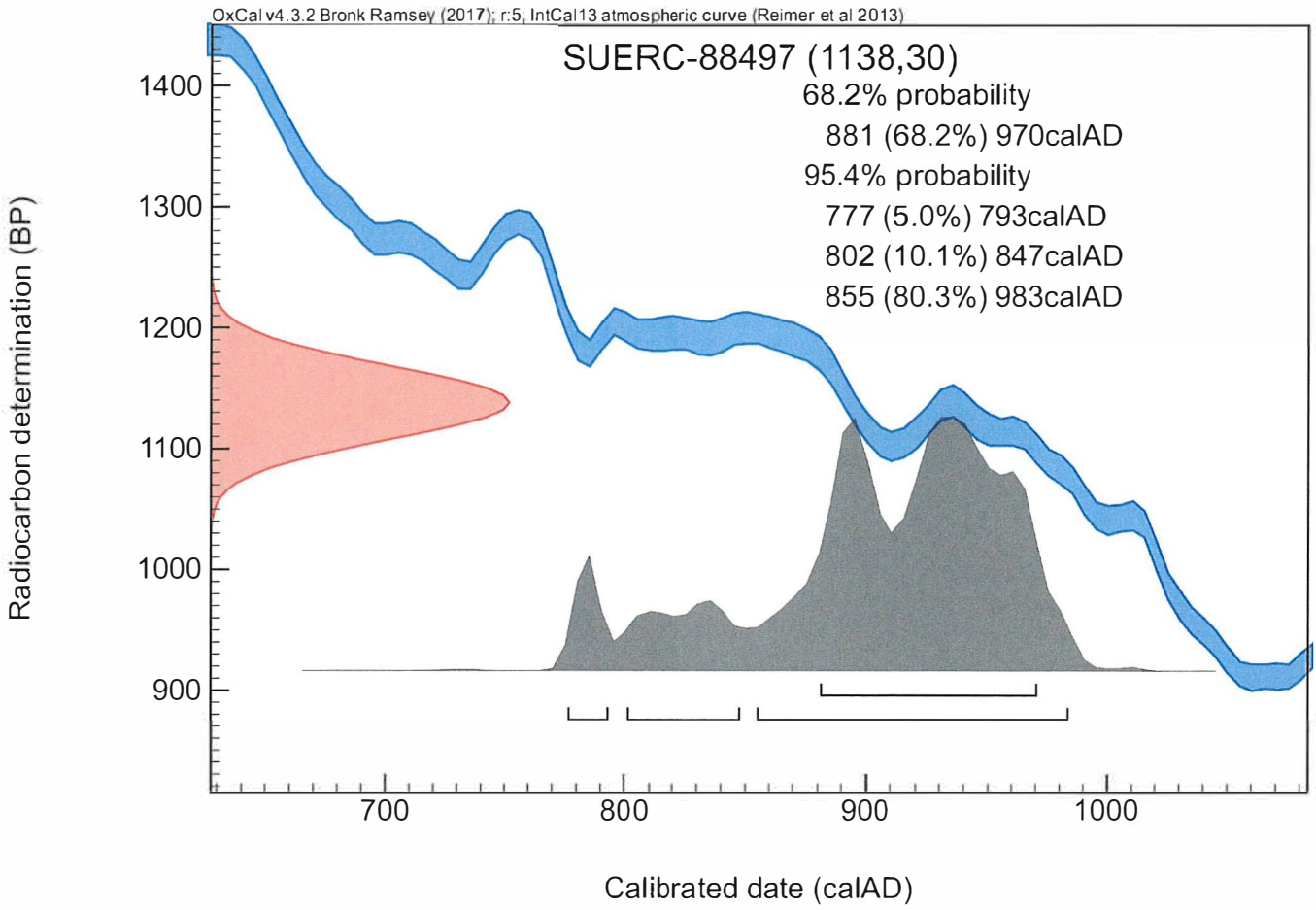
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

ENF145759, Cringleford
NWHCM 2018.243



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. *

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve. †

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88498 (GU52605)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	ENF 144996
Context Reference	1033
Sample Reference	<101>
Material	Charcoal (nutshell) : Corylus
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-24.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	4788 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

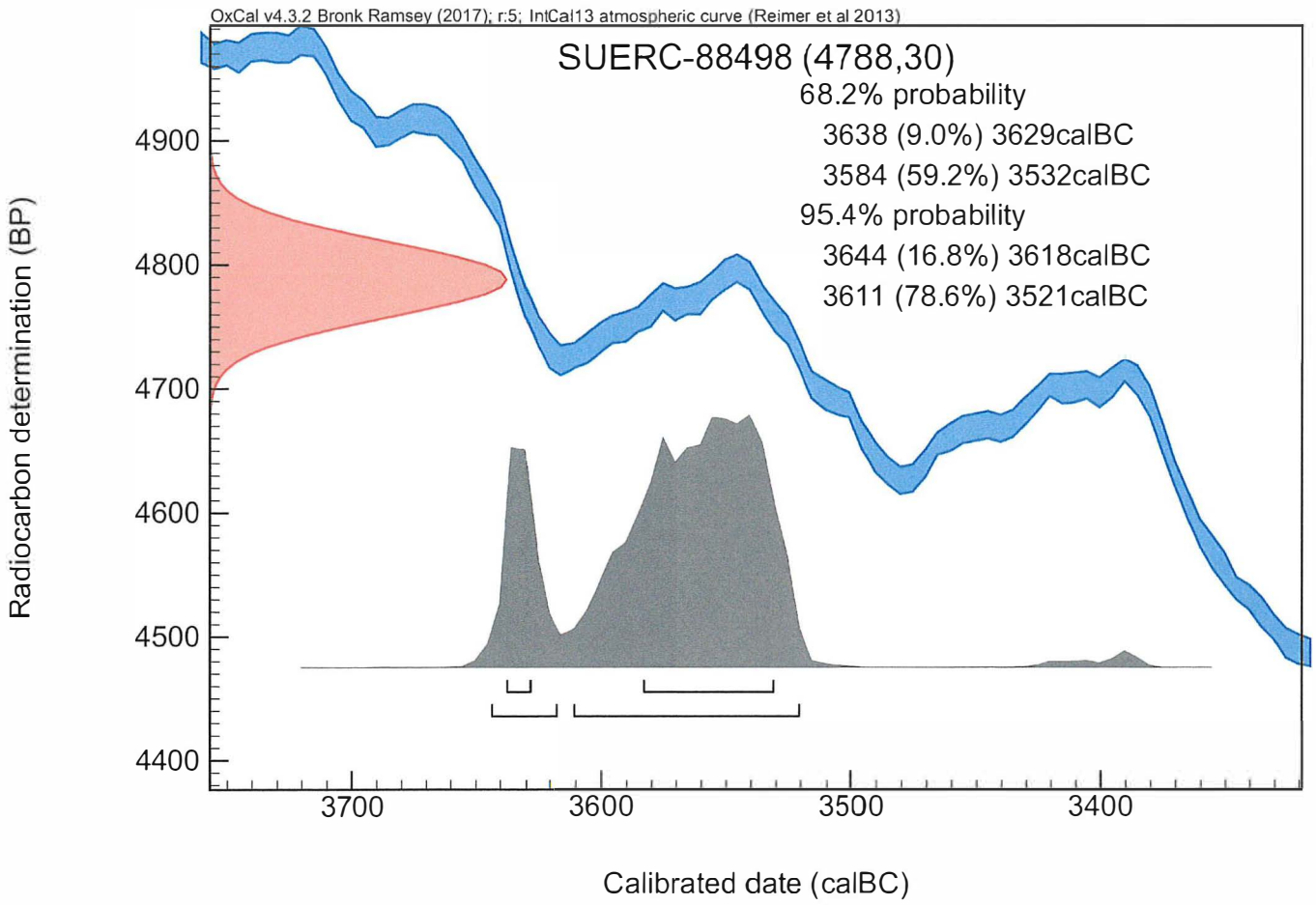
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :

ENF145759, Cringleford
NWHCM 2018.243



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. *

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve. †

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88499 (GU52606)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	ENF 144996
Context Reference	1037
Sample Reference	<102>
Material	Charcoal : Unknown/Corylus
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1084 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

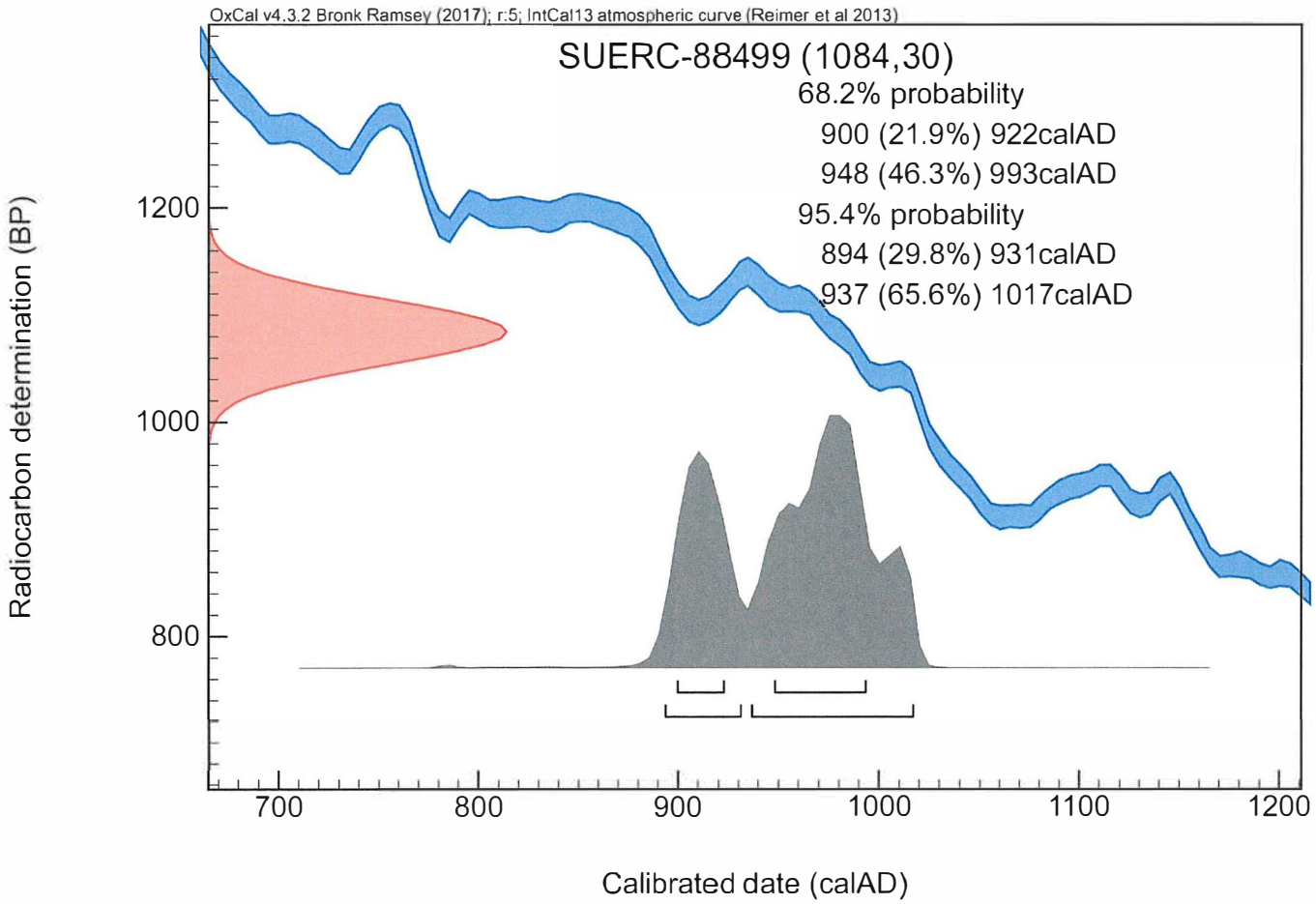
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

ENF145759, Cringleford
NWHCM 2018.243



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. *

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve. †

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88500 (GU52607)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	ENF 144996
Context Reference	1071
Sample Reference	<104>
Material	Charcoal : Unknown
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.9 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1166 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

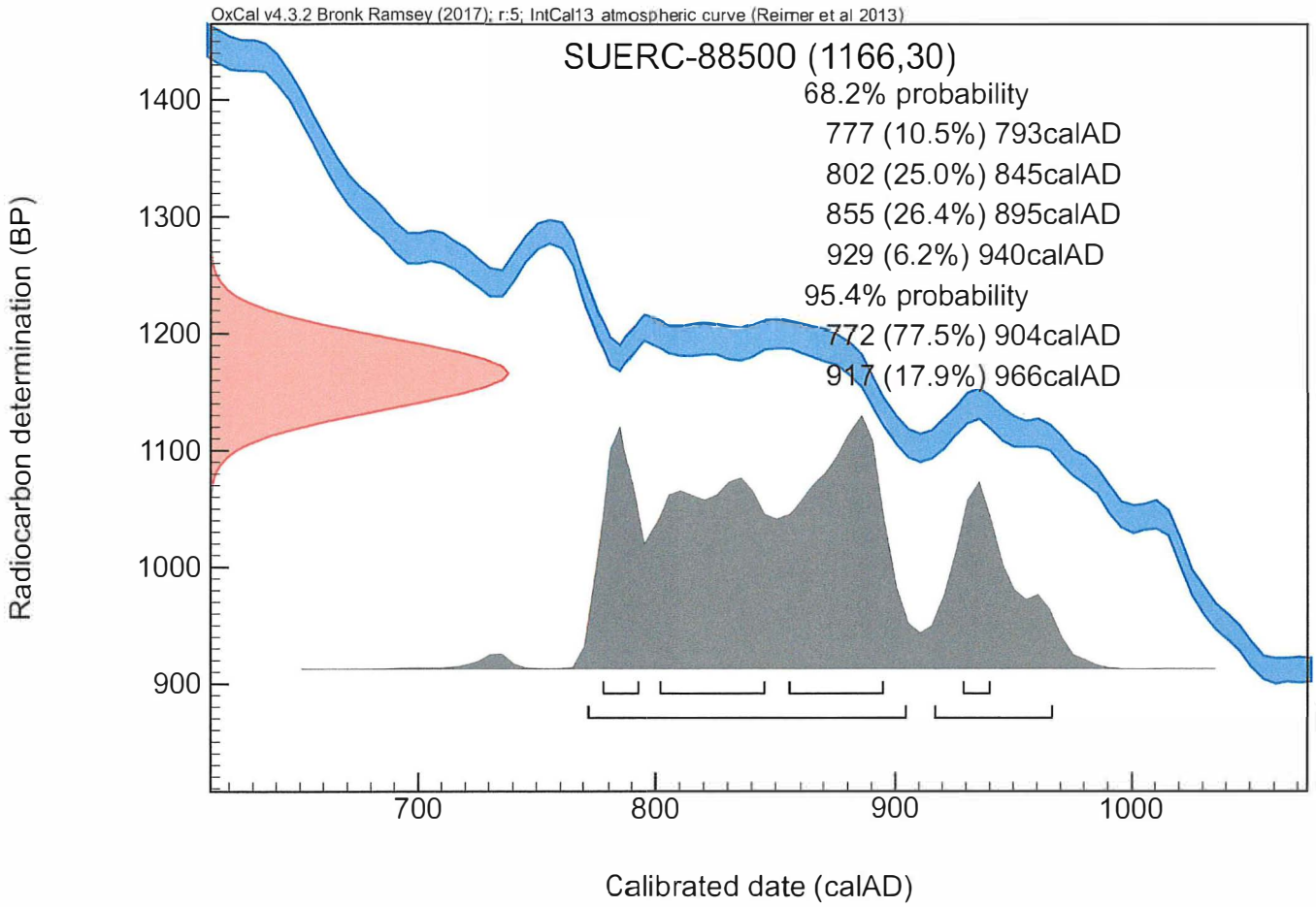
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

ENF145759, Cringleford
NWHCM 2018.243



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. *

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve. †

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88501 (GU52608)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	ENF 144996
Context Reference	1063
Sample Reference	<105>
Material	Charcoal : Ericaceae?/Quercus?
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1080 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :

ENF145759, Cringleford
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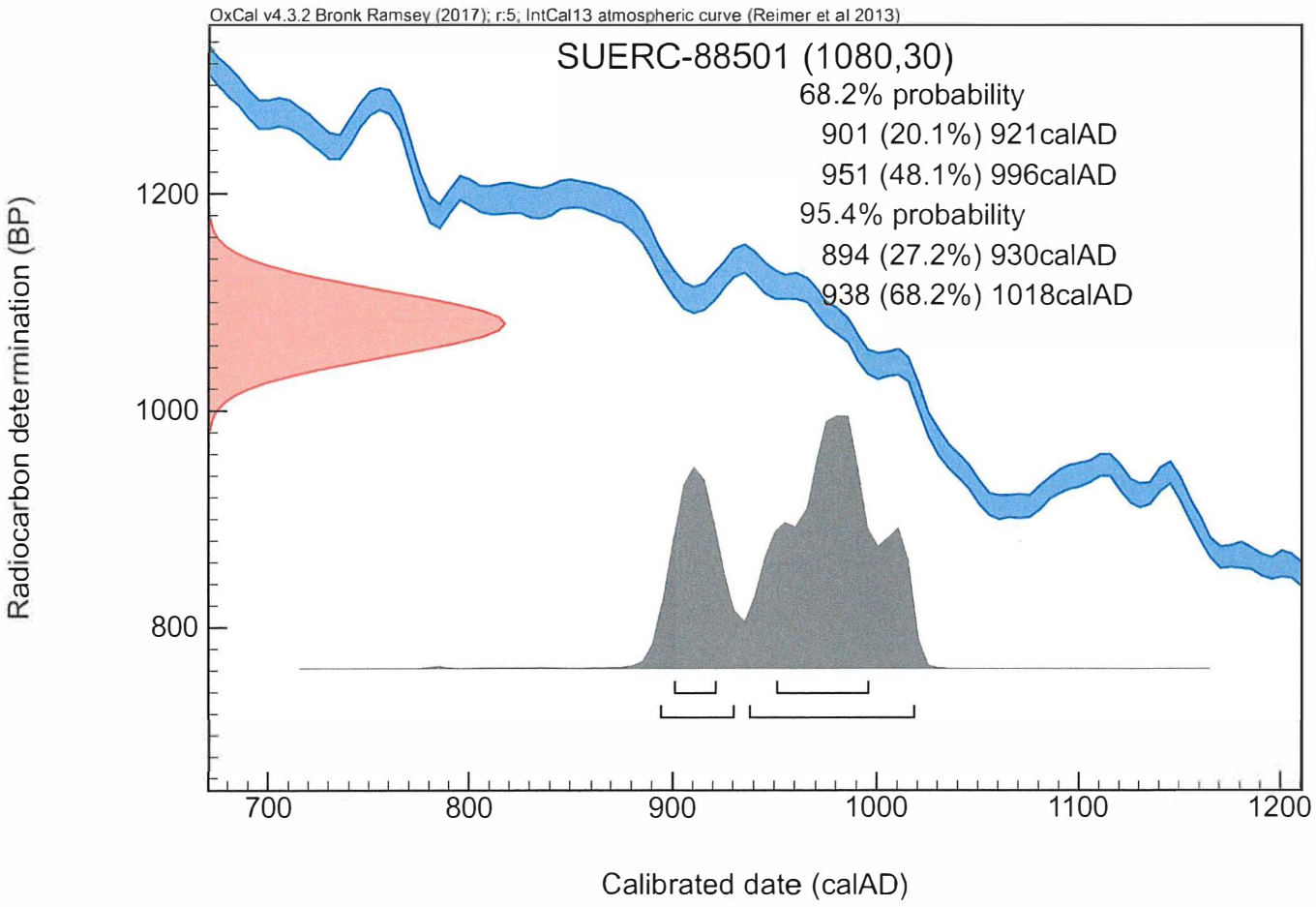

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. *

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88502 (GU52609)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	ENF 144996
Context Reference	1067
Sample Reference	<108>
Material	Charcoal : Unknown/Prunus/Crataegus
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1104 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

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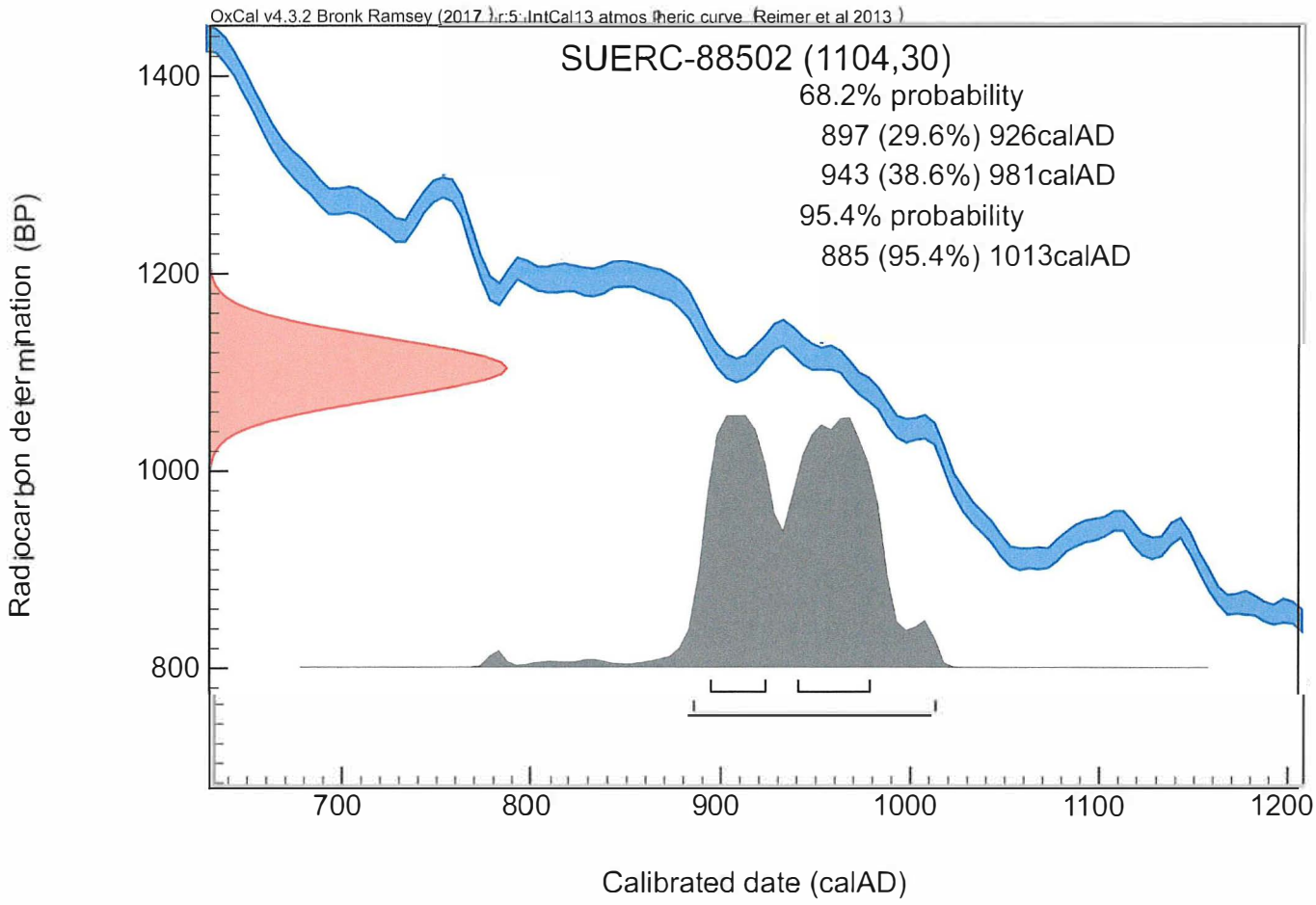
NWHCM 2018.243



The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4. *

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve. †

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

10 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88503 (GU52610)
Submitter	Anna West Cotswold Archaeology Ltd Unit 5, Plot 11, Maitland Road Lion Barn Industrial Estate Needham Market Suffolk IP6 8NZ
Site Reference	ENF 145759
Context Reference	1508
Sample Reference	<122>
Material	Charcoal (nutshell) : Corylus
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-27.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	4811 ± 30

N.B. The above ^{14}C age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD) and requires calibration to the calendar timescale. The error, expressed at the one sigma level of confidence, includes components from the counting statistics on the sample, modern reference standard and blank and the random machine error.

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :

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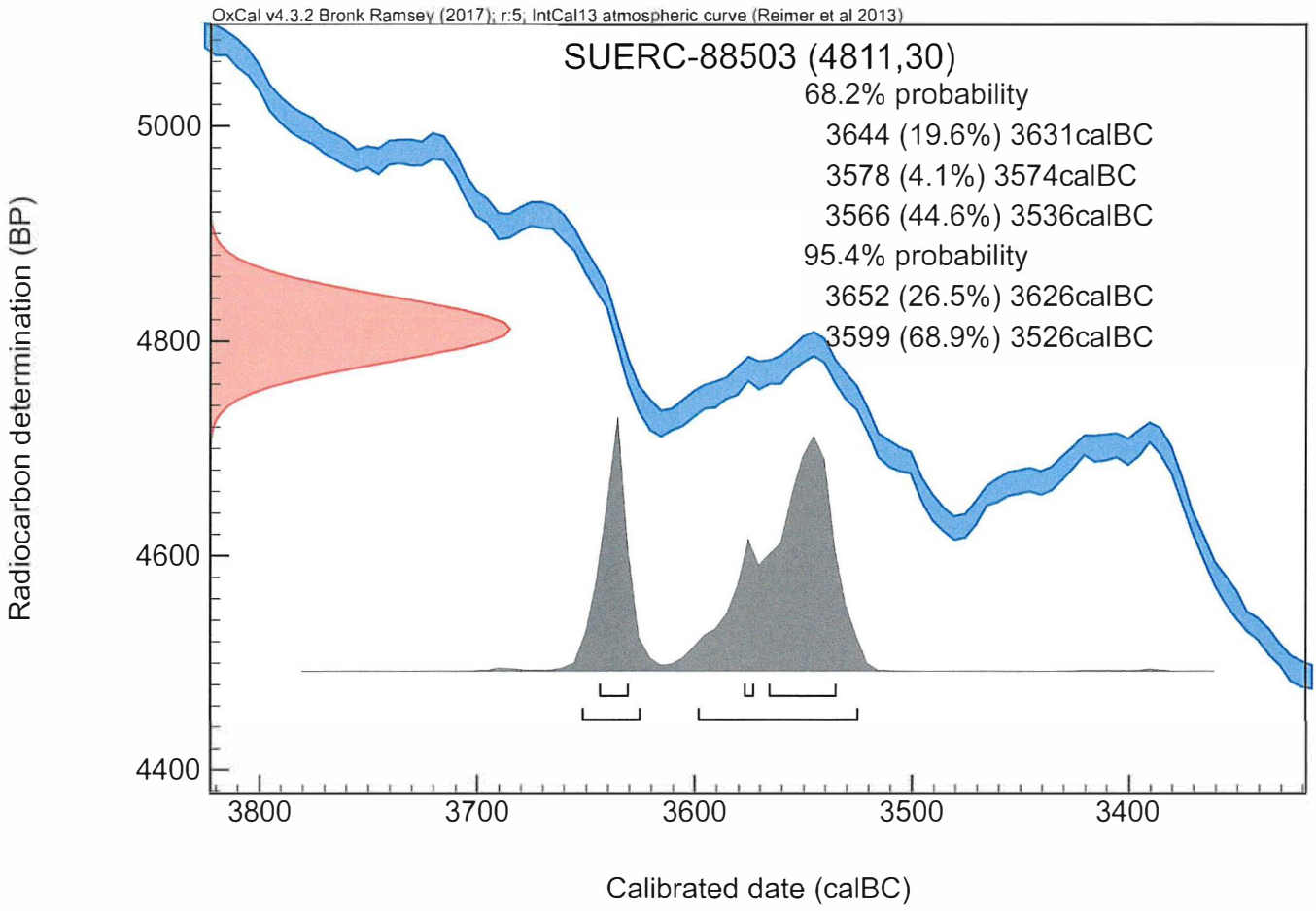

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal13 atmospheric calibration curve.†

Please contact the laboratory if you wish to discuss this further.

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

Appendix 10. OASIS summary report

OASIS ID: suffolka1-340971	
Project details	
Project name	Land to south of A11, Cringleford
Short description of the project	Between the 11th and the 14th of February 2019 Suffolk Archaeology CIC (now trading as Cotswold Archaeology) undertook archaeological excavation at Land to the south of the A11, Cringleford, Norfolk. The work was undertaken prior to development works and followed an evaluation of the area conducted by Suffolk Archaeology CIC in 2018. Four small excavation areas measuring c.10m by 10m were opened over specific trenches from the evaluation phase to further characterise the activity in the area. The excavation areas found features and finds dating to the Early Neolithic at the eastern edge of the site, Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age over the broader landscape and Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age at the western edge of the development area. Additional C14 dates were obtained from the evaluation phase showing that the undated fire pit type features discovered over the entire site are all likely to be dated to the Late Saxon period.
Project dates	Start: 11-02-2019 End: 14-02-2019
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	326133 - OASIS form ID
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 3 - Operations to a depth more than 0.25m
Monument type	PIT Early Neolithic
Monument type	PIT Early Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Early Iron Age
Monument type	PIT Early Iron Age
Monument type	FIRE PIT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Bronze Age
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Neolithic
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Bronze Age
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Iron Age
Investigation type	"Full excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK CRINGLEFORD Land to south of A11, Cringleford

Study area	0.05 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 1891 0524 52.600283218917 1.232941794209 52 36 01 N 001 13 58 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 32.5m Max: 33m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC/Cotswold Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	James Albone
Project director/manager	John Craven
Project supervisor	Michael Green
Type of sponsor/funding body	Client
Name of sponsor/funding body	Spencer Burrell (Big Sky Developments Ltd)
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Ceramics","Environmental","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Contents	"other"
Digital Media available	"Database","Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Plan","Report","Section","Unpublished Text"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the south of A11, Cringleford, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Green, M
Other bibliographic details	SACIC Report number: 2019/022
Date	2019
Issuer or publisher	SACIC
Place of issue or publication	Grey lit
Description	Grey lit excavation report with evaluation information and appendices
Entered by	Michael Green (Michael.Green@cotswoldarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	13 November 2019

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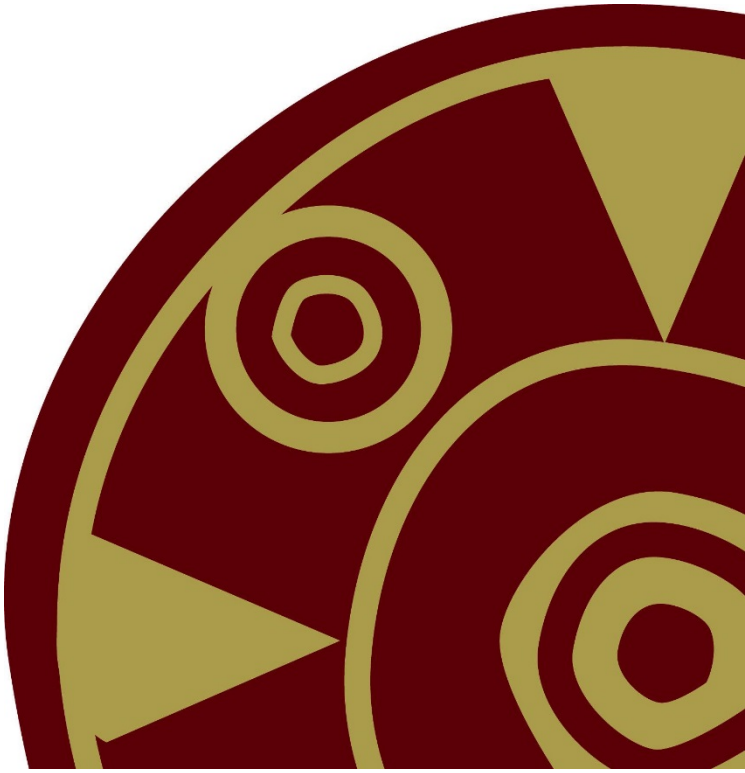

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