Report 2784

nps archaeology

Archaeological Excavation at Plot 1, The Lodge, Manor Road, North Wootton: Assessment report and Updated Project Design

ENF127741

Prepared for
Calvert Brain & Fraulo Architectural Ltd
2 Portland Street
King's Lynn
Norfolk
PE30 1PB

NPS Archaeology

December 2011

www.nps.co.uk

PROJECT CHECKLIST		
Project Manager	Nigel Page	
Draft Completed	Nigel Page	01/12/2011
Graphics Completed	David Dobson	05/12/2011
Edit Completed	Jayne Bown	05/12/2011
Signed Off	Jayne Bown	06/12/2011
Issue 1		

NPS Archaeology
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150 **F** 01603 756190 **E** jayne.bown@nps.co.uk www.nau.org.uk

BAU2784

Contents

Figures

Plates

Tables

Location:	Plot 1, The Lodge, Manor Road, North Wootton
District:	Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Planning Ref.:	11/00622/F
Grid Ref.:	TF 6403 2439
HER No.:	ENF 127741
OASIS Ref.:	115269
Client:	Calvert Brain & Fraulo Architectural Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	5-27 October 2011

Summary

An archaeological excavation was conducted for Calvert Brain & Fraulo Architectural Ltd ahead of the construction of a new house at Plot 1, The Lodge, Manor Road, North Wootton, Norfolk.

The excavation was required because previous evaluation of the site had revealed evidence of Roman iron working activity on or close to the site. Excavation of the adjacent plot revealed further iron working evidence. This excavation confirmed the results of both the evaluation and earlier excavation by recording fairly extensive evidence for Roman iron working in the form of large quantities of iron working waste. However, only one Roman feature was present, an east-west ditch that ran across the entire site; no evidence for any structures was recorded in this excavation, or the earlier works. It is apparent that the excavation area was located on the northern limit of the Roman activity and that the main focus of iron working and any associated settlement was to the south of the site.

Two medieval or post-medieval ditches ran north-south along the west edge of the excavation and they may have been former boundary ditches to the plot, which have been since replaced by the modern boundary. A number of medieval and/or post-medieval pits, which may have been small-scale gravel extraction pits, were present in the west half of the excavation and these cut both the Roman and later ditches.

A small amount of prehistoric material was also recovered during the excavation.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The construction of a new house at Plot 1, The Lodge, Manor Road, North Wootton (Fig. 1), has been accompanied by a programme of archaeological works, which have consisted of an archaeological evaluation of the site (Phelps 2009) and this excavation.

The evaluation identified potentially important buried remains associated with Roman iron working, so this excavation was required to fully record the character and extent of those remains. Therefore Calvert Brain & Fraulo Architectural Ltd. on behalf of their client commissioned NPS Archaeology to carry out the excavation.

This work was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Ref. Wayne Arnold 9 June 2011 – ref: CNF43340). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2784/NP). This work was commissioned by Calvert Brain & Fraulo Architectural Ltd.

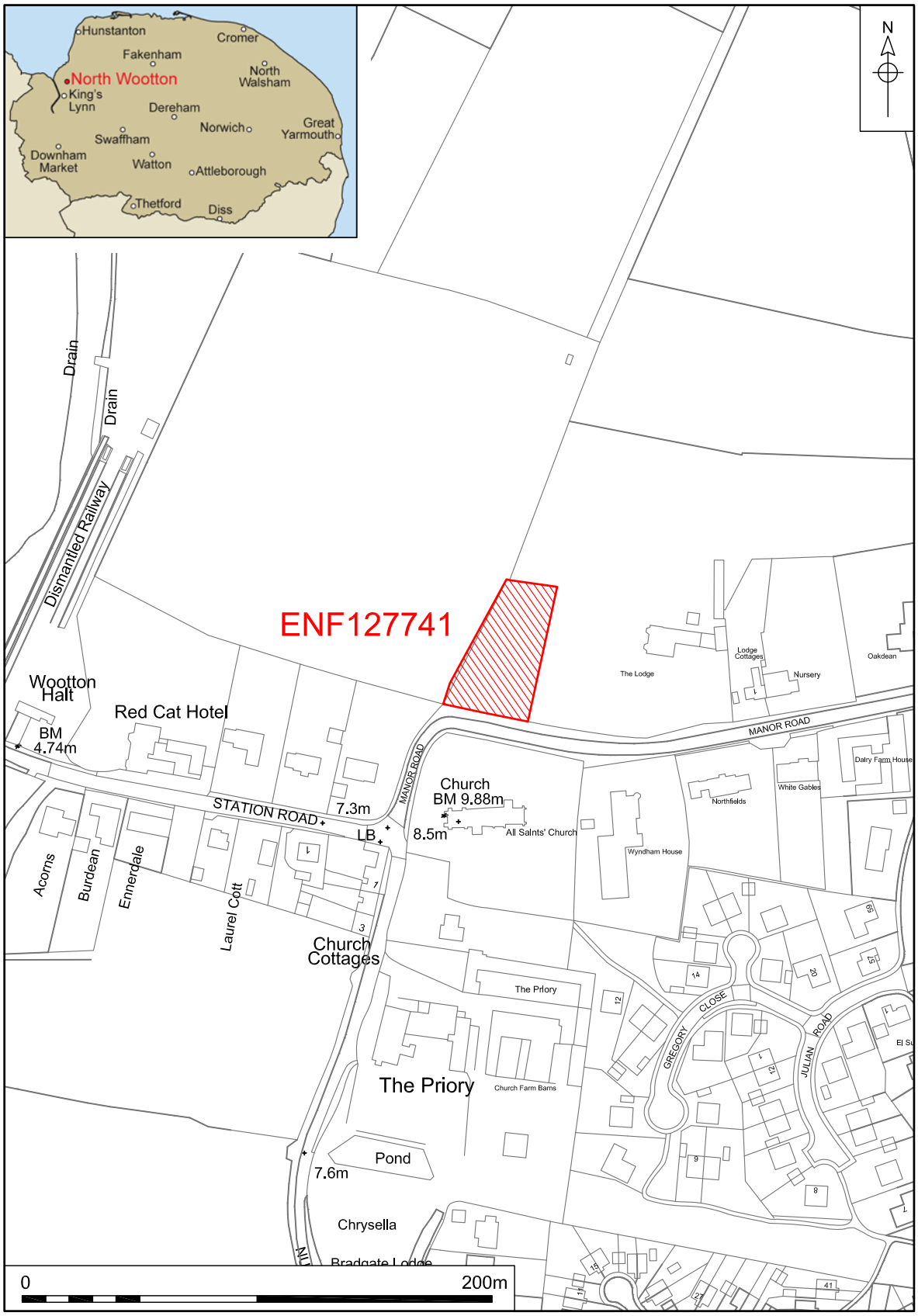

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2500

This programme of work was designed to record the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located within the gardens of The Lodge, a private dwelling located on a gentle west-facing slope at a height of 9m OD at the north-western limit of the village of North Wootton (Fig. 1). The Lodge bounds the site to the east, with open land to the north and marsh to the west, while to the south All Saints' parish church stands some 80m away on the opposite side of Manor Road.

The topsoil consisted of dark grey-brown sandy silt approximately 0.25–0.3m thick overlying a subsoil of mid-grey-brown sandy silt *c*.0.40m thick. The underlying geology of the area consists of Sandringham Sands above Kimmeridge clays laid down in the period from the Upper Jurassic to the Lower Cretaceous, although the site itself is located on former gravel beach deposits (Funnell 2005).

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The following information was compiled using the Norfolk Historic Environment Record in order to place the current site in context and is reproduced from the 2009 evaluation report (Phelps 2009, 3).

Little evidence has been recovered from the prehistoric period within the vicinity of the current site, with a Palaeolithic flint hand axe recovered some 500m to the south (NHER 14428) and a possible Bronze Age ring-ditch identified from aerial photographs about 1km to the north-east (NHER 24974).

The primary evidence for Roman occupation in the area comes from the recovery of pottery fragments dating from the 2nd–3rd centuries and associated with extensive scatters of iron slag on land 120m to the south-east of the current site. The remnants of a possible furnace and other structures connected to the production and manufacture of iron were also identified during construction of housing at this location in 1987 (NHER 24120). Further evidence of iron smelting, although largely undated, has also been reported by the identification of iron slag in the churchyard of All Saints' church (NHER 3294) and as far south as Gregory Close some 170m away (NHER 24262). Additionally, an elongated mound (NHER 24260) in the field directly to the west of The Lodge contains iron slag and it has been suggested that it may be a dump of waste material associated with the site to the south (NHER 24120). More iron slag was observed in a field to the south of Church Farm, although here it was associated with early medieval pottery (NHER 13351). Aerial photographs have identified a possible Roman field system 1km to the north-east in the same area as the ring-ditch mentioned above (NHER 24974). The 2009 evaluation and 2010 excavation of the adjacent plot revealed further evidence of Roman iron working, although neither revealed any structural evidence.

Cartographic sources suggest a stone cross, perhaps dating from the medieval period, stood on or near the current site (NHER 3290). However, no trace remains above ground of such a cross and its exact location is difficult to determine based upon the map evidence. Some 80m south of the site on the other side of Manor Road stands All Saints' church, which, although built in the mid-19th century, is

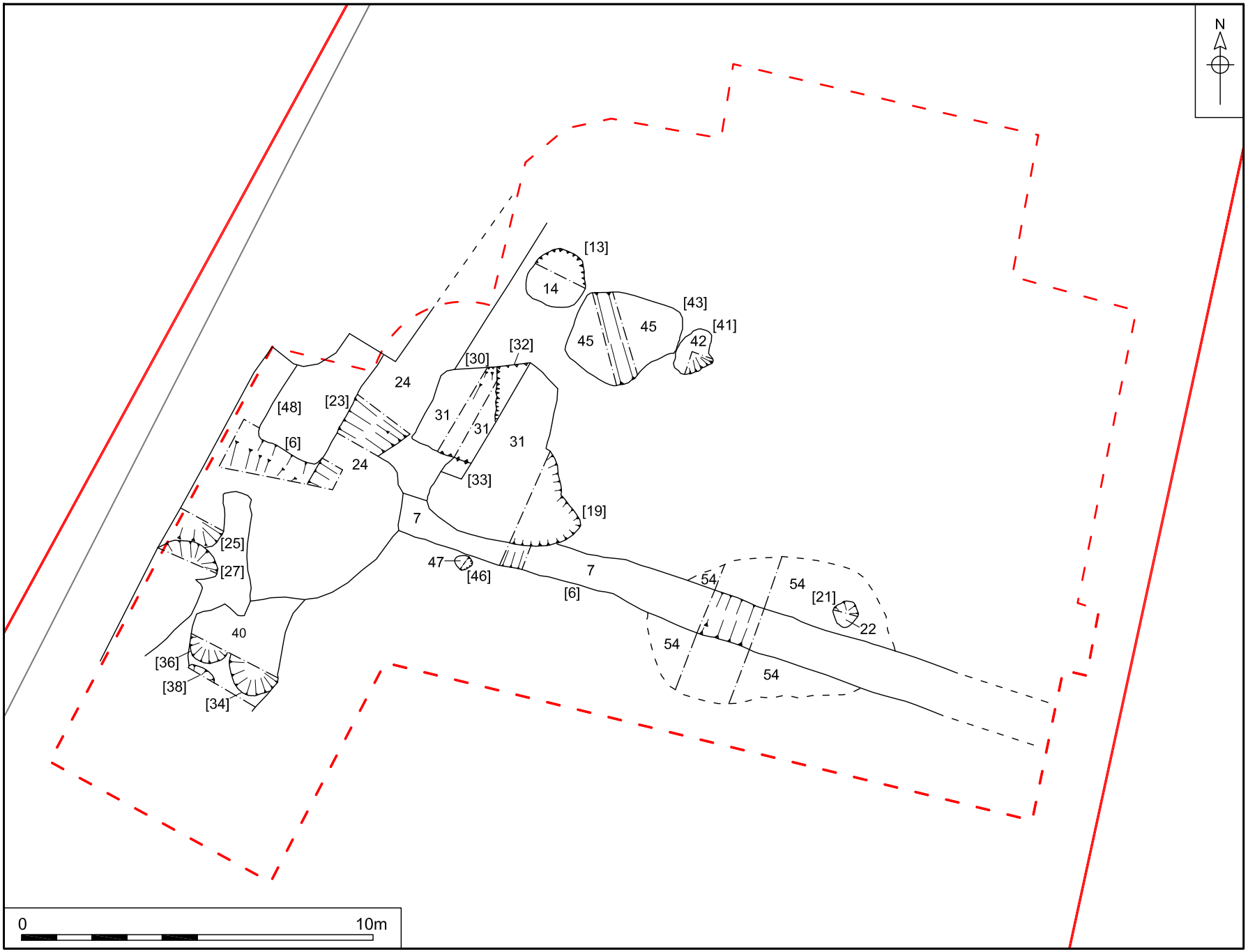

Figure 2. Plan of excavated features. Scale 1:150

known to have replaced an earlier medieval church that had fallen into disrepair and the site may, therefore, mark the focus of the medieval settlement (NHER 3294). Numerous isolated finds of medieval pottery and metalwork have been recovered in the surrounding area (NHER 3291, 16828, 31243 and 30826). Also worthy of note are several mounds to the west at the edge of the marsh, believed to have been formed during the medieval period as a result of salt production (NHER 27091).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The excavation covered the proposed footprint of the new house (*c.*440m$^{2)}$ and its attached garage, although the entire garage footprint was not excavated as it extended into an area covered by a Tree Protection Order.

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection.

Environmental samples were taken from seven deposits.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 9.058m OD, located on the east side of the site.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

5.0 RESULTS

The excavation revealed a relatively small number of archaeological features, which represented at least two phases of activity. A large artefact assemblage was recovered, which confirmed the results of the earlier evaluation and complemented the results of the excavation of the adjacent plot in adding to the *corpus* of evidence for Roman iron working in the area.

5.1 Excavated features

A total of eighteen features were recorded, which can be divided into two broad phases, Roman and medieval or post-medieval.

5.1.1 Roman features

Only one Roman feature was present. This was a narrow ditch [6] that ran east-west across the whole site (Fig. 2, Plates 1 and 2) and which was also recorded during the earlier evaluation and in the excavation of the adjacent plot. The ditch was reasonably consistent in width (between 0.5m and 0.7m) along its length, but it became deeper and more v-shaped towards the west of the site. It contained a single fill [7] for most of its excavated length, although some natural silting was evident at the west end. The fill was mid to dark grey/brown sandy silt and it contained a reasonably large assemblage of Roman pottery and iron working waste (see below).

Plate 1. General view west showing the Roman ditch running across the site. The evaluation trenches are visible in the bottom right hand corner.

Plate 2. Profile of the Roman ditch.

5.1.2 Medieval and post-medieval features

Sixteen features of medieval and/or post-medieval date were recorded across the western half of the site. The features consisted of two north-south ditches ([23] and [48]) and a group of eleven feature ([13], [19], [21], [25], [27], [30], [32], [33], [34], [36] and [38]) consisting of ten pits (one possibly as ditch terminus) and one post-hole.

The ditches

Ditch [23] was fairly wide, up to 1.9m, and 0.5m deep. It contained a single very stony mid grey brown sandy silt fill, from which an assemblage of pottery of

Roman, Saxon and medieval date was recovered along with prehistoric burnt flint and iron working waste. The second ditch [48] was approximately 2m to the west of ditch [23] and only a short section was visible as its width extended beyond the west edge of the excavation and it had been heavily truncated by the later pits. Its fill [49] was identical to the fill of ditch [23] and contained a very similar artefact assemblage, although it also contained modern pottery and post-medieval glass.

The ditches were parallel to the west edge of the excavation and they may have been former boundary ditches since replaced by the modern boundary.

The pit group

The pits covered a large part of the west side of the excavation and cut the two north–south ditches and the earlier Roman ditch (Plate 3). The pits were of two main types, rectangular or square, straight-sided and fairly deep, up to 1m, or shallower and circular with sloping sides.

Plate 3. View north of the later ditches and pits in the west end of the excavation prior to excavation.

On the surface most of the pits appeared as large spreads, which on excavation were shown to be two or three intercutting pits, with their forms only becoming visible lower down (see Plate 4 for example). This was probably a consequence of the gravel being unstable, so as the pits were dug close to each other the upper sections of the sides collapsed.

The fills of these features were virtually identical, brown or grey/brown sandy silt, and all (except for [27]) contained large amounts of iron working waste, Roman and medieval pottery (some also contained a smaller amount of post-medieval pottery). Animal bone was also present, although, in fairly small quantities – and some also contained prehistoric flint. Although pit [27] contained no dating material it is included in this group because of its similarity to the surrounding pits such as [25} and because it cut ditch [48].

Other than being confined to the western third of the site, there was no discernable pattern in the distribution of the pits and it is likely that they represent small-scale gravel extraction and/or landscaping features, such as planting holes.

Plate 4. Group of intercutting pits. The pits appear as a single large feature at the surface.

5.1.3 Undated features

A few undated features were also recorded. These included a possible posthole [46] just on the south side of Roman ditch [6], and two clay-filled features [41] and [43].

5.2 Finds

All finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is listed below by material and thereafter by date. Appendix 2a contains a list of all finds in context number order.

5.2.1 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

by Andrew Peachey

5.2.1.1 Introduction

A total of 128 sherds (1297g) of Roman and prehistoric pottery was recovered, including a single early Bronze Age sherd and a small group of Roman pottery contained in Ditch [6] (Table 1, Appendix 3a). The pottery was preserved in a moderately abraded and fragmented condition and included a moderate quantity of diagnostic sherds. The bulk of the Roman pottery is comprised of coarse wares produced in the Nar Valley region of north-west Norfolk, local to the site, with additional pottery imported from the Lower Nene Valley to the west and a single sherd of samian ware from eastern Gaul. The diagnostic form types, including jars, bowls and lids in these fabrics suggest domestic occupation in the late 2nd to mid 3rd centuries AD.

Feature Type	Prehistoric Pottery		Roman Pottery	
	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sherd Count	Weight (g)
Un-stratified/Subsoil			30	268
Ditch [6]			48	439
Other features	1	9	49	581
Total	*1*	*9*	*127*	*1288*

Table 1. Quantification of Roman pottery in feature groups

5.2.1.2 Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and R.EVE. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and assigned a code from the National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber and Dore 1998), or assigned an alpha-numeric code based on this system. Samian forms reference Webster (1996). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

5.2.1.3 Fabric Descriptions

Prehistoric

F1 Coarse-flint-tempered ware (EBA). Bonfire fired with pale orange surfaces and a dark grey core. Inclusions comprise common calcined flint (0.5-5mm).

Roman

RHZ SA Rheinzabern samian ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 39)

NAR RE1 Nar Valley reduced ware 1 (Gurney 1990, 89; Andrews 1985, 89). The colour of this fabric is not always consistent and sometimes mottled in appearance, with surfaces and cores ranging from mid to dark grey to dark 'burnt' orange, dark red-brown and black. Inclusions in the fabric comprise common sub-rounded quartz generally in the 0.25-0.50mm size range, occasionally to 2mm, with sparse fragments of flint (1-5mm, occasionally larger) and sparse iron rich grains (predominantly black and <0.5mm). The fabric has an irregular fracture and a slightly granular break. Kilns producing this fabric have been recorded at East Winch (Gurney 1990; Peachey forthcoming), Pentney and Shouldham.

GRS1 Sandy grey ware. A moderate to hard mid grey fabric with inclusions of common quartz (0.1-0.4mm, occasionally larger), sparse fine mica, sparse iron rich inclusions (0.1-1mm) and occasional flint (<5mm). The ubiquitous type of Romano-British sandy grey ware produced throughout the region.

LNV WH Lower Nene Valley white ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 119)

WAT RE Wattisfield/Waveney Valley reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184)

The Prehistoric Pottery

A single body sherd (9g) of fabric F1 was contained as residual material in pit [21] fill [22]. The exterior of the sherd is decorated with a single band of vertical fingernail impressions that suggest it probably formed part of a rusticated Beaker vessel of early Bronze Age date. There is no potential for any further analysis of the prehistoric pottery.

The Roman Pottery

The bulk of the Roman pottery: *c*.82% by sherd count (*c*.79% by weight) is accounted for NAR RE1 (Table 2), which was produced at several kiln sites local to North Wootton, notably at East Winch *c*.9km to the south-east. Chronological development within the form typology of the industry is relatively poorly understood, but production appears to have started at the kiln site by the late 2nd to early 3rd century AD and continued until the end of the Roman period. Ditch [6]

fill [57] contained a NAR RE1 necked jar with a bead rim and band of rilling on the shoulder comparable to a type recorded at the Brancaster Shore Fort (Andrews 1985: type 100.15), while ditch [6] fill [7] contained a further everted bead rim from an NAR RE1 jar. Other NAR RE1 form types in the assemblage comprise a necked bowl with girth grooves (Andrews 1985: type 114) contained in pit [21] fill [22], and a plain lid imitating Castor Box types in LNV CC (i.e. Perrin 1999: types 198-213) contained Extraction Pit [30] (31).

Fabric Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
RHZ SA	1	2	0.00
NAR RE1	104	1012	0.42
GRS1	12	212	0.10
LNV WH	8	57	0.12
WAT RE	2	5	0.00
Total	*127*	*1288*	*0.64*

Table 2. Quantification of Roman pottery fabric types

The NAR RE1 forms indicate the assemblage was deposited within the late 2nd to 4th centuries AD, however the sparse RHZ SA and LNV WH sherds indicate deposition was probably by the mid 3rd century. Ditch [6] fill [53] contained a single RHZ SA sherd from a Dr.37 bowl. The body sherd exhibits part of an ovolo border that is too small to be further analysed, but the import of east Gaulish samian ware to Britain declined and ceased in the mid 3rd century AD. Elsewhere in the assemblage posthole [19] fill [20] contained a LNV WH hemispherical flanged bowl (Perrin 1999, 111: type 347), and ditch [48] fill [49] a LNV WH narrow-neck jar (Perrin 1999, 109: type 328), both of which had ceased to be produced by the mid 3rd century AD.

5.2.1.4 Discussion

The forms and fabrics within the assemblage, notably those contained in ditch [6], suggest that the Roman pottery represents the detritus of occupation in the near vicinity. Pottery assemblages associated with rural settlement are crucial for the greater understanding of the Roman landscape and economy (Willis 2004, 11), and the Nar Valley region is known to require further research regarding its pottery industry and any associated settlements (Going 1997, 40). However, the limited quantity and context of this assemblage, dictate that beyond the basic identification and dating of the forms and fabrics outlined above, the assemblage does not have any further potential for analysis or research, unless as part of a synthetic study of Roman occupation in the local area. Should any future investigations yield further Roman archaeology then this assemblage may need to be reviewed or incorporated.

5.2.2 Post-Roman Pottery

by Sue Anderson

5.2.2.1 Introduction

A total of 93 sherds of pottery weighing 999g was collected from thirteen contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3b.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Early Saxon grass and sand-tempered	ESO2	2.02	1	12		1
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	2.22	2	14		2
Total ?Early Saxon			***3***	***26***	***0***	***3***
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	2	16		2
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	4	104		4
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	8	30	0.05	8
Pingsdorf Ware	PING	7.24	1	4		1
Total Late Saxon-early medieval			***15***	***154***	***0.05***	***15***
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	10	35		6
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	26	188	0.13	24
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	21	323	0.14	21
Yorkshire glazed wares	YORK	4.43	3	26		3
Toynton Ware	TOYN	4.73	1	4		1
Gritty Rhenish stoneware	RHSW	7.10	1	4		1
Total medieval			***62***	***580***	***0.27***	***56***
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	1	5		1
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	5.30	3	117	0.13	3
Total late medieval			***4***	***122***	***0.13***	***4***
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	16		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	6	59	0.15	6
Total post-medieval			***7***	***75***	***0.15***	***7***
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	2		1
Late blackwares	LBW	8.52	1	40		1
Total modern			***2***	***42***	***0***	***2***
Totals			**93**	**999**	**0.6**	**87**

Table 3. Post-Roman pottery quantification by fabric

5.2.2.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and GPS location is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Form terminology for medieval and later pottery follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

5.2.2.3 Pottery by period

Early Saxon

Three handmade sherds may be of Early Saxon date. A possible base fragment in an organic tempered fabric was found in subsoil [2]. The use of organic tempering is thought to indicate a late 6th-7th century date in East Anglia. The other two sherds are both body fragments and are less certainly assigned to this period, being in black medium sandy fabrics which are also typical of the later Iron Age. One sherd has incised horizontal line decoration and the other is slightly rusticated.

Late Saxon and early medieval

Six sherds were of Late Saxon date, all Thetford-type ware and particularly the locally-produced Grimston-type version. All fragments were body sherds and one THETG sherd had a thick applied thumbed strip and was probably from a large storage vessel. The sherds were residual in later contexts.

In this part of Norfolk Roman greywares include the relatively hard, medium sandy wares from the Nar Valley. Body sherds in this fabric are not easily distinguishable from Thetford-type medium sandy fabrics, particularly those from Grimston, and even rims are sometimes similar enough to be confused. Although the majority of rims were typically Roman in this group, a few could belong in either period and it remains a possibility that some of the material identified as Roman is in fact Late Saxon (and vice versa).

Early medieval wares comprised seven body sherds, all small, and a large piece of a jar rim of simple everted form and with thumbed edge decoration. Again some of the smaller body fragments may be Roman. A reduced Pingsdorf Ware body sherd was also recovered. All early medieval sherds were found in association with later pottery.

Medieval

Thirty-six sherds of medieval coarseware were identified, of which the most common were Grimston coarsewares. A few sherds were in other medium sandy greyware fabrics (MCW), and again it is possible that some of the body fragments are misidentified Roman wares.

All three identifiable rim forms in GRCW were bowls, two comparable with Little's forms BJ and BK (Little 1994, figs 66-7), and one without a parallel in the Grimston kiln group (tapering everted). These are generally 12th- to early 13th-century forms. All MCW sherds were body fragments, and one had incised line decoration. None of the other coarsewares were decorated.

Twenty-five sherds of medieval glazed ware were recovered, the majority probably from Grimston. A few sherds were not typical of Grimston and have been tentatively assigned to Lincolnshire and Yorkshire. All are body fragments with green glaze externally. By sherd count, glazed wares represent 40% of the high medieval group, which is a high proportion for a rural group. However, the proximity of the production centre at Grimston appears to have raised the proportion of glazed wares at sites in and around King's Lynn. Whilst it is likely that most of these sherds were from jugs, only one rim (lid-seated short everted) and two strap handles were present. Decoration other than glaze included brown slip stripes (one example), combed or incised horizontal lines (four examples), and lines of rouletting (one example). Two bases were thumbed.

One body sherd of a gritty proto-stoneware was also present and is a relatively unusual find. It is likely to be of 13th-century date, but was found in association with later pottery.

Late medieval

Three sherds from late Grimston Ware vessels, with green glaze internally, were present. One was a base fragment from a jar or jug, there was an inturned slightly collared or flanged rim of a pipkin, and a small everted bowl rim. A single body sherd was identified as LMT due to internal clear glaze, although the fabric is not typical of the eastern production sites.

Post-medieval and modern

Seven sherds of post-medieval date are present, the majority in GRE. These include a possible jar rim, a bowl with flat-topped everted rim and the collared rim of a jug. All sherds have orange or brown glaze on one or both surfaces. There was one sherd of an iron glazed blackware handled vessel, possibly a mug.

A small base sherd from a transfer-printed pearlware plate and a larger fragment of a blackware base were the only modern sherds in the assemblage.

5.2.2.4 Pottery by context

Table 4 shows the distribution of pottery by context.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Spotdate
	01	Layer	GRIM, LMT, GRE, REFW	L.18th-20th c.
	02	Layer	ESO2, GRCW, GRIM, GRIL, GRE, IGBW	16th-18th c.
	03	Layer	ESMS	ESax?
	10	Finds	EMW, GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
	54	Spread	THET, THETG, GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
13	14	Pit fill	EMW, GRCW, MCW, GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
19	20	Post-hole fill	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
23	24/24a	Ditch fill	ESMS, YORK, GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
25	26/26a	Pit fill	THET, MCW, GRIM, LBW	18th-E.20th c.
30,32,33	31	Pit fill	THETG, EMW, PING, RHSW, GRCW, MCW, GRIM, TOYN, YORK, GRIL, GRE	16th c.?
34/36	40	Finds	THETG, EMW, GRCW, MCW, GRIM, GRIL	14th-15th c.?

Table 4. Post-Roman pottery fabrics by context

Most contexts contained a range of pottery with most of the earlier sherds being residual and associated with medieval and later pottery. At least three features and a spread are likely to be of high medieval date.

5.2.2.5 Discussion

Although a high proportion of the assemblage was recovered from topsoil and subsoil or was residual, the presence of material of Late Saxon and early medieval date suggests that there was activity or occupation of these periods on the site. There is little pottery of pre-Late Saxon or post-medieval date, but the Early Saxon sherds may indicate occupation of this period in the vicinity. The post-medieval and modern sherds are likely to relate to manuring of open fields, although one large sherd was recovered from feature fill [31].

Pottery from the main periods of activity in the high and late medieval periods was generally locally made, and much of the Late Saxon and medieval assemblage was probably produced in the nearby kilns at Grimston. Despite the proximity of Grimston, a few coarse and glazed ware sherds were non-local. The wares and forms present suggest activity throughout the 12th to 15th/16th centuries. The quantity of pottery from later periods is small, however, and does not suggest intensive activity after the medieval period.

5.2.3 Ceramic building material

by Sue Anderson

5.2.3.1 Introduction

Fifty-three fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) (3890g) were collected from ten contexts during the fieldwork (Appendix 4). Table 5 shows the quantities of CBM by form.

Type	form	form	No	Wt (g)
Roman	Roman tile?	RBT ?	1	69
Roofing	Plain roof tile (med)	RTM	9	501
	Plain roof tile (med)?	RTM ?	1	10
	Plain roof tile (pmed)	RTP	8	61
Bricks	Early brick	EB	15	2409
	Late brick	LB	10	773
	Late brick?	LB?	9	67
Totals			**53**	**3890**

Table 5. Ceramic building material form quantities

5.2.3.2 Methodology

The CBM was quantified by context, fabric and type, using fragment count and weight in grams. Forms were identified with the aid of Brodribb (1987) and Drury (1993). The presence of burning, combing, finger marks and other surface treatments or markings was recorded. Roman tile thicknesses were measured. Data was input into an MS Access database, and a full catalogue is available in archive.

5.2.3.3 Fabrics

General fabric groups were assigned based on coarseness of the matrix and main inclusions. Seven basic fabric groups were identified as follows:

Fabric group	Description
est	estuarine clays containing occasional organic, calcareous, ferrous and flint inclusions, soft to hard and varying in colour from dark grey through purple to orange and yellow
fs/ms	fine/medium sandy with few other inclusions, hard buff-orange.
fscp	fine sandy with clay pellets
fscq/mscq	fine/medium sandy with large rounded quartz inclusions
msc	medium sandy with sparse coarse chalk
msfe	medium sandy with ferrous inclusions
msffe	medium sandy with ferrous and flint inclusions
wms	white-firing medium sandy

In general, most fabrics contained a background scatter of the inclusions which occur commonly in local Roman and later ceramics, notably small ferrous particles, small flint fragments and quartz pebbles, chalk, occasional burnt-out organic materials and clay pellets.

5.2.3.4 Roman tile

One fragment of possible Roman tile was identified in subsoil (02). The fragment is abraded and only one surface is present. It is in 'fscq' fabric. Another possible fragment, recorded as 'LB?, was found in pit fill (31).

5.2.3.5 Medieval CBM

Twenty-five fragments of brick and tile are probably or certainly medieval. Table 6 shows the forms present by fabric.

Fabric	RTM	RTM?	EB
est	8		15
est?		1	
ms	1		

Table 6. Quantities (count) of medieval ceramic building material by fabric and form

Ten fragments of plain roof tile (RTM) are present, the majority in estuarine fabrics. One small abraded piece is green-glazed.

Fifteen fragments of early brick (EB) are present, all in estuarine fabrics and most overfired to a dark purple. More complete examples show traces of straw or sand impressions on the bases, and two examples have sunken margins typical of this form. Four fragments could be measured in one or more dimensions. Thicknesses vary between 47–53mm, and one brick is 100mm wide and 50mm thick.

5.2.3.6 Post-medieval CBM

Twenty-seven fragments of brick and tile are likely to be post-medieval. Table 7 shows the forms present by fabric.

Fabric	RTP	LB	LB?
fs		4	10
fscp	1		
mscq		1	
msfe		1	
msffe		3	
wms	7		

Table 7. Quantities (count) of post-medieval ceramic building material by fabric and form

Seven abraded fragments of a single white-firing gault clay roof tile (RTP) were recovered from topsoil [1]. One other fragment of roof tile is in a pale orange fabric which appears similar to gault clay tiles. The latter has part of a circular peg hole at one edge.

The nineteen fragments of late brick (LB), representing eight bricks, are in a variety of red-firing fabrics and most are heavily abraded. One piece could be Roman tile as noted above. Only two pieces could be measured and have thicknesses of 46–50mm, suggesting an early post-medieval (15th/16th-century) date for these.

5.2.3.7 CBM distribution

The majority of fragments were recovered from topsoil and subsoil ([1] and [2]) or were unstratified ([10] and [11]). The largest single group from a stratified context comprises three EB, 3 RTM and one LB from pit fill [31]. A few other fragments were recovered from post-hole, pit and ditch fills ([6], [20], [22], [24a], [40]).

5.2.3.8 Discussion

One or two Roman tiles are present in the assemblage, but are abraded and forms are not identifiable.

The medieval assemblage comprises fragments of roof tile and pieces of overfired or burnt early brick. Some of the latter was found in association with pieces of burnt coal and may have been re-used in the metalworking activity which took place on the site (R Sillwood, *pers. comm.*).

The post-medieval CBM (bricks and roof tiles) from the site was largely from topsoil and subsoil and most fragments are abraded. It may represent a background scatter which reached the site during agricultural activity.

5.2.4 Fired Clay

by Andrew Peachey

The excavation recovered a total of eight abraded fragments (479g) of fired clay from pit [21], extraction pit [30] and subsoil (3).

There is little consistency in the firing or fabric of the fragments, although all appear to have been tempered with quartz sand that was readily available in the local landscape. A single fragment (16g) contained in extraction pit [30] fill [31] has a very small area (*c*.10mm^2) of viscous, bubbly iron slag adhering to a single flat surface, that suggests the fired clay may have formed part of a hearth, although probably not a crucible, and may have historic origins. A single large fragment (299g) of fired clay contained in pit [21] fill [22] also has a flat 'exterior' surface extant that exhibits two patches of regular impressions that have resulted in closely-space raised circular dots. These impressions were probably caused by cloth resting on damp clay, possibly hessian (or similar) sacks on a clay floor, although the regularity of the impressions suggests a relatively modern fabric. However, the poor condition of the fired clay fragments and the limited residue of iron slag, dictates that the fired clay does not have any potential for further analysis or research.

5.2.5 Metalworking debris

by Lucy Talbot

5.2.5.1 Introduction

A total of 1,259 fragments of ferrous metal working debris weighing 81,650g was recovered from twenty-three contexts. The assemblage was recorded by count and weight and classified by its morphology (McDonnell 2001).

5.2.5.2 Smelting Tap Slag

The majority of the assemblage consists of smelting tap slag - 1093 pieces weighing 61,603g. Tap slag is characterised by its lava-flow appearance, formed as the upper surface cools. Included in this group are several broken pieces of run or channel, formed within the furnace tap hole. The largest single piece of slag, both in size and weight (5,400g), shows multiple layers of flow followed by cooling; this was recovered from fill [7] of ditch [6].

5.2.5.3 Furnace Slag

A single fragment (301g) of spongy brown, amorphous slag with impressions visible on some surfaces of large charcoal lumps measuring 22-30mm was recovered and is possibly furnace slag.

5.2.5.4 Undiagnostic Slag

The second largest group of material recovered consists of 110 fragments of undiagnostic slag weighing 10,236g. Often a large proportion of a metal working assemblage will be undiagnostic, but because of the quantity of tap slag present on the site it is reasonable to assume that this material is likely to be associated with the smelting process. Some of the material is highly magnetic and these pieces have been recorded in the archive.

5.2.5.5 Hammerscale

Hammerscale, recovered from soil residues from a number of contexts, was present in insufficient quantities to produce any meaningful weights and no concentrations were observed. However, both spherical and plate types were present.

5.2.5.6 Hearth Lining

Given the lack of evidence for iron smithing within this assemblage, it is fair to assume that the thirty-seven fragments of vitrified clay lining material, weighing 3912g, are furnace lining rather than 'hearth' lining.

5.2.5.7 Other Residues

Eighteen pieces of vitrified material, fire waste and fragments of fired clay (possibly Roman ceramic building material), together weighing 667g, were collected. Included with this material were three conjoining fragments of pale green vitrified material, possibly fuel ash slag, taking the form of a flat slab. This latter material, of uncertain origin, was recovered from the fill of a possible extraction pit/ natural feature [25].

5.2.5.8 Conclusions

There were no major concentrations of metal working debris and no furnaces or hearths were present on the site. However, the quantity and types of material recovered and the fact that much of it is redeposited in later features suggests that iron smelting was being carried out near to the site, as large pieces of tap slag such as that from context [7] would not have been transported far. A similar conclusion was reached following excavation of the adjoining site (Birks 2011). It was noted during this excavation that the majority of features that contained finds were producing similar types of metal working debris, representing iron smelting, and date mainly to the Roman period, though there is also a possibility of metal working activity during the medieval period.

5.2.6 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

A total of twenty-one metal finds were recovered from a variety of archaeological features and also unstratified deposits across the site.

5.2.6.1 Medieval

A copper alloy single-loop buckle, of D-shaped form, was recovered from topsoil [1] and dates to the medieval period. The piece measures 20mm in length, with a

width of 20mm, and has a narrowed strap bar complete with the pin wrapped around it. The pin has a decorative ridge close to the point where it wraps around the bar. The outer edge of the buckle is thicker than the body of the piece. These buckles tend to date from the middle part of the medieval period, probably of 13th- or 14th-century date.

Another buckle, made of iron, was recovered from subsoil [2] and is in two pieces. The piece is roughly square, measuring around 36mm², with an iron pin wrapped around the strap bar. The piece is likely to be medieval in date, although is too worn and fragmented to be closely dated.

A copper alloy jeton of late medieval to early post-medieval date was recovered from topsoil [1]. Jetons were not coinage, but more like tokens or counters used for trading and in accounting. The example from North Wootton is a ship-penny, of unknown moneyer, minted in Nuremberg, with a sailing ship in profile on the obverse, and with four fleur-de-lys in a lozenge on the reverse. The legend around the edge of both sides is worn and illegible. The piece measures 25mm in diameter. Mitchiner (1988, nos. 1168-76) dates these ship-pennies to *c.*1490-1550, and although these are not the most common jeton recovered, several examples are known (*Portable Antiquities Database* ref no. CORN-B6A951).

A silver coin was recovered from subsoil [2], and is almost illegible, very worn and battered. Only part of the pattern was visible on one side, and is possibly a short-cross type with three pellets between each arm. This type of penny was brought in late in the reign of Henry II (1154-1189), from 1180 onward, and continued through the medieval period, with coins of this pattern still minted during the reign of Henry VII (1485-1509).

5.2.6.2 Post-medieval

Two objects are dated to this period; a fragment of copper and a probable coin weight.

The cast fragment of copper alloy, is probably the rim of a vessel. The piece came from subsoil [2] and consists of a roughly flat sheet with a rim edge and may have come from a plate or charger. Due to the fragmentary nature of this piece, it is difficult to date accurately, but it is more likely to be of post-medieval date than any earlier.

The second copper alloy find came from topsoil [1] and is probably a coin weight of post-medieval date. The piece is discoidal, and measures 17mm in diameter, with a thickness of 3mm. The piece is worn and illegible and despite x-radiography of the object no clearer identification of the object could be made.

5.2.6.3 Undated

Most of the finds recovered from the site remain undated, including ten iron nails, which come from topsoil [1], subsoil [2], subsoil/natural interface [3], ditch fills [7b], [7c] and [53] and pit fills [14], [22] and [31]. These nails are probably for a variety of uses; they have different forms and lengths and are likely to be of different periods and/or represent different phases of activity at the site.

A lead pot repair was found in topsoil [1]; these objects can be dated to multiple periods, from Roman onward. Lead was used to repair pottery for many centuries, and these mends can usually only be accurately dated if there are remnants of pottery present within the seam of the piece itself.

An iron knife was recovered from topsoil [1]; and an unidentified looped iron object, possibly part of a pair of scissors or shears, came from subsoil [2]. A final iron object is not identifiable, and came from cleaning layer [11], close to Roman ditch [6].

Other undatable pieces from the subsoil [2], included an amorphous lump of bronze, a curved cylindrical fragment of copper alloy and a fragment of lead sheet.

5.2.6.4 Recommendations for Further Work

This assemblage is fully recorded and shows no potential for further work.

5.2.7 Flint

by Andrew Peachey

5.2.7.1 Introduction

A total of 19 pieces (154g) of struck flint was recovered as residual or un-stratified material (Appendix 5). The struck flint was recovered in a generally well-preserved and un-patinated condition, and included cores, scrapers, blades and debitage (Table 8) that exhibit the characteristics typical of earlier Neolithic flint technology.

Implement/Flake Type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Cores	2	55
Scrapers	2	26
Blades	1	6
Debitage	14	67
Total	*19*	*154*

Table 8. Quantification of struck flint implements and flake types

5.2.7.2 Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term 'cortex' refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term 'patination' to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with 'primary flake' referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; 'secondary flake' with 50-99%; 'tertiary' with 1-49% and 'un-corticated' to those with no dorsal cortex. A 'blade' is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it's breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

5.2.8 Discussion

The two cores in the assemblage, contained in extraction pit [30] fill [31], are both exhausted blade cores. One example has a single striking platform with flakes removed all around (Type A1), while the other has two striking platforms at right angles (Type B3). These types of core could have produced the blade contained in Posthole [19] (20), and the flakes used to produce the scrapers contained in ditch [6] fill [57] and extraction pit [34] fill [40]. The former scraper comprises a side

scraper manufactured on the convex lateral edge of an elongate secondary flake, while the latter comprises an end scraper formed on the distal end of a blade that also has a deliberately truncated bulbar end. Similarly the debitage flakes present in this assemblage also have profiles that range between blade-like to elongate, slightly-irregular. The technology of the cores, implements and debitage suggest that this assemblage forms a homogeneous group that was manufactured in the earlier Neolithic period.

5.2.8.1 Research Potential

This small residual assemblage has an archaeological value in that the occurrence of the earlier Neolithic cores, implements and blades should be recorded in the distribution of comparable worked flint in the local landscape, but otherwise does not have any potential for any further analysis or research.

5.2.9 Stone (excluding flint)

by Rebecca Sillwood

5.2.9.1 Introduction

Fifteen pieces of stone were recovered from the site, although twelve of the pieces have been discarded as they showed no signs of use or of being shaped.

The remaining three pieces consist of a fragment of lava quernstone, a piece of millstone grit quernstone and a large, possibly utilised, piece of sandstone.

5.2.9.2 Lava

The lava quernstone fragment (243g) is grey vesicular, with one definite grinding surface with parallel grooves. This piece comes from context [40], which consisted of finds which may have come from either extraction pit [34] or [36]. A further eight formless fragments (34g) of lava were discarded, as they had no surfaces at all, and were from ditch fill [56]. Lava quernstones are a ubiquitous find from Norfolk, and tend to be associated with Roman sites.

5.2.9.3 Millstone Grit

A single piece of gritstone (193g) came from the site, from the fill of a post-hole [20]. The piece has two smoothed surfaces, and is probably part of a millstone. Millstone grit is a term applied to any coarse-grained sandstone, generally used as a millstone for grinding.

5.2.9.4 Sandstone

A single piece of well-sorted fine-grained sandstone (1,156g) was also recovered from the site, and came from the finds associated with pits [34] or [36] fill [40]. The piece is slightly micaceous, with some iron and fossil content. This piece may have come from the local Dersingham Beds, a good source of building material for the local area. The piece is large and has two edges which appear to have been smoothed, giving an almost brick-like shape, which may imply that this piece has been deliberately quarried for use in building.

5.2.9.5 Recommendations for Further Work

The stone has been fully recorded, and has no potential for further study.

5.3 Environmental evidence

Whole earth samples were taken from a number of features however, as only one feature - Roman ditch [6] - is securely dated and this was well sampled and

recorded during the evaluation and adjacent (previous) excavation these samples have not been processed.

The results of the previous sampling exercise provided no significant information to further the understanding of the industrial or settlement activity in the area and there is no reason to believe that the samples from this excavation would add to the earlier results.

5.4 Discussion

The excavated evidence from the site confirms the results of the evaluation and excavation of the adjacent plot by recovering extensive evidence of iron working of probable Roman date. The finds recovered form a very similar, but much larger, assemblage to those recovered during the evaluation and adjacent excavation and consisted of a large collection of iron working waste, Roman and medieval pottery and lesser amounts of Saxon and post-medieval pottery. Some early Neolithic flint and a single sherd of Bronze Age pottery were also recovered.

The flint and Bronze Age pottery indicate prehistoric activity in this area, which had previously only been recorded as a Palaeolithic flint hand axe and a possible Bronze Age ring-ditch.

Only one securely dated feature was present, the Roman ditch that extended east-west across the site and which appears to represent the northern boundary of the Roman iron working activity, which may have been centred on a site *c.*120m to the south-west (NHER 24120). It is clear that the excavation area lies outside of the main iron working or any associated settlement site as no structural evidence, other than redeposited fragments of hearth base were present.

The iron working waste is perhaps the most significant of the artefact groups as it contains good evidence for all the processes associated with iron smelting, including fragments of furnace base, tap slag, furnace slag and smithing waste in the form of a small amount of hammerscale.

Enough evidence has been recorded in the area to show that iron working was fairly widespread and iron working sites of Roman date (NHER 24120), possible medieval date (NHER 13351) and undated spreads of slag (NHER 24262) have been recorded within this part of North Wootton.

Later activity is confined to the two north-south ditches and the group of pits. The ditches were parallel with the present western boundary of the plot and they may have been earlier boundary ditches, operating either as a double ditch and bank, or with one ditch replacing the other. The group of pits are of unknown function, although they may well represent some small-scale gravel extraction. An alternative is that some or all of the pits represent landscaping in the form of planting holes or the removal of trees along the boundary ditches. The pottery recovered suggest that there was little activity on the site after the medieval period and it may be that the area was an open field, or part of the grounds of the Lodge or an earlier house.

6.0 ASSESSMENT

6.1 Archive contents

The excavation archive consists of the following material.

Archive	
Context records	60
Drawn sections	18
Drawn plans	2
Black and white Films	1
Total Finds	1,697
Environmental samples	7

Table 9. Archive quantification

6.2 Stratigraphic information and sequencing the site

The stratigraphic sequence on the site is simple, with two main phases of activity present; these were one Roman ditch, two medieval or later ditches and a group of medieval and/or post-medieval pits.

The Roman ditch appears to have been the northern boundary of the iron working (and any associated settlement), which was clearly taking place to the south of the site.

The sequence of the site is well understood and apart from completion of an archive report and final client report no further work is required on the excavated features.

6.3 Artefacts

The artefacts recovered from the site, particularly the pottery, have provided good dating evidence for the excavated features and a good indication of the types of vessels being used during the main periods of activity. They have also provided some evidence for prehistoric and Saxon activity on the site. The prehistoric material has added to what is a small corpus of known prehistoric evidence in the North Wootton area and it may indicate that prehistoric activity was more widespread than previously identified.

The principal artefact group was the large assemblage of iron working waste recovered from the fills of most archaeological features and in the overlying subsoil and topsoil. The iron working waste represented all phases of the iron smelting process, with fragments of furnace base, tap slag and smithing or finery waste present. No structural remains associated with the smelting process itself were present within the excavation area, nor were any recorded in the evaluation or adjacent excavation. This means that the waste material is all in secondary contexts, so further examination is unlikely to provide any significant information other than adding to the corpus of material, which is beginning to suggest that fairly intensive smelting and metal working was taking place in the area.

There were sufficient quantities of pottery from most of the excavated features to provide a secure sequence of activity on the site, if not always a firm date for all of the features. Only the east-west Roman ditch is reasonably securely dated as the later ditches and pits all contained Roman, medieval and in some cases later

pottery as well as the iron working waste. A single fragment of medieval roof tile from the fill of the Roman ditch is likely to be an intrusion.

Most of the Roman pottery was of local production, which was also the case in the evaluation and the excavation of the adjacent plot and appears to represent a small settlement of mid 2nd to mid 3rd century date. The pottery dates match those recorded at the probable iron working site to the south-west of the site and it is almost certain that the material recovered during this excavation is associated with that site.

Studies of rural Roman sites and iron working sites have been identified as a continued priority for investigation in the revised *Research Framework for the East of England* (Medleycott 2011). However, the pottery assemblage and iron working waste is not considered to have any potential for further research or analysis at this stage, unless it is to be incorporated into a synthetic study of Roman settlement in the area.

Likewise, the rest of the pottery assemblage, ceramic building material, metal finds, coins and flints require no further work.

6.4 Environmental evidence

The excavation is clearly just outside the main area of Roman and medieval activity and further sampling should be targeted to the south and south-west.

6.5 Publication

The excavation has not produced significant new information regarding either the metal working industries or settlement of the area around North Wootton. What the excavation has done, however, is to confirm that the area was an important iron production site during the Roman period, and possibly in the medieval period, although, the centre of that production was to the south.

Therefore, it is intended to produce an archive report that details the results of the excavation as more formal publication is not considered appropriate in this case.

7.0 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

The major elements required to take the project through to appropriate levels of reporting and archiving are as follows:

- Production of an archive and client report.
- Production and deposition of a project archive.

The likely tasks and resource requirements to fulfil these elements are:

Task	Resources
Digitising and production of site plans and sections.	Project Officer 1 day Illustrator ½ day
Compiling client and archive report.	Project Officer 2 days
Editing and production archive report.	Editor ½ day Illustrator ½ day
Checking and depositing the site archive.	Finds co-ordinator ½ day

The costs for these elements are set out in a separate document.

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank Calvert Brain & Fraulo Architectural Ltd who commissioned and funded the work.

The fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Barnett, Stuart Calow, Nigel Page and Becky Sillwood.

The finds were processed by Lucy Talbot and recorded by Rebecca Sillwood. The prehistoric and Roman pottery, fired clay and flint were assessed by Andrew Peachey of Archaeological Solutions Ltd. and the post-Roman pottery and ceramic building material by Sue Anderson of CFA Archaeology. The metalworking debris was reported on by Lucy Talbot, with help from Phil Andrews (Wessex Archaeology). The metalwork, clay pipe, faunal remains and stone were reported on by Rebecca Sillwood, with acknowledgement to Frances Green who helped identify the stone.

James Albone monitored the works on behalf of the local authority.

David Dobson produced the figures and the report which was edited by Jayne Bown.

Bibliography

Andrefsky, W.	2005	*Lithics: Macroscopic Approaches to Analysis (2nd edition)*. Cambridge University Press, Cambridge
Andrews, C.	1985	'The Coarse wares,' in Hinchliffe with Sparey-Green (eds) *Excavations at Brancaster 1974 and 1977*. East Anglian Archaeology 23, 82-124
Birks, C.	2011	*Report on an Archaeological Excavation at 'Plot 2, Adjacent to The Lodge, Manor Road, North Wootton, Norfolk'.* Chris Birks Archaeological Services Report CB219R
Brodribb, G.	1987	*Roman Brick and Tile.* Alan Sutton Publishing
Drury, P.	1993	'Ceramic building materials' in Margeson, S. *Norwich Households.* East Anglian Archaeology 58
Going, C.	1997	'Roman' in Glazebrook, J. *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, I. Resource Assessment*. East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 3, 35-46
Gurney, D.	1990	'A Romano-British Pottery Kiln at Blackborough End, Middleton,' *Norfolk Archaeology* 41, 83-92
Healy, F	1988	*The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VI: Occupation during the Seventh to Second Millennium BC*. East Anglian Archaeology No. 39
Little, A.	1994	'The pottery from Sites 22954 and 24054' in Leah, M. *The Late Saxon and Medieval Pottery Industry of Grimston, Norfolk: Excavations 1962-92.* East Anglian Archaeology 64

McDonnell, G.	2001	'Metalworking Debris' in Flitcroft, M. *Excavation of a Romano-British Settlement on the A149 Snettisham Bypass, 1989.* East Anglian Archaeology 93
Medleycott, M. (ed.)	2011	*Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24
Mitchiner, M.	1988	*Jetons, Medalets and Tokens Vol. 1: The medieval period and Nuremberg* B. A. Scaby, London
MPRG	1998	*A Guide to the Classification of Medieval Ceramic Forms.* Medieval Pottery Research Group Occasional Paper 1
Peachey, A.	forthcoming	'Middle Iron Age and Roman Pottery' in Lally, M., Nicholson, K., O'Brien, L. and Peachey, A. A *Romano-British Industrial Site at East Winch, Norfolk*. East Anglian Archaeology
Phelps A	2009	*An Archaeological Evaluation at The Lodge, North Wootton, Norfolk,.* Unpublished NAU Archaeology report number BAU2096.
Perrin, J.R.	1999	*'Roman Pottery from Excavations at and near to the Roman Small Town of Durobrivae, Water Newton, Cambridgeshire, 1956-58'* Journal of Roman Pottery Studies 8
Tomber, R. & Dore, J.	1998	*The National Roman Fabric Reference Collection*. Museum of London, London
Webster, P.	1996	*Roman Samian Pottery in Britain*. CBA Practical Handbook in Archaeology 13
Willis, S.	2004	'The Study Group for Roman Pottery: Research Framework Document for the Study of Roman Pottery in Britain, 2004,' *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies 11*, 1-20

Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Deposit			Topsoil	
2	Deposit			Subsoil	
3	Deposit			Subsoil/Natural horizon	
4	Cut	Post-hole		Post Hole	
5	Deposit		4	Fill of Post hole [4]	
6	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	
7	Deposit		6	Fill of ditch 6	
8	Cut	Nat. feature		Natural feature	
9	Deposit		8	Fill of natural feature [8]	
10	U/S Finds			Unstratified finds	
11	U/S Finds			From cleaning layer of 6/54	
12	U/S Finds			From cleaning layer around Ditch 23	
13	Cut	Pit		Pit	
14	Deposit		13	Fill of pit [13]	
15	Cut	Ditch		NE-SW Aligned Ditch (Outer)	
16	Deposit		15	Fill of [15]	
17	Cut	Ditch		NE-SW Aligned Ditch (Inner)	
18	Deposit		17	Fill of [17]	
19	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	
20	Deposit		19	Fill of post-hole 19	
21	Cut	Pit		Small pit	
22	Deposit		21	Fill of pit 21	
23	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	
24	Deposit		23	Fill of ditch 23	
25	Cut	Pit/Nat. feature		Extraction Pit?/Natural feature	
26	Deposit		25	Fill of extraction pit/natural feature 25	
27	Cut	Pit/Nat. feature		Extraction Pit?/Natural feature	
28	Deposit		27	Fill of 27	
29	Deposit			Layer of pea shingle and gravel below 7c	
30	Cut	Pit		Extraction Pit?	
31	Deposit		30,32, 33	Fill of 30,32 and 33	
32	Cut	Pit		Extraction Pit?	
33	Cut	Pit		Extraction Pit?	
34	Cut	Ditch/pit		Ditch terminal/Extraction pit?	
35	Deposit		34	Fill of 34	
36	Cut	Pit		Extraction pit	
37	Deposit		36	Fill of 36	
38	Cut	Pit		Extraction pit?	
39	Deposit		38	fill of 38	

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
40	Finds			Finds collected from 34& 36	
41	Cut	Feature		Clay filled feature	
42	Deposit		41	Fill of 41	
43	Cut	Feature		Shallow feature	
44	Deposit		43	Lower fill of 43	
45	Deposit		43	upper fill of 43	
46	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	
47	Deposit		46	Fill of 46	
48	Cut	Ditch?		Ditch?	
49	Deposit		48	Fill of 48	
50	Deposit			Deposit within (7)	
51	Deposit			Layer of pea shingle (?)	
52	Deposit			Layer of gravel (?)	
53	Deposit			Charcoal blobs below (7b)	
54	Deposit			Spread of disturbed natural around [6]	
55	Deposit		6	Fill of [6]; same as 7a	
56	Deposit		6	Fill of [6]; same as 7b	
57	Deposit		6	Fill of [6]; same as 7c	
58	Deposit		6	Fill of [6]; same as 7d	
59	Deposit		23	?Fill of [23] same as (24a)	
60	Deposit		25	?Fill of [25] same as (26a)	

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Feature	Total
Roman	Ditch	1
Medieval/ post-medieval	Ditch	2
	Post-hole	1
	Pit	7
	Ditch/pit	1
	Pit/natural feature	2
Uncertain	Ditch	2
	Post-hole	2
	Feature	2
	Natural feature	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	Ceramic Building Material	5	344g	Medieval	
1	Ceramic Building Material	12	443g	Post-medieval	
1	Copper-Alloy	1	3g	Medieval	Buckle; 13th or 14th century
1	Copper-Alloy	1	4g	Post-medieval	?Coin Weight; SF1
1	Iron	1	17g	Unknown	Knife; SF2
1	Iron	2	10g	Unknown	Nails
1	Lead	1	53g	Unknown	Pot repair
1	Metalworking Debris	12	575g	Unknown	
1	Pottery	1	5g	Med./Post-Med.	LMT; 15th-16th century
1	Pottery	1	12g	Medieval	GRIM; L.12th-14th century
1	Pottery	1	2g	Modern	REFW; L.18th-20th century
1	Pottery	2	11g	Post-medieval	GRE; 16th-18th century
2	Ceramic Building Material	4	394g	Medieval	
2	Ceramic Building Material	12	231g	Post-medieval	
2	Ceramic Building Material	1	69g	Roman	
2	Clay Pipe	1	3g	Post-medieval	Stem
2	Copper-Alloy	1	2g	Med./Post-Med.	Jetton; SF3; c.1490-1550
2	Copper-Alloy	1	6g	Post-medieval	Curved cylindrical fragment
2	Copper-Alloy	1	12g	Post-medieval	Vessel rim fragment
2	Copper-Alloy	1	78g	Unknown	Cast fragment
2	Iron	1	41g	Unknown	Looped object; poss. scissors; SF4
2	Iron	2	18g	Medieval	Buckle; in two pieces; SF5 & 6
2	Iron	1	7g	Unknown	Nail
2	Lead	1	35g	Unknown	Sheet fragment
2	Metalworking Debris	12	1,492g	Unknown	
2	Pottery	1	12g	Early Saxon	ES02
2	Pottery	6	56g	Medieval	GRCW; GRIM; GRIL; 11th-15th century
2	Pottery	4	43g	Post-medieval	GRE; IGBW; 16th-18th century
2	Silver	1	1g	Medieval	Coin; SF7
3	Ceramic Building Material	1	27g	Medieval	(was 6)
3	Fired Clay	1	41g	Unknown	
3	Flint – Struck	4	13g	Early Neolithic	
3	Iron	1	62g	Unknown	Nail
3	Metalworking Debris	32	3,153g	Unknown	includes ?hammerscale
3	Metalworking Debris	27	5,912g	Unknown	includes ?hammerscale was (6)
3	Pottery	1	11g	Early Saxon	ESMS
3	Pottery	10	102g	Roman	NAR RE1
3	Stone	3	314g	Unknown	DISCARDED

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
7	Animal Bone	1	3g	Unknown	
7	Flint – Struck	2	5g	Early Neolithic	
7	Metalworking Debris	56	7,706g	Unknown	includes ?hammerscale
7	Pottery	18	214g	Roman	NAR RE1; GRS1; L.2nd-E.3rd-4th century
9	Metalworking Debris	4	103g	Unknown	
9	Pottery	1	8g	Roman	NAR RE1; L.2nd-E.3rd-4th century
10	Ceramic Building Material	2	200g	Post-medieval	
10	Metalworking Debris	61	4,258g	Unknown	includes ?hammerscale
10	Pottery	3	25g	Medieval	EMW; GRIM; 11th-14th century
10	Pottery	4	23g	Roman	NAR RE1; GRS1
11	Animal Bone	1	2g	Unknown	
11	Ceramic Building Material	1	10g	Medieval	
11	Iron	1	54g	Unknown	Object; SF8
11	Metalworking Debris	95	4,736g	Unknown	includes ?hammerscale
11	Pottery	16	143g	Roman	NAR RE1; LNV WH; GRS1; WAT RE
14	Animal Bone	1	1g	Unknown	
14	Flint – Burnt	4	54g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
14	Iron	1	5g	Unknown	Nail
14	Metalworking Debris	38	1,016g	Unknown	
14	Pottery	5	22g	Medieval	EMW; GRCW; MCW; GRIM; 11th-14th century
20	Animal Bone	3	81g	Unknown	
20	Ceramic Building Material	2	272g	Medieval	
20	Flint – Struck	1	6g	Early Neolithic	
20	Metalworking Debris	30	2,739g	Unknown	
20	Pottery	1	35g	Medieval	GRIM; L.12th-14th century
20	Pottery	3	53g	Roman	NAR RE1; LNV WH; L.2nd - M.3rd century
20	Stone	1	130g	Unknown	DISCARDED
20	Stone	1	193g	Unknown	Millstone grit; poss. quern
22	Animal Bone	8	14g	Unknown	
22	Ceramic Building Material	2	29g	Medieval	
22	Fired Clay	2	306g	Unknown	Hearth lining?
22	Iron	1	5g	Unknown	Nail
22	Metalworking Debris	62	9,639g	Unknown	includes ?hammerscale
22	Pottery	1	9g	Bronze Age	F1
22	Pottery	7	282g	Roman	NAR RE1; GRS1; WAT RE; L.2nd - E.3rd-4th century
24	Animal Bone	1	8g	Unknown	
24	Ceramic Building Material	2	120g	Medieval	

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
24	Flint – Burnt	1	3g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED; was (24a)
24	Metalworking Debris	7	407g	Unknown	
24	Pottery	1	3g	Early Saxon	ESMS
24	Pottery	2	9g	Medieval	YORK; GRIM; L.12th-14th century
24	Pottery	5	32g	Roman	NAR RE1; L.2nd - E.3rd-4th century
26	Animal Bone	3	34g	Unknown	
26	Metalworking Debris	28	3,524g	Unknown	
26	Pottery	3	46g	Medieval	MCW; GRIM; L.12th-14th century
26	Pottery	2	7g	Roman	NAR RE1; L.2nd - E.3rd-4th century
29	Animal Bone	2	1g	Unknown	
29	Flint – Burnt	1	1g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
29	Metalworking Debris	4	78g	Unknown	
29	Pottery	4	32g	Roman	NAR RE1; GRS1; L.2nd - E.3rd-4th century
31	Animal Bone	23	172g	Unknown	
31	Ceramic Building Material	6	1,617g	Medieval	
31	Ceramic Building Material	1	27g	Post-medieval	
31	Fired Clay	5	132g	Unknown	
31	Flint – Burnt	7	55g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
31	Flint – Struck	6	91g	Early Neolithic	
31	Iron	1	6g	Unknown	Nail
31	Metalworking Debris	400	16,061g	Unknown	
31	Pottery	1	45g	Late Saxon	THETG; 10th-11th century
31	Pottery	39	420g	Medieval	10th-14th century
31	Pottery	1	21g	Post-medieval	GRE; 16th-18th century
31	Pottery	17	103g	Roman	NAR RE1; L.2nd-4th century
40	Animal Bone	11	59g	Unknown	
40	Ceramic Building Material	2	107g	Medieval	
40	Flint – Burnt	2	34g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
40	Flint – Struck	1	12g	Early Neolithic	
40	Lava	1	243g	Unknown	Quernstone fragment
40	Metalworking Debris	108	5,232g	Unknown	
40	Pottery	1	38g	Late Saxon	THETG; 10th-11th century
40	Pottery	9	93g	Medieval	11th-15th century
40	Pottery	4	25g	Roman	NAR RE1; L.2nd - E.3rd-4th century
40	Shell	1	26g	Unknown	Oyster - DISCARDED
40	Stone	1	1,156g	Unknown	Sandstone
49	Flint – Burnt	3	10g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED; was (26a)
49	Glass	1	1g	Post-medieval	DISCARDED; was (26a)

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
49	Metalworking Debris	20	529g	Unknown	was (26a)
49	Pottery	1	4g	Late Saxon	THET; 10th-11th century
49	Pottery	4	11g	Medieval	MCW; L.12th-14th century; was (26a)
49	Pottery	1	40g	Modern	LBW; 18th-E.20th century; was (26a)
49	Pottery	8	61g	Roman	was (26a); NARE RE1; LNV WH; L.2nd - E.3rd-4th century
53	Iron	1	8g	Unknown	Nail
53	Metalworking Debris	4	60g	Unknown	
53	Pottery	4	21g	Roman	NAR RE1; RHZ SA; L.2nd-M.3rd century
54	Flint – Burnt	4	40g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
54	Flint – Struck	2	5g	Early Neolithic	
54	Metalworking Debris	29	571g	Unknown	
54	Pottery	3	33g	Late Saxon	THET; THETG; 10th-11th century
54	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval	GRIM; 10th-14th century
54	Pottery	2	10g	Roman	NAR RE1; L.2nd - E.3rd-4th century
55	Animal Bone	15	300g	Unknown	
55	Flint – Burnt	3	12g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
55	Metalworking Debris	26	842g	Unknown	
56	Flint – Burnt	2	12g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
56	Iron	1	5g	Unknown	Nail
56	Lava	8	34g	Unknown	formless fragments; DISCARDED
56	Metalworking Debris	105	5,428g	Unknown	includes ?hammerscale
56	Pottery	11	64g	Roman	NAR RE1; L.2nd - E.3rd-4th century
57	Flint – Burnt	1	3g	Prehistoric	DISCARDED
57	Flint – Struck	3	22g	Early Neolithic	
57	Iron	1	11g	Unknown	Nail
57	Metalworking Debris	73	3,794g	Unknown	
57	Pottery	11	108g	Roman	NAR RE1; L.2nd - E.3rd-4th century
59	Metalworking Debris	24	599g	Unknown	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Burnt	28
Early Neolithic	Flint – Struck	19
Bronze Age	Pottery	1
Roman	Ceramic Building Material	1
	Pottery	127
Early Saxon	Pottery	3
Late Saxon	Pottery	6
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	25
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Iron	2
	Pottery	74
	Silver	1
Medieval/ post-Medieval	Copper-Alloy	1
	Pottery	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	27
	Clay Pipe	1
	Copper-Alloy	3
	Glass	1
	Pottery	7
Modern	Pottery	2
Uncertain	Animal Bone	69
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Fired Clay	8
	Iron	13
	Lava	9
	Lead	2
	Metalworking Debris	1257
	Shell	1
	Stone	6

Appendix 3a: Prehistoric and Roman Pottery

Context	Context Type	Date	Total	Wt (g)	F1		NAR RE1		LNV WH		GRS1		WAT RE		RHZ SA	
3	Subsoil	n/a	*10*	*102*			10	102								
7	Ditch	L2/E3-4th C AD	*18*	*214*			15	168			3	46				
29	Ditch	L2/E3-4th C AD	*4*	*32*			1	2			3	30				
53	Ditch	L2-M3rd C AD	*4*	*21*			3	19							1	2
56=7	Ditch	L2/E3-4th C AD	*11*	*64*			11	64								
57=7	Ditch	L2/E3-4th C AD	*11*	*108*			11	108								
9	Natural feature	L2/E3-4th C AD	*1*	*8*			1	8								
10	US	n/a	*4*	*23*			3	18			1	5				
11	US	n/a	*16*	*143*			6	96	6	12	3	33	1	2		
20	Posthole	L2-M3rd C AD	*3*	*53*			2	15	1	38						
22	Pit	L2/E3-4th C AD	*8*	*291*	1	9	4	181			2	98	1	3		
24	Ditch	L2/E3-4th C AD	*5*	*32*			5	32								
26	?Extraction Pit	L2/E3-4th C AD	*2*	*7*			2	7								
31	?Extraction Pit	L2-4	*17*	*103*			17	103								
40	Ditch terminus/ extraction pit	L2/E3-4th C AD	*4*	*25*			4	25								
49	Ditch	L2-E3rd C AD	*8*	*61*			7	54	1	7						
	Spread of disturbed natural around [6]	L2/E3-4th C AD	*2*	*10*			2	10								
			128	***1297***	**1**	**9**	**104**	**1012**	**8**	**57**	**12**	**212**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**2**

Appendix 3b: Post-Roman Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form Name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
01	GRE	jar?	BD?	1	6	16th-18th c.
01	GRE			1	5	16th-18th c.
01	GRIM			1	12	L.12th-14th c.
01	LMT			1	5	15th-16th c.
01	REFW	plate?		1	2	L.18th-20th c.
02	ESO2			1	12	ESax
02	GRCW			3	32	11th-M.13th c.
02	GRCW	bowl	TAP	1	10	11th-M.13th c.
02	GRE	bowl	FTEV	1	9	16th-18th c.
02	GRE	jug	COLL	1	9	16th-18th c.
02	GRE			1	9	16th-18th c.
02	GRIL	bowl	FTEV	1	8	14th-15th c.?
02	GRIM			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
02	IGBW			1	16	16th-18th c.
03	ESMS			1	11	ESax?
10	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
10	GRIM			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
10	GRIM			1	16	L.12th-14th c.
14	EMW			2	5	11th-12th c.
14	GRCW			1	4	11th-M.13th c.
14	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
14	MCW			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
20	GRIM			1	35	L.12th-14th c.
24a	ESMS			1	3	ESax
24	GRIM			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
24	YORK			1	6	Medieval
26	GRIM	jug		1	43	L.12th-14th c.
26	MCW			2	3	L.12th-14th c.
31	EMW			3	4	11th-12th c.
31	GRCW			12	52	11th-M.13th c.
31	GRCW			2	17	11th-M.13th c.
31	GRCW			2	8	11th-M.13th c.
31	GRCW	bowl?	FLAR?	1	7	11th-M.13th c.
31	GRCW	bowl	BD	1	13	11th-M.13th c.
31	GRE			1	21	16th-18th c.
31	GRIL			1	98	14th-15th c.?
31	GRIM			1	69	L.12th-14th c.
31	GRIM			3	25	L.12th-14th c.
31	GRIM			1	28	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form Name	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Fabric date range
31	GRIM			1	16	L.12th-14th c.
31	GRIM			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
31	GRIM			1	1	L.12th-14th c.
31	GRIM			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
31	GRIM	jug	LSEV	1	20	L.12th-14th c.
31	MCW			2	9	L.12th-14th c.
31	PING			1	4	10th-13th c.
31	RHSW			1	4	13th-14th c.
31	THETG			1	45	10th-11th c.
31	TOYN			1	4	M.13th-M.15th c.
31	YORK			2	20	Medieval
40	EMW	jar	SEV	1	14	11th-12th c.
40	EMW			1	2	11th-12th c.
40	GRCW			2	34	11th-M.13th c.
40	GRCW			1	11	11th-M.13th c.
40	GRIL	pipkin?	COLL	1	11	14th-15th c.?
40	GRIM			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
40	GRIM			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
40	MCW			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
40	THETG			1	38	10th-11th c.
49	LBW			1	40	18th-E.20th c.
49	MCW			3	2	L.12th-14th c.
49	MCW			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
49	THET			1	4	10th-11th c.
54	GRIM			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
54	THET			1	12	10th-11th c.
54	THETG			2	21	10th-11th c.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt(g)	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
01	est	EB	1	96				50				sunken margin but well fired, poss late version of est brick?	med?
01	msffe	LB	3	314	++							=1 brick	pmed
01	fs	LB	2	97								=1 brick?	pmed
01	wms	RTP	7	32								=1 tile	pmed
01	est	EB	4	248	+								med?
02	ms	RTM	1	4	+						G	reduced core	med
02	est	EB	1	178				47				strawed base	med
02	est	EB	1	164	++								med
02	fscq	RBT?	1	69	+							v dense	Rom?
02	fs	LB?	9	67	+							=1 brick	pmed?
02	msfe	LB	1	35									pmed
02	mscq	LB	1	100				46					pmed
02	est	RTM	1	48								overfired	med
02	fscp	RTP	1	29					1 x R			soft pale orange, sim to gault clay tiles	pmed
03	est	RTM	1	27									med
10	fs	LB	1	187				50				overfired/burnt	pmed?
10	fs	LB	1	13	++							overfired/burnt	pmed?
11	est?	RTM?	1	10									med?
20	est	RTM	2	272									med
22	est	EB	2	29	+							=1 brick	med

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt(g)	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
24	est	EB	1	74								strawed	med
24	est	RTM	1	46									med
31	est	EB	1	785			100	50				overfired	med
31	est	EB	1	687				53				sanded?	med
31	est	EB	1	41	+								med
31	est	RTM	3	104									med
31	fs	LB?	1	27	+							or RBT??	pmed?
40	est	EB	2	107								strawed, overfired	med

Appendix 5: Flint

Ctxt	Description	Spot Date	Find/type	No	Wt (g)	Patina	Retouch	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
3	Subsoil	Roman	Tertiary Flake, blade-like (<50mm)	2	5	\	\	dark grey	white, slightly pitted	\	\	\	\	\
3	Subsoil	Roman	Uncorticated flake, slightly irregular (<50mm)	2	8	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	facetted butt and hinge fracture, possible mis-hits
7	Ditch	Roman	Uncorticated Flake, blade-like (<50mm)	2	5	\	\	mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
57	Ditch	Roman	Side Scraper	1	14	\	yes	dark grey	white, smooth	\	45	30	7	neat abrupt retouch to the convex lateral edge of an elongate secondary flake
57	Ditch	Roman	Tertiary Flake, blade-like (<50mm)	2	8	\	\	dark grey	white, slightly pitted	\	\	\	\	\
20	Posthole	Medieval	Blade	1	6	\	\	dark grey	\	\	45	20	5	parallel dorsal scars, wear on one lateral edge
31	?Extraction Pit	Post-medieval	Core	1	30	slight, white	na	dark grey	\	\	35	30	25	Type A1: single platform with flakes removed all around, exhausted blade core, typically Earlier Neolithic
31	?Extraction Pit	Post-medieval	Core	1	25	\	na	dark grey	\	\	30	30	20	Type B3: two platforms at right angles, exhausted blade core, typically Earlier Neolithic

Ctxt	Description	Spot Date	Find/type	No	Wt (g)	Patina	Retouch	Colour	Cortex	I?	L	W	D	Comment
31	?Extraction Pit	Post-medieval	Tertiary flake, slightly irregular (<50mm)	3	30	\	\	dark grey	white, slightly pitted	\	\	\	\	\
31	?Extraction Pit	Post-medieval	Uncorticated Flake, blade-like (<50mm)	1	6	\	\	mid grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
34,36	?Extraction Pit	Medieval	End Scraper	1	12	\	yes	dark grey	white, slightly pitted	\	40	20	4	abrupt retouch around the distal end of a blade, bulb or percussion deliberately removed, typically Earlier Neolithic
54	Spread of disturbed natural around [6]	Medieval	Uncorticated Flake, blade-like (<50mm)	2	5	\	\	dark grey	\	\	\	\	\	\
Total				**19**	**154**									