

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATIONS AT  
LAND AT SILFIELD ROAD,  
WYMONDHAM,  
NORFOLK**

**NGR: TG 11250 00500**

**FINAL ARCHIVE REPORT**

**ASE Project No: 180205  
NHER Event No: ENF138749  
Museum Accession No: 2018.103  
ASE Report No: 2018094**



**July 2018**

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**Abstract**

*This final report presents the results of the archaeological evaluation and excavation carried out by Archaeology South-East on behalf of CgMs Consulting on land at Silfield Road, Wymondham, Norfolk. Four areas (totalling 1,880sq m) were excavated following the results of an earlier archaeological evaluation by trial trenching across the 24.69ha site.*

*Low-level activity on the site during earlier prehistoric periods was represented by two Early Neolithic pits, two Bronze Age pits and a small assemblage of largely residual Neolithic and Bronze Age material.*

*Evidence of more intensive activity during the Earliest Iron Age was concentrated in Areas 1 and 3 and comprised a number of ditches suggesting land drainage, division and usage, as well as postholes and pits perhaps more indicative of settlement related activity. In particular, Area 3 produced a large number of postholes at its north end, some of which may have formed a fence line. A deliberately deposited, and mostly complete, ceramic vessel was found in Area 1 and a pit containing a very large but disturbed collection of pottery in Area 2 was most likely the result of waste disposal.*

*Limited Roman activity was recorded on the site, with evidence found in Area 4 in the form of a large quarry pit and a line of posts along its south edge. A further Roman pit was present to the north-east and two Roman ditches were identified from the evaluation results. An assemblage of Roman pottery collected across the site was largely residual in later contexts.*

*The only medieval evidence on the site was a layer over the quarry pit in Area 4, filling a hollow caused by its subsidence. Post-medieval field boundary ditches ran across the main site area on north/south and east/west alignments, and they can be seen on aerial photographs. Most are also shown as boundaries on historic OS mapping.*

*Analysis of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental material has produced a chronology and assessed the potential of the site archive to address the original research agenda, as well as the significance of those findings.*

*It has been concluded that the later prehistoric remains, including the Earliest Iron Age pottery, are of local significance, contributing little to regional research aims. The earlier prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval remains provide limited evidence of occupation activity during these periods, adding little to the understanding of the wider landscape. Consequently, there is no recommendation for formal publication, although a summary of the fieldwork results will be submitted for inclusion in the annual publication of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, Norfolk Archaeology. This final 'grey literature' report will be disseminated online via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS).*

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## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

### **1.1 Site Location**

- 1.1.1 The town of Wymondham lies approximately 11.5 miles south-west of Norwich, immediately to the north-west of the A11.
- 1.1.2 The development site is centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TG 1125 0050. It is located on agricultural land to the south of Wymondham (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.3 The site comprises two discrete fields separated by Silfield Road (Fig. 1). The larger field (Eastern Field) lies to the east of Silfield Road and it is bounded by residential properties to the west and by arable land to the north. The second, smaller field (Western Field) is to the west of Silfield Road, bounded on its west by Park Lane and to its north by residential properties. Both fields are bounded by the A11 to the south. The total site area is 24.69ha, with the Eastern Field measuring around 18.9ha and the Western Field around 5.79ha in extent.

### **1.2 Planning Background**

- 1.2.1 The archaeological investigations were carried out in advance of the development of the site. South Norfolk District Council has granted Outline Consent for 500 dwellings, including community facilities, site infrastructure and access roads (ref: 2011/0505).
- 1.2.2 Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Service (NCCHEs) recommended that an archaeological evaluation be undertaken prior to planning determination. The guidance is based on national planning guidance, the most recent of which is the National Planning Policy Framework (DCLG 2012) which states that:
- "No development or preliminary groundworks of any kind shall take place until the applicant has secured the implementation of a programme of archaeological work and recording in accordance with a written scheme of investigation which has been submitted by the applicant, and approved by the planning authority."*
- 1.2.3 A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by ASE in August 2015 (ASE 2015a) detailing the methodology for the evaluation stage. The evaluation revealed potentially significant remains of Early Iron Age date.
- 1.2.4 Following the presentation of the results of the evaluation (ASE 2015b), four small areas of the site were agreed between CgMs Consulting and NCCHEs for mitigation by open area excavation.

### **1.3 Circumstances and Dates of Work**

- 1.3.1 The first stage of archaeological investigation at the site comprised a geophysical survey, which was carried out in 2012 by Stratascan (Biggs 2012).

- 1.3.2 Subsequent archaeological evaluation and excavation was carried out by Archaeology South-East (ASE), the contracting division of the Centre for Applied Archaeology (CAA), Institute of Archaeology (IoA), University College London (UCL).
- 1.3.3 The trial-trench evaluation took place between 25 August 2015 and 13 October 2015 (ASE 2015b). A total of 151 trenches, measuring 2m x 30m and representing a 4% sample of the site, were excavated.
- 1.3.4 The excavation fieldwork was undertaken between 11 April and 12 May 2016. The four rectangular areas, together totalling 1,880sq m in extent, were excavated concurrently, three (Areas 1–3) in the Eastern Field and one (Area 4) in the Western Field (Fig. 2).
- 1.3.5 The results of the fieldwork were presented in a post-excavation assessment (PXA) report, which included provisional interpretation and an assessment of the potential and significance of the site data (ASE 2016). The PXA report concluded that the results of the fieldwork were of limited, local significance and had little potential for further analysis.

## **1.4 Archaeological methodology**

### *Excavation Strategy*

- 1.4.1 ASE adhered to the ClfA *Code of Conduct* (ClfA 2014a) and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (ClfA 2014b), and the ALGAO *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) throughout the project. ASE is a Registered Archaeological Organisation with the ClfA.
- 1.4.2 Each area was stripped using a 20 tonne tracked mechanical 360° excavator with a flat-bladed bucket, under archaeological supervision. The turf and topsoil were removed, exposing natural geology into which archaeological features were cut. The resultant surfaces were then hand cleaned as necessary and a pre-excavation plan prepared using Global Positioning System (GPS) planning technology in combination with Total Station surveying.
- 1.4.3 All exposed archaeological features and deposits were recorded and excavated, except obviously modern features and disturbances.
- 1.4.4 Standard ASE methodologies were employed. All stratigraphy was recorded using the ASE context recording system.
- 1.4.5 An overall plan related to the site grid and tied in to the Ordnance Survey National Grid was drawn, in addition to individual plans showing areas of archaeological interest where required. All features revealed were planned.
- 1.4.6 Site plans were drawn at a scale of 1:20, unless circumstances dictated otherwise. Sections were drawn at 1:10.

- 1.4.7 Datum levels were taken where appropriate. Sufficient levels were taken to ensure that the relative height of the archaeological/subsoil horizon could be extrapolated across the development area.
- 1.4.8 Archaeological features and deposits were excavated using hand tools, except for part of Area 4, where a machine-excavated trench was the only practical method of excavation. The machine-excavation of archaeologically significant features was agreed with the NCCHEs monitoring officer.
- 1.4.9 With the exception of modern disturbances, normally a minimum 50% of all contained features was excavated. A sample of 10% (or at least a 1m-long segment) of non-structural linear features was excavated.
- 1.4.10 A full photographic record comprising colour digital images, and black and white monochrome film was made. The photographic record aimed to provide an overview of the excavation and the surrounding area. A representative sample of individual feature shots and sections were taken, in addition to working shots and elements of interest (individual features and group shots). The photographic register includes film number, shot number, location of shot, direction of shot and a brief description of the subject photographed.

#### *Finds and Environmental Sampling Strategy*

- 1.4.11 In general, all finds from all features were hand collected. Where large quantities of post-medieval and later finds were present and the feature was not of intrinsic or group interest, a sample of the finds assemblage sufficient to date and characterise the feature was collected.
- 1.4.12 Finds are identified, by context number, to a specific deposit or, in the case of topsoil finds, to a specific area of the site.
- 1.4.13 All finds have been properly processed according to ASE guidelines and the ClfA *Standard and Guidance for the Collection, Documentation, Conservation and Research of Archaeological Materials* (ClfA 2014c). All pottery and other finds, where appropriate, have been marked with the site code and context number.
- 1.4.14 In accordance with regulated standards and guidelines (Historic England 2002) environmental samples were collected from well-stratified, datable deposits that were deemed to have potential for the preservation/survival of ecofactual material. Bulk soil samples (minimum 40 litres or 50% of context) were taken for wet sieving and flotation, and for finds recovery.

## **1.5 Geology and Topography**

- 1.5.1 The underlying geology of the site is mapped by the British Geological Survey (NERC 2017) as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation and Culver Chalk Formation. This was overlain by superficial deposits of Lowestoft Formation diamicton, the majority of which, in the case of the site, comprised mid orange brown silt sand, with occasional areas of orange brown sandy clay. The geology observed in the north-west of the Eastern Field was a yellow/brown sandy gravel.



- 1.5.2 The site sloped very gently down from a high point in the south-east of the Western Field at 50.87m AOD to the north and east, with the east end of the Eastern Field at 44.70m AOD. The north-west corner of the Eastern Field lay at 45.07m AOD and the west side of the Western Field at 48.67m AOD.
- 1.5.3 Above the natural deposits, an intermittent subsoil horizon of friable, mid brown sandy silt was present across the majority of the Eastern Area. The subsoil horizon was notably absent from the Western Field, where some plough scarring of the surface of the underlying natural geology attests to recent deep ploughing of the area. The entire site was covered by a topsoil layer comprising an agricultural topsoil/ploughsoil (c.0.30m thick). The site is shown on historic maps as having been used for agriculture since at least 1840.

## **1.6 Archaeological Background**

- 1.6.1 There have been no previous intrusive archaeological investigations within the site area. A geophysical survey carried out in 2012 in the Eastern Field revealed several former field boundaries in the south and west along with numerous magnetic responses that may be of archaeological origin. Areas in the east and south of the site showed strong responses suggesting significant ground disturbance (Biggs 2012).
- 1.6.2 The site is located in an area of archaeological interest in which evidence for land use and settlement from the prehistoric to the post-medieval period has been recovered in the surrounding vicinity of the site.
- 1.6.3 The following background has mainly been informed by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), accessed online via the Norfolk Heritage Explorer (Norfolk Historic Environment Service 2018). The NHER sites discussed below are located on Figure 1.

### *Prehistoric*

- 1.6.4 Geophysical and aerial photographic surveys of the site area have revealed a number of linear features thought to represent former ditches and field boundaries (NHER 57368, 58506). The presence of nearby Roman and prehistoric surface material, including retouched flints (NHER 25890, 33079), could suggest that some of the cropmarks date to this period.
- 1.6.5 Artefact scatters of Palaeolithic through to Neolithic flintwork have been found in the vicinity of the site. Bronze Age artefacts have also been recovered in the area, including an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged arrowhead (NHER 9430) and a Bronze Age palstave (NHER 18384) approximately 750m to the south-east of the site.
- 1.6.6 Investigations to the south-west of the site at Park Farm, Silfield, identified an Iron Age rural settlement or farmstead and industrial site (NHER 25887). Features excavated include pit groups, four-post structures and quarries. Evidence was found for bone/antler working, flint working, iron smelting and quarrying of the natural boulder clay (Ashwin 1996). Crop-marks to the north of the site are expected to be of the same period (NHER 57359).

- 1.6.7 Fieldwalking and subsequent fieldwork to the north of the site within Wymondham recovered further prehistoric finds in the form of fire-cracked and worked flint (NHER 30887-8, 30873).

*Roman*

- 1.6.8 A number of Roman finds are known from the immediate area, with Roman pottery found during work at Silfield Pit and at Park Farm, Silfield. Roman artefacts near undated cropmarks in the vicinity could indicate that these are of Roman date.

- 1.6.9 Further finds to the north-west of the site include an isolated 1st- to 2nd-century Roman coin (NHER 25510).

*Anglo-Saxon*

- 1.6.10 An Anglo-Saxon grubenhaus, or sunken-featured building, was excavated to the north of the site (NHER 41125) and Anglo-Saxon pottery is also known from Silfield Pit, where an Early Saxon urn decorated with circular punch-marks was discovered (NHER 14382).

*Medieval*

- 1.6.11 Aerial photographs of the area immediately to the south-west of the site and of the A11 revealed a number of cropmarks of former enclosures, fields and boundaries of probable medieval date. It is thought that the enclosures may represent an area of settlement, though no definite evidence of settlement, such as building platforms have been recovered.

- 1.6.12 To the south-west is the site of a medieval deer park (NHER 52767). The park covered 200ha and measured 2km from north to south. The park was known as Oxehaghe and the eastern boundary is still visible as cropmarks in some places (NHER 9945).

- 1.6.13 Cropmarks indicating a series of building platforms and field boundaries are located on the eastern edge of the deer park (NHER 17143). It is thought that these date to the medieval period and are likely related to common-edge enclosures and settlement.

- 1.6.14 North of the site, within the historic core of Wymondham, lies the remains of Wymondham Abbey (NHER 9437). This was founded in 1107 on the site of an existing Late Saxon or Norman church. The abbey remained in use until the Dissolution of the Monasteries.

- 1.6.15 Medieval finds have also been recovered during fieldwalking in advance of the construction of the Wymondham bypass on the south of the site, as well as at a number of sites within the historic centre of Wymondham to the north.

- 1.6.16 A fire in 1615 destroyed over a quarter of the homes in Wymondham. Evidence in the form of a cobbled road and burnt timbers (NHER 9448) was recovered during the construction of sewers in 1954.

*Post-Medieval*

- 1.6.17 There are numerous buildings of post-medieval date in the area surrounding the site, with Colls Farm (NHER 48584), a timber-framed and brick house dating from the early 18th century, lying just off Silfield Road and between the two site areas. Further buildings of this date are Silfield Lodge (NHER 9953), which dates from 1709 and lies to the south of the site, and Ashwellthorpe Road Mill (NHER 16659), a post mill first recorded on 1826 maps. The historic centre of Wymondham, approximately 1.5km to the north, contains numerous buildings of this date.
- 1.6.18 To the north-east and north of the site ran the Wymondham to Forncett Railway Line (NHER 13580), which was opened in 1881 before closing in 1939. Buildings associated with the railway are located to the north of the site.
- 1.6.19 Wymondham cemetery (NHER 33724), which opened in 1882, is 1km to the north-west of the site.
- 1.6.20 The site itself remained as agricultural fields throughout the post-medieval period. Historic mapping from the c.1840 Tithe Map onwards shows it to occupy a local landscape of modest-sized rectangular fields, with significant boundary loss only in evidence following the Second World War (Norfolk County Council 2012).

**1.7 Research Aims**

- 1.7.1 Following post-excavation assessment of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental datasets collated from both the evaluation and excavation phases of investigation, the PXA report (ASE 2016) concluded that they were of minor local significance and so had little or no potential for further analysis that would contribute to the furtherance of the project aims and research objectives.
- 1.7.2 The PXA report, however, did discuss the significance of the site data, albeit of limited local importance, in relation to regional research frameworks (Brown and Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011).
- 1.7.3 In view of the limited significance of the site and lack of need for further analysis of the datasets, no revised research aims were proposed in the PXA report. Therefore, the discussion section of this final report (section 4.0) will provide a full assessment of the key research objectives (ROs) of the project, which are listed below, taking into consideration local and regional research topics relating to settlement and artefacts studies for the prehistoric and Early Iron Age periods.

*RO1 Can the excavation further investigate the archaeological remains of all periods found during the evaluation in order to more fully understand their form, date, function and significance?*

*RO2 Can an attempt be made to model the landscape and its transformation through time as brought about by natural events and human action with particular reference to the environmental data?*

*RO3 Can the earliest Iron Age material from the site shed light on the nature of the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition (with reference to Medlycott 2011, 29–30) and its impact on settlement of the period in Norfolk?*

*RO4 Do the data from the less well represented periods (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman and medieval) have a relevance to other local discoveries?*

## **1.8 Organisation of the Report**

- 1.8.1 The report is written and structured so as to conform to the standards required of post-excavation analysis work as set out in *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment (MoRPHE): Project Planning Notes 3 (PPN3): Archaeological Excavation* (Historic England 2008).
- 1.8.2 Analysis of key aspects of the stratigraphic, finds and environmental archives had led to a reappraisal and enhancement of the site sequence initially presented in the PXA report (ASE 2016), particularly in relation to later prehistoric activity on the site. The results of this analysis, including pertinent results from the evaluation phase (ASE 2015b), are presented as a chronological, period-based discussion in Section 2.
- 1.8.3 Finds and environmental reports are included in Section 3. Many of the specialist reports are reproduced from the PXA without amendment or with minor editing in light of the stratigraphic analysis undertaken since the PXA was issued. Section 3 also contains the results of additional work on the prehistoric and Roman pottery assemblage, which was highlighted in the PXA report as requiring further analysis (ASE 2016).
- 1.8.4 Section 4 addresses the significant results of the project and considers the evidence in a broader (local and regional) context. Recommendations are made for the dissemination of the results of project.

## **1.9 Textual Conventions**

- 1.9.1 The basic stratigraphic unit used during the excavation to identify individual deposits or features was the context number; these have been used in the report where very specific reference is required and are shown as thus: [1000] for excavation area contexts or [001/001] for evaluation trench contexts. A full context register is given in Appendix 1.
- 1.9.2 During the assessment and subsequent analysis of the results of the fieldwork, individual contexts were amalgamated into groups of related contexts, for example a pit and its fills, or multiple segments of the same ditch. The group number is the stratigraphic unit used most frequently in this report and is shown as thus: GP1. The most significant groups are described in the text and a complete list with summary descriptions is included in Appendix 2.
- 1.9.3 Artefactual dating, and spatial and stratigraphic relationships have allowed the groups to be assigned to periods; these form the basis for the chronological narrative presented in Section 2.
- 1.9.4 Within the period designations, the features have been allocated land use entities, consisting of ditches (D) and open areas (OA), for ease of reference.

1.9.5 Significant finds have been given Registered Finds numbers and these are referenced in this report as thus: RF <1>.

1.9.6 Environmental sample numbers are shown in angled brackets, as thus: sample <1>.

### 1.10 Artefacts and Archive Deposition

1.10.1 The site archive is currently held at the Witham office of ASE. Following completion of all post-excavation work, the site archive will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums Service under the accession no: 2018.103.

Type	Description	Evaluation Quantity	Excavation Quantity
Context sheets	Individual context sheets	248	211
Section sheets	A2-size: Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	11	6
	A3-size: Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	0	2
	A4-size: Multi-context permatrace sheets 1:10	16	3
Trench sheets	Evaluation trench description sheets	151	N/A
Context register	Context register sheets	N/A	7
Environmental sample register	Environmental sample register sheets	1	2
Environmental sample sheets	Individual sample sheets	14	20
Photographic register	Photograph register sheets	19	8
Photographs	Digital images	708	228
	Black and white negs/prints	90	89
Drawing register	Section and plan register sheets	5	3
Small finds register	Small finds register sheets	1	0
Bulk finds	Various materials	20.53kg	17.33kg

Table 1: Site archive quantification

## **2.0 SITE SEQUENCE**

### **2.1 Introduction**

2.1.1 In this report, the archaeological remains are discussed under site-specific period headings. These periods have been determined primarily through the assessment of datable artefacts, predominately the pottery, and the creation of relative chronologies where stratigraphic relationships and spatial patterning existed.

2.1.2 The period definitions are:

- Period 1: Early Neolithic
- Period 2: Bronze Age
- Period 3: Earliest Iron Age
- Period 4: Roman
- Period 5: Medieval
- Period 6: Post-medieval
- Period 7: Modern

2.1.3 Surviving archaeological features were encountered in all four of the excavation areas. The excavation areas, located on Figures 2–6, were the following sizes:

- Area 1: 27m x 20m (540sq m)
- Area 2: 20m x 20m (400sq m)
- Area 3: 27m x 20m (540sq m)
- Area 4: 20m x 20m (400sq m)

2.1.4 The archaeological remains comprised ditches and a relatively large number of postholes and pits. These features, particularly the pits and postholes, were largely concentrated in the four excavation areas, although many of the ditches were found to continue across multiple evaluation trenches. The remains exhibited a moderately low level of intercut complexity.

2.1.5 The features were found below topsoil and (in the majority of cases) below subsoil, and cut into natural deposits. The overlying topsoil/ploughsoil generally comprised a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt of around 0.30m thick. An intermittent subsoil horizon of friable, mid brown sandy silt was present across the majority of the Eastern Field. This subsoil horizon was notably absent from any of the trenches in the Western Field, where some plough scarring of the surface of the underlying natural geology attests to recent deep ploughing of the area. In addition, overburden deposits in evaluation Trenches 90, 75, 61, 48 and 37 were generally greater than surrounding trenches. These trenches could be seen to lie in the location of a former trackway that ran across the field, where ploughing has not reduced ground levels.

2.1.6 The cut features typically contained fills that generally consisted of mid grey brown silty sand with few inclusions, although there were instances of slight variations in colour and quantities of silt to sand, and some instances of clayey sand and sub-angular flint inclusions. Where significant differences in fill

composition, for example the occurrence of charcoal-rich deposits, were noted within specific features, these are given specific mention below.

- 2.1.7 Significant features and deposits are described in the following sections (2.2–2.9) and context and group descriptions are summarised in Appendices 1 and 2, respectively.

## **2.2 Period 1: Early Neolithic**

### **Area 1 (Fig. 3)**

- 2.2.1 In the absence of any ditches denoting land division during the Neolithic period, this vicinity is regarded as being located within a single land use entity (OA1).

#### *Open Area 1*

- 2.2.2 Two features in Area 1 (G1 and G2) were ascribed to the Early Neolithic period (Fig. 3). They were both elongated curvilinear pits with rounded termini, measuring c.4m long. The north-west pit (G1) was 1.10m wide and up to 0.60m deep (Fig. 7, section 1 and Fig. 8 photo [1044]) and was truncated by a later ditch (G58) to the north, thus losing the end of its northern terminus. The second feature (G2) to the south-east was 5.5m long and almost identical in shape but slightly smaller at 0.98m wide and shallower at 0.22m deep. The fill of the north end [1045] of G1 yielded a large collection of pottery dating to 3,700–3,300 BC and a small group (ten pieces) of flint artefacts that complemented this date. G2 contained no finds; it was dated by its similarity and proximity to G1.
- 2.2.3 The function of these elongated curved pits is not clear. Since no other features of the period were discovered in either the evaluation or the excavation stages, the extent of Neolithic activity across the site is not known. Other flint artefacts found across the site may have been of this date, but they are considered residual in later contexts. Nevertheless, their presence suggests limited, and perhaps transient, Neolithic activity in the vicinity.

## **2.3 Period 2: Bronze Age**

### **Western Field (Fig. 2)**

#### *Open Area 2*

- 2.3.1 Two small, shallow, circular pits (G78) of similar size were located 6.5m apart within evaluation Trench 145 (Fig. 2, inset). The eastern pit [145/003] measured 0.70m x 0.60m and 0.10m deep (Fig. 7, section 2); no finds were recovered from the feature. To the west, pit [145/005] was slightly smaller at 0.40m x 0.45m and 0.10m deep (Fig. 7, section 3 and Fig. 8, photo [145/005]), with a single fill containing fifteen pottery sherds of uncertain later prehistoric date and a cylindrical loom weight (RF<10>) that is considered Bronze Age in date.
- 2.3.2 These were the only potentially Bronze Age remains on the site, with none being identified within Excavation Areas 1–4. Other features contained

artefacts from the period, particularly struck flints, but these were residual in later fills. They are, however, indicative of a background of activity in the vicinity.

## 2.4 Period 3: Earliest Iron Age

2.4.1 The Iron Age was the most prolific period on the site and almost all of the pottery from Period 3 indicated an Earliest Iron Age date of c.800–550/500 BC. Features of the period were found across much of the Eastern Field, including Areas 1–3, and to a far lesser extent in the Western Field but not in Area 4.

### Area 1 (Fig. 3)

2.4.2 Area 1 was bisected by a ditch (D1), presumably defining at least two land use entities (OA3 and A4). Discrete Iron Age features were present in both open areas.

#### *Ditch D1*

2.4.3 Ditch (G6: [1020], [1022], [1024], [37/019]) crossed Area 1 from the north-east to the south-west and was recorded continuing to the south-west in evaluation Trenches 49 ([49/006]), 77 ([77/006]) and 93 ([93/008]), giving a total minimum length of 215m. It did not extend much further to the north-east, as it was not present in Trench 27 located to the north-east of Area 1. It was relatively shallow at 0.22m in Area 1 (Fig. 8, photo [1024]) and 0.12m in Trench 77 but was of a fairly consistent width of 0.67–0.74m. Small quantities of Earliest Iron Age pottery were found in four of the excavated segments.

2.4.4 The orientation of D1 across the site was unusual, with no other ditches matching it. The segment excavated in Trench 93 possibly indicated a change, curving towards the south.

#### *Open Area 3*

2.4.5 To the north of ditch D1, OA3 comprised four postholes (G3: [1008], [1010], [1012], [1016]), a gully terminus (G4: [1014]) and a possible tree throw (G5: [37/022]). The postholes in G3 were widely spaced at 3m or 4m apart and were of differing sizes varying between 0.51m and 0.25m across. However, they were consistently shallow at 0.09–0.11m deep. They were too separated to be structural, but they may have been contemporary, acting as a curved division of some description.

2.4.6 Gully terminus G4 formed the south end of a linear feature that extended beyond the north edge of the excavation, though not as far northwards as Trench 36. It was 0.71m wide and shallow at 0.09m deep. Too little of it was exposed to suggest a function.

2.4.7 Irregular pit G5, measuring 3.20m x 1.18m wide and 0.22m in depth, was found 4m to the south of G4. The irregular nature of the cut and the sterile fill is indicative of a natural feature, such as a tree throw or possibly an animal burrow.



- 2.4.8 None of the features in OA3 yielded dating evidence and they have been placed in Period 3 by proximity to other Iron Age features to the south, as well as similarities in their fills.

*Open Area 4*

- 2.4.9 A number of contemporary features were present to the south of ditch D1. A collection of five postholes and a small pit (G7) were found in the centre of Area 1. There was no obvious structural function for them, but it is possible that a later ditch (D7) had removed other associated features. The westernmost pit [37/005] measured 0.41m wide and 0.13m deep and contained an almost complete pottery vessel (RF<1>), seemingly deliberately placed on top of a concentration of flints [37/006], which lay directly below the vessel. The feature was excavated in a box section to allow the pot to be block lifted. The fill of the vessel [37/008] consisted of a compact, mid grey clay sand and contained a small iron loop (RF<3>). Though heavily truncated and lacking in diagnostic features, the sandy flint-tempered fabric and combed surface treatment suggest that the vessel is also likely to be of Earliest Iron Age date.
- 2.4.10 Immediately to the east and south-east were five postholes (G7: [1026], [1028], [1030], [37/014], [37/017]) varying from 0.50m to 0.28m in diameter and up to 0.25m deep. Posthole [37/014] contained a post pipe and post packing material (Fig. 7, section 11). Pottery sherds from both fills, and also the fill of [1026], are contemporary with surrounding features and are of Earliest Iron Age date.
- 2.4.11 To the south-west of G7 was a large pit (G8: [1056]) measuring 6.60m by 5.60m. A small part of the north-east edge was partly excavated in Trench 37 and the entire south-west quadrant [1056] was dug in the excavation stage (Fig. 7, section 12 and Fig. 8, photo [1056]). It was too deep at 2.64m to excavate fully by hand, so the base was reached using a hand auger. There were a total of five fills, the primary fill [1061] being part of a silting up process during use. The top fill [1057] and the third fill [1059] both contained pottery of Earliest Iron Age date. The function of G8 was not established, but it may have been a quarry pit or a water hole.
- 2.4.12 A further four postholes were found to the east (G9: [1004], [1006], [1038], [1040]). At 4–5m apart, they were presumed too separate to be part of one structure and they may not have been contemporary. The south-east posthole [1006] yielded pottery from the Earliest Iron Age.
- 2.4.13 In the south-west corner of Area 1 was a short length of a north/south aligned ditch (G10: [1052], [1054]) extending from the south edge of the excavation for 5.25m and ending in a rounded terminus to the north. No finds were discovered in the fills and it is dated only by proximity and similarity of fills to other Earliest Iron Age features. The southern continuation of this ditch was not identified in the west end of Trench 38 to the south, though similarly aligned ditches were present at its east end.

**Area 2 (Fig. 4)**

- 2.4.14 In the absence of any ditches denoting land division during the Iron Age, this vicinity is regarded as being located within a single land use entity (OA5).

*Open Area 5*

- 2.4.15 A single large pit (G11: [2011], [83/006]) in Area 2 constitutes the only evidence of Iron Age activity within OA5 (Fig. 4). It was oval in plan, measuring 4.50m x 3.75m and 0.85m deep, and contained four fills (Fig. 7, section 4). The primary fill comprised light grey brown silty sand and resulted from natural silting of the open pit. Three of the fills yielded Earliest Iron Age pottery, including a very large collection from secondary fill [2013] along with a bone awl (RF<2>) and other antler bone working waste (RF<4>). The majority of the pottery from the secondary fill, composed of several hundred Earliest Iron Age sherds from a limited number of vessels, was deliberately discarded in this feature. This fill, and fill [2014] above, also contained a small quantity of burnt bone, some of which may be human but is not positively identified as such. It is unlikely that the feature was a cremation pit, since none of the vessels was complete. It is more probable that it represents disposal of broken vessels and waste from cooking. The pit was truncated by a later ditch (D8) on its west side (Fig. 7, section 13).

**Area 3 (Fig. 5)**

- 2.4.16 Area 3 was intensively populated, almost exclusively, by features dating to Period 3 (Fig. 5). It was divided into three open areas (OA6, OA7 and OA8) by two broadly east/west aligned ditches (D2 and D3) assumed to be contemporary with one another. Open Area 6 was the northernmost of these and the most densely populated of the three.

*Ditch D2*

- 2.4.17 Ditch G19 ([3042], [3049], [3093], [3104], [110/007]) crossed Area 3 on an east/west alignment and was observed continuing, curving slightly to the south-west, into Trench 121. No further eastward extent was found. The ditch was consistently 0.45m deep in Area 3 and was 1.65–1.94m wide. It was shallower in Trench 121 at 0.35m and the fill was the same along its length. It formed the boundary between OA6 and OA7.

*Ditch D3*

- 2.4.18 The southern ditch (G26: [3044], [3046], [3106], [110/009]), which crossed Area 3, was not observed to continue in any of the evaluation trenches to the east or west. Slightly differing in alignment, it was otherwise similar in dimensions to D2, measuring a maximum of 1.90m wide and 0.47m in depth, with one or two, as in excavated segment [3046], dark brown silty sand fills (Fig. 7, section 7). Sherds of Earliest Iron Age pottery were recovered from three of the four segments. It separated OA7 to the north from OA8 to the south.

*Open Area 6*

- 2.4.19 A feature in the north-west corner of Area 3 (G12: [3009]) was tentatively interpreted as a hearth. It extended beyond the excavation limit and its exposed extent measured 0.75m x 0.70m. The cut [3009] was shallow, less than 0.10m deep, but its fill [3008] was mounded up above the cut to 0.20m thick and consisted of flint cobbles in a sandy silt matrix (Fig. 8, photo [3009]). Many of the cobbles were fire-cracked, but there was little evidence of burning in the silty matrix and environmental sample <15> revealed only small quantities of charcoal. It did contain a small but diagnostic pottery group dating to the Earliest Iron Age and a very small quantity of burnt bone. The remains were not substantial enough to determine whether the bone was human or animal. There was also a presence of burnt bone in three of the G13/G14 posthole fills located just to the east of this feature.
- 2.4.20 Much of the west half of OA6 was occupied by postholes (G13 and G14). A total of seventeen were recorded, which have been divided into two groups solely because the six postholes in G13 appeared to form a line. However, in such a dense collection of features, there are a number of possibilities for structures, including alignments and four-post structures. In isolation, postholes [3021], [3023], [3064] and [3031] appeared to form a four-post structure (Fig. 8, photo G13/14). The corner of the excavated area to the north of G13 appeared to be devoid of posts and, therefore, G13 may have formed the remains of an alignment marking the edge of occupation activity, possible a fence. The positions of postholes in G14 seemed to be more random; however, it is equally possible to match some postholes in both groups into pairs or fours. Alternatively, they may all be individual posts used, for example, for tethering animals over a period of time. Nevertheless, it is clear that thirteen of the seventeen postholes across the two groups were dated by pottery to the Earliest Iron Age.
- 2.4.21 Three of the postholes ([3021], [3023] and [3031]) contained a small quantity of burnt bone, positively identified as animal bone in [3023]. These were adjacent to and within 2m of each other and 5m of the G12 hearth, which also contained burnt bone. It has not been established that there was human bone among the collection and it is likely that the burnt bone derived from cooking on the hearth. There is, therefore, a potential link between the hearth and the backfill of the postholes, suggesting they are contemporary.
- 2.4.22 The easternmost posthole [3035] was truncated from above by a large shallow elongated pit (G15: [3034]). It measured 4.10m+ x 1.30m and was only 0.11m deep. Its northern end extended beyond the limit of excavation, but it was clearly rounding into an edge at this point. No finds were recovered from the fill and its purpose was not clear.
- 2.4.23 Two further postholes (G16: [3039], [3065]) were situated to the east of the G15 pit and may be part of the same collection as G13 and G14. However, they were 3.5m to the east, a little removed from the bulk of the features. Neither produced dateable evidence from their fills.
- 2.4.24 The eastern part of OA6 was occupied by a group of six pits (G17: [3083], [3085], [3087], [3097], [3099], [3102]), three of which were intercut (Fig. 7, section 6). The three separate pits were of similar sizes at up to 1.80m across,

and were 0.14–0.18m deep. They contained very similar, sandy silt fills, two of which yielded Earliest Iron Age pottery and the third undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. The three intercutting pits were of similar dimensions but deeper at 0.41–0.51m deep. They were apparently cut in an order progressively southwards. Two of these pits also produced Earliest Iron Age pottery.

#### *Open Area 7*

- 2.4.25 Open Area 7 was defined to the north and south by ditches D2 and D3, creating an apparent land use entity 11.75m wide. A north/south aligned gully (G20: [3051], [3059]) was recorded on the eastern edge of the excavation, measuring 0.73m wide and 0.27m deep (Fig. 7, section 8). Only a short length (max. 5.54m) was exposed within the excavation area. It perhaps formed an internal division within OA7, as D2 continued to the east beyond the junction of the two. Although apparently cut by D2, G20 did not continue to the north and it may originally have been contemporary with D2 but backfilled at an earlier date. No artefacts were recovered from the fill.
- 2.4.26 A group of seven small pits and postholes (G23: [3040], [3057], [3061], [3071], [3073], [3075], [110/011]) were found to the west of G20. They were spread across the north-east of OA7 and varied in scale from pit [3061] at 0.82m in diameter to a stakehole [3075] at 0.12m in diameter. None displayed an obvious function and only one, [3057] adjacent to the G20 ditch (Fig. 7, section 8), was dated by pottery to the Earliest Iron Age. The westernmost posthole, [110/011], was truncated from above by one of two intercutting pits (G24: [3108], [3110]) (Fig. 7, section 5). The southern pit [3110], measuring c.2.00m x 0.91m and 0.26m deep, was cut by [3108], which was 2.30m x 0.75m and 0.21m deep. The fill of the northern pit contained two sherds of undiagnostic prehistoric pottery. To the south a third, smaller pit G25 ([110/015]) also cut pit [3110] and contained no finds.
- 2.4.27 An elongated oval pit in the centre of OA7 (G22: [3092]) was irregular in plan and its fill was sterile. It is interpreted as a natural feature, possibly a tree-throw or animal burrow.
- 2.4.28 To the south of D2, the density of features was generally lighter than that in OA6. Only two small postholes (G21: [3005], [3007]) were found in the west of OA7, both towards the south. They were 0.35–0.37m wide and 0.18–0.21m deep. The western of the two contained a single sherd of Earliest Iron Age pottery.
- 2.4.29 Overall, there were few clues to the purpose of the features in OA7. Finds were far fewer than in OA6. Therefore, the dating is less secure and the usage of the land can only be speculated. It is likely that it was agricultural, possibly arable in nature, but there is little direct evidence to support this.

#### *Open Area 8*

- 2.4.30 Approximately 6m of OA8 was exposed at the south end of Area 3, within which only two features were recorded. Two postholes (G27:[3036], [3077]) were found 4.80m apart. They were shallow, at 0.11m and 0.19m deep, and no function for them was apparent. Neither yielded dateable material. The

scarcity of features within OA8 suggests that this either was beyond the main centre of activity or was simply a cropped field that was not used for any other purpose.

### **Evaluation Eastern and Western Fields (Fig. 2)**

#### *Ditch D4*

- 2.4.31 Beyond the limits of the four excavated areas, a further ditch (G28: [71/004], [73/006], [75/011], [77/004]) was observed in evaluation Trenches 71, 73, 75, 77 and 79. It ran north to south for c.200m and probably met D1 at a point just south of Trench 77 before continuing into Trench 79 ([79/004]). It was also found to continue further northwards into Trench 69, although it was not excavated at this point. The dating evidence is not definitive, with undiagnostic prehistoric pottery being recovered from one segment and mid Bronze Age or earlier flint from another.

#### *Open Area 9*

- 2.4.32 Excavation Areas 1, 2 and 3 provided enough archaeological detail to determine general land use functions for Period 3, although they are somewhat speculative. Area 4 did not yield any dating from the Iron Age. However, a number of features recorded in the evaluation trenches across the remainder of the site also dated to the period and they have been placed in an all-encompassing land use entity, OA9, for convenience. These have all been discussed previously in more detail in the evaluation report (ASE 2015b).
- 2.4.33 The evaluation trenches (outside the excavated areas) in which features dated to the prehistoric period and forming OA9 were recorded comprise Trenches 38, 40, 46, 47, 75, 88, 89, 95, 96, 130 and 132. Four of these were in the vicinity of Area 1, three were a little further to the west of Area 1, two were close to Areas 2 and 3 and the final two, with only one pit in each trench, were on the east side of the Western Field. Therefore, in terms of distribution, the main concentration of Period 3 activity lay in the central and south parts of the Eastern Field and the two pits to the west were seemingly peripheral.
- 2.4.34 In terms of function, there are ten postholes from six trenches (Trenches 38, 40, 75, 88, 95 and 98), ten pits from eight trenches (40, 46, 47, 75, 88, 89, 130 and 132) and five ditches from two trenches (38 and 95). The ditches were not traced any further than the single trench in which they were found. The two north/south aligned ditches in Trench 38 ([38/006] and [38/008]) were parallel and were not found in Area 1, which was located less than 20m to the north.
- 2.4.35 A total of three ditches were recorded in Trench 95 to the east of Area 3. The earliest of these (G41: [95/007], [95/010]) crossed the trench on a north-west/south-east alignment and measured 1.17m wide and 0.29m deep. Prehistoric struck flint was found in both of its fills. This feature was truncated by two narrow ditches (G42: [95/013] and G43: [95/004]) on a perpendicular orientation, again with prehistoric flint in the fills. None of these features was found in any of the surrounding evaluation trenches.

- 2.4.36 One very large pit (G32: [40/008]) in Trench 40, approximately 77m south of Area 1, was excavated at the west end of the trench. The full extent of the feature was not visible as it continued beyond the limits of the excavation. The exposed extent of the feature measured 1m x 1.93m and 1.59m deep within the confines of the trench and had steep sloping sides. The base of the pit was not reached. A sequence of five fills was recorded within the pit. Two flints of a broad prehistoric date were found within the fills, but no other dating evidence was recovered. The size of the pit is suggestive of quarrying.

## 2.5 Period 4: Roman

- 2.5.1 Features dated to the Roman period were rare across the site.

### Area 4 (Fig. 6)

- 2.5.2 In the absence of any ditches denoting land division during the Roman period, this vicinity is regarded as being located within a single land use entity (OA10).

### *Open Area 10*

- 2.5.3 Hollow G48 ([4037], [140/004]) in Area 4 measured 1.20m across and was 0.35m deep as found (Fig. 7, section 10) but was truncated from above by a massive pit (G49). Perhaps the surviving vestiges of a pit, a small fragment of early medieval pottery was apparently retrieved from the top fill of G48 during the evaluation but this is likely to be intrusive, constituting contamination derived from a later deposit covering the top of both features (G55, Period 5).
- 2.5.4 The later pit G49 ([4004], [4017], [4034], [140/008]) was c.11m wide long and in excess of 13m wide, extending beyond the western limit of the excavated area (Fig. 7, section 9). A machine slot was dug across its west side to determine the depth, which was 2.20m at its deepest point (Fig. 8, photo [4004]). However, it sloped down to this depth at a relatively gradual angle from the east—the reason why the earlier hollow G48 was not entirely removed. The substantial pit contained five fills, the fourth of which yielded Roman pottery. A quantity of iron slag was also retrieved, providing evidence of metalworking (see 3.10.6). Two other slots dug in the evaluation stage in Trench 140 also contained Roman pottery and a third slot in the excavation phase produced a fragment of human neonate skull (see 3.12.1). The size of the feature suggests that it was a quarry pit. The Roman pottery retrieved from these two features was undiagnostic within the broad period.
- 2.5.5 A line of four postholes (G50: [4011], [4013], [4015], [4030]), of varying size, was found along the south edge of quarry pit G49. Although their fills did not contain Roman pottery, three of them yielded slag and metalworking fragments, which were similar to the material recovered from G49 and so deemed to be of probable Roman origin (3.10.6). The fill of [4011] was particularly blackened by burning (Fig. 8, photo [4011]). The line respected the edge of G49 and the postholes may be the remains of a fence designed to protect the edge of the quarry.

## Evaluation Eastern and Western Fields (Fig. 2)

### *Open Area 11*

- 2.5.6 A single pit (G51: [30/005]) was partially revealed at the western end of evaluation Trench 30. The feature measured 2.26m in width and 0.28m deep and contained a single fill, which yielded a small group of Roman pottery dating to c.AD 120–160.

### *Ditch D5*

- 2.5.7 A ditch (G52: [73/004], [75/009]) was observed to run on a north/south orientation between Trenches 73 and 75. It was not observed in Trench 69 or 71 to the north. It measured 1.15m wide at its widest excavated point and 0.56m deep, with a broadly V-shaped profile. The fills of both segments contained small fragments of ceramic building material (CBM), placing the date into the Roman period or later. It was adjacent to, and parallel with, the earlier ditch D4 (Period 3), perhaps implying the replacement of a boundary.

### *Ditch D6*

- 2.5.8 A second north/south aligned ditch was recorded in Trenches 91 and 93. It had a shallow, rounded profile, measuring 1.17m wide and up to 0.44m deep, and a single fill from which fragments of undated CBM were recovered, dating the ditch to the Roman period or later.

## 2.6 Period 5: Medieval

- 2.6.1 Discoveries from the medieval period are confined to Area 4 (Fig. 6). In the absence of any ditches denoting land division, this vicinity is regarded as being located within a single land use entity at this time (OA12).

### **Area 4 (Fig. 6)**

#### *Open Area 12*

- 2.6.2 The infilled Roman quarry pit (G49, OA10) had subsided at some stage and the hollow that formed was backfilled with a silty deposit (G55), first recorded in evaluation Trench 140. Deposit [140/005] produced three sherds of late Saxon Thetford Ware pottery of 10th- to 12th-century date. It was probably part of the same material as [4010], which was recorded during the excavation stage as being the top fill in the Roman quarry pit G49 but subsequently reinterpreted as an early medieval backfill of the same subsidence event. The latter contained no finds.
- 2.6.3 To the south of the backfilled and subsided quarry were two shallow oval pits (G56: [4032] and G57: [4020]) 6.5m apart. The west pit G56 measured 0.98m x 0.85m but was a mere 0.09m deep. The eastern pit G57 was 1.90m x 0.88m and 0.17m deep. The fill of G56 contained a single sherd of pottery dating to the 10th-12th century, which was collected from a securely retrieved environmental sample (sample <31>).

- 2.6.4 No other features positively dated to the medieval period were found elsewhere on the site during either the evaluation or excavated stages of work.

## 2.7 Period 6: Post-Medieval

- 2.7.1 The post-medieval period was mainly represented by seven ditches constituting former field boundaries. However, the picture is incomplete and it was not always possible to trace the course of the ditches for any distance across the site (except in the case of D13). A small number of pits and a buried soil horizon were also discovered.

### Area 1 (Fig. 3)

#### *Ditch D7*

- 2.7.2 A relatively large post-medieval ditch (G58: [1018], [1036], [1042], [1050]) crossed Area 1 from west to east. It was up to 1.77m wide and 0.59m deep and truncated earlier features including the Period 1 elongated pit (G1) and the Period 3 ditch D1 (G6). The fill of one excavated segment contained pottery from the 16th-19th centuries but the added presence of 15th-century CBM may indicate a date in the earlier part of the range. Although of smaller proportions, gully D11 in Trench 61 was apparently part of the same boundary feature. This was a shallow east/west aligned ditch (G64: [61/004]) measuring 0.85m wide and 0.28m deep, with a rounded profile. Its fill contained an iron knife blade of post-medieval date (RF<8>). These recorded ditches coincide with a relatively major east/west aligned field boundary, flanked by a trackway, shown on OS mapping from the 1880s onwards.
- 2.7.3 Two moderately large pits (G59: [1032], [1034]) were cut into the north side of ditch D7. They were both 1.30m x 1.20m and between 0.22m and 0.17m deep. A single rim sherd of Iron Age pottery from the fill of the eastern pit was residual, given that the pits both cut into the fill of post-medieval D7. Their function was not established.

### Area 2 (Fig. 4)

#### *Ditch D8*

- 2.7.4 A large ditch (G60: [2004], [2007], [83/011]) traversed Area 2 from north to south, truncating the Period 3 G11 pit, which produced a large quantity of Earliest Iron Age pottery. It was 1.72m wide and 0.85m deep. It was also observed in Trench 82 to the north of Area 2, although it was not excavated. Thus, a total length of 43m was recorded; however, it was not seen any further to the north. It ran almost parallel to a later modern ditch (D21, Period 7) in Area 2 but converged with it in Trench 82. However, neither ditch was recorded in Trench 81 further to the north, where their course might have been expected to be noted. Although ditch D21 is shown on late 19th and 20th century OS mapping, ditch D8 is not. It is likely that it was an earlier element of the post-medieval field system, replaced by D21.



#### **Area 4 (Fig. 6)**

##### *Ditch D9*

- 2.7.5 A short length of an east/west orientated ditch (G61: [4022], [4026]) was recorded on the east side of Area 4. It was 0.62m wide but very shallow at 0.10m or less deep. Due to its ephemeral nature, it was not identified where it probably crossed the Roman quarry pit G49 (Period 4); it was only observable to the east outside the quarry backfill extents. A sherd of 16th- to 19th-century pottery was recovered from the fill along with an iron knife fragment, RF<11>, broadly dated to the medieval or post-medieval period. The ditch may have purposefully drained the area of the quarry pit, which may have created a wetter patch within the field due to moisture retained by the pit's backfill. It is not shown on historic OS mapping.

##### *Open Area 14*

- 2.7.6 A pit (G62: [4026], [4028]) was located on the north side of the ditch D9 and at the edge of the earlier quarry pit G49. It cut both of these features and, therefore, it was deemed post-medieval in date on stratigraphic grounds only. No dateable material was found in its fill. The purpose of the pit was not established.

#### **Evaluation Eastern and Western Fields (Fig. 2)**

##### *Ditch D10*

- 2.7.7 A north/south aligned ditch (G63: [58/005]) measuring 1.25m wide and 0.38m deep was recorded at the eastern end of Trench 58. Its single fill contained a small amount of post-medieval pottery of mid-16th- to 19th-century date, as well as contemporary CBM. Its course was not traced anywhere else across the site and it is not shown on historic OS mapping, though it runs parallel to a field boundary shown further east.

##### *Ditch D12*

- 2.7.8 A possible north terminus of a ditch (G66: [95/018]) was excavated at the western end of evaluation Trench 95. The feature was filled with compact, mid brown grey sandy clay, containing small fragments of medieval to post-medieval CBM. There was no indication of the ditch further to the south.

##### *Ditch D13*

- 2.7.9 Ditch G67 ([158/003], [146/003], [133/003], [128/003]) was recorded as running across the Western Field broadly from west to east, through evaluation Trenches 158, 146 and 133, before turning to the south-east in Trench 128. It measured between 1.30m and 1.85m wide and from 0.67 to 0.83m deep, and over 200m of its length can be traced. It possessed a V-shaped profile and the single fill yielded clay tobacco pipe fragments dating to 1660–1750, as well as post-medieval CBM and glass. Its course is visible on aerial photographs. Although not shown on historic OS mapping, it is likely to be a field boundary ditch, probably backfilled by the later 19th century.

*Open Area 14*

- 2.7.10 A buried soil horizon (G65: [75/017]) overlay the Period 3 and Period 4 features in evaluation Trench 75. It lay underneath the subsoil layer and directly over the features and natural across the trench. There was no indication of its date except that it was clearly later than all other features in the trench and earlier than the modern subsoil. Its presence in this trench, when such a deposit was not found elsewhere, is enigmatic.

*Open Area 15*

- 2.7.11 East/west aligned ditch G77 ([112/004]) was recorded in the north end of Trench 112. The feature measured 1.09m wide and 0.32m deep, and had a V-shaped profile and two fills. No finds were retrieved from it. However, it correlates with a fairly major field boundary shown on historic OS mapping and so is clearly post-medieval in date.

**2.8 Undated features (Fig. 2)**

- 2.8.1 Several features across the site in the evaluation trenches remain undated either by artefactual evidence, characteristics or stratigraphic proximity to other datable features. These have been placed in a separate overall umbrella group (G77) and have not been allocated to a specific period. They are, nevertheless, valid archaeological features that may belong to any period, although they are considered pre-modern and therefore earlier than Period 7.

**Evaluation Eastern Field**

- 2.8.2 The north part of Trench 13 contained four parallel ditches or gullies running east to west across the trench. These measured between 0.50–0.97m in width and 0.06–0.12m in depth and all contained similar fills of light greyish brown clay. Feature [13/005] contained a single flint flake of possible prehistoric date, considered residual, and the remaining features were undated.
- 2.8.3 Two pits were excavated within Trench 31 situated towards the south-east of the Eastern Field. Pit [31/005] was located to the north of the trench and measured 0.70m x 0.65m x 0.19m deep. It contained a single fill. To the south of the trench pit [31/007] measured 0.58m x 0.40m x 0.15m. Both features remain undated.
- 2.8.4 A sub-circular pit [32/005] measuring 0.90 x 0.76m x 0.15m was found within Trench 32. It contained a single fill and no finds were recovered.
- 2.8.5 An isolated, sub-oval pit [36/005] was found within Trench 36. It measured 0.50m x 0.62m x 0.23m, with straight steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill from which no finds were recovered.
- 2.8.6 A single large, sub-circular pit [39/004] was partially revealed within Trench 39. The feature measured 1.40m wide and 0.50m deep within the confines of the trench and contained a single friable fill. No finds were recovered from the feature, which remains undated.

- 2.8.7 Trench 48 contained circular posthole [48/004], which measured 0.31m in diameter and 0.21m deep, with steep sides and a flat base and a single fill. Sub-circular postholes [48/008] and [48/010] measured 0.29m in diameter and 0.14m deep, and 0.50m in diameter and 0.25m deep, respectively. Both contained single fills of mid greyish brown silty sand, [48/009] and [48/011] respectively. None of the postholes contained any finds.
- 2.8.8 Posthole [49/004] was encountered at the south of Trench 49 and was circular in plan shape, measuring 0.30m x 0.26m x 0.10m, with moderate straight sides and a flat base. No finds were recovered from the single fill.
- 2.8.9 Pit [79/006] at the western end of Trench 79 was oval in plan shape with moderate to steep sloping sides. It contained two fills: a basal fill of mid grey brown silty sand and an upper fill of mid brown silty sand. Neither fills yielded finds.
- 2.8.10 A north-west/south-east aligned ditch [81/004] was excavated at the west end of Trench 81. The ditch measured c.1.59m wide and 0.43m deep, and had straight sides, a flat base and a single fill. No finds were recovered from the ditch.
- 2.8.11 A small pit or posthole [82/004] was excavated in the north of Trench 82. It was oval in plan shape, measuring 0.46m x 0.40m x 0.17m, and contained a single fill from which no finds were recovered.
- 2.8.12 Two probable postholes or small pits were recorded towards the western end of Trench 91. Posthole [91/010] was oval in plan with vertical sides and a concave base and measured 0.52m x 0.37m x 0.30m. It contained a basal fill and the remains of a post-pipe. Posthole [91/013] was oval in plan shape with steep sides leading to a concave base. It contained two fills, the primary fill being the result of the natural erosion of the feature edges, indicating that it was open for a period of time before backfilling took place.
- 2.8.13 Two probable postholes were recorded in Trench 92, lying 1.10m apart in the northern half of the trench. Posthole [92/004] measured 0.38m x 0.43m x 0.14m with two fills indicating a probable post-pipe. Posthole [94/006] measured 0.47m in diameter and contained two distinct fills, which may represent traces of a post pipe and a surrounding fill. No finds were recovered from either feature.
- 2.8.14 A single probable posthole [107/003] was recorded towards the east edge of Trench 107. The feature measured 0.40m x 0.40m x 0.38m, with almost vertical edges and a slightly rounded base. No finds were recovered from the single fill.
- 2.8.15 A single ovoid posthole [112/007] was recorded towards the south of Trench 112. It measured 0.46m x 0.37m x 0.13m and it had straight sides, a flat base and contained a single fill. No finds were retrieved from this feature.

### **Evaluation Western Field**

- 2.8.16 A small, shallow circular pit [149/003] was recorded at the east end of Trench 149. The pit measured 0.46m x 0.42m x 0.07m and it was filled with a single

fill. It is possible that it represents a shallow indentation in the natural that has become infilled with plough soil. No finds were recovered.

## 2.9 Period 7: Modern

- 2.9.1 A number of ditches (D14–D21), plough marks and a borehole (OA16) were archaeologically recorded on the site. These were found to be modern (20th century) in origin.

### Area 2 (Fig. 4)

#### *Ditch D21*

- 2.9.2 Modern field boundary ditch D21 (G68: [83/003]), aligned north/south, contained two fills of firm sandy silt, from which modern fragments of CBM and iron wire (RF<5>) were retrieved. A land drain was found at the base of the feature. This ditch was parallel to and located to the east of post-medieval ditch D8, which may have been its precursor.

### Area 3 (Fig. 5)

#### *Ditch D20*

- 2.9.3 Located in the south-east of Area 3 was ENE/WSW aligned ditch D20 (G69: [3053]). The ditch contained two fills and a land drain was found at its base. Two residual pieces of non-local stone, from a German lava quern, were also recovered from the feature.

### Evaluation Eastern Field (Fig. 2)

#### *Ditches D14–D19*

- 2.9.4 Modern ditches were located crossing several of the evaluation trenches. Ditch D14 (G70: [20/005]) crossed Trench 20 on an east/west alignment. It was seen to continue eastwards into Trench 14, although it was not excavated at this point. The ditch contained a single fill from which a single fragment of fire-cracked flint and a fragment of modern plastic were recovered.
- 2.9.5 Ditch D15 (G72: [46/007], [48/006], [52/003]) crossed Trenches 46, 48, 50, 52, 53 and 54 on a north/south orientation, measuring at least c.250m in length. It was not found to continue northwards into Trench 44. Although not excavated in Trench 46, the visible fill of the ditch contained fragments of mid 19th-/early 20th-century glass. Excavated in Trench 52, the ditch [52/003] measured 1.35m wide and 0.76m deep, and had steep, straight sides and a rounded base. It contained four fills from which an iron ?tool (RF<7>) and a fragment of CBM were recovered, suggesting a late post-medieval/modern date.
- 2.9.6 North/south aligned ditch D16 (G73: [91/004], [93/005]) was encountered in Trenches 91 and 93; it was not found to continue to the north or south into nearby trenches. It ran parallel to Period 4 ditch D6. It was 1.19–1.35m wide and 0.37–0.58m deep and contained one to three fills. The ditch is of probable

modern date, as suggested by fragments of 20th-century CBM. A residual sherd of 17th- to 18th-century pottery was also recovered from this ditch.

- 2.9.7 Located in Trench 96 was NW/SE aligned ditch D17 (G74: [96/004]). The ditch measured 1.47m wide and 0.94m deep and contained two modern land drains running along the base of the feature. A separate cut for the land drains was not visible, suggesting the ditch was dug to facilitate the laying the drains. The ditch was not found to continue into excavation Area 3 to the north-west or other nearby evaluation trenches.
- 2.9.8 Ditch D19 (G76) crossed Trench 116 broadly on a north/south alignment. The feature measured 1.80m at its widest point and 0.63m deep within the confines of the trench and contained two fills, from which a residual prehistoric flint was retrieved. The ditch appeared to cut through subsoil horizon and, therefore, may be of relatively recent date

*Open Area 16*

- 2.9.9 A series of north/south aligned gullies (G71: [22/005], [22/007], [22/009], [22/011], [22/013]) were encountered towards the west of Trench 22. They all measured c.0.80m in width and 0.10m in depth and all contained single fills of moderately compact, mid grey brown silty sand very similar to the overlying topsoil. Four of the features contained residual fragments of probable post-medieval tile and one contained a residual sherd of post-medieval pottery. These features, consistent with the size and shape of modern wheel ruts, most likely indicate the remains of modern ploughing.
- 2.9.10 A modern borehole (G75: [114/005]) was situated in Trench 114. The feature comprised a circular posthole [114/005], measuring 0.22m in diameter, and contained a fill of soft, mid grey brown sand; the base of the feature was not exposed due to the narrowness of the feature making it difficult to be fully excavated. The nature of the feature and in particular its fill were suggestive of a relatively modern date.

### 3.0 FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

#### 3.1 Summary

3.1.1 A moderately large assemblage of bulk finds was recovered during both the evaluation and excavation phases of the project (sections 3.2–3.14). Ten registered finds were recovered, as detailed in section 3.15. All finds were washed and dried or air-dried as appropriate. They were subsequently quantified by count and weight and were bagged by material and context (Appendix 3). All finds have been packed and stored following ClfA guidelines (2014c).

3.1.2 Bulk soil samples were collected during the archaeological investigations at the site (fifteen during the evaluation and twenty during the excavation) for the recovery of environmental remains, such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. The results are discussed in section 3.16, with further details in Appendices 4 and 5.

#### 3.2 Worked Flint by Karine Le Hégarat

3.2.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation produced a total of 157 pieces of struck flint, weighing 1517g. The pieces were retrieved through hand collection and from bulk environmental samples. Just under 15kg of burnt unworked flint were also recovered from 56 numbered contexts. Unfortunately, no diagnostic pieces were recovered; however, based on technological and morphological grounds, the bulk of the material suggests activity focusing on the late prehistoric period (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age). A few pieces are more characteristic of an earlier date. The latter were principally found on their own, but context [1045] (G1, OA1) produced a small group (ten pieces) of most likely Early Neolithic date. It is of interest as it could be contemporary with the feature. The large majority of the remaining assemblage is likely to be residual, contained within the fills of later features.

Category	Number
Flake	122
Blade	3
Bladelet	1
Blade-like flake	10
Irregular waste	7
Chip	1
Multiplatform flake core	1
Fragmentary core	4
Side scraper	3
End-and-side scraper	1
Piercer	1
Retouched flake	1
Unclassifiable retouch/misc. Retouch	1
Hammerstone	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>157</i>

Table 2: Flintwork quantification

- 3.2.2 The pieces of struck flint were individually examined and classified using a standard set of codes and morphological descriptions (Butler 2005; Ford 1987; Inizan *et al.* 1999). Basic technological details, as well as further information regarding the condition of the artefacts (evidence of burning or breakage, degree of cortication and degree of edge damage), were recorded. Dating was attempted when possible. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet and Table 2 summarises the assemblage by category.
- 3.2.3 The pieces of struck flints were thinly spread, coming from 67 numbered contexts. No large concentrations of flints were found. The majority of contexts produced five pieces or less, and the maximum quantity of worked flint was recovered from contexts [1045] (G1, OA1) (ten pieces) and [140/005] (G55, OA12) (seven pieces).
- 3.2.4 The pieces of struck flint exhibit light to heavy edge damage, suggesting that the material has undergone varying degrees of post-depositional disturbance. Nonetheless, the majority displays only slight to moderate edge damage that suggests limited post-depositional transportation after burial. Seventy-one pieces were recorded as broken and two were burnt. In total, forty-two pieces were recorticated to varying degrees. The majority displays incipient traces of bluish white surface discolouration, but several pieces were entirely recorticated to a light blue or creamy colour.
- 3.2.5 The raw material selected for the manufacture of the struck flints is mostly mid to dark grey or mid brown. The outer surface is stained and abraded. Inclusions were uncommon, but a few frost/thermal shattered pieces were present. The material almost certainly derives from glacio-fluvial deposits.
- 3.2.6 The assemblage is dominated by unmodified pieces of débitage products (a total of 144). Flakes are represented by 122 pieces (Table 2), representing 84.72% of the total débitage, a proportion that suggests a late prehistoric flake-based industry (Ford 1987). The majority of the flakes were small, but this could simply be caused by the type of raw material selected (or available) for knapping. Where present, the platforms are principally cortical or plain and unprepared. Although a mixed hammer mode was evident, direct hard hammer percussions appear to dominate. This was noticeable by the presence of single (and sometimes multiple) cones of percussion on the narrow striking platforms. Nonetheless, pronounced bulbs of percussion were uncommon. Overall, the large majority of the flakes seems to be the product of an informal approach to flake production. This reduction is suggestive of a late prehistoric date (Middle Neolithic to Late Bronze Age). Nonetheless, a few pieces were more typical of an Early Neolithic industry. These flakes display occasional platform trimming and thin flake scar removals on the dorsal face. They were often recovered as single finds (for example context [4002], unstratified in subsoil) or mixed with later material, but a small group was found from context [1045]. The material from [110/012] (G24, OA7) could also date to this early period.
- 3.2.7 Five cores were recovered: a multi-platform flake core and four fragmentary cores. The multi-platform flake core from context [2014] (G11, OA5) was irregularly shaped and it was used to remove small flakes. Incipient cones of percussion were noted and it exhibited no evidence of platform preparation.

The remaining fragmentary cores consisted also of flake-types, but the core from [75/005] displays thin flake scar removals. Whilst most cores suggest a late prehistoric date, the latter could be earlier. Seven modified pieces were recovered, including four scrapers, a piercer, a retouched flake and a miscellaneous retouched piece. None of the modified tools are particularly diagnostic. They are mostly simply and minimally retouched, and are likely to be late prehistoric in date. The exception is the side scraper from context [1045]. Although it is made on a relatively thick flake with a broad plain platform, it is most typical of a Neolithic scraper.

- 3.2.8 A small assemblage of burnt unworked flint (14 pieces, weighting 752g) was also recovered. The material was found across the site; the densest scatter came from context [88/009] (G39, OA9) (5552g). Although large fragments measuring up to 90mm were present, the majority were small. Whilst they were mostly heavily burnt to a mid or dark grey colour, some fragments displayed a pinkish colour suggesting that they were only slightly burnt. This material type is intrinsically undated, although it is commonly associated with late prehistoric activities.
- 3.2.9 The assemblage is of minor local significance, providing evidence for prehistoric presence in this landscape. Characterisation of the flint assemblage is hampered by the absence of chronologically diagnostic pieces and by the absence of large groups. Nonetheless, based on morphological and technological grounds, a broad late prehistoric date (Middle Neolithic to Bronze Age) is most likely for the bulk of the assemblage. However, this material was thinly spread, with no context producing more than five pieces. The artefacts are likely to be for the most part residual in later contexts.
- 3.2.10 A few pieces are likely to be earlier including the material from context [1045] (G1, OA1) which suggests an Early Neolithic presence at the site. It should be noted that given the absence of diagnostic pieces, this dating has been assigned only on technological grounds and association with the ceramic present in the feature. The assemblage is small comprising of six flakes, a blade, two blade-like flakes and a side scraper, and it indicates only relatively low-level activity at the site during that period. No pieces could be refitted, but the unretouched pieces could derive from the same knapping sequence. Although the surface and edge condition of the scraper differs slightly to the surface and edge condition of the remaining material, the pieces could still have been deliberately selected for deposition.
- 3.2.11 Early Neolithic sites with large quantities of pits containing flints, pottery and environmental remains have been recorded in Norfolk, for instance at Kilverstone (Garrow *et al.* 2006). The data provides limited evidence for Neolithic activities/occupation; the Early Neolithic assemblage from Silfield Road is small and contributes little to the broader understanding of landscape use in the area during that period.

### **3.3 Prehistoric and Roman Pottery by Anna Doherty**

- 3.3.1 A moderate-sized assemblage of prehistoric and Roman pottery was recovered during evaluation and excavation at the site, totalling 1,327 sherds, weighing 11.06 kg, from an estimated 552 vessels. The assemblage belongs to three main periods: the Early Neolithic, the earliest Iron Age and the mid



Roman period. Of these, the earliest Iron Age material clearly represents the most significant assemblage, with evidence for a fragmented but partially-complete, placed vessel from Area 1, a huge group of over 500 sherds from a single pit in Area 2 and a number of moderate-sized groups from features in Area 3.

- 3.3.2 The pottery was examined using a x 20 binocular microscope and quantified by sherd count, weight and Estimated Vessel Number (ENV) and, for the Roman pottery, by Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE). Prehistoric fabrics have been recorded according to a site-specific fabric type-series in accordance with the guidelines of the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). In the absence of a published regional Roman type-series, the Roman pottery has been recorded using an unpublished fabric type-series developed for the recording of pottery from Pakenham; forms have been recorded using the published type-series from Chelmsford (Going 1987).

Site specific fabric type-series:

- FLIN1 Sparse flint mostly of c.3–5mm (though some smaller fragments of 0.2–3mm occur) in a dense fairly quartz-free matrix although rare larger quartz grains of up to 0.6mm
- FLQU1 Moderate to common, moderately-sorted flint mostly of 1–2mm with occasional examples up to 4mm in a coarse sandy matrix with moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.5–0.6mm
- FLQU2 Sparse flint of 0.2–4mm in a coarse sandy matrix with moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.5–0.6mm
- FLQU3 Moderate to common, well-sorted flint of 1–2mm in a coarse sandy matrix with moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.5–0.6mm
- FLQU4 Sparse to moderate flint of 0.5–1mm in a coarse sandy matrix with moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.5–0.6mm
- FLQU5 Sparse, moderately-sorted flint mostly of 1–2mm with occasional examples up to 3mm in a coarse sandy matrix with moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.5–0.6mm
- FLQU6 Sparse flint mostly of c.3–5mm (though some smaller fragments of 0.2–3mm occur) in a coarse sandy matrix with moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.5–0.6mm
- FLQU7 Very common ill-sorted flint of 0.5–5mm in a coarse sandy matrix with moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.5–0.6mm
- FLQU8 Sparse to moderate very coarse flint mostly of 5–8mm (though some smaller fragments 0.2–5mm do occur) in a coarse sandy matrix with moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.5–0.6mm
- QUAR1 Coarse sandy matrix with moderate to common quartz mostly of c.0.5–0.6mm; very rare flint of <2mm may occur

QUAR2 A very silty matrix with common quartz of <0.1mm and rare larger grains of up to 0.3mm

*Period 1: Early Neolithic*

- 3.3.3 All of the stratified Early Neolithic pottery comes from a single elongated curvilinear pit, G1. Table 3 shows that this small assemblage is mostly made up of fairly coarse ill-sorted flint-tempered fabrics, predominantly with sandy matrixes (FLQU2, FLQU7, FLQU8), though one variant (FLIN1) is less sandy. A few very small sherds are in much finer sandy flint-tempered wares (FLQU3 and FLQU4) and one is associated with a non-flint-tempered sandy fabric (QUAR2). The group includes three small partial rim sherds, which are typical of the Early Neolithic Plain Bowl/Mildenhall tradition, two of them with beaded rims (e.g. Fig. 9.1) and one with a plain squared rim (not illustrated).

<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Sherds</b>	<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>ENV</b>
FLIN1	2	10	2
FLQU2	7	25	7
FLQU3	3	6	3
FLQU4	1	14	1
FLQU7	8	66	6
FLQU8	41	269	12
QUAR2	1	2	1
<i>Total</i>	<i>63</i>	<i>392</i>	<i>32</i>

Table 3: Quantification of fabrics in Early Neolithic feature G1

*Period 2: Bronze Age*

- 3.3.4 Fifteen highly fragmentary bodysherds from two different vessels, together weighing just 47g, were found in pit [145/005] (G78). This feature was assigned to the Bronze Age based on the presence of an associated diagnostic loomweight. The pottery sherds are all in a fairly fine, sandy flint-tempered fabric (FLQU1) that was commonly found in Period 3 and is perhaps more typical of the earliest Iron Age; however, such fabrics could certainly be present in Late Bronze Age assemblages, especially towards the latter part of this period.

*Period 3: Earliest Iron Age*

Distribution and deposition

- 3.3.5 The majority of the pottery from the site was well stratified in features assigned to Period 3 (quantified in Table 4); a handful of Iron Age sherds were also recovered as unstratified or residual finds in later features. The Earliest Iron Age ceramics were predominantly found in pits and postholes, with similar quantities recovered from Areas 1, 2 and 3. In Areas 1 and 2, the pottery was concentrated in single individual features. In pit [37/005] (G7, OA4, Area 1), a jar appeared to have been placed upright and intact, and truncated at the mid body (Fig. 8, photo 37/005). A huge group of over 500 unabraded sherds, weighing nearly 6kg, and including large parts of vessel profiles, was also noted in a single pit in Area 2 (G11, OA5, Fig. 9.2-9.9). Although no structures were recorded in this area, it seems likely that this feature was located close to an area of settlement activity. Interestingly, two similar huge dumps of

pottery were noted in individual pits at the nearby site of Valley Belt, Trowse (Percival 2000, 171).

- 3.3.6 Moderate-sized pottery groups seemed to be more evenly distributed across a range of features in Area 3, though there was a clear concentration in related posthole groups G13 and G14, and in the adjacent possible hearth, G12. Together, these features produced nearly 400 sherds of pottery. Again, although the postholes were interpreted as representing light structures, such as fences, tethers or grain stores, it appears likely that domestic areas were located somewhere in the vicinity.

#### Fabrics

- 3.3.7 The Iron Age assemblage is overwhelmingly made up by sandy flint-tempered wares (Table 4). The most common fabric variants are moderately coarse (FLQU1, FLQU5, FLQU2) or moderately fine (FLQU3) wares and there are also some examples of very fine fabrics (FLQU4) and of a non-flint-tempered sandy ware (QUAR1). It seems probable that a few examples of very coarse and ill-sorted fabrics (FLQU7 and FLQU8) may be residual Early Neolithic wares.

Fabric	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
FLIN1	1	5	1
FLQU1	499	6276	106
FLQU2	63	315	46
FLQU3	314	908	237
FLQU4	20	88	14
FLQU5	257	2172	43
FLQU6	1	11	1
FLQU7	6	31	6
FLQU8	3	12	2
QUAR1	18	86	13
<i>Total</i>	<i>1182</i>	<i>9904</i>	<i>469</i>

Table 4: Quantification of pottery fabrics in deposits assigned to Period 3

#### Forms

- 3.3.8 The most diagnostic group from pit G11 was characterised by a very similar group of tripartite jars with strongly carinated shoulders and long upright or flaring necks, often featuring shoulder cordons (e.g. Fig. 9.2, 9.6 and 9.7). Related thinner walled jar/bowl forms, typically in fine well-burnished fabrics were also represented (e.g. Fig. 9.3 and 9.4). In addition, the group contained a bipartite bowl (Fig. 9.5) and a necked fine jar/bowl (Fig. 9.8), both featuring strongly carinated shoulders.
- 3.3.9 Most other forms are made up of necked jars, including examples with fairly sinuous profiles and rims that are rounded in section (Fig. 9.9, 9.11) or examples with flattened rim tops (Fig. 9.10, 9.12, 9.13). Decoration is notably uncommon in the assemblage. The only examples comprise very light finger-tipping along the flattened rim tops of three jars; these generally comprise quite light markings that may be related to forming rather than representing decoration *per se* (e.g. Fig. 9.13). No examples of finger-tipping on shoulders was noted and other surface treatments are also uncommon with a few

examples of combing on the body (e.g. Fig. 9.5) and finger-smearing (e.g. Fig. 9.13).

#### Dating and Parallels

- 3.3.10 Several aspects of the assemblage place it broadly within the Earliest Iron Age (c.800–550/500 BC), defined as the ‘early decorated phase’ of the East Anglian post-Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) tradition (Brudenell 2012). The Earliest Iron Age is characterised by a preponderance of sandy flint-tempered fabrics, whereas earlier assemblages tend to be dominated by coarser, less sandy flint-tempered fabrics and later ones usually include a much larger component of non-flint-tempered sandy wares (Brudenell 2012, 173, 189, 203). Overall, the frequency of different fabric types is consistent across all of the larger pottery groups from Silfield Road and this is probably quite a good indicator that the assemblage is mostly closely contemporary.
- 3.3.11 Many of the forms encountered can be paralleled in the assemblage from the local type site for the Earliest Iron Age at West Harling (Clark *et al.* 1954). For example, there are strong similarities between the tripartite jars from Silfield Road (Fig. 9.2, 9.6 and 9.7) and West Harling class V jars (Clark *et al.* 1954, fig. 14, 53–55), and between bowls and jar/bowls with strongly carinated shoulders (Fig. 9.5 and 9.8) and West Harling class VI forms (Clark *et al.* 1954, fig. 15). Although the presence of these forms appears to place the current assemblage quite firmly in an Earliest Iron Age (post c.800 BC) date range, it is clear that decoration is much less prevalent at Silfield Road than at West Harling, a strong indicator that the current assemblage may have an earlier emphasis. One of the only other published Earliest Iron Age assemblages from the vicinity, from Valley Belt, Trowse (Percival 2000), includes some possible PDR plain ware elements that could be earlier than the current assemblage (Brudenell 2012, 80). It too, however, has a much larger range of decorated forms, suggesting that parts of the assemblage are later. Looking at assemblages from the wider region, the recurrent use of cordons or ripples on the shoulders of strongly carinated jars with long upright or flaring rim can perhaps be best paralleled in assemblages from Essex, for example at Stansted SCS (Brown 2004, fig. 30, no. 4, no. 13) and Springfield Lyons (Brown 2013, fig. 3.24, no. 78). In both cases, these forms were seen as later elements within groups initially characterised as ‘Late Bronze Age’ but would probably be defined as ‘Earliest Iron Age’ within current chronological frameworks (Brown 2004, 41; Brown 2013, 110).
- 3.3.12 It should be noted that we lack good scientific dating associations for ceramics of the 1st millennium BC in eastern England (Medlycott 2011, 29–30). Based on typological comparison, however, it is estimated that the current assemblage probably sits fairly early on within the ‘early decorated phase’ of the PDR tradition, with a probable emphasis on activity around the 8th century BC.

#### *Period 4: Roman*

- 3.3.13 A very small amount of Roman pottery was recovered from the site, quantified by fabric type in Table 5. Most of this material was stratified in four dispersed features in Area 4 and evaluation Trench 30. A few Roman sherds were also found as unstratified finds or residual material in later features.

3.3.14 The only small to moderate-sized group of mid Roman pottery was found in pit [30/005] (G51) and in the subsoil from the same trench. This material includes a number of plain-necked jars of broadly mid Roman type in unsourced grey and black-surfaced fabrics, but a single example of bead-and-flange bowl suggests that the group was deposited after c.AD 250. The subsoil deposit also produced an example of the mid/late Roman Hadham black-surfaced ware fabric.

Fabric	Description	Sherds	Weight (g)	ENV
BB	Black-burnished style ware	1	9	1
BSW	Black surfaced ware	8	176	8
GMB	Grey micaceous black-surfaced ware	2	5	2
GROG/BSW	Grog-tempered black surfaced ware	1	6	1
GX	Grey sandy ware	17	194	11
HAB	Hadham black surfaced ware	1	12	1
RX	Oxidised sandy ware	1	3	1
<i>Total</i>		<i>31</i>	<i>405</i>	<i>25</i>

Table 5: Roman pottery quantification and fabrics

3.3.15 The remainder of the pottery is fairly undiagnostic; the only specifically datable piece is Late Iron Age/early Roman grog-tempered black-surfaced ware sherd, recovered from post-medieval ditch [1018] (G58).

3.3.16 Illustration catalogue (Fig. 9)

*Period 1: Early Neolithic*

1. Early Neolithic Plain Bowl with beaded rim. Fabric FLQU2, fill [1045], ditch [1044], G1, OA1.

*Period 3: Earliest Iron Age*

2. Jar with strongly carinated shoulder, shoulder cordons and long flaring rim, which is rounded in section. Fabric FLQU1, fill [2013], pit [2011], G11, OA5
3. Jar/bowl with long flaring neck profile and pronounced shoulder cordons. Fabric FLQU5, fill [2013], pit [2011], G11, OA5
4. Jar/bowl with long upright neck profile and light shoulder cordons. Fabric FLQU3, fill [2013], pit [2011], G11, OA5
5. Bipartite bowl with strongly carinated shoulder; slight combing on exterior surface. Fabric FLQU5, fill [83/008], pit [83/006], G11, OA5
6. Jar with strongly carinated shoulder, shoulder cordons and long upright to slightly flaring rim, which is flattened along the rim top. Fabric FLQU1, fill [83/008], pit [83/006], G11, OA5

7. Jar with strongly carinated shoulder, shoulder cordons and upright rim, which is flattened along the rim top. Fabric FLQU5, fill [83/008], pit [83/006], G11, OA5
8. Necked jar/bowl with strongly carinated shoulder and upright to everted rim. Fabric FLQU5, fills [83/008]/[2013], pit [83/006]/[2011], G11, OA5
9. Necked jar with slightly carinated shoulder and upright rim. Fabric FLQU4, fill [83/008], pit [83/006], G11, OA5
10. Weakly necked jar with flattened rim top. Fabric FLQU1, fill [3008], hearth [3009], G12, OA6
11. Necked jar with sinuous profile and rim which is rounded in profile. Fabric FLQU2, fill [3022], posthole [3023], G13, OA6
12. Necked jar with long upright to slightly flaring rim with flattened rim top. Fabric FLQU2, fill [3033], posthole [3035], G14, OA6
13. Necked jar with finger smearing on shoulder and single post-firing perforation; very light dragged fingertip/fingernail marks along rim top. Fabric FLQU3, Trench 73 unstratified

### 3.4 Post-Roman Pottery by Paul Blinkhorn

- 3.4.1 The pottery assemblage comprised fifteen sherds with a total weight of 337g and it is of low significance within the wider landscape. It comprised a mixture of late Saxon and post-medieval wares, as follows:

THT: Thetford-type ware, 10th- to 12th-century (Rogerson and Dallas 1984)

GRE: Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th- to 19th-century (Wade-Martins 1983)

MET: Metropolitan-type Slipware, 17th- to 18th-century (Davey and Walker 2009)

- 3.4.2 The pottery occurrence by number and weight of sherds per context by fabric type is shown in Table 6. Each date should be regarded as a *terminus post quem*. All the wares are common finds in the region. The sherd of Thetford Ware from [140/003] (intrusive in G48, OA10) is from the rim of a jar with an everted lid-seated profile and a similar fragment occurred in [140/005] (G55, OA12). They are typical of the tradition. The rest of the assemblage comprised rather small and worn bodysherds, other than three of the sherds of GRE from [58/004], which are from the base of a large bowl, a common product of the industry.

Context	THT		GRE		MET		Date
	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	
1019			2	16			M16thC
22/010			1	7			M16thC
4023			1	3			M16thC
4033	1	1					10thC
58/004			4	271			M16thC
91/007			1	3	1	1	17thC
140/003	1	21					10thC
140/005	3	14					10thC
<i>Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>36</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>300</i>	<i>1</i>	<i>1</i>	

Table 6: Post-Roman pottery quantification

### 3.5 Ceramic Building Material by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

3.5.1 Only six pieces of ceramic building material (CBM), collectively weighing 378g, were recovered during the excavation. Roof tile fragments were collected from contexts [1019] (G58, D7) and [2010] (G60, D8), and a piece of floor tile from [2006] (G60, D8). All of the CBM appears to be of medieval date, c.15th-century.

3.5.2 All the material was quantified by form, weight and fabric and recorded on standard recording forms. This information was then entered into a digital Excel database. Fabric descriptions were developed with the aid of a x20 binocular microscope and use the following conventions: frequency of inclusions as sparse, moderate, common or abundant; the size of inclusions as fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (up to 0.25 and 0.5mm), coarse (0.5–1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). Fabric samples of the fabrics and items of interest have been retained.

3.5.3 All five fragments of roof tile were crafted from the same fabric, T1 (Table 7), and were very broken. No distinguishing marks, for example peg holes, were apparent, although it is likely that all the roof tile pieces were originally peg tile. The floor tile was of the medieval Flemish type and formed from a paler and finer fabric, FT1. It is unclear whether this tile was imported from the Low Countries or made locally, but it is typical of a c.15th- to 16th-century date.

Fabric	Description
T1	Reddish fabric, not hard-fired, with abundant unsorted quartz up to 1mm and pebble/flint sherds, sparse oxides up to 2mm
FT1	Fine pale pink-buff fabric (estuarine?) with moderate grey and rose quartz and oxides, <0.5mm

Table 7: CBM fabric descriptions

3.5.4 Due to the small size and fragmentary nature of the CBM assemblage, it is of only very limited local significance.

### 3.6 Fired Clay by Isa Benedetti-Whitton

3.6.1 Forty-one fragments of fired clay, weighing 622g, were hand collected from six excavated contexts: [2013] (G11, OA5); [3012] (G13, OA6); [4007], [4008] and [4018] (all G49, OA10). A further thirty-nine pieces of fired clay,

collectively weighing 55g, were extracted from environmental samples <17>, <18>, <19>, <10>, <26>, <27>, <28>, <29> and <32>.

3.6.2 All the fired clay has been recorded on standard recording forms and quantified by fabric, form and weight. Identification of fabrics was conducted macroscopically and defined using the following conventions: the size of inclusions, fine (up to 0.25mm), medium (0.25–0.5mm), coarse (0.5–1.0mm) and very coarse (larger than 1.0mm). The information on the recording sheets has been entered into an Excel database and all fired clay has been retained as per standard procedure.

3.6.3 Three fabrics were identified across the clay assemblage (Table 8). Of these, F2 was the most common fabric type with thirty-nine examples, followed by F1 with twenty-seven examples and F3 with four.

Fabric	Description
F1	Pinkish clay with moderate-common quartz up to 2mm; moderate chalk fragments up to 7mm.
F2	'Blotchy' looking red and cream fabric with common medium and coarse quartz; sparse chalk up to 5mm.
F3	Beige clay with moderate medium quartz and pebble splinters. ?boulder clay.

Table 8: Fired clay fabric descriptions

3.6.4 None of the fired clay fragments recovered was in any way diagnostic, demonstrating negligible significance at either a local, national or an international level. Two F2 fragments from [2013] and one F3 fragment from [3063] had flat surfaces, and some of the larger F1 pieces from [4007] looked as if they had been shaped—although since abraded—but there was no clear evidence of function. The clay recovered from [4018] was thoroughly burnt and degraded.

### 3.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe by Luke Barber

3.7.1 A single worn stem fragment, weighing 2g, was recovered from the site (context [133/004], G67, D13). This measures 38mm long and has a bore of 2.4mm. An early/mid 18th-century date is probable. The clay tobacco pipe is of low significance and has no potential for further analysis.

### 3.8 Glass by Luke Barber

3.8.1 Glass was recovered from just two deposits, both during the evaluation phase. Context [46/006] (G72, D15, modern) contained twelve sherds (weighing 102g) from the same squared-section bottle in aqua glass with a base measuring 35mm x 35mm. The rim, which has a square bead, measures 24mm across and has a cork closure. The only marking is the batch number '921' embossed across the base. The exact function of the bottle is uncertain, but it is best classed as general household and dates from the later 19th to early 20th centuries.

3.8.2 Context [128/004] (G67, D13) produced three sherds (weighing 160g) from at least two uncorroded, dark green cylindrical wine bottles with kicked bases (one of which measures 85mm). A general 19th-century date is probable.



3.8.3 The glass is of low significance and has no potential for further analysis.

### **3.9 Geological Material** by Luke Barber

3.9.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation recovered forty-two pieces of geological material, weighing 3,502g, from eleven individually numbered contexts. This total consists of 2,740g (sixteen individual pieces) of hand-collected material with the remainder being derived from one of five environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on stone *pro forma* sheets, which are housed with the archive. The information from these has been used to create an Excel spreadsheet for the digital archive.

3.9.2 The earliest context to produce stone was pit [145/005] (G78, OA2), spot-dated to the Bronze Age. This produced three cobble fragments in two different non-calcareous sandstones, one of which shows signs of burning. These stones are likely to have been locally available in the Boulder Clay deposits. A further nine pieces of sandstone and Greensand chert, again usually well-rounded (including one burnt example) were recovered from contexts generally dated to the prehistoric period.

3.9.3 A similar pattern is seen in the fifteen pieces of stone from Earliest Iron Age contexts, the most notable of which is a 1,190g cobble fragment of buff Sarsen sandstone from pit [3099] (G17, OA6). The only piece of definitely non-local stone was recovered from ditch [3053] (G69, D20), a modern land drain. This consists of two amorphous pieces from a German lava quern (weighing 8g), residual in this context.

3.9.4 The stone assemblage is both small and limited in the range of types. Virtually all of the stone would have been available naturally at or very near the site and, with the exception of burning, none has been humanly modified. In view of this, the assemblage is of low significance and is not considered to hold any potential for further analysis.

### **3.10 The Metallurgical Remains** by Luke Barber

3.10.1 The evaluation and subsequent excavation recovered 10,097g of slag from thirty-five individually numbered contexts. This total consists of 8,394g (forty-two individual pieces) of hand-collected material with the remainder being derived from one of thirty-four environmental residues. The assemblage has been fully listed by context and type on metallurgical *pro forma* sheets, which are housed within the archive. The information from these has been used to create an Excel database for the digital archive. Due to the numbers of tiny fragments in the residues, they were only quantified by weight; all hand-collected pieces were individually counted and weighed.

3.10.2 The current assessment represents an overview of the slag by type and provisional spot date. Certainly many of the Earliest Iron Age contexts are dated quite tenuously on relatively few small sherds. Despite this, the current overview is considered a reliable guide to the main trends, allowing an informed assessment of potential. To that end, the assemblage is summarised in Table 9.

Type/Period	Prehistoric/BA	EIA	EIA?	Roman	Medieval	Undated
Number of contexts	5	14	1	2	2	11
Iron concretion	22g	1g	-	1g		1g
Magnetic Fines	5g	19g	-	2g	1g	13g
Fuel ash slag	-		-	4g		26g
Hearth Lining	-		10g	206g	12g	311g
Smithing	-		-	5174g	362g	546g
Forge bottom	-		-	1144g		1168g
Hammerscale	-	5g	154g	5g	12g	503g
Undiagnostic iron	-		224g	22g	34g	111g
<i>Totals</i>	<i>27g</i>	<i>25g</i>	<i>388g</i>	<i>6558g</i>	<i>421g</i>	<i>2678g</i>

Table 9: Quantification of slag assemblage by period

- 3.10.3 As can be seen from Table 9, there is a wide chronological spread for the assemblage; however, it is considered highly likely that metalworking was in fact confined to narrower periods, which generated waste that became residual or intrusive in later/earlier deposits respectively.
- 3.10.4 The five contexts dated to the general prehistoric or Bronze Age periods produced only 27g of material. However, this tiny group is dominated by natural iron concretions and a small quantity of magnetic fines (granules of ferruginous stone or clay whose magnetic properties have been enhanced through burning). The latter type can be formed through any heating event, including domestic hearths and bonfires. As such, this material cannot be associated with metalworking in this period.
- 3.10.5 There are many more contexts dated to the Earliest Iron Age, but collectively they produced just 25g of material. Most consists of iron concretions and magnetic fines noted for the earlier period; however, there are 5g of hammerscale, a type diagnostic of iron smithing activity. This material was recovered from five different features in Areas 1, 2 and 3, but densities are negligible: the most consisting of a mere four hammerscale flakes from the pit [2011] in Area 2. Therefore, it is considered highly probable that this material represents intrusive material from later metalworking activity.
- 3.10.6 Contexts dated to the Roman period produced the most slag, though in reality just two features actually contained the material: posthole [4015] (G50, OA10) and pit [4004] (G49, OA10) in Area 4. Posthole [4015] stands out in that it produced 388g of iron working slag. The mixture of material in this feature (Table 10), including a notable quantity of hammerscale, suggests this feature is of Roman or later date. It is notable that Area 4 is where the definite Roman iron working activity was noted (see below).
- 3.10.7 The assemblage in pit [4004] clearly relates to iron smithing and at least three individual forge bottoms are represented, though none are complete. These are of standard plano-convex types with diameters ranging between 100mm and 115mm, with thicknesses between 20mm and 41mm. The hammerscale (in the region of 250–300 pieces) includes some 30–40 of spherical form, as

well as the more usual flakes. Clearly, this dump relates to an intense but short-lived period of domestic-level smithing.

- 3.10.8 The smaller assemblage of medieval slag was recovered from layer [140/005] (G55, OA12) of the evaluation and pit [4032] (G56, OA12) in Area 4. Once again, it is clear that iron smithing is the activity represented, with notable quantities of hammerscale (flakes and spherical: 100+) coming from the former feature. However, both deposits rely on small single sherds for their dating; if definitely associated, it would suggest low-level iron smithing was again occurring on site in the early medieval period.
- 3.10.9 A notable quantity of slag was recovered from contexts with no independent spot dating (Table 10). Of these, posthole [4011] (G50, OA10), considered to be Roman, and post-medieval ditch [4022] (G61, D9) stand out for the quantity of hammerscale (flakes and spheres) in them. Although [4011] produced 6g of material (x250+ flakes), ditch [4022] contained 422g of hammerscale (well over 2000+ pieces). Such a density would suggest smithing in close proximity and the systematic gathering and dumping of the waste products. A Roman or medieval date could be suggested and the former is preferred for the actual material, but it is residual in this post-medieval context, presumably deposited from material sourced nearby and used for backfilling.
- 3.10.10 The slag assemblage from the site demonstrates that iron smithing was occurring in the vicinity during the Roman and possibly early medieval periods. Although of interest, the current excavations did not reveal sufficient slag to suggest anything other than small-scale domestic working. As smithing is not uncommon on sites of these periods, and as the material appears to have been in secondary contexts following dumping, no further analysis is proposed for the slag assemblage.

### **3.11 Bulk Metalwork** by Trista Clifford

- 3.11.1 A small assemblage of nineteen iron fragments, weighing a total of 177g, was recovered by hand and from bulk environmental samples from five individual contexts. The assemblage is in poor condition, with most objects completely or partially mineralised.
- 3.11.2 A single nail head with circular flat head was recovered from Roman posthole fill [4016] <30> (G50, OA10). This is the only identifiable object within the assemblage; the rest consists of amorphous lumps, plate and rod fragments.
- 3.11.3 Due to the small size and largely unidentified nature of the assemblage, it holds no significance and has no potential for future research.

### **3.12 Human Bone** by Paola Ponce

- 3.12.1 One small fragment of human cranial vault, measuring 45mm in length by 20mm in width, was recovered from context [4036], the top fill of pit [4034] (G48, OA10) in Area 4.
- 3.12.2 The human bone fragment was analysed following the standards proposed by Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994), and Scheuer and Black (2004) with the purpose of assessing the most probable sex and age of the individual. The

diagnosis of pathological conditions present in the bone was conducted following Aufderheide and Rodríguez-Martín (1998), and Ortner (2003).

3.12.3 The skull fragment is likely to represent a frontal or parietal bone. Based on the thickness of the bone, this skull was very likely to belong to that of a foetus or neonate, in other words, an in utero or new-born baby. Sex assessment could not be conducted, as the individual had not attained the skeletal maturity necessary to exhibit sexual dimorphic traits of the skull. Finally, no evidence of pathology was found in the fragment.

3.12.4 The small fragment of cranial vault from Silfield Road is perhaps only significant at a local level and it is not thought that further examination will result in acquiring additional information.

### 3.13 Animal Bone by Gemma Ayton

3.13.1 A small assemblage of animal bones was retrieved from the excavations. Eighty bones were hand collected from nine contexts, with a further 92g collected from environmental sample residues (this does not include the calcined material, which is reported on in section 3.14).

#### *Methods*

3.13.2 The assemblage has been recorded onto an Excel spreadsheet in accordance with the zoning system outlined by Serjeantson (1996). Wherever possible, the fragments have been identified to species and the skeletal element represented. Elements that could not be confidently identified to species, such as long bone and vertebrae fragments, have been recorded according to their size and identified as large, medium or small mammal. The assemblage does not contain any recordable mandibles (those with two or more teeth *in situ*) or measurable bones.

#### *The Assemblage*

3.13.3 The assemblage is in a moderate to poor state of preservation, containing mostly small, fragmented bones. Of the eighty hand-collected specimens, forty-one were identifiable to taxa (Table 10). The environmental residues produced highly fragmented specimens with the only identifiable material deriving from sample <23>, context [2013] (G11, OA5), which contains four sheep/goat teeth (included in Appendix 4).

	<b>Earliest Iron Age</b>	<b>Roman</b>	<b>Undated</b>
Contexts	[2012] [2013] [2014] [3006] [3008] [3022] [4019]	[4008]	[4006]
Cattle	19		
Sheep/Goat	7		
Goat		1	
Large Mammal	11		
Medium Mammal	7		
Unidentifiable	25	5	9
<i>Total</i>	<i>69</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>9</i>

Table 10: Animal bone assemblage: NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimen) counts by period

*Period 3: Earliest Iron Age*

- 3.13.4 The seven contexts associated with the Earliest Iron Age are dominated by cattle, which are represented by a limited suite of elements, primarily teeth and tooth enamel fragments. Two complete cattle phalanges were also recovered from context [2013]. Sheep/goat is represented by long bones and teeth, and one large mammal-sized rib has been sawn at one end.

*Period 4: Roman*

- 3.13.5 A single fragment of goat horn core was retrieved from context [4008] (G49, OA10). The horn core has been sawn at the base in order to remove it from the cranium, either as part of the primary butchery process or because it was intended for further working.
- 3.13.6 A further forty-one specimens were recovered from the archaeological evaluation. The evaluation assemblage is similar in nature comprising of highly fragmented specimens and dominated by teeth.
- 3.13.7 This assemblage is of local significance only. There is no potential for further work. It is not thought that further examination will result in identifying further species or skeletal elements amongst the currently unidentified component.

**3.14 Burnt Bone** by Hayley Forsyth-Magee*Animal bone*

- 3.14.1 A small quantity of burnt animal bone, weighing 20g, was recovered from four contexts: [2013] and [2014] (G11, OA5), [3008] (G12, OA6) and [3022] (G13, OA6). The assemblage is in a moderate-poor state of preservation, recovered from whole-earth samples.
- 3.14.2 Samples <15> [3008], <17> [3022], <23> [2013] and <24> [2014] underwent flotation and were sieved and separated into the following fractions: 2–4mm, 4–8mm and >8mm. The assemblage was then analysed to determine if the bone remains could be identified as that of human or animal (see 3.12).
- 3.14.3 Context [2013] <23> contained unidentifiable animal bone fragments, medium mammal-sized long bone and rib fragments, as well as a medium mammal sized vertebrae fragment, phalange and incisor tooth root. Context [2014] <24> contained an unidentifiable animal bone fragment and a medium mammal-sized long bone fragment. Context [3008] <15> also contained a medium mammal-sized long bone fragment with Context [3022] <17> containing mainly medium mammal-sized rib fragments, as well as unidentifiable medium mammal sized fragments.
- 3.14.4 Due to the high fragmentation levels of the burnt bone, no evidence of butchery, gnawing or pathology was noted.

*Unidentified bone*

- 3.14.5 A small amount of unidentified burnt bone, weighing 35.3g, was recovered from the fills of six individual contexts: pit fills [2013] and [2014] from Period 3 pit [2011] (G11, OA5), hearth fill [3008] (G12, OA6), and fills [3020], [3022] (both G13, OA6) and [3030] (G14, OA6) of three postholes. None of these contexts produced identifiable fragments to distinguish them as either human or animal. However, it remains possible that some or all could represent cremation material.
- 3.14.6 Bone fragments were collected and separated in sieve fractions of 2–4mm, 4–8mm and >8mm. The total of weight of the burnt bone was established and the assemblage then examined to record the degree of fragmentation and fragment colour.
- 3.14.7 Table 11 summarises the results of the analysis and fragment size totals of the unidentified burnt material. The division of fragments according to size revealed that the 2–4mm fraction corresponded to the least representative material (9.6%) of the total calcined material recovered, followed by the >8mm (30.0%) and lastly the 4–8mm that corresponded to the 60.3%.

Context	Sample	Weight (g)			
		2-4mm	4-8mm	>8mm	Total
3008	<15>	<0.1	-	-	0.1
3020	<16>	<0.1	-	-	0.1
3022	<17>	<0.1	-	-	0.1
3030	<18>	-	<0.1	-	0.1
2013	<23>	1.9	19.5	10.6	32.0
2014	<24>	1.2	1.7	-	2.9
<i>Total</i>		<i>3.4</i>	<i>21.3</i>	<i>10.6</i>	<i>35.3</i>

Table 11: Quantification of burnt bone analysis

- 3.14.8 With regard to the degree of oxidation of the organic component of bone, it was noted that 70% of the assemblage was fully oxidised white (>c.600°C), which suggests a highly efficient burning process. A combination of grey and blue hues was identified in 25% of the total fragments present, thus suggesting an incomplete oxidised process (up to c.600°C). The remaining 5% of the assemblage presented black coloured and brown/orange bone fragments. Black fragments (charred to c.300°C) were present in one context only [2013] (G11, OA5), and brown/orange (unburnt) was found in context [3030] (G14, OA6).
- 3.14.9 This assemblage is of local significance only. There is no potential for further work. It is not thought that further examination will result in identifying further species or skeletal elements amongst the currently unidentified component.

**3.15 Registered Finds** by Trista Clifford

- 3.15.1 Eleven finds were assigned unique registered finds numbers (Table 12). These were packaged individually and recorded on individual *pro forma* sheets. None required further conservation. The ceramic vessel has been discussed with the other prehistoric pottery in order not to split functional types.

RF no.	Context	Object	Material	Period
1	37/007	VESS	CERA	PREH
2	83/008	AWL	BONE	?PREH
3	37/007	?LOOP	IRON	?MED/EPMED
4	83/008	WAST	BONE	PREH
5	83/003	WIRE	IRON	UNK
6	30/002	SHEET	IRON	UNK
7	52/005	?TOOL	IRON	UNK
8	61/005	?KNIF	IRON	?PMED
9	128/004	UNK	IRON	?PMED
10	145/006	LOOM	CERA	BA
11	4023	KNIF	IRON	MED/PMED

Table 12: Summary of the Registered Finds

- 3.15.2 The earliest object recovered is RF<10>, comprising three fragments from a (possibly two) ceramic cylindrical loom weight of Bronze Age date from the single fill of pit [145/006] (G78, OA2). Two fragments conjoin forming part of the base/top and part of the central vertical piercing.
- 3.15.3 An antler point, possibly an awl (RF<2>), and antler bone working waste (RF<4>) from pit fill [83/008] (G11, OA5) are of prehistoric date. Iron objects, including a possible tool (RF<7>), are undated due to a lack of identifiable features. The only possible dress accessory (RF<3>) comprises an iron wire object identical to the common medieval to early post-medieval wire loop-fasteners (cf. Margeson 1993, 20). It was found, however, within vessel RF<1>, of Iron Age date. This object, therefore, is most likely to be intrusive.
- 3.15.4 A single iron knife fragment, RF<11>, was recovered from ditch fill [4023] (G61, D9). The object derives from a whittle-tanged knife with a straight back. The X-ray revealed a possible stamped maker's mark on the blade, in the form of a circular rosette. The knife is not closely dateable; however, it is likely to be of late medieval or post-medieval date. Pottery of 16th-century date was also recovered from this feature.
- 3.15.5 This small assemblage represents three broad phases of activity. However, its size and overall lack of diagnostic objects severely limits its potential for further work.
- 3.15.6 The Bronze Age loom weight is indicative of textile production. The presence of such an object within a single pit fill is a phenomenon that conforms to depositional practices during this period in which they, and other objects, are often part of a placed deposit. It is an isolated feature on this site and is therefore of local significance. The two bone objects are of probable prehistoric date and are also of local significance, indicating that bone working took place. The iron objects are of minimal significance due to their lack of diagnostic characteristics and isolated presence within either undated or post-medieval features.

### 3.16 Environmental Samples by Stacey Adams

- 3.16.1 In total, thirty-five bulk soil samples were collected during the archaeological investigations at the site (fifteen during the evaluation and twenty during the

excavation) for the recovery of environmental remains, such as plant macrofossils, wood charcoal, faunal remains and Mollusca, as well as to assist finds recovery. Samples were taken from features including postholes, ditches, pits and a hearth. Spot finds of pottery date the site occupation from the Earliest Iron Age to the Early Roman period. The following report assesses the potential of charred plant macrofossils and wood charcoal, to inform the arable economy, diet, fuel use and selection and the local vegetation.

3.16.2 The bulk samples were processed in their entirety by flotation using a 500µm mesh for the heavy residue and a 250µm mesh for the retention of the flot before being air-dried. The residues were passed through 8mm, 4mm and 2mm sieves and each fraction sorted for environmental and artefactual remains (Appendix 4). Artefacts recovered from the samples were distributed to specialists, and are incorporated in the relevant sections of this volume where they add further information to the existing finds assemblage. The flots were scanned in their entirety under a stereozoom microscope at 7–45x magnifications and their contents recorded (Appendix 5). Provisional identification of the charred remains was based on observations of gross morphology and surface structure and quantification was based on approximate number of individuals. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for wild plants, and Zohary and Hopf (1994) for cereals.

3.16.3 Charcoal fragments were fractured by hand along three planes (transverse, radial and tangential) according to standardised procedures (Gale and Cutler 2000; Hather 2000). Specimens were viewed under a stereozoom microscope for initial grouping and an incident light microscope at magnifications up to 400x to facilitate identification of the woody taxa present. Taxonomic identifications were assigned by comparing suites of anatomical characteristics visible with those documented in reference atlases (Schoch *et al.* 2004; Hather 2000; Schweingruber 1990). Identifications were given to species where possible; however, genera, family or group names have been given where anatomical differences between taxa are not sufficient enough to permit satisfactory identification. Quantification and taxonomic identifications of charcoal are recorded in Appendix 4 and nomenclature follows Stace (1997).

*Excavation Samples <15> [3008], <16> [3020], <17> [3022], <18> [3030], <19> [3033], <20> [3063], <21> [3070], <22> [3105], <23> [2013], <24> [2014], <25> [1057], <26> [4007], <27> [4008], <28> [4012], <29> [4014], <30> [4016], <31> [4022], <32> [4031], <33> [4018] and <34> [1061]*

3.16.4 The volume of the flots from all samples was low and ranged from <1ml to 50ml and contained modern roots of between 1% and 80% with occasional land snails and recent seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodiaceae*) and bramble (*Rubus* sp.). Plant macrofossils were scarce within the flots and, where present, were preserved through charring. Wood charcoal fragments were only identified from pit fills [2013] and [2014] (G11, OA5), [4008] (G49, OA10) and posthole fill [4016] (G50, OA10), as only these samples contained a sufficient number of fragments for assessment.



*Charred Plant Macrofossils*

- 3.16.5 Charred plant macrofossils were only present in very small numbers in five of the twenty flots and were poorly preserved. The cereal grains from posthole fills [3030] and [3070] (G14, OA6) and [3022] (G13, OA6) were indeterminate, although a single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) caryopsis was identified within the latter. Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) was present in pit fill [2013] and a possible oat grain (cf. *Avena* sp.) from pit fill [4007] (G49, OA10). No cereal chaff, associated weed seeds or wild plant species were identified in the flots.

*Wood Charcoal*

- 3.16.6 Initial assessment of wood charcoal was carried out on fragments from pit fills [2013], [2014] and [4008] and posthole fill [4016]. Preservation of the wood charcoal was good, with all fragments identifiable to genus or species level, although some did display evidence of vitrification. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was present within all of the samples and was the only taxon identified in posthole [4016] and pit fill [4008]. Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) and European ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*) were identified, along with field maple (*Acer campestre*), the only species of maple native to Britain. Wood charcoal was present from the Maloideae subfamily, which includes apple, pear, rowan, whitebeam and hawthorn.

*Evaluation samples* <1> [92/009], <2> [92/007]; <3> [88/009], <4> [37/010], <5> [75/005], <6> [40/009], <7> [40/012], <8> [83/008], <9> [130/003], <10> [145/003], <11> [145/004], <12> [145/006], <13> [132/004], <14> [37/007]

- 3.16.7 All the flots contained a large amount of uncharred vegetative matter, including rootlets, twigs and uncharred seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.), elder (*Sambucus* sp.), nettles (*Urtica* sp.) and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). Such material suggests low-level disturbance across the site and it is likely to have infiltrated the deposits through root action. Material recorded from the residues included environmental remains, such as bone, some of which was burnt, and land snail shells, as well as finds, including fire-cracked flint, pottery, slag and magnetised material.

*Charred Plant Macrofossils*

- 3.16.8 A small number of caryopses of barley (*Hordeum* sp.), some hulled, were recorded from pits [83/006] (G11, OA5) and [140/004] (G48, OA10) and half a wheat/barley (*Triticum/Hordeum* spp.) caryopsis from [145/005] (G78, OA2). One emmer/spelt (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) spikelet fork from feature [145/003] (G78, OA2) was the only definite wheat remains. Other charred plant macrofossils included a hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragment and seeds of bramble (*Rubus* sp.) and black bindweed.

*Wood Charcoal*

- 3.16.9 Charcoal occurred in nearly all the samples, but only six of them contained enough to warrant identification work. The preservation state was generally poor, with most fragments displaying evidence of sediment encrustation and percolation, due to fluctuations in ground water. A few fragments were vitrified and/or so badly distorted that anatomical characteristics had completely

disappeared or become unrecognisable. Identified woody taxa included oak (*Quercus* sp.), cherry/blackthorn (*Prunus* sp.) and alder/hazel (*Alnus* sp./*Corylus avellana*). Oak can be used for timber, but it is also known to make good fuel wood (Taylor 1981).

#### *Discussion*

#### *Charred Plant Remains*

- 3.16.10 The charred plant macrofossil remains from Silfield Road most likely represent 'background noise' from cereal processing activities. The paucity and poor preservation of the cereal grains, combined with the absence of cereal chaff and associated weed seeds, severely limits what can be learnt about the cereal economy of the site. Archaeobotanical data from Iron Age sites is limited from the East Anglia region and it is unfortunate that the plant remains from Silfield Road cannot contribute to this gap in knowledge.
- 3.16.11 The charred plant remains are too scant to inform on the diet and arable economy and it is not recommended that further work be carried out on the assemblage.

#### *Wood Charcoal*

- 3.16.12 Wood charcoal was only present in considerable numbers for identification in four of the sampled features. Oak (*Quercus* sp.) was the predominant taxon at this location in the landscape and was most likely collected for fuel or for use as structural timber. Oak, ash and field maple may indicate the nearby presence of mixed woodland, whilst hazel may represent hedgerow exploitation. Similar woody taxa were identified at the contemporary site of nearby Spong Hill (Murphy 1986) whilst wood charcoal remains from Thetford (Murphy 1987) show the exploitation of heathland for fuel resources, indicating differential fuel use across the local area.
- 3.16.13 It is not expected that further analysis of the charcoal samples would enhance understanding of the period.

## **4.0 DISCUSSION**

### **4.1 Understanding the Site Sequence**

4.1.1 The PXA report (2016) presented a site sequence based on a preliminary assessment of the stratigraphic evidence and associated artefact dating. Following this post-excavation assessment, it was evident that limited further analysis of the stratigraphic and artefact datasets was required, as they had little local significance.

4.1.2 Subsequent analysis of the Iron Age pottery refined the dating of the assemblage, revealing that the majority was dated to the earliest phase of this period, c.800–550/500 BC. Whilst this did not affect the overall sequence of the stratigraphic evidence, it did refine the dating of Period 3 from Early Iron Age to Earliest Iron Age.

### **4.2 Summary of the Site Sequence**

4.2.1 The stratigraphic dataset has provided a body of evidence from several periods with varying degrees of representation. The Early Neolithic (Period 1) evidence consists of two pits and the Bronze Age (Period 2) one pit, both with small collections of artefacts.

4.2.2 The later prehistoric features on the site, where dated by pottery, were predominately Earliest Iron Age (Period 3) in date. The somewhat piecemeal nature of the archaeological remains creates difficulties in interpreting the discoveries holistically, but there is no doubt that there was considerable human activity on the site during this period. The main concentrations of features were located in Area 1 and Area 3, with further limited evidence recorded within evaluation Trenches 88, 89 and 75.

4.2.3 The nature of the recorded land use activity during the Earliest Iron Age is uncertain. The excavated postholes across the site do not appear to form any clear structural patterns suggesting that those revealed are related to agricultural activity and temporary structures or fence lines, rather than settlement-related structures. Many of these postholes, predominately those in Area 3, produced a moderate assemblage of nearly 400 sherds of Earliest Iron Age pottery. Other substantial groups of pottery of this date were recovered from pits G7 and G11 in Areas 1 and 2, respectively. Outside the main excavation areas, however, most features contained only one or two sherds of pottery, most likely indicative of relatively small-scale land use divided by drainage ditches, possibly for agricultural purposes.

4.2.4 Only two of the pits had any indication of function, the large pit G11 in Area 2 and the pit containing a placed deposit [37/005] in G7, Area 1. The G11 pit stands out because of the very large quantity of Earliest Iron Age pottery recovered and the fact that it contained burnt bone. There is a possibility that the bone was human, but this was not definitively established and there is little in the method of disposal to suggest deliberately placed cremations. It is more likely that the feature was a refuse pit for the disposal of pottery and cookery waste, and that the bone was animal.

- 4.2.5 The pit [37/005] in G7 was found during the evaluation. It contained a single pottery vessel, a jar which appeared to have been deliberately placed upright on a platform of flints in a pit. The vessel was truncated from above and has therefore lost its diagnostic rim or shoulder sherds, but its sandy flint-tempered fabric and the use of combed surface treatment is also broadly in keeping with an early to mid-1st millennium date. Its placement suggests a structured deposit, involving ritual or ceremonial activity.
- 4.2.4 The Roman period (Period 4) is poorly represented on the site. While the quarry pit G49 in Area 4 is definitively Roman, the pottery could not be dated to a more specific timeframe within the period. The pit G51 in Open Area 11 was the only feature that was diagnostic, in this case dated to the mid-2nd century. The two ditches D5 and D6 are less certainly of the period.
- 4.2.5 The medieval period (Period 5) yielded very little material and the significance of these is regarded as low. The medieval remains comprised to a single layer in Area 4 dating to the 10th-12th centuries and are most likely associated with agricultural activities
- 4.2.6 Remains from the post-medieval period (Period 6) largely comprised field ditches. These correspond to those recorded on historic mapping, including the c.1840 tithe map of Norfolk and subsequent Ordnance Survey maps (Norfolk County Council 2012). This analysis of 19th-century mapping, supported by 20th-century aerial photographs (Norfolk County Council 2012), clearly demonstrates the continued agricultural land use at this site.
- 4.2.7 A number of ditches (D14–D21), plough marks and a borehole (OA16) were recorded on the site and determined to be modern (Period 7) in date. This evidence attests to the continued agricultural nature of land use.

### **4.3 Realisation of the Research Objectives**

- 4.3.1 The results of the evaluation and excavation largely fulfilled the general aims of the archaeological investigations by establishing the extent, character and quality of the surviving archaeological remains present on site. Given the results of the excavation, a number of more specific research objectives, in the form of questions, were devised for and addressed within the PXA report (ASE 2016).
- 4.3.2 For this final report, the realisation of these objectives has been reviewed and is discussed in further detail, taking into consideration the local and regional significance of the site.

*RO1 Can the excavation further investigate the archaeological remains of all periods found during the evaluation in order to understand more fully their form, date, function and significance?*

- 4.3.3 The four excavation areas were designed to expose further those parts of the site that revealed the most activity during the evaluation. Numerous features were recorded in Areas 1, 3 and 4, enhancing the discoveries from the evaluation trenches here. In the case of Area 2, no new features were found, but the excavation served to reinforce and expand the data from the

evaluation, with particular reference to the Earliest Iron Age pit containing a large collection of pottery.

- 4.3.4 The dating of all areas was further substantiated to an extent, by adding to the number of artefacts relevant to the periods. The form, function and significance of the findings were generally enhanced by revealing more features on the site, but firm conclusions were hampered by a lack of detail with particular reference to function. In many cases, the purpose of the features, particularly in the prehistoric period, was unclear.
- 4.3.5 Other than for the post-medieval period, where land use is already well recorded by historic OS mapping, the understanding of evaluation features outside the excavation areas has not particularly been enhanced.

*RO2 Can an attempt be made to model the landscape and its transformation through time as brought about by natural events and human action with particular reference to the environmental data?*

- 4.3.6 The results of the excavation stage were somewhat piecemeal and information regarding the form, use and exploitation of the wider landscape was sparse. The environmental samples added little to the discussion on diet and agrarian economy at the site, as there was a paucity and poor preservation of cereal grains, as well as an absence of cereal chaff and associated weed seeds. Archaeobotanical data from Iron Age sites is limited from the East Anglia region and it is unfortunate that the plant remains from Silfield Road cannot contribute to this gap in knowledge.
- 4.3.7 Charcoal was relatively more abundant and at least three different woody taxa were identified, suggesting a range of environments surrounding the site. Oaks grow in woodland, whereas the cherry/blackthorn species grow in a range of different vegetation environments, including hedges, scrubs, woods and woodland margins. The presence of possible alder suggests that wetland conditions might have also been present locally. However, the changing environment through time cannot be shown as the majority of the samples were collected from Period 3 (Iron Age) features only. Similar woody taxa were identified at the contemporary site of nearby Spong Hill (Murphy 1986), whilst wood charcoal remains from Thetford (Murphy 1987) show the exploitation of heathland for fuel resources, indicating differential fuel use across the local area.

*RO3 Can the earliest Iron Age material from the site shed light on the nature of the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition (with reference to Medlycott 2011, 29–30) and its impact on settlement of the period in Norfolk?*

- 4.3.8 The discoveries on the site certainly add to the corpus of excavated material from the transition period. The Bronze Age representation on the site is very limited, but the majority of the prehistoric features date from the Earliest Iron Age, c.800–550/500 BC, and probably the earlier part of that range. The findings imply that the land was little used prior to the earliest Iron Age and occupied thereafter as agricultural land, but the location of an associated settlement is not known. The only possible structural evidence on site was the plethora of postholes in OA6 at the north end of Area 3, but this activity was localised and was not seen in the surrounding evaluation trenches. The

closest known Iron Age occupation site is at Park Farm, 1km to the south-west (Flitcroft 1992). The evaluation of this site demonstrated the survival of remains belonging to a small, possibly unenclosed, domestic settlement datable to the Middle Iron Age (Flitcroft 1992, 15).

- 4.3.9 The abandonment of Late Bronze Age field systems and population contraction has been identified by Medlycott (2011, 29–30) as a regional research agenda, with the nature and rate of this change being poorly understood. The archaeological remains excavated at the Wymondham site did not provide evidence of Late Bronze Age field systems or settlement; only limited evidence of a Late Bronze Age presence was encountered at the site. Consequently, this site adds little to this research agenda. Nevertheless, it is possible that the Earliest Iron Age activity identified on the site, which included land division and features possibly more consistent with settlement, can contribute to other ongoing discussions of the nature of the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition.
- 4.3.10 Given the limited evidence for earlier prehistoric occupation, the beginning of the Iron Age occupation and land use on the site may reflect either an expansion of agriculture land or a change in the type of land being farmed at this time. The site can also be compared to the site of Iron Age occupation at Valley Belt, Trowse, c.14km to the north-east (Ashwin and Bates 2000). Similar to the Wymondham site, only a small number of cut features and artefacts dated to the Neolithic and Bronze Age were encountered. Instead, it was dominated by later prehistoric rectilinear ditched enclosures that were dated by a well-stratified Iron Age pottery assemblage (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 190). With fence lines as potentially integral elements of the enclosure system, the enclosures have been interpreted as part of a large-scale livestock management scheme (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 190). The groups of pits excavated at the site have been considered typical of later prehistoric settlement sites, providing very little evidence of the purpose for which they were used and an uneven distribution of finds (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 189), which is also the case at the Wymondham site. No structural remains indicative of settlement buildings were encountered at the Valley Belt site and it has been interpreted that the site was not necessarily the location of a settlement but an area of agricultural and craft activities (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 189). This is perhaps the case for the Early Iron Age site of Wymondham, where no direct settlement evidence was encountered but instead the remains of a large ditched enclosure field system and associated pits.
- 4.3.10. The results of the excavations at the Wymondham site can be compared to those of the Fison Way site in Thetford, c.30km to the south-west, which uncovered evidence of Iron Age and Roman occupation (Gregory 1991). The environmental evidence from the site suggested that the woodland that stood in the vicinity during the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age was cleared, perhaps as part of the expansion of farming, most likely pastoral, that occurred in the Early Iron Age (Gregory 1991, 190). This interpretation could be applied to the results of the Wymondham site excavations, which may provide evidence for a proliferation in agricultural activity during the Early Iron Age.

*RO4 Do the data from the less well-represented periods (Neolithic, Bronze Age, Roman and medieval) have a relevance to other local discoveries?*

- 4.3.11 The limited amount of data from these periods demonstrates a low level of land use. During the earlier prehistoric periods, the site may have been peripheral to centres of occupation, but a background presence indicates a relatively local, and perhaps transient, settlement. To date, no such settlement has been found.
- 4.3.12 The Roman quarry in Area 4 similarly indicates a Roman presence, but the purpose of the quarry remains unknown and there are no known Roman occupation sites in the vicinity.
- 4.3.13 The medieval finds, confined to a single layer in Area 4 and dating to the 10th-12th centuries, are probably associated with the agricultural activities of a local manorial estate.
- 4.3.14 The features and finds from these periods may become more relevant should other discoveries be made locally to which they can be related.

#### **4.4 Significance of the Earliest Iron Age (Period 3) Remains**

- 4.4.1 The Earliest Iron Age is not well represented in Norfolk. Apart from a very few farmsteads, such as West Harling (NHER 6019) some 20km south-west of Wymondham, which was established before 600 BC (Clark *et al.* 1954; Norfolk County Council 2012), few settlements of the period have been archaeologically excavated, although pottery of the period is relatively common across the region.
- 4.4.2 The discoveries at Silfield Road, therefore, have a local significance and rarity, and have the potential to further knowledge of the development of Iron Age Norfolk from its beginnings. The pit containing a large quantity of pottery in Area 2 (OA5) has a greater significance due to its rarity.

#### **4.5 Recommendation for Further Work**

- 4.5.1 The site sequence has been described comprehensively in this report. Although some aspects of the site (notably the Earliest Iron Age remains) are of local interest and significance, it is thought that they have little potential to contribute greatly to regional research aims. For this reason, further detailed reporting/publication is not considered appropriate.
- 4.5.2 This 'grey literature' report will be disseminated online via the Archaeology Data Service (ADS) (<http://www.archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/>) and a summary of the fieldwork results will be submitted for inclusion in the annual publication of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society, *Norfolk Archaeology*.

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## Appendix 1: Context Register

NB. The topsoil, subsoil and natural deposits were numbered during the evaluation and excavation stages, usually -001, -002 and -003 of any given area, but are not repeated here for the sake of brevity.

Land use abbreviations: D = ditch, OA = open area

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Subgroup	Group	Land Use	Period
1004	Cut	Posthole	1004	1	28	9	OA4	3
1005	Fill	Fill, single	1004	1	28	9	OA4	3
1006	Cut	Posthole	1006	1	29	9	OA4	3
1007	Fill	Fill, single	1006	1	29	9	OA4	3
1008	Cut	Posthole	1008	1	1	3	OA3	3
1009	Fill	Fill, single	1008	1	1	3	OA3	3
1010	Cut	Posthole	1010	1	2	3	OA3	3
1011	Fill	Fill, single	1010	1	2	3	OA3	3
1012	Cut	Posthole	1012	1	5	3	OA3	3
1013	Fill	Fill, single	1012	1	5	3	OA3	3
1014	Cut	Ditch terminus	1014	1	3	4	OA3	3
1015	Fill	Fill, single	1014	1	3	4	OA3	3
1016	Cut	Posthole	1016	1	6	3	OA3	3
1017	Fill	Fill, single	1016	1	6	3	OA3	3
1018	Cut	Ditch	1018	1	18	58	D7	6
1019	Fill	Fill, single	1018	1	18	58	D7	6
1020	Cut	Ditch	1020	1	7	6	D1	3
1021	Fill	Ditch	1020	1	7	6	D1	3
1022	Cut	Ditch	1022	1	10	6	D1	3
1023	Fill	Fill, single	1022	1	10	6	D1	3
1024	Cut	Ditch	1024	1	8	6	D1	3
1025	Fill	Fill, single	1024	1	8	6	D1	3
1026	Cut	Posthole	1026	1	12	7	OA4	3
1027	Fill	Fill, single	1026	1	12	7	OA4	3
1028	Cut	Posthole	1028	1	14	7	OA4	3
1029	Fill	Fill, single	1028	1	14	7	OA4	3
1030	Cut	Posthole	1030	1	15	7	OA4	3
1031	Fill	Fill, single	1030	1	15	7	OA4	3
1032	Cut	Pit	1032	1	17	59	OA13	6
1033	Fill	Fill, single	1032	1	17	59	OA13	6
1034	Cut	Pit	1034	1	16	59	OA13	6
1035	Fill	Fill, single	1034	1	16	59	OA13	6
1036	Cut	Ditch	1036	1	20	58	D7	6
1037	Fill	Fill, single	1036	1	20	58	D7	6
1038	Cut	Posthole	1038	1	27	9	OA4	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Subgroup	Group	Land Use	Period
1039	Fill	Fill, single	1038	1	27	9	OA4	3
1040	Cut	Posthole	1040	1	26	9	OA4	3
1041	Fill	Fill, single	1040	1	26	9	OA4	3
1042	Cut	Ditch	1042	1	19	58	D7	6
1043	Fill	Fill, single	1042	1	19	58	D7	6
1044	Cut	Ditch	1044	1	31	1	OA1	1
1045	Fill	Fill, single	1044	1	31	1	OA1	1
1046	Cut	Ditch terminus	1046	1	34	2	OA1	1
1047	Fill	Fill, single	1046	1	34	2	OA1	1
1048	Cut	Ditch terminus	1048	1	33	2	OA1	1
1049	Fill	Fill, single	1048	1	33	2	OA1	1
1050	Cut	Ditch	1050	1	21	58	D7	6
1051	Fill	Fill, single	1050	1	21	58	D7	6
1052	Cut	Ditch	1052	1	30	10	OA4	3
1053	Fill	Fill, single	1052	1	30	10	OA4	3
1054	Cut	Ditch terminus	1054	1	30	10	OA4	3
1055	Fill	Fill, single	1054	1	30	10	OA4	3
1056	Cut	Pit, water collection	1056	1	23	8	OA4	3
1057	Fill	Fill, tertiary	1056	1	24	8	OA4	3
1058	Fill	Fill, intermediate	1056	1	24	8	OA4	3
1059	Fill	Fill, upper	1056	1	24	8	OA4	3
1060	Fill	Fill, secondary	1056	1	23	8	OA4	3
1061	Fill	Fill, primary	1056	1	23	8	OA4	3
2004	Cut	Ditch, field boundary	2004	2	35	60	D8	6
2005	Fill	Fill, primary	2004	2	35	60	D8	6
2006	Fill	Fill, secondary	2004	2	35	60	D8	6
2007	Cut	Ditch, field boundary	2007	2	37	60	D8	6
2008	Fill	Fill, primary	2007	2	37	60	D8	6
2009	Fill	Fill, secondary	2007	2	37	60	D8	6
2010	Fill	Fill, upper	2007	2	37	60	D8	6
2011	Cut	Pit	2011	2	39	11	OA5	3
2012	Fill	Fill, basal	2011	2	39	11	OA5	3
2013	Fill	Fill	2011	2	39	11	OA5	3
2014	Fill	Fill	2011	2	39	11	OA5	3
2015	Fill	Fill, upper	2011	2	39	11	OA5	3
3004	Fill	Fill, single	3005	3	78	21	OA7	3
3005	Cut	Posthole	3005	3	78	21	OA7	3
3006	Fill	Fill, single	3007	3	77	21	OA7	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Subgroup	Group	Land Use	Period
3007	Cut	Posthole	3007	3	77	21	OA7	3
3008	Fill	Fill, single	3009	3	41	12	OA6	3
3009	Cut	Hearth	3009	3	41	12	OA6	3
3010	Fill	Fill, single	3011	3	42	13	OA6	3
3011	Cut	Posthole	3011	3	42	13	OA6	3
3012	Fill	Fill, single	3013	3	43	13	OA6	3
3013	Cut	Posthole	3013	3	43	13	OA6	3
3014	Fill	Fill, single	3015	3	44	13	OA6	3
3015	Cut	Posthole	3015	3	44	13	OA6	3
3016	Fill	Fill, single	3017	3	48	14	OA6	3
3017	Cut	Posthole	3017	3	48	14	OA6	3
3018	Fill	Fill, single	3019	3	45	13	OA6	3
3019	Cut	Posthole	3019	3	45	13	OA6	3
3020	Fill	Fill, single	3021	3	46	13	OA6	3
3021	Cut	Posthole	3021	3	46	13	OA6	3
3022	Fill	Fill, single	3023	3	47	13	OA6	3
3023	Cut	Posthole	3023	3	47	13	OA6	3
3024	Fill	Fill, single	3025	3	55	14	OA6	3
3025	Cut	Posthole	3025	3	55	14	OA6	3
3026	Fill	Fill, single	3027	3	56	14	OA6	3
3027	Cut	Stakehole	3027	3	56	14	OA6	3
3028	Fill	Fill, single	3029	3	54	14	OA6	3
3029	Cut	Posthole	3029	3	54	14	OA6	3
3030	Fill	Fill, single	3031	3	53	14	OA6	3
3031	Cut	Posthole	3031	3	53	14	OA6	3
3032	Fill	Fill, single	3034	3	58	15	OA6	3
3033	Fill	Fill, single	3035	3	60	14	OA6	3
3034	Cut	Ditch	3034	3	58	15	OA6	3
3035	Cut	Posthole	3035	3	60	14	OA6	3
3036	Cut	Posthole	3036	3	97	27	OA8	3
3037	Fill	Fill, single	3036	3	97	27	OA8	3
3038	Fill	Fill, single	3039	3	61	16	OA6	3
3039	Cut	Posthole	3039	3	61	16	OA6	3
3040	Cut	Posthole	3040	3	88	23	OA7	3
3041	Fill	Fill, single	3040	3	88	23	OA7	3
3042	Cut	Ditch, boundary	3042	3	69	19	D2	3
3043	Fill	Fill, single	3042	3	69	19	D2	3
3044	Cut	Ditch, boundary	3044	3	92	26	D3	3
3045	Fill	Fill, single	3044	3	92	26	D3	3
3046	Cut	Ditch, boundary	3046	3	95	26	D3	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Subgroup	Group	Land Use	Period
3047	Fill	Fill, primary	3046	3	95	26	D3	3
3048	Fill	Fill, upper	3046	3	95	26	D3	3
3049	Cut	Ditch, boundary	3049	3	76	19	D2	3
3050	Fill	Fill, single	3049	3	76	19	D2	3
3051	Cut	Ditch	3051	3	74	20	OA7	3
3052	Fill	Fill, single	3051	3	74	20	OA7	3
3053	Cut	Ditch, field boundary	3053	3	98	69	D20	7
3054	Fill	Fill, primary	3053	3	98	69	D20	7
3055	Fill	Fill, secondary	3053	3	98	69	D20	7
3056	Fill	Fill, upper	3053	3	98	69	D20	7
3057	Cut	Posthole	3057	3	89	23	OA7	3
3058	Fill	Fill, single	3057	3	89	23	OA7	3
3059	Cut	Ditch	3059	3	75	20	OA7	3
3060	Fill	Fill, single	3059	3	75	20	OA7	3
3061	Cut	Tree throw	3061	3	90	23	OA7	3
3062	Fill	Fill, single	3061	3	90	23	OA7	3
3063	Fill	Fill, single	3064	3	52	14	OA6	3
3064	Cut	Posthole	3064	3	52	14	OA6	3
3065	Cut	Pit	3065	3	62	16	OA6	3
3066	Fill	Fill, single	3065	3	62	16	OA6	3
3067	Cut	Posthole	3067	3	49	14	OA6	3
3068	Fill	Fill, single	3067	3	49	14	OA6	3
3069	Cut	Posthole	3069	3	51	14	OA6	3
3070	Fill	Fill, single	3069	3	51	14	OA6	3
3071	Cut	Posthole	3071	3	86	23	OA7	3
3072	Fill	Fill, single	3071	3	86	23	OA7	3
3073	Cut	Posthole	3073	3	87	23	OA7	3
3074	Fill	Fill, single	3073	3	87	23	OA7	3
3075	Cut	Stakehole	3075	3	91	23	OA7	3
3076	Fill	Fill, single	3075	3	91	23	OA7	3
3077	Cut	Pit	3077	3	96	27	OA8	3
3078	Fill	Fill, single	3077	3	96	27	OA8	3
3079	Cut	Posthole	3079	3	57	14	OA6	3
3080	Fill	Fill, single	3079	3	57	14	OA6	3
3081	Cut	Ditch terminus	3081	3	59	15	OA6	3
3082	Fill	Fill, single	3081	3	59	15	OA6	3
3083	Cut	Pit	3083	3	68	17	OA6	3
3084	Fill	Fill, single	3083	3	68	17	OA6	3
3085	Cut	Pit	3085	3	67	17	OA6	3
3086	Fill	Fill, single	3085	3	67	17	OA6	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Subgroup	Group	Land Use	Period
3087	Cut	Pit	3087	3	63	17	OA6	3
3088	Fill	Fill, single	3087	3	63	17	OA6	3
3089	Cut	Posthole	3089	3	50	14	OA6	3
3090	Fill	Fill, single	3089	3	50	14	OA6	3
3091	Fill	Fill, single	3092	3	79	22	OA7	3
3092	Cut	Pit	3092	3	79	22	OA7	3
3093	Cut	Ditch, boundary	3093	3	70	19	D2	3
3094	Fill	Fill, single	3093	3	70	19	D2	3
3095	Cut	Tree throw	3095	3	71	18	OA5	3
3096	Fill	Fill, single	3095	3	71	18	OA5	3
3097	Cut	Pit	3097	3	66	17	OA6	3
3098	Fill	Fill, single	3097	3	66	17	OA6	3
3099	Cut	Pit	3099	3	65	17	OA6	3
3100	Fill	Fill, primary	3099	3	65	17	OA6	3
3101	Fill	Fill, upper	3099	3	65	17	OA6	3
3102	Cut	Pit	3102	3	64	17	OA6	3
3103	Fill	Fill, single	3102	3	64	17	OA6	3
3104	Cut	Ditch, boundary	3104	3	72	19	D2	3
3105	Fill	Fill, single	3104	3	72	19	D2	3
3106	Cut	Ditch, boundary	3106	3	93	26	D3	3
3107	Fill	Fill, single	3106	3	93	26	D3	3
3108	Cut	Pit	3108	3	83	24	OA7	3
3109	Fill	Fill, single	3109	3	83	24	OA7	3
3110	Cut	Pit	3110	3	84	24	OA7	3
3111	Fill	Fill, single	3110	3	84	24	OA7	3
4004	Cut	Pit, quarry	4004	4	99	49	OA10	4
4005	Fill	Fill, primary	4004	4	99	49	OA10	4
4006	Fill	Fill, secondary	4004	4	99	49	OA10	4
4007	Fill	Fill, tertiary	4004	4	99	49	OA10	4
4008	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4004	4	99	49	OA10	4
4009	Fill	Fill, intermediate	4004	4	99	49	OA10	4
4010	Fill	Fill, upper	4004	4	102	55	OA12	5
4011	Cut	Posthole	4011	4	112	50	OA10	4
4012	Fill	Fill, single	4011	4	112	50	OA10	4
4013	Cut	Pit	4013	4	113	50	OA10	4
4014	Fill	Fill, single	4013	4	113	50	OA10	4
4015	Cut	Posthole	4015	4	111	50	OA10	4
4016	Fill	Fill, single	4015	4	111	50	OA10	4
4017	Cut	Pit, quarry	4017	4	100	49	OA10	4



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4018	Fill	Fill, upper	4017	4	100	49	OA10	4
4019	Fill	Fill, primary	4017	4	100	49	OA10	4
4020	Cut	Pit	4020	4	115	57	OA12	5
4021	Fill	Fill, single	4020	4	115	57	OA12	5
4022	Cut	Ditch	4022	4	108	61	D9	6
4023	Fill	Fill, single	4022	4	108	61	D9	6
4024	Cut	Ditch	4024	4	109	61	D9	6
4025	Fill	Fill, single	2024	4	109	61	D9	6
4026	Cut	Pit	4026	4	107	62	OA14	6
4027	Fill	Fill, single	4026	4	107	62	OA14	6
4028	Cut	Pit	4028	4	106	62	OA14	6
4029	Fill	Fill, single	4028	4	106	62	OA14	6
4030	Cut	Posthole	4030	4	110	50	OA10	4
4031	Fill	Fill, single	4030	4	110	50	OA10	4
4032	Cut	Pit	4032	4	114	56	OA12	5
4033	Fill	Fill, single	4032	4	114	56	OA12	5
4034	Cut	Pit, quarry	4034	4	104	49	OA10	4
4035	Fill	Fill, primary	4034	4	104	49	OA10	4
4036	Fill	Fill, upper	4034	4	104	49	OA10	4
4037	Cut	Pit	4037	4	105	48	OA10	4
4038	Fill	Fill, single	4037	4	105	48	OA10	4
13/004	Fill	Fill, single	13/005	T13	118	77	OA15	
13/005	Cut	Ditch/gully	13/005	T13	118	77	OA15	
13/006	Fill	Fill, single	13/007	T13	117	77	OA15	
13/007	Cut	Ditch/gully	13/007	T13	117	77	OA15	
13/008	Fill	Fill, single	13/009	T13	116	77	OA15	
13/009	Cut	Gully	13/009	T13	116	77	OA15	
13/010	Fill	Fill, single	13/011	T13	119	77	OA15	
13/011	Cut	Ditch/gully	13/011	T13	119	77	OA15	
22/004	Fill	Fill, single	22/005	T22	121	71	OA16	7
22/005	Cut	Ditch/gully	22/005	T22	121	71	OA16	7
22/006	Fill	Fill, single	22/007	T22	122	71	OA16	7
22/007	Cut	Ditch/gully	22/007	T22	122	71	OA16	7
22/008	Fill	Fill, single	22/009	T22	123	71	OA16	7
22/009	Cut	Ditch/gully	22/009	T22	123	71	OA16	7
22/010	Fill	Fill, single	22/011	T22	124	71	OA16	7
22/011	Cut	Ditch/gully	22/011	T22	124	71	OA16	7
22/012	Fill	Fill, single	22/013	T22	125	71	OA16	7
22/013	Cut	Ditch/gully	22/013	T22	125	71	OA16	7
30/004	Fill	Fill, single	30/005	T30	126	51	OA11	4
30/005	Cut	Pit	30/005	T30	126	51	OA11	4
31/004	Fill	Fill, single	31/005	T31	127	77	OA15	

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Subgroup	Group	Land Use	Period
31/005	Cut	Pit	31/005	T31	127	77	OA15	
31/006	Fill	Fill, single	31/007	T31	128	77	OA15	
31/007	Cut	Pit	31/007	T31	128	77	OA15	
32/004	Fill	Fill, single	32/005	T32	129	77	OA15	
32/005	Cut	Pit	32/005	T32	129	77	OA15	
36/004	Cut	Pit	36/004	T36	130	77	OA15	
36/005	Fill	Fill, single	36/004	T36	130	77	OA15	
37/005	Cut	Pit	37/005	T37	11	7	OA4	3
37/006	Fill	Fill, basal	37/005	T37	11	7	OA4	3
37/007	Fill	Vessel	37/005	T37	11	7	OA4	3
37/008	Fill	Fill	37/005	T37	11	7	OA4	3
37/009	Cut	Ditch, boundary	37/009	T37	32	1	OA1	1
37/010	Fill	Fill, single	37/009	T37	32	1	OA1	1
37/011	Cut	Pit	37/011	T37	22	8	OA4	3
37/012	Fill	Fill, basal	37/011	T37	22	8	OA4	3
37/013	Fill	Fill, secondary	37/011	T37	22	8	OA4	3
37/014	Cut	Posthole	37/014	T37	25	7	OA4	3
37/015	Fill	Packing	37/014	T37	25	7	OA4	3
37/016	Fill	Post-pipe	37/014	T37	25	7	OA4	3
37/017	Cut	Posthole	37/017	T37	13	7	OA4	3
37/018	Fill	Fill, single	37/017	T37	13	7	OA4	3
37/019	Cut	Ditch, boundary	37/019	T37	9	6	D1	3
37/020	Fill	Fill, primary	37/019	T37	9	6	D1	3
37/021	Fill	Fill, secondary	37/019	T379	9	6	D1	3
37/022	Cut	Tree throw	37/022	T37	4	5	OA3	3
37/023	Fill	Fill	37/022	T37	4	5	OA3	3
38/004	Cut	Posthole	38/004	T38	133	54	OA9	3
38/005	Fill	Fill, single	38/004	T38	133	54	OA9	3
38/006	Cut	Ditch	38/006	T38	134	31	OA9	3
38/007	Fill	Fill, single	38/006	T38	134	31	OA9	3
38/008	Cut	Ditch	38/008	T38	131	30	OA9	3
38/009	Fill	Fill, single	38/008	T38	131	30	OA9	3
38/010	Cut	Posthole	38/010	T38	132	54	OA9	3
38/011	Fill	Fill, single	38/010	T38	132	54	OA9	3
39/004	Cut	Pit	39/004	T39	135	77	OA15	
39/005	Fill	Fill, single	39/004	T39	135	77	OA15	
40/004	Cut	Pit	40/004	T40	138	33	OA9	3
40/005	Fill	Fill, single	40/004	T40	138	33	OA9	3
40/006	Cut	Pit	40/006	T40	137	33	OA9	3
40/007	Fill	Fill, single	40/006	T40	137	33	OA9	3

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40/008	Cut	Pit, quarry	40/008	T40	136	32	OA9	3
40/009	Fill	Fill	40/008	T40	136	32	OA9	3
40/010	Fill	Fill, secondary	40/008	T40	136	32	OA9	3
40/011	Fill	Fill	40/008	T40	136	32	OA9	3
40/012	Fill	Fill	40/008	T40	136	32	OA9	3
40/013	Fill	Fill, upper	40/008	T40	136	32	OA9	3
46/004	Fill	Fill, single	46/005	T46	140	34	OA9	3
46/005	Cut	Pit	46/005	T46	140	34	OA9	3
46/006	Fill	Fill, single	46/007	T46	139	72	D15	7
46/007	Cut	Ditch	46/007	T46	139	72	D15	7
47/004	Fill	Fill, single	47/005	T47	141	35	OA9	3
47/005	Cut	Pit	47/005	T47	141	35	OA9	3
48/004	Cut	Posthole	48/004	T48	143	77	OA15	
48/005	Fill	Fill, single	48/004	T48	143	77	OA15	
48/006	Cut	Ditch/gully	48/006	T48	142	72	D15	7
48/007	Fill	Fill, single	48/006	T48	142	72	D15	7
48/008	Cut	Posthole	48/008	T48	144	77	OA15	
48/009	Fill	Fill, single	48/008	T48	144	77	OA15	
48/010	Cut	Posthole	48/010	T48	145	77	OA15	
48/011	Fill	Fill, single	48/010	T48	145	77	OA15	
49/004	Cut	Posthole	49/004	T49	147	77	OA15	
49/005	Fill	Fill, single	49/004	T49	147	77	OA15	
49/006	Cut	Ditch/gully	49/006	T49	146	6	D1	3
49/007	Fill	Fill, single	49/006	T49	146	6	D1	3
52/003	Cut	Ditch, boundary	52/003	T52	150	72	D15	7
52/004	Fill	Fill, primary	52/003	T52	150	72	D15	7
52/005	Fill	Fill	52/003	T52	150	72	D15	7
52/006	Fill	Fill	52/003	T52	150	72	D15	7
52/007	Fill	Fill, upper	52/003	T52	150	72	D15	7
58/004	Fill	Fill, single	58/005	T58	148	63	D10	6
58/005	Cut	Ditch, boundary	58/005	T58	148	63	D10	6
61/004	Cut	Gully	61/004	T61	149	64	D11	6
61/005	Fill	Fill	61/004	T61	149	64	D11	6
71/004	Cut	Ditch, boundary	71/004	T71	151	28	D4	3
71/005	Fill	Fill, basal	71/004	T71	151	28	D4	3
71/006	Fill	Fill, upper	71/004	T71	151	28	D4	3
73/004	Cut	Ditch	73/004	T73	152	52	D5	4
73/005	Fill	Fill, single	73/004	T73	152	52	D5	4
73/006	Cut	Ditch	73/006	T73	153	28	D4	3
73/007	Fill	Fill, single	73/006	T73	153	28	D4	3

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75/004	Cut	Tree throw/pit	75/004	T75	159	38	OA9	3
75/005	Fill	Fill, single	75/004	T75	159	38	OA9	3
75/006	Cut	Posthole	75/006	T75	157	37	OA9	3
75/007	Fill	Fill, primary	75/006	T75	157	37	OA9	3
75/008	Fill	Post-pipe	75/006	T75	157	37	OA9	3
75/009	Cut	Ditch/gully	75/009	T75	154	52	D5	4
75/010	Fill	Fill, secondary	75/009	T75	154	52	D5	4
75/011	Cut	Ditch, boundary	75/011	T75	155	28	D4	3
75/012	Fill	Fill, single	75/011	T75	155	28	D4	3
75/013	Cut	Ditch, boundary	75/013	T75	156	36	OA9	3
75/014	Fill	Fill, single	75/013	T75	156	36	OA9	3
75/015	Cut	Pit	75/015	T75	158	37	OA9	3
75/016	Fill	Fill, single	75/015	T75	158	37	OA9	3
75/017	Layer	Buried soil horizon	T75	160	65	OA14	6	
77/004	Cut	Ditch	77/004	T77	161	28	D4	3
77/005	Fill	Fill, single	77/004	T77	161	28	D4	3
77/006	Cut	Ditch	77/006	T77	162	6	D1	3
77/007	Fill	Fill, single	77/006	T77	162	6	D1	3
79/004	Cut	Ditch	79/004	T79	163	28	D4	3
79/005	Fill	Fill, single	79/004	T79	163	28	D4	3
79/006	Cut	Pit	79/006	T79	164	77	OA15	
79/007	Fill	Fill, basal	79/006	T79	164	77	OA15	
79/008	Fill	Fill, upper	79/006	T79	164	77	OA15	
81/004	Cut	Ditch	81/004	T81	165	77	OA15	
81/005	Fill	Fill, single	81/004	T81	165	77	OA15	
82/003	Fill	Fill, single	82/004	T82	166	77	OA15	
82/004	Cut	Pit	82/004	T82	166	77	OA15	
83/003	Cut	Ditch	83/003	T83	40	68	D21	7
83/004	Fill	Fill, upper	83/003	T83	40	68	D21	7
83/005	Fill	Fill, basal	83/003	T83	40	68	D21	7
83/006	Cut	Pit	83/006	T83	38	11	OA5	3
83/007	Fill	Fill, basal	83/006	T83	38	11	OA5	3
83/008	Fill	Fill	83/006	T83	38	11	OA5	3
83/009	Fill	Fill	83/006	T83	38	11	OA5	3
83/010	Fill	Fill, upper	83/006	T83	40	68	D21	7
83/011	Cut	Ditch	83/011	T83	36	60	D8	6
83/012	Fill	Fill, basal	83/011	T83	36	60	D8	6
83/013	Fill	Fill, upper	83/011	T83	36	60	D8	6
88/004	Cut	Posthole	88/004	T88	169	39	OA9	3
88/005	Fill	Fill, single	88/004	T88	169	39	OA9	3

Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Subgroup	Group	Land Use	Period
88/006	Cut	Pit	88/006	T88	168	39	OA9	3
88/007	Fill	Fill, single	88/006	T88	168	39	OA9	3
88/008	Cut	Pit	88/008	T88	167	39	OA9	3
88/009	Fill	Fill, single	88/008	T88	167	39	OA9	3
89/004	Cut	Pit	89/004	T89	171	40	OA9	3
89/005	Fill	Fill, single	89/004	T89	171	40	OA9	3
89/006	Cut	Pit	89/006	T89	170	40	OA9	3
89/007	Fill	Fill, single	89/006	T89	170	40	OA9	3
91/004	Cut	Ditch, field boundary	91/004	T91	172	73	D16	7
91/005	Fill	Fill, primary	91/004	T91	172	73	D16	7
91/006	Fill	Fill, primary	91/004	T91	172	73	D16	7
91/007	Fill	Fill, secondary	91/004	T91	172	73	D16	7
91/008	Cut	Ditch, field boundary	91/008	T91	173	53	D6	4
91/009	Fill	Fill, single	91/008	T91	173	53	D6	4
91/010	Cut	Posthole	91/010	T91	174	77	OA15	
91/011	Fill	Fill	91/010	T91	174	77	OA15	
91/012	Fill	Post-pipe	91/010	T91	174	77	OA15	
91/013	Cut	Pit	91/013	T91	175	77	OA15	
91/014	Fill	Fill, primary	91/013	T91	175	77	OA15	
91/015	Fill	Fill, secondary	91/013	T91	175	77	OA15	
92/004	Cut	Posthole	92/004	T92	176	77	OA15	
92/005	Fill	Fill	92/004	T92	176	77	OA15	
92/006	Cut	Posthole	92/006	T92	177	77	OA15	
92/007	Fill	Post-pipe	92/006	T92	177	77	OA15	
92/008	Fill	Fill	92/006	T92	177	77	OA15	
92/009	Fill	Post-pipe	92/004	T92	176	77	OA15	
93/003	Cut	Ditch, field boundary	93/003	T93	180	53	D6	4
93/004	Fill	Fill, single	93/003	T93	180	53	D6	4
93/005	Cut	Ditch, field boundary	93/005	T93	179	73	D16	7
93/006	Fill	Fill, single	93/005	T93	179	73	D16	7
93/007	Layer	Natural		T93	0			
93/008	Cut	Ditch	93/008	T93	178	6	D1	3
93/009	Fill	Fill, single	93/008	T93	178	6	D1	3
95/004	Cut	Ditch	95/004	T95	184	43	OA9	3
95/005	Fill	Fill, primary	95/004	T95	184	43	OA9	3
95/006	Fill	Fill, secondary	95/004	T95	184	43	OA9	3
95/007	Cut	Ditch, field boundary	95/007	T95	185	41	OA9	3
95/008	Fill	Fill, primary	95/007	T95	185	41	OA9	3

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Context	Type	Interpretation	Parent	Area	Subgroup	Group	Land Use	Period
95/009	Fill	Fill, secondary	95/007	T95	185	41	OA9	3
95/010	Cut	Ditch, field boundary	95/010	T95	183	41	OA9	3
95/011	Fill	Fill, primary	95/010	T95	183	41	OA9	3
95/012	Fill	Fill, secondary	95/010	T95	183	41	OA9	3
95/013	Cut	Ditch	95/013	T95	182	42	OA9	3
95/014	Fill	Fill, single	95/013	T95	182	42	OA9	3
95/015	Cut	Posthole	95/015	T95	186	44	OA9	3
95/016	Fill	Fill	95/015	T95	186	44	OA9	3
95/017	Fill	Fill, upper	95/015	T95	186	44	OA9	3
95/018	Cut	Ditch	95/018	T95	181	66	D12	6
95/019	Fill	Fill, single	95/018	T95	181	66	D12	6
96/004	Cut	Ditch	96/004	T96	187	74	D17	7
96/005	Fill	Fill, single	96/004	T96	187	74	D17	7
98/004	Cut	Posthole	98/004	T98	188	45	OA9	3
98/005	Fill	Fill, single	98/004	T98	188	45	OA9	3
98/006	Cut	Posthole	98/006	T98	189	45	OA9	3
98/007	Fill	Fill, single	98/006	T98	189	45	OA9	3
107/003	Cut	Posthole	107/003	T107	190	77	OA15	
107/004	Fill	Fill, single	107/003	T107	190	77	OA15	
110/004	Fill	Fill, single	110/005	T110	57	14	OA6	3
110/005	Cut	Posthole	110/005	T110	57	14	OA6	3
110/006	Fill	Fill, single	110/007	T110	73	19	D2	3
110/007	Cut	Ditch	110/007	T110	73	19	D2	3
110/008	Fill	Fill, single	110/009	T110	94	26	D3	3
110/009	Cut	Ditch	110/009	T110	94	26	D3	3
110/010	Fill	Fill, single	110/011	T110	82	23	OA7	3
110/011	Cut	Posthole	110/011	T110	82	23	OA7	3
110/012	Fill	Fill, basal	110/013	T110	81	24	OA7	3
110/013	Cut	Pit	110/013	T110	81	24	OA7	3
110/014	Fill	Fill, single	110/015	T110	80	25	OA7	3
110/015	Cut	Posthole	110/015	T110	80	25	OA7	3
110/016	Fill	Fill, single	110/017	T110	85	24	OA7	3
110/017	Cut	Pit	110/017	T110	85	24	OA7	3
110/018	Fill	Fill, upper	110/013	T110	81	24	OA7	3
112/004	Cut	Ditch	112/004	T112	191	77	OA15	6
112/005	Fill	Fill, primary	112/004	T112	191	77	OA15	6
112/006	Fill	Fill, secondary	112/004	T112	191	77	OA15	6
112/007	Cut	Posthole	112/007	T112	192	77	OA15	
112/008	Fill	Fill, single	112/007	T112	192	77	OA15	
114/004	Fill	Fill, single	114/005	T114	193	75	OA16	7

<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Interpretation</b>	<b>Parent</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Subgroup</b>	<b>Group</b>	<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Period</b>
114/005	Cut	Posthole	114/005	T114	193	75	OA16	7
116/004	Fill	Fill, upper	116/005	T116	194	76	D19	7
116/005	Cut	Ditch	116/005	T116	194	76	D19	7
116/006	Fill	Fill, basal	116/005	T116	194	76	D19	7
121/004	Fill	Fill, single	121/005	T121	195	19	D2	3
121/005	Cut	Ditch	121/005	T121	195	19	D2	3
128/003	Cut	Ditch	128/003	T128	196	67	D13	6
128/004	Fill	Fill, single	128/003	T128	196	67	D13	6
130/003	Fill	Fill, single	130/004	T130	197	46	OA9	3
130/004	Cut	Pit	130/004	T130	197	46	OA9	3
132/003	Cut	Pit	132/003	T132	198	47	OA9	3
132/004	Fill	Fill, single	132/003	T132	198	47	OA9	3
133/003	Cut	Ditch	133/003	T133	199	67	D13	6
133/004	Fill	Fill, single	133/003	T133	199	67	D13	6
140/003	Fill	Fill, upper	140/004	T140	103	48	OA10	4
140/004	Cut	Pit	140/004	T140	103	48	OA10	4
140/005	Fill	Fill	140/008	T140	102	55	OA12	5
140/006	Fill	Fill, basal	140/004	T140	103	48	OA10	4
140/007	Fill	Fill	140/008	T140	101	49	OA10	4
140/008	Cut	Hollow	140/008	T140	101	49	OA10	4
145/003	Cut	Pit	145/003	T145	201	78	OA2	2
145/004	Fill	Fill, single	145/003	T145	201	78	OA2	2
145/005	Cut	Pit	145/005	T145	200	78	OA2	2
145/006	Fill	Fill, single	145/005	T145	200	78	OA2	2
146/003	Cut	Ditch	146/003	T146	202	67	D13	6
146/004	Fill	Fill, single	146/003	T146	202	67	D13	6
149/003	Cut	Pit	149/003	T149	203	77	OA15	
149/004	Fill	Fill, single	149/003	T149	203	77	OA15	
158/003	Cut	Ditch	158/003	T158	204	67	D13	6
158/004	Fill	Fill, single	158/003	T158	204	67	D13	6

**Appendix 2: Group explanation table**

Group	Area	Group Description	Land Use	Period
1	1	E Neo curved linear, Area 1	OA1	1
2	1	Possible E neo curved linear, matches G1, Area 1	OA1	1
3	1	four post holes, N Area 1	OA3	3
4	1	ditch terminus, N Area 1	OA3	3
5	T37	Possible tree throw, N Area 1	OA3	3
6	1, T49, T77, T93	SW-NE ditch, Area 1	D1	3
7	1	Central features, Area 1	OA4	3
8	1	Large water pit or quarry, S Area 1	OA4	3
9	1	Five post holes, S Area 1	OA4	3
10	1	N-S ditch terminus, Area 1 S	OA4	3
11	2	Large EIA pit, Area 2	OA5	3
12	3	EIA possible cobbled hearth, Area 3	OA6	3
13	3	Line of six posts, N area 3	OA6	3
14	3	Group of 11 posts, related to G13, Area 3	OA6	3
15	3	N-S ditch, N Area 3	OA6	3
16	3	Pit and post, NE corner of Area 3	OA6	3
17	3	Group of large pits, NE corner of Area 3	OA6	3
18	3	Possible tree throw cut by G19 ditch, Area 3	OA5	3
19	3, T121	Large E-W ditch, N Area 3	D2	3
20	3	N-S ditch assoc G19 Area 3	OA7	3
21	3	Two isolated post holes, centre Area 3	OA7	3
22	3	Large irregular pit, centre Area 3	OA7	3
23	3	Disparate posts or pits, centre Area 3	OA7	3
24	3	Two intercut pits, centre Area 3	OA7	3
25	3	Post hole later than G24, Area 3	OA7	3
26	3	E-W ditch, S Area 3	D3	3
27	3	two post holes S of G26 ditch, Area 3	OA8	3
28	T71, T73, T75, T77, T79	N-S EIA ditch across several trenches	D4	3
30	T38	N-S ditch in T38, not in Area 1	OA9	3
31	T38	N-S ditch parallel to G30, T38	OA9	3
32	T40	very large prehistoric pit, T40	OA9	3
33	T40	Two EIA post holes, T40	OA9	3
34	T46	EIA pit, T46	OA9	3
35	T47	Small EIA pit T47	OA9	3
36	T75	Narrow EIA N-S ditch, T75	OA9	3
37	T75	Two EIA posts, T75	OA9	3
38	T75	Prehistoric pit, T75	OA9	3



Group	Area	Group Description	Land Use	Period
39	T88	Two intercut EIA pits and a post, T88	OA9	3
40	T89	Two prehistoric pits, T89	OA9	3
41	T95	WNW-ESE ditch, T95	OA9	3
42	T95	SSW-NNE ditch, cuts G41, T95	OA9	3
43	T95	SSW-NNE ditch parallel to G42, cuts G41, T95	OA9	3
44	T95	prehistoric post hole, T95	OA9	3
45	T98	Two EIA post holes, T98	OA9	3
46	T130	Prehistoric pit, T130	OA9	3
47	T132	EIA pit, T132	OA9	3
48	4	Roman hollow beneath massive pit G49, Area 4	OA10	4
49	4	Roman quarry pit, Area 4	OA10	4
50	4	Line of post holes, assumed Roman, Area 4	OA10	4
51	T30	2nd C pit, T30	OA11	4
52	T73, T75	Possibly Roman N-S ditch across several trenches	D5	4
53	T93	Roman or later ditch in T91 and T93	D6	4
54	T38	Two EIA post holes in T38	OA9	3
55	4	10th-12th C deposit over Roman pit, Area 4	OA12	5
56	4	10th-12th C pit, S Area 4	OA12	5
57	4	Pit poss assoc with G56	OA12	5
58	1	Post-medieval E-W ditch, Area 1	D7	6
59	1	Two pits later than G58 ditch	OA13	6
60	2	15th-16th C N-S ditch, Area 2 and T83	D8	6
61	4	16th-19th C E-W ditch, Area 4	D9	6
62	4	Intercut pits cut by G61 ditch	OA14	6
63	T58	16th-19th C N-S ditch, T58	D10	6
64	T61	Post med E-W ditch T61	D11	6
65	T75	Post-med buried horizon over features, T75	OA14	6
66	T95	post-med ditch/hollow, T95	D12	6
67	T128, T133, T146, T158	prob 19th C E-W ditch across several trenches, SW of site	D13	6
68	T83	Mod N-S land drain ditch, T83	D21	7
69	3	Mod E-W land drain ditch, SE Area 3	D20	7
70	T20	Mod E-W ditch, T20	D14	7
71	T22	5 N-S gullies, prob ploughing, T22	OA16	7
72	T46, T48, T52	N-S modern ditch across several trenches	D15	7
73	T91	N-S ditch, prob modern, T91 and T93	D16	7
74	T96	NW-SE land drain ditch, mod, T96	D17	7
75	T114	Probably modern borehole, T114	OA16	7
76	T116	Prob recent N-S ditch, T116	D19	7

<b>Group</b>	<b>Area</b>	<b>Group Description</b>	<b>Land Use</b>	<b>Period</b>
77	T13, T31, T32, T36, T39, T48, T49, T79, T81, T82, T91, T92, T107, T112, T145	All undated features in Eval trenches	OA15	
78	T145	Two possibly Bronze Age pits	OA2	2

**Appendix 3: Quantification of the bulk finds**

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	B. Bone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Wood	Wt (g)
1007	1	22					1	<2																		
1019	3	22	2	8																						
1021	1	6																								
1027	1	4																								
1032	1	4																								
1043	1	24																								
1045	61	380					10	100																		
1057	1	6					1	4																		
1059	8	20					4	22	1	34																
2006			1	362			1	4					3	54												
2009	1	10																								
2010			3	90																						
2012	16	150			4	20																				
2013	278	3024			36	172	1	2	2	20					8	30			1	<2						
2014	8	76			3	22													1	4						
3006	1	<2			7	<2																				
3008	20	140			3	4																				
3010	1	4					10	150	7	96																
3012															2	6										

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	B. Bone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Wood	Wt (g)
3016	1	4							1	110																
3018	1	4							1	14																
3020	2	22																								
3022	22	149			1	20			1	198																
3024	2	2					1	2																		
3026	2	10																								
3027	3	18																								
3030	11	93					2	53	1	6																
3033	10	86					1	4																		
3041							1	4																		
3045							2	28																		
3048	1	2					3	16																		
3050							4	38	3	66																
3052							1	6	1	22																
3056	3	8					4	74			2	8														
3058	1	<2																								
3063	6	22					3	14	3	44																
3068							1	4																		
3070	5	28					3	48	8	264																
3072							1	14																		
3080	4	6					1	10																		

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	B. Bone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Wood	Wt (g)
3084	1	2					1	2																		
3086	1	4																								
3088	1	4																								
3090	3	28					1	4																		
3094							2	18																		
3100	5	18									1	1186														
3103	10	16					1	4																		
3105							6	30																		
3107	4	6					13	250																		
4002							1	6																		
4006					9	2																				
4007															21	562	11	708								
4008	5	82			7	64									5	22	35	5702								
4014													1	8			13	1852								
4018															7	6										
4019	1	<2			3	20																				
4023	1	4											2	82												
4025							1	<2																		
4029							1	4																		
4036					1	2							1	14												
13/004							1	17									1	2								

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	B. Bone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Wood	Wt (g)
20/004									1	22																
22/004			1	8																						
22/008			1	10																						
22/010	1	8	1	14											1	2										
30/002	3	34			4	32							1	64	1	2										
30/004	19	286			1	4									3	28										
37/004																										
37/007	126	2240																								
37/010	2	10					3	7																		
37/012							2	12	3	138																
37/013					1	<2			2	12																
37/015	2	14							1	34																
37/016	1	2					1	10	3	22																
37/020	1	2																								
37/021	2	8					1	2	8	104																
37/023							2	24																		
38/007	2	4																								
38/011	1	<2																								
40/005	4	34													4	10										
40/007	2	22					1	<1							3	12										
46/006					1	<2							1	2	1	8					13	102			6	2

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	B. Bone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Wood	Wt (g)
47/004	1	12																								
49/007	2	4																								
52/005			1	18									1	16												
58/004	4	272	3	84									3	28	1	216										
61/005													1	16												
73 subsoil	8	134																								
73/005			8	46																						
73/007							3	131																		
75/005									17	202	1	72														
75/008	1	4					1	8	4	78																
75/010			1	<2					4	48																
75/012	2	4																								
75/014	1	16							1	6																
75/016	5	16					1	4																		
83/005			15	896					1	10																
83/007	5	10																								
83/008	99	2322			11	120	2	29																		
83/012	7	86					1	5																		
83/013	8	36					1	7																		
88/007	6	18																								
88/009	2	26							68	3656																

Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	B. Bone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Wood	Wt (g)
89/005							1	<1																		
89/007							2	26			4	756														
91/002							1	6			5	420														
91/005							1	3	1	12																
91/007	2	4	1	2					2	26																
91/009			2	24											1	166										
91/012					6	8																				
91/015									2	82																
93/004			2	8																						
93/006			11	2540																						
95/006							1	6																		
95/011					2	68	3	14	2	8																
95/012							1	2	3	58																
95/014							2	6	3	38																
95/016							1	6	3	64																
95/019			2	6			2	10	1	16																
96/005															1	26										
98/007	2	4																								
110/004	2	10																								
110/006	3	4																								
110/008	8	18					4	30																		



Context	Pottery	Wt (g)	CBM	Wt (g)	Bone	Wt (g)	Flint	Wt (g)	FCF	Wt (g)	Stone	Wt (g)	Fe	Wt (g)	F. Clay	Wt (g)	Slag	Wt (g)	B. Bone	Wt (g)	Glass	Wt (g)	CTP	Wt (g)	Wood	Wt (g)
110/012	2	22					4	15																		
110/016							1	3																		
111/002	7	10																								
116/004							3	23																		
128/004	1	2	3	32	2	44							1	478							2	610				
133/004			5	136	1	<2	2	8					3	60	7	6							1	4		
140/003	1	22			9	22											9	314								
140/005	3	10	2	50			8	76																		
140/007	1	12					1	5							1	14										
145/006	5	30							1	4	1	132			41	792										
146/004			6	1022																						
158/004			1	30			1	13																		
U/S	1	22																								
<i>Total</i>	864	10304	72	5386	112	624	142	1423	160	5514	14	2574	18	822	109	1910	68	8576	2	4	15	712	1	4	6	2

Appendix 4: Environmental data: residue quantification (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) and weights in grams

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal identifications	Charred botanicals (except charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. Pot, flint, slag etc.)
15	3008	Hearth	40	*	<2	**	<2				*	<2			*	<2	*	<2	Pot **/114 - Flint */3 - Burnt Stone */72 - FCF ***/1136 - Magnetised Material **/4
16	3020	Posthole	40	**	<2	**	<2		*	<2							*	<2	Pot **/118 - FCF ***/832 - Magnetised Material **/4
17	3022	Posthole	40	**	<2	**	<2						*	<2	*	<2	*	<2	Flint */<2 - F.Clay **/21 - Pot **/223 - Natural? */<2 - FCF ***/1368 - Magnetised Material **/6
18	3030	Posthole	40	**	<2	**	<2				*	<2			*	<2			Flint */9 - F.Clay */3 - FCF **/458 - Pot **/118 - Magnetised Material **/6
19	3033	Posthole	10	*	<2	**	<2		*	<2	*	<2							Pot **/14 - CBM */2 - FCF **/14 - Magnetised Material **/2
20	3063	Posthole	40	*	<2	**	<2												F.Clay */<2 - FCF ***/1028 - Pot **/60 - Flint */85 - Magnetised Material **/6
21	3070	Posthole	30	*	<2	**	<2												FCF **/494 - Pot **/36 - Flint */<1 - Magnetised Material **/6
22	3105	Ditch	10	*	<2	**	<2												FCF **/56 - Magnetised Material **/<2

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (except charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. Pot, flint, slag etc.)
23	2013	Pit	40	****	126	****	50	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (3)(PDS); Maloideae (1)(PDS, V); <i>Corylus avellana</i> (3)(PDS); <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (2)(PDS); <i>Acer campestre</i> (1)(PDS)			**	55	**	18	***	22	***	20	Flint */19 - FCF **/70 - Pot **/125 - Natural? **/10 - Magnetised Material **/3
24	2014	Pit	40	***	42	****	60	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (3)(PDS); <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i> (2)(PDS); cf. Maloideae (2)(PDS, V); <i>Corylus</i> <i>avellana</i> (2); <i>Corylus/Alnus</i> (1)(PDS)			*	2	*	<2	**	2	**	<2	Pot **/71 - FCF **/144 - Flint */97 - Magnetised Material **/3
25	1057	Pit	40	*	<2	**	<2				*	<2							FCF **/168 - Fe? */66 - Flint */12 - Pot */8 - Magnetised Material **/2
26	4007	Pit	40	**	3	**	2				**	19							Natural */37 - Ironstone */625 - Slag */22 - F.Clay */13 - Flint */1 - Magnetised Material **/2
27	4008	Pit	40	***	16	****	12	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)(PDS, very slow growing)			**	2							F.Clay */4 - Slag **/281 - FCF */102 - Magnetised Material **/7
28	4012	Posthole	5	**	<2	**	<2												FCF */4 - Slag */8 - CBM */<2 - Magnetised Material **/10
29	4014	Pit	20	**	<2	**	<2												Fe */18 - CBM */<2 - FCF */2 - Slag **/121 - Magnetised Material **/53
30	4016	Posthole	15	***	10	****	8	<i>Quercus</i> sp. (10)(V, PDS)											FCF */20 - Slag **/234 - Pot */2 - Fe */70 - Magnetised Material ***/152

Sample Number	Context	Context / deposit type	Sample Volume (L)	Charcoal >4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal <4mm	Weight (g)	Charcoal Identifications	Charred botanicals (except charcoal)	Weight (g)	Bone and Teeth	Weight (g)	Burnt bone >8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt bone 4-8mm	Weight (g)	Burnt Bone 2-4mm	Weight (g)	Other (eg. Pot, flint, slag etc.)
31	4022	Pit	20	**	<2	**	<2												FCF */62 - Slag **/52 - Fe */26 - Pot */<2 - Magnetised Material ****/418
32	4031	Posthole	15	**	<2	**	<2												FCF **/22 - Slag ***/ 198 - CBM */6 - Magnetised Material ***/16
33	4018	Pit	10	*	<2	**	<2												Slag */<2 - FCF */2 - Natural */<2 - Magnetised Material **/2

**Appendix 5: Environmental data: flot quantification** (\* = 1-10, \*\* = 11-50, \*\*\* = 51-250, \*\*\*\* = >250) Preservation (+ = poor, ++ = moderate, +++ = good)

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Land Snail Shells	Notes
15	3008	2	5	80		Indet. (8)	**	***	****							*		Worm capsules Modern roots & twigs (70%)
16	3020	4	2	70	20			**										Modern roots & twigs (60%)
17	3022	9	10	40	10		*	**	***	*	Cereal indet. <i>Triticum</i> sp. (*)	+						Modern roots (30%)
18	3030	6	10	10	20		*	***	*	*	Cereal indet. (2)	+	*	Indet.	+	*		Modern roots (5%)
19	3033	2	<1	25	50				**							*		Worm capsules
20	3063	3	5	40	20			*	***									Modern roots (30%)
21	3070	3	2	20	10	Chenopodiaceae (*) <i>Rubus</i> sp. (*)		*	***	*	Cereal indet.	+						Modern roots (10%)
22	3105	4	5	5	10				***				*	Indet.	+		*	Modern roots (5%) <i>Ceciloides</i> (*)
23	2013	7	15	5	10	Chenopodiaceae (*)		**	***	*	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (1) cf. <i>Hordeum</i> (1)	+						Modern roots (15%) <i>Ceciloides</i> (**)
24	2014	3	10	40	20	Chenopodiaceae (*)	*	**	***								**	Modern roots (20%) <i>Ceciloides</i> (**)

Sample Number	Context	Weight (g)	Flot volume (ml)	Uncharred (%)	Sediment (%)	Seeds uncharred	Charcoal >4mm	Charcoal <4mm	Charcoal <2mm	Crop seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Weed seeds charred	Identifications	Preservation	Insects, Fly Pupae etc.	Land Snail Shells	Notes
25	1057	<1	2	60	20				**								*	<i>Ceciloides</i> (*)
26	4007	2.5	2	1	5		*	**	***	*	cf. <i>Avena</i> sp.	+					*	
27	4008	5	10	10	30			**	***									Modern roots (5%)
28	4012	18	50	1			**	***	****									
29	4014	10	30	40	5	Chenopodiaceae (*)	**	***	***									Modern roots (40%)
30	4016	17	40	20	5		***	***	****									Modern roots (20%)
31	4033	10	30	20	5	Chenopodiaceae (*) <i>Carex</i> sp. (*)	**	***	***									Modern roots (15%)
32	4031	11	40	5	5	Chenopodiaceae (*)	**	***	****									
33	4018	4	10	80		Chenopodiaceae (*)		**	***									Modern roots (80%)
34	1061	<1	<1	60	40													Modern roots (60%)

## Appendix 6: Norfolk HER Summary

<b>Site name/Address:</b> Land at Silfield Road, Wymondham, Norfolk	
<b>Parish:</b> Wymondham	<b>District:</b> South Norfolk
<b>NGR:</b> TG 1125 0050	<b>NHER Event No:</b> ENF138749
<b>Type of Work:</b> Archaeological Excavation	<b>Site Director/Group:</b> Angus Forshaw, Archaeology South-East
<b>Date of Work:</b> 11th April – 12 May 2016	<b>Size of Area Investigated:</b> 24.69 ha
<b>Location of Finds/Curating Museum:</b> Norfolk Museums Service	<b>Funding source:</b> Landowner/Developer
<b>Further Seasons Anticipated?:</b> no	<b>Related HER Nos:</b> None
<b>Final Report:</b> ADS grey lit	<b>OASIS No:</b> 268831
<b>Periods Represented:</b> Prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman, Medieval, Post-medieval	
<b>SUMMARY OF FIELDWORK RESULTS:</b>	
<p>Four areas (totalling 1,880sq m) were excavated following the results of an earlier archaeological evaluation by trial trenching across the 24.69ha site. Low-level activity on the site during earlier prehistoric periods was represented by two Early Neolithic pits, two Bronze Age pits and a small assemblage of largely residual Neolithic and Bronze Age material.</p> <p>Evidence of more intensive activity during the Earliest Iron Age was concentrated in Areas 1 and 3 and comprised a number of ditches suggesting land drainage, division and usage, as well as postholes and pits perhaps more indicative of settlement related activity. In particular, Area 3 produced a large number of postholes at its north end, some of which may have formed a fence line. A deliberately deposited, and mostly complete, ceramic vessel was found in Area 1 and a pit containing a very large but disturbed collection of pottery in Area 2 was most likely the result of waste disposal.</p> <p>Limited Roman activity was recorded on the site, with evidence found in Area 4 in the form of a large quarry pit and a line of posts along its south edge. A further Roman pit was present to the north-east and two Roman ditches were identified from the evaluation results. An assemblage of Roman pottery collected across the site was largely residual in later contexts.</p> <p>The only medieval evidence on the site was a layer over the quarry pit in Area 4, filling a hollow caused by its subsidence. Post-medieval field boundary ditches ran across the main site area on north/south and east/west alignments, and they can be seen on aerial photographs. Most are also shown as boundaries on historic OS mapping.</p>	
<b>Previous Summaries/Reports:</b>	
ASE 2015, Archaeological Evaluation Land at Silfield Road, Wymondham, Norfolk (unpubl. ASE Rep. 2015425)	
ASE 2016, Archaeological Excavations at Land at Silfield Road, Wymondham, Norfolk: Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (unpubl. ASE Rep. 2016443)	
<b>Author of Summary:</b> Robin Wroe-Brown	<b>Date of Summary:</b> April 2018

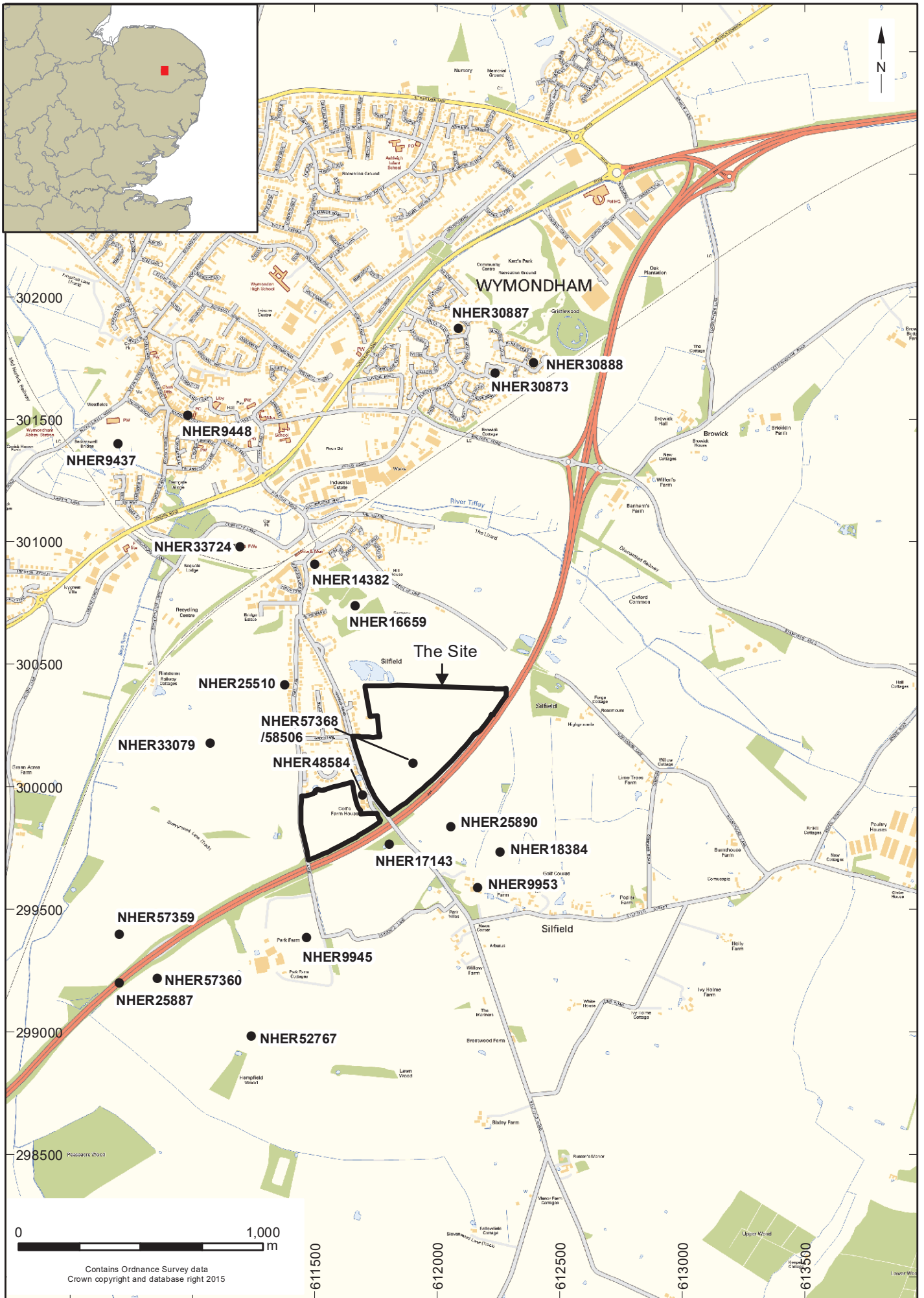
## Appendix 7: OASIS Form

<b>OASIS ID: archaeol6-268831</b>	
<b>Project details</b>	
Project name	Land at Silfield Road, Wymondham, Norfolk
Short description of the project	Four areas (totalling 1,880sq m) were excavated following the results of an earlier archaeological evaluation by trial trenching across the 24.69ha site. Low-level activity on the site during earlier prehistoric periods was represented by two Early Neolithic pits, two Bronze Age pits and a small assemblage of largely residual Neolithic and Bronze Age material. Evidence of more intensive activity during the Earliest Iron Age comprised a number of ditches suggesting land drainage, division and usage, as well as postholes and pits perhaps more indicative of settlement related activity. A deliberately deposited, and mostly complete, ceramic vessel was found and a pit containing a very large but disturbed collection of pottery was most likely the result of waste disposal. Limited Roman activity was recorded, with evidence in the form of a large quarry pit and a line of posts along its south edge. A further Roman pit and two Roman ditches were identified from the evaluation results. The only medieval evidence on the site was a layer over the Roman quarry pit, filling a hollow caused by its subsidence. Post-medieval field boundary ditches ran across the main site and can be seen on aerial photographs and correlate with boundaries depicted on historic OS mapping.
Project dates	Start: 11-04-2016 End: 12-05-2016
Previous/future work	Yes / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF138749 - HER event no. 160267 - Contracting Unit No. 180205 - Contracting Unit No 2018.103 - Museum accession 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 Bronze Age
Monument type	DITCH Early Iron Age
Monument type	RITUAL PIT Early Iron Age
Monument type	POSTHOLE Early Iron Age
Monument type	QUARRY Roman
Significant Finds	JAR Early Iron Age
Significant Finds	BOWL Early Neolithic
Investigation type	""Open-area excavation""
Prompt	Planning condition
<b>Project location</b>	
Country	England

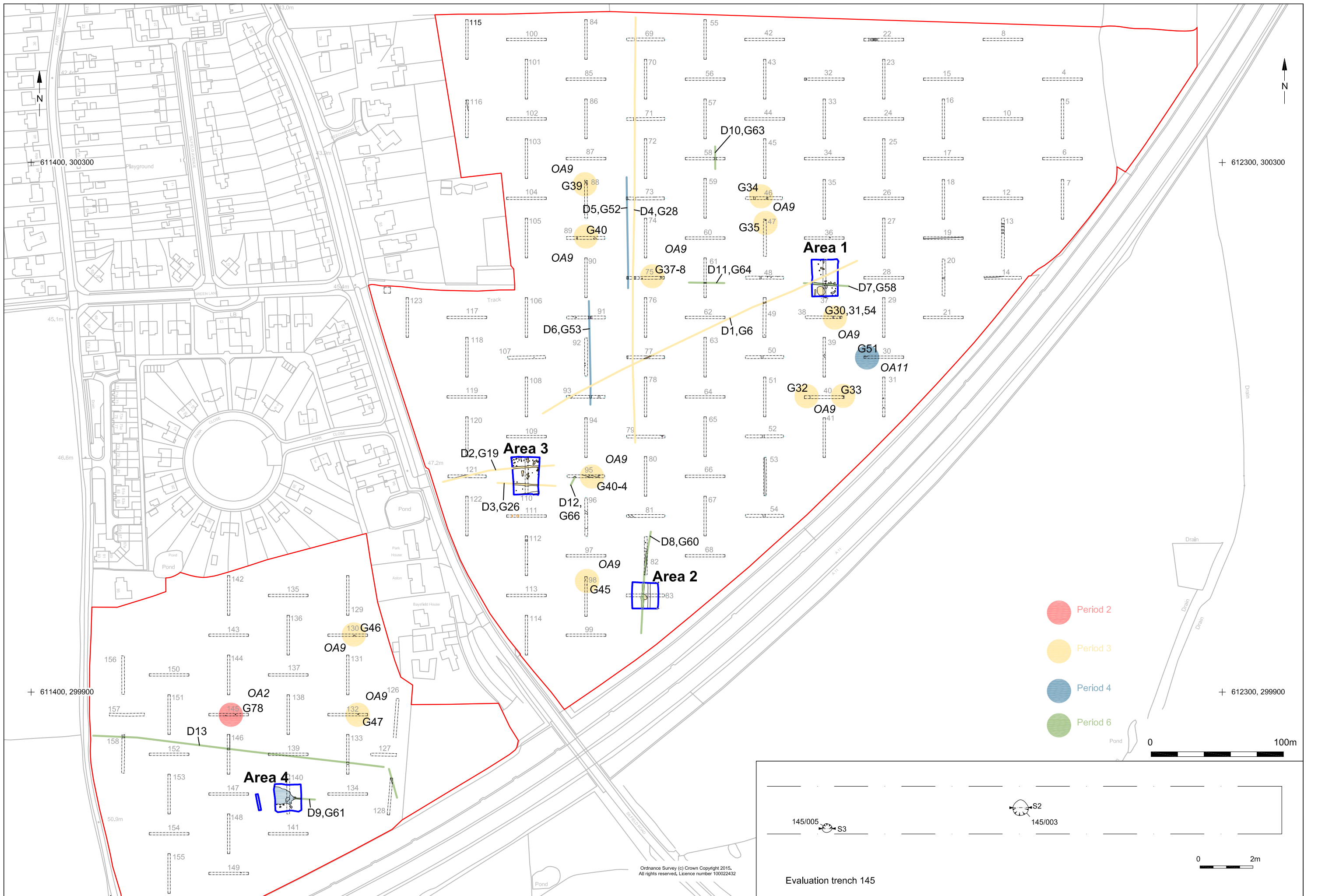


Site location	NORFOLK SOUTH NORFOLK WYMONDHAM Land at Silfield Road, Wymondham, Norfolk
Postcode	NR18 9AZ
Study area	24.69 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 11250 00500 52.560779678838 1.116978841308 52 33 38 N 001 07 01 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 44.45m Max: 50.4m
<b>Project creators</b>	
Name of Organisation	Archaeology South East
Project brief originator	Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	ASE/CgMs
Project director/manager	Andy Leonard
Project supervisor	Angus Forshaw
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
<b>Project archives</b>	
Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Survey","Text","Database","Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Environmental","Glass","Human Bones","Metal","Stratigraphic","Survey","Worked bone","Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
<b>Project bibliography</b>	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Excavations at Land at Silfield Road, Wymondham, Norfolk: Final Archive Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Wroe-Brown, R.

Author(s)/Editor(s)	Forshaw, A.
Other bibliographic details	ASE Report No 2018094
Date	2018
Issuer or publisher	Archaeology South-East
Place of issue or publication	Witham
Description	A4 report of approximately 100 pages including figures and appendices
URL	<a href="http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk">archaeologydataservice.ac.uk</a>

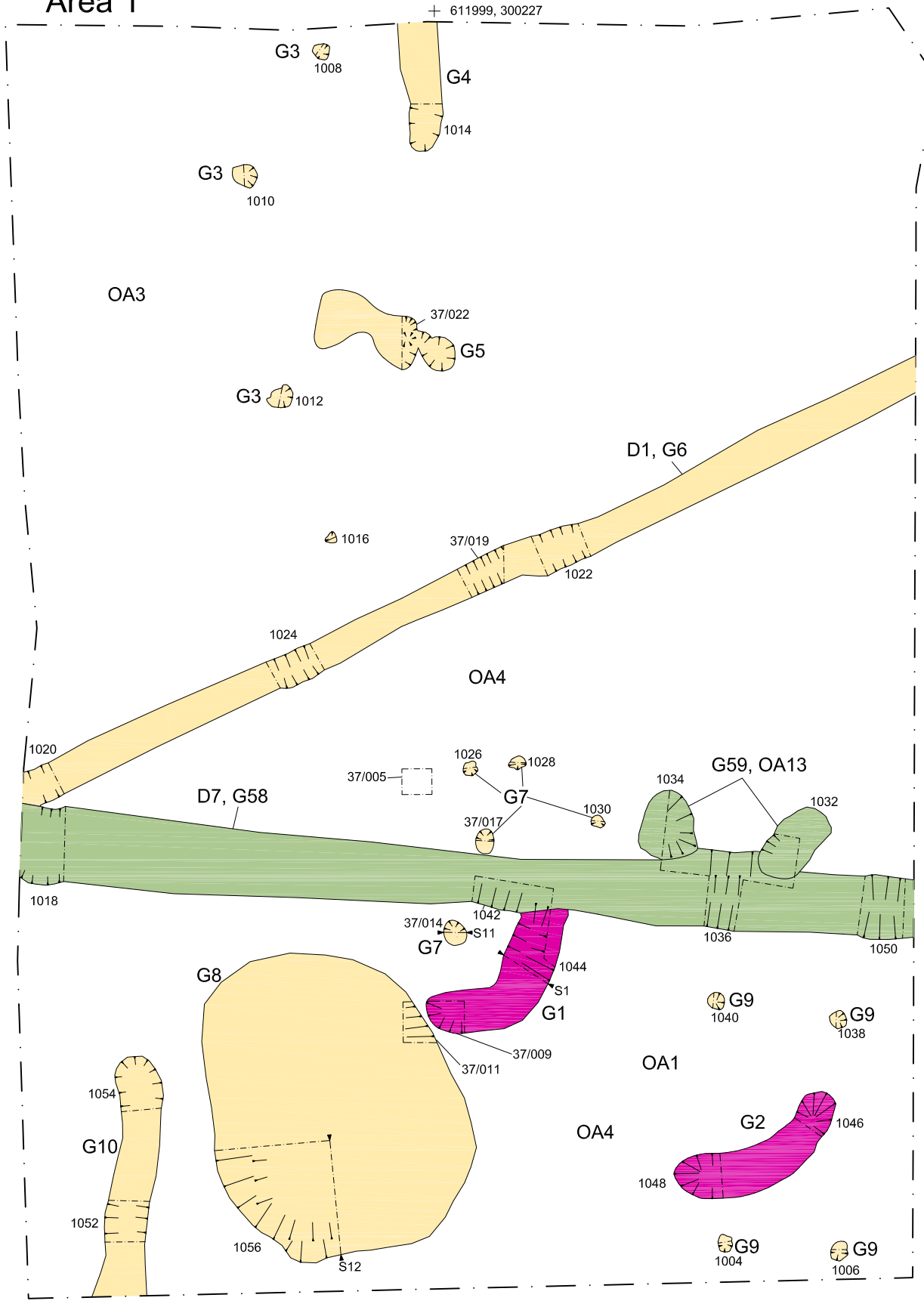


© Archaeology South-East		Land at Silfield Road, Wymondham	Fig. 1
Project Ref: 180205	Apr 2018	Site location and selected HER references	
Report No: 2018094	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Silfield Road, Wymondham		Fig. 2
Project Ref: 180205	Apr 2018	Location of excavation areas with previous evaluation trenches and detail of Trench 145		
Report Ref: 2018094	Drawn by: APL			

# Area 1

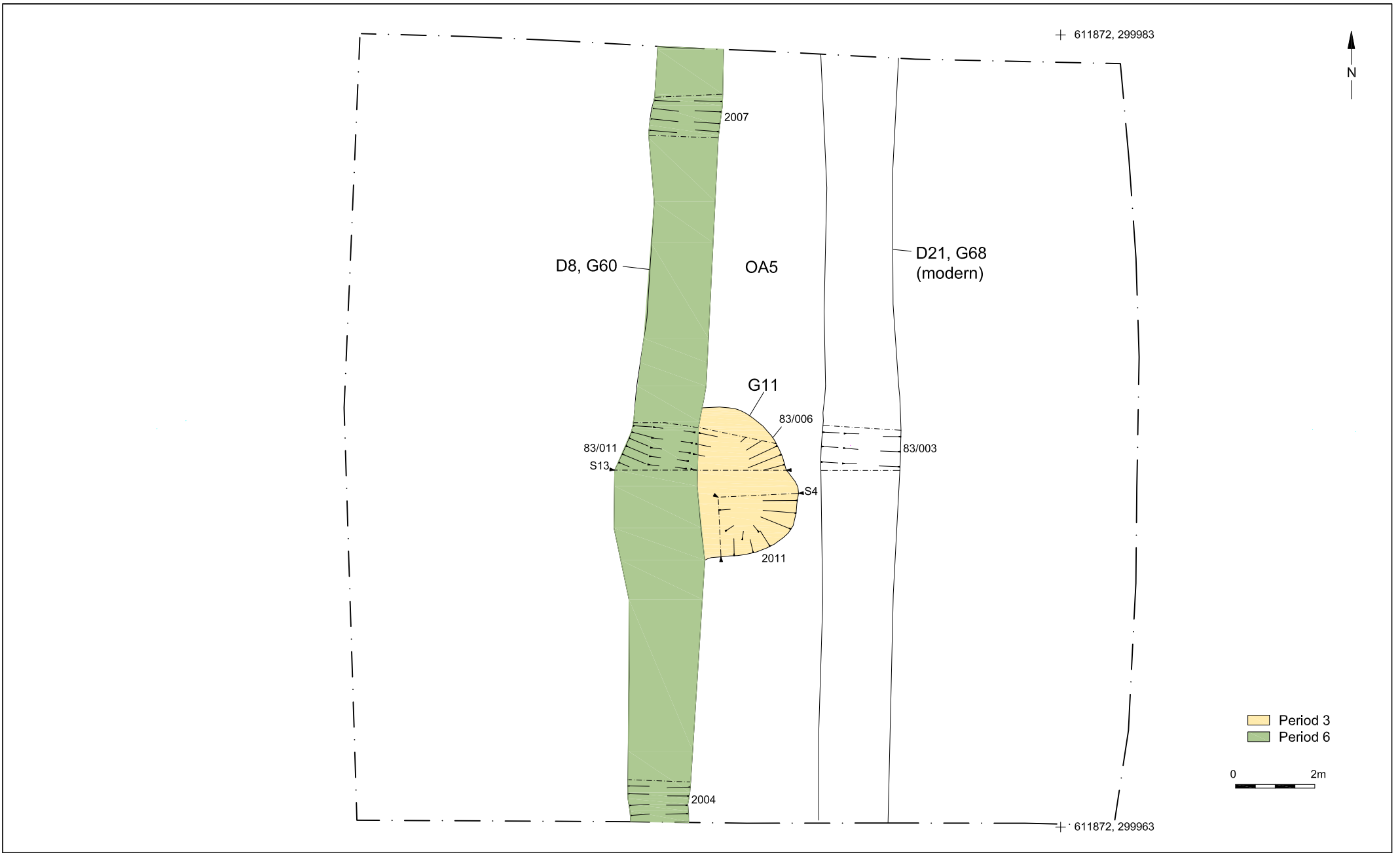


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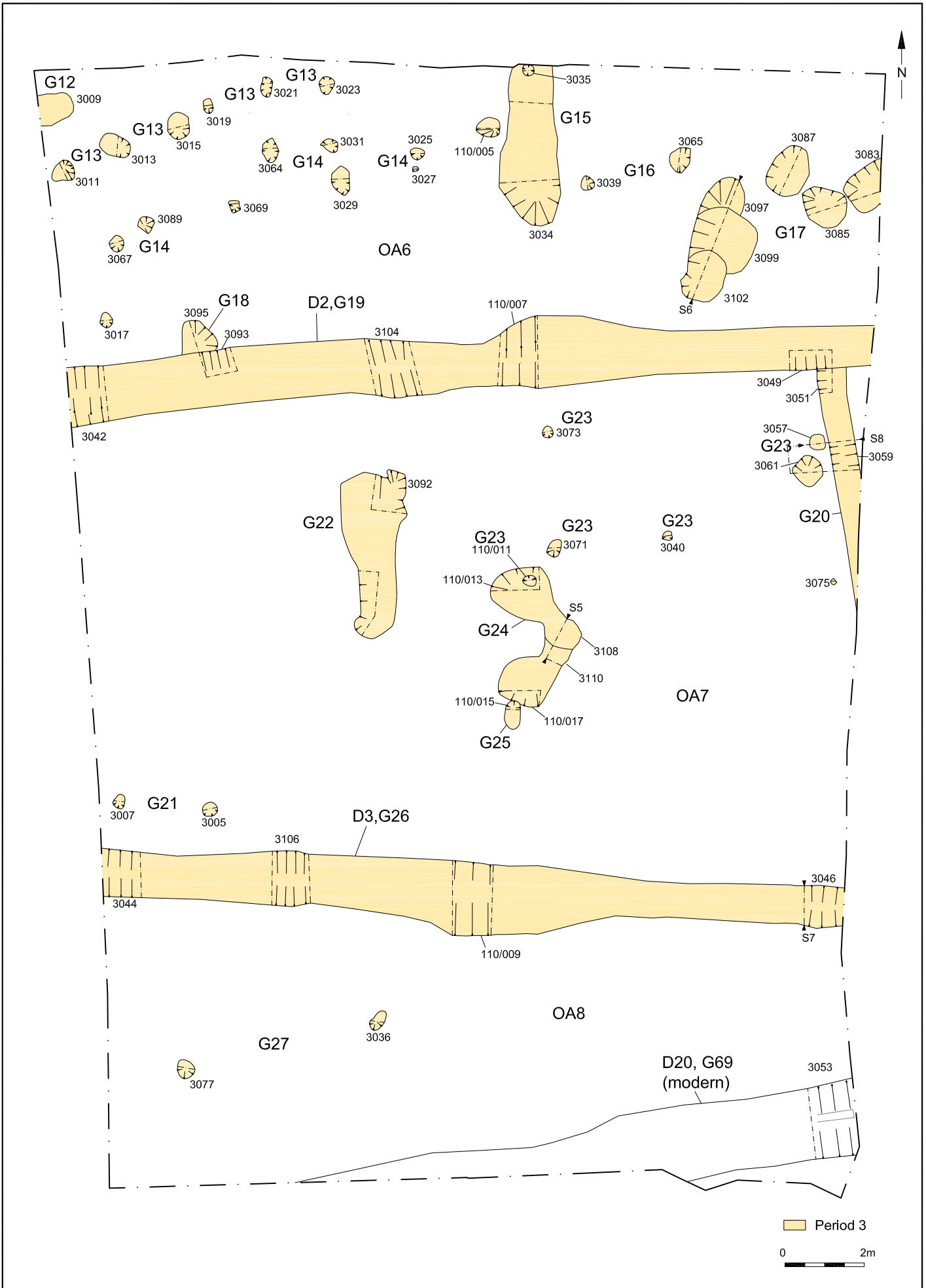


- Period 1
- Period 3
- Period 6

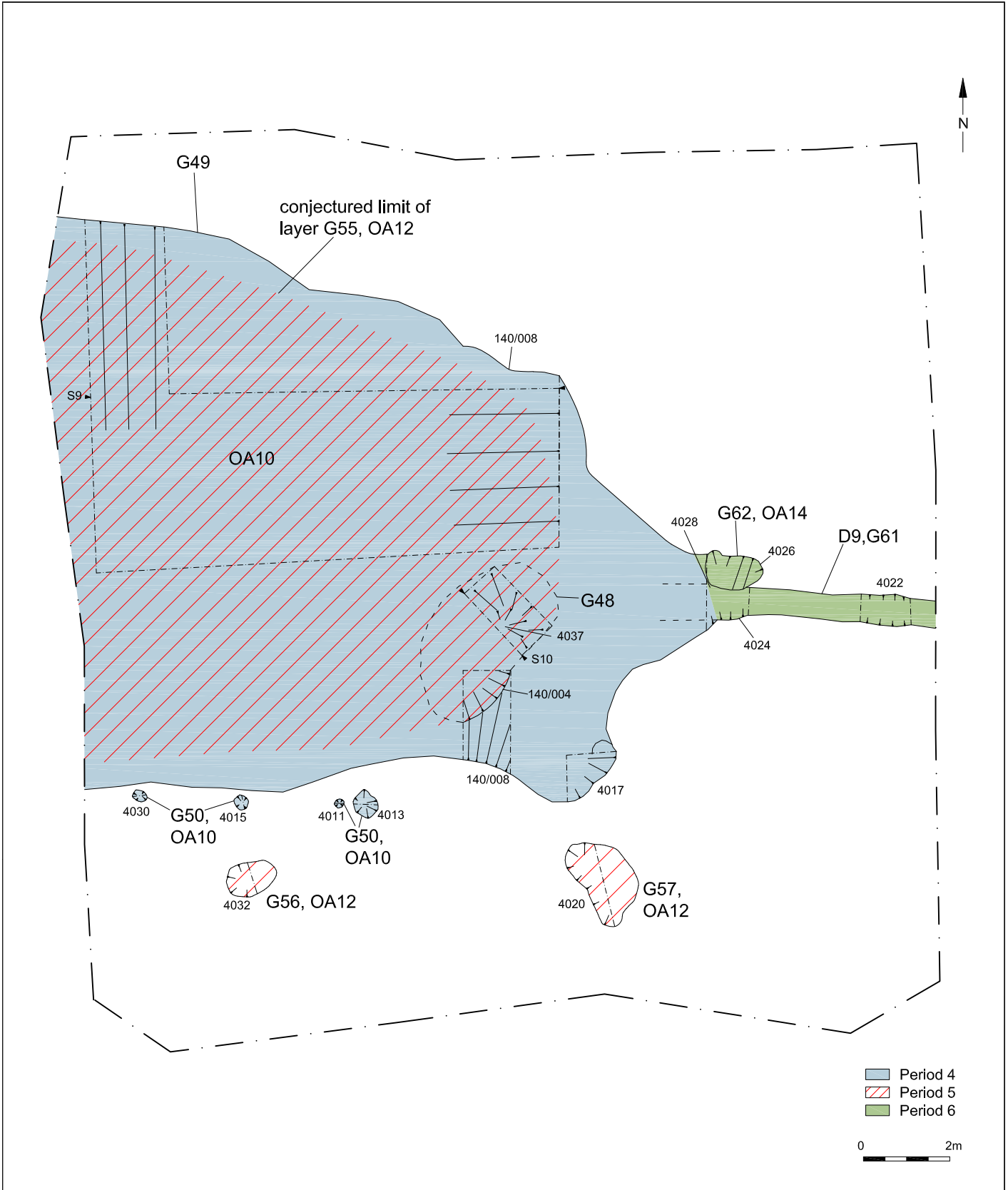
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Project Ref: 180205	Apr 2018	Excavation area 1		
Report Ref: 2018094	Drawn by: APL			



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Project Ref: 180205	Apr 2018	Excavation area 2	
Report Ref: 2018094	Drawn by: APL		

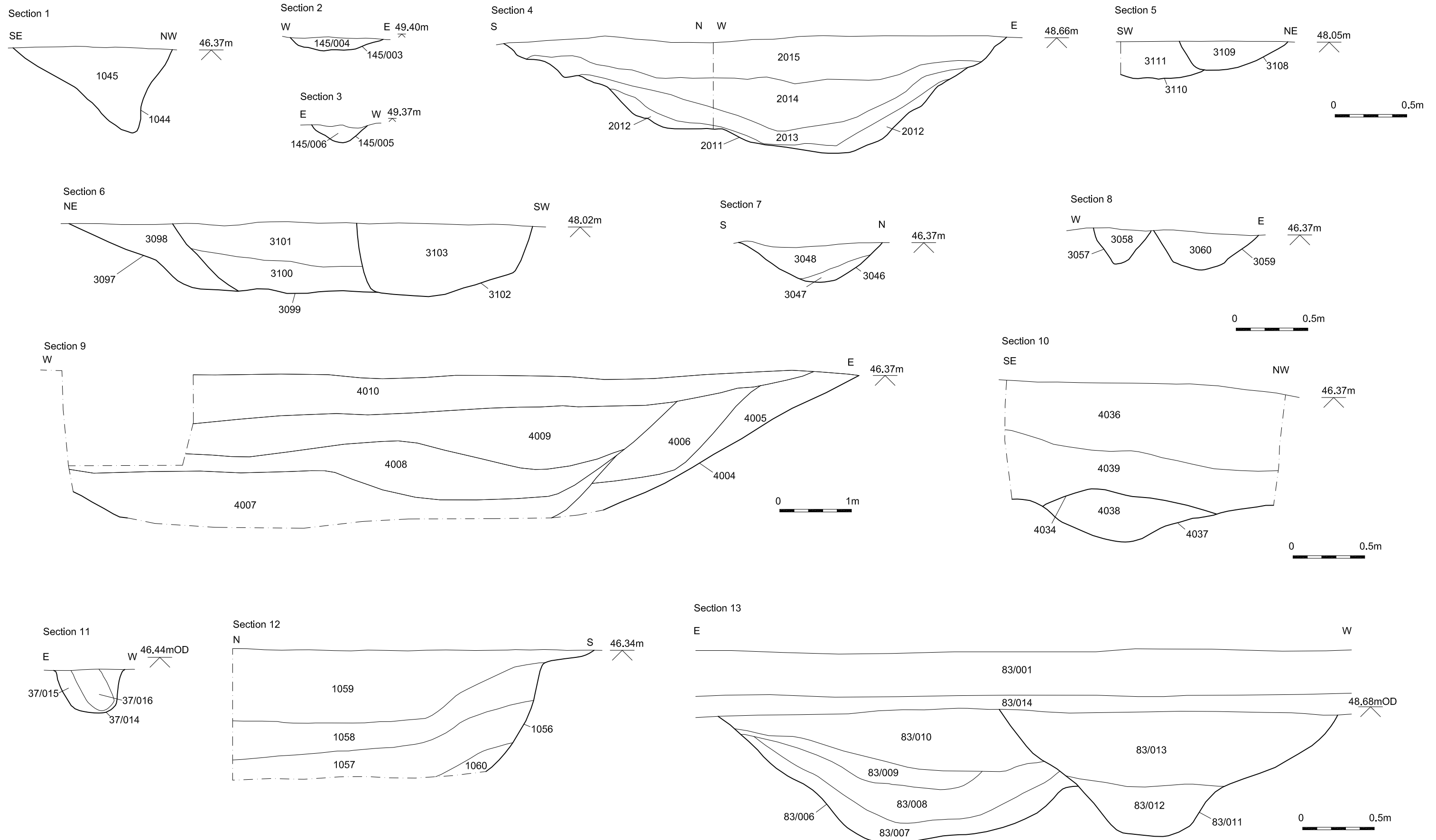


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Project Ref: 180205	Apr 2018	Excavation area 3	
Report Ref: 2018094	Drawn by: APL		



© Archaeology South-East		Land at Silfield Road, Wymondham	Fig.6
Project Ref: 180205	Apr 2018	Excavation area 4	
Report Ref: 2018094	Drawn by: APL		







37/005 looking west with *in situ* pottery vessel



Gully 1044 looking south, 0.5m scale



Feature 145/005 looking south, 0.2m scale



Ditch 1024 looking west, 0.5m scale



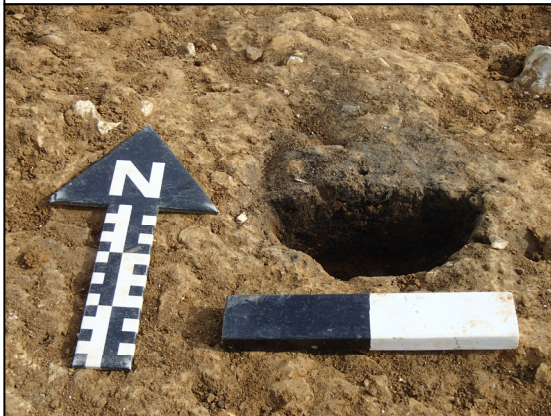
Pit 1056 looking north-east, 1m scale



Postholes G13/14 looking north, 1m scale



Pit 3009 looking west, 0.5m scale

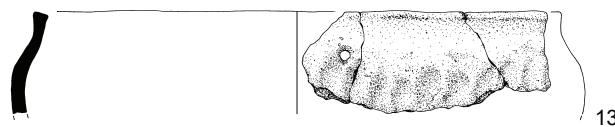
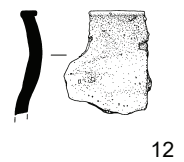
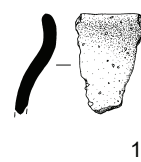
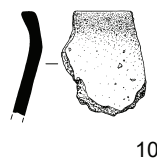
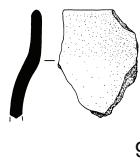
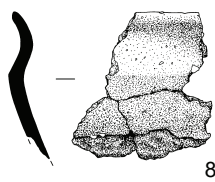
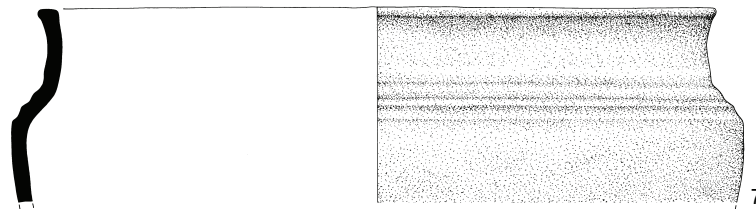
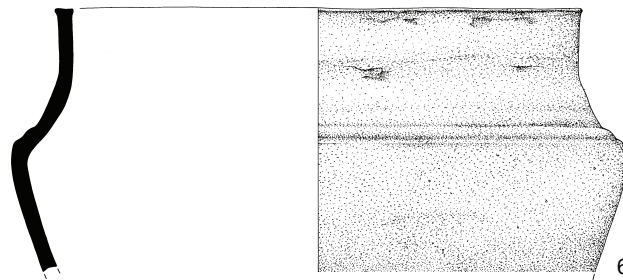
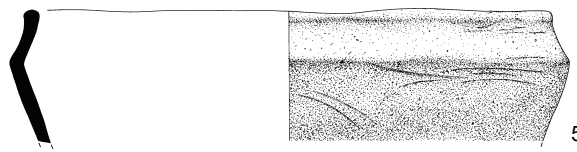
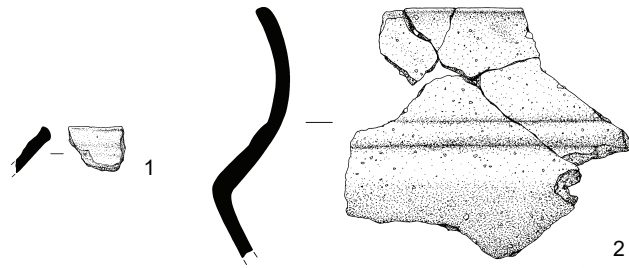


Posthole 4011 looking north, 0.2m scale



Quarry pit 4004 looking north-west, 1m scale

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Silfield Road, Wymondham	Fig.8
Project Ref: 180205	Apr 2018	Selected photographs	
Report Ref: 2018094	Drawn by: APL		



0 5cm

© Archaeology South-East		Land at Silfield Road, Wymondham	Fig. 9
Project Ref: 180205	May 2018	Earliest Iron Age Pottery	
Report Ref: 2018094	Drawn by: LG		

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