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SOUTH BRADWELL, GREAT YARMOUTH, NORFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

Authors: James Fairclough (Fieldwork & report) William Waring (Background information)	
NGR: TG 5073 0302	Report No: 4601
District: Great Yarmouth	Site Code: ENF130238
Approved: Claire Halpin MIfA	Project No: 4837
Signed:	Date: June 2014

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In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at South Bradwell, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk NGR TG 5073 0302; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Persimmons Homes (Anglia) Ltd. and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. The evaluation is required to comply with a planning condition (Great Yarmouth District Council, Planning Ref. 06/13/0652/O), which requires a programme of archaeological work, based on advice from Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service. *The majority of archaeological features recorded during the evaluation were found within the northern half of the site. The range of features included pits, gullies and ditches with the latter being the most common. Uncommonly a kiln (F1111 & F1114) was recorded in Trench 17.* *Consistent with the field walking finds struck flint of Neolithic date was found in several features in Trenches 9, 15 and 16. These trenches are adjacent, and the lithic technology is consistent suggesting homogeneity.* *Dating evidence was not common but pottery dating to the late Saxon and medieval period was consistently found. It was present in features in Trenches 2 (Gully F1026), 3 (Ditch F1007, Gully F1009), 7 (Pits F1055 and F1056), 8 (Ditch F1081), 16 (Ditch 1102) and 17 (Ditch F1106 and Kiln F1114) i.e. broadly spread across the northern half of the site. Few sherds (1 - 2) were present but Pits F1055 and F1057 (Tr.7), and Ditch F1102 (Tr.16) contained 8, 4 and 7 sherds respectively. The Kiln (F1114 (Tr.17) contained a sherd of 11th-12th/13th century pottery. Post-medieval features were present in Trenches 2 (Pit F1028), 3 (Ditch F1011) and 6 (Pit F1039).* *The trial trenching correlated with the results of the geophysical survey with the majority of features located in the northern sector of the site. The geophysical survey also recorded the continuation of ditches between Trenches 8 and 9, and F1026 (Tr.2) may equate to the ring ditch recorded during the geophysical survey.*		
Project dates (fieldwork)	May 2014		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	*Y*	Future work	*Y*
P. number	*4837*	Site code	
Type of project	*Archaeological Evaluation*		
Site status			
Current land use	*Agricultural*		
Planned development	*Residential*		
Main features (+dates)	*Ditches, gullies, pits and a kiln*		
Significant finds (+dates)	*Neolithic struck flint, and late Saxon and medieval pottery*		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	*Norfolk*	*Great Yarmouth*	*Bradwell*
HER/ SMR for area	*Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NCC HER)*		
Post code (if known)	-		
Area of site	*c.*75ha		
NGR	*TG 5073 0302*		
Height AOD (min/max)	*c.*10m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	*Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES)*		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	James Fairclough		
Funded by	*Persimmons Homes (Anglia) Ltd*		
Full title	*South Bradwell, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*		
Authors	*Fairclough, J., and Waring, W.*		
Report no.	*4601*		
Date (of report)	*May 2014*		

SOUTH BRADWELL, GREAT YARMOUTH, NORFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at South Bradwell, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk NGR TG 5073 0302; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Persimmons Homes (Anglia) Ltd. and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. The evaluation is required to comply with a planning condition (Great Yarmouth District Council, Planning Ref. 06/13/0652/O), which requires a programme of archaeological work, based on advice from Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.

An archaeological desk-based assessment has been prepared (Thompson 2012), and also a geophysical survey (Smalley 2013) and a fieldwalking survey (Egan 2013). The development area lies within a wider area that has a complex, multi-period landscape with cropmark evidence and surface finds of material from the later prehistoric period through to WWII. Rectilinear enclosures were identified by geophysical survey in the Phase 1 development area. The site thus has the potential for remains of mulit-period date, and has known geophysical anomalies.

The majority of archaeological features recorded during the evaluation were found within the northern half of the site. The range of features included pits, gullies and ditches with the latter being the most common. Uncommonly a kiln (F1111 & F1114) was recorded in Trench 17.

Consistent with the field walking finds struck flint of Neolithic date was found in several features in Trenches 9, 15 and 16. These trenches are adjacent, and the lithic technology is consistent suggesting homogeneity.

Dating evidence was not common but pottery dating to the late Saxon and medieval period was consistently found. It was present in features in Trenches 2 (Gully F1026), 3 (Ditch F1007, Gully F1009), 7 (Pits F1055 and F1056), 8 (Ditch F1081), 16 (Ditch 1102) and 17 (Ditch F1106 and Kiln F1114) i.e. broadly spread across the northern half of the site. Few sherds (1 - 2) were present but Pits F1055 and F1057 (Tr.7), and Ditch F1102 (Tr.16) contained 8, 4 and 7 sherds respectively. The Kiln (F1114 (Tr.17) contained a sherd of 11th-12th/13th century pottery. Post-medieval features were present in Trenches 2 (Pit F1028), 3 (Ditch F1011) and 6 (Pit F1039).

The trial trenching correlated with the results of the geophysical survey with the majority of features located in the northern sector of the site. The geophysical survey also recorded the continuation of ditches between Trenches 8 and 9, and F1026 (Tr.2) may equate to the ring ditch recorded during the geophysical survey.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2014 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation at South Bradwell, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk NGR TG 5073 0302; Figs.1 - 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Persimmons Homes (Anglia) Ltd and was undertaken in advance of the proposed construction of a residential development. The evaluation was required to comply with a planning condition (Great Yarmouth District Council Planning Ref. 06/13/0652/O) which required a programme of archaeological work, based on advice from Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES).

1.2 The project was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by NCC HES (dated 1st April 2014), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 24th April 2014) and approved by NCC HES. It followed the procedures outlined in the Institute of Field Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct, Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008). It also adhered to the relevant sections of *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

1.3 The principal objectives of the evaluation were:

- To establish whether any archaeological deposit exists in the area, with particular regard to any which are of sufficient importance to merit preservation *in situ*

- To identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit within the application area, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation

- To evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking colluvial/alluvial deposits, along with the potential for the survival of environmental evidence

- To provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance

because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located at *c.*10m AOD on agricultural land immediately south of the village of Bradwell. The site covers an irregularly shaped area of 75ha, bounded to the north by the A143 (running north east/south west), the village of Bradwell, and a public footpath (running north west/south east) which meets Woodfarm Lane at the eastern end of the site. Clay Lane (running north west/south east) and Gorleston Lane (running north east/south west) both run through the site, forming a V shape at their confluence at the southern end of the site.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site is on the gently undulating Norfolk coastal plain *c.*2km west of the coast and *c.*5km east of the confluence of the Rivers Yare and Waveney in an area of the Norfolk Broads. The site is above the solid geology of the Norwich Crag formation, composed of fine-grained marine sands with some gravels and clays; over which are the soils of

the Wick 3 association, comprised of mostly deep well drained coarse soils.

4 PREVIOUS INVESTIGATIONS

Archaeological Desk-based Assessment

4.1 An archaeological desk-based assessments have been prepared (Penn 2008 and Thompson 2013). In summary:

4.2 Cropmarks of a probable Bronze Age ring ditch are located on the southern part of site. A geophysical survey identified a second possible ring ditch or other archaeological feature to the north-west, and large groups of possible pits are present mainly to the north and south. Fieldwalking of the site recovered a small amount of prehistoric flints and medieval pottery

4.3 Cropmarks of a possible Roman road or boundary run east-west across the site and other cropmarks of possible late prehistoric or Romano-British enclosures, fields or tracks extend on to the site. The geophysical survey identified a group of possible intercutting archaeological features on the north-west area of the site. The geophysical survey and the historic maps indicate the presence of post-medieval field boundaries. Cropmarks thought to be of post-medieval fields adjacent to the assessment site may run onto it. A WWII high frequency direction finding station was located on the assessment site astride Clay Lane.

Field Walking Survey

4.4 In November 2012, a field walking survey of the site was carried out, in which 113 pieces of struck flint were recovered; these included axes, scrapers, blades, and flakes ranging from the Mesolithic to the early Bronze age, distributed within the southern, western, and north western areas of the site (Egan 2012). A prehistoric pottery sherd was recorded, identified as either late Bronze Age or early Iron Age. Sixteen sherds with dates ranging from the 10th to the 15th century AD were recorded at the western and eastern ends of the site, in addition to post-medieval and modern metalwork in the north eastern and north western sectors of the site.

Geophysical Survey

4.5 In January 2013, a geophysical survey of the site was undertaken during which a number of potential archaeological features were identified (Smalley 2013). A Bronze Age ring ditch and another circular ditch and bank feature were identified in the north western end

of the site. Intercutting features representing possible late prehistoric/Romano-British enclosures were also recorded at the north western end of the site. In addition three or four large clusters of possible pits were located across the central area of the site.

5 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

5.1 Substantial archaeological evidence is known of a prehistoric presence in the area including a number of Mesolithic flints identified during fieldwalking 250m to the east of the site. Several finds relating to the Neolithic period are known within the area surrounding the site, including a quartzite macehead, at Belton *c.*3km west, several flint axe heads identified at Great Yarmouth *c.*5km north and Gorlestone *c.*2km east. Large numbers of Bronze Age features are known within the surrounding landscape, including a potential barrow on the site indicated by cropmarks. Numerous cropmarks within a 500m radius of the site potentially mark similar features. Similarly, cropmarks also demarcate a number of Iron Age features in the landscape, including features relating to the late Iron Age at the Scheduled Ancient Monument site of Gariannonum, a Roman fort *c.*2.5km to the north west. In addition, cropmarks indicate a possible Iron Age square barrow 430m south of the site.

5.2 A Roman presence in the area is attested to by a number of sites similar to Gariannonum, itself a fortress constructed in the 3rd century AD. In addition, cropmarks highlight a potential Roman settlement in the area with a number of features extending on to the site, including two roads which join at the southern end of the site, as well as field boundaries.

5.3 The site is situated 5km south east of Burgh Castle, the site of a 7th Century monastery; a site which, as suggested by Bede, was constructed over the remains of a Roman fortress. Metal detecting carried out within the vicinity of the site has recorded a number of artefacts of Anglo-Saxon origin, including a brooch, a book clasp and an ingot; all within a 250m radius of the site. Various items of metalwork have also been recorded in the area relating to the medieval period, including coins, a buckle, a brooch and a lead seal; found in fields to the north of the site. Furthermore, Domesday book references to the villages of Garleston and Browston indicate these settlements predate the town of Great Yarmouth.

5.4 Remnants of the post-medieval historic landscape are seen in the presence of Browston Hall *c.*1km south west of the site, as well as Hobland House, and Hobland Hall Park *c.*1km south of the site. In addition, a number of cropmarks in the vicinity of the site are indicative of past field systems and trackways relating to this period. Some of the most recent additions to the area's heritage are various features

relating to the Second World War, including: gun emplacements, searchlights, shelters all sited within 1km of the site.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 A programme of trial trenching was required to comprise a 3% sample of the site of the proposed new residential development. The trenches targeted the geophysical anomalies revealed during the previous survey, as well as targeting 'blank' areas. Twenty two trenches, each 40m x 1.8m, were excavated. Metal detecting was also undertaken during and after mechanical excavation of the trenches.

6.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

7 RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Figs. 3 & 8

Sample section 1A: north–east end, south-east facing *0.00 = 10.97m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. A dark black brown, friable sandy silt, with occasional small to medium flint nodules and rounded pebbles.
0.30 – 0.80m	L1001	Subsoil. A mid yellow brown, friable silty sand, with occasional small to medium flint nodules and rounded pebbles.
0.80m+	L1002	Natural. A light orangey yellow, friable sand with occasional large flint nodules and lenses of orange clay.

Sample section 1B: south-west end, south-east facing *0.00 = 11.84m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.28 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.58m+	L1002	Natural. As above.

Description: Trench 1 contained Ditch F1003.

Ditch F1003 was linear (1.80+ x 0.89 x 0.43m), orientated east/west. It had steep sides and a concave base which narrowed towards the south-east. F1003 contained three fills. The basal fill, L1004, was a

mid greyish brown, firm, silty sand with occasional small rounded pebbles. Fill L1005 was a mid brownish yellow, friable clayey sand with moderate orange clay and grey sand. The upper fill, L1006, was a mid greyish brown, friable sand with occasional small rounded pebbles. No finds were present in any of the fills.

Trench 2 Figs. 3 & 8

Sample section 2A: north-west end, north-east facing. *0.00 = 12.31m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.45m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.45 – 0.61 m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.61m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 2B: south-east end, south-west facing. *0.00 = 11.98m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.39 – 0.78m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.78m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 2 contained Tree Throw F1024, Pit F1028 and Ditches F1022 and F1026.

Ditch F1026 was linear (3.30+ x 0.80+ x 0.62m+), orientated east/west. It had steep sides, and its base was not reached due to the limit of the excavation. Its fill, L1027, was a dark greyish brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional small to medium rounded pebbles. L1027 contained medieval (12th to 13th/14th century) pottery (12g). It was much truncated by Pit F1028.

Pit F1028 was circular (1.30+ x 1.65+ x 0.94m). It had irregular steep sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1029, was a dark brownish grey, firm sandy silt with occasional small pebble and areas of hard red/grey sand. It contained post-medieval (late 17th - 18th century) pottery (4g) and lava stone (460g). The upper fill, L1030, was a mid grey brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small to medium pebbles and flint nodules. It contained post-medieval (late 17th - 18th century) pottery (22g) and iron fragments (44g).

Ditch F1022 was linear (1.50 x 0.85 x 0.30m), orientated north/south. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a mid blackish brown, friable silty sand with occasional medium sub-rounded stones. No finds were present. It was cut by Tree Throw F1024.

Tree Throw F1024 was sub rectangular (3.0+ x 1.50 x 0.43m). It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1025, was a mid greyish brown, friable silty sand with occasional medium sub-rounded stones. L1025 contained a fragment of CBM.

Trench 3 Figs. 3 & 8

Sample section 3A: north-east end, south-east facing. *0.00 = 11.22m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.75m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 3B: south-west end, south-east facing. *0.00 = 11.82m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.41m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.41m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained Gully F1009 and Ditches F1007 and F1011.

Gully F1009 was linear (2.20+ x 0.52 x 0.19m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1010, was a mid greyish brown, friable silty sand. L1010 contained medieval (11th - 12th century) pottery (2g).

Ditch F1007 was linear (2.60+ x 1.30 x 0.25m), orientated north/south. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid greyish brown, loose silty sand with occasional small angular flints and stone. L1008 contained Saxon (late 10th - mid 12th century) pottery (8g).

Ditch F1011 was linear (1.95+ x 1.60 x 0.57m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1012, was a mid greyish brown, loose silty sand with occasional small angular flint. L1012 contained post-medieval (17th / 18th - 19th century) pottery (10g).

Trench 4 Figs. 3 & 9

Sample section 4A: west end, south facing. *0.00 = 11.43m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.64m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 4B: east end, north facing. *0.00 = 11.40m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.86m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.86m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 4 contained Pit F1051 and Ditches F1047 and F1049.

Ditch F1049 was curvilinear (22.75m+), orientated east/west. Its fill, L1050, was a dark orange brown, friable silty sand, and no finds were present. It cut Pit F1051. Three slots were excavated and these are described below.

Slot	Dimensions (L x W x D)	Description	Fill	Inclusions	Relationship
F1049A	1.0 x 0.62 x 0.31m	Steep sides, concave base	L1050A	Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	Cut Pit F1051
F1049B	1.0 x 0.60 x 0.25m	Moderate to steep sides, concave base	L1050B	Ditto	-
F1049C	1.0 x 0.55 x 0.20m	Ditto	L1050C	Ditto	-

Pit F1051 was sub-circular (0.80 x 0.30+ x 0.11m) with gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1052, was a dark yellowish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small sub-angular stones. No finds were present. F1051 was cut by Ditch F1049.

Ditch F1047 was linear (1.80+x 0.55 x 0.13m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1048, was a mid brown orange, friable silty sand with occasional small sub-round flint. No finds were present.

Trench 5 Figs. 3 & 9

Sample section 5A: north-east end, south-east facing. 0.00 = 12.05m AOD		
0.0 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.49m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 5B: south-west end, north-west facing. 0.00 = 12.11m AOD		
0.0 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.67m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.67m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 5 contained a ?Pit F1031, Ditch Terminus F1033 and Tree Throw F1035.

?Pit F1031 was oval (0.60+ x 0.40 x 0.09m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1032, was a mid purple brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small sub-round flint. No finds were present.

Ditch Terminus F1033 was linear (1.40+ x 0.80 x 0.30m), orientated north-west/south-east. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1034, was a dark blackish brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded stones. No finds were present.

Tree Throw F1035 was irregular in plan (0.81 x 0.70 x 0.13m). It had gently sloping irregular sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1036, was a light yellowish brown, friable silty sand. It contained no finds.

Trench 6 Figs. 3 & 9

Sample section 6A: east end, north facing. *0.00 = 11.30m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.62m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.62m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 6B: west end, south facing *0.00 = 11.15m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.69m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 6 contained Ditches F1037 and F1041, and Pit F1039.

Ditch F1037 was linear (1.80+ x 0.56 x 0.20m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1038, was a dark orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones. No finds were present. F1037 was parallel to Ditch F1041.

Ditch F1041 was linear (1.80+ x 0.60 x 0.09m), orientated north/south. It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1042, was a mid purple grey, friable silty sand. It contained a coal fragment (3g). F1041 was perpendicular to the existing field hedgerow which was located just to the north of Trench 6.

Pit F1039 was sub-circular (0.65 x 0.55 x 0.33m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1040, was a mid reddish brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small pebbles and red sandstone. L1040 had visible black mottling which had been caused by roots. It contained CBM (188g) and burnt flint (204g).

Trench 7 Figs. 3 & 10

Sample section 7A: west end, south facing. *0.00 = 11.37m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.52m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 7B: east end, south facing. *0.00 = 11.18m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.81m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.81m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 7 contained Pits F1053, F1055 and F1057.

Pit F1053 was circular (1.60+ x 2.10 x 0.38m). It had moderately sloping side and an uneven base. Its fill, L1054, was a mid greyish brown, friable silt with occasional small sub-angular stone. No finds were present.

Pit F1055 was oval (1.12 x 0.90 x 0.41m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1056, was a mid yellow brown, friable silty sand with occasional small pieces of clay. L1056 was very mottled and appeared to have been disturbed, possibly by roots. It contained medieval (11th - 12th century) pottery (52g), CBM (3g) and shell (2g)

Pit F1057 was oval (1.00 x 1.16 x 0.16m). It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1058, was a mid greyish brown, firable, sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones. It contained medieval (12th - 13th century) pottery (51g).

Trench 8 Figs. 3 & 10

Sample section 8A: west end, south facing. *0.00 = 11.53m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.39 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.75m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 8B: east end, south facing. *0.00 = 11.45m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.65m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 8 contained Gullies F1063 and F1065, and Ditches F1073, F1075, F1077 and F1081.

Ditch F1077 was linear (1.80+ x 1.22 x 0.34m), orientated north/south. It had irregular sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1078, was a mid yellowish brown, loose silty sand with occasional small to large rounded pebbles. No finds were present.

Ditch F1075 was linear (1.80+ x 1.15 x 0.25m), orientated north/south. Its sides were irregular and its base flat. Its fill, L1076, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-angular and rounded flint nodules. No finds were present. F1075 was parallel to Ditch F1073.

Ditch F1073 was linear (1.80+ x 0.85 x 0.17m), orientated north/south. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1074, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional medium flint nodules. No finds were present. F1073 was adjacent to, and parallel to, Ditch F1075.

Ditches F1073 and F1075 were a continuation of Ditches F1069 (= F1073) and F1071 (= F1075) (Trench 9), and were visible on the geophysical survey.

Ditch F1081 was linear (1.80+ x 0.75 x 0.44m), orientated north/south. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1082, was a mid orange brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stones. L1082 contained medieval (11th - 12th/13th century) pottery (3g). F1081 was truncated by Gully F1065.

Gully F1065 was linear (1.80+ x 1.05 x 0.25m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1080, was a dark orange brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular stone. L1080 contained CBM (8g). F1065 truncated Gully F1063 and Ditch F1081.

Gully F1063 was linear (1.80+ x 0.44 x 0.09m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1064, was a dark orange brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small sub-angular stones. It contained a struck flint (12g). Gullies F1063 and F1065 were parallel, and F1065 truncated F1063. The gullies were also recorded in Trench 9.

Trench 9 Figs. 3 & 10

Sample section 9A: east end, south facing. *0.00 = 11.80m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.66m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 9B: west end, south facing. *0.00 = 11.90m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.85m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.85m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 9 contained Gullies F1063 and F1065, and Ditches F1067, F1069 and F1071.

Ditch F1069 was linear (1.80+ x 0.60 x 0.39m), orientated north/south. It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1070, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded flint nodules. No finds were present. F1069 was cut by Ditch F1071.

Ditch F1071 was linear (1.80+ x 1.30 x 0.54m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides, becoming steeper towards the base. The latter was narrow. Its fill, L1072, was a mid orange brown, friable, silty sand with occasional rounded flint nodules. L1072 contained struck flint (41g).

Ditches F1069 and F1071 were a continuation of Ditches F1073 (= F1069) and F1075 (= F1071) (Trench 8), and were visible on the geophysical survey.

Gully F1065 was linear (1.80+ x 0.43 x 0.19), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1066, was a mid greyish brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present. F1065 cut Gully F1063.

Gully F1063 was linear (1.80+ x 0.29 x 0.13m), orientated north/south. It had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1064, was a mid greyish brown, friable silty sand with occasional sub-round flint. L1064 was comparable to F1065 L1066. L1064 contained struck flint (12g). Gully F1065 was parallel to, and cut by, F1065. This relationship was also recorded in Trench 8.

Ditch F1067 was linear (1.80+ x 1.45 x 0.44m), orientated north-west/south-east. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1068, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to large sub-round and angular stones. L1068 contained struck flint (59g) and animal bone (52g).

Trench 10 Figs. 3 & 11

Sample section 10A: north-east end, north-west facing. *0.00 = 12.31m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38 – 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.65m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 10B: south-west end, south-east facing. *0.00 = 12.36m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.44 – 0.80m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.80m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 10 contained Pit F1045.

Pit F1045 was sub-circular (0.60+ x 0.58 x 0.17m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1046, was a dark orange brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones. No finds were present.

Trench 11 Figs. 3 & 11

Sample section 11A north-west end, north-east facing. *0.00 = 12.36m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.75m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 11B: south-east end, south-west facing. *0.00 = 12.54m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.85m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.85m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 11 contained Tree Throw F1060.

Tree Throw F1060 was sub-circular (1.10 x 0.90+ x 0.21m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1061, was a mid greyish brown, friable silty sand. The upper fill, L1062, was a dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt and was comparable to Topsoil L1000. No finds were present.

Trench 12

Sample section 12A: north-west end, south-west facing. *0.00 = 12.61m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.44 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.73m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 12B: south-east end, south-west facing. *0.00 = 12.40m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.41 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.73m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 12 contained tree throws.

Trench 13 Figs. 3 & 11

Sample section 13A: north-east end, south-east facing. *0.00 = 11.58 AOD*		
0.0 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.75 – 1.00m	L1085	Natural Layer. A Mid blackish brown, friable silty sand with occasional small pebbles.
1.00m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 13B: south-west end, south-east facing. *0.00 = 11.67 AOD*		
0.0 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.81m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.81m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 13 contained a Tree Throw F1086.

Tree Throw F1086 was irregular in plan (2.64 x 0.75+ x 0.31m). It had gently sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1087, was a dark blackish brown, friable sandy silt. No finds were present.

Trench 14 Figs. 3 & 12

Sample section 14A: north-east end, south-east facing. *0.00 = 12.56m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.41 – 0.76m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.76m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 14B: south-west end, south-east facing. *0.00 = 12.63m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.39 – 0.85m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.85m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 14 contained Pit F1015.

Pit F1015 was oval (1.40 x 0.68+ x 0.19m). Its sides were irregular and its base was flat. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1016, was a mid yellowish grey, friable silty sand. The upper fill, L1017, was a dark brownish grey, friable silty sand. No finds were present in either fill.

Trench 15 Figs. 3 & 12

Sample section 15A: north-east end, south-east facing. *0.00 = 11.15m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.73m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 15B: south-west end, south-east end. *0.00 = 11.44m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.41 – 0.76m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.76m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 15 contained Ditch F1083.

Ditch F1083 was linear (7.60+ x 0.60 x 0.14m), orientated north/south. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. The ditch became more shallow towards the south. Its fill, L1084, was a mid orange brown, friable sandy silt with occasional small to large stones. L1084 contained stuck flint (65g) including a core.

Trench 16 Figs. 3 & 12

Sample section 16A: north-west end, north-east facing. *0.00 = 10.66m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.72m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 16B: south-east end, south-west facing. *0.00 = 11.15m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.58m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 16 contained Pit F1095, Gully F1100, and Ditches F1089, F1091, F1093, F1098 and F1102.

Ditch F1098 was linear (5.50m+), orientated east/west. It was truncated by Ditch F1102 which was perpendicular to F1098. Its fill, L1099, was a dark orangey brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present. Two slots were excavated, these are described below.

Slot	Dimensions (L x W x D)	Description	Fill	Inclusions	Truncation
F1098A	0.80 x 0.72 x 0.15m	Moderately sloping sides, concave base	L1099A	Occasional small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular stones.	-
F1098B	0.75 x 0.70+ x 0.20m	Moderate to steep sloping sides, concave base	L1099B	Occasional small sub-rounded stones.	Cut by ditch F1102

Ditch F1102 was linear (1.80+ x 0.65 x 0.10m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill L1103, was a mid greyish brown, friable silty sand with occasional medium sub-round flint. L1103 contained Saxon (11th - mid 12th century) pottery (42g). F1102 truncated Ditch F1098.

Ditch F1089 was linear (1.80+ x 1.10 x 0.20m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish, slightly irregular, base. Its fill, L1090, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to large sub-round and sub-angular stones. L1090 contained stuck flint (62g). It was parallel to Gully F1100.

Gully F1100 was linear (1.80+ x 0.40 x 0.16m) orientated north-east/south-west. It had steep sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1101, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional small to medium rounded/sub-angular flint nodules. No finds were present.

Pit F1095 was sub-circular (1.60 x 0.70 x 0.80m) with very steep sides and a flat base. F1095 contained two fills. The lower fill, L1097, was a mid yellowish grey, friable silty sand, with possible burnt sandstone at its base. The upper principal fill, L1096, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present in either fill.

Ditch F1091 was linear (1.80+ x 0.90 x 0.11m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1092, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint. It contained animal bone (4g) and struck flint (2g). F1091 was parallel to Ditch F1093 and cut by F1093.

Ditch F1093 was linear (1.80+ x 0.80 x 0.14m), orientated north-east/south-west. It had gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1094, was a mid greyish brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present. F1093 truncated F1091.

Trench 17 Figs. 3 & 13

Sample section 17A: north-east end, south-east facing. 0.00 = 11.47m AOD		
0.0 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.66m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 17B: south-west end, north-west facing. 0.00 = 11.54m AOD		
0.0 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.82m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.82m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 17 contained Ditch F1106, Pit F1108 and a possible kiln (F1111 and F1114).

The Kiln comprised two parts: the chamber, F1111 (0.64 x 0.84 x 0.20m) and the flue, F1114 (1.64 x 0.54 x 0.25m). The chamber F1111 had steep sides and a concave base. Its sides had been lined with clay, L1112, which was a mid orange yellow, firm clay with frequent small to medium pieces of hardened clay. The chamber had then been backfilled with fill L1113, which was a dark orange brown, friable silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks. No finds were present in either fill. F1111 was truncated by Flue F1114, which had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill L1115 was a mixed mid orange yellow and brown, friable silty sand with frequent charcoal. L1115 was a mix of re-deposited natural and burnt material. Possibly while the chamber had been backfilled the flue was left open and silted up naturally. L1115 contained medieval pottery (11th - 12th/13th century) pottery (13g).

Pit F1108 was subcircular (1.50 x 0.60+ x 0.28m) with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. F1108 had two fills. The lower fill, L1109, was a mid greyish brown, firm silty sand. The upper fill, L1110, was a mid orangey brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Ditch F1106 was linear (1.90+ x 0.83 x 0.17m), orientated east/west. It had moderately sloping side and a concave base. F1106 widened as it continued eastwards. Its fill, L1107, was a mid orange brown, friable, silty sand with occasional small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular stones. L1107 contained Saxon (late 10th - 12th century) pottery (4g) and CBM (21g).

Trench 18

Sample section 18A: north-west end, south-west facing. *0.00 = 11.63m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.31 – 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.69m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 18B: south-east end, north-east facing. *0.00 = 10.13m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.32m	L1059	Natural Layer. A light orangey brown, friable silty sand, with occasional small sub-rounded flint.
0.32m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 18 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 19 Figs. 3 & 13

Sample section 19A: north-east end, south-east facing. *0.00 = 11.60m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 19B: south-west end, north-west facing. *0.00 = 11.63m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.54m+	L1105	Fill of ditch F1104. A dark orangey brown, friable sandy silt, with occasional small to medium, angular and sub-rounded stone.

Description: Trench 19 contained a tree throw and a ditch terminus (F1104).

Ditch F1104 was curve-linear (4.75+ x 0.81 x 0.43m) orientated north-east/south-west. It had steep irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill L1105 was a dark orange brown, friable silty sand, with occasional small to medium sub-rounded/sub-angular stones. No finds were present.

Trench 20 Fig. 3

Sample section 20A: north-west end, south-west facing. *0.00 = 11.48m AOD*		
0.0 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.85m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.85m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 20B: south-east end, north-east facing. 0.00 = 11.36 m AOD		
0.0 – 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.40 – 0.80m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.80m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 20 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 21 Figs. 3 & 14

Sample section 21A: north-west end, north-east facing. 0.00 = 11.98m AOD		
0.0 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.70m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 21B: south-east end, south-west facing. 0.00 = 12.02m AOD		
0.0 – 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.38 – 0.76m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.76m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 21 contained Ditch F1020 and Pits F1013 and F1018.

Ditch F1020 was linear (2.00+ x 0.50 x 0.16m), orientated south-west/north-east. It had gently sloping sides with a narrow base which became deeper towards the east. Its fill, L1021, was a mid yellowish brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1018 was sub-circular (0.60 x 0.50 x 0.12m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, F1019, was a medium yellowish brown, friable silt sand with occasional sub-rounded flint nodules. No finds were present.

Pit F1013 was oval (0.68 x 0.46 x 0.10m) with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a dark yellowish brown, friable silty sand. No finds were present.

Trench 22 Figs. 3 & 14

Sample section 22A: north-east end, north-west facing. 0.00 = 12.20m AOD		
0.0 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.60m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Sample section 22B: south-west end, south-east facing. 0.00 = 12.63m AOD		
0.0 – 0.42m	L1000	Topsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.42 – 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. As above Tr.1.
0.72m+	L1002	Natural. As above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 22 contained Pit F1043.

Pit F1043 was sub-circular (1.25 x 0.97 x 0.22m) with gently sloping sides and flat base. Its fill, L1044, was a mid orange brown, friable silty sand with occasional small sub-rounded stones. No finds were present.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds present.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1000 a dark blackish brown, friable, sandy silt with occasional small to medium flint nodules and pebbles (0.27 - 0.45m thick). L1000 overlay Subsoil L1001 was a mid yellowish brown, friable silty sand, with occasion small to medium flint nodules and rounded pebbles (0.15 - 0.58m thick) . Subsoil L1001 overlay the natural, L1002, a light grey yellow, friable sand with occasional clay lenses and occasional large flint nodules (0.32 - 1.00m below the present day ground surface).

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The excavated features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Spot Date
1	F1003	Ditch	Undated
2	F1022	Ditch	Undated
	F1024	Tree throw	Undated
	F1026	Ditch	Medieval (12^{th} to 13^{th}/14^{th} C)
	F1028	Pit	Post-medieval (late 17^{th} to 18^{th} C.)
3	F1007	Ditch	Saxon (late 10^{th} - mid 12^{th} C.)
	F1009	Gully	Medieval: 11^{th} to 12th century
	F1011	Ditch	Post-medieval: 17^{th}/18^{th} to 19^{th} century
4	F1047	Ditch	Undated
	F1049	Ditch	Undated
	F1051	Pit	Undated
5	F1031	Pit	Undated
	F1033	Ditch	Undated
	F1035	Tree throw	Undated
6	F1037	Ditch	Undated

	F1039	Pit	Undated
	F1041	Ditch	Undated
7	F1053	Pit	Undated
	F1055	Pit	Medieval: 11th to 12th century
	F1057	Pit	Medieval: 12th to 13th century
8	F1063B	Gully	Undated
	F1065B	Gully	Undated
	F1073 = F1069 (Tr.9)	Ditch	Undated
	F1075 = F1071 (Tr.9)	Ditch	Undated
	F1077	Ditch	Undated
	F1081	Ditch	Medieval: 11th to 12th/13th century
9	F1063A	Gully	Undated
	F1065A	Gully	Undated
	F1067	Ditch	Undated
	F1069 (= F1073 (Tr.8)	Ditch	Undated
	F1071 = F1075 (Tr.8)	Ditch	Undated
10	F1045	Pit	Undated
11	F1060	Tree throw	Undated
13	F1086	Tree throw	Undated
14	F1015	Pit	Undated
15	F1083	Ditch	Undated
16	F1089	Ditch	Undated
	F1091	Ditch	Undated
	F1093	Ditch	Undated
	F1095	Pit	Undated
	F1098	Ditch	Undated
	F1100	Gully	Undated
	F1102	Ditch	Saxon: 11th to mid 12th century
17	F1106	Ditch	Saxon: 10th to 12th century
	F1108	Pit	Undated
	F1111	Kiln	Undated
	F1114	Kiln flue	Medieval: 11th to 12th/13th century
19	F1104	Ditch terminus	Undated
21	F1013	Pit	Undated
	F1018	Pit	Undated
	F1020	Ditch	Undated
22	F1043	Pit	Undated

9.2 The majority of features were found within the northern half of the site, with just one feature found in Trenches 10, 14, 15, and 19, and no features in Trenches 11 - 13 and 20. Features were most common in Trenches 8 (6), 9 (5) and 16 (7). The range of features included pits, gullies and ditches with the latter being the most common. Uncommonly a kiln (F1111 & F1114) was recorded in Trench 17.

9.3 Consistent with the field walking finds struck flint of Neolithic date was found in several features in Trenches 9, 15 and 16. These trenches are adjacent, and the lithic technology is consistent suggesting homogeneity (Struck Flint report below). The struck flint occurred in small numbers (1-4)

9.4 Dating evidence was not common but pottery dating to the late Saxon and medieval period was consistently found. It was present in features in Trenches 2 (Gully F1026), 3 (Ditch F1007, Gully F1009), 7 (Pits F1055 and F1056), 8 (Ditch F1081), 16 (Ditch 1102) and 17 (Ditch F1106 and Kiln F1114) i.e. broadly spread across the northern half of the site. Few sherds (1 - 2) were present but Pits F1055 and F1057 (Tr.7), and Ditch F1102 (Tr.16) contained 8, 4 and 7 sherds respectively. The Kiln (F1114 (Tr.17) contained a sherd of 11th-12th/13th century pottery.

9.5 Post-medieval features were present in Trenches 2 (Pit F1028), 3 (Ditch F1011) and 6 (Pit F1039).

9.6 The trial trenching correlated with the results of the geophysical survey with the majority of features located in the northern sector of the site. The geophysical survey also recorded the continuation of ditches between Trenches 8 and 9, and F1026 (Tr.2) may equate to the ring ditch recorded during the geophysical survey.

Research potential

9.7 The identification of prehistoric artefacts recovered as surface finds and within features is in keeping with substantial quantity of known prehistoric activity in the surrounding area. These artefacts have the potential to contribute to finds studies for these periods, an area of research identified as being of importance for the eastern region (Medlycott 2011).

9.8 The system of ditches recorded during the evaluation was dated to the Saxon and early medieval periods. Medlycott (2011, 58) identifies Saxon fieldscapes as an important area of research, suggesting that the size and shapes of fields may be linked to differing agricultural regimes. The enclosures present at this site may offer an insight into the development of field systems in the Saxon period and further work might indicate the use to which the enclosures were put. There is, therefore, a potential for the site to contribute to this particular area of research.

9.9 Medlycott (2011, 70) identifies similar research questions regarding field systems and enclosures in the medieval period as are proposed for the Anglo-Saxon period. The enclosures present here may therefore contribute information to this area of research and, due to the variety of dates identified from the ceramic evidence, may provide information relating to the development of enclosure in this

area from the Saxon into the medieval period. Agricultural production is also identified as am important research area for the eastern counties (Medlycott 2011, 70) and these enclosures have the potential to provide information relating to this subject. Further work on the character of kiln F1111/F1114 may also reveal information regarding agricultural production in this area. Alternatively, of course, this feature has the potential to provide information regarding industrial activity in the medieval period (Medlycott 2011, 71).

9.10 F1026 is a potentially intriguing feature. It was identified as a ring-ditch of probable prehistoric date during the geophysical survey of the site but produced ceramic evidence of medieval date during the evaluation. Further work may help to identify if this feature was of medieval provenance or if it was indeed of prehistoric date and the later artefacts recovered from it represent some kind of reuse at a later date.

9.11 The limited post-medieval activity that was identified represents the continued use of the site into this period. There may be some potential for further work to help further characterise this activity to identify what this evidence reveals about the development of the site over time.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited with the finds from the site, at Suffolk County Store. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

ENF130238, South Bradwell
Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000				Topsoil	19th-mid 20th C	(10) 32g	4		Clay Pipe Stem (13) - 37g Fe. Frags (2) - 115g Str. Flint (15) - 207g
1001			 2 6 14 15 16	Subsoil	 12th-13th C 12th-13th C	 (1) 6g (1) 13g	16	13 50	Str. Flint (1) - 1g Str. Flint (1) - 52g Str. Flint (2) - 28g Fe. Frag (1) - 60g
1007	1008		3	Fill of Ditch	Late 10th-mid 12th C	(2) 8g			
1009	1010		3	Fill of Gully	11th-12th C	(1) 2g			
1011	1012		3	Fill of Ditch	17th/18th-19th C	(1) 10g			
1026	1027		2	Fill of Gully	12th-13th/14th C	(2) 12g			
1028	1029 1030		2	Basal Fill of Pit Upper Fill of Pit	Late 17th-18th C Late 17th-18th C	(2) 4g (1) 22g			Lava Stone - 460g Fe. Frags (5) 44g
1039	1040		6	Fill of Pit			188		B. Flint - 204g
1041	1042		6	Fill of Hedgerow					Coal - 3g
1055	1056		7	Fill of Pit	11th-12th C	(8) 52g	3		Shell - 2g

1057	1058		7	Fill of Pit	12th-13th C	(4) 51g			
1063	1064		9	Fill of Gully					Str. Flint (1) - 12g
1065	1080		8	Fill of Gully			8		
1067	1068		9	Fill of Ditch				52	Str. Flint (3) - 59g
1071	1072		9	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (4) - 41g
1081	1082		8	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th/13th C	(1) 3g			
1083	1084		15	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (3) - 65g
1089	1090		16	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (4) - 62g
1091	1092		16	Fill of Ditch				4	Str. Flint (1) - 2g
1102	1103		16	Fill of Ditch	11th-mid 12th C	(7) 42g			
1106	1107		17	Fill of Ditch	Late 10th-mid12th C	(1) 4g	21		
1114	1115		17	Fill of Flue	11th-12th/13th C	(1) 13g			

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

Post-Roman Pottery
by Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 43 sherds weighing 255g from 11 features plus the topsoil and subsoil. These have been quantified below in Table 1, and quantified by feature in Table 2.

Wares	Sherd Number	Fabric Weight
Prehistoric flint temper	1	5
Thetford-type ware	14	80
Early medieval sandy wares	18	121
Post-medieval red earthenware	3	15
English stoneware	2	22
English porcelain	2	3
Transfer Printed ware	3	9
	43	255

Table 1: Quantification of pottery

The majority of the sherds comprised Thetford-type ware and Early Medieval sandy wares which produced a combined total of 32 sherds weighing 201g. Out of these, 27 sherds weighing 176g dated nine of the features (F1007, 1009, 1026, 1055, 1057, 1081, 1103, 1106, 1114) to between the late 10th/11th and 13th centuries, while the lack of any glazed wares suggests the assemblage may not have continued much into the 13th century. The Thetford ware forms included an everted expanded jar rim from Pit F1055 (L1056) similar to examples from Norwich, and several fragments of a spouted pitcher from Ditch F1103 (L1102), which were 'later' productions at Norwich (Ayers and Murphy 1983, 83 and Jennings 1981, 14 & 25). The medieval sandy wares, although split into four fabrics, are quite a homogenous group of probably locally made wares. The main difference between the Early Medieval sandy wares and Medieval Coarse Wares is that the former are usually thin walled. Pit F1055 (L1056) contained a tapered slightly everted cooking pot rim with external sooting, and several of the medieval wares had external incised lines.

The remaining late Saxon/medieval pottery was residual in later features or the topsoil and subsoil. The other two features (F1011 and F1028), contained late post-medieval sherds. The early modern sherds were all present in the topsoil only.

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Jennings, S. 1981 Eighteen Centuries of Pottery from Norwich *East Anglian Archaeology* Report No. 13

KEY:

PFTW: Prehistoric flint tempered ware. Probably late Bronze Age or early Iron Age

THET: Thetford type ware mid 10th-mid 12th (as published in Ayers and Murphy 1983)

EMS1: Early medieval sandy ware. Fine sandy matrix with sparse to moderate, fine to medium sub-rounded quartz. Sometimes slightly 'micaceous' appearance from sparkly quartz. Usually thin sherds few other inclusions 11th-12th/13th

EMS2: Early medieval sandy ware. Abundant fine to medium quartz sand. Rare burnt organics and other very coarse inclusions such as clay pellets. Fabrics usually pale grey 11th- 12th/13th

MCW1: Medieval coarse ware. Abundant fine to medium sub-rounded grey and clear quartz, slight voids from leached or burnt material, rare medium to coarse white quartz or flint, occasional red iron mineral 11th/12th-14th.

MCW2: Medieval coarse ware. Abundant fine to medium quartz sand inclusions, grey core, pale brown inner surface, pale to dark grey outer surface 11th/12th – 14th

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware late 16th-19th

ENGS: English stoneware late 17th+

ENPO: English porcelain mid 18th+

TPW: Transfer Printed ware late 18th+

Feature	*Context*	*Quantity*	*Date*	*Comment*
Topsoil	1000	1x5g PFTW 2x7g EMS1 1x2g MCW1 1x4g PMRE 2x3g ENPO 3x9g TPW	19th-mid 20th	PFTW: abraded body sherd EMS1: thin body sherds, mottled firing. Lightly to moderately abraded MCW1: body sherd, lightly abraded PMRE: fine fabric, smooth surfaces shoulder sherd below jar neck ENPO: abraded TPW: heavily abraded
Subsoil	1001	1x5g MCW1 1x11g MCW1	12th-13th	MCW1: moderately abraded body sherd with external irregular incised or grooved

				decoration MCW1: heavily abraded flat topped expanded (flanged rim)
Gully 1009	1010	1x1g EMS2	11th-12th	EMS2: Abraded body sherd, dark grey core and inner surface with red brown exterior. Like Thetford ware but maybe slightly coarser.
Ditch 1007	1008	2x6g THET	Late 10th-mid 12th	THET: x2 lightly abraded body sherds
Ditch 1011	1012	1x10g PMRE	17th/18th-19th	PMRE: heavily abraded
Gully 1026	1027	2x11g MCW2	12th-13th/14th	MCW2: x2 lightly abraded body sherds
Pit 1028	1029	1x2g ENGS 1x<1g PMRE	Late 17th – 18th	ENGS: abraded PMRE: lightly abraded
	1030	1x20g ENGS	Late 17th-18th	ENGS: jug/jar body sherd good condition
Pit 1055	1056	4x28g THET 2x18g EMS2 2x4g MCW2	11th-12th	THET: x1 lightly abraded expanded jar rim, x3 lightly to moderately abraded upper body sherds EMS2: moderately abraded, x1 tapered, everted cooking pot rim with sooting MCW2: moderately abraded body sherds
Pit 1057	1058	2x36g EMS1 2x11g MCW1	12th-13th	EMS: x2 thin walled lightly abraded sherds from a jar with random dispersed incised line decoration MCW1: x2 body sherds lightly abraded
Ditch 1081	1082	1x2g EMS1	11th-12th/13th	EMS1: lightly abraded body sherd
Ditch 1103	1102	7x41g THET	11th-mid 12th	THET: heavily abraded. Part of spouted pitcher with orange brown margins and dark grey surfaces and core
Ditch 1106	1107	1x5g THET	Late 10th-mid12th	THET: moderately abraded body sherd, internal girth grooves
Flue 1114	1115	1x13g EMS1	11th-12th/13th	EMW1: wheel-made body thick walled sherd, moderately abraded

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by context

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 16 fragments (240g) of very highly abraded CBM.

Single small fragments in Pit F1055, Subsoil L1001 and Topsoil L1000 (in total 23g) occur in an orange fabric with inclusions of medium sand and red iron rich grains that may be of Roman origin, but are far from conclusive. The remaining CBM (217g) in Pit F1039, Gully F1065 and Ditch F1106 comprise rounded fragments derived from indeterminate post-medieval brick, with no surfaces, dimensions or characteristics extant, suggesting repeated re-deposition and weathering.

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation excavations recovered a total of 34 pieces of struck flint (489g) in an un-patinated, fresh condition (Table 3). The assemblage is predominantly comprised of blade-based technology, including an exhausted core and backed knife, with neatly formed horseshoe and disc scrapers also consistent with an earlier Neolithic date. However, the presence of a Levallous type discoidal core and end scraper on a Levallois-flake in the topsoil indicate that the origins of the assemblage may be more diverse, extending to the later Neolithic period.

Struck flint type	Subsoil/Topsoil		Discrete Features	
	F	W	F	W
Core	2	130	-	-
Backed Blade/Knife	-	-	1	45
Scraper	1	26	2	60
Utilised Flake	1	19	-	-
Blade	2	11	2	14
Debitage	13	102	10	82
Total	*19*	*288*	*15*	*201*

Table 3: Quantification of struck flint implements and debitage by frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams)

Methodology & Terminology

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

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

Commentary

The assemblage was manufactured from raw flint that ranges in colour through tones of mid grey, dark grey, to near black. Cortex, where extant, is typically off white and chalky but frequently smoothed to a near glassy finish, although examples on thin grey-brown cortex are also present. These characteristics suggest the flint was sourced from local gravels, probably glacially derived, distributed throughout east Norfolk, including in the Yare Valley.

Over half of the struck flint was recovered from Topsoil L1000 and Subsoil L1001 (Table 2), but the stratified flakes included a backed knife and blades in Ditch F1067, two scrapers and debitage in Ditch F1089. It is notable that this stratified struck flint, including further debitage flakes in Ditches F1071, F1083, F1091 and Gully F1063 exhibit the distinct characteristics of lithic technology typical of the earlier Neolithic period, though it is likely re-deposited.

The earlier Neolithic lithic technology is typified by a heavily-worked blade core (52g) from Subsoil L1001. The core has been rotated to exploit two striking platforms at oblique angles (type B2), resulting in a small (*c*.30-40mm) core with a pyramidal profile that was almost certainly discarded as exhausted. Such a core may have been used to produce small blades like those in Ditch F1067 and Subsoil L1001, all of which exhibit traces of wear on one lateral edge; while the long blade used to produce the backed knife in Ditch F1067 would have required a much larger, higher quality nodule, potentially sourced from chalk-derived flint in central Norfolk. Although not conclusive the more consistent dark grey colour of this long (115mm) blade, suggests this may have been the case. The long blade has been modified or ‘backed’ by steep abrupt retouch to a large part of one lateral edge and the distal end, leaving the opposing end as sharp. The cutting edge exhibits very fine retouch on its ventral face, possibly to form a serrated edge, or possibly to sharpen the edge of the original had been blunted.

In addition to the blades, two scrapers in Ditch F1089 also appear consistent with earlier Neolithic implements with one disc scraper manufactured of a thin flake and one horseshoe scraper on a D-shaped secondary flake with the

cortex providing a backed edge. The retouch on both implements is fine and regular in contrast to the end scraper from the topsoil.

A Levallois-type core (78g) from Topsoil L1000 indicates that activity may have continued into the later Neolithic or after. The core has had pre-determined flakes removed from both faces, leaving an un-modified discoidal core that appears exhausted. An end scraper with abrupt retouch to its distal end, also from Topsoil L1000, was manufactured on a hard-hammer struck flake and exhibits facetted edges around its circumference typical of flakes removed from Levallois-type cores.

Overall, this flint assemblage is very limited in size and may represent the accumulation of material throughout the Neolithic period, now re-deposited in ditches and topsoil/subsoil layers. The blade-based technology, including a backed knife is generally consistent with the earlier Neolithic in East Anglia (Healy 1988. 46), but assemblages at Hockwold (Site 93) (Bamford 1982, 26) and Etton (Middleton 1988, 245-6) have demonstrated that this technology may continue in the repertoire of knappers into the middle and late Neolithic periods, potentially contemporary with the Levallois technology also present here, although this assemblage is too limited in size to prove conclusive in defining and separating chronological distinctions within the Neolithic at Bradwell.

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The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During trial excavations at South Bradwell, 29 bulk soil samples were taken and processed for environmental archaeological assessment. The majority of the excavated features are spot dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods, along with a number of un-dated deposits which are likely to date to a similar period. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions and discusses the significance and potential of any material recovered.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

All samples >10 litres from spot dateable deposits were sub-sampled to a minimum of 50%. A representative selection of un-dated deposits were also sampled and processed in a similar manner. The remaining sediment was retained, with further processing being conditional on the recovery of significant environmental archaeological remains.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 4.

Plant macrofossils

Charred plant macrofossils were present in 18 of the assessed samples and included the remains of both cereals and non-cereal taxa. Three taxa, hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.), wheat (*Triticum* sp.) and oat (*Avena* sp.), were routinely recorded in the deposits. In addition, a single possible rye grain (cf. *Secale cereale*) was present in un-dated ditch fill L1084. All of these were common medieval crops (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Carruthers 2008; Straker *et al.* 2007).

It is likely that an under-representation of wheat compared to oats and barley is a reflection of the free-draining sandy soils around South Bradwell, and its coastal setting (Soilscapes 2014). A single pea/ bean (large Fabaceae) cotyledon from gully fill L1079 may represent cultivated pulse crops, which were also common during this period (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Carruthers 2008). However, this deposit is presently un-dated and it is difficult to determine whether this plant was genuinely part of the medieval economy.

A number of other non-cereal taxa are likely to represent the remains of arable weeds. The assemblage was small, incorporating medium legumes (Fabaceae) and wild grasses (Poaceae). Other taxa, such as pink family (Caryophyllaceae), blinks (*Montia fontana*) and common milkwort (*Polygala vulgaris*), not found in association with cereal remains, may have other, more natural origins.

Charcoal

Small amounts of charcoal were present in the samples and included oak (*Quercus* sp.), diffuse porous taxa and ericaceous wood (*Calluna/ Erica* sp.). These most likely represent the remains of domestic fuel gathered from a range of sources, including heathland habitats (ericaceous wood). The charcoal assemblage is too small to merit any detailed analysis.

Terrestrial molluscs

Due to the acidic sandy soils on the site, no molluscan remains were preserved.

Contaminants

A small number or modern roots, seeds and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were present in the samples. However, the concentrations are relatively low and do not appear to represent significant biological disturbance of the deposits.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The samples from South Bradwell have demonstrated the routine presence of cereals and occasional associated weed taxa in the deposits at the site. These are distributed amongst the medieval, post-medieval and un-dated features. The remains indicate a cereal based economy, with barley and oats most commonly encountered. The frequency with which cereals were recovered indicates that cereal use and processing was being undertaken nearby. The absence of very rich samples suggests that the remains were deposited as part of general refuse disposal across the site. The presence of

heather-type charcoal shows that wild resources were also exploited, probably for fuel, as well as a range of other possible uses.

Should further excavation be undertaken at the site, a detailed programme of environmental sampling would be valuable. The intention would be to gather further data regarding the arable economy of the site and surrounding area, and the conditions under which cultivation was practiced. Medieval Norfolk had quite a distinct economy based around the cultivation and export of barley (e.g. Campbell and Overton 1993). It would be of interest to determine how the present site fitted into the wider medieval economy and how the site's inhabitants managed the challenges presented by local environmental conditions.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Volume taken (litres)	Volume processed (litres)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
									Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
ENF130238	1	1008	1007	Fill of Ditch	Late 10th-mid 12thC	30	20	66%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	2	1010	1009	Fill of Gully	11th-12th C	40	20	50%	-	-	-	X	*Montia fontana* (1)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
ENF130238	4	1017	1015	Upper Fill of Pit		20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Root/ tuber (X)
ENF130238	5	1030	1028	Upper Fill of Pit	Late 17th-18th C	40	20	50%	X	-	HB (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
ENF130238	6	1023	1022	Fill of Ditch		40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous RW	-	-	X	X	-	-	-	-
ENF130238	7	1034	1033	Fill of Ditch		40	20	50%	X	-	Trit (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	8	1040	1039	Fill of Pit		40	20	50%	-	-	-	X	*Polygala vulgaris* (1)	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	10	1048	1047	Fill of Ditch		40	20	50%	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	11	1050B	1049B	Fill of Ditch		40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	12	1054	1053	Fill of Pit		40	20	50%	X	-	HB (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	13	1056	1055	Fill of Pit	11th-12th C	40	20	50%	X	-	Trit (1), Oat (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	14	1058	1057	Fill of Pit	12th-13th C	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	-	X	-	-
ENF130238	15	1064	1063	Fill of Gully		20	10	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-

ENF130238	17	1068	1067	Fill of Ditch		40	20	50%	-	-	-	X	Caryophyllaceae (1)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
ENF130238	19	1072	1071	Fill of Ditch		40	20	50%	X	-	cf. Oat (1), NFI (3)	X	Medium Fabaceae (2)	X	*Quercus* sp. RW	-	-	X	-	X	XX	-	-
ENF130238	21	1078	1077	Fill of Ditch		40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Fungal sclerotia (X)
ENF130238	23	1079	1063	Fill of Gully		20	10	50%	XX	-	HB (1), Hord (2), NFI (9)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), Small Poaceae (1)	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
ENF130238	24	1080	1065	Fill of Gully		30	20	66%	X	-	Hord (1), NFI (5)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	25	1082	1081	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th/13th C	40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
ENF130238	26	1084	1083	Fill of Ditch		40	20	50%	X	-	cf. Rye (1)	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	27	1090	1089	Fill of Ditch		40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	X	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	28	1099	1098	Fill of Ditch Terminus		40	20	50%	X	-	cf. Oat (1), NFI (4)	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	29	1096	1095	Upper Fill of Pit		40	20	50%	X	-	HB (1), NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	30	1103	1102	Fill of Ditch	11th-mid 12th C	30	20	66%	X	-	HB (1), Oat (4), NFI (2)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), *Carex* sp. (1)	X	*Calluna/ Erica* sp.	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	Fungal sclerotia (X)
ENF130238	31	1105	1104	Fill of Ditch Terminus		40	20	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	X	-
ENF130238	32	1107	1106	Fill of Ditch	Late 10th-mid 12thC	40	20	50%	X	-	HB (1), Hord (2), cf. Oat (1), NFI (2)	-	-	X	Diffuse porous	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
ENF130238	33	1113	1111	Fill of Kiln		40	20	50%	X	-	Trit (1), NFI (2)	-	-	X	*Quercus* sp.	-	-	XX	X	-	-	-	-
ENF130238	34	1112	1111	Clay Lining of Kiln		10	10	100%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	XX	X	-	-	-

ENF130238	35	1115	1114	Fill of Flue	11th-12th/13th C	40	20	50%	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	X	X	-	-	-

Table 4: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from South Bradwell. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain).

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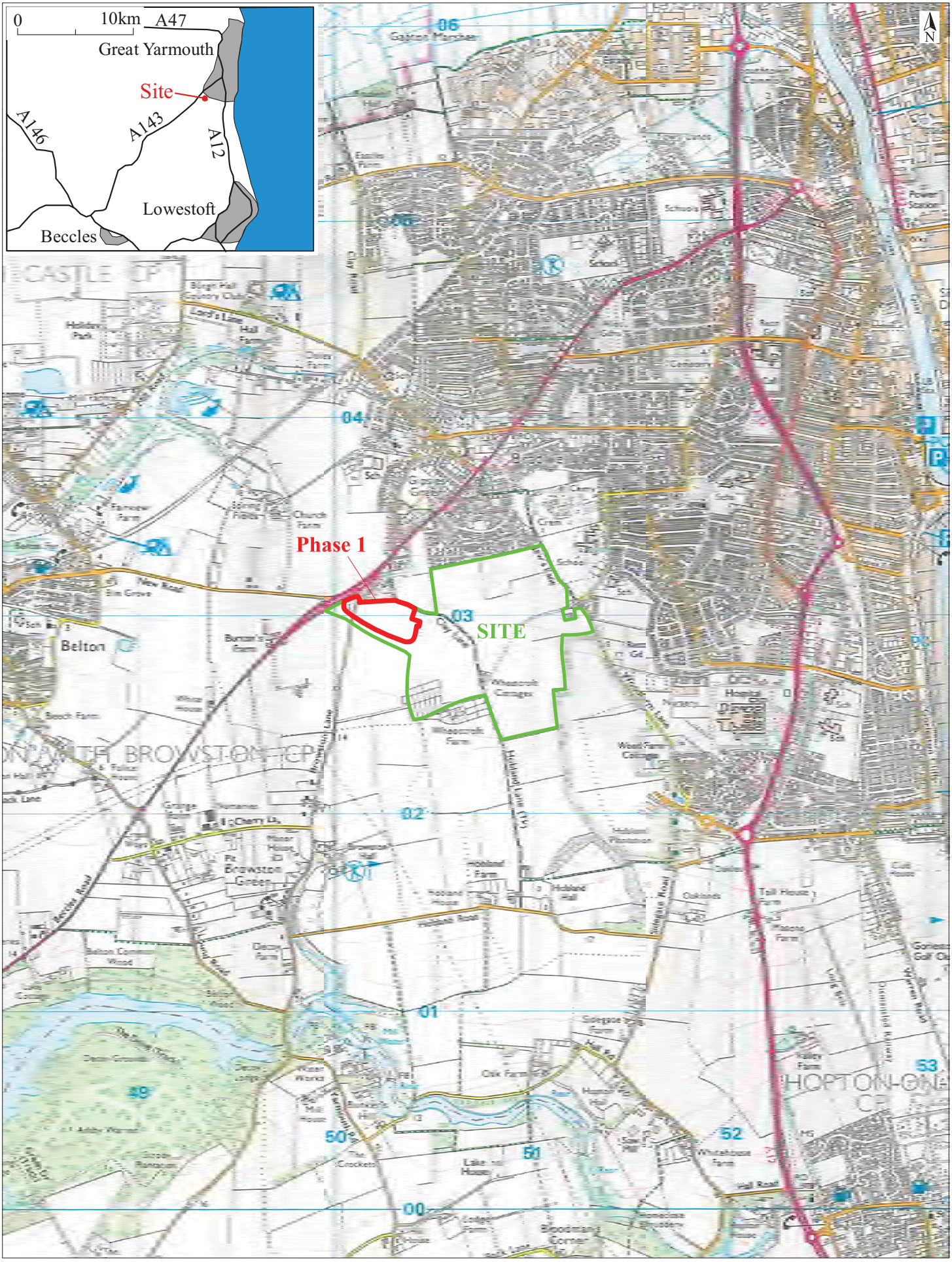

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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4

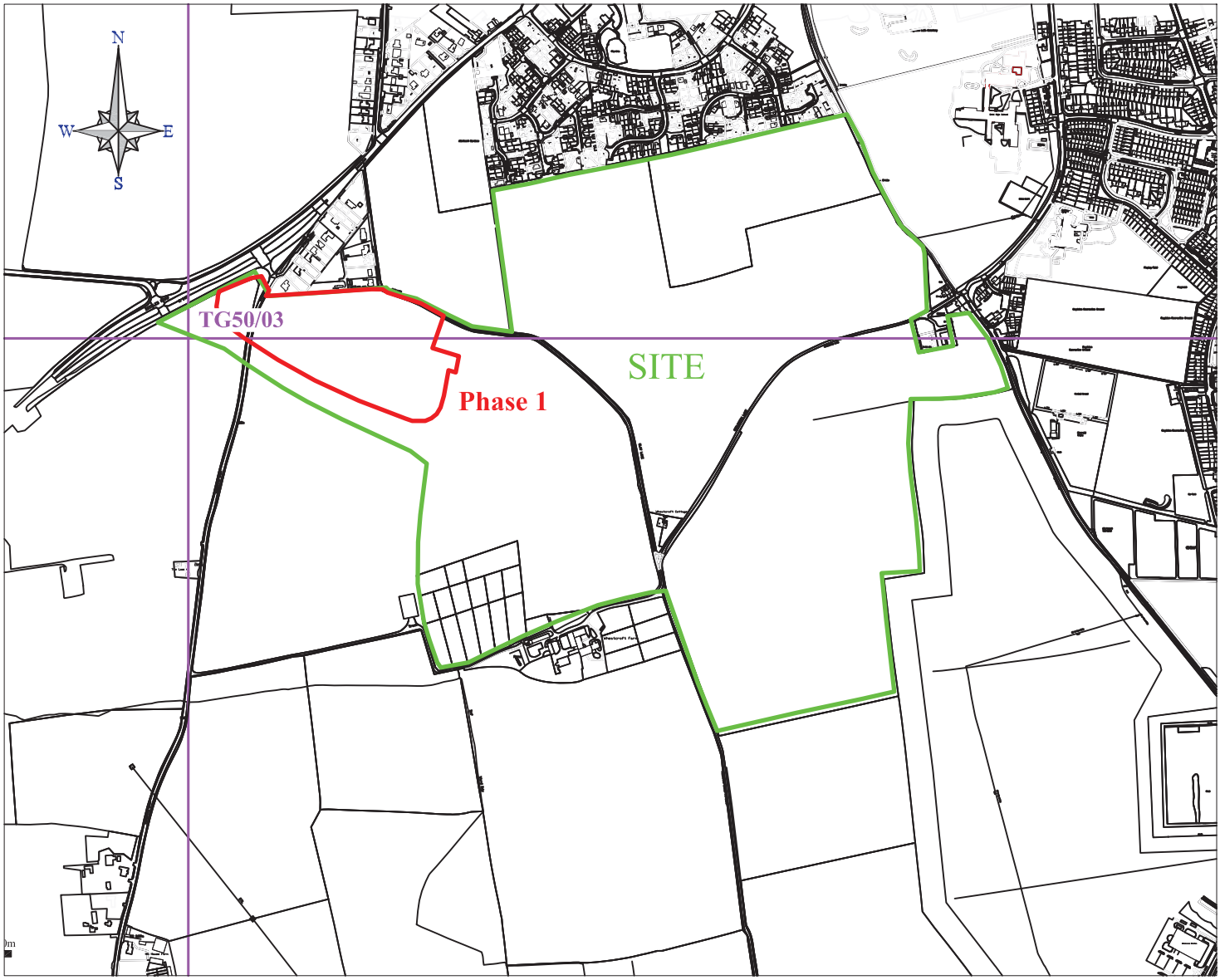

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan

Scale 1:10,000 at A4

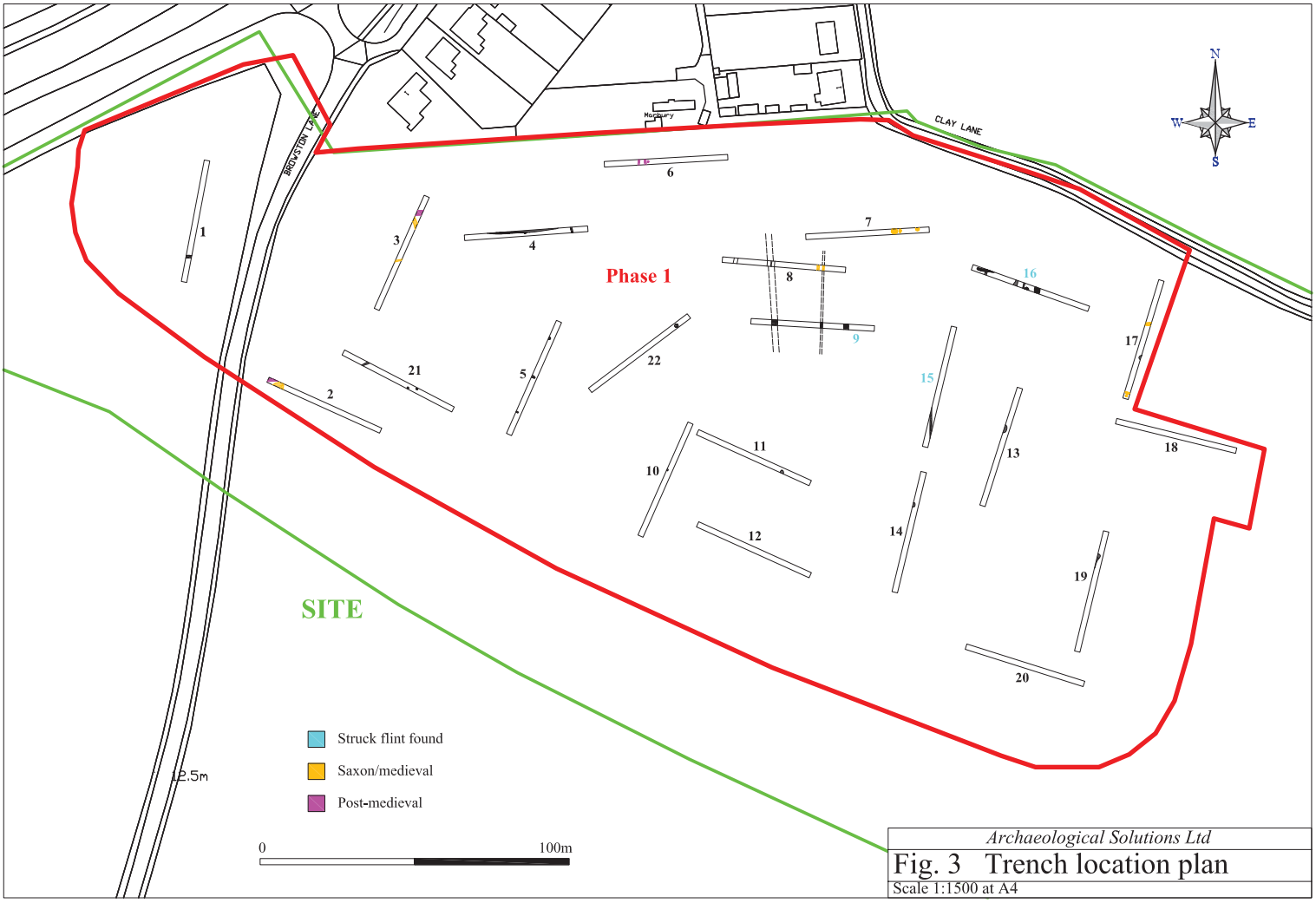

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Fig. 3 Trench location plan

Scale 1:1500 at A4

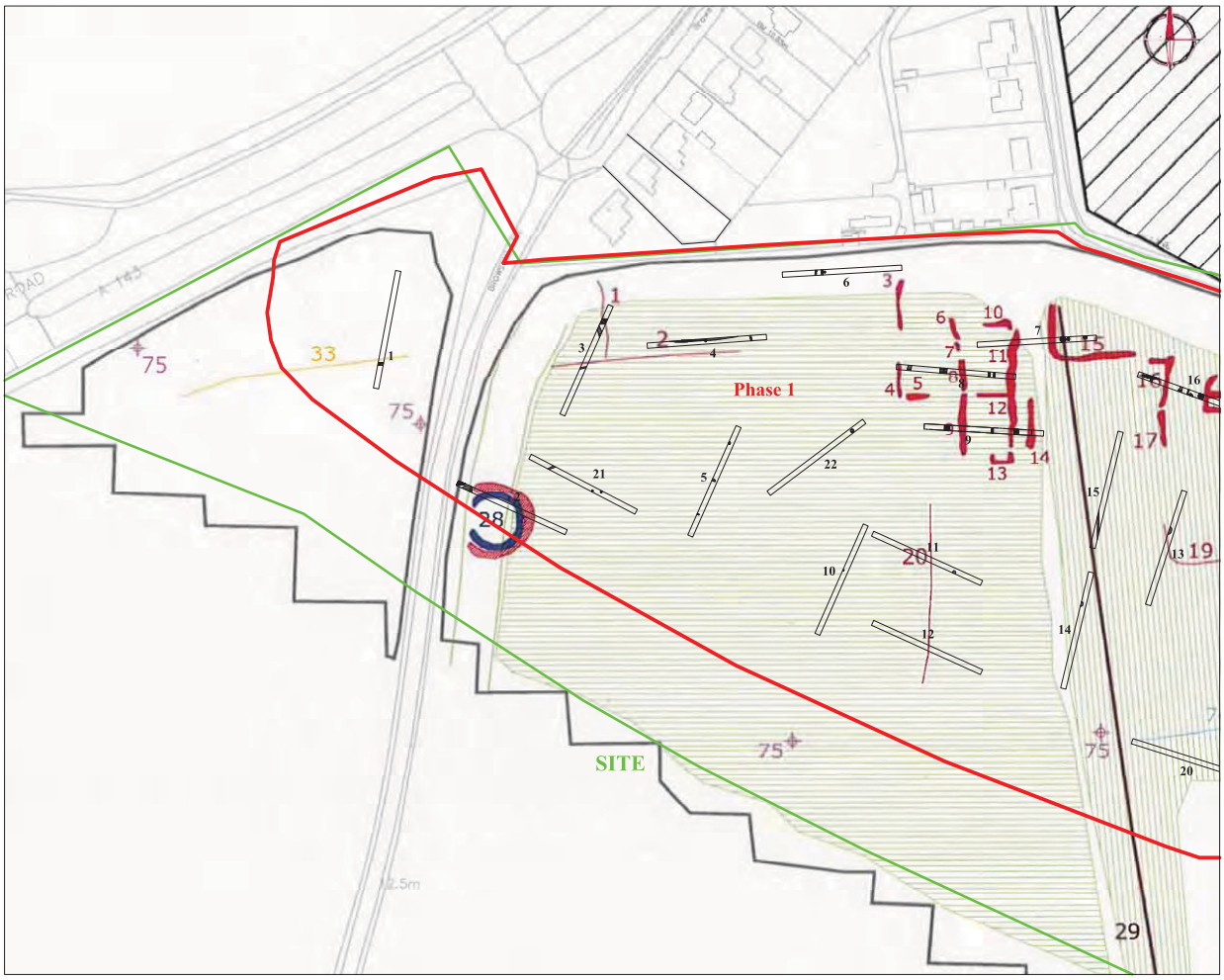

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Fig. 4 Geophysical/cropmark data
Scale 1:1250 at A3

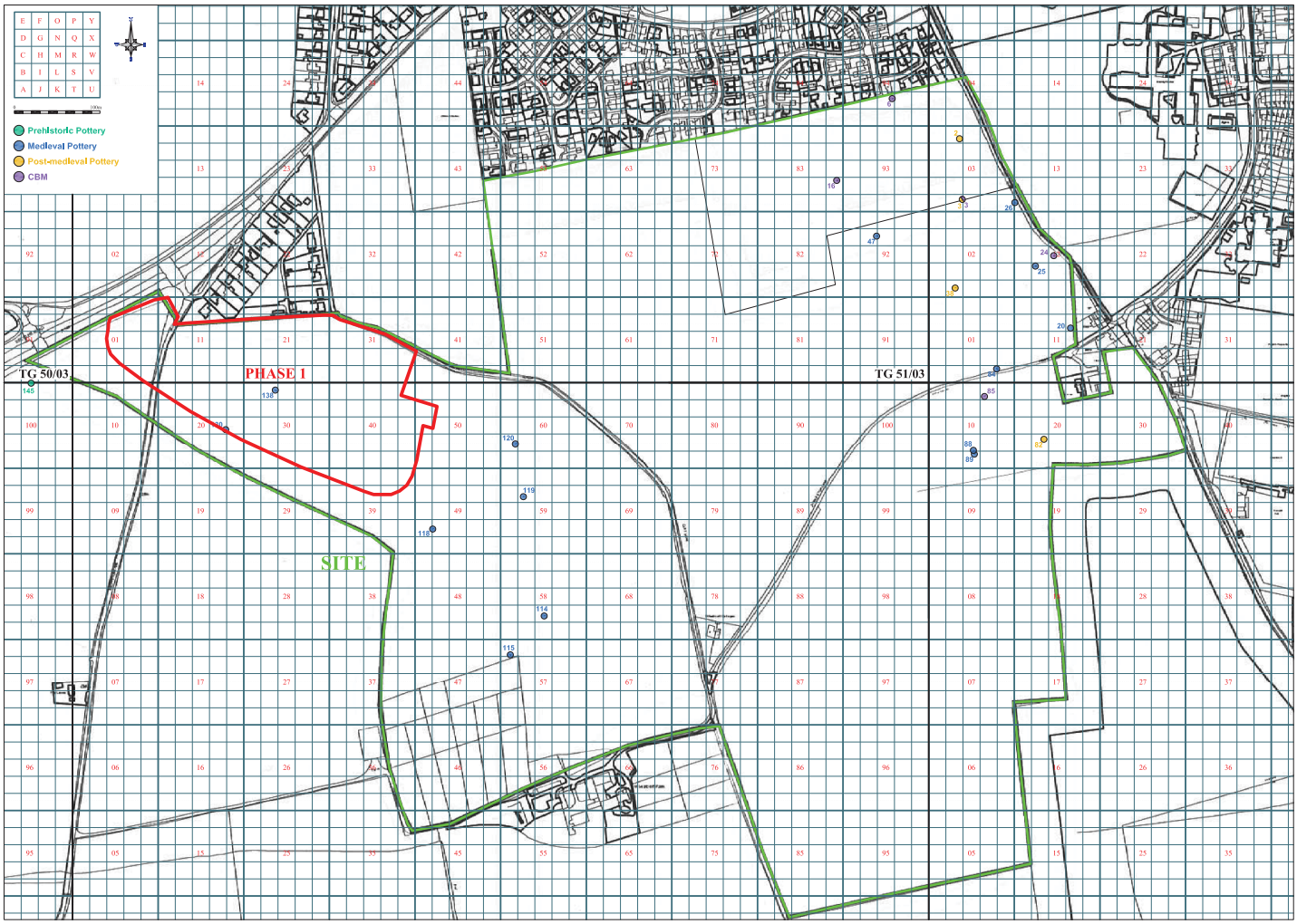

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Fig. 5 Fieldwalking finds plot - pottery and CBM

Scale 1:4,000 at A3

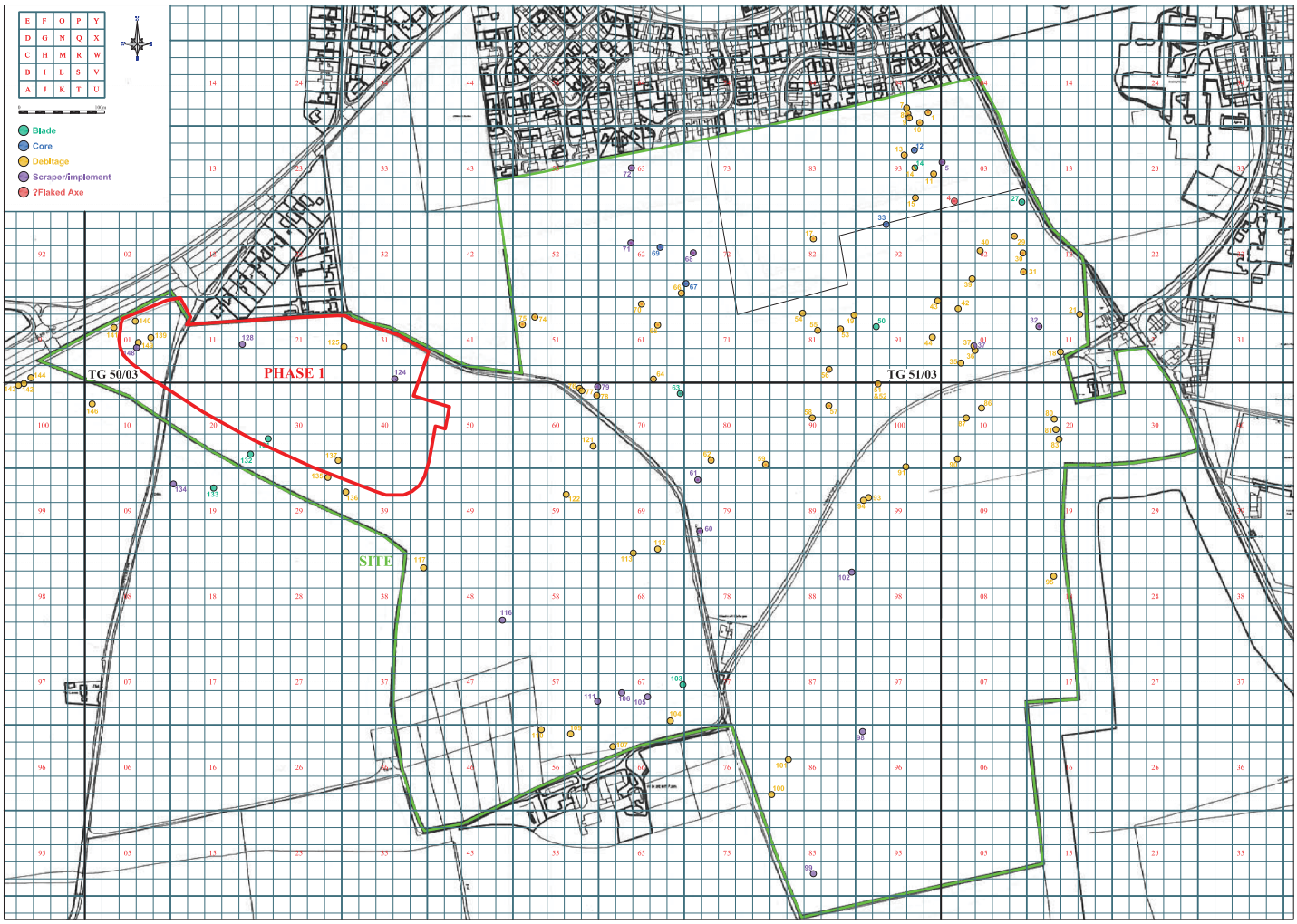

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Fig. 6 Fieldwalking finds plot - flint

Scale 1:4,000 at A3

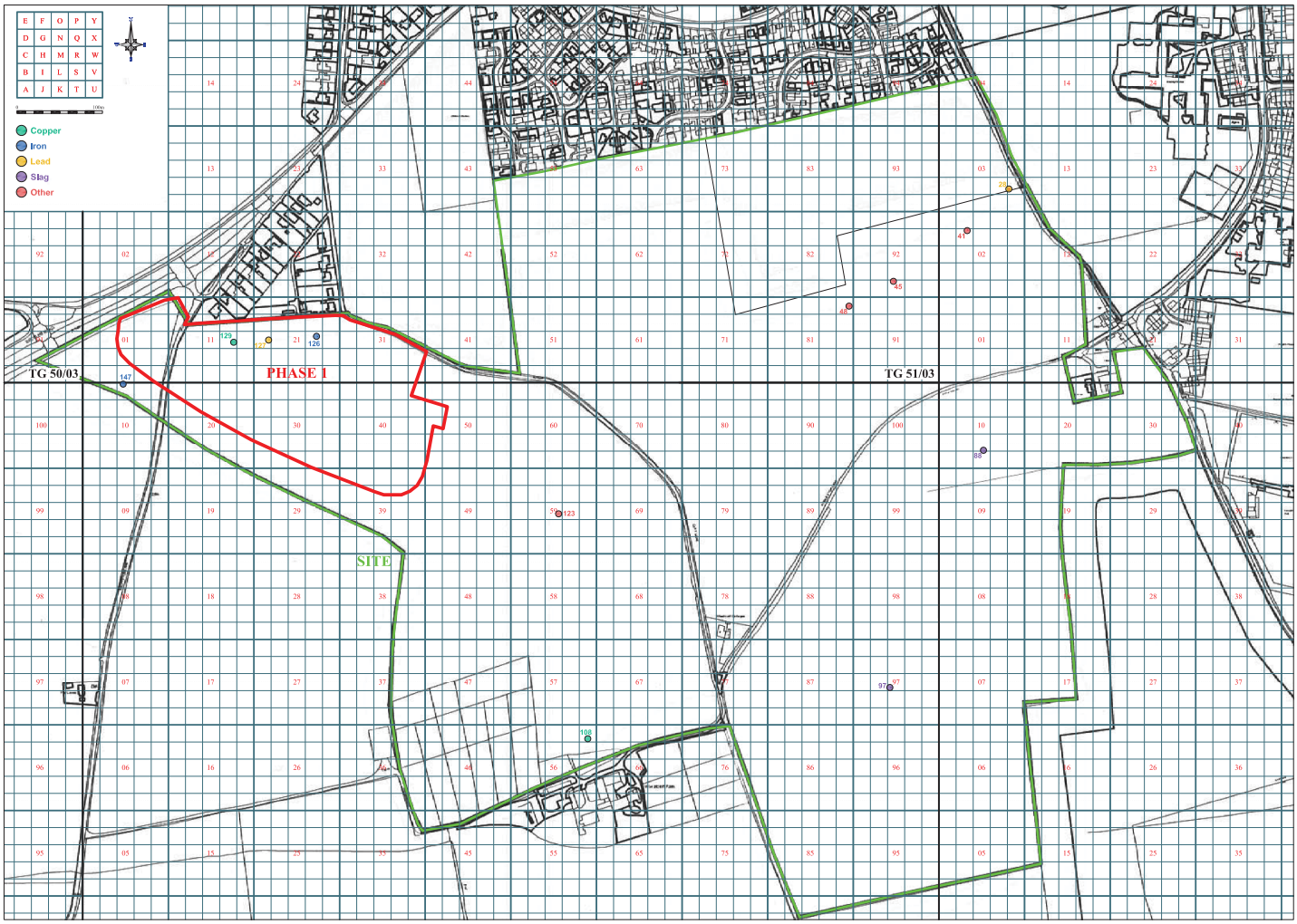

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Fig. 7 Fieldwalking finds plot - metals and miscellaneous

Scale 1:4,000 at A3

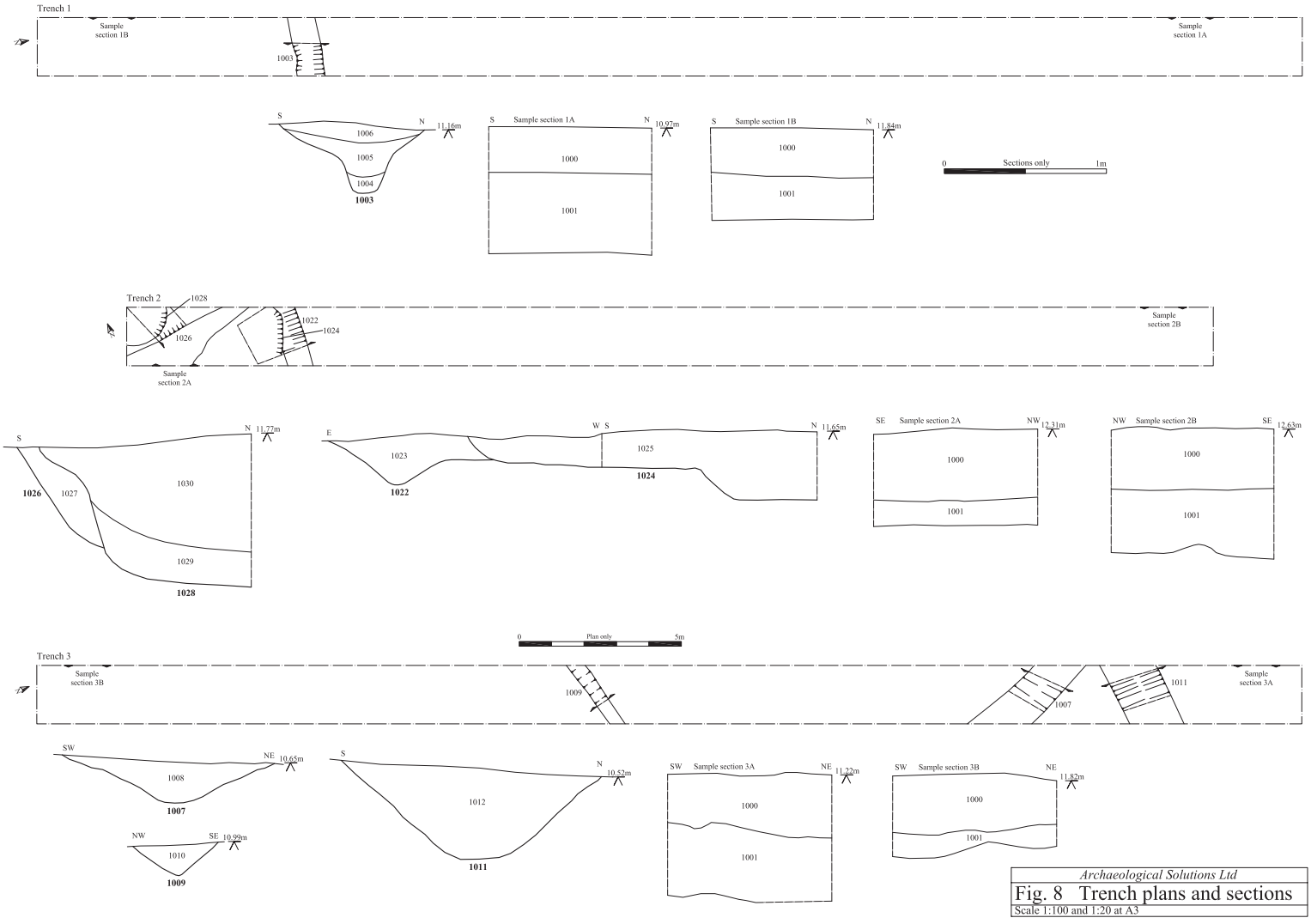

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Fig. 8 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

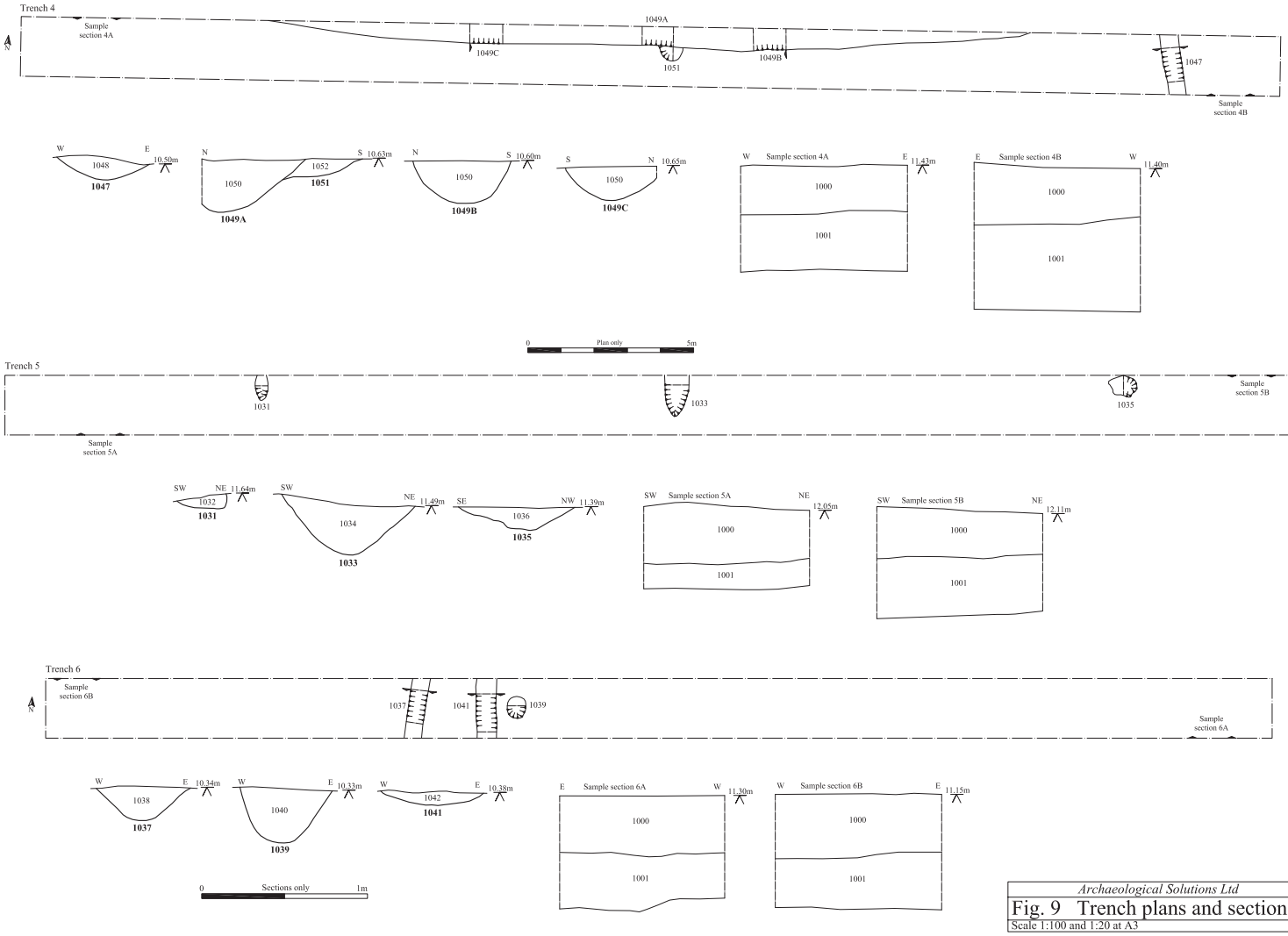

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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

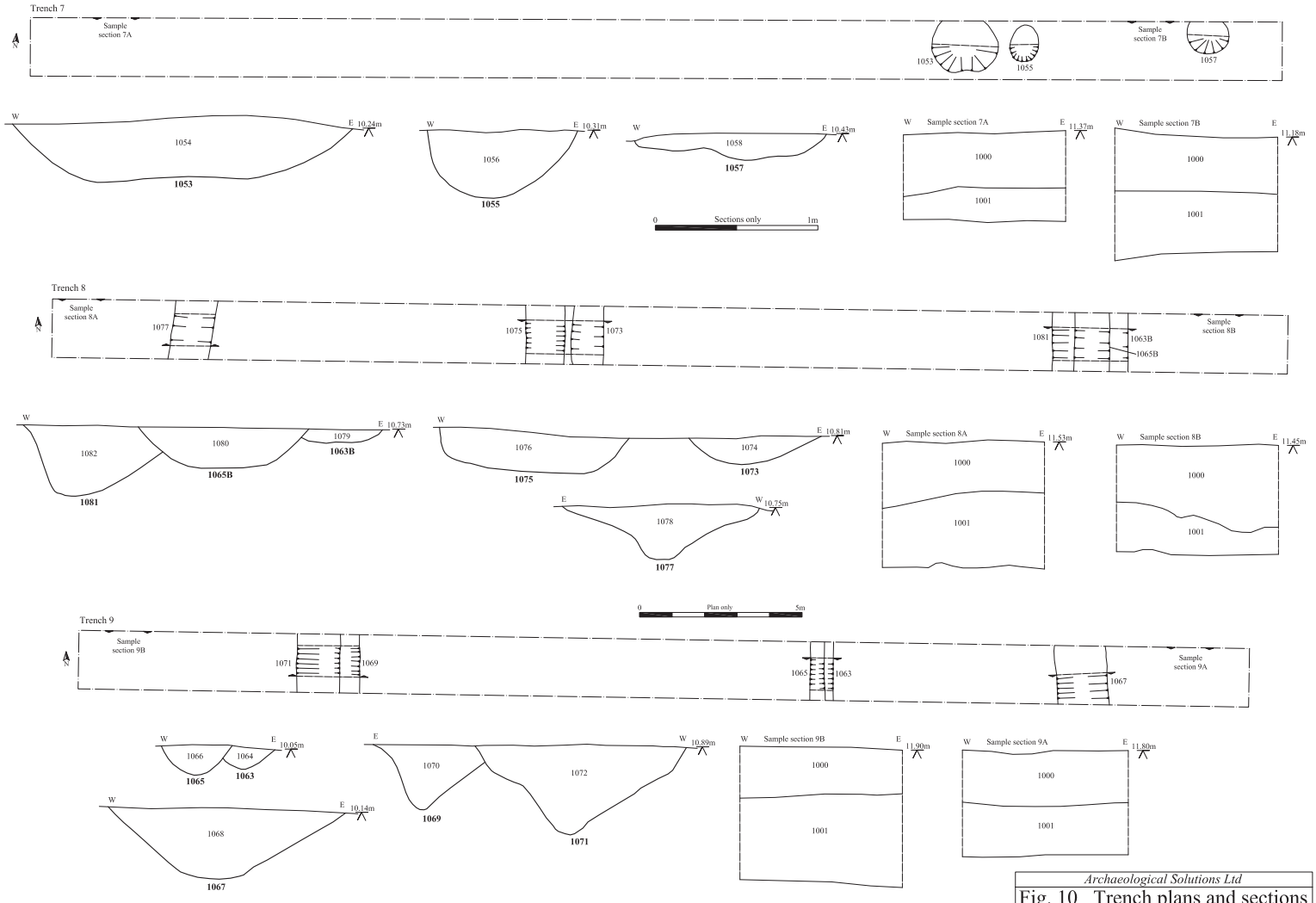

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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

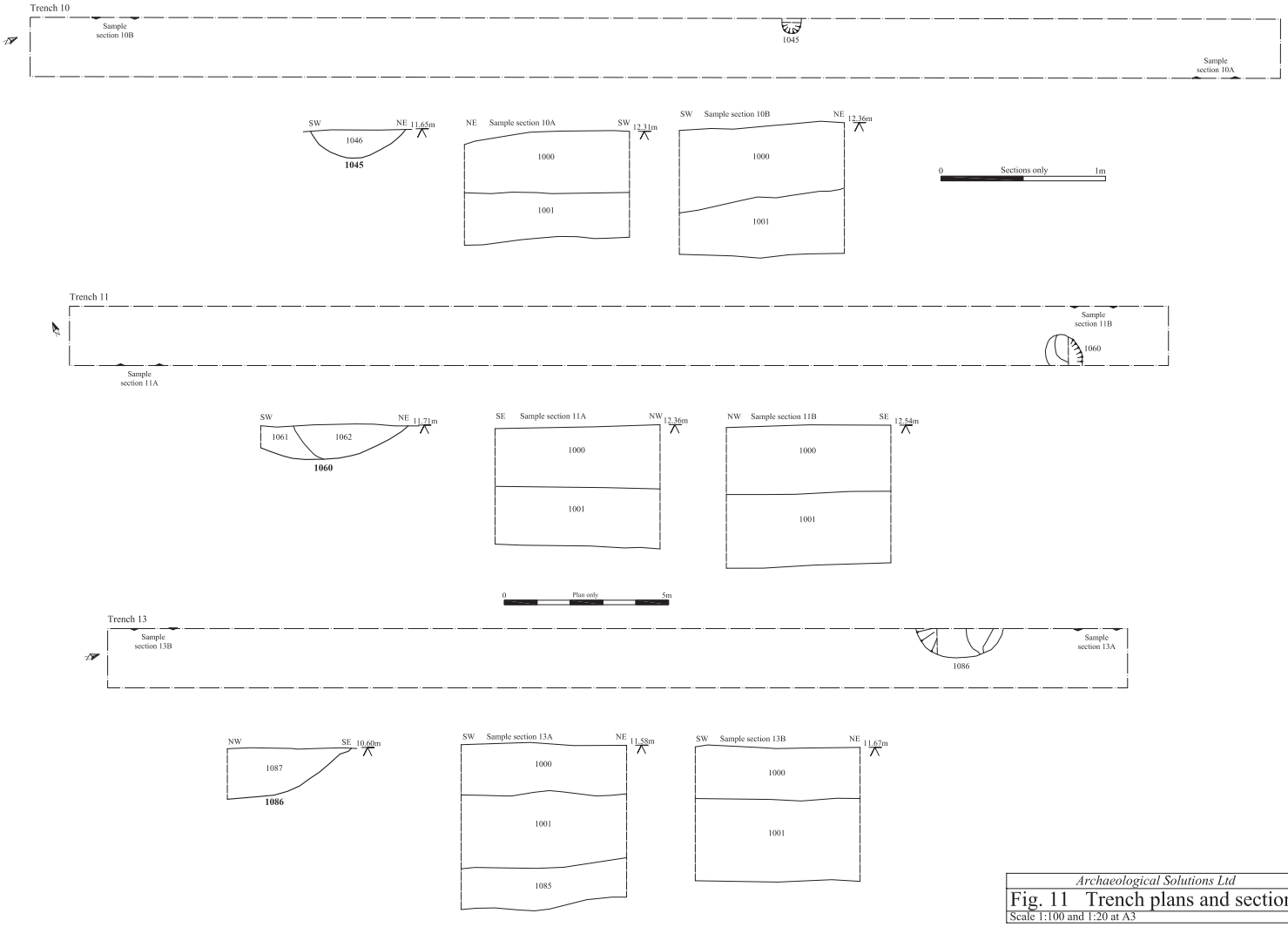

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Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections

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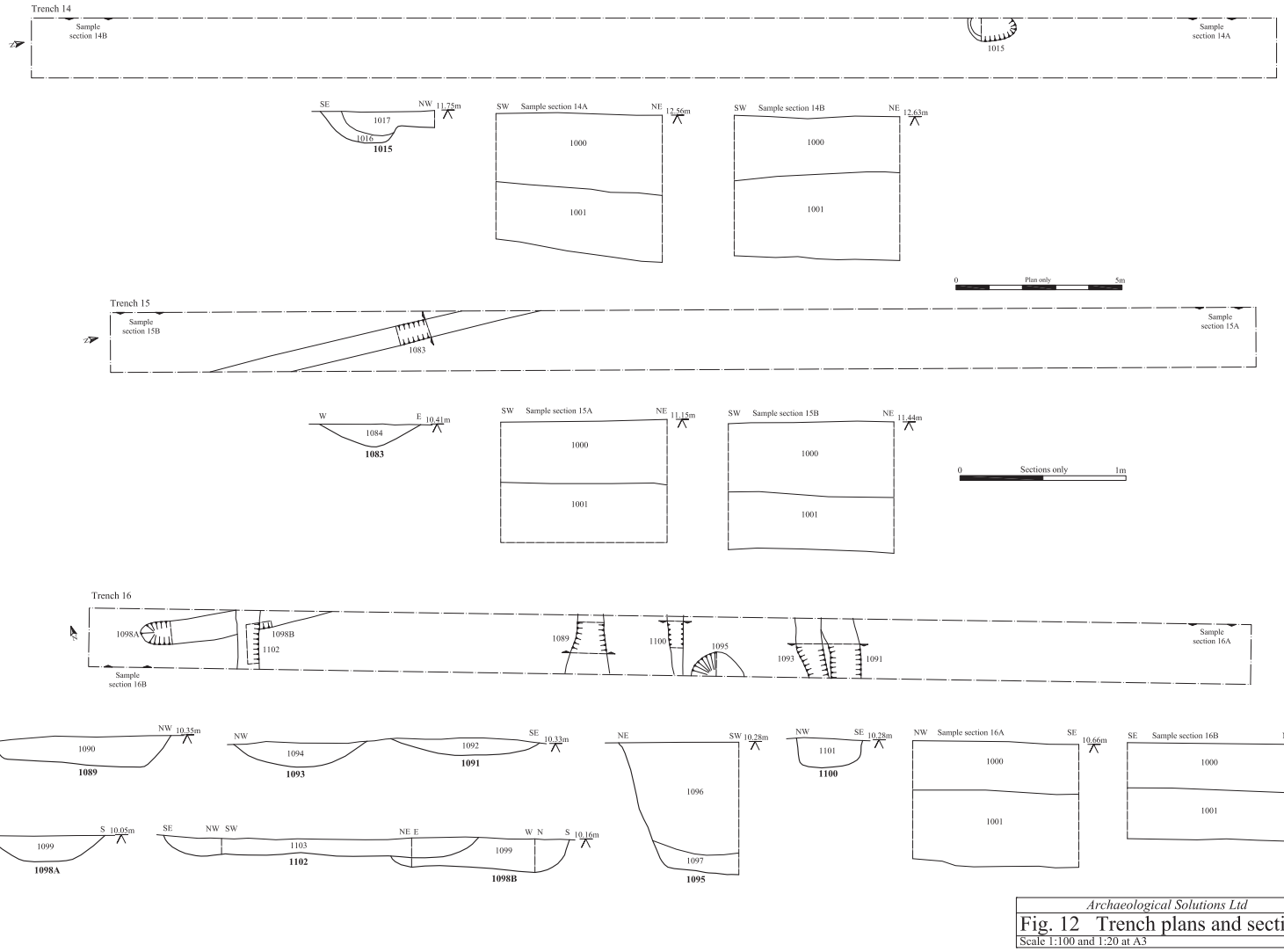

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Fig. 12 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

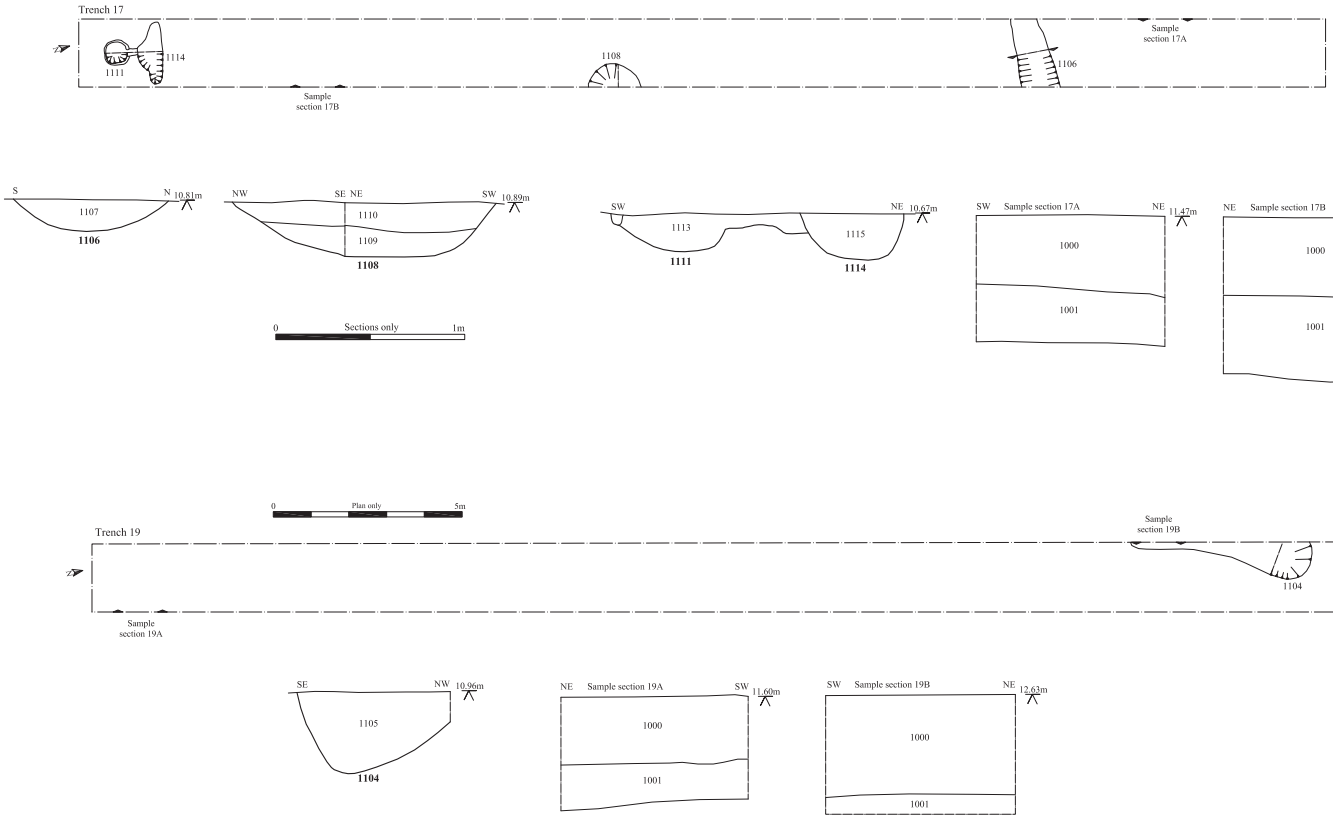

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Fig. 13 Trench plans and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

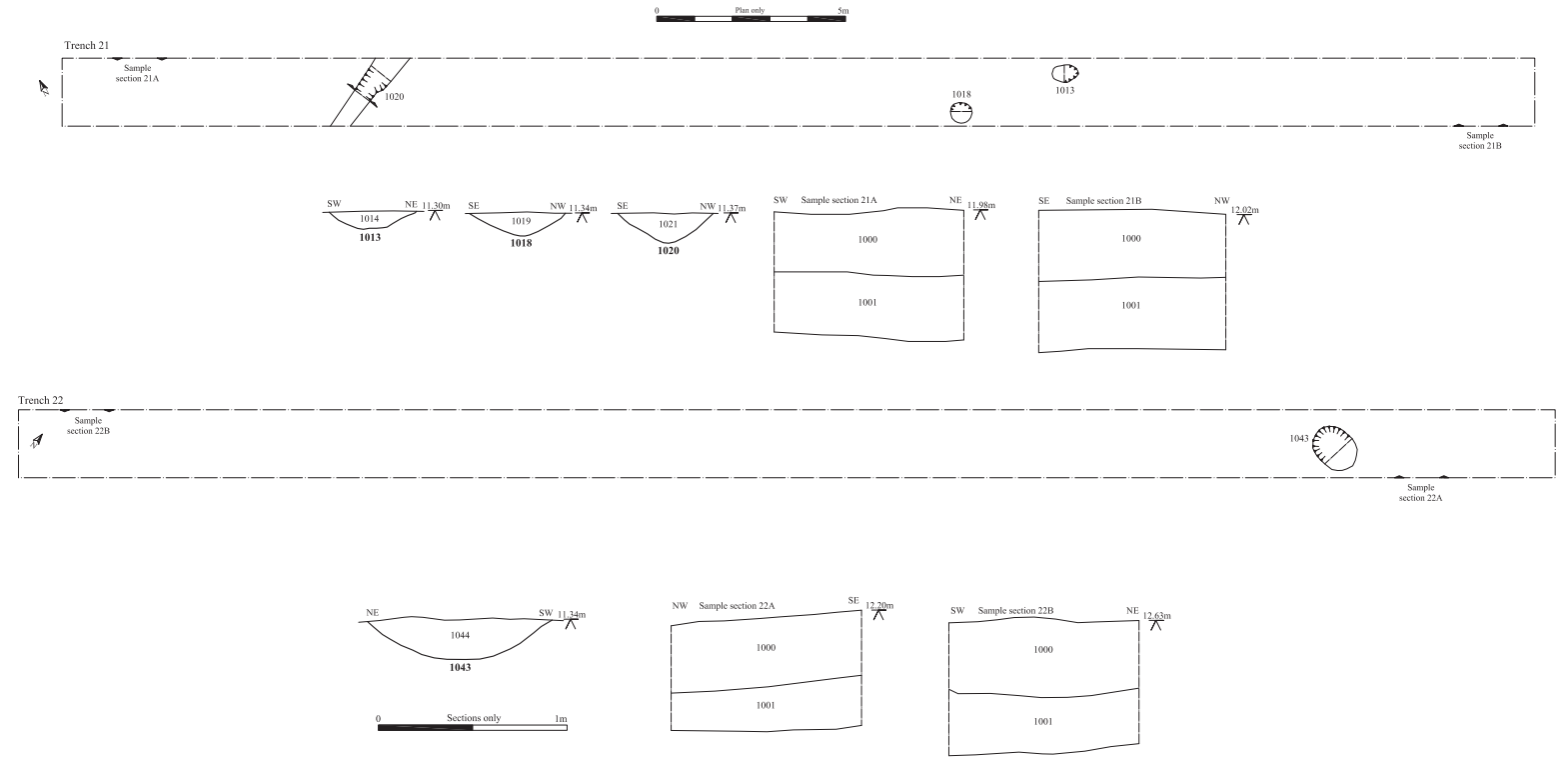

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Fig. 14 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

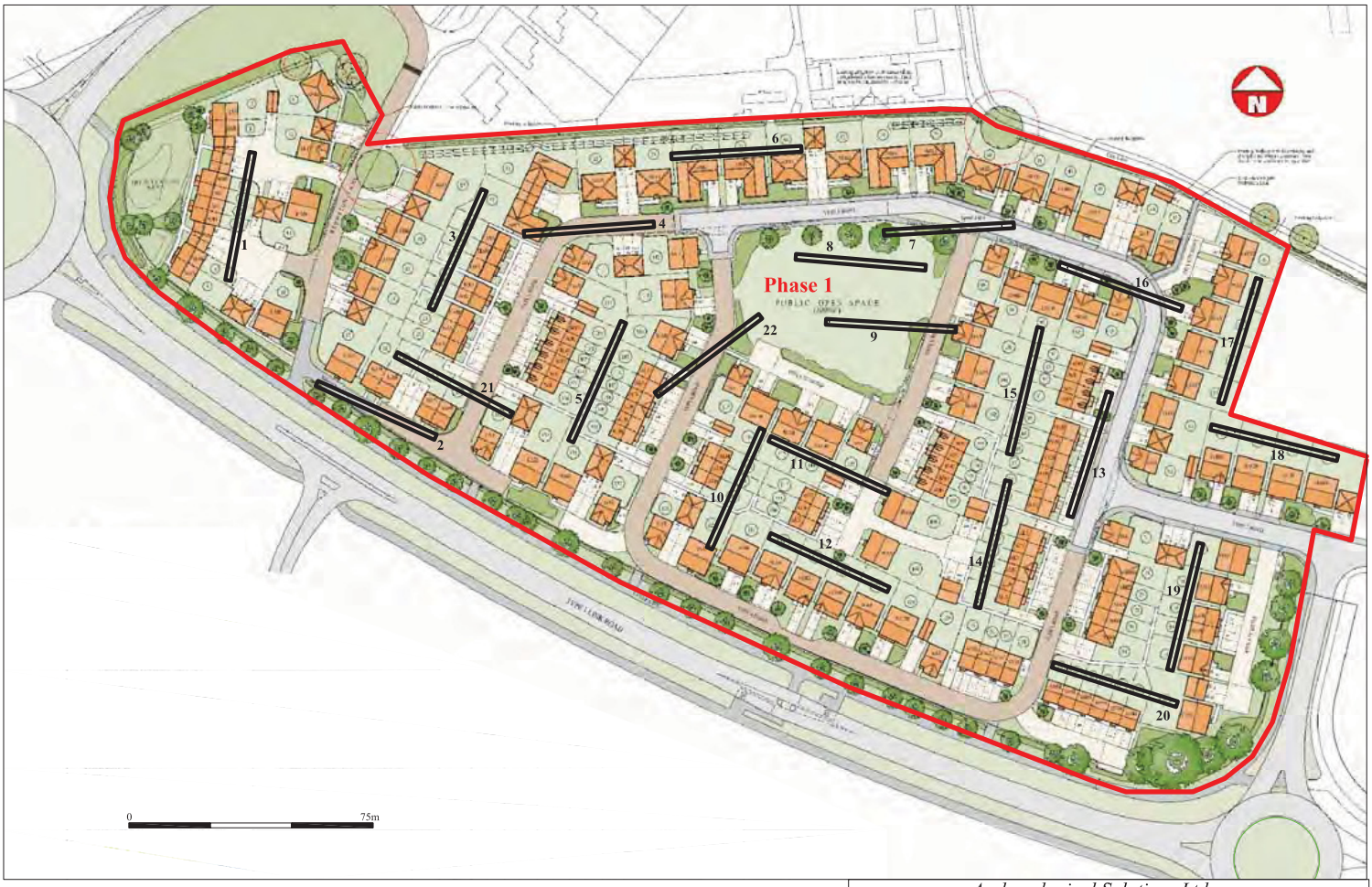

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Fig. 15 Proposed development plan

Scale 1:1500 at A4