

# FELTWELL QUARRY, NORFOLK

A Strip, Map and Record Excavation



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**Feltwell Quarry, Feltwell, Norfolk:**  
**A ‘Strip, Map and Record’ Excavation**

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*Cambridge Archaeological Unit carried out a strip, map and record excavation on land east of Feltwell, Norfolk, centred at NGR 574216/292194 from July to August 2006. The excavation exposed 77 pits; just under half of which yielded Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint whilst Beaker pottery was recovered from nine. Thirteen post holes were also exposed at the site, none of which formed a clear structure. Finally, four tree throws with further evidence of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity were recorded, all yielded Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint, whilst one contained Beaker pottery.*

## **Introduction**

A strip, map and record excavation was carried out by a team of archaeologists from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit between 6<sup>th</sup> July and 8<sup>th</sup> August 2006 on land to the east of Feltwell, Norfolk (Figure 1). Frimstone Ltd commissioned the excavation in response to a brief set out by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Gurney 2006). The excavation followed an archaeological specification written by the CAU (Gibson 2006) and agreed by David Gurney, Principal Archaeologist, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

### *Location, topography and geology*

The development area was c. 2.5 km east of Feltwell. The area of proposed mineral extraction totalled 5.75 ha, whilst the 2006 phase of excavation comprised 1.4 ha of the total area and was centred at NGR 574216/292194. The land within the area changed in height from 31.35m OD at the western side of the site, to 32.45 m OD in the centre, dropping to 30.88 m OD to the east. Sand and gravels underlay the area of excavation.

### *Archaeological background*

The site is within an area of archaeological potential; several Palaeolithic finds were recovered from earlier, neighbouring quarries (NHER 32957). Whilst nearby fields yielded worked flint (NHER 4896) as stray finds, and metalwork in association with burial mounds (NHER 4885), which provided evidence for prehistoric activity in the area. More specific evidence for Beaker/Early Bronze Age activity in the surrounding area is provided by barbed and tanged arrowheads recovered to the south of the site (NHER 4900, NHER 4908, NHER 4917, NHER 5360), a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age plano-convex knife found to the northeast (NHER 31660), Beaker flints found to the west of Feltwell village (NHER 5197, NHER 14651), and barbed and tanged arrowheads clustered along the upland edge (Healy 1996). Furthermore, possible Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age funerary monuments have been identified across the area. A Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age cemetery was exposed and excavated in the 1960s to the west of Feltwell (NHER 5188), possible Early Bronze Age round barrows have been located to the northeast (NHER 4885), the east (NHER 13114), southeast (NHER 4991, NHER 4992, NHER 33455, NHER 33456, NHER 33457), the southwest (NHER 12797, NHER 28080, NHER 28081, NHER 30854, NHER 12797), the west (NHER 32238, NHER 35543) and the northwest (NHER 4885, NHER 11942, NHER 15524, NHER 12796). There was no known archaeological activity within the site itself prior to the excavation, almost certainly because the immediate area had not been subjected to archaeological investigation. The eastern Fen edge and western Brecklands are an area rich in Beaker activity (Bamford 1982).

## *Methodology*

Prior to excavation, the site was metal detected in transects, at 10m intervals, and once the topsoil and subsoil were removed, features and overburden spoil heaps were also metal detected.

An area of c.14133 square metres (c.1.4 ha) was machined with a toothless ditching bucket on a 360° tracked machine. Topsoil and deposits overlying the archaeology were removed under archaeological supervision. All of the archaeological features in the machined area were planned immediately and subsequently sampled. A minimum of 50% of each discrete feature was excavated.

Excavation was carried out by hand and all finds were retained. The recording followed a CAU modified MoLAS system (Spence 1990); assigning context numbers (e.g. [fill], [cut]) to stratigraphic units and feature numbers, F., to interrelated stratigraphic units (e.g. a ditch's cut and fills). Base plans were drawn at 1:50, sections at 1:10. The photographic archive comprises colour and black and white slides as well as digital images. A representative range of features were bulk sampled. The site was fixed to the OS grid and a contour survey was undertaken with an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM) and a Global Positioning System (GPS). All work was carried out in strict accordance with statutory Health and Safety legislation and with the recommendations of SCAUM (Allen and Holt 2002). The Norfolk Historic Environment Record assigned County Number 45355 FWL to the project.

## *The archive*

260 contexts were excavated and recorded and the site yielded 535 artefacts. The documentary records and accompanying artefacts have been assembled into a catalogued archive in line with Appendix 6 of MAP2 (Andrews, English Heritage 1991), and are being stored under site code 45355 FWL at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit offices.

## *Report structure*

The report comprises one main section; the results, which are presented chronologically. The specialist reports are in the appendices.

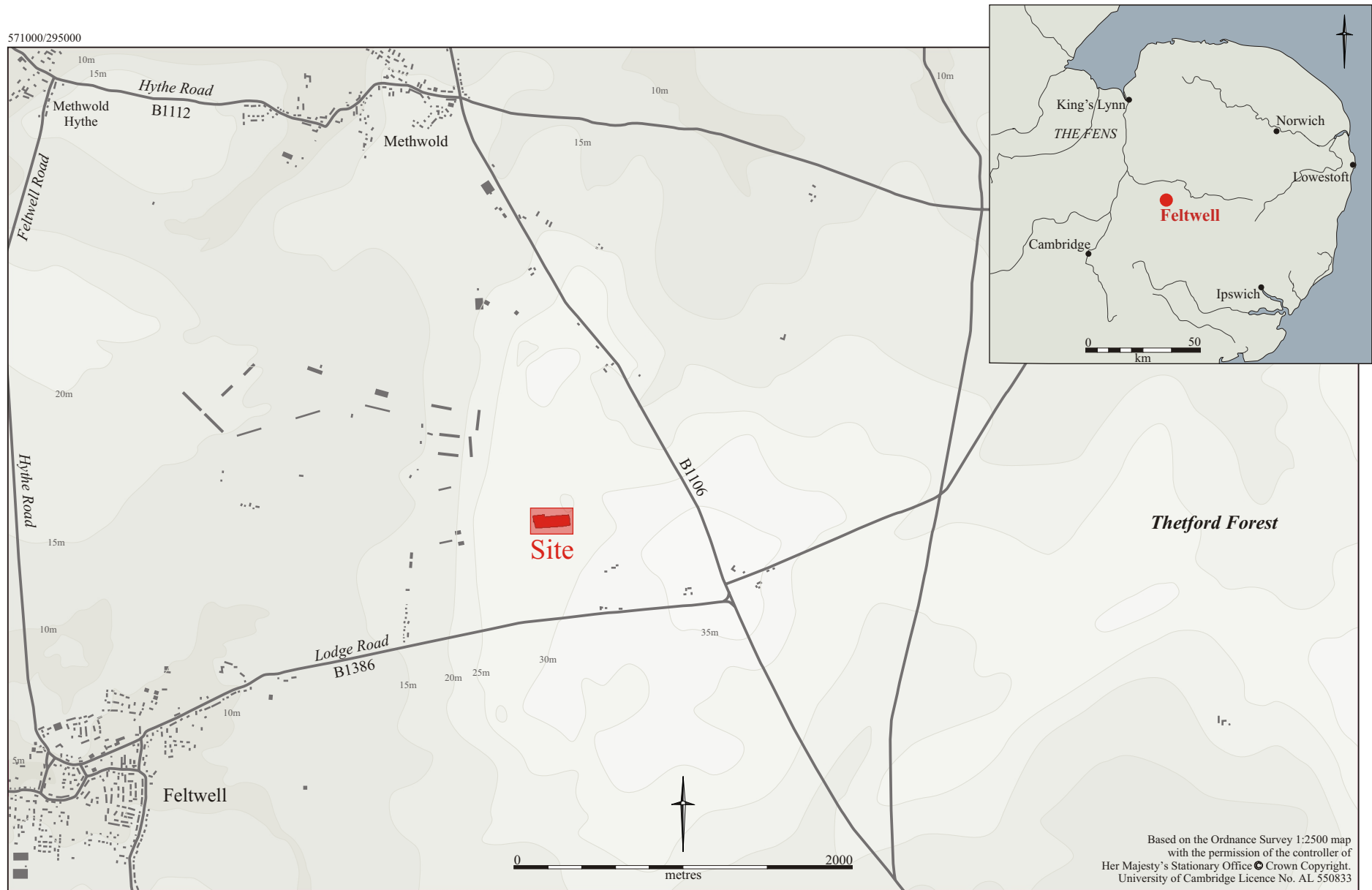


Figure 1. Location map

## Results

The metal detecting yielded very limited results, just seven (7) non-ferrous metal artefacts were recovered from the 17.5% sample of the total 1.3 hectares area. The artefacts ranged in date from the 16<sup>th</sup>/17<sup>th</sup> century to the 20<sup>th</sup> century (see Hall below).

Once the overburden was machined, 95 features were exposed, which are shown in Figure 2. The features were predominantly pits; fourteen post holes, four tree throws and a burnt surface were also exposed.

### *Pits*

77 pits were revealed and excavated at the site; ranging in size between 0.45m and 4.3m wide and 0.06m and 1.46m deep, the pits had between one and six fills. Nine of the pits yielded pottery (see pottery report below), whilst 32 contained worked flint (see flint report below). The pottery recovered from the pits is exclusively Beaker and dates to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The flint is also Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age and includes evidence for systematic flake production/core reduction, alongside more expedient flint working (see flint report below). The features that yielded Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material are shown in Figure 3. A fragment of a shaft hole implement was also recovered from F. 28. Just over half of the pits have evidence of burning; several contained burnt stones and/or flint/burnt stone and charcoal (F. 7, F. 8, F. 9, F. 18, F. 24, F.25, F. 28, F. 31, F. 32, F. 44, F. 48, F. 49, F. 54, F. 55, F. 56, F. 64, F. 66, F. 71, F. 79, F. 80, F. 85, F. 86, F. 93); whilst others just had charcoal in their fills (F. 16, F. 33, F. 43, F. 46, F. 47, F. 50, F. 53, F. 57, F. 58, F. 59, F. 65, F. 68, F. 73, F. 74, F. 82, F. 90, F. 94), varying in quantity between a few fragments and a concentration within a fill. Samples from pits F. 24, F.49, F. 79 and F. 86 all contained plentiful charcoal assemblages, including sizable fragments, suggesting the charred remains of fires was deposited into the pits. Hazelnut shell was also present in all of the pits and common in F.24, suggesting that the nuts were eaten by the fire and their shells were discarded into the fire and then the pits (see environmental report below). Further evidence for burning was provided by an area of the natural sand and gravel which had been scorched by in situ burning, a burnt surface F. 96 that is the remains of a potential hearth.

The pottery recovered from the pits was all broken prior to deposition in the features; however, the assemblage was in good condition and included a number of unabraded sherds (see pottery report below). In contrast, other sherds were weathered and/or burnt once the pot had been broken, but before the sherds made their way into or were deposited in the features. Similarly the flint assemblage contains both comparatively fresh flakes alongside more weathered and/or burnt material. The domestic pottery assemblage includes sherds from the same vessel deposited in different pits, suggesting a close temporal relationship between some of the features. However, none of the sherds refitted, which suggests that the material was not deposited immediately in the pits, and implies a spatial/temporal delay between the pot breaking and the sherds deposition in the features.



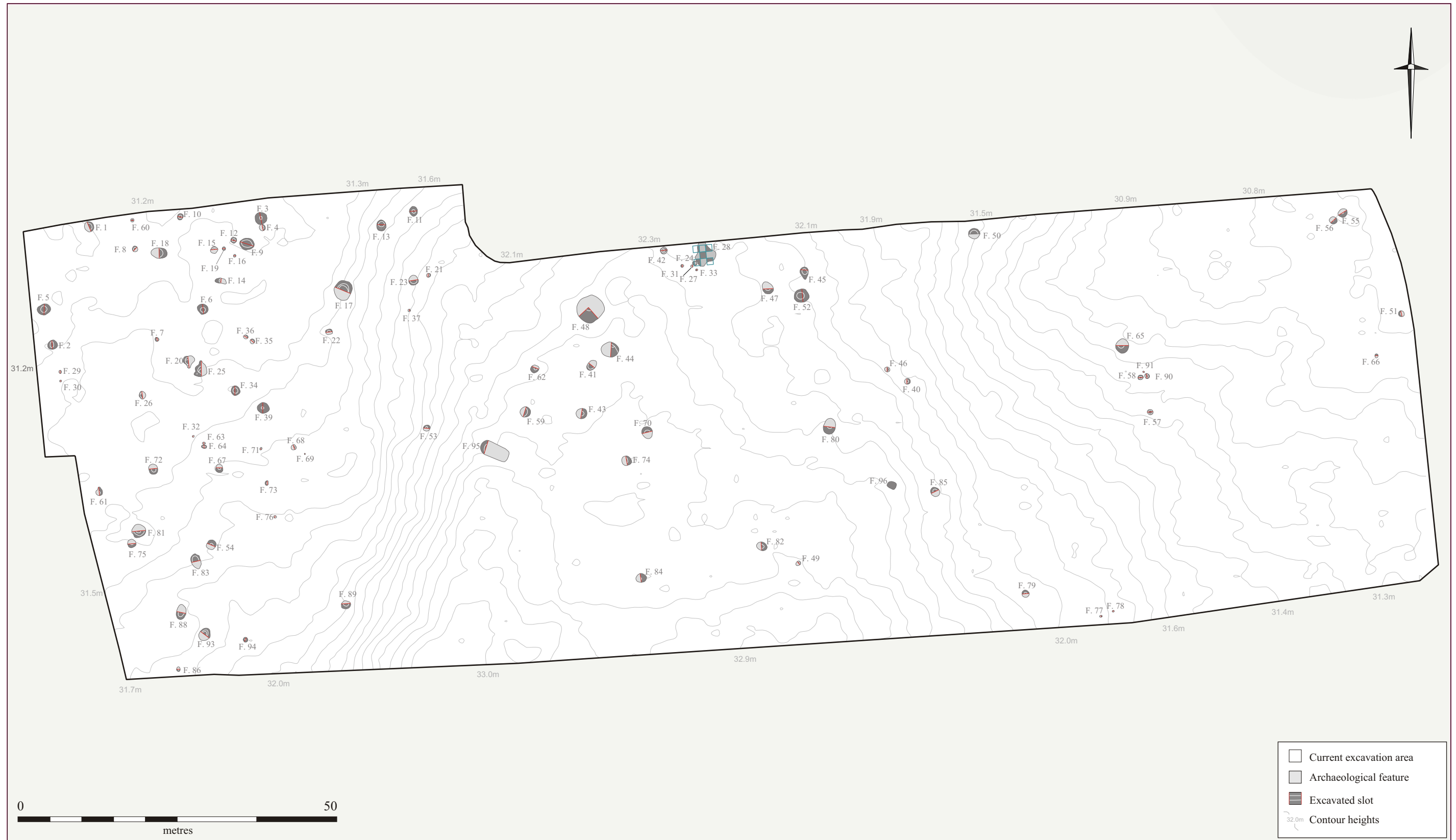


Figure 2. Site Plan

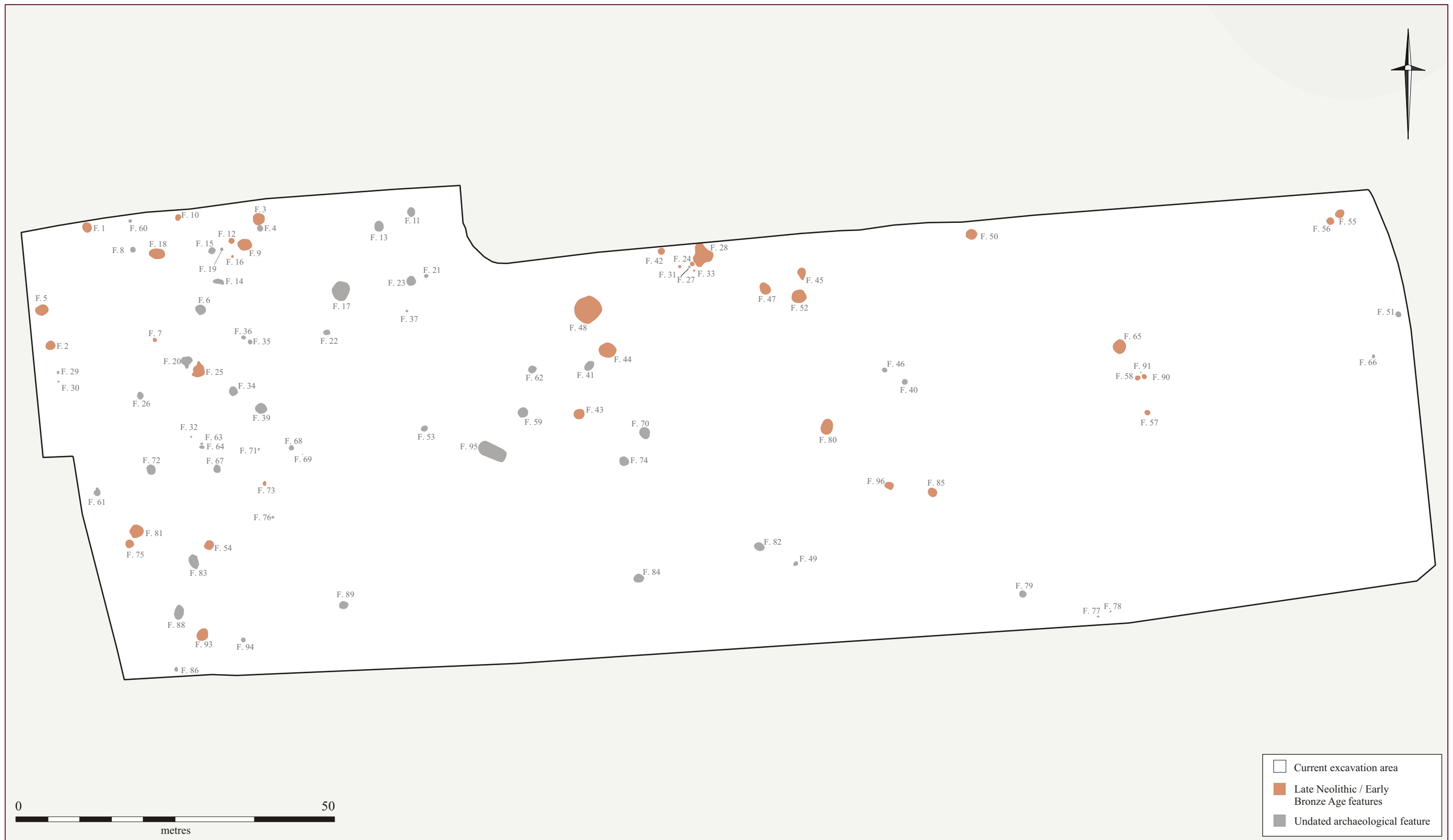


Figure 3. Phase Plan

The flint assemblage is dominated by flint working waste, indicating that flint was worked at the site. However, none of the flints refit, and whilst flakes were potentially struck from the same nodule, it is not possible to clearly demonstrate close relationships between flints within the assemblage. The varied condition of the flint and the recovery of a few flints that were worked and then burnt before they were deposited suggests that, as with the pottery, whilst some material was deposited in the pits when it was quite fresh, other flints were worked, potentially used, and then burnt before they were deposited.

### *Post holes*

Thirteen post holes were exposed at the site, F. 21, F. 27, F. 29, F. 30, F. 31, F. 32, F. 37, F. 60, F. 63, F. 69, F. 77, F. 78 and F. 91. Eight of the post holes were in pairs; post holes F. 29 and F. 30 were on the western edge of the site, F. 63 and F. 64 were further to the east, F. 77 and F. 78 were on the southern edge, whilst F. 27 and F. 31 were amongst a series of intercutting pits at the northern edge of excavation. The remaining post holes, F. 21, F. 32, F. 37, F. 60, F. 69 and F. 91 were isolated, and predominantly on the western half of the site, only post hole F. 91 was on the eastern side.

A cluster of inter-cutting and adjacent pits, post holes and associated deposits were exposed at the northern edge of the site, F.24, F. 27, F. 28, 31 and F. 33. F. 28 was a sinuous linear in plan, however, it is more likely that it was composed of a series of inter-cutting pits with overlying deposits, which potentially merged into one feature in the soft sand. The features and deposits contained considerable evidence for burning, one of the pits yielded large chunks of charcoal, which suggest that the debris of a fire was cleared directly into the pit (see environmental report below). Pit F. 24 also contained 112 hazelnut shell fragments, whilst four of the features yielded Beaker pottery and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint.

### *Tree throws*

Four tree throws were exposed at the site, F. 20, F. 45, F. 61 and F. 89. All the tree throws contained worked flint, whilst one; F. 45 also yielded Beaker pottery. The flint is broadly technologically and therefore chronologically comparable to the material recovered from the pits, with traces of both expedient flake production/core reduction and more systematic flint working. The material was probably residual in the majority of the tree throws; F. 20, F. 61 and F. 89 contained between one and four flints. However, tree throw F. 45 yielded 17 flints and pottery, suggesting there may have been a closer temporal relationship between the material and the feature, which could have been utilised in some way.

## **Discussion**

The datable material recovered from the site provides evidence for Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age activity; just under half of the pits yielded Late

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flint and several of them also contained Beaker pottery, many contained burnt flint/stone and charcoal, often in large chunks. The pits without any material in were often comparable in form and fill to the datable pits, and are potential broadly contemporary with the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age features. The empty pits could have contained organic material that did not survive, as preservation was poor, evidenced by the lack of bone recovered from the site. The character of the assemblages recovered from the pits suggests that the material represents the remains of domestic occupation; the flint was worked to produce tools, potentially round a fire, the tools were then used in a variety of tasks. Some of the used tools and flint working waste were then deposited in pits, occasionally with fragments of broken pots, alongside organic waste from food processing and consumption, like hazelnut shells, and the comparatively fresh debris from the hearth. Other waste flakes, utilised tools and sherds of pottery were caught in the fires and burnt, before they were deposited in pits. The post holes exposed at the site did not yield any material culture, or form any structure, yet are potentially broadly contemporary with the pits, and related to the occupation of the site. Samples taken from five of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pits yielded evidence for the use of wild resources; hazelnut shells, sloe and elder were amongst the abundant charcoal recovered from the pits (see environmental sample report). The lack of evidence for settled, agricultural existence from the samples and the emphasis on wild resources, is compatible with the lack of clear structures and the impression of episodic occupation focused around fires, which is provided by the pits.

In East Anglia, Beaker settlement was focused on the lighter soils that overlie chalk, which includes the Breck-Fen area in south-west Norfolk and Cambridgeshire, the east Cambridgeshire Chalk Downland area, the Brecklands of south-west Norfolk and north-west Suffolk and the north-west Norfolk Greensand Belt the coastal belt (Bamford 1982:32-33). The Feltwell site was on the edge of the Brecklands, east of the River Ouse, just east of the eastern edge of the Fens and in a comparable geographical location to other Beaker sites; at Maids Cross Hill, Lakenheath and Eriswell on the edge of the Brecklands (Bamford 1982:33). Another group of Beaker sites are along the eastern Fen edge, commonly on sandy hills rising out of the peat in the Breck-Fen region; including Methwold, Shippea Hill and sites around Lakenheath and near Kings Lynn (Bamford 1982:33). The settlements on the uplands may have had a relationship with the potentially contemporary ‘pot-boiler’, or burnt flint sites along the fen edge, over 300 of which were identified by the Fenland Survey in the Norfolk peats (Silvester 1991:85-87).

## **Conclusion**

Bamford (1982:40) characterises East Anglian Beaker sites as “random in plan, without traces of any substantial structure, but with pits of various sizes, hearths which are, at best, no more than scooped-out hollows, and roughly circular ‘floors’ – either working areas or simply middens – 20 to 30 ft across and apparently open to the sky”. The site at Feltwell conforms to this description, evidence for fires was in the pits and the single hearth; whilst other hearths may have been removed by ploughing as the site was truncated. The area of intercutting pits and deposits on the northern edge of the site contained the material remains of domestic activity and occupation that was discarded and cleared into pits, and allowed to accumulate in an overlying

midden deposit. However, whilst the material recovered from the pits is the remains of domestic occupation and post holes were exposed at the site, consistent with other East Anglian Beaker sites, there is no clear evidence for structures at Feltwell.

## Appendix 1

### Prehistoric pottery *Mark Knight*

A total of 111 (1282g; MSW 11.55g) prehistoric sherds were recovered from 12 different features (or 17 different contexts). The assemblage was exclusively Beaker and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age in date. With the exception of 7 sherds (6.3%), all of the pieces were decorated and feature sherds included 5 rim and 16 base fragments. The fabric series showed some variation and could be sub-divided into 5 types based upon the inclusion/exclusion of sand and flint as well as the propensity and size of the grog opening material. The condition of the assemblage was very good and included many hard un-abraded pieces that retained sharp relief but also fragments that demonstrated post-breakage transformations prior to deposition such as weathering and burning.

Feature	Context	Number	Weight	Fabric
9	37	23	209g	1, 2, 3 & 4
9	31	20	437g	1, 2 & 5
9	34	6	53g	2 & 3
9	36	7	52g	2, 3 & 4
10	40	1	3g	3
12	45	2	87g	1
	77	7	40g	1
	81	6	34g	1 & 2
24	82	2	23g	2
28	95	5	125g	1 & 2
28	94	8	40g	1 & 3
31	101	13	100g	1, 2 & 3
33	105	2	19g	1
42	127	3	24g	2
45	140	3	20g	2
73	201	1	2g	3
93	250	2	14g	4
<i>Totals:</i>	<i>17</i>	<i>111</i>	<i>1282g</i>	<i>5</i>

Table 1 - Breakdown of assemblage.

#### *The Beaker Assemblage*

As the assemblage is exclusively Beaker an attempt has been made to break it down into individual vessels and to locate these to individual pits. An approximate total of 32 vessels were identified and these were split between 9 pits (small featureless sherds were excluded in terms of vessel reconstruction).

Importantly none of the identified vessels could be completely reconstructed and most were represented by no more than a few sherds. The fragmentary character of the assemblage combined with its mixed condition (fresh, weathered and burnt sherds sharing the same contexts) suggests that pottery was not buried immediately upon breaking but had been subject to other processes in between.

**F.9** generated a total of 56 sherds weighing 751g (MSW 13.4g) and represented the largest of the pit assemblages. Based upon the variation in decoration techniques, fabric types and wall thicknesses it would appear that the 56 sherds came from a minimum of 16 different vessels

(or 50% of the vessels identified from entire site assemblage). Vessels present within F.9 included 'fine' (*P8, P9, P12, P14, P15, P16, P19, P20, P25* and *P26*) and rusticated (*P7, P10, P11, P13, P17* and *P18*) wares of which 6 separate base fragments and 3 different rims survived. Both neck, waist and belly fragments occurred and these suggested bipartite forms with long necks with occasional raised horizontal cordons situated below the rims. The finer forms incorporated incised, stabbed, comb-impressed and cord-impressed decoration in mainly cross-hatched designs within either reserved chevrons or horizontal bands. The rusticated forms incorporated both fingertip and fingernail impressions as well as rows of deep, closely spaced crescent-shaped stab impressions. The variation in rustication ranged from 'light' broadly spaced fingernail impressions through to pronounced pellets or ridges. Multiple sherds showed signs of being burnt after the pot had been broken as the discolouring caused by the burning occurred across breaks.

**F.12** produced 2 sherds at 87g (MSW 43.5g) from a single Beaker (*P1*) incised with cross-hatching in horizontal bands. The 2 pieces refitted to make a single large belly sherd extending down to the foot of the vessel. As well as the cross-hatching the external surface of the vessel was burnished. In contrast the internal surface had suffered severe pitting perhaps caused through 'use'.

Contexts [77] and [81] contained 13 sherds weighing 74g (MSW 5.7g). A total of 4 individual vessels (*P27, P30, P31* and *P32*) were represented but only 3 of these were exclusive to [77/81]. The rim of a distinctive fine comb-impressed Beaker with rows of small whipped-cord impressions (*P27*) matched fragments also present within pits F.24 and F.45. The remaining 3 vessels were represented by a single sherd decorated with an incised reserved chevron design (*P30*) as well as a rim (*P31*) and body (*P32*) sherd from two different fingertip impressed forms. Amongst the sherds from [77/81] were 4 base fragments.

The 13 sherds from **F.28** weighed 165g (MSW 12.7g) and included fragments from 4 separate Beakers (2 fine wares (*P3* and *P4*) and 2 rusticated (*P2* and *P5*)). Both of the fine wares had comb-impressed chevron designs whereas the rusticated wares were distinguished by either tightly-spaced raised horizontal ridges of fingertip impressions or broadly spaced single pinched 'crowsfoot' impressions. A complete base fragment was also present. Sharp and abraded sherds made up the F.28 assemblage indicating that the sherds had different post-breakage histories prior to being buried within the same pit.

The 13 fragments (100g; MSW 7.7g) found within **F.31** also represented at least 4 individual vessels (*P21, P22, P23* and *P24*). As with F.28 these also could be separated into 2 fine and 2 rusticated forms and as before both the fine wares were comb-impressed. One of the fine wares was very fine and was decorated with horizontal bands of cross-hatching bounded by parallel horizontal lines (*P23*). The rusticated Beakers had 'crowsfoot' patterning but differed in their application - raised fingertip (*P22*) versus shallow fingernail (*P21*).

Pit **F.33** contained 2 sherds (19g; MSW 8.5g), 1 rim and 1 body, of a single rusticated form (*P6*) identical in character to a vessel located within F.23 (*P31*). **F.42** produced 3 sherds weighing 24g (MSW 8.0g) which included a heavily worn base angle of a 'fine' rusticated Beaker decorated with small and slight fingernail impressions (*P29*). Finally **F.45** had 3 sherds with a combined weight of 20g (MSW 6.7g). Fragments of 2 different vessels appeared to be present of which one was part of a distinctive comb-impressed fine ware with rows of small whipped-cord impressions (*P27*) and the other an abraded rusticated form (*P28*: raised fingertip design). The distinctive whipped-cord piece matched pieces also present in F.23 and F.24.

Of the remaining features, **F.10, F.24, F.73** and **F.93**, F.10 and F.73 produced single small plain sherds, whilst F.24 contained 2 base angle fragments from the distinctively whipped-cord decorated Beaker (*P27*) also located within F.45 and F.23, and F.93 a plain base angle.

## *Discussion*

Overall the impression is of a homogeneous 'domestic' Beaker assemblage as represented by the remains of approximately 32 vessels of which there was a roughly 50/50 split between fine (17 vessels) and rusticated (15 vessels) wares. Its uniformity was also emphasised by the fact that parts of the same vessels were identified across the site linking different pit assemblages (see Ashwin 1998 for a similar pattern).

The frequent occurrence of comb-impressed decoration, along with attributes such as the long-necked profiles, suggests that assemblage belongs firmly within the late-style (c. 2100-1700 BC) commonly found along the eastern boundary of the East Anglian Fen (Silvester 1991; Bamford 1982; Gibson 1982). Its significance perhaps lies in its contribution to a growing corpus of pit-related domestic sites that it seems once peppered the edge of the Wissey Embayment between the River Wissey and the River Lark.

### *Fabric Series:*

Fabric 1 – medium hard with frequent small and medium GROG and occasional small FLINT

Fabric 2 – hard with frequent SAND and common-frequent small-medium FLINT and possible GROG

Fabric 3 – medium with frequent very small GROG

Fabric 4 – medium with common medium-large GROG

Fabric 5 – medium abundant small-medium GROG



## Appendix 2

### Flint report - Emma Beadsmoore

A total of 1690 (7479g) flints were recovered from the site, 307 (3331g) of which are worked, 26 (293g) are worked and burnt, whilst 1357 (3855g) are just burnt fragments and chunks. The flints from the pits are listed by type and feature/context in Table 2, and from the tree throws, post holes and material recovered as stray finds in Table 3. The material was recovered from 32 pits, one post hole and four tree throws.

#### *Pits*

The number of flints recovered from pits F. 9, F. 12, F. 24, F. 28, F. 33 and F. 93 ranged between one and 72. Pit F. 9 yielded 72 flints; predominantly discarded flint working waste, and just three tools; two scrapers and a used flake. Several of the waste flakes have traces of comparatively systematic flake production/core reduction, whilst many other flakes, chunks and core fragments are the result of expedient flint working. Few flakes were struck from prepared platforms and there is very limited evidence for core rejuvenation. Overall, the material suggests that just producing flakes was the focus of flint working, with little discernable emphasis on controlling the form of the removals, or sustaining or extending the use life of the core. Evidence for systematic flint working alongside expedient flake production is a characteristic of Beaker assemblages.

Although pits F. 12, F. 24, F. 28, F. 33 and F. 93 contained smaller flint assemblages, the flint was technologically and chronologically comparable to the material recovered from F. 9. The features also yielded Beaker pottery. Again the flint assemblages are dominated by flint working waste; commonly broad, often thick flakes, which lack any clear traces of attempts to control the form of the flakes. However, amongst these expediently manufactured flakes are occasional, more systematically produced flints. The pits yielded only three tools, two scrapers and a fragment of a flake knife, which is potentially a plano-convex knife, a type of knife found in Beaker assemblages.

The remaining pits that contained flint were F. 1, F. 2, F. 3, F. 5, F. 16, F. 18, F. 25, F. 43, F. 44, F. 47, F. 48, F. 50, F. 52, F. 54, F. 56, F. 57, F. 58, F. 65, F. 66, F. 73, F. 75, F. 79, F. 80, F. 81, F. 85 and F. 90, which yielded between one and 16 flints, which are predominantly flint working waste. As with the other pit assemblages, the material includes expediently manufactured waste flakes/flake blanks, cores and core fragments, alongside several flakes that were the products of more systematic flake production. Only 13 tools and utilised flakes were recovered, predominantly scrapers and utilised flakes, and one flake knife. Three Beaker/Early Bronze Age thumbnail scrapers are amongst the scrapers.

Two of the pits also yielded large quantities of burnt flint; 273 fragments were recovered from F. 49, F. 86 contained 779, whilst a further two pits F. 66 and F. 79 yielded 40 and 30 fragments. Many of the flints are white and cracked, which Crowson argues resulted from heating flint to high temperatures and then cooling them quickly in water (2004:3).

Feature	chip/chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	single platform core	two platform core	multiple platform core	discooidal core	irregular core	core fragment	core rejuvenation flake	flake knife	end scraper	end and side scraper	thumbnail scraper	core scraper	miscellaneous scraper	sub-circular scraper	edge used flake	retouched and worn flake	hammerstone	unworked burnt chunk	Totals
1	4		4																		1			9
2	1		4																					5
3	1			1		1								1										4
5			1																					1
7																							2	2
9	7		39	15					1		2			1	1					1			5	72
12	2		1	2																			1	6
16			1	1																				2
18	2		2	6				1				1			1	2	1							16
24	1		5	1										1	1									9
25	1		2	2																			2	7
28	4		10	6									1										1	22
33			4	3																				7
43			1																					1
44	1			1																		1	2	5
47			1	1																				2
48			1	2																				3
49			1																				273	274
50			1										1											2
52	2			1						2														5
54			2	1																			5	8
55			1																				2	3
56			1																				1	2
57	2		1																		1			4
58			7	5	1					1	1			1	1	1		1					4	23
64																							156	156
65			1																					1
66																							40	40
71																							1	1
73				1																				1
75			1																					1
79			1																				30	31
80				1																			3	4
81				1																				1
85			1							1														2
86																							779	779
90	2	3	6							1									1					13
93	1		7	2						1										1			7	19
[77]	1		2				1																	4
[78]			3																					3
[79]			2	1																			1	4
[80]				1																				1
[81]				3						1					1									5
<b>Totals</b>	32	3	114	58	1	1	1	1	1	7	3	1	2	4	5	3	1	1	1	3	1	1	1315	1560

Table 2 – Flint from the pits

Five test pits excavated into a deposit overlying a series of pits yielded 17 flints; contexts [77], [78], [79], [80] and [81] overlay pits F. 24, F.28 and yielded flint working waste and tools. The Beaker flint had traces of both systematic and expedient flake production/core reduction, whilst one of the tools, a scraper was invasively retouched.

### *Post holes*

Post hole F. 31 yielded Beaker pottery and two broadly contemporary flakes and several unworked burnt chunks, whilst 40 unworked burnt chunks were recovered from F. 32, 156 from F. 64 and two from F. 77.

### *Tree throws*

Four tree throws yielded between one and 17 flints. The small assemblage of 17 flints recovered from F. 45 comprises three tools and flint working waste, including a couple of blades. The tools were manufactured from comparatively expediently manufactured flakes, yet were neatly retouched. One of the two cores was expediently reduced to produce squat, irregular flakes. Whilst the second core had both irregular and finer flake scars, indicating that different types of flakes were manufactured off the same core, the emphasis of the working was shifted as the nodule was reduced. Again, the combination of expedient and systematic flake production/core reduction is characteristic of Beaker assemblages; the tree throw also contained Beaker pottery. The remaining tree throws F. 20, F. 61 and F. 89 yielded flint working waste that is comparable to, and likely to be broadly contemporary with the material recovered from F. 45.

Feature	Type											Totals	
	chip/chunk	primary flake	secondary flake	tertiary flake	secondary blade	tertiary blade	opposed platform core	irregular core	end scraper	miscellaneous retouched flake	edge used flake		unworked burnt chunk
20		1	1	2									4
31				2								6	8
32												40	40
45	2	1	5	2		2		2	2		1		17
61			1										1
77												2	2
89			2		1								3
stray	2		27	18			1	2	1	2	2		55
<b>Totals</b>	4	2	36	24	1	2	1	4	3	2	3	48	130

Table 3 – Tree throw, post hole and stray flint

## *Stray*

The remaining flint recovered from the site was collected as stray/surface/machining finds. The limited tools are utilised flakes; either informally retouched or used flake blanks, and a scraper. The flint working waste is mainly flake blanks, varying in morphology from squat, thick irregular flakes to finer, narrow flakes, which were however still struck from unprepared platforms. The two cores reflect the variability of the flakes. The stray flints could potentially be chronologically mixed, including both earlier systematically produced flakes and later more expediently manufactured material. However, in the context of the quantities of Beaker flint recovered from the features, and the technological compatibility of the stray finds and feature based flint, the material is more likely to be broadly contemporary.

At Feltwell the flints were recovered predominantly from pits, whilst tree throws yielded a few flints, a post hole contained one and the rest were collected as stray finds. The material is associated with Beaker pottery and dates to the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. The flint is predominantly flint working waste from a mixture of systematic and expedient flake production/core reduction strategies, focused on the production of generally broad flakes. All stages of the reduction sequence are represented suggesting that the material was manufactured at the site. However, none of the material refitted, indicating that the working waste was not deposited directly into the features. The limited numbers of tools recovered from the site comprise predominantly scrapers, a few knives and several utilised flakes. Scrapers are the common tool type in flint assemblages recovered from other eastern Fen edge sites, like Hockwold (Bamford 1982). At Feltwell, the flint was worked at the site, some was utilised, probably in a variety of activities, working waste and utilised tools were then discarded and deposited in pits, and occasionally tree throws.

## **Appendix 3**

### **Worked stone – Simon Timberlake**

A fragment of a shaft hole implement manufactured from a basic igneous rock was recovered from F. 28. An hourglass shaft was visible on the fragment.

## Appendix 4

### Assessment of bulk environmental samples - Anne de Vareilles

#### Methodology

All seven samples taken on site were processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine at the Cambridge Archaeological Unit. The flots were collected in 300µm aperture meshes and the remaining heavy residues washed over a 1mm mesh. The flots were dried indoors and scanned for plant macro fossils as well as any other ecofacts and artefacts.

Sorting and identification of macro remains were carried out under a low power binocular microscope. Identifications were made using the reference collection of the George Pitt-Rivers Laboratory, McDonald Institute, University of Cambridge. Nomenclature follows Stace (1997) for plants and Beedham (1972) for molluscs. All environmental remains are listed in Table 4.

Sample number	<1>	<2>	<3>	<4>	<6>	<7>	<5>
Context	[82]	[145]	[37]	[164]	[216]	[236]	
Context type	Late Neo / Early Bronze A. Beaker pits and						Post-hole
Phase / Date	24	49	9	56	79	86	64
Sample volume -litres	9	8	11	6	8	6	10
Flot fraction examined -%	100	100	100	100	100	100	100
<i>Corylus avellana</i> Hazel nut shell fragment	112	1			3	3	9
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (small) Goosefoot					13	2	1
<i>Prunus spinosa</i> Sloe stone							1
<i>Mentha</i> sp. Mint							1
<i>Veronica hederifolia</i> Ivy-leaved Speedwell							1
<i>Sambucus nigra</i> Elder							2
Indeterminate cotyledon <2mm across					1		
Indeterminate wild plant seed		1		1	1		
Culm node Grass stem node	1				1		
Charcoal							
>4mm	b	b			c	b	b
2-4mm	c	c			c	d	d
<2mm	d	d	++	a	d	d	d
Vitrified					-		c
Parenchyma - undifferentiated plant storage tissue	-				-		
<i>Ceciloides acicula</i> Blind burrowing snail		+	+	++			
Modern seeds (species represented)	4 (2)	39 (7)	8 (3)	19 (6)	25 (8)	5 (5)	19 (7)

key: '-' 1 or 2, '+' <10, '++' 10-25,  
'a' 25-50, 'b' 50-100, 'c' 100-500, 'd'  
>500 items

Table 4 – Results of bulk environmental samples

### *Preservation*

The archaeological plant remains were preserved through carbonisation. All samples contained modern seeds, indicative of bioturbation through which macro remains may have been lost and/or displaced. Features 9, 49 and 56 also had blind burrowing snail shells (*Ceciloides acicula*), another sign of context disturbance.

### *Results and Discussion*

#### Late Neo./Early B.A. pit F.64

The sample from this feature had the richest diversity of plant macro remains. It contained lots of charcoal, including large pieces, and seven seeds or nuts, including hazel-nut (*Corylus avellana*), sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*). The latter three must have been used for both their wood and nuts/fruits/berries, whilst the goosefoot, mint and ivy-leaved speedwell may simply have been brought in with the firewood.

#### Late Neo./Early B.A. pits F.9 [37] and F.56 [164]

These two pits differed from the other four pits by containing very little charcoal; the small fragments are probably residual from nearby activities. One small, unidentified seed was found in F.56.

#### Late Neo./Early B.A. pits F.24 [82], F.49 [145], F.79 [216] and F.86 [236]

All four pits had rich assemblages of charcoal, including large pieces, attesting to the neat disposal of coals and ashes. Other plant macro remains included numerous fragments of hazel-nut shell, common in F.24, and goosefoot seeds, mostly in F.79. Whilst most of the seeds recovered were presumably unconsciously burnt, hazel-nuts appear to have been eaten around a fire which was then cleaned into pit F.24. About one third of the charcoal in F.86 was vitrified, which indicates that the fire reached higher temperatures and/or burnt for longer than the others seen in this report.

### *Conclusions*

The samples analysed revealed no evidence for a settled, agricultural life-style. Instead, the hazel-nuts recovered attest to the continued importance of gathering nuts, fruits and berries during the Neolithic and Bronze Age. The quality of the charcoal found in most of the features suggests that the remains of fires were swept into pits and not simply dispersed or scattered. The charcoal could be identified by a specialist for questions of wood availability, fuel preference and landscape reconstruction.

## Appendix 5

### Metal detecting survey - Andrew Hall

#### *Methodology*

A metal detecting survey was carried out in advance of the topsoil stripping in accordance with the project specification. On initial inspection the conditions for the survey seemed inappropriate, with the presence of dense patches of set aside vegetation across the development area. A front loading bulldozer was used to strip transects through the vegetation, running east west across the area. This enabled detecting along the cleared ground surface along these transects at intervals of ten metres. This was carried out by experienced detectorists using Tesoro Laser Rapier detectors. A steady, even pace was adopted with approximately 1.5 metres of ground surface covered in each sweep. This standardized methodology allows for comparison of results with other such surveys.

Throughout the survey, small iron objects were discriminated out and very recent objects of little or no archaeological significance such as milk bottle tops, ring pulls, shotgun cartridges and small caliber bullet cases etc were collected but discarded prior to finds assessment.

All metal finds were numbered individually and plotted to within a metre along each transect. The numbering sequence does not reflect any dated chronology of the finds but rather the order in which the objects were retrieved. The results are listed in Table 5.

#### *Results*

The survey resulted in the recovery of seven (7) non-ferrous metal artefacts, from a 17.5% sample of a total survey area of 1.3 hectares. In addition 92 shotgun cartridges and 5 small caliber cartridges were recovered but not catalogued.

Location	Notes	Date
1	Large caliber ammunition shell 13mm in diameter	20th
2	Cupro-Nickel 10 pence coin	1969
3	White metal spoon handle	19th
4	Copper alloy strap end / chape formed from sheet metal with round terminal	16 <sup>th</sup> -17 <sup>th</sup>
5	Gilt copper alloy decorative fitting, with incised floral decoration	20th
6	.303 rifle cartridge	
7	Tinned copper alloy small button	18 <sup>th</sup> -19 <sup>th</sup>

Table 5 - Results of Metal detecting survey

#### *Discussion*

This was a disappointing set of results, with the lowest recovery rate of any such survey conducted by the CAU. This can be partially explained by the remote setting



of the field and its distance from communication routes and settlement foci. The lack of finds does seem to suggest that this was a landscape of low intensity use throughout the Roman period up to the present day. This was reflected in the excavation results which identified a clear prehistoric presence but little archaeology of later periods. The only past activity evidenced by the material recovered was shooting, as demonstrated by the large number of 12 bore shotgun cartridges with marked concentrations along the northern transects (A and B), adjacent to the existing tree line.

## Appendix 6

### Feature descriptions

#### *Pits*

**F.1** Pit, [5] diameter 1.5m, depth 0.8m, circular in plan with sides steeply sloping down to a flat base. Fill: [1] mid reddish brown sandy silt; [2] lens of gravel slumping; [3] darkish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [4].

**F.2** Pit; [9] diameter 1.25m, depth 0.83m, circular in plan with sides going nearly vertical down to a flat base. Fill: [6] gravelled lining of pit; [7] mid brown silty sand with fine gravel inclusions; [8] mid grey silty sand with fine – medium sized gravel inclusions.

**F.3** Pit; [13] diameter 1.6m, depth 0.65m, circular in plan with sides moderately sloping down to a flat base. Fill: [10] gravel slump layer; [11] light grey brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [12] mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and some flint.

**F.4** Small pit [15] diameter 0.75m, depth 0.20m, circular in plan with sides moderately sloping down to a concave base. Fill: [14] mid grey silty sand with frequent small gravel inclusions.

**F.5** Large pit; [20] diameter 0.9m, depth 1.46m, circular in plan with sides steeply sloping down to a flat base. Fill: [16] dark grey silty sand with some gravel inclusions; [17] dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and contained flint.

**F.6** Pit: [25] diameter 1.6m, depth 0.81m, circular in plan with sides almost vertically going down to a concave base. Fill: [21] dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions; [22] mid grey sandy silt with occasional fine – medium sized gravel inclusions; [23] greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [24] reddish brown sand - redeposited natural.

**F.7** Small pit: [27] diameter 0.53m, depth 0.33m, circular in plan with sides going near vertically down to a concave base. Fill: [126] dark grey silty sand with some gravel and burnt flint inclusions.

**F.8** Pit: [28] diameter 0.77m, depth 0.41, oval in plan with sides going near vertical down to a concave base. Fill: [29] mid reddish brown silty sand with common small gravel inclusions; [39] mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.

**F.9** Large pit: [38] diameter 2.25m, depth 1.20m, circular in plan with sides sloping very steeply down to a concave base. Fill: [31] mid brown silty sand, contained Beaker pottery; [32] mid grey silty sand with occasional medium sized gravel inclusions; [34] mid grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; [35] light brown silty sand with occasional small – medium sized gravel inclusions; [36] mid brown silty

sand with occasional medium sized gravel inclusions; [37] mid grey silty sand with frequent small gravel inclusions.

**F.10** Pit: [41] diameter 0.85m, depth 0.45m, circular in plan with sides moderately sloping down to a concave base. Fill: [40] mid brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions, contained Beaker pottery.

**F.11** Pit: [42] diameter 1.65m, depth 0.32m, oval in plan with sides moderately sloping down to a concave base. Fill: [043] mid yellowish grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; [44] mid grey sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

**F.12** Pit: [47] diameter 0.9m, depth 0.28m, oval in plan with sides that slope moderately down to an uneven base. Fill [45] mid grey silty sand with common small to medium sized gravel inclusions. Contained Beaker pottery and flint; [46] mid orange silty sand.

**F.13** Pit: [49] diameter 1.3m, depth 0.3m, oval in plan with sides going vertically down to a concave base. Fill: [48] mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

**F.14** Pit: [50] diameter 0.82m, depth 0.28m, sub oval in plan with sides that slope moderately down to a concave base. Fill: [51] mid brownish orange sand with frequent small and occasional medium sized gravel inclusions.

**F.15** Pit: [53] diameter 1.40m, depth 0.35m, oval in plan with sides going near vertically down to a flat base. Fill [52] mid grey silty sand with frequent medium and large gravel and flint inclusions.

**F.16** Small pit: [54] diameter 0.57m, depth 0.13m, oval in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [55] light yellowish grey silty sand with rare small gravel inclusions; [56] dark grey sandy silt with occasional small to medium sized gravel and rare charcoal inclusions.

**F.17** Pit: [60] diameter 2.55m, depth 0.9m, sub-circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [57] mid grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [58] mid brownish orange silty sand some small gravel inclusions; [59] dark grey silty sand with frequent medium sized flint and gravel inclusions.

**F.18** Large pit: [63] diameter 2.1m, depth 1.0m, oval in plan with near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [61] mid to dark grey silty sand with some small to medium sized gravel inclusions; [62] reddish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks.

**F.19** Small pit: [65] diameter 0.60m, depth 0.20m, oval in plan with near vertical sides leading to a flat base. Fill: [64] dark brownish black silty sand with frequent small gravel inclusions.

**F.22** Pit: [72] diameter 1.30m, depth 0.40m, oval in plan with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [71] dark brown sand with medium to large gravel and flint inclusions.

**F.23** Pit: [73] diameter 1.55m, depth 0.62m, circular in plan near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [74] light yellowish brown sand with occasional small to medium sized gravel inclusions; [75] mid brown sand with occasional small to medium sized gravel inclusions; [76] dark greyish brown sand with rare small to medium sized gravel inclusions and occasional patches of yellowish sand.

**F.24** Small pit: [83] diameter 0.7m, depth 0.40m, circular in plan with moderately sloping sides going to a concave base. Fill: [82] mid to dark grey sand with occasional small gravel inclusions. Contained Beaker pottery, flint and burnt stone; [85] mid orange brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

**F.25** Large pit: [91] diameter 2.4m, depth 0.95m, circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [88] dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. Contained worked and burnt flint; [89] grey sand with frequent gravel inclusions; [90] greyish brown sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

**F.26** Pit: [93] diameter 1.25m, depth 0.25m, oval in plan with gently sloping sides leading down to a flat base. Fill [92] mid brown silty sand with occasional small and rare large gravel inclusions.

**F.28** Pit: [96] length 3.0m, width 1.20m, depth 0.40m, sub oval in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a near flat base. Fills: [94] mid orangey brown silty sand with mottling of redeposited natural. Contained Beaker pottery, bone and burnt stone; [95] mid grey silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.

**F.33** Small pit: [106] diameter 0.30m, depth 0.06m, circular in plan with gentle sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [105] mid grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small gravel inclusions. Contained Beaker pottery and worked flint.

**F.34** Pit: [108] diameter 1.40m, depth 0.32m, circular in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [107] mid grey silty sand with occasional fine to medium sized gravel inclusions.

**F.35** Small pit: [110] diameter 0.58m, depth 0.32m, circular in plan with very steep sides leading down to an uneven base. Fill: [109] mid grey silty sand with frequent fine to medium sized gravel inclusions.

**F.36** Small pit: [113] diameter 0.70m, depth 0.25m, circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [111] mid grey silty sand with frequent small to medium sized gravel inclusions; [112] mid reddish brown sand.

**F.38** Pit: [118] diameter 1.50m, depth 0.80m, circular in plan with moderately steep sides sloping down to a flat base. Fill: [116] mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional patches of yellow sand. Rare small gravel inclusions; [117] mid brown sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.

**F.39** Pit: [121] diameter 1.60m, depth 0.46m, circular in plan with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fills: [119] dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions; [120] mid greyish brown silty sand.

**F.40** Small pit: [123] diameter 0.95m, depth 0.34m, circular in plan with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [122] mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.

**F.41** Pit: [126] diameter 1.30m, depth 0.70m, circular in plan with very steep sides leading down to a concave base. Fills: [124] mid grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sized gravel inclusions; [125] mid brown sand

**F.42** Pit: [128] diameter 1.0m, depth 0.40m, circular in plan with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [127] mid greyish brown silty sand with rare small gravel inclusions, contained Beaker pottery.

**F.43** Large pit: [132] diameter 1.70m, depth 1.11m, circular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Fills: [129] very dark grey silty sand with rare gravel inclusions; [130] mid reddish brown silty sand with common fine to medium sized gravel inclusions; [131] lens of fine gravel.

**F.44** Large pit: [137] diameter 1.35m, depth 0.65m, circular in plan with steep, irregular sides leading to a concave base. Fills: [133] dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Contained worked and burnt flint; [134] brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [135] light brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [136] dark grey silty sand with common gravel inclusions.

**F.46** Small pit: [142] diameter 0.84m, depth 0.07m, circular in plan with moderately sloping sides leading to a flat base. Fill: [141] dark grey silty sand rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

**F.47** Pit: [144] diameter 1.50m, depth 0.57m, circular in plan with quite steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [143] a very dark grey sandy silt with occasional fine to medium sized gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. Contained some worked flint.

**F.48** Pit: [146] diameter 0.70m, depth 0.16m, circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [145] black silty sand with frequent burnt stones and charcoal flecks. Also contained worked flint.

**F.49** Pit: [149] diameter 4.30m, depth 0.28m, circular in plan with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fills: [147] dark grey sandy silt that contained worked and burnt flint; [148] dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

**F.50** Large pit: [152] diameter 1.50m, depth 0.92m, circular in plan with very steep sides leading to a concave base. Fills: [150] dark grey silty sand with occasional fine to medium sized gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. Contained worked flint; [151] a mid grey silt mixed with patches of dark yellow sand. Occasional fine to medium sized gravel inclusions and very rare charcoal flecks.

**F.51** Small pit: [154] diameter 0.95m, depth 0.26m, circular in plan with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fills: [153] a dark grey silt with occasional patches of dark yellow sand. Occasional fine to medium sized gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

**F.52** Pit: [156] diameter 2.20m, depth 0.29m, circular in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [155] dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions. Contained worked flint.

**F.53** Small pit: [158] diameter 1.0m, depth 0.35m, circular in plan with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [157] a dark grey silt mixed with patches of lighter grey silty sand. Occasional small to medium sized gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

**F.54** Pit: [160] diameter 1.70m depth 0.26m, circular in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a flat base. Fill [159] dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Contained worked flint and burnt stone.

**F.55** Pit: [163] diameter 1.40m, depth 0.49m, oval in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fills: [161] dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions; [162] dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Contained worked flint.

**F.56** Pit: [166] diameter 1.15m, depth 0.61m, circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fills: [164] dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Contained some worked flint; [165] dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Contained worked flint.

**F.57** Small pit: [168] diameter 0.90m, depth 0.40m, circular in plan with very steep sides leading to a flat base. Fill: [167] dark grey silty sand with occasional fine to medium sized gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Contained worked flint.

**F.58** Small pit: [249] diameter 0.70m, depth 0.40m, circular in plan with very steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [169] dark brown silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. Contained some flint; [247] a pale yellow redeposited sand; [248] dark grey, almost black, silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

**F.59** Pit: [171] diameter 1.60m, depth 1.0m, circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [170] dark grey silty sand with occasional flecks of charcoal and small gravel inclusions.

**F.62** Pit: [176] diameter 1.20m, depth 1.0m, circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [175] dark grey silty sand with occasional medium to large gravel inclusions.

**F.65** Pit: [183] diameter 2.0m, depth 0.60m, oval in plan with quite steep sides leading to a flat base. Fills: [181] dark grey silty sand with occasional small gravel

inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks and larger lumps; [182] mid brownish grey silt with patches of yellow sand. Occasional small to medium sized gravel inclusions.

**F.66** Small pit: [186] diameter 0.60m, depth 0.18m, oval in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fills: [184] dark brown silty sand with common gravel inclusions. Contained burnt flint; [185] dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Contained burnt flint.

**F.67** Pit: [188] diameter 1.10m, depth 0.28m, circular in plan with moderate sides leading to a rounded base. Fills: [187] mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions; [191] mid brownish orange sand with common small gravel inclusions.

**F.68** Pit: [190] diameter 0.80m, depth 0.10m, circular in plan with moderate sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [189] dark greyish black silty sand with rare small gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks.

**F.70** Pit: [196] diameter 2.1m, depth 0.29m, circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Fills: [194] mid grey silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions; [195] mid brown sand.

**F.71** Small pit: [198] diameter 0.43m, depth 0.20m, circular in plan with steep sides leading to a rounded base. Fill: [197] black silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and rare small gravel inclusions.

**F.72** Pit: [200] diameter 1.60m, depth .034m, circular in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a flat base. Fill: [199] mid brownish grey silt with patches of brownish orange sand. Occasional small gravel inclusions.

**F.73** Pit: [202] diameter 0.80m, depth 0.27m, oval in plan with steep sides leading to a rounded base. Fill: [201] dark brownish grey silty sand with common charcoal flecks and occasional gravel inclusions, contained Beaker pottery.

**F.74** Pit: [204] diameter 1.40m, depth 0.22m, circular in plan with moderate sides leading to a flat base. Fill: [203] dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

**F.75** Pit: [208] diameter 1.30m, depth 0.47m, circular in plan with moderate sides leading to a rounded base. Fills: [205] mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions; [206] mid brown silty sand with frequent gravel and flint inclusions; [207] mid brownish orange sand with rare small gravel inclusions.

**F.76** Pit: [210] diameter 0.35m, depth 0.14m, circular in plan with steep sides and a rounded base. Fill: [209] mid grey brown silt with rare gravel inclusions.

**F.79** Pit: [217] diameter 1.15m, depth 0.22m, circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. Fill: [216] mid brown sand with patches of very dark grey silt. Frequent charcoal flecks and occasional gravel inclusions.

**F.80** Pit: [220] diameter 2.40m, depth 0.44m, oval in plan with moderate sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [218] dark grey sandy silt with occasional gravel inclusions. Contained burnt flint; [219] dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Contained worked flint.

**F.81** Large pit: [227] diameter 2.40m, depth 1.08m, circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Fills: [223] mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions; [224] mid orange brown sand with occasional small flint and gravel inclusions; [225] mid grey silty sand with frequent small to medium sized flint and gravel inclusions; [226] mid orange sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

**F.82** Pit: [222] diameter 1.40m, depth 0.30m, circular in plan with moderate sides leading to a flat base. Fill: [221] dark grey silty sand with occasional fine to medium sized gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

**F.83** Pit: [229] diameter 2.15m, depth 0.26m, oval in plan with moderate sides and a rounded base. Fill: [228] dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions.

**F.84** Pit: [232] diameter 1.60m, depth 0.40m, oval in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Fill: [230] dark grey silty sand with occasional medium sized gravel inclusions; [231] dark brown sandy silt with occasional flint and gravel inclusions.

**F.85** Pit: [235] diameter 1.2m, depth 1.2m (not bottomed), circular in plan with very steep sides. Fills: [233] dark grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sized flint and gravel inclusions; [234] mid grey silty sand.

**F.86** Small pit: [238] diameter 0.63m, depth 0.14m, oval in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fills: [236] dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks. Contained burnt flint; [237] dark brown sand with occasional gravel inclusions. Contained burnt flint.

**F.88** Pit: [241] diameter 2.0m, depth 0.25m, oval in plan with moderate sides and a rounded base. Fill: [240] dark brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

**F.90** Small pit: [244] diameter 0.75m, depth 0.18m, circular in plan moderate sides and a concave base. Fill: [243] dark grey, almost black, silty sand with occasional fine to small gravel inclusions and common charcoal flecks. Contained worked flint.

**F.93** Pit: [252] diameter 2.10m, depth 0.80m, oval in plan with steep sides leading to a flat base. Fills: [250] dark grey sandy silt with frequent gravel inclusions. Contained worked and burnt flint and pot; [251] dark brown silty sand with frequent gravel inclusions. Contained worked and burnt flint and Beaker pottery.

**F.94** Small pit: [254] diameter 0.45m, depth 0.08m, circular in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [253] dark grey sandy silt with occasional small gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.



**F.95** Pit: [259] diameter 2.35m, depth 0.56m, oval in plan with moderate sides and a rounded base. Fills: [255] mid greyish brown silty sand with common gravel inclusions; [256] yellowish redeposited natural sand; [257] brownish yellow silt; [258] dark grey silty sand with occasional small to large sized gravel inclusions.

**F.96** Burnt Surface: diameter 1.30m and roughly oval in plan. Fill: [260] a spread of small to medium sized gravel and flint which has been fired and turned pale pink.

#### *Post holes*

**F.21** Small post hole: [70] diameter 0.41m, depth 0.18m, circular in plan with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fill [68] mid greyish brown sand with rare small gravel inclusions; [69] light yellowish orange sand.

**F.27** Small post hole: [87] diameter 0.35m, depth 0.10m, circular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a flat base. Fill: [86] mid grey sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.

**F.29** Post hole [98] diameter 0.45m, depth 0.2m, circular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [97] grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

**F.30** Post hole: [100] diameter 0.35m, depth 0.11m, circular in plan with near vertical sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [99] grey silty sand with rare small gravel inclusions.

**F.31** Post hole: [102] diameter 0.40m, depth 0.10m, circular in plan with gently sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [101] dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel and charcoal inclusions. Contained Beaker pottery, worked and burnt flint.

**F.32** Post hole: [104] diameter 0.30m, depth 0.12m, circular in plan with steep sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [103] dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small gravel inclusions.

**F.37** Post hole: [115] diameter 0.40m, depth 0.10m, circular in plan with moderately sloping sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [114] dark grey silty sand with occasional medium to large gravel inclusions.

**F.60** Posthole: [173] diameter 0.35m, depth 0.13m, circular in plan with moderate sides and a concave base. Fill: [172] mid brown silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions.

**F.63** Posthole: [178] diameter 0.40m, depth 0.13m, oval in shape with moderate sides leading to a concave base. Fill: [177] dark greyish black silt with occasional patches of mid brown sand. Common small gravel inclusions.

**F.64** Posthole: [180] diameter 0.80m, depth 0.12m, oval in shape moderate sides and a slightly concave base. Fill: [179] dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel inclusions and common charcoal; flecks.

**F.69** Posthole: [192] diameter 0.20m, depth 0.10m, circular in plan with moderate sides and a rounded base. Fill: [191] dark brownish black silty sand.

**F.77** Posthole: [212] diameter 0.25m, depth 0.20m, circular in plan with quite steep sides and a concave base. Fill: [211] dark grey silty sand with rare fine to small gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal flecks.

**F.78** Posthole: [215] diameter 0.30m, depth 0.17m, circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. Fills: [213] dark grey silty sand with rare fine gravel inclusions and common charcoal flecks; [214] mid brownish grey silty sand with rare fine gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks.

**F.91** Posthole: [246] diameter 0.25m, depth 0.08m, circular in plan with moderate sides and a concave base. Fill: [245] dark grey, almost black, silty sand with rare gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks.

#### *Tree throws*

**F.20** Treethrow: [67] diameter 1.75m, depth 0.43m, oval in plan with steep sides leading to an irregular base. Fill [66] dark grey silty sand with occasional gravel, flint and charcoal inclusions.

**F.45** Tree throw: diameter 1.40m, depth 0.30m. roughly oval in plan with irregular sides leading to an uneven base. Fill: [140] dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional small to medium sized gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. Contained some worked flint and Beaker pottery.

**F.61** Tree throw: Fill: [174] mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions. Contained worked flint.

**F.89** Tree throw: Fill: [242] mid brownish grey silt with patches of orange sand. Common small to medium sized gravel inclusions. Contained flint.

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#### ***Project Management***

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