Later Prehistoric and Mid to Late Roman Remains at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk

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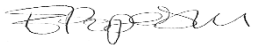
Prepared by:	Graeme Clarke (Post-Excavation Project Officer)
Checked by:	Matthew Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Lawrence Billington (Post-excavation Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by:	Elizabeth Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation & Publications)
Signature:	

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

OA North
Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD
t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627

Later Prehistoric and Mid to Late Roman Remains at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk

Archaeological Excavation Report

Written by Graeme Clarke BSc PCIfA

With contributions from Lawrence Billington MA PhD, Matthew Brudenell BA PhD, Natasha Dodwell BA MSc, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Hayley Foster BA MA PhD, Ted Levermore BA MA, Alice Lyons BA MA MCIfA, Patrick Sean Quinn PhD, Denis Sami PhD, Simon Timberlake MSc PhD and illustrations by Séverine Bézie BA MA

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Summary

Between the 17th July and 26th September 2018 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out excavations at Land North of Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk. In total, 1.36ha was investigated by two areas of excavation (Areas A and B) within a single field of the 23ha development area, extending between Suton Lane to the east and London Road (B1172) to the north and west. Area A comprised 1.9ha on the north-eastern corner of the development area and Area B comprised 0.46ha of land (250m to the south) on the eastern edge of the development, closer to Gunvil Hall Farm.

The locations of the excavation areas were based on the results of previous stages of evaluation work, including geophysical survey and trial trenching conducted across the development area in 2014. The evaluation confirmed the presence of two prehistoric ring ditches identified by the geophysical survey within the north-eastern part of the development area and possible Roman field boundary ditches within its south-eastern part.

The two excavation areas targeted each of these sets of remains. The full extent of the Early Bronze Age funerary monuments was revealed, within which cremated human bone had also been interred at the end of this period. Unexpectedly, extensive later prehistoric pit deposits spanning the Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age were also encountered in both excavation areas. These included a small group of pits uncovered between the ring ditches that produced cremated human bone, dated to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age period. Part of a Middle Iron Age enclosure was also revealed in Area B which was associated with the remains of a roundhouse. In both areas, these remains were succeeded by Roman enclosures set out alongside a trackway. These enclosures continued beyond the limits of the excavated areas where they were further delineated by the previous geophysical survey. The geophysical survey also showed the trackway continued along the eastern margins of Area A, adjacent to Suton Lane, suggesting a possible Roman origin for this road. Of significance within Area A was the discovery of a well-preserved pottery kiln within the Roman enclosure that produced a significant quantity of Roman grey ware pottery dated to the latter part of the 3rd century AD.

The excavation has revealed a significant later prehistoric funerary site that was subsequently subsumed into a zone of domestic occupation from the latter part of the Late Bronze Age period. The uncovering of a possible Roman routeway flanked by enclosures and pottery-making activities is also a significant addition to the local archaeological record of the period.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matthew Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Graeme Clarke and Daniel Firth, who were supported by Thomas Sigsworth, Rory Coduri, Niall Oakey, Frankie Wildmun, Lindsey Kemp, Jon Cousins and Matthew Beverley. Survey was carried out by Katie Hutton and the illustrations were produced by Séverine Bézie. Thanks are extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the direction of Katherine Hamilton. Thanks are also extended to the various specialists for their contributions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

1.1.1 Between the 17th July and 26th September 2018 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) carried out excavations at Land at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk (NGR TG 0997 0030; Fig. 1). Lovell commissioned and funded this archaeological work in respect of a proposed residential development on the site (Planning Application: 2014/2495). This excavation was undertaken in accordance with an approved Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by OA East (Mason and Tsybaeva 2018), the preparation of which was informed by a Brief issued by James Albone of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC/HES; Albone 2017).

1.1.2 A Desk-Based Assessment (DBA) was undertaken for the development site in 2013 by CgMs that indicated moderate potential for medieval remains on the site and a low potential for all other periods (Bourn 2013a-b). Heritage Statements were also produced separately for Gunville Hall by Heritage Collective in 2013 (Edis 2013) and Gunvil Hall Farm by Montagu-Evans in 2014 (Cragoe and Falconer-Hall 2014). A geophysical survey of the development site was carried out by Stratascan in January 2014 that identified two prehistoric ring ditches in its north-eastern corner (Fig. 2). All of the other anomalies detected were considered to be of recent origin, relating to former field boundaries (Richardson 2014). A subsequent phase of archaeological evaluation conducted by MOLA Northampton in September 2014 confirmed the presence of the two ring ditches along with two satellite cremation burials (Fig. 2). In addition, ditches of possible Roman origin were also identified in the south-eastern part of the development site (Chapman 2014; Bourn 2014).

1.1.3 The current site comprised two excavation areas on former arable land to the northeast of Gunvil Hall (Areas A and B; Fig. 1; Plate 1), within the 23ha development site. Area A (1.9ha; Plate 2) targeted the two ring ditches identified by the geophysical survey and Area B (0.46ha) targeted possible Roman field boundary ditches identified by the evaluation trenching.

1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with Norwich Castle Museum under the Site Code NWHCM2019.193 in due course.

1.2 Topography and geology

1.2.1 The development site lies on broadly level arable farmland (*c*.46m OD) extending to the north of Gunvil Hall, between Suton Lane to the east and London Road (B1172) to the north and west, in the parish of Wymondham, Norfolk (Fig. 1). To the east of the site, the land drops away gently to the shallow valley of the Bays River. Similarly, to the north the land-level falls gently towards the River Tiffey.

1.2.2 This landscape has been characterised as part of the 'tributary farmland' of south Norfolk, defined by plateau upland (chalky Glacial Till/Lowestoft Till) cut by river valleys leading towards the main river valley landscapes to the north (LUC 2001).

1.2.3 The underlying geology of the development site comprises Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk

Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – Chalk bedrock. Superficial deposits are indicated to comprise Lowestoft Formation – Diamicton. A notable finger of 'sand and gravel' is also observed to extend towards the site from the north and terminate a short distance beyond its northern boundary. (http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html, accessed 4th October 2018). The UK Soil Observatory records slightly acid loamy and clayey soils with impeded drainage (UKSO).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A full search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) of a 1km radius centred on the excavation site was commissioned from NCC/HES in 2018, in advance of the excavation. A request was made for an updated record on 29th June 2020, prior to the submission of this report to NCC/HES, however no further records were found to have been generated in the intervening period. A desk-based assessment of the development area (Bourn 2013) and Heritage Statements for Gunville Hall and Gunvil Hall Farm (Edis 2013; Cragoe and Falconer-Hall 2014) were also produced that detailed the archaeological potential. The following is a summary based on these reports and on the results of the NHER search, along with the results of previous archaeological investigations in the vicinity, with pertinent records shown on Figure 3. The full list of NHER entries shown on Figure 3 is given in Appendix E, Tables 61 and 62.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 About 200m to the west of the development boundary the adjoining field has yielded worked flint and flint tools. A broken Palaeolithic cordate hand axe was recovered in 1994 (NHER 30968), as well as two scrapers, one flake and one blade in 1976 (NHER 28966).

1.3.3 Less than 50m directly to the north of the site are crop marks possibly comprising a ring ditch and linear feature (NHER 31470). While a prehistoric origin is likely for these features, they are undated. Roughly 1km to the south-west of these finds is a cropmark of a curvilinear ditch and bank (NHER 53337). While undated, proximity to the above finds suggests a possible association.

Much less ephemeral prehistoric activity is located roughly 600m to the south-east of the site. Here a possible Bronze Age ring ditch is visible as a cropmark (NHER 57361). There is also evidence of Iron Age settlement/industrial activity and possible Iron Age field boundaries (NHER 57359), all within a 200m radius.

Roman

1.3.4 Other than a single surface find of a coin, recovered by metal-detecting of the field bordering the development site to the east of Suton Lane (NHER 53759), there are no further Roman heritage assets listed within the study area.

Medieval

1.3.5 At the southern boundary of the site is Gonville Hall, a medieval moated site which also includes a 16th century hall building and 19th century farm buildings (NHER 8924). Similar medieval moated sites are present approximately 600m to the south-

west at Burfield Hall (NHER 9128), and 700m to the north-west near Dyke Beck/Dykebeck Hall Farm (NHER 35381).

1.3.6 Within 1km of the site are several sites all connected with medieval agricultural activity. Examples include medieval field systems identified in excavations roughly 600m to the southeast (NHER 57366), and possible settlement and/or field boundary earthworks approximately 300m to the north (NHER 54656).

Post-medieval (*c*.AD1540-1750)

1.3.7 The site is within 1km of several post-medieval agricultural features. Earthworks and cropmarks of various ditches surrounding the Gunville hall are visible on aerial photographs (NHER 53334). Cropmarks 500m to the southwest (NHER 54699/54700) are two further typical examples of field boundaries. A post-medieval extraction pit lies 20m directly to the west of the development (NHER 53335).

Undated

1.3.8 Approximately 200m to the north of the site, extending for *c*.300m to the east of Bradman's Lane, is a double-ditched trackway (NHER 53333). This undated feature consists of two linear ditches, 9m apart, running southwest-northeast.

1.4 Previous work

1.4.1 The DBA carried out in 2013 (Bourn 2013a-b) considered the site to have moderate potential for medieval remains. The site was considered to have low potential for all other periods, although the presence of prehistoric remains was not ruled out. In 2014, the geophysical survey of the entire 23ha development site identified two prehistoric ring ditches (possible ploughed out burial mounds) in its north-eastern corner (Fig. 2). All of the other anomalies detected were considered to be of recent origin, relating to former field boundaries (Richardson 2014). The subsequent evaluation trenches confirmed the presence of the two ring ditches along with two satellite cremation burials (Fig. 2). In addition, ditches of possible Roman origin were identified in the south-eastern part of the development site (Chapman 2014; Bourn 2014).

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief (Albone 2017) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Mason and Tsybaeva 2018) and further refined in the Updated Project Design and Post Excavation Assessment (Clarke 2019). The main aims of this excavation were:

To preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the footprint of the development area, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

2.2 Site Specific Research Objectives

2.2.1 Based on the results of the previous evaluation phase of the investigation (Chapman 2014; Bourn 2014), themes relating to the later prehistoric ring ditches to be encompassed by excavation Area A and the Roman field boundary ditches to be investigated by excavation Area B were considered most relevant. Site specific aims and research questions formulated prior to the excavation phase of the investigation were as follows:

<u>Area A: later prehistoric funerary remains</u>

i. What evidence is there for activity at the site prior to the construction the ring ditches? Did this activity have any influence of the choice of setting for the ring ditches?
ii. Are the ring ditches single phase monuments? What was the order of construction, and what are the dates?
iii. How is the external cremation cemetery organised? What is the date range of the cremation cemetery?
iv. How did the ring ditches structure the organisation of the surrounding landscape in the Bronze Age and Iron Age? Does the surrounding field system respect the monuments?
v. Is there any evidence that the ring ditches attracted post-Bronze Age funerary activity or ritual activity?
vi. Is there any evidence for later settlement activity?

<u>Area B: Roman field boundary ditches</u>

i. When was the field system in Area B laid out?
ii. To what extent is the system different to that in Area A?
iii. Is there any indication of settlement associated with the field system in this area?
iv. To what extent does the alignment of these field system boundaries relate to those of the medieval or post-medieval period? Is there any evidence for boundary continuity in the landscape?

2.3 Regional Research Aims

2.3.1 The site specific objectives were drawn from, and will contribute to, the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);

Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8); and

Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24).

2.4 Additional Research Objectives

2.4.1 The post-excavation assessment (Clarke 2019) showed that all the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials.

2.4.2 The post-excavation assessment process also identified new objectives drawn from the Regional Research Frameworks relating to the identification of: Early and Middle Neolithic pits; Late Bronze Age settlement remains; Early and Middle Iron Age settlement remains; Early Iron Age metalworking; Roman pottery production; and a Roman trackway and enclosures. These are outlined below.

<u>Early and Middle Neolithic pits</u> (Medlycott 2011, 13; Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 9)

i. Neolithic evidence from Norfolk appears to be distinctively different. Establish through radiocarbon dating how early the pits are within the Early Neolithic period? Furthermore, will a returned radiocarbon date conform to the 'late start' of the Neolithic in the eastern region?

<u>Late Bronze Age settlement remains</u> (Medlycott 2011, 20-21)

i. Is the close proximity between the settlement, the monuments and cremation cemetery in any way indicative of settlement status?
ii. May this example of unenclosed settlement in Norfolk be used as an opportunity to further test the D. Yates (2007) and M. Brudenell (2012) occupation models within East Anglia? In the light of the growing corpus of more recent excavation work, is this site still typical of the wider (unenclosed) settlement pattern of the period in Norfolk?
iii. Radiocarbon dating of later Bronze Age pottery is much needed.

<u>Early and Middle Iron Age settlement remains</u> (Medlycott 2011, 29-32)

i. This example of continuation (although slight) of settlement over the Bronze Age/Iron Age transition offers a rare opportunity in Norfolk for further research into this period.
ii. Evidence is poor for Middle Iron Age occupation/settlement in Norfolk. May any correlations be made between this newly identified site with previously identified sites of the period in the general Wymondham area?

Early Iron Age metalworking (Medlycott 2011, 30)

i. The nature and extent of metalwork manufacture in Norfolk, for example evidence of secondary working of copper-alloys, needs further study. Is it possible to determine what metal-type is being used (copper-alloy, silver or gold)? Is it possible to determine the function of the item being produced (decorative or functional: dress accessory, toiletry, utensil, tool, etc)?

Roman pottery production (Medlycott 2011, 40)

i. How does this kiln compare in date and technology to the Grey-ware kilns excavated at Wymondham College? Is there a relation between these two sites? How does this newly identified site relate to the wider published literature of Grey-ware pottery production sites in Norfolk?
ii. "Knowledge and understanding of the centres where the pottery was produced are fundamental to the study of Roman pottery" (Perrin 2011, 41).

Roman trackway and enclosures (Medlycott 2011, 47)

i. As the trackway lay along the course of Suton Lane, can we conclude a Roman (or earlier) origin to Suton Lane with this routeway's continued use throughout the post-Roman period?
ii. Can the projected course of the newly identified Roman trackway be synthesised into the wider communication network of roads, waterways and crossings in the Wymondham environs?
iii. Are the 'roadside' enclosures related to an agricultural regime or to roadside activity, possibly industrial enclosures associated with pottery production with an easily accessible outlet along the track to markets?

2.5 Fieldwork Methodology

2.5.1 The methodology used followed that detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mason and Tsybaeva 2018) which required that approximately 2.36ha in total be machine stripped to the level of natural geology or the archaeological horizon.

2.5.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a tracked 360° type excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.5.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS GS08 with SmartNET.

2.5.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.5.5 Sufficient excavation was carried out in line with the proportions of each feature class to be excavated outlined in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Mason and Tsybaeva 2018).

2.5.6 After the hand excavation of eight 1m-wide slots into each ring ditch monument, the remaining ditch fills were machine excavated in spits no greater than 10mm under constant archaeological supervision.

2.5.7 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations and plans were recorded at appropriate scales and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.5.8 A total of 142 bulk samples were taken from a range of excavated features. These each totalled between 10-70L and were processed by flotation at OA East's environmental processing facility at Bourn.

2.5.9 Site conditions were good, with rain at times.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 Area A, in the north-eastern corner of the development site, was opened to investigate the later prehistoric funerary remains, including two ring ditch monuments, revealed by the previous geophysical survey (Richardson 2014) and trial trench investigation (Chapman 2014; Bourn 2014). Area B, 240m to the south of Area A, was opened to examine the Roman field boundary ditches identified by the evaluation trenching. The relevant findings of the trial trench investigations referred to in the results section are reproduced in Appendix A.1.

3.1.2 Very little complex stratigraphy was present on the site although some inter-cutting discrete and linear features were observed. The chronological phasing presented below is largely based on spatial associations and, to a certain extent, similarity of features. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts and radiocarbon dating (Table 6; Appendix D).

3.1.3 Summary descriptions of the features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section, supplemented by a full context inventory presented in Appendix A.2, Table 7. An excavation plan of Area A showing cut numbers allocated to features is presented as Figure 4. Phasing of labelled groups of features in Area A are presented as Figures 5 and 9. Detailed plans of the Period 2.1 monuments and the Period 2.3 structures in Area A are given as Figures 6-8. Detailed plans of the Period 4 pottery kiln is shown on Figure 10. Similarly, excavation plans of Areas B with phasing and grouping of features are presented as Figures 11 and 12. Period 3 and 4 excavation results are overlain on the geophysical survey as Figure 13. Photographs of a selection of features are provided in Plates 3-15.

3.1.4 A selection of sections is included as Figures 14-16 which characterise for the reader the size and scale of the features and deposits and inform on specific aspects of the site's stratigraphic narrative presented below. An additional tranche of sections is included in Appendix G, Figs G.1 to comply with the requirement set by NCC/HES for archaeological projects in Norfolk (Robertson *et al*. 2018, 36). The remaining sections drawn on site are not presented in this report as they represent redundant data and do not contribute further to the research aims of the project which form part of the project archive deposited with Norwich Castle Museum (see Section 5.1.3).

3.1.5 Five main periods of activity have been identified:

Period 1: Early-Middle Neolithic (*c*.4000-3000/2800 BC)

Period 1.1: Early Neolithic (*c*.4000-3500 BC)

Period 1.2: Middle Neolithic (*c*.3500-3000/2800 BC)

Period 2: Bronze Age (*c*.2500-800 BC)

Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age (*c*.2500-1600 BC)

Period 2.2: Late Bronze Age (*c*.1200-950 BC)

Period 2.3: Late Bronze Age (*c*.950-800 BC)

Period 3: Early-Middle Iron Age (*c*.600/500-100 BC)

Period 3.1: Early Iron Age (*c*.600/500-350 BC)

Period 3.2: Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-100 BC)

Period 4: Middle-Late Roman (*c*.AD150-410)

Period 5: Post-Roman periods (*c.*AD410-present)

3.1.6 Both the enclosure and pits which truncated the Roman (Period 4) trackway in Area A (Fig. 7) and a set of six parallel field boundaries that extended across both excavation Areas A and B (Figs 7 and 10) were allocated to the post-Roman phase (Period 5) within the stratigraphic narrative below. These features, that relate to rural land division associated with medieval or post-medieval agricultural activity, do not contribute to the suite of research aims set out in Section 2 and will not be discussed in Section 4.

3.2 General soil and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural deposits (9 in Area A; 3 in Area B) underlying the site were found to consist of firm orange sandy silt or silty sand (with the occasional patch of clay) with frequent flint inclusions. These deposits are therefore perhaps more consistent with the 'sand and gravel' superficial geology indicated by the BGS Survey immediately north of the site than the undifferentiated 'diamicton' shown beneath the site (see Section 1.2.3). The sand and gravel deposits may therefore extend further southwards than indicated and underlie both excavation areas.

3.2.2 The overlying soil sequence was fairly uniform, excepting the eastern part of Area A, where an increasing thickness of topsoil/subsoil overburden to a maximum thickness of 1.5m was present along the eastern boundary, adjacent to Suton Lane (Fig. 13, Section 142). The natural geology was overlain by a subsoil (7 in Area A; 2 in Area B), which in turn was overlain by topsoil/ploughsoil (8 in Area A; 1 in Area B). The subsoil produced a total of 10 worked flints.

3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good and the excavation areas remained dry. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 Overview of results

3.3.1 The archaeological works carried out by OA East revealed the complete circuits of the ring ditch monuments within Area A, along with extensive later prehistoric pit deposits spanning the Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age which included a small Late Bronze Age cremation pit group. The Late Bronze Age pits were accompanied by groups of post holes in varying configurations which demonstrate a sustained episode of settlement at the site. Further contemporary pit groups were found to extend across Area B, with further evidence for the Roman boundaries which were found, unexpectedly, to overlie an earlier phase of Middle Iron Age settlement. These boundaries lay to the west of a Roman trackway that was uncovered by Area A along its eastern boundary with Suton Lane. Significantly, further boundary ditches alongside the trackway in Area A encompassed a largely intact Roman pottery kiln.

3.4 Period 1.1: Early Neolithic (*c*.4000-3500BC)

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Pits 143 and 810

3.4.1 Pit **143** was located towards the northern limit of Area A and was truncated by Period 5 Ditch 17. It measured 0.98m in diameter by 0.78m deep (Fig. 16, Section 35). The backfill (144) consisted of dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions. A substantial assemblage of 87 sherds (1222g) of Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from this feature along with a notable assemblage of nine burnt Neolithic blade-based flintwork pieces. A possible apple/pear pip and fragment of hazelnut were recovered from an environmental sample (D. Druce in Clarke 2019, 137). The hazelnut was radiocarbon dated to 3790-3665 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-88699; 4962 ± 23 BP).

3.4.2 Pit **810** lay in the western part of Area A, *c*.125m to the southwest of pit **143**, adjacent to later Monument 1. It was sub-circular in plan and measured up to 2.4m in diameter by 0.91m deep (Fig. 16, Section 223). It contained three backfills (811, 813 and 814) that consisted of light to dark grey ash-like sand with frequent charcoal inclusions that produced a sherd (51g) of Early Neolithic pottery and five worked flints.

Area B (Figs 11 and 12)

Pit 57

3.4.3 A single pit (**57**) was located in the central part of Area B. It was sub-circular in plan with an irregular profile and measured a maximum of 1.8m in diameter by 0.52m deep (Fig. 15, Section 18). The backfill (58) consisted of light greyish brown sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions that produced a substantial assemblage (147 sherds; 1086g) of Early Neolithic pottery, five abraded fired clay fragments (106g) and 25 worked flints; including two simple retouched tools, an end scraper and edge modified flake. Three intrusive Late Bronze Age sherds (119g) were also present.

3.5 Period 1.2: Middle Neolithic (*c*.3500-3000/2800BC)

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Pit 807

3.5.1 A single pit (**807**) was located in the north-western part of Area A. It was circular in plan with an irregular profile and measured 0.53m in diameter by 0.08m deep (Fig. 16, Section 173). The backfill (808) consisted of mid brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions that produced 13 sherds (165g) of Peterborough Ware pottery and three worked flints, including one heavily utilised blade-like flake.

3.6 Period 2.1: Early Bronze Age (*c*.2500-1600BC)

Introduction

3.6.1 The excavation of Area A revealed the remains of two circular monuments (Monuments 1 and 2), placed *c*.73m apart, first observed on the geophysical survey (Fig. 2). Each monument was represented by the complete circuit of a ring ditch. The larger Monument 1 ditch encompassed a *c*.20m diameter area and the smaller Monument 2 ditch encompassed a *c*.16m diameter area. The ditch of Monument 1 was initially excavated in Trench 60 and the ditch of Monument 2 was excavated in Trench 69 during the evaluation by MOLA Northampton (Fig. 2; Chapman 2014; Bourn 2014; App. A.1). Furthermore, a small pit group of the period was focused towards the south-western edge of Area B, approximately 350m to the south of the two monuments.

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Monument 1 (Fig. 6; Plates 3 and 4)

3.6.2 Eight 1m wide sections of this monument's ring ditch (**324**, **346** (Fig. 14, Section 128), **417**(Fig. 14, Section 141), **492**, **537**, **574** (Fig. 14, Section 163), **595**, and **603**) were hand excavated which measured between 2.9-5.1m wide and 0.9-1.18m deep (Table 1). The remaining ditch fill was machine excavated at the end of the site investigation.

3.6.3 The excavated sections predominantly revealed deposits resulting from the natural filling up of the ditch profile due to weathering and silting. However, in two of the ditch cuts (**346** and **574**, Fig. 14, Section 163) thin tip lines of burnt, charcoal rich material were encountered that contained fragments of cremated human bone (870 and 577 respectively; Fig. 5). Tip 870 was found to lie beneath a compact layer of flint cobbles (872).

3.6.4 Tip 870 (0.21-0.37m below ground level) in cut **346** produced 972g of cremated bone of both an adult and child (6-12 years old) that was radiocarbon dated to 1630-1510 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-85119; 3303 ± 24 BP). Of note, the bulk environmental sample from this deposit produced a well-preserved free-threshing wheat grain, several blackthorn stones/sloes and an unknown whole fruit (D. Druce in Clarke 2019, 138).

3.6.5 Tip 577 (0.2-0.6m below ground level) in cut **574** produced 163g of cremated bone of an infant that was radiocarbon dated to 1690-1530 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-85118; 3340 ± 24 BP). Of note, a narrower date range of 1690-1600 cal BC was determined with 77.5% confidence. The environmental sample of this deposit also produced an unidentifiable nut fragment (D. Druce in Clarke 2019, 138). This fill also produced two sherds (11g) of Early Bronze Age pottery along with a further seven small fragments (15g) of generic prehistoric pottery.

3.6.6 A chronologically mixed assemblage of 201 worked flints was recovered from ten individual fills, with a notable concentration of 96 flints recovered from fill 494 in cut **492**. The majority of the assemblage is dominated by simple hard hammer-struck flake-based material and two flake cores consistent with a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze

Age date. The assemblage also includes a blade-based element of earlier Neolithic date with a relatively large number of flakes which appear to be the product of systematic Neolithic technologies – including a probable axe-thinning flake (Appendix B.3.10).

3.6.7 A total of 26 sherds (82g) of Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from two upper fills (425 and 426) of cut **346**; notably the same location as the intervening cremation deposit 870 and its capping layer of flint cobbles (872).

3.6.8 Furthermore, the fills of cuts **595** and **603** to the west produced two abraded fragments (14g) of highly fired (slag like) clay.

Monument 2 (Fig. 7)

3.6.9 Eight 1m wide sections of this monument's ring ditch (**149** (Fig. 14, Section 61), **193**, **196**, **202** (Fig. 14, Section 91), **209**, **230**, **239**, and **280** (Fig. 14, Section 106) were hand excavated which measured between 2.05-2.8m wide and 0.84-1.14m deep (Table 2). The remaining ditch fill was machine excavated at the end of the site investigation. The excavated deposits resulted from the natural filling up of the ditch profile due to weathering and silting. However, the asymmetrical fill sequence recorded for cut **280** is perhaps evidence for the weathering of an external bank on the monument's south-western side.

3.6.10 At a depth of 0.45m below ground level (Fig. 14, Section 106), within cut **280** secondary fill 283 produced a near complete (372g) Collared Urn (SF 3; Plate 5; App. Fig. B.5.4; App. Plate B.5.1). A further four fills produced a total of three sherds (5g) of Early Bronze Age pottery and seven sherds (29g) of generic prehistoric pottery. Fill 252 of cut **239** produced a single horse tooth.

3.6.11 A lower density of chronologically mixed flintwork was recovered from Monument 2 than Monument 1, with a total of 96 flints recovered from 13 individual fills. Although containing a higher proportion of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade-based material, the composition of the assemblage is different with the presence of three retouched Early Bronze Age tools. These items consist of a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead, a small sub-circular scraper and an invasively retouched flake knife (Appendix B.3.8; App. Fig. B.3.1, F1-3).

Ditch Cut	Profile	Dimensions (m)		Fill category	Fill	Description	Finds
		Width	Depth				
324	U-shaped	3	0.9	Primary	325	Mid yellowish brown silty sand with rare flint gravel inclusions	
				Secondary	326	Mottled mid yellow and dark greyish brown sand with moderate flint gravel inclusions	4 worked flints
				Tertiary	327	Dark brownish grey sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	5 worked flints
346	U-shaped	3.05	0.9	Primary	347	Mid reddish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
					349	Mid reddish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions	
				Secondary	350	Dark brown silty sand with some charcoal flecks	
					425	Mid reddish brown sand with moderate flint gravel inclusions	5 sherds (9g) Early Bronze Age pottery. 9 worked flints
					870	Dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal fragments and occasional flint gravel inclusions	972g cremated human bone of a child
					872	Mid reddish brown sand with very frequent flint gravel inclusions	
				Tertiary	426	Dark brown sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	19 sherds (73g) Early Bronze Age pottery. 35 worked flints
417	Flat based U-shape	3.3	1.05	Primary	418	Mid reddish brown sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
				Secondary	423	Light brownish grey sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
				Tertiary	424	Dark greyish brown sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	15 worked flints
492	U-shaped	3.7	1.16	Primary	493	Mid yellowish brown sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
				Secondary	494	Mottled light to dark greyish brown sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	96 worked flints. 25g burnt flint
				Tertiary	495	Dark greyish brown sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	7 worked flints. 5g burnt flint
537	Flat based U-shape	4.21	1.11	Primary	540	Light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
				Secondary	539	Mottled light orange and brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
				Tertiary	538	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
574	U-shaped	5.1	1.18	Primary	575	Mid orange brown sandy silt with rare flint gravel inclusions	
				Secondary	576	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel inclusions	
					577	Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent burnt and unburnt flint gravel inclusions and charcoal fragments	62g cremated human bone of a child (6-12 years old). 2 sherds (11g) Early Bronze Age pottery. 30 worked flints. 146g burnt flint

Ditch Cut	Profile	Dimensions (m)		Fill category	Fill	Description	Finds
		Width	Depth				
				Tertiary	578	Light brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
595	Flat based U-shape	3	1.09	Primary	598	Light yellowish grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	1 worked flint. 1 fragment (5g) of slaggy fired clay
				Secondary	597	Light greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions	
				Tertiary	596	Mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions	
603	Flat based U-shape	2.9	1.12	Primary	606	Light orange brown silty sand	
				Secondary	605	Light brownish grey silty sand	3 worked flints. 1 fragment (9g) of slaggy fired clay
				Tertiary	604	Mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	

Table 1: Monument 1 inventory (EBA=Early Bronze Age; MBA=Middle Bronze Age; LBA=Late Bronze Age)

Ditch Cut	Profile	Dimensions (m)		Fill category	Fill	Description	Finds
		Width	Depth				
149	U-shaped	2.2	1.14	Primary	227	Mid-dark brownish grey silty sand (clayey lumps present) with very frequent flint gravel inclusions	
				Secondary	226	Mid brownish grey silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions	
					225	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions	
				Tertiary	150	Light greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions	4 worked flints
193	U-shaped	2.56	0.96	Primary	216	Light orange brown silty sand	
					217	Light orange brown silty sand	
				Secondary	218	Light mottled greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
					199	Light brown silty sand	
					247	Light greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions	
					194	Light greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	5 worked flints
				Tertiary	195	Light greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
196	U-shaped	2.4	1.07	Primary	248	Mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
				Secondary	249	Mottled mid greyish orange silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
					250	Light-mid orange/greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks	
					251	Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks	
					198	Mottled light greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks	32g burnt flint
				Tertiary	197	Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate flint gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks	3 worked flints
202	U-shaped	2.05	0.84	Primary	203	Mottled mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
					204	Light brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
					205	Light brown silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
				Secondary	206	Mid greyish brown sandy silt with very frequent flint gravel inclusions	2 sherds (3g) Early Bronze Age pottery. 21 worked flints. 222g burnt flint
					207	Mottled light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
				Tertiary	208	Dark grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions	

Ditch Cut	Profile	Dimensions (m)		Fill category	Fill	Description	Finds
		Width	Depth				
209	Irregular U-shape	2.4	0.9	Primary	213	Dark greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions	2 worked flints
				Secondary	212	Mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions	1 worked flint
					211	Very dark greyish brown (ash-like) silt	
				Tertiary	210	Light-mid greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions	1 worked flint
230	U-shaped	2.8	1	Primary	240	Dark brownish grey silt with frequent flint gravel inclusions	
					241	Light brownish yellow silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks	
				Secondary	242	Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
					243	Light yellowish brown sand with rare flint gravel inclusions	
				Tertiary	244	Dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks	21 worked flints
239	U-shaped	2.1	1	Primary	252	Pale bluish grey silt	
				Secondary	253	Mottled mid greyish orange silty sand with moderate flint gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks	
					254	Light-mid orange brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks	
					255	Mid grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal fragments	
					256	Mottled light-mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions and rare charcoal flecks	4 worked flints
				Tertiary	257	Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand with moderate flint gravel inclusions and occasional charcoal flecks	8 worked flints
280	U-shaped	2.8	1.12	Primary	281	Dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	1 sherd (2g) Early Bronze Age pottery. 20 worked flints
					282	Light greyish brown silty sand	
				Secondary	283	Light brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions	Mostly complete Early Bronze Age collared urn (SF 3; 372g). 5 worked flints
					284	Light brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	
				Tertiary	285	Light greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions	

Table 2: Monument 2 inventory (EBA=Early Bronze Age; MBA=Middle Bronze Age; LBA=Late Bronze Age)

Pit 782

3.6.12 A single pit, located *c*.35m to the north of Monument 1 (adjacent to Period 1.2 pit **807**), produced 11 sherds (141g) of Beaker pottery, including four sherds of Rusticated Beaker, and three worked flints. Notably, a residual sherd of Peterborough Ware pottery was recovered that may have derived from neighbouring Period 1.2 pit **807** (see above). The pit was circular in plan and measured 0.76m in diameter by 0.61m deep (Fig. 16, Section 172). The backfill (783) consisted of mid brown sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions.

Area B (Figs 11 and 12)

Pit Group 1

3.6.13 A tight cluster of five pits (**20** (Fig. 15, Section 21), **112**, **114**, **116** and **118**) was located on the south-western limit of Area B. Each pit was sub-circular in plan, with steep sides and concave bases, that measured between 0.5-1.02m in diameter and 0.09-0.29m deep. Only single backfill deposits (21, 113, 115, 116 and 118 respectively) were encountered in each of the pits, similarly consisting of dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions and fragments of charcoal.

3.6.14 Pit **20** produced three sherds (102g) of Beaker pottery (including a decorated fragment) and seven worked flints. An assemblage of five sherds (22g) of Early Bronze Age pottery, a single decorated Beaker sherd (4g) and 11 worked flints (including four small scrapers, App. Fig. B.3.1, F4) were also recovered from pit **112**. Pits **114** and **118** produced a further three worked flints and a sherd of pottery (12g).

Pit 22

3.6.15 An outlying pit lay 20m to the northwest of the main group described above. This pit, partially revealed on the south-western limit of the excavation, measured 1m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It was backfilled with a dark grey silty sand (23) with occasional flint gravel inclusions that produced 10 sherds (23g) of Early Bronze Age pottery and two worked flints.

Pit 104

3.6.16 A further, outlying pit lay 55m to the northwest of Pit Group 1, towards the western limit of the excavation. This pit was similarly sub-circular in plan, with a U-shaped profile, measured up to 0.66m in diameter and 0.22m deep. The backfill deposit (105) consisted of dark grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions and fragments of charcoal. This yielded 25 sherds (119g) of Early Bronze Age pottery along with two residual Early Neolithic sherds (6g) and eight worked flints.

3.7 Period 2.2: Late Bronze Age (*c*.1200-950BC)

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Cremation cemetery

3.7.1 A group of eight sub-circular pits containing burnt fills were located in the northern part of Area A. The section of each cremation pit is given on Fig. 14. A closer grouping of six pits (**591**, **601**, **634**, **636**, **680** and **689**) were located slightly to the north of Period 2.1 Monuments 1 and 2. A further two more dispersed, outlying pits (**583** (Plate 6) and **763**) lay to the northwest of the main group. These small pits, that measured between 0.3-0.56m in diameter with irregular or U-shaped profiles, were all found to be particularly shallow (between 0.08-0.25m deep), probably as a result of truncation. Each pit similarly contained very dark grey/dark brown silty sand fills (592, 602, 635, 637, 681 and 690 respectively) with occasional flint gravel inclusions that contained fragments of cremated human bone and charcoal. With only 1g of bone present in cremation pit **636**, the other seven pits produced between 27-176g of bone with an average weight of only 63.7g (Appendix C.1.14-17). The bone represented the cremated remains of subadult/adult, older subadult/adult and adult individuals with the bone from pit **601** able to be more closely aged as a subadult (13-18 years old). A single small fragment of generic prehistoric pottery was recovered from each of the fills of cremation pits **601** and **634**.

3.7.2 Cremated bone of a sub adult/adult from pit **583** was radiocarbon dated to 1270-1110 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-85113; 2971 ± 24 BP) and a bone sample of a juvenile/sub adult (6-18 years old) from pit **680** was radiocarbon dated to 1020-910 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-85114; 2818 ± 20 BP). In addition, cremated bone of a sub adult/adult from pit **601** was radiocarbon dated to 1220-1040 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-89125; 2929 ± 25 BP). The sample taken from cremation **689** for dating failed due to insufficient carbon.

3.7.3 During the previous phase of evaluation, two pits (**6008** in Trench 60 and **6524** in Trench 65, Fig. 2, App. A.1; Fig. 5) were excavated to the south of Monuments 1 and 2 that contained dark fills with quantities of human cremated bone. A total of 299g of bone of an adult was recovered from pit **6008** and 69g bone was produced by pit **6524** (Chapman 2014; Bourn 2014).

3.8 Period 2.3: Late Bronze Age (*c*.950-800BC)

Introduction

3.8.1 Within Area A, the Period 2.1 monuments/burial mounds and the Period 2.2 cremation cemetery were encroached upon by a later phase of settlement activity, representing a clear break in land-use towards the end of the Late Bronze Age period. Multiple post-built structures (Structures 1-2 and Four-post Structures 1-3) were identified distributed along the eastern margins of the excavated area; demonstrating the settlement's probable continuation beyond the excavation limits. In addition, a large number of pits were uncovered across the full extent of Area A (broadly assigned to Pit Group 2) that were associated with this partially revealed settlement. The

distribution of the pitting, along with the concentrations of finds recovered from their backfills, indicates activity gravitating towards three sub-groupings within the north-western, eastern and southern parts of this area (Pits Group 2a-c). A further group of pits of the period (Pit Group 3) was also uncovered in the western part of Area B; 250m to the south of Area A. Both the structures and each of the pit groups produced pottery of the PDR Plainware tradition from a range of coarseware and fineware jars, bowls and cups (Appendix B.5.19); a key group of pottery radiocarbon dated to between 970-830 cal BC (Table 6).

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Structures

3.8.2 Structure 1 (Figs 8a-b, 25 post holes; **151**, **153**, **155**, **157**, **159**, **161**, **163**, **165**, **167**, **169**, **171**, **173**, **175**, **177**, **179**, **181**, **183**, **185**, **187**, **189**, **214**, **289**, **291**, **293** and **295**), located at the north-eastern corner of this area, probably represents the remains of a roundhouse, most clearly defined on its eastern side by an arc consisted of the majority of the post holes and encompassed a roughly circular (*c*.11m diameter) area. Each post hole measured between 0.21-0.54m in diameter and 0.05-0.3m deep; all with U-shaped profiles. The single fills (152, 154, 156, 158, 160, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174, 176, 178, 180, 182, 184, 186, 188, 190, 215, 290, 292, 294 and 296) generally consisted of light greyish brown sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions. No evidence for post pipes to inform of post diameters, or overlapping cuts to evidence possible repair/replacement, were observed in any of the post holes. Fills of 10 post holes yielded a total of 30 sherds (293g) of pottery. In addition, a total of five worked flints were recovered including a residual Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age finely retouched scraper from post hole **161**.

3.8.3 To the south, Structure 2 was less well defined (Figs 8a-b, 14 post holes **352**-**356** and **363**-**371**), with the clearest surviving elements possibly defining part of a rectilinear structure, on a north-northeast by south-southwest alignment. Of similar morphology, each post hole measured between 0.22-0.37m in diameter and between 0.09-0.22m deep. The majority of post holes were arranged in two parallel rows and would have encompassed an area of at least *c*.6m x 3m. The single fills (372-376 and 383-391 respectively) consisted of light brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions. The fills of six of the post holes contained a total of 30 sherds (157g) of pottery. The post hole fills also produced a total of two worked flints and some undiagnostic fragments of fired clay.

3.8.4 Four outlying post holes (**352**-**355**) lay a short distance to the west of the main group (beyond the paths of intervening Period 5 ditches). A single outlying post hole (**363**) also lay *c*.4m to the southeast of the main group. It is likely that many of the post holes associated with this structure have been truncated by the Period 5 ditches passing immediately to the west of the main group.

Four-post structures (Fig. 8)

3.8.5 A total of three, square post-built structures were present within the eastern (Four-post Structures 1 and 2) and southern (Four-post Structure 3) part of Area A. Each of these structures (along with Structures 1 and 2) shared a similar north-northeast by

south-southwest alignment. Only a single flint was recovered from the fill of cut **272** of Four-post Structure 1.

Four-post Structure 1

3.8.6 Approximately 15m to the south of Structure 1, this 3m x 3m square structure comprised four sub-circular post holes (Figs 8a-b, **272**, **274**, **276** and **278**) that measured between 0.3-0.6m in diameter and 0.1-0.24m deep. The fills (273, 275, 277 and 279 respectively) consisted of dark brownish grey silty sand with rare flint gravel inclusions. This structure was placed within the circuit of Period 2.1 Monument 2 indicating this feature was no longer extant in the landscape by the Late Bronze Age period. This interpretation is reinforced by the presence of two 'satellite' post holes (**268** and **270**) immediately to the south of this structure placed on and truncating this Monument's tertiary (capping) deposit.

Four-post Structure 2 (Plate 7)

3.8.7 This structure, located 5m to the south of Structure 2, comprised five post holes (Figs 8a-b, **358**-**362**) in a 2m x 2m square arrangement (including a central post-setting) which measured between 0.22-0.31m in diameter and 0.18-0.25m deep. The fills (378-382) consisted of light brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel.

Four-post Structure 3

3.8.8 In the southern part of the site, this structure comprised four circular post holes (Figs 8a-b, **550**-**553**), in a 3m x 3m square arrangement, measured between 0.36-0.47m in diameter and 0.14-0.20m deep. The fills (554-557 respectively) consisted of mid brownish grey silty sand with rare flint gravel inclusions.

Hearths

3.8.9 The undated remains of two possible hearths (**465** (Fig. 14, Section 155) and **467** (Fig. 14, Section 153; Plate 8)) lay to the northeast of Four-post Structure 3, within the footprint of Period 2.3 Pit Group 2c, and shared a similar morphology. Lined with fired/burnt clay, these pits (measuring between 0.6-0.83m in diameter by 0.1m deep) may have been associated with cooking. The surviving 0.05m thick, *in situ* fired clay hearth bases (882 and 883 respectively) were overlain by waste backfill deposits (481 and 483 respectively) that consisted of light greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions.

Pit Group 2

3.8.10 A large number (128 in total) of mostly sub-circular pits of varying dimensions (Pit Group 2a between 0.15-2.1m in diameter and 0.02-0.8m deep; Pit Group 2b between 0.13-2.12m in diameter and 0.03-0.42m deep; Pit Group 2c between 0.15-2.52m in diameter and 0.06-0.46m deep) were found across the full extent of Area A. When considering the uneven distribution of these pits across Area A in relation to the varying quantities of finds recovered from them, a total of three sub-groups (Pit Groups 2a-c; Tables 3-5) may be proposed, representing three possible foci of activity within the excavation area. Although there was a definite lessening of pitting activity towards the western boundary of Area A, this pitting activity is highly likely to have extended beyond the northern, eastern and southern extents of the excavation. All of

the pits proved to be discrete features, with no evidence for any re-cutting, truncation or encroachment onto earlier pitting activity.

3.8.11 The pit fills generally comprised mid-dark greyish brown silty sand containing varying quantities of flint gravel inclusions (Plates 9 and 10). The vast majority of pits contained a single backfill with no artefacts present to indicate a primary function other than for refuse. A small number of pits (Pit Group 2a pits **648**, **684**, **726** (Fig. 15, Section 209), **736** (Fig. 15, Section 211) and **767**; Pit Group 2b pit **231**) contained stratified deposits of between two four fills.

3.8.12 A total of 26 pits in Pit Group 2a produced pottery (236 sherds, 3340g), 14 pits in Pit Group 2b contained 211 sherds (2315g) and 18 pits in Pit Group 2c yielded 219 sherds (3071g) of pottery (App. Fig. B.5.5-7 [except Vessel 35]). Key groups of pottery (>500g) were recovered from pit **670** in Pit Group 2a (Fig. 16, Section 176), pits **231** and **615** in Pit Group 2b (Fig. 16, Section 190) and pit **630** in Pit Group 2c (Fig. 16, Section 174). Combined, the pottery recovered from these pits represents 35% by sherd count and 40% by weight of the overall assemblage (Appendix B.5.25). The fill (631) of pit **630** produced charcoal of *alnus glutinosa* (alder) that was radiocarbon dated to 970-830 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-88704; 2756 ± 24 BP).

3.8.13 A large proportion of the worked flint assemblage from the site was recovered from these pits although there was a considerable residual element representing Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade technology; including a bifacially worked laurel leaf point from pit **684** (Pit Group 2a). Furthermore, a residual Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flake-based technology element was also present including a finely retouched scraper from pit **231**. However, it is estimated that over half of the total assemblage of worked flints recovered from the pit fills (Pit Group 2a, 29 flints; Pit Group 2b, 20 flints and Pit Group 2c, 34 flints) are broadly contemporary with the features (Appendix B.3.16-18). A single large piece (4.05kg) of burnt flint was recovered from the fill of pit **581** (App. B.4, Table 23).

3.8.14 Fragmentary fired clay thatch weights, usually associated with roundhouse dwellings, were recovered from two of the pits within Pit Group 2a and from a single pit within Pit Group 2c (Appendix B.9). Pit **587** (Fig. 16, Section 164) produced both a near-complete block/brick type weight (1466g) and a flat-topped pyramidal weight (587g). Pit **724** also contained the peak of a second pyramidal weight (321g) and lastly pit **264** (Pit Group 2c) contained 18 fragments (739g) of a domed cylindrical weight (App. Fig. B.9.1, Weights 1-4). In addition to the thatch weights, pit **662** yielded a fired clay fragment (35g) of a circular form that is likely to be a piece of spindlewhorl. Sixty-five fragments (955g) of undiagnostic fired clay were also recovered from the pit fills.

3.8.15 A total of five horse teeth and a cattle mandible were recovered from the fill of pit **581** within Pit Group 2c. Further scant faunal remains were recovered from three pits (pits **429**, **520** and **630**) within each sub-group.

3.8.16 Within Pit Group 2b, both pits **402** (Fig. 16, Section 137) and **440** (Fig. 16, Section 140) contained rich assemblages of organic debris, consistent with deliberately dumped material. Both pit fills yielded grains of barley (including hulled) and wheat. Pit **440** also produced a single oat grain. Barley from pit **440** was radiocarbon dated to 920-820 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-84964; 2734 ± 24 BP). Interestingly, Pit Group 2c

pit **466** produced a single charred flax fruit. Furthermore, the bulk environmental sample from Pit Group 2a pit **676** yielded blackthorn/sloe stones and an unknown fruit along with abundant oak charcoal.

Pit Group 2a inventory
587 *588*, **632** *633*, **638** *639*, **640** *641*, **646** *647*, **648** *649/650/651*, **652** *653*, **654** *655*, **662** *663*, **670** *671*, **672** *673*, **674** *675*, **676** *677*, **678** *679*, **682** *683*, **684** *685/686*, **687** *688*, **691** *692*, **693** *694*, **695** *696*, **697** *698*, **699** *700*, ***701****702*, **722** *723*, **724** *725* (Fig. 13, Section 208), **726** *727/760/761/762* (Fig. 13, Section 209), **728** *729*, **730** *731*, **732** *733*, **734** *735*, **736** *737/738* (Fig. 13, Section 211), **740** *741*, **743** *744*, **745** *750*, **746** *751*, **747** *752*, **748** *753*, **749** *754*, **765** *766*, **767** *768/769*, **770** *771*, **773** *775*, **774** *776*,

Table 3: Pit Group 2a inventory (cuts in bold and fills in italics)

Pit Group 2b inventory
147 *148*, **191** *192*, **231** *232/233/234*, **268** *269*, **270** *271*, **315** *316*, **317** *318*, **319** *320*, **400** *401*, **402** *403*, **404** *405*, **406** *407*, **408** *409*, **419** *420*, **421** *422*, **427** *428*, **429** *430*, **431** *432*, **436** *437*, **438** *439*, **440** *441*, **442** *443*, **444** *445*, **446** *447*, **448** *449*, **450** *451*, **484** *488*, **485** *489*, **486** *490*, **487** *491*, **504** *506*, **505** *507*, **508** *510*, **509** *511*, **514** *515*, **522** *523*, **615** *625*, **616** *626*, **618** *629*, **739** *741*, **785** *786*

Table 4: Pit Group 2b inventory (cuts in bold and fills in italics)

Pit Group 2c inventory
264 *265*, **340** *341*, **342** *343*, **344** *345*, **452** *468*, **453** *469*, **454** *470*, **455** *471*, **456** *472*, **457** *473*, **458** *474*, **459** *475*, **460** *476*, **461** *477*, **464** *480*, **466** *482*, **502** *503*, **512** *513*, **516** *517*, **520** *521*, **526** *527*, **528** *529*, **530** *531*, **532** *533*, **546** *547*, **548** *549*, **560** *561*, **562** *563*, **564** *565*, **566** *567*, **568** *569*, **570** *571*, **572** *573*, **581** *582*, **593** *594*, **611** *621*, **612** *622*, **613** *623*, **614** *624*, **617** *628*, **630** *631*, **777** *778*, **831** *832* (Fig. 15, Section 228)

Table 5: Pit Group 2c inventory (cuts in bold and fills in italics)

Area B (Figs 11 and 12)

Pit Group 3

3.8.17 A loose cluster of 11 pits (**79**, **89** (Fig. 15, Section 46), **98**, **100**, **102**, **106**, **108**, **110**, **120**, **124**, and **134**) was located in the western part of Area B. Each pit was similarly sub-circular in plan, with gradual sides and concave bases, that measured between 0.25-1.12m in diameter and 0.05-0.29m deep. Only single backfill deposits (80, 90, 99, 101, 103, 107, 109, 111, 121, 125 and 135 respectively) were encountered that consisted

of light-dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions. A further three more dispersed, outlying pits (**73**, **75** and **77**) of similar morphology lay to the east of the main group with a single pit (**224**) also revealed in the north-western corner of the area.

3.8.18 Assemblages of PDR Plainware tradition pottery were recovered from pits **79** (21 sherds, 149g; App. Fig. B.5.6 Vessel 35) and **89** (17 sherds; 212g). Pit **224** produced a sherd of both Late Bronze Age (2g) and Early Neolithic (5g) pottery. The fills of pits **79**, **89**, **98**, **103** and **106** were found to contain quantities of burnt flint and fragments of charcoal with the largest number (42 fragments; 2.897kg) of broken-up burnt pebbles - recovered from pit **89** - resembling pot-boilers. Pit **89** also contained two small rubber stones (totalling 0.125g). Furthermore, a total of 70 fragments (1.96kg) of undiagnostic fired clay fragments were recovered from the pit fills along with 25 worked flints; including an assemblage of four residual Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flints (including a finely retouched scraper) from pit **124**.

3.8.19 In addition to pottery, pit **79** produced a rich assemblage of finds. A total of 11 fragments (2.56kg) of broken-up burnt pebble pot-boilers were recovered along with seven fired clay fragments belonging to two pyramidal or triangular weights (322g and 129g); (App. Fig. B.9.1, Weights 5 and 6). The fill also produced stone artefacts including a very small pestle-like hammerstone (0.089kg), an oval shaped flint muller-type hammerstone (2.8kg) and a pebble rubber stone (0.524kg).

3.9 Period 3.1: Early Iron Age (*c*.600/500-350BC)

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Pit Group 4

3.9.1 A scatter of 12 pits (**219** (Fig. 16, Section 92), **462**, **463**, **500**, **524** (Fig. 15, Section 161), **558**, **589**, **607**, **610**, **668** (Fig. 16, Section 97), **777** and **779**) were uncovered in Area A that produced Early Iron Age pottery and worked flint along with a few amorphous fragments (24g) of fired clay. Each pit was sub-circular in plan with gradual sides and concave bases. The pit fills (220, 478, 479, 501, 525, 559, 590, 608/609, 611, 669, 778, 780/781) generally comprised mid-dark greyish brown silty sand containing varying quantities of flint gravel inclusions. Multiple fills were only encountered in pits **524**, **607** and **779**.

3.9.2 Pottery was recovered from each of the pits (totalling 376 sherds; 4830g) with key groups (>500g) recovered from pits **219**, **524** and **668** (App. Fig. B.5.8; App. Plate B.5.3). The pottery forms (coarseware jars, bowl and a burnished fineware bowl) belong to the 'Late' PDR Decorated ware tradition (Appendix B.5.29) with rusticated body sherds also present (Appendix B.5.29-30; App. Plate B.5.2). A total of 48 worked flints was found in the pit fills belonging to this group with much of this flintwork residual in nature. The only coherent Iron Age flint assemblage were 32 crudely worked flakes, two cores (App. Fig. B.3.1, F5) and a spherical flint hammerstone recovered from pit **219**. A total of 2.5kg of burnt flint was recovered from the fill of pit **524**. A single cattle horn core was present in the fill of pit **558**. A charcoal fragment from the fill (525) of pit **524** produced charcoal of *maloideae* that was radiocarbon dated to 1000-845 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-88703; 2775 ± 24 BP). This charcoal is considered to be

associated with the Period 2.3 settlement remains which subsequently worked its way into the Early Iron Age pit fill during backfilling.

3.9.3 Significantly, the fill (669) of pit **668** within Pit Group 2a produced a broken flattish-lozenge shaped object with an engraved motif (SF 23; Appendix Fig. B.2.2) that may be part of a worked clay mould for metal casting (Appendix B.2).

3.10 Period 3.2: Middle Iron Age (*c*.350-100BC)

Area B (Figs 11 and 12)

Ditches 1-3

3.10.1 A set of three ditches on a north-south alignment were located in the eastern part of Area B. These ditches probably formed the western side of an enclosure which may have surrounded the roundhouse defined by the penannular gully to its east. The enclosed (settlement?) area would therefore have presumably extended to the east beyond the excavation limit. The course of this boundary appeared to have been originally delineated by Ditch 1. This boundary was apparently reinstated and heavily truncated by parallel Ditches 2 to the west and Ditch 3 to the east. The *c*.3m-wide gap between these two latter ditches could potentially have defined a bank that may have surrounded the wider settlement. No evidence of surfacing to indicate that these ditches may have defined a trackway was revealed.

Ditch 1

3.10.2 Ditch 1 (comprising cuts **45** (Fig. 15, Section 16) and **59**, Fig. 15, Section 17) measured between 1.16-1.6m wide and 0.44-0.52m deep with a U-shaped profile. The main fill of this ditch (46 and 61) consisted of light greyish brown sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions. Cut **59** also contained a primary fill (60) comprising orange brown sand with occasional flint gravel tipping down its western side; up to 0.28m thick.

Ditch 2

3.10.3 Ditch 2 (comprising cuts **47** (Fig. 15, Section 16) and **81**) measured between 0.6-0.9m wide and 0.34-0.36m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The fills (48 and 82) consisted of light-mid grey silty sand with flint gravel inclusions.

Ditch 3

3.10.4 Ditch 3 (comprising cuts **52** (Fig. 15, Section 14), **62** (Fig. 15, Section 17), **83** and **91**) measured between 1.66-2m wide and 0.72-1.24m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The primary silting deposits (53/54 and 63) consisted of grey/brown/reddish sandy silt with varying (rare to moderate) inclusions of flint gravel. This was overlain by secondary silting deposits (55, 64 and 84/85/86/87) consisting of dark grey/brown silty sand with moderate to frequent gravel inclusions. A tertiary fill (56, 65, 88 and 92) overlay these fills consisting of mid greyish brown silty sand with varying quantities of gravel.

3.10.5 The ditch fills produced a total of 24 residual worked flints. Two sherds (34g) of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fill of Ditch 1. Furthermore, the fills of Ditch 3 produced a total of 15 sherds (138g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a residual sherd (2g) of Early Iron Age pottery. Ditch 3 also contained 11 small fragments (68g) of

Roman pottery, suggesting this ditch may have survived as an extant feature into this subsequent period. Most of the Roman pottery fragments could only be dated to between the 1st and 4th centuries, however a single sherd was more closely datable to the 1st century AD. The fill of Ditch 3 also contained cattle cranium bone fragments.

Roundhouse

3.10.6 Located 20m to the east of Ditches 1-3 were the remains of a probable roundhouse represented by a single penannular ring gully (**26**), forming a circular shape in plan (Fig. 15, Section 6; Plate 11). This measured *c.*7m across in diameter. The gully measured up to 0.54m wide and 0.19m deep with a U-shaped profile, and contained a single fill (27=28=29=30=31=32=33) that consisted of mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. A total of 18 Middle Iron Age pottery sherds (81g) and a cattle heel bone fragment were recovered from the gully fill, along with 55g of burnt flint and a residual worked flint and Late Bronze Age pottery sherd. A group of three post holes (**36**, **38**, **40**; *c.*0.25m in diameter and *c.*0.15m deep) which lay near to the western terminus of the penannular ring gully produced no finds. A pit (**34**) which measured 0.7m diameter by 0.3m deep truncated the gully but did not produce any finds.

3.10.7 A small abraded assemblage of 24 fragments of undiagnostic fired clay (82g) was recovered from the fills of both the roundhouse gully and Ditch 3.

3.11 Period 4: Mid-Late Roman (*c.*AD150-410)

Introduction

3.11.1 The Mid-Late Roman occupation evidence uncovered on the site was focused in the southern part of Area A, where the northern part of a large rectilinear enclosure was revealed that continued beyond the excavation area's southern limit. Significantly, this enclosure was found to contain a near intact pottery kiln adjacent to its northern boundary. The enclosure abutted, and lay to the west of, two parallel ditch alignments that, along with a vestige of road surface metalling, probably defined a trackway adjacent to the route of the current Suton Lane. An associated shallow 'dirty' subsoil was also uncovered along the eastern edge of the excavation, that may possibly represent a shallow depression resulting from this trackway's use, forming a hollow way/sunken lane. Part of a second Roman enclosure was also defined by two ditches overlying Period 3 remains within the eastern part of Area B.

Area A (Figs 4 and 9)

Trackway (Ditches 4 and 5)

3.11.2 An intermittent subsoil (context 5; Fig. 15, Sections 118 and 162) was revealed, up to *c.*8m wide, that extended from beneath the eastern baulk of Area A. This layer of soil (up to 0.21m thick) consisted of light orange brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions. A small number of residual Late Bronze Age pottery sherds (16g) and flintwork (2 items) deriving from the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement were recovered from this probable sunken lane/hollow way (trample?) deposit. This deposit

was observed to be truncated by Period 4 Ditch 5 (**310** and **543**, Fig. 15, Section 162) and Period 5 Enclosure 3.

3.11.3 To the west of Subsoil 5 lay two parallel ditches (Ditches 4 and 5) on a north-northeast by south-southwest alignment. These ditches appeared to respect both the alignment of Period 4 Enclosure 1 (including Ditch 7) and the present Suton Lane, bordering the eastern side of the excavation. Both of these ditch alignments were truncated by Period 5 features.

3.11.4 Ditch 4 was revealed from the northern edge of Area A and continued intermittently (totalling six separate segments; comprising cuts **228**, **236**, **246**, **258**, **260**, **266**, **307**, **308**, **642**, **664**, **666** (Fig. 15, Section 187), **842**, **844**, **852**, **854**, **868** and **880**) across the full extent of the area, to continue beyond the excavations southern boundary. The segmented course of this alignment was found to comprise at least five separate ditches which measured between 0.26-1m wide and 0.05-0.38m deep with U-shaped profiles. Each cut contained a single fill (229, 235, 245, 259, 261, 267, 309, 310, 643, 665, 667, 843, 845, 853, 855, 869 and 881 respectively) that generally consisted of mid-dark greyish brown silty sand with varying quantities of flint gravel inclusions. The excavated profiles of the termini of each ditch demonstrated each resulting gap between the segments was deliberate, rather than being a product of truncation. Evidence for the re-cutting/clearing out/maintaining of this ditch alignment was observed in some of the ditch sections (from north to south: **307** cutting **308**; **258** cutting **260**; closely parallel ditches **842** and **844**). The ditch fills produced a combined total of eight sherds (32g) of residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

3.11.5 Between *c*.5-10m to the east, the continuous track of Ditch 5 (comprising cuts **311** (Fig. 15, Section 118), **321**, **328**, **329**, **392**, **394**, **397**, **399**, **410**, **414**, **415** and **543** (Fig. 15, Section 162)) lay on a parallel course. It measured between 0.4-1.15m wide and 0.08-0.4m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fills (312, 322/323, 330, 331, 393, 395, 396, 398, 411, 416 and 544/545 respectively) that generally consisted of light greyish brown to dark brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel inclusions. The fill of ditch cut **399** yielded a sherd (13g) of Roman pottery. Combined, the fills also yielded 40 residual sherds (152g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

3.11.6 The resultant c.5-10m gap between Ditches 4 and 5 probably defined one of the routes of this trackway's shifting alignment over time. This view may be enforced by the presence of a concentrated patch of flint gravel (263, 306 and 833; Plate 12), up to *c*.7m in diameter, indicating possible repair over a slight depression in the surface topography ('soft spot'). Excavation of this gravel surface revealed it to be up to 0.14m thick (Fig. 15, Section 228). The metalled surface was overlain by a thin subsoil overburden (262, 305) up to 0.1m thick.

3.11.7 Alongside the pottery noted above a range of residual material probably resulting from the Period 2.3 settlement activity including nine worked flints, four fragments of amorphous fired clay (31g) and burnt flint fragments (169g) were recovered from the trackway ditch fills, metalled surface and subsoil.

Ditch 6

3.11.8 A short section of ditch (comprising cuts **658** (Fig. 15, Section 181), **848** and **857**) was revealed in the south-western corner of Area A, that did not respect the alignment of the Period 4 or 5 features. It entered the excavation area from the northwest and continued in a southeasterly direction beyond the excavation's southern boundary. It was found to be cut by both the Period 4 Enclosure 1 and Period 5 field boundary ditches. It measured between 0.65-0.7m wide and 0.12-0.19m deep, with a U-shaped profile, and contained a single fill (659, 849 and 858 respectively). The fills produced a single residual worked flint.

3.11.9 Although this ditch did not lie on a compatible alignment with the layout of the Period 4 features, or contain any recent artefacts, the pale grey silty sand fills bore a greater similarity to those of Enclosure 1 than to the features belonging to the more recent periods (Period 5). As the prehistoric activity of Period 2 identified within Area A comprised only ring ditch monuments and the scatter of discrete pits, this ditch has been very tentatively placed within this (Roman) period, possibly acting as a field boundary prior to the establishment of Enclosure 1. The possibility remains however that this feature may represent an earlier alignment of land division in the later prehistoric period.

Ditch 7

3.11.10 This ditch (comprising cuts **644**, **656**, **787**-**791**, **819** and **865** (Fig. 15, Section 240)) extended from the west side of the excavation area and ran in an east-southeast direction to meet the Period 4 trackway (described above) in the south-eastern corner. It measured between 0.4-1.55m wide and 0.1-0.5m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill (645, 657, 792-796, 820 and 866 respectively) generally consisted of pale greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions. Two residual sherds (11g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered.

3.11.11 Adjacent to the Period 4 pottery kiln (described below), the fills of cut **865** produced 33 sherds (616g) of Sandy Grey ware pottery (probably produced by the kiln) along with a sherd (17g) from a Nene Valley colour coat beaker. In addition, the uppermost/tertiary fill (772) of this cut also yielded a complete iron knife (SF 7; App. Fig. B.1.1), possibly associated with the adjacent pottery making activity (potter's knife?). Of note is the quartz schist whetstone (SF 10) 'for the sharpening of larger iron knives' (see Section 3.11.18 below; Appendix B.4.10 & B.4.13) recovered from Period 4 Ditch 11, approximately 30m to the west (see Section 2.10.13). To the west, the fill of ditch cut **790** also yielded two sherds (96g) of Sandy Grey-ware.

3.11.12 Ditch 7 appears to have subsequently been incorporated as part of the northern boundary to Enclosure 1, described below.

Enclosure 1

3.11.13 Area A partly revealed the northern extent of a large rectilinear enclosure: defined to the north by Ditches 7 (described above) and 11; to the west by Ditches 8-10; and to the east by Period 4 trackway Ditch 4. Each were similarly aligned to the orientation of the Period 4 trackway described above. The gap in the enclosure's circuit at its north-western corner probably defined entranceways. The continuation of Ditch 7 beyond

the western limit of this enclosure along with the cutting of this alignment by Ditch 10 indicates two phases of construction. As discussed above, Ditch 7 (along with trackway Ditch 4) were incorporated as the enclosure's initial northern and eastern boundaries along with a western boundary defined by Ditches 8 and 9. This arrangement was subsequently remodelled by the placing of Ditch 10, that appeared to cut Ditch 7, on the western boundary that met the Ditch 11, on the north-western corner, forming the later northern boundary. When taken as a whole, these ditch alignments delineated a large plot of enclosed land to the south that, when overlain onto the geophysical survey map (Fig. 13), probably encompassed an area of *c*.140m by *c*.95m (*c*.1.33ha). Possible internal divisions within this enclosure were suggested by Ditch 12, partly revealed against the southern limit of Area A.

3.11.14 A total of three prehistoric worked flints and five sherds (30g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from the fills of the enclosure ditches. These residual items are likely to have originated from the episodes of later prehistoric settlement (Periods 1-3) uncovered in the excavation area.

Ditches 8-10

3.11.15 Ditch 8 (comprising cuts **706**, **708** (Fig. 15, Section 184) and **710**) measured between 0.95-1.1m wide and 0.35-0.5m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The fills (707, 709 and 711 respectively) consisted of mid brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions. The fill (711) contained an iron nail (SF 6) and six small abraded medieval tile fragments (84g), considered to be intrusive items.

3.11.16 Ditch 9 (comprising cuts **712**, **714** and **716**) measured 0.55m wide and between 0.12-0.25m deep, with a U-shaped profile, and similar fills (713, 715 and 717 respectively).

3.11.17 Ditch 10 (comprising cuts **817**, **829**, **840** and **850**) measured between 0.67-1.1m wide and 0.12-0.3m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The fills (818, 830, 841 and 851 respectively) consisted of mid brown sandy silt with rare flint gravel inclusions and yielded two refitting fragments of Roman *tegula* (roof tile).

Ditch 11

3.11.18 Perpendicular to Ditches 8-10, this 50m long section of ditch (comprising cuts **821**, **823**, **825** and **827**) that ran parallel to Ditch 6 (6m to the north), measured between 0.35-1m wide and 0.07-0.18m deep, with a U-shaped profile. The fills (822, 824, 826 and 828 respectively) consisted of mid brownish grey silty sand. Cut **823** contained a whetstone (SF 10; 4.6kg) made of quartz schist (see also Section 3.11.11).

Ditch 12

3.11.19 Within the enclosure, this ditch (comprising cuts **718** and **720**) entered the excavation from the south-southwest and measured 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep with a U-shaped profile. It extended for approximately 2m before turning in an 'L-shape' to the east-southeast (adjacent to the southern terminus of Ditch 8) before continuing beyond the southern limit of the excavation area. The fills (719 and 721) consisted of greyish brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel inclusions.

Pottery kiln (Fig. 10, Section 242; Plate 15) *by Ted Levermore*

3.11.20 A near-complete pottery kiln (**806**) with a raised vent-hole floor was found immediately to the south of Ditch 7, within the north-eastern corner of Enclosure 1. Kiln **806** was a figure-of-eight shaped feature; made up of a narrow stoking area to the west (1.4m by 0.82m and 0.3m deep, filled by charcoal-rich deposits 805 and 815), which joined a wider firing chamber to the east (1.4m diameter by 0.34m deep, filled by 803 and 809) via a clay-lined flue arch (804; 0.6m wide, filled by charcoal-rich deposit 816). There was also evidence for the deliberate thickening/repair of the kiln chamber wall (856; Plate 15) abutting the arch with a *c*.0.05m thick application of clay.

3.11.21 The walls and floor of the oven chamber were lined with a bluish-grey clay (802), up to 0.06m thick. Around the inner circumference of the oven were six integral pilasters (867); two sets of three, evenly spaced either side of the kiln axis (Plate 14). The front two, on each side, were semi-circular in plan with a flared platform at the top to support an oven floor. The back pilasters were rectangular in plan with their length jutting into the centre of the firing chamber. Within the firing chamber, a part-extant solid vent-holed oven floor was present (846); it comprised contiguous perforated clay, 60-90mm thick, and spanned the entire oven (Plate 13). The vent-holes were *c*.0.06m in diameter and were evenly spaced. Around the circumference, between the supports below, were five larger vents. The pilasters were incorporated into the raised floor and it appears clay was used to join them before the larger floor was set into place. The underside of the clay floor was characterised by several rod and plank impressions of varying size. These are evidence for a wooden scaffold used to construct the floor. Wet clay would have been applied to the organic structure, allowed to dry and then fired, burning away the organic material and leaving the hardened ceramic in place. The lower kiln chamber beneath the floor was filled by charcoal-rich deposit 847 that included a relatively rich cereal assemblage, dominated by glume wheat.

3.11.22 The upper portion the kiln did not survive but the kiln lip/upper edge of the clay lining was present. No remains of the supplementary superstructure were recovered, probably as a result of truncation in the agricultural layers and the fact it was probably made of perishable materials (turf *etc*). A small assemblage of kiln plates was identified within the backfill with the recovery of 27 fragments (713g). These objects were probably used as temporary spacers and shelving within the kiln chamber during setting. No other prefabricated portable furniture was recovered. The technology used is characteristic of 3rd century AD updraft kilns and bears similarities to recorded kilns in Morley St Peter to the west and Caistor St Edmund to the east (Swan 1981; 1984).

3.11.23 The backfill deposits produced a total of 241 sherds (7.861kg) of Sandy Grey ware pottery, comprised large sherds with fresh breaks with some clearly deformed pieces (App. Figs B.6.1-2; App. Plate B.6.1). Three sherds (34g) of Nene Valley colour coat, South Midlands shelly ware and Sandy White ware were also present in the backfill. The fill (816) of the flue yielded an iron nail (SF 12) and the upper kiln chamber fills (803 and 809) produced two sheep/goat teeth and a cranium fragment.

3.11.24 The charcoal-rich fills produced well-preserved fragments of alder and/or hazel and possible maple along with rare fragments of gorse-type and/or common buckthorn. A

sample of charcoal from stoke pit fill 805 was identified as common hazel and radiocarbon dated to 260-420 cal AD (95.4% confidence SUERC-84805 (1678 ± 26 BP)).

Pit 518

3.11.25 A single Roman pit (**518**) was located 2m to the south of the kiln. It was sub-circular in plan, with a U-shaped profile, and measured up to 0.93m in diameter by 0.3m deep (Fig. 16, Section 156). The backfill (519) consisted of dark grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions and charcoal flecks. It produced 17 sherds (0.250kg) of Roman Sandy Grey-ware pottery (probable kiln products), three fragments (6.65kg) of a stone rotary quern handmill (made of Old Red Sandstone), a fragment (124g) of box flue tile, a large mammal bone fragment, four residual prehistoric worked flints and a sherd of later prehistoric pottery.

Area B (Figs 11 and 12)

Enclosure 2

3.11.26 Two ditches (Ditches 13 and 14) were revealed cutting across the Period 3 boundary ditches in the eastern part of Area B, that possibly represent part of a further enclosure or field system respecting the Period 4 trackway.

3.11.27 Ditch 13 (comprising cuts **18** (Fig. 15, Section 1), **66** and **138**) was revealed running on a north to south alignment across the full extent of Area B. It measured between 0.8-1.55m wide and 0.5-0.63m deep. The fills (19, 67/68 and 139/140 respectively) generally consisted of olive brown or grey sandy silt with moderate flint gravel inclusions. There was evidence that slot **18** of this ditch was a re-cut of an earlier ditch (**15**), with its heavily truncated profile containing a succession of two olive brown sandy silt fills (16 and 17). Ditch 13 was met by Ditch 14 (comprising cuts **69**, **95** and **141**) which continued from their juncture southeastwards beyond the excavation limit. It measured 0.4m wide and 0.85m deep and contained a light olive brown sandy silt fill (70) with moderate flint gravel inclusions. The fill (19) of Ditch 13 yielded two small sherds (2g) of Roman pottery.

3.12 Period 5: Post-Roman (*c.*AD410-present)

Area A (Figs 4 and 9)

Enclosure 3

3.12.1 Although no diagnostic post-Roman artefacts were recovered from Ditch 15 and Ditch 16 delineating this enclosure, this feature was observed to cut Period 4 trackway Ditch 5 and metalled surface, and is therefore likely to be a later phase of activity. As the enclosure lay on a compatible alignment with the current route of Suton Lane but did not produce any recent artefacts, it probably represents a small roadside enclosure, possibly of medieval date. The 7m-wide gap between the termini of Ditches 15 and 16, on the enclosure's north-western corner, probably defined an entranceway. Combined, the fills of Ditches 15 and 16 yielded 3 sherds (19g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

Ditch 15

3.12.2 This ditch (comprising cuts **332**, **336** (Fig. 15, Section 124), **412**, **859** and **877**) entered the excavation from the east and measured between 1.65-2.56m wide and 0.72-0.96m deep with a U-shaped profile. It extended for c.9m before turning in an 'L-shape' to the north for c.25m before terminating 7m to the west of the terminus of Ditch 16.

3.12.3 Primary fills (333/334, 337/338 and 860 respectively) were encountered around the base and sides of cuts **332**, **336** and **859** that generally consisted of mid yellowish/dark greyish brown sand with rare to moderate flint gravel inclusions. These were overlain by secondary fills (335, 339 and 871 respectfully) comprising mid-dark brownish grey sandy silt with rare flint gravel inclusions. The remaining cuts (**412** and **877**) contained single fills (413 and 878 respectively) consisted of dark brownish grey silty sand with rare flint gravel inclusions.

Ditch 16

3.12.4 A short section of this ditch (**434**, Fig. 15, Section 142) entered the excavation from the east and continued for 2m before terminating. The fill (435) consisted of dark greyish brown sandy silt with rare flint gravel inclusions.

Pits

3.12.5 In the north-eastern corner of Area A, pits **541** and **579** truncated the Period 4 trackway subsoil (5). The fill of pit **541** produced three sherds (9g) of residual Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

Areas A and B (Figs 9 and 12)

Recent field boundaries

3.12.6 Each of the excavation areas partly revealed elements of a large network of enclosed parcels of land extending across the full extent of the site, and as shown by the geophysical survey and evaluation trenching, continuing across the development area (Fig. 2). These parcels of land were defined by a set of six parallel field boundary ditches (Ditches 17-20 in Area A and 21-22 in Area B) laid out on a west-northwest to east-southeast alignment.

3.12.7 From north to south these consisted of: Ditch 17, comprising cuts **145**, **200**, **298**, **301** and **303**); Ditch 18, comprising cuts **599** and **861**; Ditch 19, comprising cuts **834**-**836**; Ditch 20 (**660**), Ditch 21 (**222**); and Ditch 22, comprising cuts **122**, **128**, **132** and **136**. The fill (201) of Ditch 17 produced a very heavily encrusted iron object (SF 2), and combined, the field boundary ditches contained four sherds (17g) of later prehistoric pottery. Excavation of the ditch fills recovered a total of 12 fragments (2325g) of medieval/post-medieval tile and brick along with 22 residual prehistoric worked flints. This arrangement apparently fell out of use by the modern period to be replaced by the current larger fields comprising the development area.

Subsoil 7 (Fig. 15, Section 142)

3.12.8 In Area A, a total of nine metalwork items of medieval and post-medieval origin were recovered from the subsoil (7) overlying the Period 4 trackway adjacent to Suton Lane (App. Plates B.1.1-2). The medieval copper-alloy items include: a book clasp (SF 20), a

complete cast buckle (SF 21), a buckle plate (SF 15), a cast metal ring (SF 17) and a thimble (SF 28). A lead hammered object (SF 19) and pewter furniture stud (SF 22) of the period were also recovered. In addition, two post-medieval copper-alloy trade tokens (SF 14 and 16) were found within this deposit. The previous evaluation of this part of the site also produced an iron candlestick of Roman or medieval origin from the overlying topsoil within Trench 69 (Chapman 2014, 32).

3.12.9 As no other metalwork artefacts were found within the excavation area to the west of the trackway, the subsoil appears to have acted as a natural accumulator of artefacts from the post-Roman period. These artefacts suggest Suton Lane may have been a historical routeway as far back as the medieval period, and when considering the parallel Period 4 trackway may possibly be of Roman or earlier origin.

3.13 Finds summary

Introduction

3.13.1 A rich assemblage of finds was recovered from both of the excavated areas and consisted mainly of later prehistoric flintwork and pottery dating from the Early Neolithic to Middle Iron Age periods. Further later prehistoric ceramics included an assemblage of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age thatch weights and an Early Iron Age clay metalworking (pin?) mould. A small assemblage of burnt stone was recovered from Late Bronze Age features included pot boilers, rubbers/polishers, a hammerstone and a pestle. An assemblage of Mid-Late Roman pottery was recovered, mostly consisting of Grey ware associated with a pottery kiln of which a selection of *in situ* structure was retained. The Roman features also produced a small quantity of CBM including a piece of box flue tile and fragments of tegula. A small quantity of post-medieval CBM was excavated from the post-Roman boundary ditches. Medieval and post-medieval metalwork items were also found through metal-detection of the subsoil overlying the Roman trackway.

Metalwork (Appendix B.1)

3.13.2 The metalwork from the site attests to sporadic and not consistent activity in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. However, there is a clear bias of casually lost metalwork items within the subsoil over the Period 4 (Roman) trackway adjacent to Suton Lane which indicates this routeway's continued use over these later periods that possibly developed into the present Suton Lane. Furthermore, there is potential for the complete knife (SF 7) found with a dump of grey-ware pottery in a ditch adjacent to the kiln to be directly associated with pottery making (see App. B.6).

Worked clay metalworking mould (Appendix B.2)

3.13.3 The possible metalworking ceramic pin mould fragment from a Period 3.1 (Early Iron Age) pit was analysed for its bulk chemistry and trace metals using two different Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) analysers. Some eight different points upon the surface of the mould fragment were sampled. This work has helped to confirm this to be a fragment from part of a metal mould for casting a round disc-headed bronze pin. The metal used was almost certainly a leaded bronze such as is typically found in the manufacture of both small and large objects during the Late Bronze Age.

Flint (Appendix B.3)

3.13.4 A total of 613 worked flints and over 15kg of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the excavations. Whilst the small amount of material from the Neolithic features might suggest that activity of this date was short-lived and relatively small scale, it is important to emphasise that relatively large quantities of Neolithic flintwork were recovered from later features, especially from the ditches of Monuments 1 and 2 and from Late Bronze Age contexts. The proportion of blade-based pieces suggest that anywhere up to a half of the material from these later features is likely to be of earlier Neolithic date. It is notable that there is no clear evidence for a substantial later Neolithic component to the assemblage. Beaker/Early Bronze Age flintwork is best represented by a few small assemblages form pits alongside material from the ditches of Monuments 1 and 2. The assemblages from the monument ditches include a large proportion of flake-based material likely to be of similar date. Given the derived/mixed nature of the assemblages from the ring ditches, it is difficult to establish the relationship of the flintwork to the monuments themselves. The flintwork recovered in low densities from features dated to the Late Bronze Age includes a very substantial residual component alongside an unquantifiable, but relatively small, amount of contemporary material. As with the Late Bronze Age pits, several of the Early Iron Age features produced substantial burnt flint assemblages and, more significantly, one feature produced what appears to be a coherent assemblage of later prehistoric flintwork, including several probable tools.

Stone (Appendix B.4)

3.13.5 A total of 25.51kg (77 pieces) of burnt stone and worked stone were examined from this excavation. Much of the used stone appears to be prehistoric in origin, some of this having been re-deposited in later features. The burnt stone was mostly recovered from two Period 2.3 pits (**79** and **89**) within Pit Group 3 and consist of small cracked pebbles and cobbles which show evidence of quenching from use as potboilers. This assemblage would appear to be domestic in nature, associated with settlement rubbish pits, some of which may have been linked to hearths or cooking pits. Amongst the burnt stone in pits **79** and **89** was a small amount of worked stone, most being small stone rubbers/polishers and a hammerstone and pestle. The most likely explanation for this toolkit is that they were used for the preparation of foodstuffs. Three fragments from the broken upper stone of a rotary quern handmill (made of Old Red Sandstone) was recovered from Period 4 pit **518** adjacent to the pottery kiln. The lithology of this stone suggests Ross-on-Wye, Hereford (Forest of Dean) as being a likely production area, although a secondary source is possible. The quartz schist whetstone is unusual, in that their common use does not really appear until the Early medieval period and thus rarely found in Roman contexts.

Prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.5)

3.13.6 An assemblage totalling 1612 sherds (18715g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation. The material dates from the Early Neolithic to Middle Iron Age, though the majority is of Late Bronze Age origin and forms a significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware ceramics from Norfolk. Two Early Neolithic pottery assemblages from pits are noteworthy by merit of their size (both over 1kg).

Importantly, one of these is radiocarbon dated towards the very beginning of the Early Neolithic. Another significant item of earlier prehistoric pottery is the largely complete Collared Urn recovered from the ring-ditch of Monument 2; probably a funerary vessel displaced from its original point of deposition.

3.13.7 Most of the pottery recovered from the site dates to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age and belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition (*c*.1150-350 BC), with one feature assemblage that may be slightly earlier, and could constitute an 'early' Plainware group dating *c*.1150-1000 BC. The Late Bronze Age component is relatively large and significant, as few such assemblages of Plainware PDR (*c*.1150-800 BC) have reached publication from sites in Norfolk. The site also has two Late Bronze Age radiocarbon dates placing the material in the 10th or 9th centuries BC. This assemblage appears typical of that deriving from contemporary settlement-related contexts in Eastern England, particularly those associated with small farmstead-scale occupations. It is remarkably 'normal' and is likely to represent the residues of day-to-day cooking and consumption practices organised at a household/farmstead-scale.

3.13.8 The Iron Age pottery assemblages from the site are both small. The Early Iron Age pottery dates to the later stages of the period, *c*.600/500-350 BC, and constitutes a late/mature Decorated ware PDR group.

Roman pottery (Appendix B.6)

3.13.9 A total of 322 pottery sherds (9235g) of Roman pottery was recovered representing a minimum of 77 individual vessels. Although pottery was found within a range of features, most was recovered from a well-preserved pottery kiln. The majority of the pottery forms a cohesive group of later Roman material (mid 3rd to 4th century AD) supported by an associated radiocarbon date. In addition to the Sandy Reduced (grey) coarse ware kiln products, two fragments from a locally produced (unsourced) Sandy oxidised ware flagon were found, also two shell-tempered ware jar fragments typical of South Midland production. Fine table wares were very scarce and comprise two pieces from a Nene Valley colour coated beaker decorated with a barbotine scroll motif. The majority of the pottery was found either within the kiln, or in adjacent ditch and pit deposits. A large part of this group were directly associated with the kiln and are the remains of its last load.

Petrographic Analysis of Ceramics and Kiln Furniture (Appendix B.7)

3.13.10 Thin section petrographic analysis was undertaken on pottery sherds and fragments of kiln furniture and superstructure from the well-preserved late Roman pottery kiln. The aim of the analysis was to characterise the composition and technology of the ceramics produced and determine parallels with neighbouring Roman production sites. Three kiln furniture and superstructure samples were also analysed petrographically for comparison. The seven pottery sherds share some common mineralogical and petrographic characteristics in thin section, namely that they all contain silt and sand sized quartz inclusions and a non-calcareous clay matrix. However, they can be subdivided into several fabric classes based on the abundance, size and sorting of the inclusions as well as the presence of other mineral and rock fragments. The seven submitted sherds were classified as Sandy Grey (reduced) ware and have a petrographic composition in keeping with the geology of the Wymondham.

The three non-pottery samples, comprising a kiln plate, part of the flue arch and the pilaster, have a common coarse petrographic fabric in thin section. The clay matrix is calcareous. It is not unfeasible that the type of probably local clay and temper used to manufacture the pottery at the site was also involved in the production of the kiln furniture. It could have been mixed with chalk which is abundant in the area.

Ceramic building material (Appendix B.8)

3.13.11 The excavation of Areas A and B recovered 21 fragments (3261g) of ceramic building material (CBM). This assemblage comprised Roman and medieval to post-medieval brick and tile and a small portion of undiagnostic fragments. The assemblage was fragmentary and moderately to severely abraded. Two diagnostically Roman tiles were recorded. A Period 4 pit produced a single fragment of box flue tile (124g) with eight parallel combing grooves and a Period 4 ditch yielded two refitting fragments of a *tegula*.

Fired clay (Appendix B.9)

3.13.12 Archaeological excavation produced a small assemblage of fired clay (301 fragments, 40921g). The majority of the material comprised a Period 4 assemblage of *in situ* Roman kiln structure (pilasters and vented flooring) and a number of kiln plate fragments (86 fragments, 33380g) along with a small collection of Period 2.3 Bronze and Period 3.1 Iron Age weights (block/brick, pyramidal and cylindrical). The clays were probably sourced locally to the site with variations related to geology or differences in paste preparation and firing conditions. The material related to the kiln was made of a narrow set of calcareous rich sandy clays. The weights were made in the flint tempered sandy mineral rich fabrics. The collection of 'loom weights' point to domestic activity during the Bronze Age, into the Iron Age. Larger weights, like those of the Iron Age, may have been used as thatch weights or in craft activities. The weights recorded here may therefore be architectural objects. While their function remains unclear, beyond the fact they could be suspended, the forms seen in this assemblage are generally well attested in both periods. The kiln design is typical of the late 2nd to mid-3rd centuries in the south-east of England. Both the pottery and a radiocarbon date for organic material collected within the stokehole corroborate this date range.

3.14 Environmental summary

Introduction

3.14.1 Calcined human bone was excavated from one of the ring ditch monuments and from a further eight neighbouring cremation pits. Due to the acidic nature of the underlying geology and feature fills, only scant faunal remains were recovered from the site with a corresponding paucity of environmental remains other than two rich assemblages of charred cereal grains and a charred flax fruit from Late Bronze Age pits.

Human bone (Appendix C.1)

3.14.2 Calcined human bone was recovered from two distinct zones in Area A of the excavation; from the fills of an Early Bronze Age ring ditch, Monument 1 and from a group of eight shallow Late Bronze Age pits which lay adjacent and to the northwest of Monument 1. Cremation is believed to have been the predominant burial rite

throughout the British Bronze Age. The deposits of Early Bronze Age pyres debris tipped into the ditch of Monument 1 are potentially evidence of a pyre site, possibly within the circuit of the ring ditch. Although the Late Bronze Age funerary are not in themselves significant, their importance lies in the fact that they show similarities with other burials of this period (e.g Blackborough End, Norfolk and Turners Yard, Fordham, Cambridgeshire (Gilmour 2015 and 2017); low bone weight, small fragment size, a dispersed layout, no intercutting of burials, the inclusion of pyre debris (or at least charcoal) and, their association with earlier funerary monuments.

Faunal remains (Appendix C.2)

3.14.3 The faunal assemblage comprises 19 recordable fragments (1kg) recovered from the site. The faunal assemblage is in a fair to poor condition with high levels of fragmentation. It was recovered from a variety of features dating to Period 2.3 (Late Bronze Age), 3.2 (Middle Iron Age), and 4 (Mid-Late Roman). Species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), and those that could only be identified as large mammal. Horses made up the highest percentage followed closely by cattle. The largest assemblage came from Period 2.3 Pit Group 2c. The limited data (dominance of cranial elements) would suggest animals were slaughtered and subject to primary butchery on site with the lack of meat-bearing elements suggesting cooking waste may have been disposed of elsewhere.

Environmental bulk samples (Appendix C.3)

3.14.4 Some 125 bulk samples were taken during the archaeological investigations at the site. The majority of samples came from ditch and pit fills associated with Early Bronze Age barrow/ring ditches, a Middle Bronze Age cemetery, and Late Bronze Age settlement associated with extensive pit digging. Other notable features sampled on the site included Early-Middle Neolithic pits and a Mid-Late Roman pottery kiln.

3.14.5 Over 30 samples came from cremation deposits recovered primarily from Bronze Age cremation pits which produced very little identifiable charcoal other than occasional oak (*Quercus* sp.). The two cremation deposits tipped into Period 2.1 Monument 1 included charred plant remains comprising wheat grain, blackthorn/sloe stones, a whole fruit and nut fragment.

3.14.6 Two significant cereal assemblages comprising a mixture of emmer wheat and barley were recovered from two Period 2.3 (Late Bronze Age) pits in Area A which also uncovered three four-post structures that may have functioned as granaries. Barley from one of the pits was radiocarbon dated to the 10th or 9th centuries BC. This threshed, sieved and probably hand-picked prime grain was presumably for human consumption whose loss was presumably the result of accidental burning. The grain is therefore consistent with deliberately dumped waste material. A further contemporary pit containing a single charred flax fruit.

3.14.7 The Roman pottery kiln fills contained abundant well-preserved charcoal radiocarbon dated to the 3rd or 4th century AD, with large round wood fragments of alder and/or hazel and possible maple. It is likely that these hedgerow trees and shrubs were used as fuel with the additional presence of charred cereal processing waste the remains of kindling.

Radiocarbon dating (Appendix C.4)

3.14.8 Twelve samples of organic remains were selected for radiocarbon dating (Table 6).

Area/Fig.	Sample type	Cxt.	Cut	Feature type	Group	Period	Date	Certificate
Area A /Figs 4 & 5	Sample 39: charred nutshell fragment (*Corylus avellane*)	144	143	Pit	-	1.1	3790-3665 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-88699 GU50454
Area A /Figs 4 & 5	Sample 122: crem. human bone	577	574	Barrow ring ditch	Monument 1	2.1	1690-1533 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-85118 GU50453
							1690-1599 cal BC	77.5% SUERC-85118 GU50453
							1586-1533 cal BC	17.9% SUERC-85118 GU50453
Area A /Figs 4 & 5	Sample 132: crem. human bone	870	346	Barrow ring ditch	Monument 1	2.1	1632-1511 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-85119 GU50454
Area A /Figs 4 & 5	Sample 76: crem. human bone	584	583	Unurned cremation pit	Cremation cemetery	2.2	1266-1114 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-85113 GU50451
Area A /Figs 4 & 5	Sample 103: crem. human bone	681	680	Unurned cremation pit	Cremation cemetery	2.2	1019-911 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-85114 GU50452
Area A /Figs 4 & 5	Sample 87: crem. human bone	602	601	Unurned cremation pit	Cremation cemetery	2.2	1216-1042 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-89125 GU52691
Area A /Figs 4 & 5	Sample 108: crem. human bone	690	689	Unurned cremation pit	Cremation cemetery	2.2	Failed due to insufficient carbon	GU52692
Area A /Figs 4 & 5	Sample 60: *hordeum vulgare* (barley grain)	441	440	Pit	Pit Group 2b	2.3	923-823 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-84964 GU50455
Area A /Figs 4 & 5	Sample 88: charcoal (*Alnus glutinosa*)	631	630	Pit	Pit Group 2c	2.3	974-832 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-88704 GU50454
Area A /Figs 4 & 5	Sample 68: charcoal (Maloideae)	525	524	Pit	Pit Group 4	3.1	996-845 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-88703 GU50454
Area A /Figs 4, 9 and 10	Sample 124: charcoal (*Corylus avellana*)	805	806	Pottery kiln stoke pit	Pottery kiln	4	260-420 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-84805 GU50330

Table 6: Radiocarbon dating results

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 At the headwaters of the River Tiffey, the site lies within a transitional zone of tributary farmland between the heavier clay upland plateau of south Norfolk and the lighter soils of the major river valley landscapes to the north. In general terms, the site contributes to the over-arching research into the evolving landscape of funerary monuments and settlements within this zone, specifically in the environs of Wymondham, during the later prehistoric period. The 3rd to 4th century Roman pottery kiln, trackway and enclosures also provide an opportunity for further study into the local Roman road/trading/communication networks.

4.1.2 Despite an unpromising location upon the dry, acidic and heavily farmed soils of Wymondham the excavation has demonstrated that a wealth of archaeological information may nevertheless be gathered from such sites where conditions allow. In this case, the build-up of a relatively thick layer of subsoil along the eastern margins of the development site (where the topography begins to fall towards the valley floor) has afforded some protection to below ground remains, most clearly demonstrated by the intact Mid to Late Roman pottery kiln.

4.1.3 Unfortunately, with only a few important exceptions, the environmental samples taken from the vast majority of feature fills revealed there to be an absence archaeobotanical remains or charcoal, probably due to the acidic nature of the soils on the site. This, along with a similar lack of faunal remains, significantly reduces the potential for reconstructing a more rounded view of the successive episodes of essentially rural, farmstead level occupation uncovered on the site spanning the Late Bronze Age to Roman periods. The earlier episodes of more transient activity represented by the few Neolithic pits and funerary activity represented by the Bronze Age barrows and cremations were similarly denuded of any organic potential resulting from the local soil conditions. Nonetheless, substantial assemblages of the more durable ceramic, stone and flint materials discarded by the site's inhabitants along with the preservation of burnt human and organic remains associated with cremation burial practice allow at least a partial picture of the evolving use of this site and its place in the wider archaeological narrative.

4.2 Early to Middle Neolithic remains

4.2.1 The excavation of Areas A and B uncovered only four widely separated pits that predated the ring-ditch monuments. One of the two Early Neolithic pits (**143**) contained a large assemblage (over 1kg) of pottery along with a quantity of unworked burnt flint and a coherent assemblage of nine flint blades; all but two of which were burnt. A possible apple/pear pip and fragment of hazelnut were also recovered to provide some evidence for food foraging. The hazelnut provided a date range of between 3790-3665 cal BC for this early, probably transient occupation of the site. It is unknown if this pit was excavated to receive a group of items deliberately selected for 'formal' deposition or represent the sweepings of domestic debris. It is possible both these modes of deposition may have marked the beginning or end of a period of occupation. In contrast, the much smaller quantity of pottery and flintwork recovered

from the second Early Neolithic pit (**810**) uncovered in Area A belonging to this period highlights the likely possibility that many more categories of perishable items, now invisible in the archaeological record, were also discarded in such pits. The assemblage of Peterborough Ware recovered from a single Middle Neolithic pit (**807**) uncovered in Area A demonstrates this episodic mode of occupation probably continued for several centuries across the 4th millennium BC. The excavation of Area B also encountered an isolated pit of the period which contained larger (but still relatively small) quantities of both pottery and flintwork with fragments of abraded fired clay. Along with the blade-based flintwork two retouched tools were present.

4.2.2 When considering the scale and duration of the site's occupation prior to its use as a barrow field, it is important to consider the relatively large quantities of residual Neolithic flintwork recovered from Period 2-5 features, especially from the ring-ditches, which indicates the bulk of the waste materials generated by earlier activity at the site was discarded in middens and not buried in pits. The distribution of this early flintwork presented on Figure 17 strongly suggests the presence of a midden associated with pit **810** which was disturbed by the construction of Monument 1. Further evidence for this interpretation was provided by the single Early Bronze Age settlement feature, pit **782** uncovered in Area A which contained a residual Peterborough Ware sherd alongside Beaker pottery which may have originated from a disturbed midden associated with nearby pit **807** (Fig. 17). This residual material is therefore important in emphasising Neolithic activity on this site was probably more extensive than the finds assemblages recovered from the pits might at first imply (App. B.3.24).

4.2.3 The excavation of the more intensively pitted Early Neolithic site at Kilverstone explored this theme of 'incomplete' assemblages and postulated 'the relationship between the *creation* of material and its deposition does not appear to have been straightforward' (Garrow *et al*. 2006, 73). As with the burnt flint blades recovered from pit **143** and the fragmentary condition of the pottery from the site generally, the assemblages from the Kilverstone pits also included amounts of both pottery and flint affected by burning and weathering associated with 'pre-pit accumulations' that were manipulated to greater or lesser degrees by continued settlement activity (*Ibid*.). It appears that common to both these sites a proportion of this material was after an indeterminate period interred in a pit excavated 'purely to receive cultural material' with no prior function (*Ibid*., 74). This process of collecting a selection of the material for deliberate deposition in pits is believed to have been practiced across the Neolithic period and into the Beaker period (Garrow 2006; Gilmour 2015, 28). It may also be noted that the excavators of Kilverstone favoured an episodic model of occupation to explain the separate clusters of pits at that site that 'involves repeated visits by one group, or even a small number of groups of people, digging a cluster on each visit over what may also have been a relatively long period' (Garrow *et al*. 2006, 77); a view which may equally apply to smaller scale transient occupation sites of single, widely scattered pits such as Gunvil Hall Farm.

4.2.4 A further assemblage of 'seldom-reconstructable' pottery sherds from an earlier excavation of Early Neolithic pits at Spong Hill, North Elmham also provided the excavators an opportunity to explore themes relating to the spatial relationship

between pits and residual material. In this case both unstratified and residual Earlier Neolithic pottery was concentrated close to contemporary features with each group of features seemingly representing separate, successive episodes of occupation (Healy 1988, 107-108). As with Spong Hill there is no evidence for a ceremonial association for this site prior to the Early Bronze Age/Beaker period to explain the presence of these pits and inferred occupation events. The environs of Wymondham may rather have witnessed repeating cycles of occupation driven by this period's more transient mode of agriculture which was more suited to the lighter soils of this site and its surroundings. The preference for this site perhaps also lay in its proximity to the river, a situation also observed for each of the Early Neolithic sites encountered during the Norwich Southern Bypass excavations (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 236).

4.3 Early Bronze Age funerary remains

4.3.1 To the south and east of the only Early Bronze Age pit uncovered on this site lay the complete circuits of two ring ditch monuments. Their arrival in the local landscape clearly represent a change in use of this site from that of sporadic small-scale Neolithic settlement described above to a focus of funerary activity. In this way this site reflects the narrative of the more substantial sets of Neolithic pits subsumed by Early Bronze Age earthworks excavated At Broome Heath (Wainwright 1972). Their morphology is considered characteristic of Early Bronze Age/Beaker funerary monuments. It is possible they represent the survivals of a more extensive barrow cluster with the less substantial ring-ditches completely truncated by the plough. It is notable that a further potential member of this group was recorded 50m to the north of the site as a ring-ditch cropmark in 1973 (NHER 31470) but was not observed as a feature at the time of that site's excavation in 2002 (NHER 36666).

4.3.2 Barrow clusters are described in more detail across this region of Norfolk in the 1981 survey of barrows of East Anglia (Lawson *et al.* 1981, 45) with the largest excavated group – the Arminghall group – investigated during the construction of the Norwich Southern Bypass (Ashwin and Bates 2000). At this larger extreme of at least twenty monuments, the broad range of radiocarbon dates recovered from their deposits ranging across the 2rd and first half of the 2nd millenniums BC demonstrate their longevity use in the ceremonial landscape (*Ibid*., 233). It would appear from both their smaller number and similarity in construction of the monuments at Gunvil Hall Farm that these belong to a much tighter chronological period during the Early Bronze Age. Assuming a similar rate of infill of both ring-ditches, this view is supported by the broadly contemporary 17th-16th centuries BC cremated human remains and the 18th-15th centuries BC Collared Urn recovered from the upper profiles of both Monuments 1 and 2 respectively.

4.3.3 It is also possible this group solely consisted of a pair of monuments. A limited search for further excavated examples of paired barrows in the county revealed two placed 40m apart at Meddler Stud, Kentford (Edward and Martin 1975, 12-16) and two placed 125m apart at Flixton (Boulter and Rogers 2012) with a further close parallel of two barrows placed 60m apart excavated at Turner's Yard, Fordham, Cambridgeshire (Gilmour 2015). Isolated examples are also present in the county's archaeological record with a cursory search providing examples of single barrow sites excavated at

Blackborough End (Gilmour 2017), Bowthorpe (Lawson 1986), Sweet Briar Road, Norwich (*Ibid*.), Bridgham (*Ibid*.) and Lyng Easthaugh (Wymer 1996).

4.3.4 Overlooking the Bays River valley near to its fording point at Wenhaston, near to its confluence with a number of small streams, this site may have been a natural focus for monument building being characteristic of many barrow situations in the region (Ashwin and Davison 2005, 20; Tremlett 2013, 27). Its favourable location may have been accentuated by its location on the periphery of the island of lighter soils surrounding Wenhaston in an otherwise boulder clay environment. This situation would also fit the more general trend of ceremonial monuments to concentrate on the lighter soils of Norfolk (Tremlett 2013, 28). An attempt was made by Lawson *et al*. to correlate the distribution of barrows in this region to where the clay thinned along the margins of the richer boulder clay soils of the plateau land (1981, 45, 62). This argument was taken further to suggest their distribution tended towards lightest/poorest soils of the region which by medieval times was mostly the preserve of common untilled heathland; the iron plough of the later periods able to exploit the richer boulder clay (*Ibid*., 53). Conversely, these 'poorer' areas may have been targeted for cultivation by the earliest farmers, having been the easiest soils to till with primitive technology (*Ibid*., 62). In this way it was surmised that the known barrow distribution map for Norfolk may reflect both the causal factors of site selection and survival bias.

4.3.5 The central burials may have been interred above ground level within upstanding earthen mounds. Truncation over time by the plough has destroyed the vast majority of these mounds in Norfolk with two notable exceptions described by Ashwin and Bates (2000, 233) excavated at Witton and Bawsey. Excavations on the Norwich Southern Bypass itself only encountered a single barrow at Bixley with relict mound material. This material was used to reconstruct the sequence in which the monument was constructed. This appeared to involve firstly topsoil removal and tree clearance followed by construction of the mound which presumably comprised the up-cast material excavated from the ring-ditches. The burials were then interred into this mound (*Ibid*., 235). A further relict mound was also excavated at Bridgham in 1953 which contained a centrally placed primary burial, although the height of the mound went unrecorded (Lawson 1986, 104).

4.3.6 In the absence of any mound material during the excavation of a 25m diameter barrow at South Acre, an approximate original height of 1.5m was postulated. This was calculated using the volume of up-cast soil - 189m^3 - from the ring-ditch (4m wide by 1.2m deep, including an assumed 0.3m depth of topsoil) deposited onto the 21m diameter internal area (Wymer 1996, 64). Using this approach for the current site would result in roughly double the volume of excavated material - 407m^3 - thrown up over the 20m diameter internal area of Monument 1 with a volume of 180m^3 up-cast across the smaller 16m diameter area of Monument 2. The latter monument may therefore only have reached approximately 1m in height with the former perhaps reaching 2m in height. Whatever their dimensions, these mounds would have been of sufficient depth to inter an inhumation burial above the geological horizon exposed by the excavation, therefore leaving no trace for the excavators. Of course, this approach assumes no other associated earthwork was thrown-up such as an external bank. For

example, slight evidence for external banks have been observed in the ring-ditch profiles excavated at Meddler Stud, Kentford (Edwards and Martin 1975, 15).

4.3.7 If such burial mounds were present at the current site, the deposit sequences within each ring ditch did not display any evidence for the weathering of any associated earthworks such as internal mounds or internal/external banks with the exception of a single excavated section (**280**) of Monument 2 (see Section 3.6.9; Fig. 14, Section 106). Indirectly, the survival of Period 2.3 Four-post structure 1 within the circuit of Monument 1 may also suggest there was no central mound; its morphology and alignment similar to the other four-post structures and therefore considered unlikely to have been a contemporary mortuary structure (Fig. 5). The lack of evidence for such mounds may be taken to imply the presence of a central burial pit instead cut through the geological horizon. However, cleaning and excavation of test pits within the ring-ditch circuits found no evidence for this, possibly due to plough truncation. The parallel example of two similar sized ring-ditches (albeit with possible external banks) at Meddler Stud, Kentford encompassed central burial pits as little as 0.23m deep by the time of their excavation (Edward and Martin 1975). It remains a possibility the burials were interred within the ring-ditches themselves as was encountered in Barrow 1 excavated at Turner's Yard, Fordham, Cambridgeshire (Gilmour 2015, 28). Whatever the scenario, the almost complete absence of faunal bone remains from the later settlement remains demonstrate (barring any accompanying metalwork, ceramics or flintwork) any inhumation burials on this site would be invisible in this archaeological record due to the acidic nature of the soils.

4.3.8 A total of eight hand-excavated sections were dug into each ring ditch which demonstrated both these monuments were single cut features that had gradually infilled over a broad period. The composition of the flintwork assemblages recovered from the monuments' ditch fills was chronologically mixed but nonetheless strongly suggest they were constructed during the Early Bronze Age period, and with the absence of Beaker pottery associated with their use, most likely post 2200 BC. The primary fills of Monument 2 were found to contain three Early Bronze Age tools - an arrowhead, knife and scraper (App. Fig. B.3.1, F1-3) – along with residual Mesolithic and Neolithic material. In contrast, the primary fills of Monument 1 produced only single flint flake. The secondary fills of both ring ditches also produced a majority of Early Bronze Age flintwork along with a significant component of Mesolithic and Neolithic material.

4.3.9 Significantly, two separate tips of pyre debris (a mix of charcoal and cremated human bone) were interred into the upper profile of Monument 1 which were similarly radiocarbon dated to the 17-16th centuries BC. These burnt deposits incorporated charred plant remains comprising wheat grain, blackthorn/sloe stones, a whole fruit and nut fragment (D. Druce in Clarke 2019, 138). One of these deposits appeared to have been tipped/thrown from within the ringwork to raise the possibility of this monument acting as a pyre site (App. C.1.13). A largely complete small Collared Urn, whose form was in currency between the 18-15th centuries BC, was also placed into the upper profile of Monument 2. No cremated human bone was found within this urn, however, it is likely this vessel was displaced from an original funerary context to be later interred into the ring-ditch (App. B.5.38). The acidic nature of the soil

precludes any evidence for any possible reinternment of non-cremated human bone associated with this vessel. It would therefore appear, based on the sum of the artefactual evidence, that both these ring ditches were present, and respected, as funerary monuments in the local landscape over a broad span of time.

4.4 Early Bronze Age settlement remains

4.4.1 In a similar vein with the discussion into the possible scale of Neolithic settlement on this site, both the recovery of diagnostic flint tools from the primary fills of Monument 2, along with the largely Early Bronze Age flintwork from both monument's secondary fills indicates the likely presence of a largely invisible episode of Early Bronze Age settlement in the vicinity of Area A. Examples of pre-barrow settlements have been excavated in Norfolk at Weasenham Lyngs and Reffley Wood (App. B.3.27; Petersen and Healy 1986). Only a single pit was attributed to this period in Area A which contained sherds of a rusticated beaker and a sherd of Peterborough ware likely to have originated from the adjacent Middle Neolithic pit or possibly a still extant midden (see Section 4.2.2).

4.4.2 In Area B, the tight cluster of Early Bronze Age pits uncovered *c*.350m to the south of the monuments produced a characteristic flintwork assemblage of the period, including four small scrapers (App.B.3 Fig. 1, F4). Fragments of beaker pottery were also recovered which include an abraded collar of an urn. This partially revealed group of remains, hard-against the southern edge of the excavation, probably represents the northern edge of domestic settlement. However, as with the Neolithic remains on this site, the 'small and scrappy' pottery assemblage indicates this to be a further example of short-lived occupation by the more mobile communities of the 4th to 2nd millennium BC (App.B.5.38).

4.4.3 Although it is impossible on the basis of these scant remains to determine the relationship between Early Bronze Age settlement and the funerary monuments, the presence of these features and material chimes with a previous conclusion of Ashwin of funerary sites not being 'un-peopled' (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 237).

4.5 Late Bronze Age funerary remains (*c*.13th- to 10th-century BC)

4.5.1 Significantly, no Middle Bronze Age remains were found in either excavation area. After this hiatus in the archaeological record, a small unurned cremation cemetery consisting of eight burials was placed between these monuments. Whilst not defined by any ditched enclosure or fence line, five of the seven burials lay within a *c*.15m diameter burial ground. The presence of two outlying burials to the north and west of the main group indicate this burial ground's original extent may have been greater with the surviving examples representing the deepest cut features. The previous evaluation phase of the investigation also encountered two cremation pits to the south and south-east of Monument 1 to support this (Chapman 2014, 28-30).

4.5.2 Located midway between the ring ditches, this Late Bronze Age burial ground would appear to have continued or possibly re-establish the funerary tradition of this site. Four of the burials were radiocarbon dated. Two of these returned broadly similar date ranges of between 1270-1110 cal BC and 1220-1040 cal BC, with a third returning a later date of 1020-910 cal BC, demonstrating this burial ground was in-use for at least

200 years. This group therefore represents an important addition the growing number of 'larger' cremation cemeteries in the region securely dated to the Late Bronze Age period where they were previously absent in the archaeological record (Gilmour 2015, 31-32). A very close parallel with the current site was the recently excavated cemetery at Turner's Yard, Fordham which comprised 21 cremations similarly situated between to two Early Bronze Age barrows (*Ibid*.). Three of those burials were radiocarbon dated to between 1120-840 cal BC. Significantly, a second cemetery has also recently been excavated at Blackborough End, Norfolk which included upwards of 27 unurned cremations (in two distinct groups) dating to between *c*.1200-900 BC which were focussed on an earlier ring ditch monument (Gilmour 2017). Both those sites and the current group conform to the observation by Gilmour that only small quantities of cremated bone are to be expected from pits of this period and are never contained within urns (2015, 33).

4.5.3 It is interesting to note that although a cremation cemetery was likely deliberately positioned alongside the ring-ditch monuments between the *c*.12-10th centuries BC, no further human remains were evident in the uppermost ring ditch fills. Considering the securely dated cremated bone (*c*.400 years previously) from the upper part of the ditch profile belonging to Monument 1, it is possible both ring ditches were completely infilled by the Late Bronze Age.

4.6 Late Bronze Age settlement remains (*c*.10th- to 9th-century BC)

Area A

4.6.1 Both the cremation cemetery and the ring ditch monuments in Area A were subsumed by Late Bronze Age settlement from the latter part of the 10th century to demonstrate both a clear break in land-use and cultural significance of the site. There was no evidence for any funerary activity associated with any of this (or subsequent) episode of later settlement. It is conceivable this site still held some residual significance to the inhabitants of the settlement. However, the excavation of a four-post structure overlying (flattened?) Monument 2 and two nearby post holes cutting the uppermost ring ditch fills, along with the settlement's encroachment over the cremation burial ground, it was evident that the earlier funerary associations of the site had fallen away. Slight evidence for the possible overlapping and concurrent usage of this site in both a funerary and domestic context was provided by the single group of 'early' PDR Plainware pottery (pre-dating *c*.1000 BC) recovered from Pit Group 2b, located *c*.55m to the south-east of the cremations (App. B.5.39).

4.6.2 These remains were concentrated towards the eastern limit of the excavation, where the site overlooked the Bays River valley. Their layout strongly suggests only part of this settlement lay within the bounds of the excavation and probably continued both to the north and south and east of Area A, along the valley side, either side of the 40m OD contour. There was no evidence for either its enclosure or internal sub-division by ditches or fence lines. This type of unenclosed settlement would therefore appear to conform with Brudenell's (2012) model for settlement in the northern half of East Anglia over the period of 1100-350 BC (Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age) to be a landscape of visible settlements lying within redundant field systems. Both the organic layout of the settlement, which included three four-post structures usually associated

with grain or fodder storage, along with the composition of the finds assemblages described in more detail below, firmly characterise this settlement as a farmstead.

4.6.3 The large number of pits, which made up the bulk of the features belonging to this period, appeared to lie in three loose groupings, each of which conceivably accompanied an associated dwelling/roundhouse. The pits profiles and depth, although heavily plough-truncated, suggest they were excavated to receive the sweepings and discarded rubbish generated by the farmstead's daily activities. The lack of any overtly regular cuts of any great depth alludes to the possible absence of storage pits within the settlement; at least within this excavated portion. The remaining feature groups consisted of the vestigial remains of post-built structures. The most extensive group of post holes alongside Pit Group 2b, covering a circular area *c*.11m in diameter, immediately to the north of Monument 2 is probably best explained as a palimpsest of the multiple phases of construction and remodelling of a roundhouse dwelling. The presence of a second roundhouse was also alluded to by the arrangement of features comprising Pit Group 2a, which appeared to extend around and respect a circular (*c*.18m diameter) area devoid of features (Fig. 5). The recovery of multiple fragmentary fired clay block/brick and pyramidal weights, that possibly represent larger - thatch weight – forms of this type of object, from the pits bordering this blank area support this suggestion (App. B.9.19). The four-post structures, along with the more ambiguous remains of Structure 2, were similarly aligned on a north-north-east to south-south-west axis. These are usually attributed to having functioned as either animal feed or grain stores.

4.6.4 Due to the poor preservation of organic remains, only a narrow range of artefact types (pottery sherds, fired clay thatch weights, flintwork and unworked burnt flint) were recovered from these features to evidence daily activities within the farmstead. Environmental remains were confined to only nine identifiable (mostly teeth) cattle, sheep/goat and horse fragments and two dumps of charred grain. Two complementary radiocarbon dates (10th-9th century BC) were returned from one of the dumps of carbonised grain (920-820 cal BC) and for short-lived charcoal associated with one of the key pottery groups (970-830 cal BC). These finds were not evenly distributed with only nine pits containing the key groups of pottery (>500g), charred grain and thatch weights (Fig. 5). Consideration of the deposition of the key pottery groups shows there was no correlation between the 'fresher' assemblages and the very few pits found to contain stratified deposits (App. B.5.26). The remaining pits (and post holes) contained either no artefacts or a similar composition of small to medium pottery assemblages and/or flintwork items. The pottery evidence supports the view taken, based on the pits' morphology, that these were primarily excavated to receive domestic waste (App. B.5.41).

4.6.5 Evidence for specific activities associated with this settlement was sparse. The pottery consisted of a typical range of forms associated with a domestic setting (courseware and fineware jars, bowls and cups) belonging to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) Plainware tradition. The fired clay spindlewhorl fragment recovered from one of the pits in Pit Group 2b is clearly associated with textile manufacture. As discussed above the large size and distribution of the group of clay weights recovered from Pit Group 2c suggests they may rather have been employed as thatch weights for a roundhouse

although they may equally have served as warp weights on a cloth-making loom (App. B.9.19). Interestingly a single charred flax fruit was found in a sample taken from Pit Group 2c (D. Druce in Clarke 2019, 137). Two fired clay-lined pits in Pit Group 2c probably represented the remains of cooking hearths associated with food preparation. A total of six pits belonging to Pit Groups 2b-c produced >100g of unworked burnt flint, possibly the residue of cooking activity. The acidic nature of the soil resulted in the recovery of only scant evidence for the consumption of meat by the inhabitants with only a single pit in Pit Group 2c yielding cattle bones from animals aged between 32-33 months of age at death (App. C.2.10). Evidence for the plant-based diet was provided by two mixed dumps of fully processed charred barley and emmer-wheat grain, typical of the period, from Pit Group 2b. This mixture of grain is perhaps evidence for the growth of a maslin crop (App. C.3.13). The charred assemblages represent a loss of clean grain for human consumption probably as a result of accidental burning during drying/parching prior to storage or processing into flour. The presence of this fully processed crop alludes to this settlements association with cereal production; specifically threshing, sieving and drying/parching (App. C.3.12). The observation of fractured grains during analysis has provided evidence for this crop having been pounded into smaller pieces rather than ground (App. C.3.14).

Area B

4.6.6 The separate group of Late Bronze Age pits (Pit Group 4) uncovered *c*.350m to the south in Area B yielded the same pottery forms and a worked stone assemblage which provides slight evidence for the same range of domestic activity. Interestingly, considering the fractured cereal grain observed in Pit Group 2b, this included both a hammerstone and pestle. There was an absence of any recognisable saddle quern fragments. Quantities of pot boilers, usually associated with cooking activity, were also identified in the stone assemblage. However, the only further contribution to inform on the diet of the inhabitants of this settlement was the identification of blackthorn/sloe stones from the scant charred plant remains (D. Druce in Clarke 2019, 138). The only other items of interest were two rubber stones or polishers which may have been employed in cloth-making.

4.7 Early Iron Age settlement remains (*c*.7th- to 4th-century BC)

4.7.1 A scatter of 12 pits was found in Area A (Pit Group 4) that contained pottery of the late/mature Decorated PDR tradition indicative of a further episode of unenclosed domestic settlement in the latter part of the Early Iron Age (*c*.600/500-350 BC). A break in occupation of the site is therefore suggested between *c*.800-600/500 BC (App. B.5.42). These pits were probably excavated to receive domestic waste. Three of the pits produced richer assemblages of pottery (sherds of coarseware and fineware jars and bowls), flintwork and burnt flint along with few fragments of amorphous fired clay and cattle horn core which indicate cooking and food preparation activities; although there was no evidence for any associated post-hole structures. One of these pits (**219**) produced several flintwork tools including a hammerstone, crude flakes, cores and a possible scraper (App. B.3.19). This assemblage is an important addition in the locality to the larger-scale Middle Iron Age flintworking site excavated in 1992-3 at Park Farm, Silfield; *c*.1km east of the site (App. B.3.29; Robins in Ashwin 1996, 266-70; Fig. 3, NHER

25887). Significantly, part of a worked clay metal casting mould was recovered to suggest metalworking was also being undertaken; a specialised, perhaps higher status activity. This item is probably from the top of a two-part mould for leaded bronze casting, probably of a disc-headed pin. Cultural associations for this class of object and its design are explored in the wider literature, e.g Dunning (1934), O'Connor (1980) and Pryor (2001, 275 fig. 10.9, 289, 293). When considering these remains in their wider context, they constitute an important example of Early Iron Age settlement in Norfolk; a period of perceived population/settlement contraction in the wider region (Medlycott 2011, 29).

4.8 Middle Iron Age settlement remains

4.8.1 An area of Middle Iron Age settlement remains was uncovered in the eastern part of Area B overlooking the Bays River valley consisting of a roundhouse gully and associated boundary ditch alignment. It is unknown if this land-division formed part of a wider field system or enclosed the settlement as only a small extent of the boundary ditch lay within the excavation. The geophysical survey (Fig. 13) appears to confirm both its northward and southward continuation broadly along the 40m OD contour overlooking the Bays River valley to the east. Both the ditches and roundhouse gully produced small assemblages of fragmentary Middle Iron Age pottery and cattle bone. Unfortunately, both the ditches and gully were devoid of charred plant remains. The NHER lists possible Iron Age field boundaries (NHER 57359; Flitcroft 1992) along with unenclosed Middle Iron Age settlement and craft activity which were excavated *c*.1km to the southeast of the site at Park Farm, Silfield; on the far side of the Bays River valley (Fig. 3, NHER 25887; Ashwin 1996). Excavated in 1992-3 in advance of the construction of the A11, two groups of pottery bearing discrete pits were interspersed with post hole structures that evidenced cooking (pot-boilers), iron-smelting, quarrying, antler/horn-working and flint tool making activities.

4.9 Mid to Late Roman remains

Introduction and wider setting

4.9.1 The Roman remains identified at Gunvil Hall Farm have provided rare physical evidence for Roman occupation in the Wymondham area. The discovery of the enclosure and associated trackway reveals that the Roman farmers had constructed a complex of connected linear enclosures ideal for the raising of large stock animals such as horses and cattle (Smith *et al*. 2016, 30). The trackway is clearly of Roman (or possibly earlier) origin and the geophysical survey shows the southward continuation of this routeway merging with Suton Lane which may share an equally ancient origin. The pottery kiln on the northern edge of Enclosure 1 is a significant discovery which demonstrates the presence of skilled potters at this site. Charcoal of hazel from the kiln's stoke pit provided a radiocarbon date of 260-420 cal AD (1678 ± 26 BP).

4.9.2 The site lies within a well-watered environment of many smaller streams converging on the River Tiffey, well-suited to livestock rearing. The trackway provides evidence for the controlled movement of livestock between the enclosures uncovered on the site and the pastures alongside this river. Currently defined as a transitional landscape of 'tributary farmland' between the clay plateau upland to the south and the major river

valley landscapes of the Yare and Wensum to the north (LUC 2001), this landscape may have formed part of an equally distinct pastoral and agricultural zone during the Roman period. The settlements in the River Tiffey catchment may have gravitated towards the same areas favoured in later periods. It is interesting to observe that all of the Roman NHER findspots in the wider area lie out-with the extensive heathlands and wooded areas plotted on Faden's 1797 map of Norfolk. Similarly, Roman farms may have favoured the river catchment between the 30m and 50m OD contours (in which the site lies) which, on the basis of current soil maps, provide better drained soils than the more impermeable and seasonally wet soils of the plateau (Fig. 18).

The pottery kiln and farm enclosures

4.9.3 The partially revealed enclosures at the site possibly belong to the linear category of complex farmstead (comprised of connected enclosures) often observed to incorporate landscape-scale boundaries such as trackways (Smith et al. 2016, 30). The 'broken' and parallel ditch segments revealed in Area A suggest piece meal development (and remodelling) of multiple conjoined enclosures suggestive of the control of movement of livestock; a function often interpreted for linear complexes (*Ibid*., 33).

4.9.4 It is noteworthy that no evidence for domestic settlement was found. Notwithstanding the acidic soil conditions, the almost complete absence of any ceramics or metalwork from the trackway and enclosure ditches leads to the conclusion the excavation has uncovered part of a farmstead complex far from its domestic focus. This conclusion is supported by the presence of the kiln, set conspicuously close to the dominant northern boundary of Enclosure 1 (Fig. 13). This boundary appears to delineate a division between the enclosed farmland to the south and the less intensively used agricultural hinterland to the north. In context of the farmstead, it was normal for Roman pottery production to take place in a liminal space on the edge of any farmstead, often near the edge of an enclosure. This would have provided some protection from the elements and animals, as well as other domestic and agricultural production activities (Ibid., 28). Many examples of pottery kiln sites excavated in Cambridgeshire are known to have occupied relatively isolated positions in the landscape which would allow space to work and avoid the risk of fire (Lyons and Blackbourn 2017, 43).

4.9.5 It is not uncommon to find craft/industrial activities associated with roadside settlement (*Ibid*., 60) with the trackway both providing ease of access to import raw materials and to provide an outlet to transport the finished product. A single kiln site may have merely served the needs of the farmstead. However, four discrete 'spikes' shown on the geophysical survey, however, provide tentative evidence of unexcavated kilns strung out to the west of the trackway raising the possibility of a more industrial scale of pottery production (Fig. 13). This would follow the model recorded at Brampton in central Norfolk where numerous kilns lined the route of a road leading into the small town (Green 1977, 3, fig. 12). The roadside enclosure may represent the bounds of a dedicated pottery making site set apart from any settlement. A seasonal 'potter farmers' approach has been suggested during the summer months (after the harvest was in) when time and labour were available to supply the needs of only one community or extended family. In this respect, the siting of such community industry-

scale kilns has been considered more dependent on the presence of accompanying settlement than with consideration to resource access (Evans *at al*. 2008, 131,133).

4.9.6 The raw materials for pot making probably all lay in the near vicinity of the site. Diamicton clay is the dominant superficial geological group in the area and the Bays River lies only *c*.350m to the east. Stripping of much the site revealed a silty sand geology which may have been suitable for temper material. The pit (**518**) adjacent to the kiln may have been excavated for this purpose (Fig. 5). It is interesting to note that its backfill produced three pieces of an Old Red Sandstone rotary quern handmill. Querns are often found on kiln sites, presumable utilised to grind up temper to the correct size (Swan 1984, 50). A further, possibly associated, find was an iron knife (SF 7, App. Fig. B.1.1) recovered along with kiln products from the adjacent boundary ditch. Smaller iron knives have been associated with shaping of vessels with larger examples considered to have been more suitable for wedging clay or chopping wood fuel (Swan 1984, 51). Analysis of the abundant and well-preserved charcoal assemblage inform of the tree and plant species used to fuel the final firing of the kiln. Large round wood fragments of alder and/or hazel and possibly maple was identified, with a notable lack of oak. Rare fragments of gorse-type and/or common buckthorn were also present.

The trackway

4.9.7 It is interesting to speculate how this farmstead connected to the wider Roman landscape. During the later Roman period the Romano-British infrastructure of 'Saxon Shore' forts, the centre of administration of *Venta Icenorum* at Caistor St Edmund (*c*.13km to the east), small market towns and connecting rivers and roads would have been well established. This being said, there is currently poor evidence for the Roman road network in the landscape surrounding Wymondham. The only established Roman route through the parish is the one which led westwards from *Venta Icenorum* to the substantial rural roadside settlement and temple at Crownthorpe where a huge number of Roman finds have been recorded (Fig. 18; Gurney 1995, 53; NHER 8897/54693). Although artefacts of Middle-Saxon date have been recovered from the Crownthorpe site, this road appears to have fallen completely out of use in the post-Roman period (Albone 2016, 142, 182, fig. 34). To the southwest, the major Roman road which led into mid-Norfolk along the A11 corridor (Margary Road 331; NHER 6116), lay on an alignment projecting directly towards Crownthorpe, although its path cannot be traced further than Hargham, c.12km to the southwest of the site (Ibid.; Gurney 1995, 350). This route also appears to have fallen out of use immediately after the Roman period. There is also thought to have been a ford of the River Tiffey, near to the modern town of Wymondham – although clearly pre-dating it.

4.9.8 The trackway uncovered in Area A, whose ditches were respected by the enclosure, is clearly of Roman (or possibly earlier) origin. The geophysical survey shows the southward continuation of this routeway merging with Suton Lane. This shared alignment raises the possibility of the present Suton Lane following a historic routeway with possible Roman origins. Although conjectural, this view is aided by the recovery of the medieval and post-medieval metalwork items from the subsoil build-up over the trackway. It may not be inconceivable this trackway later evolved into a hollow way/sunken lane precursor of the present lane. The trackway's northward projection

led towards the River Tiffey ford at Wymondham; the site of the Anglo-Saxon *Wigmund*/*Weirmund's* (Wymond) homestead (ham). It has been argued by Cox (1976) that the Norfolk ham belongs to the earliest phase of Anglo-Saxon colonisation as they are all closely associated with the former Roman road network (Cox 1976, 37). Excavations in 2002 at the 12th century abbey (NHER 9437), adjacent to the ford, recovered fabric of a possible Late Saxon church on this site which has long been considered to possibly have been an early estate centre or ecclesiastical site (minster) dating to the Middle Saxon period (Williamson 1993, 96-98). The survival of Roman roads is strongly linked to the persistence of a significant destination (Albone 2016, 2).

4.9.9 To the south of the site only one further c.3.5km straight section of conjectured road can be traced for a short distance along the western boundary of Carleton Rode parish (NHER 9219). This section leads northwards to terminate approximately 6.5km to the south of the site. It has been suggested that three concentrations of Roman building material, metalwork and pottery recorded along its route mark the locations of farmsteads or settlements (NHER 16779/23847; 21959/23002; 34589). It is tempting to project a northward course of this possible routeway, which would naturally lead along Suton Street to the River Tiffey ford. In this light, it is possible the trackway identified by the excavation formed part of the extensive network of minor trackways and byways that would have connected the somewhat shadowy and poorly understood settlements and farmsteads of the tributary farmland with the major road networks of mid-Norfolk.

4.10 Significance

4.10.1 The remains uncovered by the OA East excavations at Gunvil Hall Farm are of local and regional significance. For example, relating to this part of Norfolk, the excavation of the Early Bronze Age barrows contributes to themes discussed by Ashwin and Bates (2000, 237-8) relating to 'ritual preserves', the presence/absence of pre-barrow settlement activity or the exclusivity in the archaeological record of 'ways of life' and 'ways of death'. The monuments on the current site appear to have been constructed towards the end of the 3rd millennium BC in a locality subject to intermittent/transient/mobile settlement activity across the Early Neolithic and Early Bronze Age periods. Significantly, these monuments appear to have imparted a long-lived funerary tradition to this site, which persisted with evidence for pyre activity and unurned cremation burials – with a corresponding absence of settlement activity - until their final disappearance as extant earthworks towards the end of the 2nd millennium BC. Both the radiocarbon dating evidence and a single group of 'early' PDR Plainware pottery (pre-dating *c*.1000 BC) recovered from the subsequent farmstead remains suggest this site may be an important example of Late Bronze Age settlement encroaching onto a still active funerary site.

4.10.2 The two subsequent episodes of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age farmstead-scale settlement are also significant, with these *normal* sites having rarely reached publication in Norfolk. Two consistent radiocarbon dates have been provided for a relatively large and significant group of Plainware PDR pottery (*c*.970-820 cal BC) and brought to light a smaller group late/mature Decorated PDR pottery (*c*.600/500-350 BC). Their publication will be an important contribution to the archaeological record

of household/farmstead-scale settlement sites in Norfolk. Although almost entirely lacking in environmental evidence for livestock, crops or other foodstuffs, the two dumps of charred grain and more durable ceramic and stone assemblages excavated from each episode have nevertheless provided some interesting insights into the daily activities of these farmsteads' inhabitants (e.g crop processing, food preparation, cooking, textile manufacture and metalworking).

4.10.3 The kiln and its pottery out-put are a significant find and important to Roman pottery studies on both a local and regional level. The trackway and enclosure, although of lesser significance, are nevertheless valuable additions to the understanding of the Mid to Late Roman hinterland of Wymondham.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1 Dissemination of the results of excavation

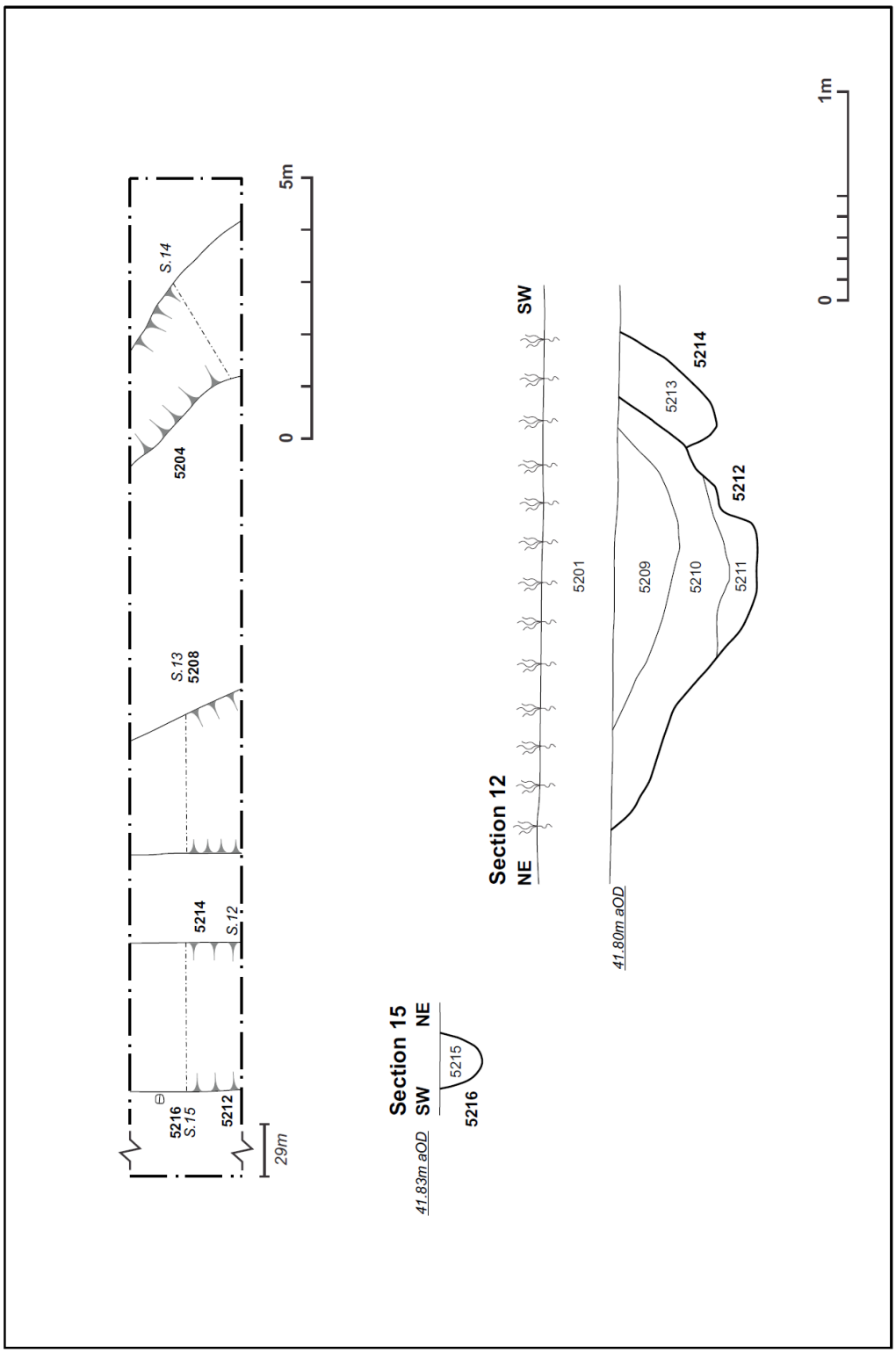
5.1.1 A publication proposal will be submitted to the Norfolk Archaeology with the aim of publishing a short article on the later prehistoric remains. The article to be published will be submitted by June 2021.

5.1.2 An article on the Mid to Late Roman remains was completed and submitted to the Journal for Roman Pottery Studies in December 2019.

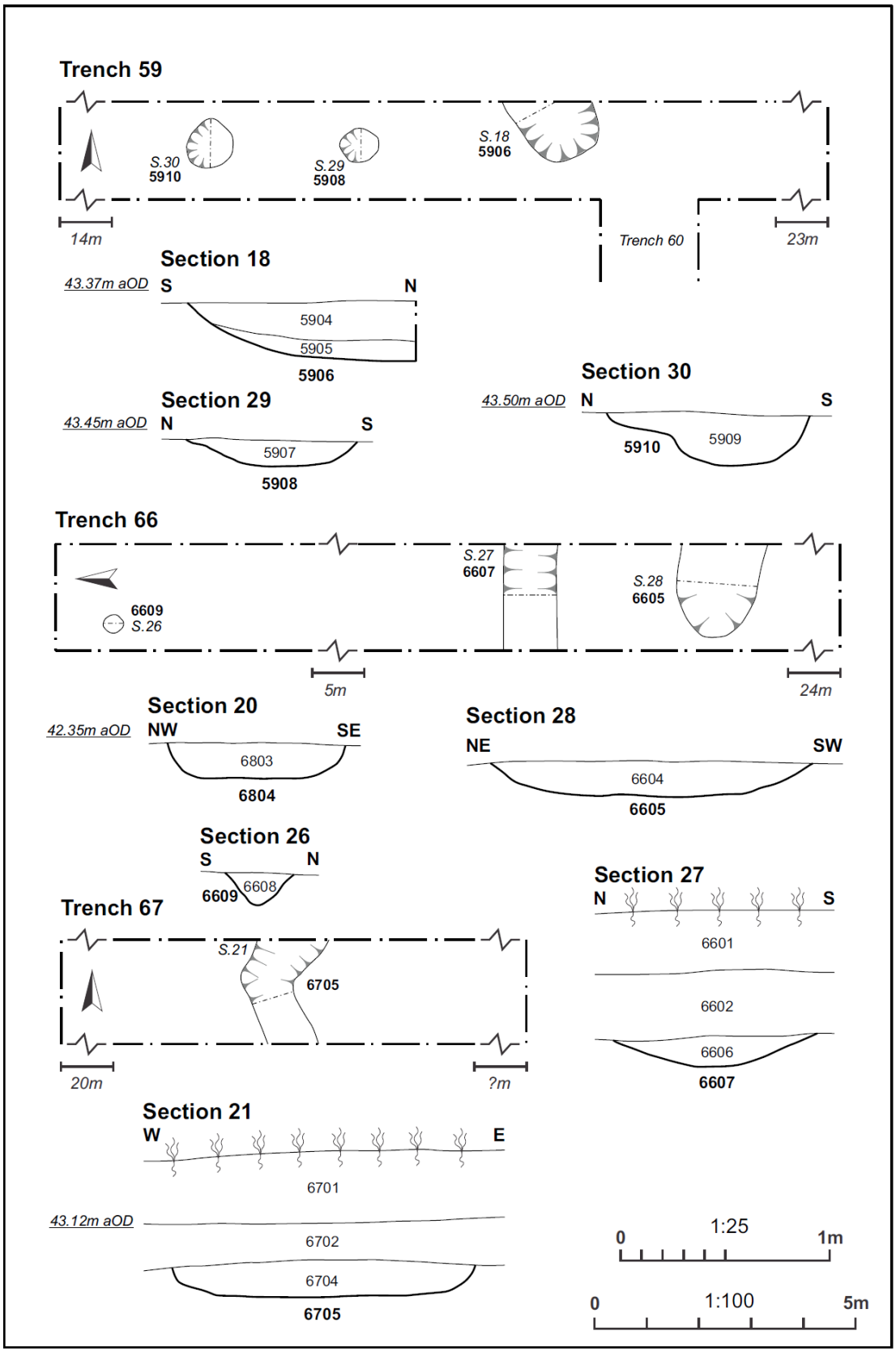
5.1.3 It is anticipated that the archive for the project will be deposited with Norwich Castle Museum in 2021 under Accession No. NWHCM2019.193.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

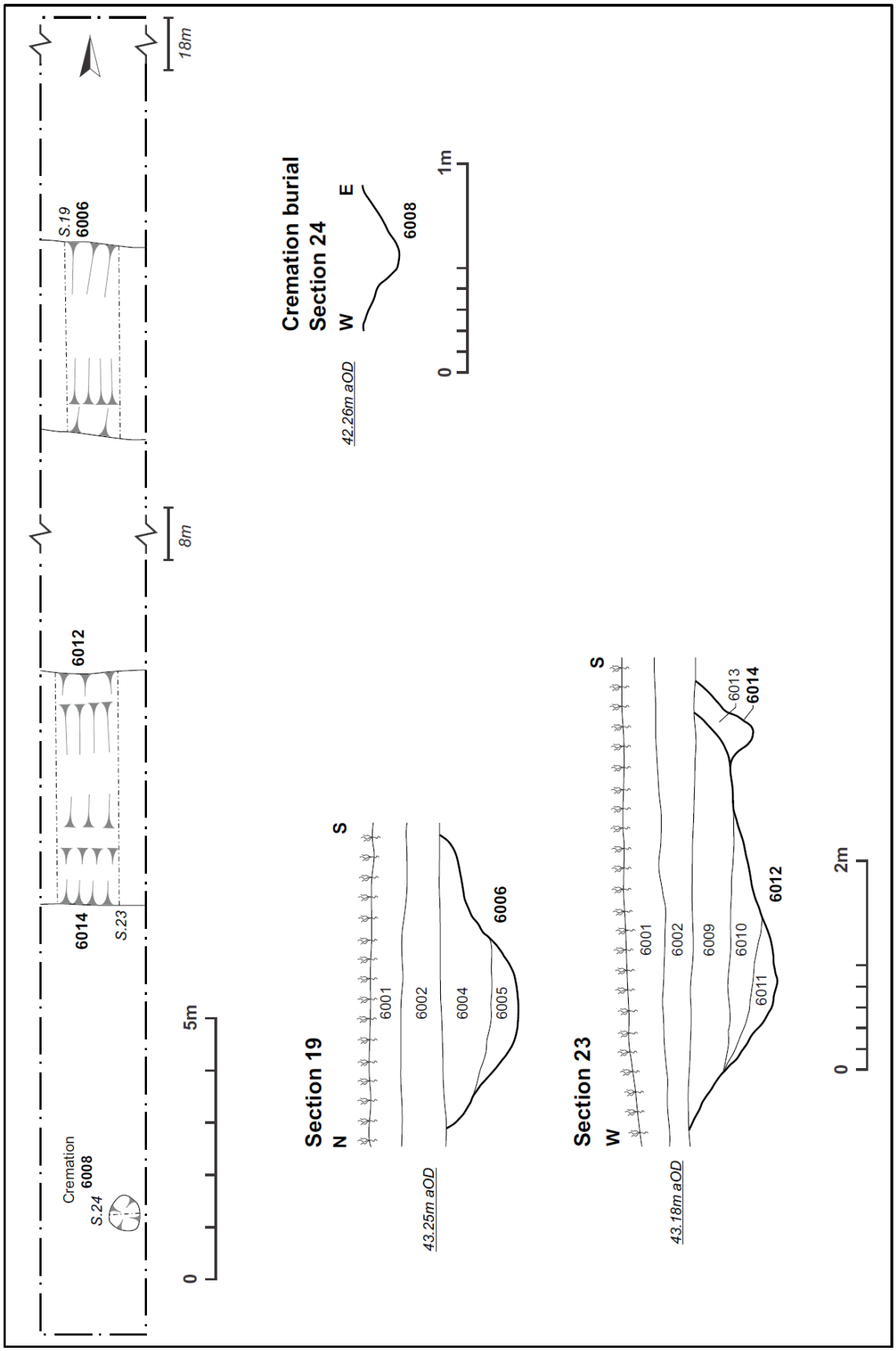
A.1 Selected MOLA evaluation trenches



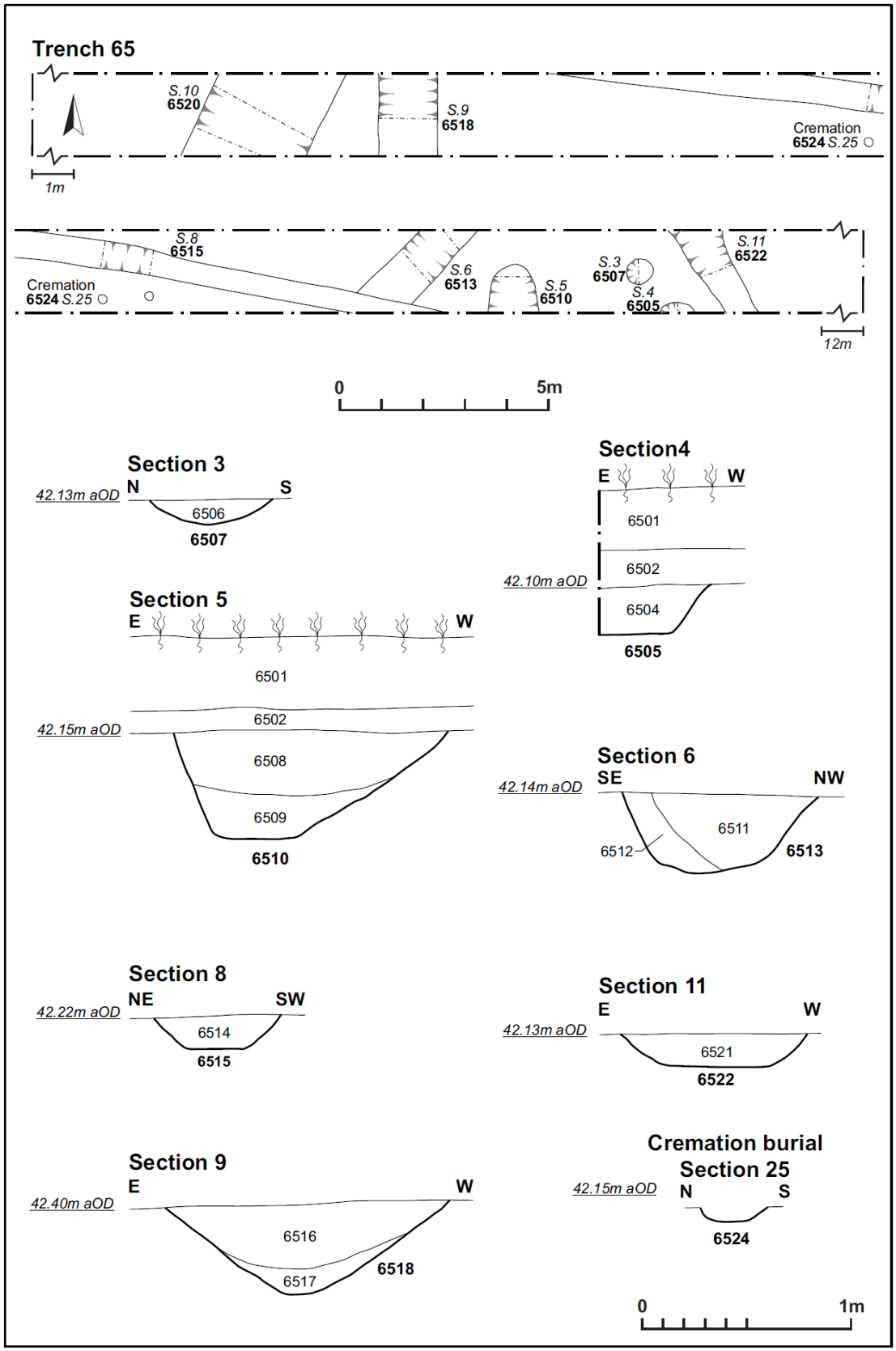
Scales, Plan 1:100, Sections 1:25 Trench 52 Fig 19



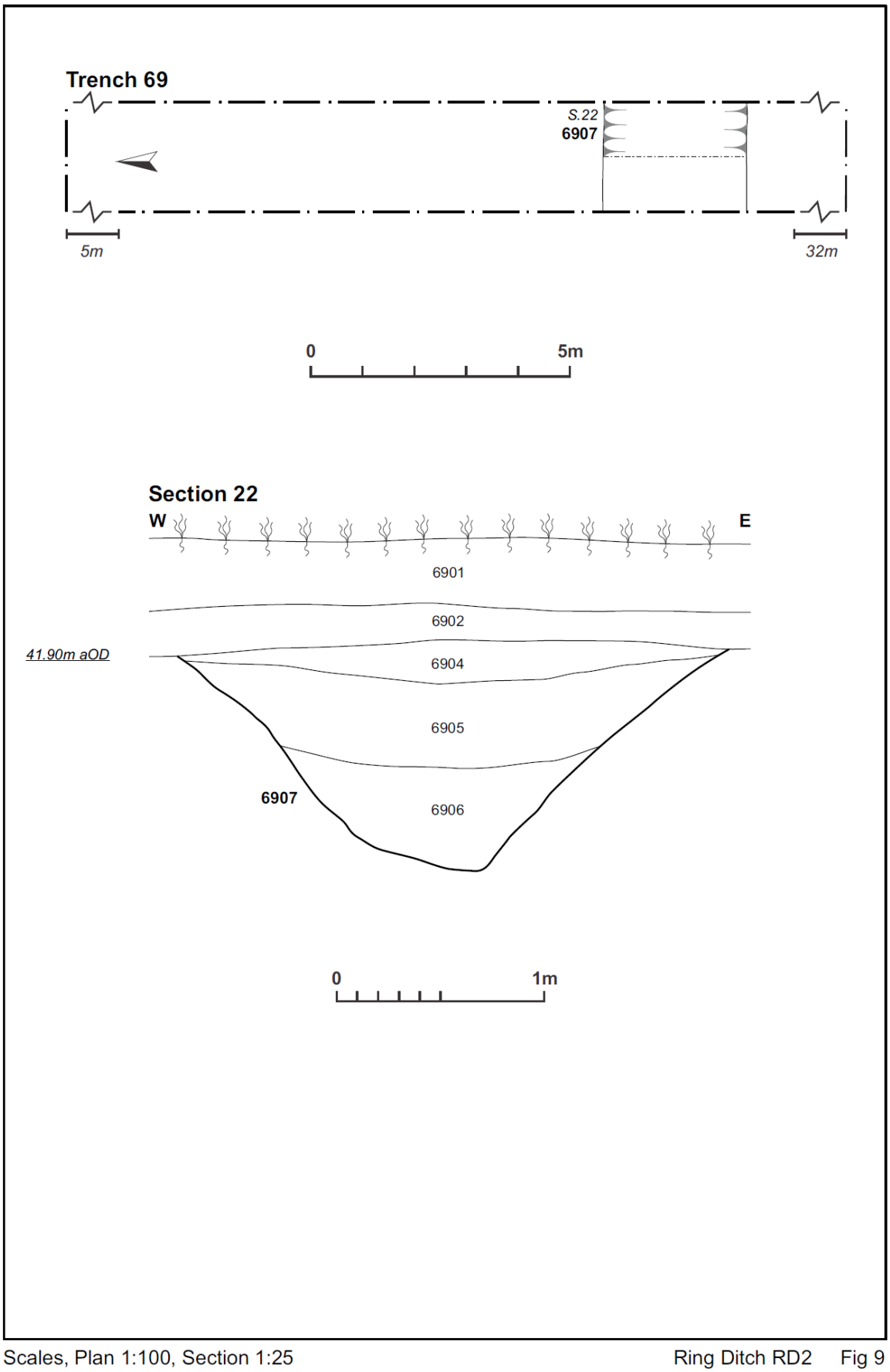
Scales, Plans 1:100, Sections 1:25 Trenches 59, 66, 67 and pit 6804 Fig 15



Scales, Plan 1:100, Sections 1:25 & 1:50 Ring Ditch RD1 & cremation burial Fig 6



Scales, Plans 1:125, Sections 1:25 Trench 65 and cremation burial Fig 16



Scales, Plan 1:100, Section 1:25 Ring Ditch RD2 Fig 9

A.2 OA East excavation context inventory

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
B	1		topsoil (Area B)		layer	topsoil	topsoil (Area B)							
B	2		subsoil (Area B)		layer	subsoil	subsoil (Area B)							
B	3		natural (Area B)		layer	natural	natural (Area B)							
A	5		trackway	4	layer	holloway?	Subsoil	Pure yellow to light orange-brown	Mixed: clay, silt, sand	Rare lenses of brown, silty sand; occasional small-medium flint and pebbles	2.27	0.21		
A	7		subsoil (Area A)		layer	subsoil	subsoil (Area A)							
A	8		topsoil (Area A)		layer	topsoil	topsoil (Area A)							
A	9		natural (Area A)		layer	natural	natural (Area A)							
A	10		subsoil over kiln 806		layer	subsoil	subsoil over kiln 806							
B	15	15	ditch 13	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.7	0.48	linear	U shaped
B	16	15	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting in Enclosure	Mixed orange-brown	Sandy Silt	Moderate gravel	0.7	0.26		
B	17	15	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Light brown	Sandy silt	Moderate gravel	0.7	0.21		
B	18	18	ditch 13	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.8	0.5	linear	Flat based V shape
B	19	18	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting in Boundary	Olive brown	Sandy silt	Moderate gravel	0.8	0.5		
B	20	20	pit group 1	2.1	cut	Pit	Unknown				0.86	0.2	sub-circular	U shaped
B	21	20	pit group 1	2.1	fill	pit	Disuse	Dark brown-grey	Sandy silt	Occasional small sub-angular stones	0.86	0.2		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
B	22	22	pit 22	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown				1	0.22	sub-circular	U shaped
B	23	22	pit 22	2.1	fill	pit	Disuse	Dark, grey-brown	Silty sand	Occasional small flint and gravel	1	0.22		
B	26	26	roundhouse	3.2	cut	gully	Roundhouse drainage				0.54	0.19	curvilinear	Flat based open U shaped
B	27	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse	Mid brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional charcoal inclusions, occasional unsorted, small, subangular stones and flint	0.54	0.16		
B	28	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	Gully	Disuse	Mid brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional charcoal inclusions, occasional small, unsorted, sub-angular stones and flint pebbles	0.54	0.19		
B	29	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse	Mid brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional charcoal inclusions, occasional small, unsorted, sub-angular stones and flint pebbles	0.47	0.19		
B	30	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse	Mid brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional charcoal inclusions, occasional small, unsorted, sub-angular stones and flint pebbles	0.54	0.19		
B	31	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse	Mid brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional charcoal inclusions, occasional small, unsorted, sub-	0.54	0.19		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
										angular stones and flint pebbles				
B	32	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse	Mid brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional charcoal inclusions, occasional small, unsorted, sub-angular stones and flint pebbles	0.54	0.19		
B	33	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse	Mid brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional charcoal inclusions, occasional small, unsorted, sub-angular stones and flint pebbles	0.47	0.19		
B	34	34	roundhouse	3.2	cut	pit	Unknown				0.7	0.3	sub-circular	U shaped
B	35	34	roundhouse	3.2	fill	pit	Disuse	Mid brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional charcoal inclusions, occasional small, unsorted, sub-angular stones and flint pebbles	0.7	0.3		
B	36	36	roundhouse	3.2	cut	post hole	Structural				0.25	0.15	sub-circular	U shaped
B	37	36	roundhouse	3.2	fill	post hole	Disuse	Mid grey	Silty sand	Occasional, small, unsorted, subangular stones and flint pebbles	0.25	0.15		
B	38	38	roundhouse	3.2	cut	post hole	Structural				0.25	0.15	sub-circular	U shaped
B	39	38	roundhouse	3.2	fill	post hole	Disuse	Mid grey	Silty sand	Rare small, unsorted, sub-angular stones and flint gravel	0.25	0.15		
B	40	40	roundhouse	3.2	cut	post hole	Structural				0.22	0.1	sub-circular	U shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
B	41	40	roundhouse	3.2	fill	post hole	Disuse	Mid grey	Silty sand	Frequent, small, unsorted, sub-angular flint gravel	0.22	0.1		
B	42	42	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.5	0.6	linear	U shaped
B	43	42	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting	Orange brown	Sandy silt	Moderate gravel	1.5	0.18		
B	44	42	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting	Olive brown	Sandy silt	Moderate gravel	1.5	0.44		
B	45	45	ditch 1	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.6	0.52	linear	U shaped
B	46	45	ditch 1	3.2	fill	ditch	Natural silting	Light grey brown	Sand	Frequent, sub-angular small stones and flint gravel	1.6	0.52		
B	47	47	ditch 2	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.9	0.36	linear	U shaped
B	48	47	ditch 2	3.2	fill	ditch	Natural silting	Light grey-brown	Sand	Frequent, small, sub-angular flint gravel	0.9	0.36		
B	49	49	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.5	0.45	linear	U shaped
B	50	49	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting	Orange brown	Sandy silt	Moderate gravel	1.5	0.2		
B	51	49	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting	Olive brown	Sandy silt	Moderate gravel	1.5	0.4		
B	52	52	ditch 3	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary				2	1	linear	U shaped
B	53	52	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Dark orange-brown	Sandy silt	Frequent gravel	2	0.2		
B	54	52	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Orange-brown	Sandy silt	Moderate gravel	2	0.2		
B	55	52	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Dark olive brown	Sandy silt	Moderate gravel	2	0.28		
B	56	52	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Olive brown	Sandy silt	Moderate gravel	2	0.3		
B	57	57	pit 57	1.1	cut	pit	Unknown				1.8	0.52	sub-rectangular	U shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
B	58	57	pit 57	1.1	fill	pit	Silting	Light grey brown	Sand	Frequent small flint gravel	1.8	0.52		
B	59	59	ditch 1	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.16	0.44	linear	U shaped
B	60	59	ditch 1	3.2	fill	ditch	Slumping	Orange brown	Sand	Occasional small flint gravel	0.3	0.28		
B	61	59	ditch 1	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional small flint gravel	1.2	0.44		
B	62	62	ditch 3	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.66	0.72	linear	V shaped
B	63	62	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Orange brown	Sand	Occasional small flint gravel	1.4	0.88		
B	64	62	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Grey brown	Sand	Frequent small flint gravel	1.58	0.64		
B	65	62	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Grey brown	Sand	occasional small flint gravel	1.12	0.34		
B	66	66	ditch 13	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.55	0.63	linear	Wide U shape
B	67	66	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Slumping	Mid yellow-red, mottled with brown	Silty sand	Occasional small-medium sub-angular stones	1.55	0.2		
B	68	66	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Disuse	Mid grey	Silty sand	Occasional small-medium sub-angular stones	1.55	0.34		
B	69	69	ditch 14	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.4	0.85	linear	U shaped
B	70	69	ditch 14	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Light olive brown	Sandy silt	Moderate gravel	0.4	0.85		
B	73	73	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.5	0.12	sub-circular	U shaped
B	74	73	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Unknown	Light grey-brown	Ssnd	Occasional flint gravel	0.5	0.12		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
B	75	75	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.4	0.17	sub-circular	U shaped
B	76	75	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Light grey-brown	Sand	Occasional flint	0.4	0.17		
B	77	77	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.4	0.13	sub-circular	U shape
B	78	77	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Silting	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional flint gravel	0.4	0.13		
B	79	79	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.76	0.24	sub-circular	U shape
B	80	79	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark grey brown	Sand	Frequent, large flint	0.76	0.24		
B	81	81	ditch 2	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.6	0.34	linear	Rounded V shape
B	82	81	ditch 2	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid grey	Silty sand	Occasional small, sub-rounded stones and flint gravel	0.6	0.34		
B	83	83	ditch 3	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.93	1.24	linear	Rounded V shape
B	84	83	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid grey	Sandy silt	Rare small, sub-rounded stones and rare large flint nodules		0.26		
B	85	83	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Slumping	Light red-yellow	Sand	Occasional small, sub-rounded stones and rare large flint nodules		0.64		
B	86	83	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Dark brown-grey	Silty sand	Rare small, sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal inclusions		0.36		
B	87	83	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Disuse/backfill	Mid red-yellow	Sand	Rare small, sub-rounded stones and gravel		0.34		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
B	88	83	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Disuse/silting	Mid grey	Silty sand	Rare small, sub-rounded stones and gravel		0.26		
B	89	89	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Fire pit?				0.95	0.23	sub-circular	Wise and shallow U shape
B	90	89	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Light-mid grey-brown	Silty sand	Frequent charcoal inclusions, occasional small, sub-angular flint gravel	0.95	0.23		
B	91		ditch 3	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.72	0.38	linear	Not bottomed
B	92	91	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Slump	Red-yellow mottled with brown	Silty sand	Occasional, small, sub-angular stones		0.06		
B	93	91	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting	Grey-brown	Silty sand	Frequent small, occasional medium, sub-angular stones	0.72	0.38		
B	95	95	ditch 14	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.31	0.33	linear	Not Not seen
B	96	95	ditch 14	4	fill	ditch	Slumping	Mid red-yellow, mottled with brown	Silty sand	Occasional small, sub-angular stones		0.12		
B	97	95	ditch 14	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Light brown mottled with yellow	Sandy silt	Occasional small, sub-angular stones, rare medium, small, sub-angular stones		0.33		
B	98	98	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.43	0.08	sub-circular	Shallow wide U shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
B	99	98	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Mid grey-brown	Silty sand	Occasional, small, sub-angular flint pebbles, occasional charcoal inclusions	0.43	0.08		
B	100	100	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.23	0.05	sub-circular	Shallow, wide U shape
B	101	100	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Light grey-brown	Silty sand	Occasional small, sub-angular flint pebbles	0.23	0.05		
B	102	102	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.65	0.17	sub-circular	Shallow wide U shape
B	103	102	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Light grey-brown	Silty sand	Occasional medium sub-rounded stones, occasional charcoal inclusions	0.65	0.17		
B	104	104	pit 104	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown				0.6	0.22	sub-circular	Wide, flat based U shape
B	105	104	pit 104	2.1	fill	pit	Disuse	Dark grey	Silt sand	Moderate charcoal inclusions, occasional small-medium flint pebbles	0.6	0.22		
B	106	106	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.55	0.28	sub-circular	Asymmetric V shape
B	107	106	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Light brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional, small-medium, sub-angular flint pebbles, occasional charcoal inclusions	0.55	0.28		
B	108	108	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.5	0.12	sub-circular	U shaped
B	109	108	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Grey brown	Sand	Occasional, small flint pebbles	0.5	0.12		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
B	110	110	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.9	0.1	sub-circular	Shallow U shape
B	111	110	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark grey-brown	Silty sand	Occasional small flint gravel	0.9	0.1		
B	112	112	pit group 1	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown				0.96	0.29	sub-circular	Wide U shape
B	113	112	pit group 1	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark brown-grey	Sandy silt	Occasional small-medium, subangular stones, occasional charcoal inclusions	0.96	0.29		
B	114	114	pit group 1	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown				0.44	0.1	sub-circular	U shape
B	115	114	pit group 1	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill	Mid grey-brown	sandy silt	Occasional small-medium sub-angular stones	0.44	0.1		
B	116	116	pit group 1	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown				0.44	0.09	sub-circular	Wide U shape
B	117	116	pit group 1	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill	Mid grey-brown	Sandy silt	Occasional small-medium sub-angular stones	0.44	0.09		
B	118	118	pit group 1	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown				0.48	0.1	sub-circular	Wide U shape
B	119	118	pit group 1	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark brown-grey	Sandy silt	Occasional small-medium sub-angular stones, occasional charcoal inclusions	0.48	0.1		
B	120	120	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.55	0.07	sub-circular	Wide U shape
B	121	120	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Unknown	Light grey-brown	Sand	Occasional flint pebbles	0.55	0.07		
B	122	122	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Drainage/boundary				1.1	0.44	linear	Irregular

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
B	123	122	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting	Dark-mid grey	Sandy, loamy silt	Rare yellow clay inclusions, occasional small-medium flint pebbles	1.1	0.44		
B	124	124	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				1.12	0.19	circular	Wide U shape
B	125	124	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Infrequent medium stones	1.12	0.19		
B	128	128	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.75	0.21	linear	U shaped
B	129	128	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid grey-brown	Sandy silt	Frequent gravel	0.75	0.21		
B	132	132	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.83	0.24	linear	U shaped
B	133	132	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid grey-brown	Sandy silt	Frequent medium sized stones	0.83	0.24		
B	134	134	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.96	0.2	sub-circular	U shaped
B	135	134	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark grey-brown	Sand	Occasional flint gravel	0.96	0.2		
B	136	136	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.63	0.25	linear	V shaped
B	137	136	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional sub-angular small-medium flint gravels, rare charcoal inclusions, rare brick flecks	0.63	0.25		
B	138	138	ditch 13	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.8	0.49	linear	U shaped
B	139	138	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid brown-grey	Sandy silt, patches of clay	Frequent small-mid stones, charcoal inclusions	0.8	0.49		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
B	140	138	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Dark grey-brown	Sandy silt	Frequent small-med stones, occasional charcoal inclusions	0.8	0.49		
B	141	141	ditch 14	4	cut	ditch	Drainage				0.5	0.43	linear	U shaped
B	142	141	ditch 14	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Dark grey-brown	Sandy silt	Frequent small-medium sized stones	0.5	0.43		
A	143	143	pit 143	1.1	cut	pit	Unknown				0.78	0.3	sub-circular	U shape
A	144	143	pit 143	1.1	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark grey-brown	Slightly loamy, sandy silt	Occasional small-large flint gravel; affected by animal and rooting	0.78	0.3		
A	145	145	ditch 17	5	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.7	0.5	linear	U shaped
A	146	145	ditch 17	5	fill	ditch	Backfill	Light yellow-brown	Slightly loamy, slightly silty sand	Moderate small-large flint gravel	1.7	0.5		
A	147	147	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.76	0.2	sub-circular	Wide U shape
A	148	147	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional medium sized sub-angular flint gravel, rare charcoal inclusions	0.76	0.2		
A	149	149	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	Barrow				2.2	1.14	linear	Wide U shape
A	150	149	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting	Light grey-brown	Silty sand	Frequent medium sized flint gravels		0.36		
A	151	151	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.28	0.16	sub-circular	U shaped
A	152	151	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional small flint gravel		0.16		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	153	154	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional small flint gravel		0.11		
A	154	154	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.4	0.11	sub-circular	U shaped
A	155	155	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.4	0.18	sub-circular	V shaped
A	156	155	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional small flint gravels	0.4	0.18		
A	157	157	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.38	0.17	sub-circular	U shaped
A	158	157	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional flint gravels	0.38	0.17		
A	159	159	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.4	0.21	sub-circular	U shaped
A	160	159	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional flint gravel	0.4	0.21		
A	161	161	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.42	0.09	sub-circular	U shaped
A	162	161	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional flint gravels	0.42	0.09		
A	163	163	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.3	0.15	sub-circular	U shaped
A	164	163	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional flint gravel	0.3	0.15		
A	165	165	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.37	0.13	sub-circular	U shaped
A	166	165	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional flint gravels	0.37	0.13		
A	167	167	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.45	0.15	sub-circular	U shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	168	167	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional flint gravel	0.45	0.15		
A	169	169	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.35	0.16	sub-circular	U shaped
A	170	169	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional flint gravel	0.35	0.16		
A	171	171	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.28	0.2	sub-circular	U shaped
A	172	171	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional flint	0.28	0.2		
A	173	173	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.28	0.2	sub-circular	U shaped
A	174	173	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional Flint gravel	0.28	0.2		
A	175	175	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.26	0.1	sub-circular	U shaped
A	176	175	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Light grey brown	Sand	Occasional flint gravel	0.26	0.1		
A	177	177	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structure				0.35	0.08	sub-circular	U shape
A	178	177	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	Light Grey Brown	Sand	Occasional flint		0.08		
A	179	179	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structure				0.5	0.1	sub-circular	U shape
A	180	179	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	Light Greyish Brown	Sand	Occasional flint		0.1		
A	181	181	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structure				0.39	0.17	sub-circular	U shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	182	181	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	Light Grey Brown	Sand	Occasional Flint		0.17		
A	183	183	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structure				0.34	0.14	sub-circular	U shape
A	184	183	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	Light Brown Grey	Silty Sand	Occasional flint		0.14		
A	189	189	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structure				0.3	0.13	sub-circular	V shape
A	190	189	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	Dark Grey Brown	Sandy Silt	Occasional medium sub round stones		0.13		
A	191	191	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.76	0.24	sub-circular	U shape
A	192	191	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	Light Brown Grey	Silty Sand	Occasional flint		0.24		
A	193	193	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				2.56	0.96	curvilinear	U shape
A	194	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Light Grey Brown	Silty Sand	Occasional Flint		0.44		
A	195	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Light Grey Brown	Silty Sand	Occasional flint		0.24		
A	196	196	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	Barrow				2.4	1.07	curvilinear	U shape
A	197	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Mid Greyish Brown	Silty Sand	Moderate Small to Medium Sub Round and Sub Angular Flint and Occasional Charcoal Flecks	2.4	0.35		
A	198	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Light Greyish Brown	Silty Sand	Occasional Small to Medium Sub Angular Flint	1.13	0.15		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	199	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Light Brown	Silty Sand		0.64	0.2		
A	200	200	ditch 17	5	cut	ditch	boundary				1.8	0.42	linear	U shape
A	201	200	ditch 17	5	fill	ditch	backfill	Light Brown	Silty Sand	Rare small to large flint	1.8	0.42		
A	202	202	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				2.05	0.84	circular	U shape
A	203	202	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	barrow	Mid Greyish Brown	Sandy Silt	Flint and Gravel	0.6	0.25		
A	204	202	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	barrow	Light Brown	Silty Clay	Few flint	0.5	0.37		
A	205	202	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	barrow	Light Brown	Silty Clay	Few Flints	0.3	0.25		
A	206	202	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	barrow	Mid Greyish Brown	Sandy Silt	Frequent flint	1.1	0.27		
A	207	202	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	barrow	Light Brownish Grey	Sandy Silt	Few flint	2.05	0.3		
A	208	202	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	barrow	Dark Grey	Sandy Silt	Few Flint	1.15	0.24		
A	209	209	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				2.4	0.9	linear	U shape
A	210	209	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	disuse	Light Grey Brown	Silty Sand	Frequent large flints	2.4	0.28		
A	211	209	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	burning	Dark Grey Brown	Charcoal		0.16	0.08		
A	212	209	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	disuse	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Sand	Frequent large flints	2.4	0.62		
A	213	209	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	disuse	Dark Grey Brown	Silty Sand	Frequent Medium to Large flints	0.94	0.28		
A	214	214	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structure				0.3	0.1	circular	U shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	215	214	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	silting	Dark Brown	Silty Sand	Occasional Small Stones		0.1		
A	216	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	slumping	Light Orange Brown	Silty Sand			0.84		
A	217	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	slumping	Light Orange Brown	Silty Sand			0.86		
A	218	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Light Grey Brown	Silty Sand	Occasional Flint		0.32		
A	219	219	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown					0.32	sub-circular	U shape
A	220	219	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill	Dark Brown Grey	Silty Sand	Frequent flint		0.32		
B	221	222	ditch 21	5	fill	ditch	silting	Dark Reddish Brown	Sandy Silt	Moderate angular to sub round flint and occasional charcoal		0.2		
B	222	222	ditch 21	5	cut	ditch	boundary				0.85	0.2	linear	U shape
B	223	224	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	Mid Brownish Grey	Silty Sand	Moderate rounded to sub angular flint and occasional charcoal	0.65	0.25		
B	224	224	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.65	0.25	sub-rectangular	V shape
A	225	149	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Sand	Frequent Medium Flints		0.24		
A	226	149	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Sand	Frequent large flints		0.24		
A	227	149	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	disuse	Mid Brown Grey	Silty Sand	Very frequent small stones		0.34		
A	228	228	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary					0.27	linear	TMS

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	229	228	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting	Mid Grey Brown	Silty Sand	Small Flints		0.27		
A	230	230	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				2.8	1	curvilinear	U shape
A	231	231	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	rubbish				1.82	0.3	sub-circular	U shape
A	232	231	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	Mid Brown	Silty Sand	Moderate charcoal flecks, occasional small and medium stones		0.2		
A	233	231	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	disuse	Mid Brown	Silty Sand	Occasional medium stones		0.26		
A	234	231	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	Light Orange Yellow	Silty Sand			0.11		
A	235	236	ditch 4	4	fill	gully	boundary	Dark Reddish Brown	Sandy Silt	Occasional charcoal		0.15		
A	236	236	ditch 4	4	cut	gully	boundary				0.65	0.15	linear	U shape
A	237	238	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	hollow	sub surface	Light Greyish Blue	Sandy Silt	Moderate round to angular stones		0.15		
A	238	238	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	hollow	unknown				1.5	0.15	sub-rectangular	Irregular
A	239	239	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	ring ditch				2.1	1	curvilinear	U shape
A	240	230	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Dark Brownish Grey	Silt	Frequent Flint				
A	241	230	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	slumping	Light Brownish Yellow	Silty Clay	Occasional charcoal flecks and flint nodules at base				
A	242	230	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	slumping	Mid Brownish Grey	Sandy Silt	Occasional flint nodules and base				

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	243	230	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	slump	Light Yellowish Brown	Sand	Rare gravels and small flints				
A	244	230	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Dark Brownish Grey	Sandy Silt	Occasional small and medium flints and occasional charcoal				
A	245	246	ditch 4	4	fill	gully	boundary	Dark Reddish Brown	Sandy Silt	Moderate angular to sub round flint and occasional charcoal		0.1		
A	246	246	ditch 4	4	cut	gully	boundary				0.55	0.1	linear	U shape
A	247	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Light Grey Brown	Silty Sand	Frequent Flint		0.54		
A	248	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Mid Brownish Orange	Clayey Sandy Silt	Occasional small to medium sub round flint		0.08		
A	249	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	slumping	Mid Greyish Orange	Clayey Silty Sand	Occasional small to medium sub round flint	1.4	0.1		
A	250	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	Light Orange Greyish Brown	Silty Sand	Occasional sub round small to medium flint		0.2		
A	251	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting	mid greyish brown	silty sand	Frequent medium sub angular flint and rare charcoal flecks towards base of context		0.22		
A	252	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	pale blue grey	silt	N/A		1.5		
A	253	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	slumping	mid greyish orange	clayey silty sand	mod-freq. med sub angular flints, rare charcoal flecks		0.2		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	254	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid orange brown	silty sand	occ small-med sub rounded flint and rare charcoal flecks		0.25		
A	255	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Tip	mid brown grey	sandy silt	freq ~80% charcoal flecks		0.08		
A	256	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ small-med sub angular flint, rare charcoal flecks		0.25		
A	257	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	dark greyish brown	silty sand	moderate small-med sub-rounded and sub-angular flint, occ charcoal flecks		0.26		
A	258	258	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.3	0.08	linear	u shaped
A	259	258	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown	silty sand	moderate small-med flints and occ sand patches		0.08		
A	260	260	ditch 4	4	cut	natural	rooting/burrowing				0.55	0.24	irregular	irregular
A	261	260	ditch 4	4	fill	natural	roots/burrowing	mid brown	sandy silt	moderate sandy patches, occ rooting, frequent medium flints		0.24		
A	262		trackway	4	layer	surface (external)	trackway metalling	dark reddish brown	sandy silt	occ charcoal flecks, occ CBM, moderate sub-rounded and sub-angular flints, occ angular and rounded flint cobbles	1.6	0.1		
A	263		trackway	4	layer	surface (external)	metalling	multi coloured, dark grey, black, red, mid	N/A	rounded and sub-rounded flint gravel, occ flint	5.3			

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								yellow brown, mid reddish brown						
A	264	264	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.22	0.18	sub-circular	wide shallow u shape
A	265	264	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occ med sub-rounded and sub-angular flint, rare charcoal flecks		0.18		
A	266	266	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.3	0.08	linear	u-shaped
A	267	266	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown	sandy silt	moderate small-med sized flint		0.08		
A	268	268	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.2	0.16	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	269	268	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silty sand	rare small flints and gravel		0.16		
A	270	270	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.31	0.11	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	271	270	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silty sand	rare small flints and gravel		0.11		
A	272	272	four post 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.43	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	273	272	four post 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silty sand	rare small flints and gravel		0.1		
A	274	274	four post 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	275	274	four post 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	dark brown grey	silt sand	rare small flints and gravel		0.1		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	276	276	four post 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.43	0.24	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	277	276	four post 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silty sand	rare small flint and gravel		0.24		
A	278	278	four post 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.6	0.18	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	279	278	four post 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silt sand	rare small flints and gravel		0.18		
A	280	280	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				3.74	1.12	curvilinear	u-shaped
A	281	280	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	slumping	dark grey brown	silty sand	occasional small flints		0.86		
A	282	280	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	slumping	light grey brown	silt sand	N/A		0.64		
A	283	280	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	light brown	silt sand	frequent flints		0.38		
A	284	280	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	light brown	silt sand	occasional large flints		0.92		
A	285	280	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional large flints		0.28		
A	289	289	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.27	0.09	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	290	289	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional charcoal flecks, rare small-med pebbles and flint		0.09		
A	291	291	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.29	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	292	291	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional small-large flints		0.1		
A	293	293	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.21	0.09	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	294	293	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	silt sand	rare charcoal flecks		0.09		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	295	295	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.22	0.03	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
A	296	295	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional charcoal flecks and small flints		0.03		
A	298	298	ditch 17	5	cut	ditch	boundary				1	0.39	linear	flat based u-shape
A	299	298	ditch 17	5	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.39		
A	301	301	ditch 17	5	cut	ditch	boundary				1.2	0.46	linear	u-shaped
A	302	301	ditch 17	5	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.46		
A	303	303	ditch 17	5	cut	ditch	boundary				1.1	0.37	linear	u-shaped
A	304	303	ditch 17	5	fill	ditch	silting	mid grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.37		
A	305		trackway	4	layer	buried soil	overburden	dark red brown	sand silt	Occasional charcoal flecks, CBM, angular and rounded flint cobbles, moderate sub rounded and sub-angular flints		0.1		
A	306		trackway	4	layer	surface (external)	metaling	multi coloured, dark grey, black, red, mid yellow brown, mid red brown	N/A	rounded and sub-rounded flint		0.15		
A	307	307	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary							
A	308	308	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary							
A	309	308	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	boundary							

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	310	414	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	boundary							
A	311	307	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	boundary							
A	315	315	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.5	0.14	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	316	315	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal lumps and occasional flint nodes		0.14		
A	317	317	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.17	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	318	317	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones and flints		0.17		
A	319	319	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.43	0.14	sub-circular	half sectioned then 100% exc
A	320	319	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional medium sized flints		0.14		
A	321	321	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary				1.15	0.4	linear	irregular
A	322	321	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown	sand silt	rare charcoal flecks and small-medium flints and stone		1.1		
A	323	321	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting	mid grey brown	silt sand	moderate iron panning, occasional small and medium flints and stones		0.33		
A	324	324	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				3	0.9	curvilinear	u-shape
A	325	324	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid red yellow	clay sand	rare flint fragments		0.25		
A	326	324	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	backfill	mid grey brown	sand	occasional flint fragments and mid yellow sandy patches		0.2		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	327	324	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown grey	sand	occasional flint		0.45		
A	332	332	ditch 15	5	cut	ditch	boundary				2.3	0.78	curvilinear	wide open u-shape
A	333	332	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	slumping	mid yellow brown	sand	rare small sub angular stone and flint		0.16		
A	334	332	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	slumping	dark grey brown	silt sand	rare small sub-angular stone and flint		0.18		
A	335	332	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting	dark grey brown	sand silt	rare small sub rounded stones and flint		0.52		
A	336	336	ditch 15	5	cut	ditch	boundary				2.56	0.84	curvilinear	wide open u-shape
A	337	336	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	slumping	mid yellow brown	sand	rare small sub-angular stones and flint		0.18		
A	338	336	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	slumping	dark grey brown	silt sand	rare small sub-angular stone and flint		0.36		
A	339	336	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting	dark grey brown	sand silt	rare small sub-rounded stone and flint		0.68		
A	340	340	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.43	0.12	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	341	340	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A		0.17		
A	342	342	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.2	sub-circular	u-shape
A	343	342	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A		0.2		
A	344	344	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.29	0.16	sub-circular	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	345	344	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	silt sand	N/A		0.16		
A	346	346	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				3.05	0.9	curvilinear	u-shape
A	347	346	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid red brown	clay sand	occasional flint fragments		0.25		
A	348	348	monument 1	2.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.4	0.17	not seen in plan	u-shaped
A	349	348	monument 1	2.1	fill	pit	backfill	mid red brown	clay sand	moderate well sorted small angular flints		0.17		
A	350	348	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	tip	dark brown	clay sand	moderate charcoal flecks		0.1		
A	352	352	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.48	0.29	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	353	353	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.5	0.23	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	354	354	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.32	0.19	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	355	355	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.28	0.14	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	356	356	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.12	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	358	358	four post 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.22	0.19	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	359	359	four post 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.25	0.19	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	360	360	four post 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.27	0.25	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	361	361	four post 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.31	0.19	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	362	362	four post 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.18	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	363	363	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.2	0.12	sub-circular	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	364	364	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.32	0.15	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	365	365	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.34	0.16	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	366	366	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.35	0.13	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	367	367	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.36	0.12	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	368	368	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.37	0.22	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	369	369	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.25	0.09	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	370	370	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.22	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	371	371	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.36	0.13	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	372	352	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.29		
A	373	353	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.23		
A	374	354	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.19		
A	375	355	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.14		
A	376	356	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.12		
A	378	358	four post 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.19		
A	379	359	four post 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.19		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	380	360	four post 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.25		
A	381	361	four post 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.19		
A	382	362	four post 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.18		
A	383	363	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.12		
A	384	364	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.15		
A	385	365	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.16		
A	386	366	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.13		
A	387	367	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.12		
A	388	368	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.22		
A	389	369	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.09		
A	390	370	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.1		
A	391	371	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.13		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	392	392	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.52	0.18	linear	u-shaped
A	393	392	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting	dark grey brown	sand silt	rare small-med flints and stones		0.18		
A	394	394	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.4	0.58	linear	irregular
A	395	394	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown	clay sand silt	moderate small-med sized flints and stones		0.08		
A	396	397	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.15		
A	397	397	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.77	0.15	linear	u-shaped
A	398	399	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint		0.18		
A	399	399	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.5	0.18	linear	u-shaped
A	400	400	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				2.05	0.12	sub-circular	wide shallow truncated u-shape
A	401	400	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint gravel, occasional burnt flint and charcoal		0.12		
A	402	402	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.1	0.24	circular	u-shaped
A	403	402	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint gravel, occasional burnt flint and charcoal		0.24		
A	404	404	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.8	0.25	circular	u-shape
A	405	404	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint gravel, occasional burnt flint and charcoal		0.25		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	406	406	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.7	0.15	circular	u-shaped
A	407	406	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint and gravel, occasional burnt flint and charcoal		0.15		
A	408	408	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.55	0.15	circular	u-shaped
A	409	408	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint gravel, occasional burnt flint and charcoal		0.15		
A	410	410	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary				1.08	0.29	linear	u-shaped
A	411	410	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown grey	silt sand	rare small sub-rounded stones		0.29		
A	412	412	ditch 15	5	cut	ditch	boundary				1.74	0.72	linear	u-shaped
A	413	412	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown grey	silt sand	rare small sub-rounded stone and flint		0.72		
A	414	414	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary							
A	415	415	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary							
A	416	415	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	boundary							
A	417	417	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				3.3	1.05	curvilinear	flat based u-shape
A	418	417	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid red brown	sand	occasional flint		0.25		
A	419	419	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.2	0.09	sub-circular	irregular
A	420	419	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand silt	rare small-medium flints		0.09		
A	421	421	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.42	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	422	421	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	sand silt	occasional clay lenses, rare		0.1		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
										charcoal flecks, rare small-med flint and burnt flint				
A	423	417	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown grey	sand	occasional flint, concentrated at interface with 424		0.2		
A	424	417	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	dark grey brown	sand	occasional flint		0.7		
A	425	346	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid red brown	sand	frequent flint located at top of context		0.25		
A	426	346	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown	sand	occasional flint		0.33		
A	427	427	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.55	0.05	circular	truncated-no real profile
A	428	427	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	sand silt	moderate flint gravel		0.05		
A	429	429	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.65	0.15	circular	u-shaped
A	430	429	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	sand silt	moderate flint gravel		0.15		
A	431	431	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.65	0.15	circular	u-shaped
A	432	431	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	sand silt	moderate flint gravel		0.15		
A	434	434	ditch 16	5	cut	ditch	boundary				0.7	0.29	linear	u-shaped
A	435	434	ditch 16	5	fill	ditch	silting	dark grey brown	sand silt	occasional charcoal flecks, rare small-medium flints and burnt flint		0.29		
A	436	436	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.7	0.06	circular	shallow u-shape
A	437	436	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint gravel, occasional		0.06		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
										burnt flint and charcoal				
A	438	438	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.6	0.15	circular	shallow u-shape
A	439	438	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint gravel, occasional charcoal and burnt flint		0.15		
A	440	440	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.8	0.2	sub-circular	wide flat based u-shape
A	441	440	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint gravel, occasional charcoal and burnt flint		0.2		
A	442	442	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.65	0.13	sub-circular	u-shape
A	443	442	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional small-medium flint and burnt flint		0.13		
A	444	444	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.43	0.3	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	445	444	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand silt	occasional sand patches, rare small-medium flint and burnt flint		0.3		
A	446	446	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.5	0.27	sub-circular	irregular
A	447	446	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	sand silt	occasional small-med flints		0.27		
A	448	448	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.7	0.1	circular	shallow u-shape
A	449	448	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint and gravel		0.1		
A	450	450	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.4	0.2	circular	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	451	450	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint and gravel		0.2		
A	452	452	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.1	0.46	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	453	453	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.76	0.18	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	454	454	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.9	0.13	irregular	u-shaped
A	455	455	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.8	0.2	sub-circular	flat based u-shape
A	456	456	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.5	0.16	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	457	457	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.45	0.4	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	458	458	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.6	0.2	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	459	459	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.47	0.25	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	460	460	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.1	0.17	irregular	u-shaped
A	461	461	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.77	0.25	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	462	462	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	unknown				1.75	0.18	irregular	irregular
A	463	463	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.99	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	464	464	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.76	0.18	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	465	465	hearths	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.6	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	466	466	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.6	0.2	sub-circular	
A	467	467	hearths	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.83	0.12	sub-circular	irregular
A	468	452	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.46		
A	469	453	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.18		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	470	454	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.13		
A	471	455	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.2		
A	472	456	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.16		
A	473	457	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.4		
A	474	458	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.2		
A	475	459	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.25		
A	476	460	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.17		
A	477	461	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.25		
A	478	462	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.18		
A	479	463	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.1		
A	480	464	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.18		
A	481	465	hearths	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.1		
A	482	466	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.2		
A	483	467	hearths	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.12		
A	484	484	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.1	circular	u-shaped
A	485	485	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.25	0.06	circular	u-shaped
A	486	486	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.18	circular	u-shaped
A	487	487	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.3	0.11	circular	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	488	484	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey	silt sand	occasional flint gravel		0.1		
A	489	485	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey	silt sand	occasional flint gravel		0.06		
A	490	486	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey	silt sand	occasional flint gravel		0.18		
A	491	487	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey	silt sand	occasional flint gravel		0.11		
A	492	492	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				3.7	1.16	curvilinear	irregular
A	493	492	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid yellow brown	sand	occasional flint		0.22		
A	494	492	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid grey brown	sand	frequent flint nodules		0.56		
A	495	492	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	dark grey brown	sand	occasional flint		0.47		
A	500	500	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.9	0.3	circular	flat based u-shape
A	501	500	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint gravel		0.3		
A	502	502	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.15		circular	shallow u-shape
A	503	502	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint gravel		0.1		
A	504	504	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.75	0.42	sub-circular	irregular
A	505	505	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.75	0.39	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	506	504	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	silt sand	occasional flint, rare burnt flint		0.42		
A	507	505	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark brown	silt sand	occasional flint, rare burnt flint		0.39		
A	508	508	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.42	0.18	sub-circular	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	509	509	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structual				0.46	0.15	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	510	508	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	silt sand	rare charcoal and burnt flint, occasional small-med flints		0.18		
A	511	509	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	dark grey brown	silt sand	rare charcoal and burnt flint, occasional small-med flint		0.15		
A	512	512	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.56	0.12	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	513	512	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.12		
A	514	514	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.81	0.27	sub-circular	flat based u-shape
A	515	514	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark brown	sand silt	moderate charcoal flecks, occasional small-med flint		0.27		
A	516	516	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.68	0.46	sub-circular	wide open u-shape
A	517	516	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid grey	silt sand	rare flint and small-medium sized sub-angular stones		0.46		
A	518	518	pit 518	4	cut	pit	unknown				0.72	0.3	sub-circular	wide open u-shape
A	519	518	pit 518	4	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular stone and flint		0.3		
A	520	520	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.59	0.21	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	521	520	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones		0.21		
A	522	522	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.18	0.03	circular	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	523	522	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid grey brown	sand silt	frequent charcoal flecks		0.03		
A	524	524	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown				2.4	0.42	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	525	524	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent burnt flint		0.28		
A	526	526	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.52	0.14	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	527	526	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare small stones		0.14		
A	528	528	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.5	0.23	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	529	528	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones		0.23		
A	530	530	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.47	0.07	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
A	531	530	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones		0.07		
A	532	532	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.32	0.18	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	533	532	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A		0.18		
A	536	579	pits	5	fill	pit	backfill	mid red brown	silt sand	frequent small-large burnt flint and charcoal		0.15		
A	537	537	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				4.21	1.11	linear	wide flat based u-shape
A	538	537	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare small stones		0.62		
A	539	537	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	light brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones		0.46		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	540	537	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	light yellow grey	silt sand	occasional small stones		0.22		
A	541	541	pits	5	cut	pit	unknown				1.01	0.37	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	542	541	pits	5	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal flecks, occasioanl burnt flint and small-med flint		0.37		
A	543	543	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary				1.35	0.4	linear	u-shaped
A	544	543	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown	sand silt	rare charcoal flecks, occasional small-med flints				
A	545	543	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting	mid yellow brown	silt sand	moderate small-med flint		0.1		
A	546	546	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.4	0.09	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	547	546	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.09		
A	548	548	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1	0.24	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	549	548	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.24		
A	550	550	four post 3	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.39	0.14	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	551	551	four post 3	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.47	0.19	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	552	552	four post 3	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.43	0.17	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	553	553	four post 3	2.3	cut	post hole	structural				0.36	0.2	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	554	550	four post 3	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones and flint		0.14		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	555	551	four post 3	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones and flint		0.19		
A	556	552	four post 3	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones and flint		0.17		
A	557	553	four post 3	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones and flint		0.2		
A	558	558	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.5	0.73	sub-circular	rounded v-shape
A	559	558	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	rare small stones		0.73		
A	560	560	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.55	0.19	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	561	560	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional small stones and flint, rare charcoal flecks		0.19		
A	562	562	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.9	0.27	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	563	562	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	unknown	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional small stones and flint, rare charcoal flecks		0.27		
A	564	564	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.3	0.14	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	565	564	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones				
A	566	566	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.47	0.15	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	567	566	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones		0.15		
A	568	568	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.25	0.11	sub-circular	u-shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	569	568	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones		0.11		
A	570	570	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.24	0.09	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	571	570	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones		0.09		
A	572	572	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.25	0.06	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	573	572	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones		0.06		
A	574	574	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				5.1	1.18	curvilinear	u-shaped
A	575	574	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid yellow brown	sand silt	rare small stones		0.22		
A	576	574	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid grey brown	sand silt	frequent stones		0.22		
A	577	574	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	cremation deposit	dark grey brown	sand silt	frequent charcoal flecks, occasional large flints and burnt flint		0.36		
A	578	574	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional charcoal flecks, rare small stones		0.6		
A	579	579	pits	5	cut	pit	unknown				0.69	0.19	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	580	579	pits	5	fill	pit	backfill	mid yellow brown	silt sand	rare small-med flint		0.07		
A	581	581	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.44	0.23	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	582	581	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional small flints and stone, rare charcoal flecks		0.23		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	583	583	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	burial				0.5	0.15	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	584	583	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	use cremation deposit	dark grey	silt sand	occasional flint gravel, frequent calcined bone		0.15		
A	585	524	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.26		
A	586	524	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	light brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.26		
A	587	587	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.6	0.2	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	588	587	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark brown	sand silt	occasional small-med flints, rare burnt flint		0.2		
A	589	589	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.55	0.29	irregular	irregular
A	590	589	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill	dark brown	sand silt	rare burnt flint, occasional small-med flint		0.29		
A	591	591	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	burial				0.56	0.1	circular	u-shaped
A	592	591	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	use	dark grey	silt sand	moderate flint gravel, charcoal and calcined bone		0.1		
A	593	593	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.93	0.29	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	594	593	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones and flint		0.29		
A	595	595	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				3	1.09	curvilinear	wide flat based u-shape
A	596	595	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown grey	silt sand	frequent large stones		0.61		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	597	595	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	light brown grey	silt sand	frequent burnt small stones		0.2		
A	598	595	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	light yellow grey	silt sand	occasional small stones		0.3		
A	599	599	ditch 18	5	cut	ditch	boundary				1	0.46	linear	rounded v-shape
A	600	599	ditch 18	5	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional small stones		0.46		
A	601	601	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	burial				0.27	0.08	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	602	601	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	use	dark brown	sand silt	occasional charcoal flecks, rare small-med flint		0.08		
A	603	603	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow				2.9	1.12	curvilinear	wide flat based u-shape
A	604	603	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional medium stones		0.65		
A	605	603	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	light brown grey	silt sand	N/A		0.25		
A	606	603	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting	light yellow brown	silt sand	N/A		0.22		
A	607	607	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown				0.65	0.51	sub-circular	irregular
A	608	607	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill	dark brown	sand silt	rare burnt flint and small-med flints		0.3		
A	609	607	pit group 4	3.1	fill	natural	backfill	mid yellow brown	silt sand	frequent small-med gravels and flints		0.28		
A	610	610	pit group 4	3.1	cut	natural	tree bole				0.2	0.24	irregular	irregular

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	611	611	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	natural	tree bole				0.2	0.12	irregular	irregular
A	612	612	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.3	0.13	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	613	613	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1	0.26	sub-rectangular	u-shaped
A	614	614	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.8	0.24	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	615	615	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.2	0.28	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	616	616	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.48	0.26	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	617	617	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.48	0.14	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	618	618	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.13	0.26	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	620	610	pit group 4	3.1	fill	natural	tree bole	light grey brown	silt sand	frequent large flints		0.24		
A	621	611	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	natural	tree bole	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional small flints		0.12		
A	622	612	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.13		
A	623	613	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.26		
A	624	614	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.24		
A	625	615	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	unknown	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.28		
A	626	616	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.26		
A	628	617	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	light brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.14		
A	629	618	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	unknown	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint		0.26		
A	630	630	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.32	0.22	sub-circular	wide flat based u-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	631	630	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark grey	silt sand	occasional small-med flints and sand bands		0.22		
A	632	632	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.21	0.02	sub-circular	shallow u-shape
A	633	632	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark brown	sand silt	occasional charcoal flecks and small-med flints, rare burnt flint		0.02		
A	634	634	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	burial				0.3	0.25	sub-circular	irregular
A	635	634	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	use	dark grey	silt sand	rare med flints, occasional calcined bone		0.25		
A	636	636	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	burial				0.26	0.1	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	637	636	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	use	dark grey	silt sand	rare medium flints, occasional calcined bone		0.1		
A	638	638	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				2.1	0.26	sub-circular	wide u-shape
A	639	638	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare medium size stones		0.26		
A	640	640	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.3	0.16	sub-circular	shallow wide u-shape
A	641	640	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional small stones		0.16		
A	642	642	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary				1	0.23	linear	flat based u-shape
A	643	642	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting	mid grey	silty sand	moderate gravel		0.23		
A	644	644	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.4	0.1	linear	shallow u-shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	645	644	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	silting	pale grey brown	silt sand	frequent flint gravel		0.1		
A	646	646	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.36	0.2	sub-circular	wide shallow u-shape
A	647	646	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional small-med flint and stones, rare charcoal flecks		0.2		
A	648	648	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				1.16	0.8	sub-circular	u-shaped
A	649	648	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare small stones		0.32		
A	650	648	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	mid yellow brown	silt sand	N/A		0.25		
A	651	648	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	light brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones		0.39		
A	652	652	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.46	0.1	sub-circular	wide shallow u-shape
A	653	652	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	light brown grey	silt sand	rare small stones		0.1		
A	654	654	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown				0.34	0.1	sub-circular	flat u-shape
A	655	654	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill	dark brown grey	silt sand	N/A		0.1		
A	656	656	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.55	0.14	linear	shallow u-shape
A	657	656	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	silting	plae grey	silt sand	occasional gravel		0.14		
A	658	658	ditch 6	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.68	0.12	linear	shallow u-shape
A	659	658	ditch 6	4	fill	ditch	silting	pale grey	silt sand	occasional gravel		0.12		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	660	660	ditch 20	5	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.3	0.5	linear	U shaped
A	661	660	ditch 20	5	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid brown	Silty sand	Occasional gravel	1.3	0.5		
A	662	662	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				1.06	0.21	sub-circular	Bowl
A	663	662	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Very dark grey brown	Sandy, ashy loam	Rare burnt flint, occasional small-medium flint gravles, frequent burnt ash material				
A	664	664	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.5	0.35	linear	U shaped
A	665	664	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid grey	Silty sand	Moderate gravel	0.5	0.35		
A	666	666	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				1	0.38	linear	U shaped
A	667	666	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid grey	Silty sand	Moderate gravel	1	0.38		
A	668	668	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	Unknown				1.01	0.09	sub-circular	Wide, flat U shape
A	669	668	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark brown grey	Silt	Small stones	1.01	0.09		
A	670	670	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				1	0.26	sub-circular	U shaped
A	671	670	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark brown grey	Silty sand	Rare small stones, flint gravel and charcoal inclusions	1	0.26		
A	672	672	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.5	0.15	sub-circular	U shaped
A	673	672	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark brown grey	Silty sand	Rare small flint gravels and small stones, rare charcoal inclusions	0.5	0.15		
A	674	674	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.24	0.11	sub-circular	Open U shape
A	675	674	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Pale brown grey	Silty sand	N/A	0.24	0.11		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	676	676	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.86	0.28	sub-rectangular	Wide, flat, open U shape
A	677	676	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Pale grey	Sandy silt	Occasional flint gravel and Fe stone, rare charcoal and Mn inclusions	0.86	0.28		
A	678	678	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.4	0.16	sub-circular	U shaped
A	679	678	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Rare small stones and flint gravels	0.4	0.16		
A	680	680	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	Cremation				0.27	0.17	sub-circular	Wide, flat U shape
A	681	680	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	Cremation				0.27	0.17		
A	682	682	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				1.15	0.16	circular	Wide U shape
A	683	682	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Frequent medium stones	1.15	0.16		
A	684	684	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				2	0.16	irregular	
A	685	684	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark grey brown	Silty sand	Occasional small (<2cm) stones	1.65	0.15		
A	686	684	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Light grey brown	Silty sand	Occasional small (<2cm) stones	0.57	0.18		
A	687	687	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.67	0.16	circular	
A	688	687	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Dark brown grey	Silty sand	Occasional small (2cm) stones	0.67	0.16		
A	689	689	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	pit	Cremation				0.35	0.17	sub-circular	Wide, flat U shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	690	689	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	pit	Cremation	Very dark grey	Silty sand	Frequent charcoal and burnt material, moderate calcified bone, rare burnt small flint gravels and small-medium flint gravels	0.35	0.17		
A	691	691	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.46	0.07	circular	Small U shaped
A	692	691	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent small stones	0.46	0.07		
A	693	693	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.38	0.11	circular	Small U shape
A	694	693	pit group 2a	2.3	fill			Dark grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent medium stones	0.38	0.11		
A	695	695	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.42	0.1	sub-circular	U shaped
A	696	695	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Mid brown grey	Silty sand		0.42	0.1		
A	697	697	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.37	0.09	sub-circular	U shaped
A	698	697	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Mid brown grey	Silty sand		0.37	0.09		
A	699	699	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.45	0.15	sub-circular	U shaped
A	700	699	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse	Mid brown grey	Silty sand		0.45	0.15		
A	701	701	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.6	0.4	sub-circular	U shaped
A	702	701	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Mid grey brown	Silty clay	Few medium (<10cm) stones	0.55	0.28		
A	706	706	ditch 8	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.1	0.35	linear	U shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	707	706	ditch 8	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravel	1.1	0.35		
A	708	708	ditch 8	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.95	0.35	linear	U shaped
A	709	708	ditch 8	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravel	0.95	0.35		
A	710	710	ditch 8	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.1	0.5	linear	U shaped
A	711	710	ditch 8	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravels	1.1	0.5		
A	712	712	ditch 9	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.55	0.12	linear	Shallow U shape
A	713	712	ditch 9	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravels	0.55	0.12		
A	714	714	ditch 9	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.55	0.12	linear	Shallow U shape
A	715	714	ditch 9	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravel	0.55	0.12		
A	716	716	ditch 9	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.55	0.25	linear	U shaped
A	717	716	ditch 9	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Mid brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravel	0.55	0.25		
A	718	718	ditch 12	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.9	0.25	Steep	U shaped
A	719	718	ditch 12	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravel	0.9	0.25		
A	720	720	ditch 12	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.9	0.25	Steep	U shaped
A	721	720	ditch 12	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravels	0.9	0.25		
A	722	722	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				1.02	0.31	circular	Deep U shape
A	723	722	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Infrequent medium stones	1.02	0.31		
A	724	724	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Extraction				1.5	0.11	sub-circular	Shallow flat based U shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	725	724	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Dark grey brown	Silty sand	Occasional medium (<10cm) stones	1.5	0.11		
A	726	726	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.8	0.3	sub-circular	Flat based V
A	727	726	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Mid yellow brown	Sandy clay	Occasional small (<5cm) angular and subangular stones	0.8	0.3		
A	728	728	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				1.3	0.08	sub-circular	Shallow, flat bottomed U
A	729	728	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Dark yellow brown	Silty sand	Occasional small (<5cm) stones	1.3	0.08		
A	730	730	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.66	0.15	circular	Flat U shaped
A	731	730	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Mid brown grey, mixed with orange	Silty sand		0.66	0.15		
A	732	732	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.97	0.18	sub-circular	U shaped
A	733	732	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Mid brown	Sandy silt	Moderate redeposited natural sand, rare burnt flint, rare small-medium flint gravels, rare charcoal inclusions	0.97	0.18		
A	734	734	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.3	0.07	sub-circular	Shallow, flat bottomed bowl

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	735	734	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Mid brown	Sandy loam	Occasional roots, rare charcoal inclusions, rare small and medium flint gravels	0.3	0.07		
A	736	736	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.5	0.21	circular	U shaped
A	737	736	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill	Light orange grey	Sandy silt	Few large stones (<15cm)	0.4	0.7		
A	738	736	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Mid grey	Silty sand	Frequent burnt flint	0.5	0.16		
A	739	739	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.36	0.06	sub-circular	C shaped
A	740	740	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				2	0.09	sub-circular	Irregular
A	741	732	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Dark grey brown	Silty sand	Occasional flint gravels	0.36	0.06		
A	742	740	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Light grey brown	Silty sand	Occasional flint gravels	2	0.09		
A	743	743	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Structural				1.2	0.22	circular	Wide U shape
A	744	743	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Structural	Mid brown grey, mixed with orange	Silty sand	Few medium stones	1.2	0.22	sub-circular	Flat based U shape
A	745	745	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.35	0.13	sub-circular	U shaped
A	746	746	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.3	0.15	sub-circular	U shaped
A	747	747	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.28	0.06	sub-circular	U shaped

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	748	748	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.52	0.1	sub-circular	U shaped
A	749	749	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural				0.3	0.05	sub-circular	U shaped
A	750	745	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural							
A	751	746	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	Mid brown grey	Silty sand		0.3	0.15		
A	752	747	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	Mid brown grey	Silty sand		0.28	0.06		
A	753	748	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	Mid brown grey	Silty sand		0.52	0.1		
A	754	749	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse	Mid brown grey	Silty sand		0.3	0.05		
A	760	726	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Mid yellow brown	Medium sand	Infrequent medium (<10cm) angular and subangular stones	0.3	0.14		
A	761	726	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Light brown yellow	Clay	Occasional medium (<10cm) angular and subangular stones	0.17	0.16		
A	762	726	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Dark grey	Silty sand	Occasional small (<5cm) angular and subangular stones	0.8	0.2		
A	763	763	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	pit	Cremation				0.5	0.18	circular	U shaped
A	764	763	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	pit	Burial	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Few stones	0.5	0.18		
A	765	765	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.28	0.1	circular	Flat based U shape
A	766	765	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit		Very dark	Silty sand		0.28	0.1		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
								brown grey-black						
A	767	767	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Corn dryer/oven?				0.75	0.26	Two conjoining circles	
A	768	767	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit		Medium brown	Slightly sandy loam	Frequent medium-large (<15cm) stones and flint gravels, rare burnt flint and gravel	0.75	0.25		
A	769	767	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Burning	Very dark grey brown	Ash	Frequent charcoal inclusions, occasional mottling with mid brown sandy loam, occasional small-medium stones and flint gravels	0.6	0.11		
A	770	770	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit					1.52	0.28	circular	Wide, flat U shape
A	771	770	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit		Mid-dark brown grey	Silty sand	Frequent small-medium stones	1.52	0.28		
A	772	865	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Dark grey	Silty sand	few medium (<10cm) stones	2	0.34		
A	773	773	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.46	0.07	sub-circular	U shaped
A	774	774	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.62	0.11	sub-circular	U shaped
A	775	773	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Dark grey brown	Silty sand	Occasional flint	0.46	0.07		
A	776	774	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Dark grey brown	Silty sand	Occasional flint	0.62	0.11		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	777	777	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit					0.45	0.09	circular	Shallow U shape
A	778	777	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit		Mid brown grey	Silty sand		0.45	0.09		
A	779	779	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit					0.5	0.17	sub-circular	U shaped
A	780	779	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	Disuse	Light orange grey	Sandy clay	Few medium (<10cm) stones	0.5	0.1		
A	781	779	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	Disuse	Light grey	Sandy silt	Few medium (<10cm) stones	0.5	0.11		
A	782	782	pit 782	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown				0.61	0.1	sub-circular	Concave shallow bowl
A	783	782	pit 782	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill	Medium brown	Sandy loam	Occasional small-medium flint gravels, occasional charcoal inclusions	0.61	0.1		
A	784	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	pit	Disuse	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Occasional stones and flint gravels				
A	785	785	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown - Tree throw?				1.42	0.2	Large Kidney	Flat bottomed bowl
A	786	785	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	Unknown	Dark brown	Slightly sandy loam	Occasional charcoal, rare small-medium flint gravels	1.42	0.2		U shaped
A	787	787	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.5	0.08	linear	U shaped
A	788	788	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				1	0.44	linear	U shaped
A	789	789	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.55	0.5	linear	U shaped
A	790	790	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.15	0.45	linear	U shaped
A	791	791	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				1.3	0.28	linear	U shaped
A	792	787	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Pale grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravels	0.5	0.08		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	793	788	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Pale grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravels	1	0.44		
A	794	789	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Pale grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravels	1.55	0.5		
A	795	790	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Pale grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravels	1.3	0.45		
A	796	791	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting	Pale grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravels	0.5	0.28		
A	799	799	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				0.8	0.23	sub-circular	U shaped
A	800	799	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Light grey brown	Silty sand	Few medium (<10cm) stones	0.81	0.11		
A	801	799	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Mid grey	Silty sand	Frequent flint gravels	0.8	0.2		
A	802	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	Kiln lining	Dark blue grey	Fired clay	Rare flint gravels		0.08		
A	803	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	Disuse	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Occasional small flint gravels	1.4	0.12		
A	804	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	Flue arch	Mid red brown	Fired clay	Frequent small-medium stones and flint gravels, occasional chalk	0.38	0.18		
A	805	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	Kiln Stoke pit	Disuse	Dark grey	Silty sand	Frequent charcoal, occasional small-medium gravels		0.32		
A	806	806	pottery kiln	4	cut	pit	Kiln				1.4	0.46	complex	Irregular
A	807	807	pit 807	1.2	cut	pit	Unknown				0.5	0.08	sub-circular	Shallow, flat bottomed bowl
A	808	807	pit 807	1.2	fill	pit	Unknown	Mid brown	Very sandy loam	Occasional small-medium flint gravels	0.5	0.08		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	809	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	Disuse	Dark brown-grey	Silty sand	Occasional small flint gravels and charcoal inclusions		0.22		
A	810	810	pit 810	1.1	cut	pit	Unknown				0.91	0.35	Two conjoined arches	Irregular
A	811	810	pit 810	1.1	fill	pit	Unknown	Light medium grey	Sandy silty loam	Rare charcoal inclusions, occasional small-medium flint gravels	0.9	0.26		
A	812	812	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	pit	Cremation?				0.2		circular	U shaped
A	813	810	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit		Light grey	Sand (ash?)	Moderate charcoal inclusions, rare small-medium flint gravels	0.5	0.09		
A	814	810	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Unknown	Very dark grey brown	Sand/ash	Frequent charcoal inclusions, rare small-medium flint gravels				
A	815	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	Kiln stoke pit	Disuse	Dark brown grey	Silty sand	Frequent mid-large stones and flint pebbles, occasional charcoal		0.28		
A	816	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	Disuse	Dark grey	Silty sand	Frequent charcoal inclusions, occasional small-medium flint gravels		0.32		
A	817	817	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	Boundary/draining				1.1	0.3	linear	Squared off U
A	818	817	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	Backfill	Dark brown	Sandy loam	rare small-medium flint gravels, occasional lenses of redeposited natural	1.1	0.3		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	819	819	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary/drainage				0.9	0.15	linear	Bowl
A	820	819	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Backfill	Dark brown	Lightly clay, sandy loam	rare small-medium flint gravels	0.9	0.15		
A	821	821	ditch 11	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.35	0.07	linear	Flat based U
A	822	821	ditch 11	4	fill	ditch	Disuse	Mid brown grey	Silty sand		0.35	0.07		
A	823	823	ditch 11	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				1	0.18	linear	Shallow U
A	824	823	ditch 11	4	fill	ditch	Disuse	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent large flint gravels	1	0.18		
A	825	825	ditch 11	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.4	0.1	linear	Flat bottomed U
A	826	825	ditch 11	4	fill	ditch	Disuse	Mid brown grey	Silty sand		0.4	0.1		
A	827	827	ditch 11	4	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.35	0.16	linear	Flat bottomed U
A	828	827	ditch 11	4	827	ditch		Mid brown grey	Silty sand		0.35	0.16		
A	829	829	ditch 10	4	cut	ditch	Boundary/drainage				0.8	0.12	linear	Shallow bowl
A	830	829	ditch 10	4	fill	ditch	Backfill	Mid brown	Sandy loam	Rare small flint gravels,	0.8	0.12		
A	831	831	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown				1.2	0.36	sub-circular	U shaped
A	832	831	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse	Light grey brown	Silty sand	Occasional flint gravels	1.2	0.36		
A	833		trackway	4	layer	surface (external)	Trackway	Light grey	Silty sand	Frequent large flint nodules	3.7	0.14		
A	834	834	ditch 19	5	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.55	0.08	linear	Shallow U shape

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	835	834	ditch 19	5	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.7	0.15	linear	Shallow U shape
A	836	834	ditch 19	5	cut	ditch	Boundary				0.45	0.07	linear	Shallow U shape
A	837	834	ditch 19	5	fill	ditch	silting	pale brown	silt sand	moderate flint gravel		0.08		
A	838	835	ditch 19	5	fill	ditch	silting	pale brown	silt sand	moderate flint gravel		0.15		
A	839	836	ditch 19	5	fill	ditch	silting	pale brown	silty sand	moderate flint gravel		0.07		
A	840	840	ditch 10	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.67	0.29	linear	u-shaped
A	841	840	ditch 10	4	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown	sand silt	rare charcoal flecks, small-med flint fragments		0.29		
A	842	842	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.26	0.07	linear	u-shaped
A	843	842	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting	dark grey	silt sand	occasional small flint		0.07		
A	844	844	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.36	0.05	linear	u-shaped
A	845	844	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting	dark grey	silt sand	occasional small flint		0.05		
A	846	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	kiln floor	light white grey	clay	rare small stones and flint		0.05		
A	847	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	disuse	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small-med flint		0.2		
A	848	848	ditch 6	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.7	0.19	linear	shallow u-shape
A	849	848	ditch 6	4	fill	ditch	silting	mid grey	silt sand	occasional small stones		0.19		
A	850	850	ditch 10	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.8	0.24	linear	shallow u-shape
A	851	850	ditch 10	4	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional small rounded stones		0.24		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	852	852	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.48	0.13	linear	u-shaped
A	853	852	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown grey	silt sand	frequent large flints		0.13		
A	854	854	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.5	0.1	linear	u-shaped
A	855	854	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown grey	silt sand	frequent larger flints		0.1		
A	856	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	kiln lining repair	mid red grey	clay	occasional chalk flecks and small flints		0.05		
A	857	857	ditch 6	4	cut	ditch	boundary				0.65	0.15	linear	shallow u-shpae
A	858	857	ditch 6	4	fill	ditch	silting	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional flint nodes		0.15		
A	859	859	ditch 15	5	cut	ditch	boundary				1.65	0.96	linear	u-shaped
A	860	859	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown	silt sand	moderate gravel		0.4		
A	861	861	ditch 18	5	cut	ditch	boundary				1.5	0.6	linear	u-shaped
A	862	861	ditch 18	5	fill	ditch	silting	dark brown	silt sand	large and small stones		0.6		
A	865	865	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	boundary				1.4	0.48	linear	v-shaped
A	866	865	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	silting	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional small stones		0.34		
A	867	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	floor support	dark blue grey	clay	rare flint pieces and small stones		0.2		
A	868	868	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary					0.32	linear	shallow u-shape
A	869	868	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting	light grey brown	sand clay	frequent rounded flints		0.32		
A	870	346	monument 1	2.1	fill	cremation	burial	dark grey	silt sand	occasional small stones and calcined bone		0.05		

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Profile
A	871	859	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown	silt sand	moderate gravel		0.57		
A	872	346	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	tip	mid brown	sand	frequent large flint nodules		0.5		
A	875	812	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	burial	mid grey	silt sand	brunt flint and flint				
A	876	866	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	silting	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare stones		0.2		
A	877	877	ditch 15	5	cut	ditch	boundary				1.3	0.34	linear	u-shaped
A	878	877	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional small stones		0.34		
A	880	880	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary				1.1	0.29	linear	u-shaped
A	881	880	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	boundary	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent small stones		0.29		
A	882	465	hearths	2.3	fill	pit	hearth base							
A	883	467	hearths	2.3	fill	pit	hearth base							

Table 7: Context inventory

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of seven copper-alloy objects, four iron items, one pewter object and one lead artefact were recovered from the site (Table 8).

Material	Quantity
CuA (copper-alloy)	7
Fe (iron)	4
PB (lead)	1
Pewter	1
Total	**13**

Table 8: Quantity of metalwork finds by material

B.1.2 Given its nature and preservation the metalwork assemblage can only be dated to a broad period spanning the Roman to the medieval phases.

Methodology

B.1.3 The metalwork was analysed according to the OAE small finds standard. The catalogue of iron artefacts at the British Museum by Manning (1989) was used as a reference for the nails. The monograph on medieval dress accessories by Egan and Pritchard 1991 (reprint in 2002) was used as reference for the portable artefacts. The Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) database was also accessed. Trading token SF 19 was compared with similar tokens illustrated in the Williamson catalogue (1891).

Factual data

B.1.4 The majority of finds are incomplete with few artefacts in complete condition. Copper-alloy objects show traces of oxidation and patina. Iron artefacts are rusted and encrusted.

B.1.5 Finds were mainly recovered from Period 5 subsoil (7) overlying the Period 4 trackway adjacent to Suton Lane, although other artefacts were found in Period 4 and 5 ditches and in the backfill of Period 4 pottery kiln **806** (Table 9).

Archaeological feature	Quantity
ditch	3
fill (pottery kiln)	1
Subsoil 7	9
Total	**13**

Table 9: Quantity of metalwork finds by archaeological feature

Discussion

B.1.6 These finds document a sporadic and not consistent activity in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods. However, there is a clear bias of casually lost metalwork items within the subsoil over the Period 4 (Roman) trackway adjacent to Suton Lane which suggests this routeway's continued use over these later periods that possibly developed into the present Suton Lane. Furthermore, the complete knife (SF 7; App. Fig. B.1.1) found with a dump of grey-ware pottery in a ditch adjacent to the kiln may have been directly associated with pottery making (see App. B.6).

Catalogue

SF	Cxt.	Period	Feature	Material	Artefact	Description	Spot date	Fig./ Plate
2	201	5	Ditch 17	Fe	Artefact	A very encrusted object possibly made of a strip of metal	ROMAN/ MOD	-
6	711	4	Ditch 8	Fe	Nail	Straight shaft with rectangular cross-section tapering at the tip (5.8x4.6mm). Sub-rectangular head (14.2x11.3mm)	MED	-
7	772	4	Ditch 7	Fe	Blade	The knife has a straight tang with rectangular cross-section and develop into the back of a long blade while it is stepping into the cutting edge. The tip is rounded	ROMAN/ MED	App. Fig. B.1.1
12	816	4	fill (kiln)	Fe	Nail	Short, tapering and thick shaft with sub-square cross-section (8.4x8.7mm)	ROMAN/ MED	-
14	7	5	Subsoil	CuA	Token	A trade token farthing of John Hutton of Norwich dating to 1657	PMED	App. Plate B.1.1
15	7	5	Subsoil	CuA	Buckle	A buckle plate made of a folded sheet of metal to form a recessed rectangular shape with a slot for the pin. The buckle was fastened to the belt via three rivets	MED	App. Plate B.1.1
16	7	5	subsoil	CuA	Token	A circular plain token with the name 'Reynolds' stamped in capital letters within a rectangular outline	PMED	App. Plate B.1.1
17	7	5	subsoil	CuA	Ring	A cast metal ring with oval cross-section	MED	App. Plate B.1.1
18	7	5	subsoil	CuA	Thimble	The thimble was deformed by post-depositional activity. Originally it had a circular base with sloping wall curved at the top to form a domed crown. The base is decorated with two narrow ridges defining a plain strip. Three quarter of the wall	MED	App. Plate B.1.1

SF	Cxt.	Period	Feature	Material	Artefact	Description	Spot date	Fig./ Plate
						and the dome are decorated with a series of drilled pits		
19	7	5	subsoil	PB	Artefact	Sub-circular in shape this artefact seems to have been hammered on to a surface giving it an irregular shape	MED	App. Plate B.1.2
20	7	5	subsoil	CuA	Book clasp	Sub-rectangular in shape with flaring split end decorated with a feather motif with three holes at the base. At the centre is a stamped circle containing a second circle with central dot. Above a semi-cylindrical hock are two parallel ridge decorations	MED	App. Plate B.1.2
21	2	5	subsoil	CuA	Buckle	A complete cast buckle with integral plate. The outside edge of the oval frame is ornate with two knops and two grooves defining the pin area. The plate is an elongated fleur de lille with a straight and marrow stem. The buckle was fastened to the belt through two rivets. A simple tapering pin with rectangular cross-section is folded to for a hoop around the frame	MED	App. Plate B.1.2
22	7	5	subsoil	Pewter	Artefact	A domed artefact circular in shape. Possibly part of a furniture decoration this object is smooth and heavily polished on the external surface, while internally it show traces of iron	MED	App. Plate B.1.2

Table 10: metalwork catalogue

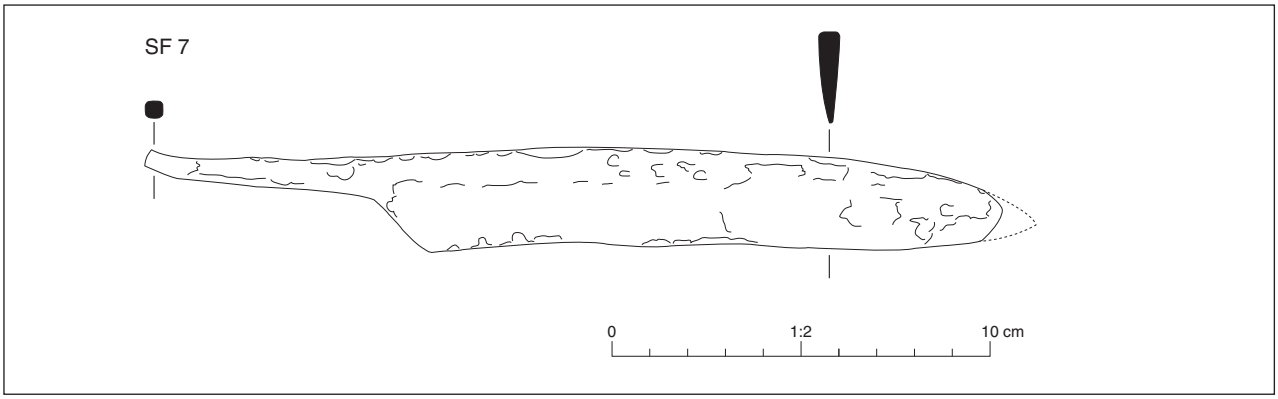


Figure B.1.1: SF 7: possible potter's iron knife

Plate B.1.1: Metalwork SFs 14-18

Plate B.1.2: Metalwork SFs 19-22

B.2 Worked clay metalworking mould

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.2.1 A piece (14g) of worked clay was examined from this excavation. The fired clay piece was from Period 3.1 (Early Iron Age) pit **668**; perhaps being part of a bivalve mould for a type of disc-headed pin.

Methodology

B.2.2 The fired clay was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. As part of this the clay fabric type(s) were characterised alongside the objects.

Description

B.2.3 This broken flattish-lozenge shaped object (dimensions: 37mm x37mm x7mm (thick); weight 14g) was composed of a composite clay fabric made up of an inner clay tablet (33mm x 36mm x 6-7mm) consisting of fine-grained sandy silty micaceous pink-grey (oxidised/reduced) fabric (Fabric B) with no significant inclusions, and an outer thin envelope (up to 4-5mm thick (max.)) composed of a slightly coarser oxidised (pink-brown) sandy matrix with moderate visible small (<0.5mm) rounded quartz/flint grit (Fabric C).

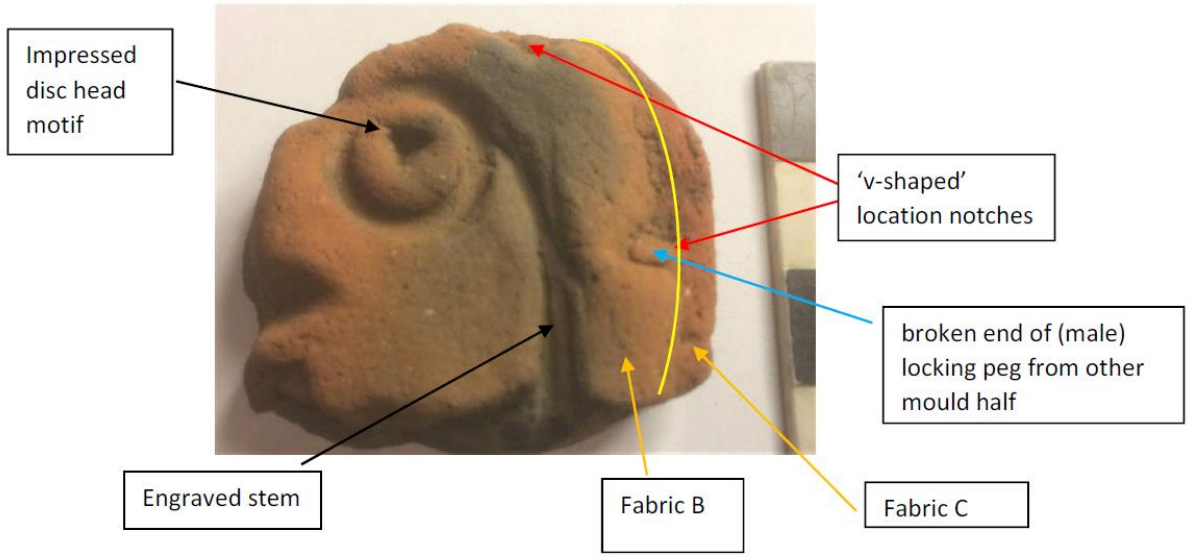
B.2.4 Central to the flatter top face is an engraved circular (negative) design consisting of a curvilinear bent shaft (of 2.5-3 mm diameter) rising into a engraved circular disc rim of *c*.15mm diameter containing a central raised 'pimple', once again of 2-3mm diameter.

B.2.5 The partially-preserved engraved motif has been carefully carved out using what appears to have been a round-ended metal or bone object, the pattern of which shows some evidence of having been re-worked (re-cut) in the area of the shaft, although the disc end itself may well have been impressed into the clay using a pre-existing (cast) object.

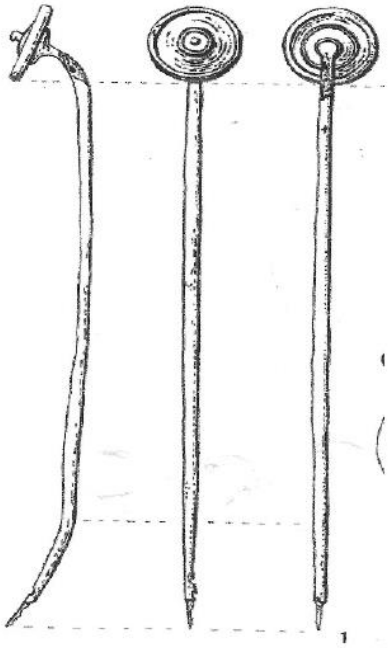
B.2.6 Three 'keying' notches for the other (missing) half of the mould can be seen around the rim of the piece. Each of these consists of a 'v-shaped' notch some 5-7mm in depth and 5mm in width.

B.2.7 It seems that the mould fragment may never have been used, given the lack of any reduced burning stain along the course of the casting. However, this may simply be a function of the degree of subsequent weathering and erosion of the mould surface, therefore it may be worthwhile, in this case, testing the mould surface for indications of a slight elevation in tin/copper/lead content – a factor which might be associated with its use for copper-alloy casting (metalworking).

B.2.8 If a clay mould for casting metal, then the likely object being fabricated here is a Late Bronze Age-type disc-headed pin with a bent stem; of the broad category known as a 'sunflower pin' (Brandherm 2014, 59).



App. Plate B.2.1: Explanatory view of mould half from Period 3.1 pit **668**



App. Fig. B.2.1: Disc-headed 'sunflower pin' from Haughey's Fort, for comparison of motif

Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) analysis

Introduction

B.2.9 On 25th February 2020 the possible metalworking LBA-EIA ceramic pin mould fragment from the site was analysed for its bulk chemistry and trace metals by Dr Norman Moles and Simon Timberlake within the Applied Earth Science Labs. at the University of Brighton, Sussex using two different Portable X-Ray Fluorescence (pXRF) analysers. The results of these analyses are presented here and have been basically interpreted.

Methodology

B.2.10 The first of the two PXRF models used was an Olympus Innov-X Delta Professional, operated in Geochem mode, with 60 second count times on beam 1 for trace elements and 30 seconds on beam 2 for lighter/major elements. The PXRF provided useful data for 20 elements. The output had initially been calibrated to factory settings; with the output values subsequently adjusted to standards appropriate to the compositions i.e. silica-rich sediments. This adjustment affects the elements Al, Si, P, Ca, Fe, Ni and Cu.

B.2.11 The second model used was an Oxford Instruments X-MET 5100, operated in Geochem mode, with a 90 second count time, and set up to record soil-LE-FP.

B.2.12 The X-MET 5100 pXRF was used to re-sample the mould as when running the low, medium and high value Certified Reference Materials (CRM) used to check on the calibration of the instruments with the Olympus InnovX, there was some suggestion of analytical drift in the measurements. The results for the tests with this using the three different CRMs are shown below (Table 11). Most of these values are probably within acceptable limits, but only just, though it was consistently noticed that silicon and aluminium were reading high, as was iron, and that some of the significant elements relevant to this particular analytical session on the metal-working mould fragment varied too greatly between samples. These variations were noted throughout the session, and when using a variety of different archaeological samples. The values were not wildly out, but clearly did require re-testing to confirm.

B.2.13 The X-MET 5100 was then tested with the same CRMs and produced slightly more consistent results. Both sets of data (i.e. those using the two different instruments) are recorded here (Tables 12 and 13), and are broadly consistent, but with the proviso that the values for copper, lead and iron for instance are marginally higher and a little more consistent, and probably more reliable.

B.2.14 The elemental data recorded by the instruments at the end of each sampling time (shown here) are the values at x2 standard deviations with respect to the error range of each measurement made. The main rock-forming elements (e.g silica, alkaline aluminosilicates, ferromagnesium minerals, opaques and carbonates etc.) have been recorded in percentages (%) as the oxides of silicon, aluminium, potassium, calcium, iron, manganese, titanium and phosphorous (phosphate), whilst the suite of other minor elements (sulphur, vanadium, copper, zinc, arsenic, lead, nickel, chromium, strontium, rubidium, zirconium, yttrium and niobium) have all been recorded in parts per million (ppm). Obvious anomalies to bring one's attention to have been highlighted in yellow.

B.2.15 A further source of referencing was employed as a means to check on the elemental values of similar or appropriate materials in order to be able to determine whether the results from the clay mould really do reflect significant enhanced anomalies re. metal contamination as well as introduced materials into mould-making. Thus a further table showing elemental values for the average crustal composition of granitic rocks (bearing in mind that clays have the latter rocks as their distant sources) alongside two compositional analyses of (non-metalworking related) clay artefacts, in this case examples of Roman daub plaster, the latter having no heavy metal contamination in it, has been provided (Table 14). The crustal average analysis comes from Taylor (1964, 1280-1281; Table 13).

B.2.16 When sampling this way non-destructively it is important to sample flat surfaces wherever possible, as air gaps (i.e.distance) between the analyser window and the sample will introduce errors (i.e. lower values). The material being sampled by XRF (i.e. the elemental spectra resulting from the X-Ray bombardment of the surface) is effectively the surface itself plus a short depth (a few mm) into the rock. The results for the sub-surface layers are biased towards the heavier elements with higher energies. Thus, one might expect the measurements for heavy metal contamination (i.e. copper and lead etc.) to be recorded if they are present.

CRM values provided	**K**	**Ca**	**Ti**	**Mn**	**Fe**	**Cu**	**Zn**	**As**	**Rb**	**Sr**	**Zr**	**Ba**	**Pb**
NIST low 2709	20300	18900	3420	538	35000	35	106	18	96	231	160	968	19
NIST med 2711	24500	28800	3060	638	28900	114	350	105	110	245	230	726	1162
NIST high 2710	21100	12500	2830	10100	33800	2950	6952	626	120	330	?	707	5532
Olympus InovX 25 Feb 2020	**K**	**Ca**	**Ti**	**Mn**	**Fe**	**Cu**	**Zn**	**As**	**Rb**	**Sr**	**Zr**	**Ba**	**Pb**
NIST low 2709	18624	21630	2785	539	48740	29	115	19	92	217	118		18
NIST med 2711	24155	34529	2816	655	40157	126	406	138	112	238	260		1338
NIST high 2710	23330	12848	3073	13420	54992	4491	8868	1254	117	301	93		6172

Table 11: A comparison of true (provided) and sampled Certified Reference Material (CRM) values recording metals in parts per million (ppm) using the Olympus InnovX 6500 pXRF on 25th Feb. 2020

Results

B.2.17 Some eight different points upon the surface of the mould fragment were sampled using the two pXRF instruments (App. Plate B.2.2) and the results for these shown in the two tables provided (Tables 12 and 13).These should be compared with the crustal (granitic) averages and the analyses for the non-metalworking fired clay objects from Eastern England (Table 14) in order to determine what are significant anomalies.

Sampling point	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	MnO	CaO	K_20	TiO_2	P_2O_5	SUM	Cu	Zn	As	Pb	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb
#11 reverse	85	21.8	8.4	0.05	0.35	1.89	0.95	2.63	121.1	118	224	0	23	69	100	37	574	21
#12 dark top	91.3	17.6	7.6	0.03	0.57	1.51	1.05	10.00	129.7	77	156	14	53	67	169	43	606	15
#13 lighter top	97.1	17.5	7.4	0.04	0.12	1.64	0.89	7.49	132.2	0	162	0	25	70	166	36	582	22
#14 across hole	92.8	18.7	6.5	0.04	0.35	1.61	0.80	9.73	130.5	58	154	12	20	73	146	37	613	0
#15 reverse	103	15.1	5.6	0.09	0	1.07	0.63	3.73	129.7	45	179	0	15	45	100	29	557	16

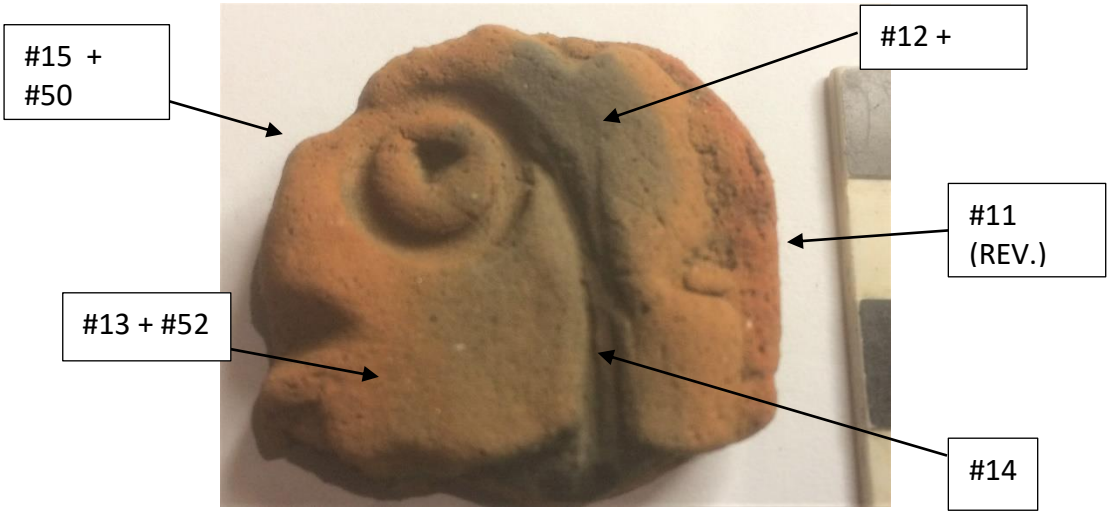
Table 12: pXRF semi-quantitative elemental analysis taken of the surface of the metalworking mould at 5 different locations using the Olympus InnovX (App. Plate B.2.2 for spot sample points). The bulk rock-forming elements (as oxides) are recorded here as percentages, whilst the minor elements are all in parts per million (ppm)

Sampling point	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	MnO	CaO	K_20	TiO_2	P_2O_5	SUM	Cu	Zn	Pb	Ni	Cr	Rb	Sr	Zr
#50 reverse mould	69.3	16.13	7.76	0.08	1.35	2.87	1.03	1.66	100.2	112	290	43	37	92	110	142	863
#51 front side a	67.9	14.93	7.72	0.06	2.09	2.76	1.14	5.76	102.36	100	256	132	0	0	122	278	1016
#52 front side b	67.7	14.88	7.88	0.07	2.12	2.89	1.15	5.59	102.28	86	284	126	0	0	127	277	1034

Table 13: pXRF semi-quantitative elemental analysis taken of the surface of the metalworking mould at 5 different locations using the Oxford X-MET 5100 (App. Plate B.2.2 for spot sample points). The bulk rock-forming elements (as oxides) are recorded here as percentages, whilst the minor elements are all in parts per million (ppm)

Ref analysis	SiO_2	Al_2O_3	Fe_2O_3	MnO	CaO	K_20	TiO_2	P_2O_5	SUM	Cu	Zn	As	Pb	Rb	Sr	Y	Zr	Nb
Continental Crust (granite average)*										10	40	2	20	150	285	40	180	20
Roman daub 1	74.8	2.9	1.0	0.02	24.1	0	0.15	0.51	103.48	0	23	0	0	11	117	9	33	0
Roman daub 2	40.0	6.6	1.6	0.03	33.1	0.25	0.16	1.11	82.9	0	35	0	0	12	137	0	52	0

Table 14: Chemical reference analyses for the purposes of comparison: (a) elemental values for average continental granitic crust (after Taylor 1964); (b) pXRF analyses (recorded using the Olympus InnovX) for Roman daub (clay) Samples 1 and 2. The latter provide the range of elemental values for what one might typically expect within a ceramic or fired clay object from the SE/ Eastern England



App. Plate B.2.2: pXRF sampling points on metalworking mould

Discussion

B.2.18 The recognition of this mould as a bronze-worker's casting mould for a pin hinges upon the evidence (though subtle) for the presence of an exterior coarser-fabric clay envelope used to seal (and bandage) the two halves of a bivalve mould. Indeed, the traces of two broken (male) pegs within two of the 'v-shaped' location (female) notches can just about be made out on the top and right-hand sides of the weathered and eroded mould surface (Appendix Plate B.2.1). This, in itself, is quite convincing evidence that it is a fragment from the top of a two-part mould.

B.2.19 If the mould was meant for the casting of a bronze pin of the bent 'sunflower type', then the design for this is a little unusual. The pin in this case clearly being an offset to the disc rim, joining the latter on one edge, rather than in the middle, and lying in the same vertical plane. An example of a classic bent 'sunflower pin' from Haughey's Fort, Northern Ireland is illustrated in Brandherm 2014, 61, fig.2.1 (Appendix Fig. B.2.1; after Mallory *et al.* 1996). The style and dimensions of the bronze disc head from the latter site shows a broad resemblance to this example from Wymondham, although the method by which the pin head is attached to the shaft is quite different. In fact, it would seem as if the Wymondham pin may have been designed more simply, and for ease of casting within a shallow two-part clay mould; the suggestion being that this particular mould was made from impressing the top of an existing pin into the wet clay of one half of this, and perhaps the underside of the head into the other, the shaft of the pin being added subsequently to the rim (rather than to the middle of the disc) by way of directly engraving this onto the mould surface itself.

B.2.20 Amongst the immediate things to note from the pXRF analysis is the anomalously high iron from all sample points on the mould, and even more striking than this, the elevated phosphorous (at between 3 - 10%). Interestingly the latter is much higher upon the inside surface of the mould, perhaps reflecting the means of sealing of the bivalve mould, the composition of the mould fabric itself (which may have included dung or finely-crushed bone), or perhaps the act of pouring the metal and what contaminants were associated with this. Both the high iron and phosphorous are likely

to be associated the ceramic clay mould itself, or possibly with its intense heating and oxidation, although the other really quite significant trace element-high anomalies which stand out are the values for copper (between 58 and 118 ppm Cu (discounting the absence of copper from sample point 13 recorded using the Olympus)) and lead (between 15 and 132ppm). Yet other anomalous readings are those for zinc (between 155 and 290 ppm) and possibly arsenic, although for the latter the values are quite variable and not that consistent (recorded on the Olympus InnovX). Zinc (unlike copper and lead) can record quite high values within rock and sometimes clay, yet the range here is well above what might be normally expected (see those for the granitic crustal average and clay daub in Table 4). Therefore, like the copper and the lead, this seems more likely to be a contamination associated with its metalworking use.

B.2.21 The copper values are perhaps the most convincing evidence for metalworking. These reflect a level of metal contamination >10x greater than might normally be expected within local clays, and even if we considered a granitic rock, we would be looking at a significant indicative value of more than twice the average. It would seem from the copper contamination levels across the object that this has been fairly pervasive, with high levels recorded from the highly-fired reverse of the mould (between 112 – 118 ppm Cu), as well as high levels from the front (interior) surface of the mould close to the point of metal pour (100 – 112 ppm Cu (as probably recorded more reliably by the X-MET 5100). It is important to remember at this point that this whole mould fragment would have been part of the interior of a clay-jacketed mould (as was also noted in the case of the Witchford, Cambridgeshire Late Bronze Age sword mould (Blackbourn 2018) and the smaller fragment from Herringswell in Suffolk (OA East project in prep.)).

B.2.22 The high lead value associated with the bronze casting and contamination of the mould may more reliably represents the contact of the metal with the inside (bivalve) face, and therefore higher values of this upon the interior face (126 – 132ppm recorded using the X-MET 5100). Not surprisingly therefore lead, although it is usually only present in small quantities in the bronze (<10%), may show up as higher values. This metal is relatively insoluble at mid-low pH values compared to copper, zinc and tin, all of which leach away on weathering. It is certainly evident from the examination of this mould that both weathering and leaching has taken place, which is perhaps the reason behind the slightly lower than expected copper concentration associated with the object.

Conclusions

B.2.23 The simple solar-type design of the pin suggested by the mould resembles in some respects the motifs of the Irish Late Bronze Age pins with their Atlantic influences (Brandherm 2014, 61-62; Eogan 1974), yet to fully do this subject justice, a much more comprehensive comparative study will be required.

B.2.24 The pXRF work has helped to confirm this to be a fragment from part of a metal mould for casting a round disc-headed bronze pin. The metal used was almost certainly a leaded bronze such as we typically find in the manufacture of both small and large objects during the Late Bronze Age (most likely the Wilburton – Ewart Park phase) period. The moderately high zinc content present is likely something to do with the metal itself, therefore we should consider perhaps a high-zinc source for this copper

rather than the intentional addition of zinc to make brass. Tin often does not show up at all as a contaminant trace in metal moulds, and we might consider therefore that some or all of this could have leached away, or alternatively that its content within the metal was in the first place low, or the fact that the pXRF analyser itself may not have been sufficiently sensitive to pick up the spectra of tin at the concentration present.

Catalogue

Fig. B.2.2 SF 23: ceramic metalworking mould from Period 3.1 (Early Iron Age) pit **668**, cxt. 669

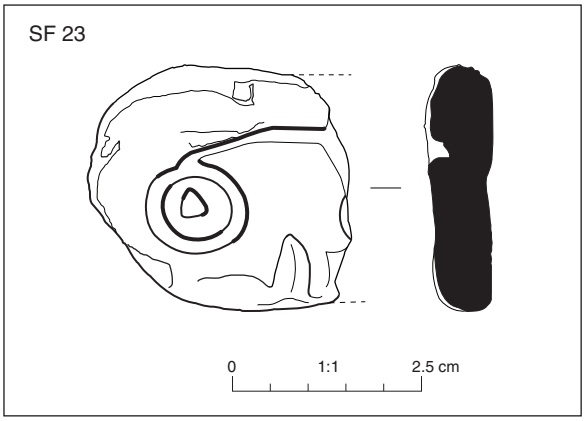


Figure B.2.2: SF 23: ceramic metalworking mould from Period 3.1 (Early Iron Age) pit **668**, cxt.669

B.3 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 613 worked flints and over 15kg of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the excavations. A further forty worked flints were recovered during the evaluation of the site, these have been reported on previously (see Wolframm-Murray in Chapman 2014) and are not discussed further here. The assemblage is summarised by Period in Table 15. A full catalogue of the flint by context is provided in Table 22 and other summary tables are provided throughout this report.

Phase	0	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.3	3.1	3.2	4	5	Totals
	-	EN	MN	EBA	LBA	EIA	MIA	RB	PR	
Chip	1	4	-	15	4	1	-	-	-	25
Irregular waste	-	-	-	5	15	-	2	1	-	23
Primary flake	-	-	-	9	6	-	3	-	-	18
Secondary flake	6	13	1	166	63	23	12	8	10	302
Tertiary flake	2	2	1	98	23	9	4	6	5	150
Tertiary blade-like flake	-	4	-	3	2	1	-	2	1	13
Secondary blade-like flake	-	-	1	14	3	1	1	1	3	24
Tertiary blade	-	7	-	5	2	-	1	1	2	18
Secondary blade	-	2	-	7	-	-	-	1	1	11
Core	1	-	-	3	1	3	1	-	-	7
Scraper	1	1	-	6	4	-	-	-	-	12
Piercer	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Edge modified flake	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
?Laurel leaf point	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Flake knife	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Barbed and tanged arrowhead	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Core tool	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Hammerstone	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Total worked	**12**	**34**	**3**	**334**	**124**	**39**	**25**	**20**	**22**	**613**
Unworked burnt flint count	-	15	1	40	284	95	2	104	31	572
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	-	89	5.3	518.4	8286.4	3038.6	53.3	2957.2	540.3	15488.5

Table 15: The flint assemblage by period

B.3.2 The worked flint has been fully catalogued according to a scheme based largely on those of Healy (1988; 1996) and Bamford (1985) with technological/attribute terminology based on Inizan et al 1999. Most of the unworked burnt flint has been quantified by count and by weight, although a large assemblage of burnt flint recovered from the residues of a bulk sample from pit **524** has been quantified by weight alone.

B.3.3 Following some brief comments on the raw materials and condition of the assemblage, the assemblage is discussed by Period (site phases), followed by a period-based discussion of the assemblage and its significance.

Raw materials and condition

B.3.4 Most of the flint appears to derive from weathered nodules, often with incipient thermal flaws derived from secondary sources, probably from local outwash or fluvial gravels. There is no indication of the use of flint nodules derived directly from the parent chalk.

B.3.5 The condition of the assemblage is generally moderate or good, with a few pieces displaying more severe edge damage/wear – which is, predictably, more common on those pieces derived as residual finds from later features. A very small proportion of the struck flint, four pieces, is corticated ('patinated'). It seems possible that this cortication has some chronological significance, as these pieces include two prismatic blade-based removals of probable Mesolithic date.

Period 1.1 – Early Neolithic

B.3.6 Three features belonging to this phase yielded flint assemblages (Table 16). The most substantial was an assemblage of twenty-five worked flints from pit **57**. This is a relatively small but entirely typical earlier Neolithic assemblage, with a high proportion of blade-based material. No cores were recovered but there are two simple retouched tools, an end scraper and edge modified flake. Pit **143** produced a very coherent assemblage of blade-based flints, all but two of which were burnt and which were accompanied by 89g (15 fragments) of unworked burnt flint. The five flints from pit **810** are also consistent with an Early Neolithic date, including two blade-based removals and a large secondary flake with a finely faceted striking platform.

Period	**1.1**			**1.2**
Feature	**Pit 57**	**Pit 143**	**Pit 810**	**Pit 807**
Chip	4			
Secondary flake	10	3	3	1
Tertiary flake	2			1
Secondary blade-like flake			1	1
Tertiary blade-like flake	2	2		
Secondary blade		2		
Tertiary blade	5	2	1	
Scraper	1			
Edge modified flake	1			
Total worked	**25**	**9**	**5**	**3**
Unworked burnt flint count		15		1
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)		89		5.3

Table 16: Worked flint from Period 1.1 and 1.2 features

Period 1.2 – Middle Neolithic

B.3.7 Three worked flints were recovered from pit **807**. No formally retouched tools are present although they include one heavily utilised blade-like flake.

Period 2.1 – Early Bronze Age

B.3.8 Over half of the worked flint from the site was derived from features attributed to Period 2.1. Most of this material came from the fills of ring ditches of Monuments 1 and 2, with smaller assemblages deriving from several pits (Table 17).

Group	Monument 1	Monument 2	Pit 104	Pit 22	Pit 782	Pit Group 1	Totals
Chip	12	3	-	-	-	-	15
Irregular waste	4	-	-	1	-	-	5
Primary flake	5	2	1	-	-	1	9
Secondary flake	104	41	4	1	3	13	166
Tertiary flake	60	34	3	-	-	1	98
Tertiary blade-like flake	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Secondary blade-like flake	10	4	-	-	-	-	14
Tertiary blade	2	3	-	-	-	-	5
Secondary blade	2	5	-	-	-	-	7
Core	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Scraper	-	1	-	-	-	5	6
Edge modified flake	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Flake knife	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Barbed and tanged arrowhead	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Total worked	**205**	**95**	**8**	**2**	**3**	**21**	**334**
Unworked burnt flint count	16	10	14	-	-	-	40
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	175.6	253.7	89.1	-	-	-	518.4

Table 17: Flint from Period 2.1 features, by group

Monument 1

B.3.9 A relatively substantial assemblage of 205 worked flints were recovered from the ditch of Monument 1. The assemblage is quantified by context in Table 18, with primary, secondary and tertiary fills indicated. Of the eight sections hand- excavated through the ditch of Monument 1, only one (**537**) failed to produce any flintwork. The quantities of flintwork recovered from the other seven sections varied considerably, between 1 and 103 pieces. A single flake was recovered from the ditch's primary fills, with the vast majority deriving from the secondary and tertiary fills. Some of these deposits contained relatively substantial assemblages of flint, including an assemblage of 96 pieces from a secondary fill (494) of cut 492, on the western side of the ring ditch.

Cut	Context	Fill type	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Core tool	**Total worked**	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
324	326	Secondary	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	**4**	-	-
	327	Tertiary	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**	-	-
346	425	Secondary	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	**9**	-	-
	426	Tertiary	-	-	1	21	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	**35**	-	-
417	424	Tertiary	-	-	-	10	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	**15**	-	-
492	494	Secondary	10	-	4	46	31	-	5	-	-	-	-	**96**	5	24.7
	495	Tertiary	-	2	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	**7**	1	4.9
574	577	Secondary	-	2	-	18	8	-	-	1	-	-	1	**30**	10	146
595	598	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	-
603	605	Secondary	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	**3**	-	-
Totals			12	4	5	104	60	3	10	2	2	2	1	**205**	16	175.6

Table 18: Flint from Monument 1

B.3.10 As a whole, the flintwork from the monument is clearly chronologically mixed, and assemblages from individual contexts also appear to include material of different dates. The assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by unretouched removals with few cores and a dearth of retouched tools, whilst the high number of partly cortical flakes suggests that early stages of core reduction may be somewhat over-represented. The assemblage includes a blade-based element of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic date (17 blade-like flakes and blades, some 9 per cent of unretouched removals). The character of much of this material is more consistent with an earlier Neolithic rather than a Mesolithic date and there are also a relatively large number of flakes which appear to be the produce of systematic Neolithic technologies – Including a probable axe-thinning flake (fill 326, ditch **324**). The majority of the assemblage is, however, dominated by material more consistent with a Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date. This consists of simple hard hammer-struck flake-based material and two flake cores. The larger assemblages from individual contexts are fairly disparate in terms of raw material, and no refits were identified during analysis.

Monument 2

B.3.11 All eight of the sections hand-excavated through the ditch of Monument 2 produced worked flint, although the assemblage was smaller than that from Monument 1 (Table 19), with the excavated sections producing between two and 25 pieces each. Somewhat more material was recovered from the primary fills of Monument 1, but the bulk still derived from its secondary and tertiary fills.

Cut	Context	Fill type	Chip	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Scraper	Flake knife	Barbed and tanged arrowhead	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
149	150	Tertiary	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**4**	-	-
193	194	Secondary	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	**5**	-	-
196	197	Tertiary	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**3**	-	-
	198	Secondary	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**-**	1	31.7
202	206	Secondary	-	-	11	8	1	-	-	1	-	-	**21**	9	222
209	210	Tertiary	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	-
	212	Secondary	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	**1**	-	-
	213	Primary	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	**2**	-	-
230	244	Tertiary	1	-	8	8	1	2	1	-	-	-	**21**	-	-
239	256	Secondary	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	**4**	-	-
	257	Tertiary	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	**8**	-	-
280	281	Primary	-	-	8	7	1	1	3	-	-	-	**20**	-	-
	283	Secondary	2	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	**5**	-	-
Totals			3	2	41	34	4	3	5	1	1	1	**95**	10	253.7

Table 19. Flint from Monument 2

B.3.12 As with the material from Monument 1, the assemblage chronologically mixed and includes a higher proportion of blade-based material (12 pieces, 13% of unretouched removals), with much of the material from the primary fills appearing to be residual material of relatively early (Mesolithic-Neolithic) date. However, the composition of the assemblage is different, especially in terms of the presence of three retouched tools, all of which are typical Early Bronze Age forms. The most diagnostic of these is a barbed-and-tanged arrowhead from the primary fill (213) of cut **209** (App. Fig. B.3.1, F1), but an invasively retouched flake knife (fill 256; App. Fig. B.3.1, F2) and a small sub-circular scraper (fill 206; App. Fig. B.3.1, F3).

B.3.13 Aside from the monuments, small quantities of flintwork were recovered from pits belonging to Period 2.1 (Table 17). Although small, the assemblages of flint from these features is entirely characteristic of Early Bronze Age assemblages. The most notable assemblage is from pit **112** (Pit Group 1), which produced 11 worked flints including four small scrapers, one which could be classified as a thumbnail form (App. Fig. B.3.1, F4).

Period 2.1 illustration catalogue

F1. 213, primary fill of ditch 209, Monument 2, Period 2.1. Barbed and tanged arrowhead

F2. 256, secondary fill of ditch 239, Monument 2, period 2.1. Invasively retouched knife

F3. 206, secondary fill of ditch 202, Monument 2, Period 2.1. Sub-circular scraper

F4. 113, fill of pit 112, pit group 1, Period 2.1. Thumbnail scraper

Period 2.2 – Late Bronze Age

B.3.14 A relatively large proportion of the worked flint assemblages (131 pieces; 20% of the site total) was derived from features belonging to Period 2.3. This period also produced a large proportion of the unworked burnt flint from the site, over 8kg in total. Both the worked and burnt flint largely derived from features attributed to Pit Groups 2a, 2b, 2c and 3, with very small quantities of worked flint coming from structures; one worked flint from a four-post structure (**272**), five struck flints from Structure 1 and two worked flints from Structure 2 (Table 20).

B.3.15 Both the worked and unworked burnt flint was fairly thinly distributed – typically individual features contained small quantities of worked and/or unworked burnt flint, and the material from this phase ultimately derived from over 40 individual features. A maximum of fourteen worked flints were recovered from any one feature, and more typically features contained less than 5 pieces. There were some more substantial assemblages of unworked burnt flint from individual features. In particular, there were four features which produced in excess of 500g of unworked burnt flint (up to a maximum of 2969g), pits **231** (Pit Group 2b), **264**, **630** (Pit group 2c) and **79** (Pit Group 3).

Type/Group	Four Post Structure 1	Pit Group 2a	Pit Group 2b	Pit Group 2c	Pit Group 3	Structure 1	Structure 2	Total
Chip	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	4
Irregular waste	0	2	0	5	7	1	0	15
Primary flake	0	2	1	1	2	0	0	6
Secondary flake	0	16	13	14	12	2	1	58
Tertiary flake	0	6	5	9	3	1	0	24
Secondary blade-like flake	1	0	0	1	0	0	1	3
Tertiary blade-like flake	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	2
Tertiary blade	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Core	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scraper	0	1	1	0	1	1	0	4
?Laurel leaf point	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Core tool	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Total worked	**1**	**30**	**22**	**34**	**25**	**5**	**2**	**119**
Unworked burnt flint count	0	22	145	76	38	3	0	284
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	0	556.4	3449.6	2456.8	1716.2	107.4	0	8286.4

Table 20: Flint from Period 2.3, by group

B.3.16 Although a large proportion of the worked flint assemblage belonging to Period 2.3 does represent contemporary Late Bronze Age flintwork, there is also a substantial residual element. This is seen most clearly in the presence of material clearly derived from systematic blade/narrow flake technologies, employing techniques of core reduction incompatible with a later prehistoric date and which relate to earlier Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic activity. Blade-based pieces form a small part of the assemblage (eight pieces; 8% of unretouched removals) but they are accompanied by other removals which clearly derive from similar technologies. Material of Early Neolithic date is also represented by a small bifacially worked laurel leaf point from pit **684** (Pit group 2a).

B.3.17 As well as this Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic material, a proportion of the flake-based material from the Period 2.3 features is likely to represent residual material of Late Neolithic and/or Early Bronze Age date. When dealing with small assemblages of unretouched flake-based material is very difficult to confidently distinguish between Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age and later prehistoric (post Early Bronze Age) technologies, but across the assemblage as a whole a distinction can be made between material deriving from a simple but to some extent structured and well executed technology and others attesting to an expedient and crude approach to core reduction. This trend is likely to have chronological significance, with the former representing Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material and much of the latter relating to Late Bronze Age flintworking broadly contemporary with the features themselves. The presence of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork is also indicated by the presence of retouched forms more typical of this broad date, most notably three finely retouched scrapers from pits **231** (Pit Group 2b) and **124** (Pit Group 3) and from posthole **161** (Structure 1).

B.3.18 Notwithstanding the presence of this earlier material with the Period 2.3 assemblages, it can be crudely estimated that over half of the worked flint is likely to be of Late Bronze Age date and is broadly contemporary with the features. This material is characterised by an expedient approach to core reduction and includes many pieces exhibiting knapping errors and failures such as hinged terminations, incipient cones of percussion and irregular dorsal scar patterns. No retouched pieces can be confidently attributed to the Late Bronze Age, but there are a few unretouched removals with traces of use.

Period 3.1 – Early Iron Age

B.3.19 A total of 39 worked flints and over 3kg of unworked burnt flint were recovered from features belonging to Period 3.1 Pit Group 4 (Table 21). Only two of these features produced worked flint, and one of these (pit 524) produced just four pieces, several of which ware demonstrably residual (blade-based) pieces. The other feature, pit **219**, however, produced what appears to be a relatively substantial and coherent Iron Age flint assemblage. Thirty-five worked flints were recovered from this feature, dominated by crudely worked flaked based removals. Two cores were also present, one of keeled form and the other a small single platform core on a thermally fractured chunk, which may in fact represent an expediently produced scraping tool (App. Fig. B.3.1, F5). Also present is a fine, spherical flint hammerstone/percussor, which shows

signs of heavy use over its entire surface. Both of these features produced relatively large quantities of unworked burnt flint.

Group	Pit Group 4				
Pit	**219**	**524**	**668**	**779**	**Total**
Chip	1	-	-	-	1
Secondary flake	22	1	-	-	23
Tertiary flake	8	1	-	-	9
Tertiary blade-like flake	1	-	-	-	1
Secondary blade-like flake	-	1	-	-	1
Core	2	1	-	-	3
Hammerstone	1	-	-	-	1
Total worked	**35**	**4**	**-**	**-**	**39**
Unworked burnt flint count	71	16	5	3	95
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	2064.2	693	200	81.4	3038.6

Table 21: Flint from Period 3.1, Pit Group 4

Period 3.1 illustration catalogue

F5. 220, fill of pit 219, pit group 4 period 3.1. Core tool

Period 3.2 – Middle Iron Age

B.3.20 A small assemblage of 25 worked flint were recovered from features belonging to Period 3.2, mostly deriving from the fills of ditches and occurring on low densities (1-6 pieces per context, see catalogue, Table 22). The material from individual contexts is clearly chronologically mixed and includes several early blade-based removals alongside more generalised flake-based removals – most of which are likely to be residual Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pieces.

Periods 4 and 5 – Roman and post-Roman

B.3.21 A total of 41 worked flints and 3,498g of unworked burnt flint were recovered from features belonging to Periods 4 (Roman) and 5 (post-Roman) (see catalogue, Table 22). This material was thinly distributed across a large number of features, mostly ditches, and consists entirely of unretouched removals including pieces of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic date (eight blade-based pieces) alongside later flake-based material.

Unphased

B.3.22 Twelve worked flints were recovered from unphased/unstratified deposits (see catalogue, Table 21). Little of the material is distinctive but two scrapers and a piercer were recovered from the topsoil.

Discussion

Neolithic

B.3.23 The Neolithic flint assemblage includes small assemblages of worked flint from three Early Neolithic pits and one Middle Neolithic feature, alongside a relatively large

amount of material recovered as a residual element from later features. The assemblages from the Early Neolithic pits are entirely typical of flintwork recovered from similar contexts in the county and are characterised by material deriving from structured blade-/narrow flake-based technologies, with a small number of typical retouched too forms, but they are small in comparison to those from some contemporary sites in the region (e.g. Wainwright 1972; Bishop and Proctor 2011; Whitmore 2004), It is unfortunate that the worked flint from Middle Neolithic pit **807** is so restricted (three pieces), as assemblages of this date remain comparatively rare in the region.

B.3.24 Whilst the small amount of material from the Neolithic features might suggest that activity of this date was short-lived and relatively small scale, it is important to emphasise that relatively large quantities of Neolithic flintwork were recovered from later features, especially from the ditches of Monuments 1 and 2 and from Late Bronze Age contexts (Period 2.3). Some 10% of all unretouched removals from deposits attributed to Periods 2-5 are blade-based removals of probable Mesolithic to earlier Neolithic date. In this case, very few of these pieces are the kind of regular prismatic blades/bladelets typical of Mesolithic technologies and it seems likely that the vast majority are of earlier Neolithic date. The proportion of blade-based pieces suggest that anywhere up to a half of the material from these later features is likely to be of earlier Neolithic date (cf Ford 1987), and some of the residual retouched pieces are likely to date to this period as well – most notably the laurel leaf point recovered from one of the Late Bronze Age pits (**684**); a tool form diagnostic of this period (Saville 2002; Brown 1995).

B.3.25 The quantity of residual Neolithic flintwork suggests that activity may have been rather more extensive during this period than the small assemblages from the pits might imply, although it still need represent no more than occasional episodes of fairly short lived activity over the course of several centuries. It is notable that there is no clear evidence for a substantial later Neolithic component to the assemblage; no diagnostic forms of this period were recovered and there is an absence of the distinctive Levallois-like technologies that are increasingly recognised as a strong feature of later Neolithic assemblages (see Saville 1981; Ballin 2011).

Beaker/Early Bronze Age

B.3.26 Beaker/Early Bronze Age flintwork is best represented by a few small assemblages form pits, most notably a small but coherent assemblage from pit **112** (associated with Beaker pottery), alongside material from the ditches of Monuments 1 and 2. As with the Early Neolithic pit assemblages, the assemblage from pit **112**, whilst small, is entirely typical of Beaker/Early Bronze Age assemblages form elsewhere in the county/region – characterised by a simple flake-based technology and with a relatively high proportion of retouched tools dominated by distinctive small scrapers (see Healy 1986; 1984).

B.3.27 The assemblages from the monument ditches include a large proportion of flake-based material likely to be of similar date; most significant are three retouched pieces from the ditch of Monument 2, a knife, a scraper and a barbed and tanged arrowhead (App. Fig. B.3.1, F1-3), which are typical Beaker/Early Bronze Age forms. This remains,

however a broad date range, and such pieces have a long currency from *c*.2400 to 1500 BC, having been found widely in assemblages from various ceramic associations (Beaker/Food Vessel/Collared Urn/Biconical Urn; e.g. Clark 1933; Healy 1984; 1986; 1996). In this context, and given the derived/mixed nature of the assemblages form the ring ditches, it is difficult to establish the relationship of the flintwork to the monuments themselves; this material could largely represent residual material relating to a phase of pre-barrow Beaker settlement/activity such as those documented elsewhere in the county (e.g. Weasenham Lyngs and Reffley Wood, Petersen and Healy 1986), or, equally could be closely associated with the actual construction and use of the monuments.

Late Bronze Age

B.3.28 As discussed above, the flintwork recovered in low densities from features dated to the Late Bronze Age includes a very substantial residual component alongside an unquantifiable, but relatively small, amount of contemporary material. The quantities of unworked burnt flint from some of the Late Bronze Age pits attest to the fairly large –scale and routine use of deliberately heated flint during this period, presumably the residue of cooking or craft activities of some kind.

Iron Age

B.3.29 As with the Late Bronze Age pits, several of the Early Iron Age features produced substantial burnt flint assemblages and, more significantly, one feature produced what appears to be a coherent assemblage of later prehistoric flintwork, including several probable tools. This material displays the crude/expedient technology typical of post-Early Bronze Age flintwork (see Ford et al; Herne 1991; McLaren 2010; 2011; Young and Humphrey 1999). The persistence of small-scale flintworking into the Iron Age (particularly the Early Iron Age) has become increasingly well-documented in recent years and a broadly contemporary assemblage is recorded locally from the excavations at Park Farm, Silfield, some 1.5km to the east of Gunvil Hill Farm (Robins in Ashwin 1996).

Context	Cut	sample	Type	Period	Group	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Scraper	Piercer	Edge modified flake	?Laurel leaf point	Flake knife	Barbed and tanged arrowhead	Core tool	Hammerstone	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
1	-	-	topsoil	-	topsoil (Area B)	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-
5	-	-	holloway?	4	trackway	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
8	-	-	topsoil	-	topsoil (Area A)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
10	-	-	subsoil	-	subsoil over kiln 806	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
21	20	-	pit	2.1	pit group 1	-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-
23	22	-	pit	2.1	pit 22	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
27	26	-	gully	3.2	roundhouse	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
48	47	-	ditch	3.2	ditch 2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
53	52	-	ditch	3.2	ditch 3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-
56	52	-	ditch	3.2	ditch 3	-	-	-	4	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-
58	57	-	pit	1.1	pit 57	4	-	-	10	2	2	-	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-
61	59	-	ditch	3.2	ditch 1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
64	62	-	ditch	3.2	ditch 3	-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	53.3
80	79	-	pit	2.3	pit group 3	-	6	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	24	1467
86	83	-	ditch	3.2	ditch 3	-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
90	89	-	pit	2.3	pit group 3	-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	113.2
105	104	-	pit	2.1	pit 104	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	89.1
107	106	-	pit	2.3	pit group 3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	88
113	112	-	pit	2.1	pit group 1	-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-
115	114	-	pit	2.1	pit group 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
119	118	-	pit	2.1	pit group 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
123	122	-	ditch	5	ditch 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
125	124	-	pit	2.3	pit group 3	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
129	128	-	ditch	5	ditch 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
133	132	-	ditch	5	ditch 22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
144	143	-	pit	1.1	pit 143	-	-	-	3	-	2	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	89
146	145	-	ditch	5	ditch 17	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	111.6

Context	Cut	sample	Type	Period	Group	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Scraper	Piercer	Edge modified flake	?Laurel leaf point	Flake knife	Barbed and tanged arrowhead	Core tool	Hammerstone	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
148	147	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2b	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	243.6
150	149	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
153	154	-	post hole	2.3	structure 1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
162	161	-	post hole	2.3	structure 1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
182	181	-	post hole	2.3	structure 1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	107.4
194	193	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
197	196	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
198	196	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	31.7
201	200	-	ditch	5	ditch 17	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	190.8
206	202	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	-	11	8	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	9	222
210	209	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
212	209	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
213	209	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-
220	219	43	pit	3.1	pit group 4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
220	219	-	pit	3.1	pit group 4	-	-	-	22	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	71	2064
221	222	-	ditch	5	ditch 21	-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	237.9
223	224	-	pit	2.3	pit group 3	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	47.7
232	231	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2b	-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	122	2969
235	236	-	gully	4	ditch 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	245.4
237	238	-	hollow	2.3	pit group 2b	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	237
244	230	46	ditch	2.1	monument 2	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
244	230	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	-	8	6	-	1	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18	-	-
245	246	-	gully	4	ditch 4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	27	301.8
256	239	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	4	-	-
257	239	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	-	-
259	258	-	ditch	4	ditch 4	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8	168
262	-	-	surface (external)	4	trackway	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	12	165.5

Context	Cut	sample	Type	Period	Group	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Scraper	Piercer	Edge modified flake	?Laurel leaf point	Flake knife	Barbed and tanged arrowhead	Core tool	Hammerstone	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
265	264	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	28	964
273	272	-	post hole	2.3	four post 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
281	280	-	ditch	2.1	monument 2	-	-	-	8	7	-	1	1	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20	-	-
283	280	50	ditch	2.1	monument 2	2	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
286	#N/A	49	#N/A	#N/A	#N/A	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
305	-	-	buried soil	4	trackway	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	29	1790
309	308	-	ditch	4	ditch 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	199.7
322	321	-	ditch	4	ditch 5	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
326	324	-	ditch	2.1	monument 1	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-
327	324	-	ditch	2.1	monument 1	1	-	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
373	353	-	post hole	2.3	structure 2	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
393	392	-	ditch	4	ditch 5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
401	400	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2b	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
416	415	-	ditch	4	ditch 5	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
424	417	-	ditch	2.1	monument 1	-	-	-	10	3	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15	-	-
425	346	-	ditch	2.1	monument 1	1	-	-	3	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
426	346	-	ditch	2.1	monument 1	-	-	1	21	12	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	35	-	-
435	434	-	ditch	5	ditch 16	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
443	442	-	post hole	2.3	pit group 2b	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
470	454	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
471	455	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.5
477	461	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	23.3
482	466	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	210.5
494	492	-	ditch	2.1	monument 1	10	-	4	46	31	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	96	5	24.7
495	492	-	ditch	2.1	monument 1	-	2	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	1	4.9
506	504	-	post hole	2.3	pit group 2b	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
511	509	-	post hole	2.3	pit group 2b	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-

Context	Cut	sample	Type	Period	Group	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Scraper	Piercer	Edge modified flake	?Laurel leaf point	Flake knife	Barbed and tanged arrowhead	Core tool	Hammerstone	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
517	516	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	149.7
519	518	-	pit	4	pit 518	-	1	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	4	46.8
525	524	-	pit	3.1	pit group 4	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	16	693
561	560	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	56.4
563	562	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5	141.1
577	574	-	ditch	2.1	monument 1	-	2	-	18	8	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30	10	146
582	581	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	69.2
588	587	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	2	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
594	593	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	180
598	595	-	ditch	2.1	monument 1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
605	603	-	ditch	2.1	monument 1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
623	613	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	2	-	6	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13	2	48.8
624	614	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	4	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	1	24.6
625	615	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2b	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
631	630	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2c	-	-	1	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	21	583.7
647	646	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	71.9
651	648	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	4	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	9	289.5
669	668	-	pit	3.1	pit group 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	200
671	670	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
673	672	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	5.8
677	676	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
685	684	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	3	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	6	6	104.1
688	687	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
693	693	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	30
698	697	-	post hole	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
725	724	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
727	726	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Context	Cut	sample	Type	Period	Group	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Scraper	Piercer	Edge modified flake	?Laurel leaf point	Flake knife	Barbed and tanged arrowhead	Core tool	Hammerstone	Total worked	Unworked burnt flint count	Unworked burnt flint weight (g)
738	736	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	1	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
753	748	-	post hole	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	55.1
769	767	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
781	779	115	pit	3.1	pit group 4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	81.4
783	782	-	pit	2.1	pit 782	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-
786	785	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2b	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
803	806	-	kiln	4	pottery kiln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
808	807	-	pit	1.2	pit 807	-	-	-	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	5.3
809	806	-	kiln	4	pottery kiln	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	40
814	810	-	pit	2.3	pit group 2a	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-
820	819	-	ditch	4	ditch 7	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
822	821	-	ditch	4	ditch 11	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
830	829	-	ditch	4	ditch 10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
841	840	-	ditch	4	ditch 10	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
858	857	-	ditch	4	ditch 6	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-

Table 22: Flint catalogue

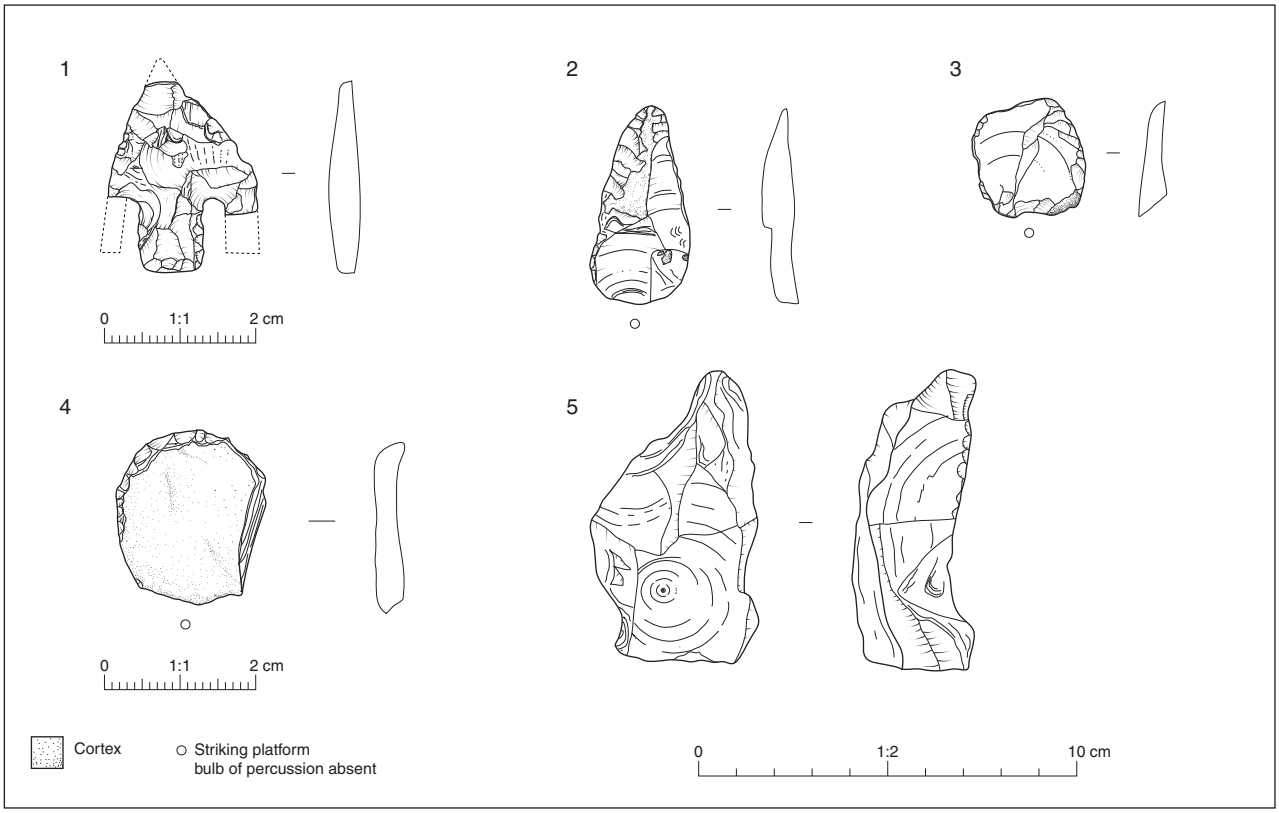


Figure B.3.1: Early Bronze Age and Early Iron Age worked flint (Nos 1-5)

B.4 Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.4.1 A total of 25.51kg (77 pieces) of burnt stone and worked stone were examined from this excavation. Much of the used stone appears to be prehistoric in origin, some of this having been re-deposited in later features.

Burnt stone

Methodology

B.4.2 The worked and burnt stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcium carbonate within the rock. A standard chart for querns was used in the estimation of diameters. Relevant lithologies were compared with the author's collection of quernstone fragments.

Catalogue and description of burnt stone

B.4.3 A total of 10.72 kg (68 pieces) of burnt stone was recovered, most of this consisting of small (< 100mm diameter) cracked pebbles and cobbles which show evidence of quenching from use as potboilers, alongside some larger burnt cobbles/ boulders (Table 23). Amongst the burnt stone was a small amount of worked stone (most being small stone rubbers and a hammerstone/pestle).

B.4.4 The largest number of and diversity of broken-up burnt pebble came from Period 2.3 pit **89** (90) within Pit Group 3 (42 fragments; 2.897kg), with other relatively significant amounts from other Period 2.3 pits such as the fill (80) of Pit Group 3 pit **79** (11 fragments; 2.56kg) and the fill (582) of Pit Group 2c pit **581** (1 boulder; 4.05kg).

B.4.5 In summary, most of the burnt stone would appear to be Late Bronze Age in origin, and domestic in nature, associated with settlement rubbish pits, some of which may have been linked to hearths or cooking pits.

B.4.6 Burnt stone present within some of the later features such as the Period 4 (Mid-Late Roman) Ditch 4 (**236**/235) and subsoil (305) capping part of the Period 4 trackway, on account its similar characteristics, is most likely to be redeposited, whilst the single piece from the Period 3.2 (Middle Iron Age) roundhouse gully fill (33) might be contemporary with a hearth of that date.

Cxt.	No. frags.	Shape of pebbles	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (kg)	Geology	Notes	Period
33	1	sub-round - flat	55	0.055	laminated sstn	small pebble	3.2 (MIA)
80	11	oval-sub-round	50-130 [median 80]	2.56	ferruginous sstn(1) + gritstone(2) + micac sstn (1) + lithic sstn (1) + quartzitic sstn(1) + sstn(4) + dolerite (1)	x1 rubber stone > WS + small pestle/rubber > WS remainder cracked pebbles	2.3 (LBA)
90a	35	oval – sub-round	27-70 [median 55]	2.569	ferrug sstn(1) + quartzite + meta quartzite Bunter(2) + metaquartzite(1) + metasandstone/grit(2) + quartzitic sstn(4) + micac sstn (4) + sstn + quartz porphyry(1) + FL	x1 small rubber stone > WS remainder cracked pebbles	2.3 (LBA)
90b	7	round – sub-round	30-55 [median 45]	0.328	quartzitic sstn(4) + felspathic grit(1) + sstn + BF	x1 v.small rubber stone? > WS	2.3 (LBA)
99	1	sub-round	40	0.05	quartzitic sstn/ grit		2.3 (LBA)
103	5	sub-round-angular	20-40 [median 35]	0.074	micaceous sstn(3) + sstn + FL	sstn + flint NOT burnt	2.3 (LBA)
235	2	sub-angular	20	0.014	coarse lithic sstn		4 (Roman)
305	1	sub-round	55	0.155	coarse quartzitic sstn		4 (Roman)
525	2	sub-round + sub-angular	60 + 120	0.433	volcanic tuff + laminated micaceous siltstone		3.1 (EIA)
582	1	oval round	240	4.05	micaceous quartzitic sstn (erratic)	BS boulder (from area A)	2.3 (LBA)
651	1	sub-round	65	0.103	quartz lithic sstn		2.3 (LBA)
673	1	sub-round-flat	90	0.325	sstn	complete with corners heat-shattered/ wthrd	2.3 (LBA)

Table 23: Catalogue of burnt stone from the site (Total weight BS= 10.716kg)

Worked stone

Catalogue and description of worked stone

B.4.7 A total of 14.79 kg (x 9 fragments) of worked stone was identified (Table 24), either from amongst the burnt stone assemblage (totalling 5.34 kg) or as unburnt utilised stone (9.45 kg).

B.4.8 The largest number of distinct objects (artefacts) came from Period 2.3 pit **79** (80) within Pit Group 3, consisting of a very small pestle-like hammerstone, an oval-shaped flint muller-type hammerstone, and a pebble rubber stone (total weight 3.41 kg). Meanwhile, two other small rubber stones were recovered nearby from the fill (90) of another LBA pit; Pit Group 3 pit **89**. All of these objects were probably fashioned locally, and had been made from small glacial erratic pebbles.

B.4.9 Roman (Period 4, Mid-Late Roman) worked stone objects include three fragments from the broken upper stone of a rotary quern handmill, from the fill (519) of pit **518** adjacent to the grey-ware pottery kiln in Enclosure 1, made of Old Red Sandstone (Shaffrey Type 1c Flat-topped (Shaffrey 2006,36). The lithology of this stone (a polymictic quartz conglomerate without calcite cement) suggests Ross-on-Wye, Hereford (Forest of Dean) as being a likely production area (Shaffrey *ibid*. 103-104). The biggest fragment included traces of the edge of the central grain hopper (diameter *c*.70mm), the estimated quern diameter being *c*.450mm, which is large for a handmill (Watts 2002).

B.4.10 Just as interesting (but rather more unusual) was another worked stone object; a whetstone (SF 10) made from a large glacial erratic cobble of quartz schist recovered from the fill (824) of Period 4 (Mid-Late Roman) Ditch 11. This had evidently been used (probably in the Late Bronze Age) as burnt stone, but then was re-discovered and re-used (opportunistically) as a whetstone for sharpening knives. The upper surface has seen extensive use – being slightly concave as well as highly polished. Numerous knife-score marks are visible around the edges of this – suggesting the blunting or smoothing (filing down) of the blade(s) – whilst one of the edges of the stone has also been worked, resulting in a smooth bevelled facet.

Cxt.	No. frags.	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (kg)	Geology	Identity	Estimated original dimension (mm)	Working surface	NOTES
80a	1	180x120x85	2.8	patinated yellow flint (unburnt)	muller-type hammer stone?		lightly worked all-over – but with longitud band facet **2**	egg-shaped cobble worked prior to patina: LBA redeposit?
80b	1	125x90x40	0.524	micaceous sstn	pebble rubber?	130 long?	just on flat side – faint grind striation **2**	used opportunistically as rubber – then burnt stone(LBA)

80c	1	40x45x35	0.089	med g sstn	small pestle/ hammer stone	45	worked at one end (rounded pounding sfc)	used as WS then BS (LBA?)
90a	1	30x35x28	0.067	med g sstn	small rubber	50+ long	x1 flat – slight concave grind surface **4**	for use with quern or other (burnt) LBA
90b	1	50x40x30	0.058	quartzitic sstn	small rubber	55+	x1 flat facet grind? surface **3**	for use with grindstone (LBA?) + burnt
519	3	170x75-80	6.65	ORS quartz conglomerate (no calcite cement)	rotary quern	450mm diameter	U/S: convex top and concave (10º) grind surface **5**	x2 refitting frags. Poss. Shaffrey (2002) Type 1c from Ross-on-Wye. Roman
824 SF <10>	1	240x140x60	4.6	quartz schist erratic	whetstone	complete	whetstone surface with 3 groups knife marks+ fine polished concave top+ narrow flat polish edge 5	large erratic first used prehist as burnt stone, then as whetstone with metal blade (iron knife?) in mid-late Roman times

Table 24: Catalogue of worked stone from the site (Total weight BS= 14.788kg)

KEY: Worked surface 1 = little or no wear; 2 = minor wear (patchy); 3 = faceted; 4 = more extensive wear (flattened with some polish); 5 = finely ground polish

Discussion

B.4.11 The assemblage of Late Bronze Age worked stone is interesting on account of the absence (amongst the burnt stone) of recognisable saddle quern, either the earlier (Neolithic-Bronze Age) dished types or the later (Early-Middle Iron Age) slab forms. Instead we find a fairly miniaturised toolkit dominated by small rubber stones or polishers, and rarely small hammers or pestle-like pounding stones. It is not clear why this is the case, and equally why such stones are so rarely recognised or recorded. The most likely explanation is that they were used for the preparation of foodstuffs. For this reason alone it would be interesting to study relevant environmental samples from the same (or similar) features associated with this Late Bronze Age settlement (area).

B.4.12 The occurrence of imported Old Red Sandstone quern at Roman settlements this far east within Britain is quite unusual, indeed, this occurrence could be unique, the known radius of trading network(s) from the production sites within the Mendips, South Wales and the Forest of Dean and Gloucestershire reaching only as far east as Cambridge (Shaffrey ibid., 57-58; Timberlake in Cessford & Evans 2014)); the territory

to the east being supplied by lava quern from Colchester (Camulodunum) and London (Londinium), to the north by the Millstone Grit trade, and to the south by Hertfordshire Puddingstone and later Folkestone and Lodsworth Greensand querns. It is possible therefore that this Wymondham quern arrived from a secondary source.

B.4.13 The common use of whetstones made of quartz schist does not really appear until the early medieval period, when the North Sea trade in the import of finished stones and also blanks from Telemark in Norway begins. Quartz schist is thus very rarely found in Roman contexts, and thus almost by default this is likely to be made from suitably-found glacial erratic material, quarried sources for this being unknown in Britain at the time, and consequently whetstones made from this stone are extremely rare (Allen 2014). The size of the (intrusive?) stone used at Wymondham is likewise untypical of Roman whetstones and hones; the typical size(s) of these 'manufactured' stones being between 100-200mm (long), oftentimes fashioned as narrow lozenge or flat tablet shape worked stones. Most likely this was used for the sharpening of larger iron knives.

B.5 Prehistoric pottery

By Matthew Brudenell

Introduction

B.5.1 An assemblage totalling 1612 sherds (18715g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 11.6g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 140 contexts relating to 129 features/labelled interventions (Table 41). The material primarily derives from pits, with small quantities from postholes, the ring-ditch monuments, cremation deposits, later ditches and the subsoil. The material dates from the Early Neolithic to Middle Iron Age, though the majority is of Late Bronze Age origin and forms a significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware ceramics from Norfolk (Table 25).

B.5.2 The pottery is in a stable condition, and includes nine large feature assemblages each with over 500g of pottery (pits **57**, **143**, **219**, **231**, **524**, **615**, **630**, **668** and **670**). The assemblage also contains a large number rims sherds, bases and partial vessel profiles sufficiently intact to ascribe to form.

B.5.3 This report provides a fully quantified description of the material by period, and a discussion of its date and affinity.

Period	Ceramic Tradition represented	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% of assemblage (by wt.)
Early Neolithic	-	238/2370	12.7
Middle Neolithic	Peterborough Ware	15/174	0.9
Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age	Beaker	15/247	1.3
Early Bronze Age	Collared Urn	72/663	3.5
Late Bronze Age	Plainware Post Deverel-Rimbury	768/9647	51.5
Early Iron Age	Late Decorated ware Post Deverel-Rimbury	376/4830	25.8
Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age	Post Deverel-Rimbury	75/468	2.5
Middle Iron Age	-	36/265	1.4

Period	Ceramic Tradition represented	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% of assemblage (by wt.)
Generic prehistoric	-	17/51	0.3
TOTAL	-	*1612/18715*	*99.9*

Table 25: Pottery quantification by period

Methodology

B.5.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence of surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.5.5 Where possible the earlier prehistoric ceramics were given type-names (e.g. Peterborough Ware, Beaker, Collared Urn etc.). Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age vessels were classified using a form series devised by the author (Brudenell 2012), and the class scheme created by John Barrett (1980), whilst the Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156), which is widely employed in East Anglia.

B.5.6 All pottery has been subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter have been classified as 'small' (970 sherds; 60%); sherds measuring 4-8cm are classified as 'medium' (586 sherds; 36%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter 'large' (56 sherds; 4%). A programme of refitting was also conducted, and sherd joins were noted within and between contexts. The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Fabrics Series

Flint fabrics

F1: Coarse and very coarse burnt flint (up to 9mmm in size), poorly sorted. Clay matric contains fine, slightly micaceous sand.

F2: Sparse to common medium and coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size), poorly sorted. The clay matrix may contain rare to sparse sand.

F3: Sparse to common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm in size). Clay matrix as F2.

F4: Moderate to common fine burnt flint (mainly <1mm in size). Clay matrix as F2.

F: Generic category for sherds with burnt flint inclusions too small to assign to a numbered fabric group.

Flint and grog fabrics

FG1: Sparse to common medium to coarse burnt flint (mainly 1-3mm in size) with sparse to moderate medium to coarse grog (mainly 1-3mm in size). The clay matrix may contain rare to sparse sand.

Flint and voids

FV1: Sparse to common medium to very coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-6mm in size), poorly sorted, and with sparse coarse voids (possibly dissolved calcareous inclusions).

Flint and sand fabrics

FQ1: Sparse to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix.

FQ2: Sparse to common medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix.

FQ3: Moderate to common finely crushed burnt flint (mainly <1mm in size) in a dense sandy clay matrix. The fabric may contain rare pieces of burnt flint up to 2mm in size.

FQ: Generic category for sherds with burnt flint inclusions too small to assign to a numbered fabric group.

Grog fabrics

G1: Sparse to moderate, medium to very coarse grog (manly 2-6mm in size). Sherds have a slightly sandy clay matrix and may contain rare flint medium to coarse flint (2-4mm in size).

Sand fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common quartz sand. Sherds may contain very rare flint medium and coarse flint (1-3mm) or rare rounded quartz grains (up to 2mm in size).

Q2: Moderate to common fine quartz sand. A friable fabric.

Q3: Moderate to common quartz sand with moderate medium voids (mainly 1-2mm in size).

Sand with flint fabrics

QF1: Moderate to common quartz sand with rare coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size).

QF2: Moderate to common quartz sand with rare medium burnt flint (mainly 1-2mm in size).

QF3: Moderate to common quartz sand with rare finely crushed burnt flint (mainly <1mm in size).

Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery

Early Neolithic pottery

B.5.7 A total of 238 sherds (2370g) of Early Neolithic pottery was identified in the assemblage. The material is characterised by plain, coarse flint and sand tempered sherds with sparse to common inclusions (Table 26).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
FQ1	Flint	1/9	0.3	-	-	-	-
F	Flint	10/13	0.5	-	-	-	-
F2	Flint	6/122	5.1	-	-	4	-
F3	Flint	2/6	0.3	-	-	-	-
FQ1	Flint & sand	176/1914	80.8	-	-	6	-
FQ2	Flint & sand	7/21	0.9	-	-	-	-
FV1	Flint & voids	12/92	3.9	-	-	-	-
Q1	Sand	14/108	4.6	1/9	8.3	-	-
QF1	Sand & flint	11/94	4.0	1/24	25.5	-	-
TOTAL	-	*238/2370*	*100.1*	*2-/33*	*1.4*	*10*	-

Table 26: Quantification of Early Neolithic pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (10 rims)

B.5.8 The assemblage includes two large feature groups from pit **57** and pit **143**. Both are dominated by plain body sherds, but contain a small number of diagnostic rims. Pit **143** yielded 87 sherds (1222g), including three rims and a series of smoothed and burnished body and shoulder sherds. Pit **57** contained 147 sherds (1086g), and has rims of five different vessels. These rims are thickened and rounded on the exterior. Three sherds from a vessel also display a row of pre-firing perforations on the neck (6mm by 9mm in diameter), similar to a vessels recorded from Kilverstone (Knight 2006, 34, Fig. 2.16, P.102; 43, Fig, 2.26, P.36).

B.5.9 Pit **810** also yielded a single large rim sherd with a perforated neck (51g) – the only piece of pottery from the pit. The perforation is likely to have been a repair hole and was made after firing. The vessel has a rolled lip, smoothed/stick-burnished exterior and has carbonised residue around the perforated hole.

B.5.10 The other three sherds (11g) of Early Neolithic pottery identified in the assemblage are residual in pit **224** (one sherd, 5g) and pit **104** (2 sherds, 6g).

B.5.11 The pottery groups from pit **57** and **143** are large, but contain few diagnostic sherds Two flat-footed Late Bronze Age base sherds were also recorded from pit **57**, though possibly from the surface. These appear out of place, but the fabrics are broadly similar, and so other plain body sherds from the group may be intrusive and/or incorrectly assigned.

Middle Neolithic pottery

B.5.12 The excavations yielded a small Peterborough Ware assemblage comprising 15 sherds (174g; Table 27). Two of the sherds are residual, and derive from Ditch **21**, Phase 5 (cut

222, 6g) and pit **782** (3g) – both found alongside later pottery. They comprise flint tempered body sherds with impressed herringbone decoration. The other 13 sherds (165g) derived from pit **807**. They include the partial profile of a Mortlake style Peterborough Ware vessel with rows of fingernail impressions across the rim, neck, shoulder and body, as well as on the interior of the rim and neck. The vessel is in a distinctive coarse flint fabric F1, and all the sherds from the pit are likely to belong to the same vessel (though only four could be refitted).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	13/165	94.8	-	-	1	-
F2	Flint	1/6	3.4	-	-	-	-
QF1	Sand & Flint	1/3	1.7	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	*15/174*	*99.9*	-	-	*1*	-

Table 27: Quantification of Middle Neolithic pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (one rim)

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery

B.5.13 A total of 15 sherds (247g) of Beaker pottery were recovered from the excavation (Table 28). The pottery derives from pit **782** (11 sherds, 141g) in Area A, and pits **20** (three sherds, 102g) and **112** (one sherd, 3g) in Area B. The sherd from pit **112** - decorated with part of an incised lozenge - is residual, and was found alongside a fragment of Collared Urn and other Early Bronze Age grog-tempered wares (see below). The assemblage from pit **20** includes two base fragments in flint and grog (fabric FG1) and grog fabrics (fabric G1); one being decorated with comb-point impressions and the beginnings of a series of incised lozenges (two sherds, 75g). By contrast, the pottery from pit **782** comprises flint tempered wares (fabrics F1, F2 and FQ1), with those in fabric F1 being similar to the Peterborough Ware vessel from pit **807** (see above). Four sherds from this pit, including a base, are Rusticated Beaker (78g), and have fingernail impressions across the body. Three other sherds have incised lines (24g).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	8/123	49.8	-	-	1	-
F2	Flint	2/11	4.5	-	-	-	-
FG1	Flint & grog	2/75	30.4	-	-	1	-
FQ1	Flint & sand	2/11	4.5	-	-	-	-
G1	Grog	1/27	10.9	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	-	*15/247*	*100.1*	-	-	*3*	-

Table 28: Quantification of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (three bases)

Early Bronze Age pottery

B.5.14 An assemblage of 72 sherds (663g) of Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered (Table 29). The pottery derives from 11 contexts, relating to ditch fills and cremation deposits in Monument 1 (26 sherds, 93g) and Monument 2 (four sherds, 377g), in addition to five pits (pit **22** (10 sherds, 23g), **104** (25 sherds, 119g), **112** (five sherds, 22g), **118** (one sherd, 12g) and **455** (one sherd, 17g - residual)). The sherds are typically grog tempered (fabric G1), with a few containing flint (fabric F), sand (fabric Q1) and a combination of flint and grog (fabric FG1). Diagnostic sherds are relatively rare, but the rims of three plain vessels and two bases were recovered, as well as the complete profile of a small Collared Urn from the ditch of Monument 2 (context 285, cut **280**; App. Fig. B.5.4; App. Plate B.5.1)

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F	Flint	1/2	0.3	-	-	-	-
FG1	Fling & grog	4/20	3.0	-	-	-	-
G1	Grog	66/637	96.1	-	-	5	-
Q1	Sand	1/4	0.6	-	-	1	-
TOTAL	-	*72/663*	*100.0*	-	-	*6*	-

Table 29: Quantification of Early Bronze Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (three rims, two bases and one complete profile)

B.5.15 The urn is a buff orangey brown colour with coarse grog temper (fabric G1). It has a tripartite external profile, though collared effect has been produced by a cordon-like thickening of the neck and shoulder. The vessel is largely complete, though 49% of rim and collar are missing along one half of the pot. This break is worn. The urn is 12cm high with a rim dimeter of 10cm (51% intact) and a base diameter of 6.5cm (100% intact). The pot is very similar to small urn recovered from Bixley, Site 9585 along the Norwich Southern Bypass (Bamford 2000, 42, Fig. 35, P2).

B.5.16 An abraded collar of a second urn (three sherds, 17g, fabric FG1) was also recovered from pit **112**, and it is likely that most of the Early Bronze Age sherds are Collared Urn related.

Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery

Late Bronze Age pottery

B.5.17 Pottery identified as being of Late Bronze Age date comprises 768 sherds (9647g) and forms the largest period assemblages from the excavations. The pottery derives from 76 contexts relating to 50 pits, 24 postholes (nine from Structure 1; six from Structure 2) and one tree bowl.

Assemblage composition

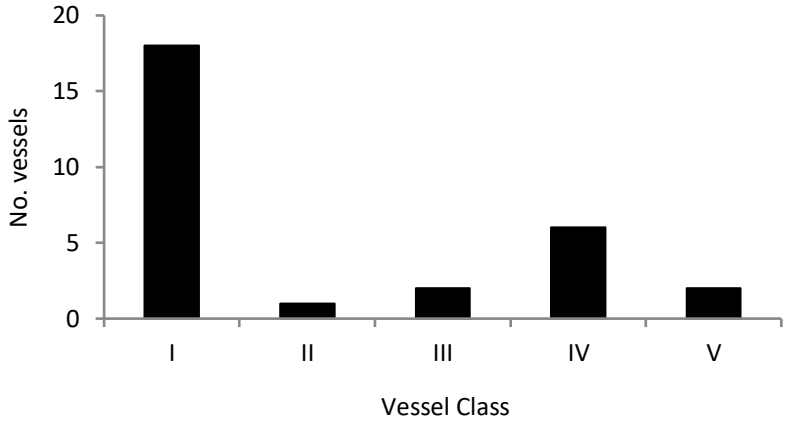
B.5.18 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint (fabric F2-F4) and flint and sand tempered fabrics (fabrics FQ1-FQ3); the grade of the crushed burnt flint inclusions varying along a spectrum of coarse to fine, and common to sparse depending on the

size of the vessel and quality of ware (Table 30). This is typical of Late Bronze Age assemblages across the eastern region (Brudenell 2012). By weight, sherds with flint and sand (fabrics FQ1-FQ3) account for 64% of the assemblage, with coarseware fabric FQ1 making up 46%. Sherds with just flint (fabrics F2-4) account for 29% by weight, with the remaining 7% shared between minor fabrics groups with inclusions of sand and flint (QF1-QF3; 4%), flint and grog (FG1; 2%) and sand (Q1-Q2; 1%).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F2	Flint	181/2540	26.3	19/289	11.4	32	4
F3	Flint	19/137	1.4	9/82	59.9	8	4
F4	Flint	11/90	0.9	7/78	86.7	3	2
FG1	Flint & grog	10/140	1.5	-	-	2	-
FQ	Flint & sand	5/20	0.2	-	-	2	-
FQ1	Flint & sand	323/4430	45.9	1/22	0.5	29	-
FQ2	Flint & sand	144/1540	16.0	4/24	1.6	12	-
FQ3	Flint & sand	25/216	2.2	19/170	78.7	5	3
FV1	Flint & voids	4/78	0.8	-	-	2	-
Q1	Sand	10/41	0.4	-	-	2	-
Q3	Sand	1/7	0.1	-	-	0	-
QF1	Sand & flint	16/182	1.9	1/28	15.4	1	-
QF2	Sand & flint	9/107	1.1	3/52	48.6	1	1
QF3	Sand & flint	10/119	1.2	8/113	95.0	2	1
TOTAL	-	*768/9647*	*99.9*	*71/858*	*8.9*	*101*	*15*

Table 30: Quantification of Late Bronze Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (66 different rims, 34 different bases, one complete profile)

B.5.19 Based on the total number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage is estimated to include a minimum of 101 different vessels. Of these, 29 are sufficiently intact to assign to vessel class and form (App. Fig. B.5.1, Tables 31-32; 19.0% of the Late Bronze Age assemblage by sherd count or 25.9% by weight). These include a range of coarseware and fineware jars, bowls and cups typical of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) Plainware tradition (Barrett 1980; Brudenell 2011; 2012). The relative representation of the different vessel classes is characteristic of most Late Bronze Age settlement sites in eastern England (Brudenell 2012), in which Class I coarseware jars tend to dominate, followed by Class IV fineware bowls.



App. Fig. B.5.1: Late Bronze Age vessel classes (after Barrett 1980). I = coarseware jars; II = burnished fineware jars; III = coarseware bowls; IV = burnished fineware bowls; V = cups

Form	Brief description	MNV	MNV burnished	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
B	Jar, barrel-shaped, no neck, slightly in-turned rim	2	-	3/168	12-30
C	Jar, barrel-shaped, hooked rim	2	-	3/82	-
E	Jar, bipartite, marked or angular shoulder	2	-	19/262	18
F	Jar, high rounded shoulder	4	-	12/358	24-28
G	Jar, weakly shouldered, upright or hollowed neck	8	-	60/1178	14-28
H	Jar, marked or angular shoulder, hollowed or concave neck	1	-	11/77	24
J	Bowl, open, broadly hemispherical	1	1	7/52	14
K	Bowl, round-bodied	4	3	12/108	14-16
L	Bowl, shouldered, hollowed or concave neck	1	1	2/23	15
M	Bowl, bipartite, angular shoulder	2	1	4/62	15-16
S	Cup, convex wall	1	-	12/119	11
V	Cup, marked or angular shoulder, hollowed or concave neck	1	-	1/9	10
TOTAL	-	*29*	*6*	*146/2498*	*10-30*

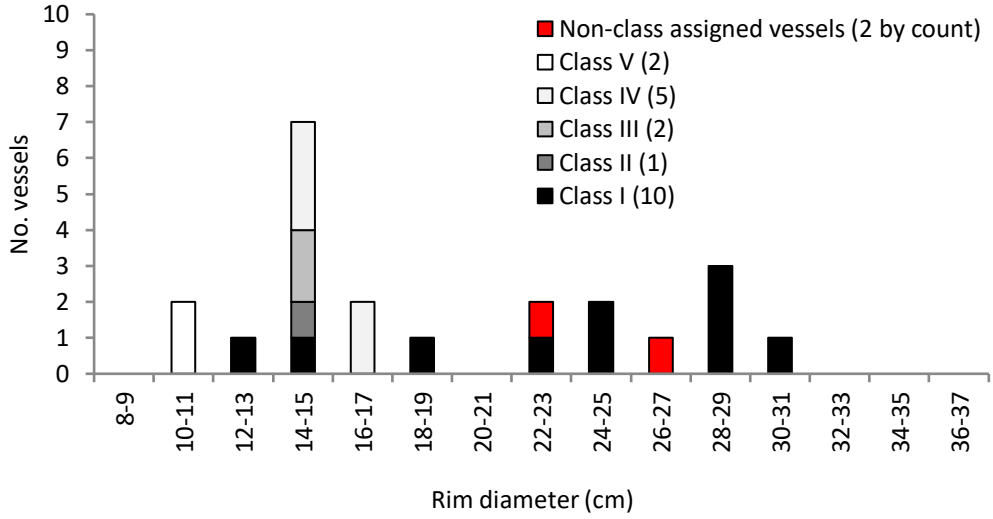
Table 31: Quantification of Late Bronze Age vessel forms. The descriptions are a simplified version of those detailed in the author's doctoral thesis (Brudenell 2012, Chapter 4)

Fabric/From	B	C	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	S	V	TOTAL
F2	1	-	1	2	3	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
F3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
F4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
FQ1	-	2	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	9
FQ2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	3
FQ3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	3
FV1	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
QF2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
QF3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1

Fabric/From	B	C	E	F	G	H	J	K	L	M	S	V	TOTAL
TOTAL	*2*	*2*	*2*	*4*	*8*	*1*	*1*	*4*	*1*	*2*	*1*	*1*	*29*

Table 32: Quantification of Late Bronze Age vessel forms by fabric

B.5.20 The Class I coarseware jars (18 vessels) comprise weakly shouldered and round shouldered vessels with short upright necks (Forms G and F; 11 vessels), together a series of bipartite jars (Form E, two vessels), ellipsoid jars with in-turned or 'hooked' rims (Forms B and C; four vessels), and a jar with a marked shouldered and hollowed neck (Form H; one vessel). The forms are all common to PDR assemblages and display rim dimeters of 12-30cm. These therefore represent a range of small, medium and large-sized pots (App B.5 Fig. 2). The assemblages also includes one burnished fineware Class II jar in Form G.



App. Fig. B.5.2: Late Bronze Age rim diameters and their relationship to vessel class. Out of the 67 different rims in the assemblage, 22 were measurable, and 20 of these could be assigned to vessel class and form

B.5.21 Both coarseware and fineware bowls are present in the Late Bronze age assemblage. The Class III coarsewares include one round-bodied bowl (Form K) and one bipartite bowl (Form M). The Class IV fineware bowls are distinguished by their smoothed and burnished surfaces and fine flint-gritted fabrics. The partial profiles of six fineware bowls are represented, with forms including three round-bodied bowls (Form K), one hemispherical bowl (Form J), one bipartite bowl (Form M) and one shouldered bowl with a hollowed neck (Form L). These have rim diameters of 14-16cm (App. Fig. B.5.2). The assemblage also includes two Class V cups with rim diameters of 10-11cm; a convex walled vessel (Form S – a complete vessel profile), and a shouldered vessel (Form V).

B.5.22 In total, 71 sherds in the assemblage are burnished/carefully smoothed (858g), representing 9.2% by sherd count or 8.9% by weight. These frequencies are relatively high for PDR Plainware groups, but still within the 'normal' range (Brudenell 2012). As is characteristic, burnishing is primarily found on sherds with inclusions at the finer end of the fabric spectrum, notably F3, F4, FQ3 and QF2-3 (Table 30).

B.5.23 The frequency of decoration is also characteristically low, with only 11 sherds being decorated (304g). Fingertip, fingernail and tool impressions are recorded, with applications confined to the rim, shoulder and body of coarseware sherds/vessels (a maximum of nine vessels). In total six of the 67 vessel rims in the assemblage are decorated, or 9.0% - a frequency typical of Plainware PDR groups.

Contextual analysis

B.5.24 The vast majority of features with Late Bronze Age pottery yielded small assemblages weighing less than 100g (Table 33). These typically contained only a few sherds, with contexts including 22 of the 24 postholes. The medium sized pottery deposits derive largely from pits, but also include the remaining postholes and a single tree-bowl. The composition of these assemblages is similar to that in the small deposits, and includes sherds from various vessels in different states of fragmentation and abrasion.

Deposit size	Wt. range (g)	No. of features	% of features	No. sherds range	MSW
Small	0-100g	52	69.3	1-11	8.2
Medium	101-250g	13	17.3	3-21	14.3
	251-500g	6	8	15-52	12.3
Large	501-1000g	3	4	40-90	13.5
	1001g+	1	1.3	80	16.3
TOTAL	-	*75*	*99.9*	-	-

Table 33: Quantification Late Bronze Age pottery by pottery deposits size

B.5.25 Four pits (**231**, **615**, **630** and **670**) yielded over 500g of pottery and may be classed as large assemblages (Table 34) and 'key groups'. Combined, these pits include 271 sherds weighing 3880g. This represents 35% (by sherd count) of the overall Late Bronze Age assemblage (40% by weight). The pits also contain 41 of the 101 different vessels represented in the overall assemblage (based on different rim and base counts) and 12 of the 29 form assigned vessels described above.

B.5.26 The composition of these large assemblages varies. Pits **231** and **630** contain fragments of numerous different vessels, and are best described as mixed. The condition of the pottery in pit **231** is similar to that from smaller deposits, whilst that from **630** is slightly 'fresher', as indicted by the higher MSW and higher frequencies of medium and large-sized sherds. It also contains a relatively high number of refitting sherds. This deposit is associated with a radiocarbon date of 970-830 Cal. BC (95.4%; SUERC-88704, 2756±24 BP). By contrast, the assemblages from pits **615** and **670** contain fragments of far fewer vessels, but the sherds are in a similar condition to those from pit **630**. In the case of pit **615**, most of the material is from a large Class I coarse Form G jar with pre-firing perforations around the shoulder. However, this vessel is by no means complete and only just over 20% of the rim circumference is present.

Feature	Date	No./wt. (g) sherds	MNV	No. refits	MSW	% Small (<4cm)	% Medium (4-8cm)	% Large (>8cm)
Pit 231	LBA	90/806	18	6	9.0	66	34	0
Pit 615	LBA	61/958	2	25	15.7	33	57	10
Pit 630	LBA	80/1304	16	21	16.3	33	56	11

Feature	Date	No./wt. (g) sherds	MNV	No. refits	MSW	% Small (<4cm)	% Medium (4-8cm)	% Large (>8cm)
Pit 670	LBA	40/812	5	11	20.3	35	58	7
Pit 219	EIA	168/1706	15	31	10.2	64	35	1
Pit 524	EIA	138/1886	17	11	13.7	42	56	2
Pit 668	EIA	34/819	2	5	24.1	35	50	15

Table 34: Composition of large Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age feature assemblages (key groups)

Early Iron Age pottery

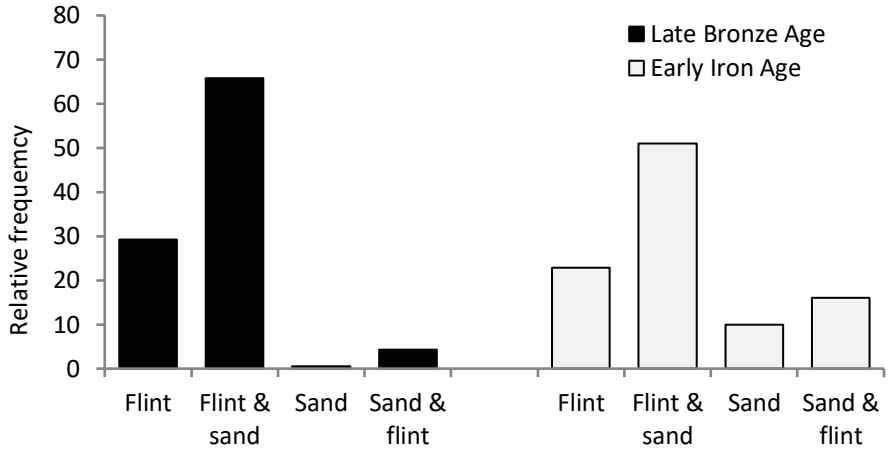
B.5.27 Pottery assigned to the Early Iron Age includes 376 sherds (4830g). These derive from 14 contexts relating to 11 pits (**219**, **462**, **463**, **500**, **524**, **558, 589**, **607**, **668**, **777** and **779**) and one tree bowl (**610**).

Assemblage composition

B.5.28 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint (fabrics F2-4), flint and sand (FQ, FQ1-3), sand with flint (fabrics QF1-3) and sand tempered fabrics (Q1-3). As with the Late Bronze Age assemblage the grade of the crushed burnt flint inclusions varies along a spectrum of coarse to fine, and common to sparse depending on the size of the vessel and quality of ware. In fact, the fabrics are very similar with only subtle differences in the frequency of different wares, notably the high relative frequency of sand and sand with flint fabrics (Table 35; App. Fig. B.5.3). What tends to distinguish the Early Iron Age pottery is the greater attention to surface finish, with sherds tending to be smoother than their Late Bronze Age counterparts regardless of inclusion size and frequency.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F2	Flint	46/885	18.3	-	-	5	1
F3	Flint	7/108	2.2	1/21	19.4	1	-
F4	Flint	4/32	0.7	4/32	100.0	-	-
FQ	Flint & sand	2/4	0.1	-	-	-	-
FQ1	Flint & sand	79/1203	24.9	2/21	1.7	2	1
FQ2	Flint & sand	89/841	17.4	2/19	2.3	11	2
FQ3	Flint & sand	24/239	4.9	19/201	84.1	3	-
FV1	Flint & voids	25/348	7.2	9/76	21.8	4	1
Q1	Sand	30/350	7.2	8/96	27.4	5	1
Q2	Sand	3/22	0.5	1/6	37.3	1	1
Q3	Sand	2/78	1.6	-	-	1	-
QF1	Sand & flint	26/485	10.0	3/28	5.8	2	1
QF2	Sand & flint	18/131	2.7	2/13	9.9	1	-
QF3	Sand & flint	21/104	2.2	14/68	65.4	5	4
TOTAL	-	*376/4830*	*99.9*	*65/581*	*12.0*	*41*	*12*

Table 35: Quantification of Early Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (30 different rims, 1 different bases)



App. Fig. B.5.3: Comparison of the relative frequency of major fabric groups across Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age assemblages

B.5.29 Based on the total number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage is estimated to include a minimum of 41 different vessels (30 different rims, 11 different bases). Of these, nine are sufficiently intact to assign to form (Tables 36-37; 8.5% of the Early Iron Age assemblage by sherd count or 13.8% by weight). These include seven Class I coarseware jars with weakly defined or rounded shoulders (Forms G and F), one plain shouldered Class III coarseware bowl (Form L), and one plain burnished shouldered fineware Class IV bowl (Form L). The vessel shapes are characteristic of pottery groups belonging to the latter stages of the Early Iron Age in Norfolk, c. 600/500-350 BC. These constitute 'Late' or mature Decorated ware PDA groups (Brudenell 2011; 2012). This dating is also supported by the presence of other chronologically diagnostic feature sherds. These include a foot-ring base from pit **779** and a pedestal base from pit **524** – distinctive base forms modelled on Continental prototypes of the 6th century BC and later (Hodson 1962, 142; Barrett 1978, 286-287).

Form	Brief description	MNV	MNV burnished	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
F	Jar, high rounded shoulder	4	-	13/368	26
G	Jar, weakly shouldered, upright or hollowed neck	3	-	94/101	20
L	Bowl, shouldered, hollowed or concave neck	2	1	15/197	12-18
TOTAL	-	*9*	*6*	*32/666*	*12-26*

Table 36: Quantification of Early Iron Age vessel forms. The descriptions are a simplified version of those detailed in the author's doctoral thesis (Brudenell 2012, Chapter 4)

Fabric/From	F	G	L	TOTAL
F2	-	2	-	2
FQ2	1	-	1	2
FQ3	-	-	1	1
FV1	-	1	-	1
Q1	2	-	-	2

Fabric/From	F	G	L	TOTAL
QF1	1	-	-	1
TOTAL	*4*	*3*	*2*	*9*

Table 37: Quantification of Early Iron Age vessel forms by fabric

B.5.30 The form, character and low frequency of decoration is also typical of Early Iron Age groups post-dating c. 600 BC. In total only 13 sherds are decorated (298g). Applications to the coarseware include fingertip impressions, tool marks, fingertip with nail mark rustication and finger pinching. Decoration is mainly applied to the shoulder, with only one rim treated. Of note are the three rusticated body sherds (43g) recovered from pit **558** and **607** (App. Plate B.5.2). Such sherds form a small but regular and distinctive component of late Early Iron Age groups in Norfolk (see Brudenell 2001, 21). Fineware decoration is also present with a few burnished sherds adorned with grooved horizontal lines, dimples and curvilinear grooves (from pit **219**; 43g; App. Plate B.5.3). Burnishing is more frequent than in the Late Bronze Age with 65 sherds treated (581), representing 17.2% of the period assemblage by sherd count or 12.0% by weight. Again, these are frequencies typical for the period (Brudenell 2012).

Contextual analysis

B.5.31 Pottery deposits dating to the Early Iron Age are either small, weighing under 100g, or large, weighing over 500g (Table 38). As with the Late Bronze Age, the majority are small and typically contain only a few sherds. In fact, the vast majority of Early Iron Age pottery derives from just tree pits: **219**, **524** and **668**. Combined, these pits include 340 sherds, weighing 4441g (Table 34). This represents 90% of the overall Early Iron Age assemblage or 92% by weight. The pits also contain 34 of the 41 different vessels represent in the overall period assemblage (based on different rim and base counts) and all of the form assigned vessels described above.

Deposit size	Wt. range (g)	No. of features	% of features	No. sherds range	MSW
Small	0-100g	9	75	1-8	11.6
Medium	101-250g	-	-	-	-
	251-500g	-	-	-	-
Large	501-1000g	1	8.3	34	24.1
	1001g+	2	16.7	138-168	11.7
TOTAL	-	*12*	*100.0*	-	-

Table 38: Quantification Early Iron Age pottery by pottery deposit size

B.5.32 The large deposits are mixtures of material, with pit **219** and **524** containing fragments of numerous different vessels. Pit **524** is the largest group (by weight), and is associated with a radiocarbon date of 996-845 Cal. BC (95.4%; SUERC-88703, 2775±24 BP). This conflicts with the typo-chronological dating of the pottery, which has diagnostic Early Iron Age traits, such as a foot-ring base fragment, a pinched-decorated shoulder sherd and an angular shoulder sherd (the implications of which are discussed further below). The pottery in pit **668** has some large sherds, as reflected in the high MSW, but also includes some highly abraded fragments. In short, it is another mixed assemblage, distinguished by merit of size alone.

Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery

B.5.33 A total of 75 sherds (468g) were given a generic Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age date. This material is residual in Period 3, 4 and 5 features, or was otherwise recovered from the subsoil. Given the context of recovery, and the fact that the groups include only two rims (fabrics QF3 and Q1), one base (fabric Q1), and other largely small abraded sherds, no attempt has been made to date the sherds more precisely. A basic quantitation of the fabrics given in Table 39 below.

Fabric	Group	No. sherds	Wt. (g)
F	Flint	1	2
F2	Flint	2	4
F4	Flint	4	4
FQ	Flint & sand	8	16
FQ1	Flint & sand	29	277
FQ2	Flint & sand	6	40
FQ3	Flint & sand	7	36
FV1	Flint & voids	1	4
Q1	Sand	6	13
Q2	Sand	2	5
QF1	Sand & flint	2	19
QF2	Sand & flint	3	18
QF3	Sand & flint	4	30
TOTAL	-	*75*	*468*

Table 39: Basic quantification of Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery by fabric

Middle Iron Age pottery

B.5.34 Pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age comprises 36 sherds (265g), all derived from Area B. The material was recovered from the gully of the Roundhouse in Area B (18 sherds, 81g), as well as from Ditch 1 (two sherds, 34g) and Ditch 3 (16 sherds, 150g). No residual material was positively identified in later features.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
Q1	Sand	13/99	37.4	2/34	34.3	-	-
Q2	Sand	20/157	59.2	15/144	91.7	2	2
Q3	Sand	2/3	1.1	-	-	-	-
QF1	Sand & flint	1/6	2.3	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	*36/265*	*100.0*	*17/178*	*67.2*	*2*	*2*

Table 40: Quantification of Middle Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (one rim and base from the same vessel, and one other vessel rim)

B.5.35 The pottery is characterised by wares with dense sandy fabrics (Table 40; fabrics Q1-Q2, 98% of the pottery by weight), some of which contain rare to sparse flint (fabric Q1, 2% by weight). This is typical of sites of the period in northern East Anglia. A high proportion of the pottery is burnished (47% by sherd count, or 67% by weight), though

most material belongs to a single vessel (14 sherds, 139g in fabric Q2). The assemblage includes two vessel rims and a base, but the form of the pot cannot be reconstructed.

General prehistoric pottery

B.5.36 A total of 17 sherds (51g) are too small and fragmentary to be assigned to a particular prehistoric period or ceramic tradition. These sherds are in flint (fabrics F, one sherd, 2g; F2, two sherds, 8g; F4, one sherd, 2g), flint and sand (FQ1, three sherds, 12g; FQ2, one sherd, 3g; FQ3, one sherd, 1g) and sand tempered fabrics (Q1, eight sherds, 23g), all of which are all heavily abraded. Most derive from the fills of Monuments 1 and 2 (15 sherds, 46g), with two sherds (5g) recovered from cremations **601** and **634**. Given the context, this pottery is most likely to be Neolithic or Bronze Age in date.

Discussion

B.5.37 The prehistoric pottery from the excavation dates from the Early Neolithic to the Middle Iron Age. Pottery from all major prehistoric ceramic traditions is represented with the exception of Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury wares. In terms individual feature groups, the two Early Neolithic pottery assemblages from pit **57** and **143** are noteworthy by merit of their size (both over 1kg), though rim sherds are scare, and neither contain any partial vessel profiles or diagnostic decorated sherds. Importantly, pit **143** is associated with a radiocarbon date of 3790-3665 Cal. BC (95.4%; SUERC-88699, 4962±23 BP), placing the pottery at the very beginning of the Early Neolithic.

B.5.38 The other standout deposit of earlier prehistoric pottery is the largely complete Collared Urn recovered from the ring-ditch of Monument 2. As noted above, this vessel is very similar to small urn recovered from Bixley, Site 9585 along the Norwich Southern Bypass (Bamford 2000, 42, Fig. 35, P2). At Wymondham, the depositional context in a ring-ditch suggests that the urn was a probably a funerary vessel. However, the fact that the pot was missing a large section of the rim, was recovered from the ditch as opposed to an internal pit, and was found on its sides without any associated human remains, may suggest that it was displaced from its original point of deposition. The other Neolithic and Early Bronze Age assemblages are relatively small and scrappy, and attest to sporadic and/or episodic use of the site over the 4th to 2nd millennium BC.

B.5.39 Most of the pottery recovered from the site dates to the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, and belongs to the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) ceramic tradition, c. 1150-350 BC (Brudenell 2011; 2012). The Late Bronze Age component is relatively large and significant, as few such assemblages of Plainware PDR (c. 1150-800 BC) have reached publication from sites in Norfolk. The site also has two Late Bronze Age radiocarbon dates, one associated with a large group of pottery from pit **630**. This has a determination of 974-832 Cal. BC (95.4%; SUERC-88704, 2756±24 BP), placing the material in the 10th or 9th centuries BC. The character of the pottery accords well with this radiocarbon date range, as on typological grounds, the ceramics can be classed as 'mature' Plainwares post-dating 1000 BC (Brudenell 2011; 2012). These mature Plainware groups are typified by a wide assortment of jars and bowls, divisible into a number of different categories according of the morphology and the rim and neck (Brudenell 2011, 15). These make up the bulk of the Plainware pottery from

Wymondham, with the material being paralleled by published groups in Norfolk from sites including Frettenham Lime Co. Quarry (Ashwin and Bates 2000) and Harford Farm, Caistor St, Edmunds (ibid; see Brudenell 2011 , 15 for review of this dating), in additional to unpublished assemblages from the Aylsham Bypass, Erpingham (HNER 14940), Honeypots Plantation site, Shropham (S. Percival pers comm.), and material from Snettisham (NHER 1487) amongst others.

B.5.40 There is, however, one feature assemblage that may be slightly earlier, and could constitute an 'early' Plainware group dating *c.*1150-1000 BC. This derived from pit **514**, and includes the partial profile of two convex-walled barrel-shaped jars (Forms B and C) with rim decoration; one displaying a row of pre-firing perforations below the rim. In both form and decoration, these vessels recall the urns of the antecedent Deverel-Rimbury tradition, and represent one of the few discernible points of continuity between the ceramics of the Middle and Late Bronze Age. Such forms can be present in both early and mature Plainware groups (Brudenell 2012), but are particularly associated with material pre-dating c. 1000 BC, and may be paralleled in Norfolk amongst published pottery from site OS 171, Witton (Lawson 1983), and Watton Road, Little Melton (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 212-215; see Brudenell 2011 13-14 for review). In fact, the Wymondham vessels may be contemporary with some of the un-urned cremations from the site that have radiocarbon dates straddling the Middle to Late Bronze Age divide, or sit within very early stages of the Late Bronze Age proper.

B.5.41 Dating aside, the wider composition of the Late Bronze Age assemblage appears typical of that deriving from contemporary settlement-related contexts in Eastern England, particularly those associated with small farmstead-scale occupations (Brudenell 2012). This is in terms of the overall size of the assemblage (number of vessels), the vessel class-profile (Class I coarseware dominated), the type and frequency representation of different pot forms; vessel size ranges and the frequencies of attributes such as burnishing (low) and decoration (low). It also extends to the type of context the material derives from (mainly pits); its condition (sherds size frequency and MSWs), and the representation of different-sized pottery groups. In all, it is remarkably 'normal', and is likely to represent the residues of day-to-day cooking and consumption practices organised at a household/farmstead-scale. This may sound like a dull conclusion to reach, but the absence of pottery deposits that are overtly 'special' or usual in terms of composition or treatment, makes this a solid 'bench-mark' domestic assemblage from a typical plough-truncated rural site. This is much needed in Norfolk, and should provide a sound basis for comparing other groups in the future.

B.5.42 The Iron Age pottery assemblages from the site are both small. The Early Iron Age pottery dates to the later stages of the period, c. 600/500-350 BC, and constitutes a late/mature Decorated ware PDR group (Brudenell 2011; 2012). As such, there a break in the PDR pottery sequence from the site, with the absence of Decorated PDR wares/Harling-type ceramics suggesting a hiatus in activity between c. 800-600/500BC. The Early Iron Age pottery recovered is characterised by round-shouldered bowl and jars, some with tall flaring necks and shoulder decoration. Other diagnostic sherds include the foot-ring base from pit **524**, a range of incised and grooved fineware decorated sherds pit **219** and three distinctive rusticated body sherds (43g) recovered from pits **558** and **607**. Unfortunately, the radiocarbon date achieved for pit **524**

delivered a Late Bronze Age determination (996-845 Cal. BC (95.4%; SUERC-88703, 2775±24 BP)). This date is consistent with for the mature Plainwares, but is far too early late Decorated ware is presumable based on residual material from earlier activity.

Illustration catalogue

Early Bronze Age (App. Fig. B.5.4)

1. (V.155, rim diam 10cm). Collared Urn, fabric G1. Monument 2, context 283. SF 3

Late Bronze Age (App. Fig. B.5.5-7)

2. (V.68, rim diam.24cm). Class I jar, form F, fabric F2. Pit 630, context 631
3. (V.72, rim diam 22cm). Class I jar, form G, fabric FQ1. Repair hole below shoulder. Pit 630, context 631
4. (V.76, rim dam 14cm). Class IV burnished bowl, form J, fabric F2. Pit 630, context 631
5. (V.66, rim diam 14cm). Class IV burnished bowl, from K, fabric QF2. Pit 613, context 623
6. (V.35, rim diam 11cm). Class V cup, form S, fabric FQ2. Pit 79, context 80
7. (V.147, rim diam 28cm). Class I jar, from G, fabric FQ2. Pre-firing perforation on shoulder. Pit 615, context 625
8. (V.151, rim diam 28cm) Class I jar, from G, fabric F2. Pit 670, context 671
9. (V.152, rim dia 15cm) Class IV burnished bowl, form L, fabric QF3. Pit 670, context 671
10. (V.134, rim diam 30cm) Class I jar, form B, fabric F2. Pre-firing perforations below the rim. Fingertip impressions on rim-interior. Pit 514, context 515
11. (V.132) Class I jar, form C, fabric FQ1. Diagonal tool impressions on rim-exterior. Pit 514, context 515
12. (V.40, rim diam 18cm) Class I jar, form E, fabric FQ1. Pit 264, context 265
13. (V.61, rim diam 24cm) Class I jar, form H, fabric FQ1. Pit 774, context 776

Early Iron Age (App. Fig. B.5.8)

14. (V.144, 8cm diam) Foot-ring base, fabric FV1. Pit 524, context 525
15. (V.108, rim diam 26cm) Class I jar, form F, fabric FQ2. Lenticular tool impressions on shoulder. Pit 219, context 220
16. (V.111, rim diam 18cm) Class IV burnished bowl, form L, fabric FQ3. Pit 219, context 220

Area	Cut	Context	Feature	Group	Date	No. sherds	Weight	Phase
A	143	144	Pit	Pit Group 2b	ENEO	87	1222	2.3
A	147	148	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA	8	92	2.3
A	151	152	Posthole	Structure 1	LBA	1	3	2.3
A	154	153	Posthole	Structure 1	LBA	5	127	2.3
A	159	160	Posthole	Structure 1	LBA	5	38	2.3
A	161	162	Posthole	Structure 1	LBA	1	2	2.3
A	163	164	Posthole	Structure 1	LBA	11	72	2.3
A	169	170	Posthole	Structure 1	LBA	1	1	2.3
A	181	182	Posthole	Structure 1	LBA	3	38	2.3
A	202	205	Ditch	Monument 2	PREH	1	4	2.1

Area	Cut	Context	Feature	Group	Date	No. sherds	Weight	Phase
A	202	206	Ditch	Monument 2	EBA	2	3	2.1
A	219	220	Pit	Pit Group 2b	EIA	168	1706	2.3
A	222	221	Ditch	Ditch 21	LBA or EIA	1	7	5
A	222	221	Ditch	Ditch 21	MNEO	1	6	5
A	224	223	Pit	Pit Group 3	LBA	1	2	2.3
A	224	223	Pit	Pit Group 3	ENEO	1	5	2.3
A	231	232	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA	89	796	2.3
A	231	233	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA	1	10	2.3
A	236	235	Ditch	Ditch 4	LBA or EIA	1	3	4
A	258	259	Ditch	Ditch 4	LBA or EIA	3	13	4
A	264	265	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	49	396	2.3
A	280	281	Ditch	Monument 2	EBA	1	2	2.1
A	280	281	Ditch	Monument 2	PREH	6	25	2.1
A	280	283	Ditch	Monument 2	EBA	1	372	2.1
A	289	290	Posthole	Structure 1	LBA	2	11	2.3
A	293	294	Posthole	Structure 1	LBA	1	1	2.3
A	308	309	Ditch	Ditch 4	LBA or EIA	1	5	4
A	321	322	Ditch	Ditch 5	LBA or EIA	12	43	4
A	321	323	Ditch	Ditch 5	LBA or EIA	1	8	4
A	324	326	Ditch	Monument 1	PREH	1	2	2.1
A	332	335	Ditch	Ditch 15	LBA or EIA	1	17	5
A	336	339	Ditch	Ditch 15	LBA or EIA	1	1	5
A	346	425	Ditch	Monument 1	EBA	5	9	2.1
A	346	426	Ditch	Monument 1	EBA	19	73	2.1
A	352	372	Posthole	Structure 2	LBA	7	32	2.3
A	353	373	Posthole	Structure 2	LBA	7	54	2.3
A	354	374	Posthole	Structure 2	LBA	11	47	2.3
A	355	375	Posthole	Structure 2	LBA	3	8	2.3
A	356	376	Posthole	Structure 2	LBA	1	6	2.3
A	365	385	Posthole	Structure 2	LBA	1	10	2.3
A	392	393	Ditch	Ditch 5	LBA or EIA	9	33	4
A	394	395	Ditch	Ditch 5	LBA or EIA	9	40	4
A	399	398	Ditch	Ditch 5	LBA or EIA	1	2	4
A	400	401	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA	6	31	2.3
A	402	403	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA	1	12	2.3
A	404	405	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA	10	161	2.3
A	415	416	Ditch	Ditch 5	LBA or EIA	8	26	4
A	421	422	Posthole	Pit Group 2b	LBA	3	8	2.3
A	429	430	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA	3	40	2.3
A	434	435	Ditch	Ditch 16	LBA or EIA	1	1	5
A	442	443	Posthole	Pit Group 2b	LBA	11	132	2.3
A	444	445	Posthole	Pit Group 2b	LBA	8	35	2.3
A	446	447	Posthole	Pit Group 2b	LBA	5	20	2.3
A	448	449	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA	4	16	2.3
A	452	468	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	2	8	2.3
A	454	470	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	1	4	2.3
A	455	471	Pit	Pit Group 2c	EBA	1	17	2.3
A	455	471	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	2	40	2.3
A	456	472	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	2	25	2.3
A	461	477	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	3	68	2.3

Area	Cut	Context	Feature	Group	Date	No. sherds	Weight	Phase
A	462	462	Pit	Pit Group 2c	EIA	4	90	2.3
A	463	479	Pit	Pit Group 2c	EIA	1	7	2.3
A	466	482	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	13	176	2.3
A	500	501	Pit	Pit Group 2c	EIA	4	24	2.3
A	502	503	Posthole	Pit Group 2c	LBA	1	6	2.3
A	504	506	Posthole	Pit Group 2c	LBA	1	2	2.3
A	514	515	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	20	374	2.3
A	518	519	Pit	Pit 518	LBA or EIA	1	4	4
A	524	525	Pit	Pit Group 2c	EIA	111	1601	2.3
A	524	585	Pit	Pit Group 2c	EIA	27	285	2.3
A	530	531	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	1	4	2.3
A	541	542	Pit	Pit 541	LBA or EIA	3	9	5
A	558	559	Pit	Pit Group 2c	EIA	5	33	2.3
A	574	577	Cremation deposit	Monument 1	EBA	2	11	2.1
A	574	577	Cremation deposit	Monument 1	PREH	7	15	2.1
A	589	590	Pit	Pit Group 2a	EIA	8	52	2.3
A	593	594	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	24	261	2.3
A	601	602	Cremation	Cremation cemetery	PREH	1	3	2.2
A	607	608	Pit	Pit Group 2a	EIA	3	44	2.3
A		609	Pit	Pit Group 2a	EIA	4	19	2.3
A	610	620	Tree bowl	Pit Group 2c	EIA	1	39	2.3
A	611	621	Tree bowl	Pit Group 2c	LBA	4	108	2.3
A	613	623	Pit	Pit Group 3c	LBA	11	229	2.3
A	614	624	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	4	49	2.3
A	615	625	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA	61	958	2.3
A	630	631	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	80	1304	2.3
A	632	633	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	1	3	2.3
A	634	635	Cremation	Cremation cemetery	PREH	1	2	2.2
A	646	647	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	15	443	2.3
A	648	651	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	5	36	2.3
A	668	669	Pit	Pit Group 2a	EIA	34	819	2.3
A	670	671	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	40	812	2.3
A	672	673	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	3	74	2.3
A	674	675	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	1	2	2.3
A	676	677	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	7	122	2.3
A	678	679	Posthole	Pit Group 2a	LBA	3	64	2.3
A	682	683	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	1	4	2.3
A	684	685	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	15	226	2.3
A	685	696	Posthole	Pit Group 2a	LBA	1	5	2.3
A	687	688	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	1	17	2.3
A	706	707	Ditch	Ditch 8	LBA or EIA	2	9	4
A	722	723	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	1	12	2.3
A	724	725	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	6	68	2.3
A	726	762	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	1	21	2.3
A	730	730	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	1	27	2.3
A	732	733	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	14	180	2.3
A	734	735	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	3	13	2.3

Area	Cut	Context	Feature	Group	Date	No. sherds	Weight	Phase
A	736	738	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	5	45	2.3
A	740	742	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	52	474	2.3
A	745	750	Posthole	Pit Group 2a	LBA	4	40	2.3
A	767	768	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	1	20	2.3
A	770	771	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	34	435	2.3
A	773	775	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	2	34	2.3
A	774	776	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	14	140	2.3
A	777	778	Pit	Pit Group 2a	EIA	1	80	2.3
A	779	781	Pit	Pit Group 2a	EIA	5	31	2.3
A	782	783	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LNEO-EBA	11	141	2.3
A	782	783	Pit	Pit Group 2a	MNEO	1	3	2.3
A	785	786	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA	1	4	2.3
A	799	801	Pit	Pit Group 2a	LBA	5	23	2.3
A	807	808	Pit	Pit Group 2a	MNEO	13	165	2.3
A	810	814	Pit	Pit Group 2a	ENO	1	51	2.3
A	819	820	Ditch	Ditch 7	LBA or EIA	1	5	4
A	840	841	Ditch	Ditch 10	LBA or EIA	3	21	4
A	842	843	Ditch	Ditch 4	LBA or EIA	3	11	4
A	861	862	Ditch	Ditch 18	LBA or EIA	2	4	5
A	865	866	Ditch	Ditch 7	LBA or EIA	1	6	4
A	NA	5	Subsoil	Trackway	LBA or EIA	2	16	4
A	NA	6	Subsoil	Subsoil	LBA or EIA	4	23	NA
A	NA	7	Subsoil	Subsoil	LBA or EIA	3	159	NA
B	20	21	Pit	Pit Group 1	LNEO-EBA	3	102	2.1
B	22	23	Pit	Pit Group 3	EBA	10	23	2.3
B	26	28	Gully	Roundhouse	MIA	17	73	3
B	26	32	Gully	Roundhouse	MIA	1	8	3
B	34	35	Pit	Roundhouse	LBA	1	6	3
B	52	56	Ditch	Ditch 3	MIA	1	12	3
B	57	58	Pit	Pit 57	LBA	3	119	1
B	57	58	Pit	Pit 57	ENEO	147	1086	1
B	59	61	Ditch	Ditch 1	MIA	2	34	3
B	62	64	Ditch	Ditch 3	MIA	9	41	3
B	62	64	Ditch	Ditch 3	LBA or EIA	1	2	3
B	79	80	Pit	Pit Group 3	LBA	21	149	2.3
B	83	86	Ditch	Ditch 3	MIA	5	91	3
B	89	90	Pit	Pit Group 3	LBA	17	212	2.3
B	91	93	Ditch	Ditch 3	MIA	1	6	3
B	104	105	Pit	Pit 104	EBA	25	119	2.1
B	104	105	Pit	Pit 104	ENEO	2	6	2.1
B	112	113	Pit	Pit Group 1	EBA	5	22	2.1
B	112	113	Pit	Pit Group 1	LNEO-EBA	1	4	2.1
B	118	119	Pit	Pit Group 1	EBA	1	12	2.1
TOTAL						*1612*	*18715*	

Table 17: Pottery quantification by context. *ENEO = Early Neolithic; MNEO = Middle Neolithic (Peterborough Ware related); LNEO-EBA = Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (Beaker related); EBA = Early Bronze Age (Collared Urn related); LBA or EIA = Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age; LBA = Late Bronze Age (Plainware Post Deverel-Rimbury related); EIA = Early Iron Age; MIA = Middle Iron Age; PREH = generic prehistoric (likely to be Neolithic or Bronze Age)*

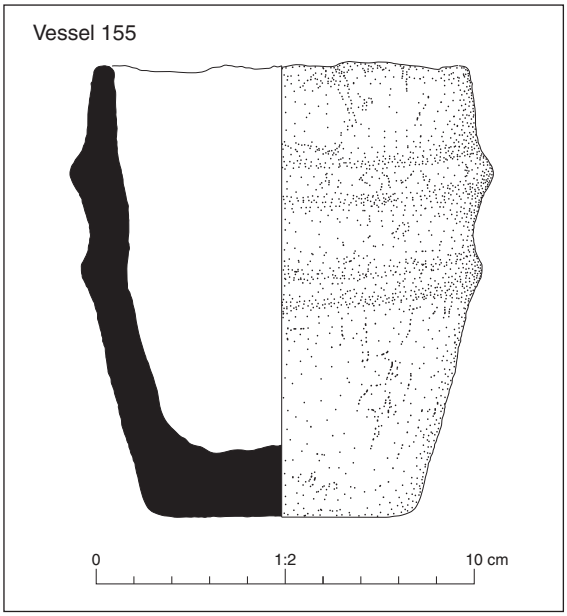


Figure B.5.4: Early Bronze Age pottery

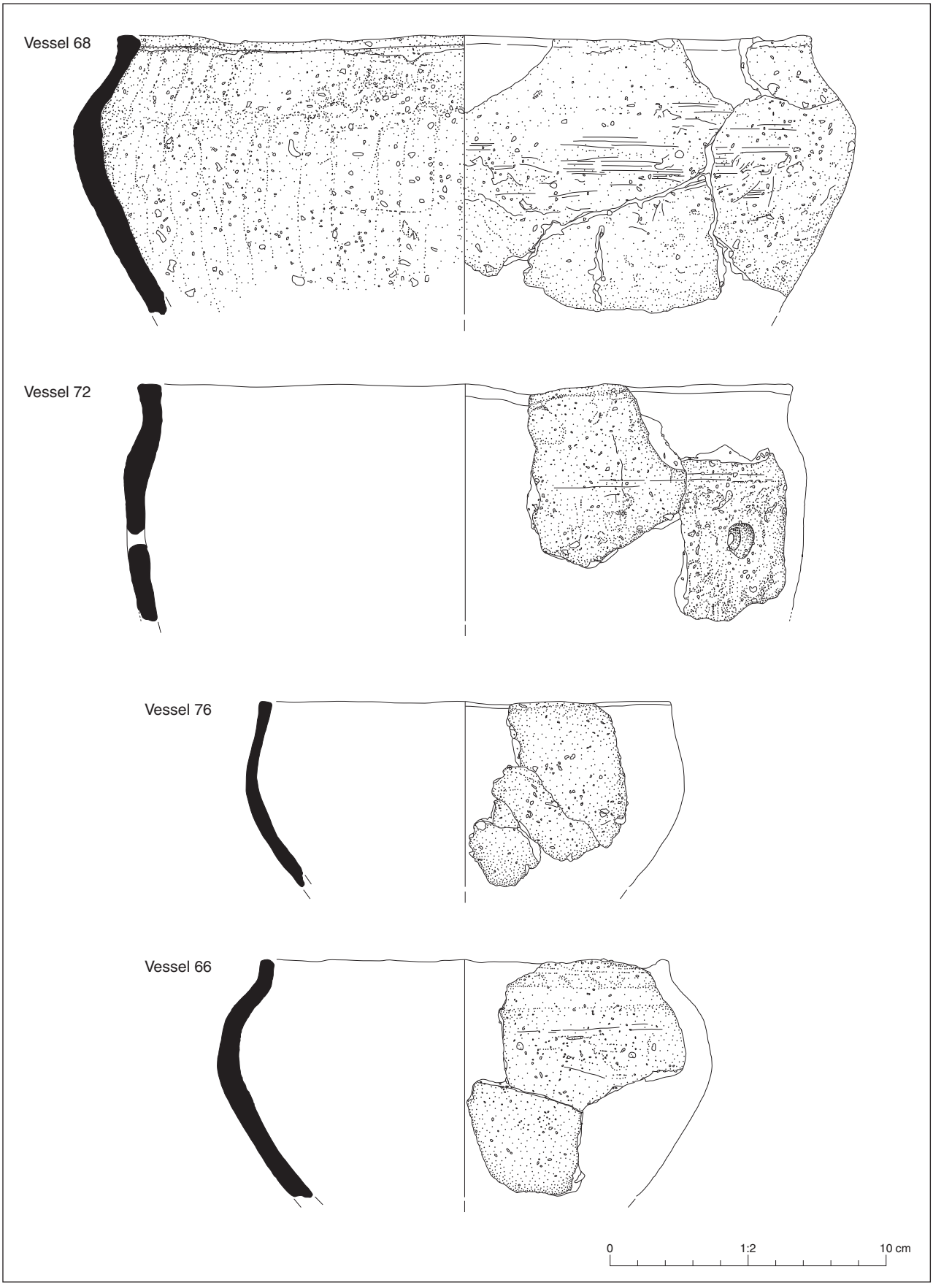


Figure B.5.5: Late Bronze Age pottery

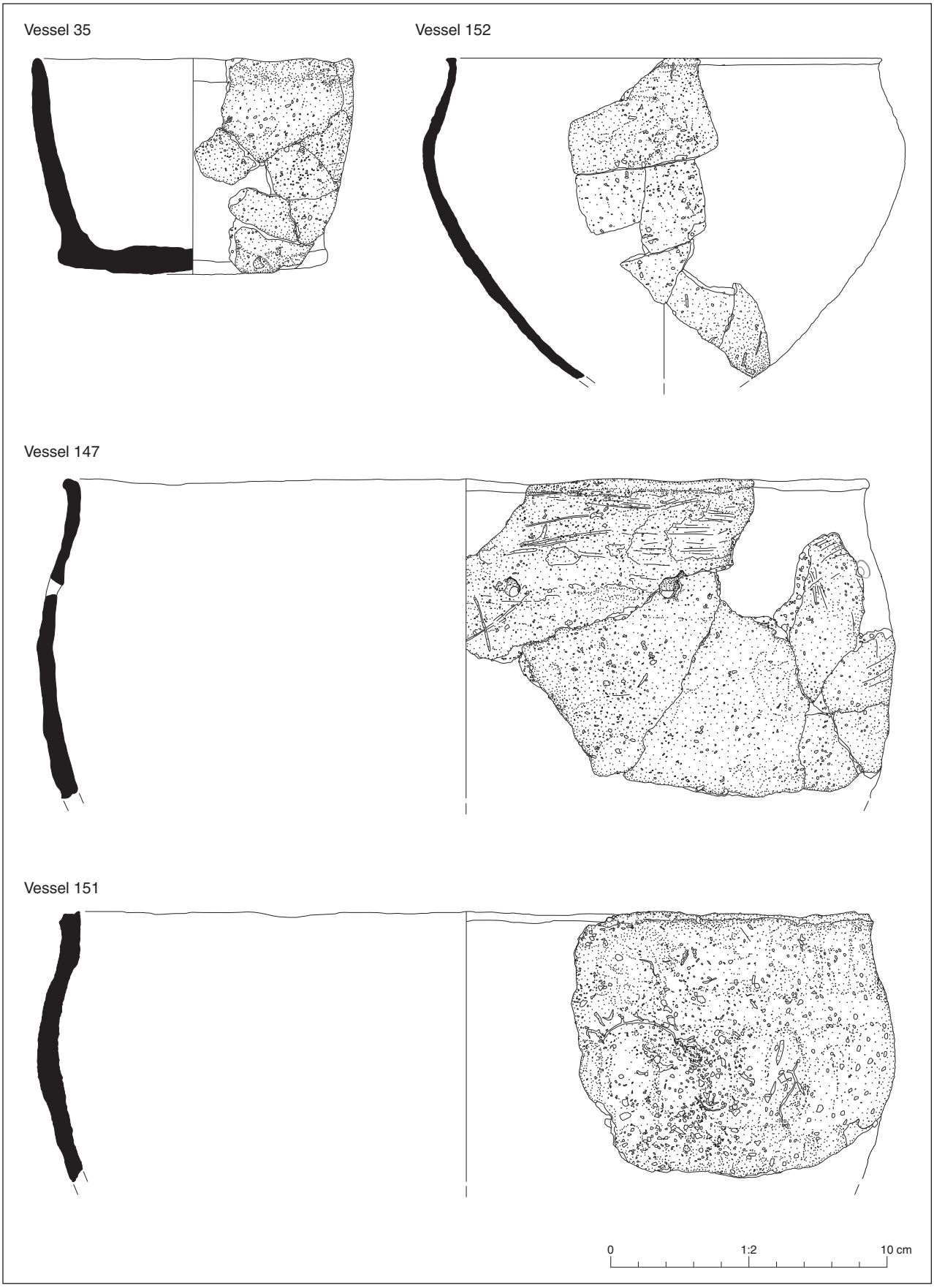


Figure B.5.6: Late Bronze Age pottery

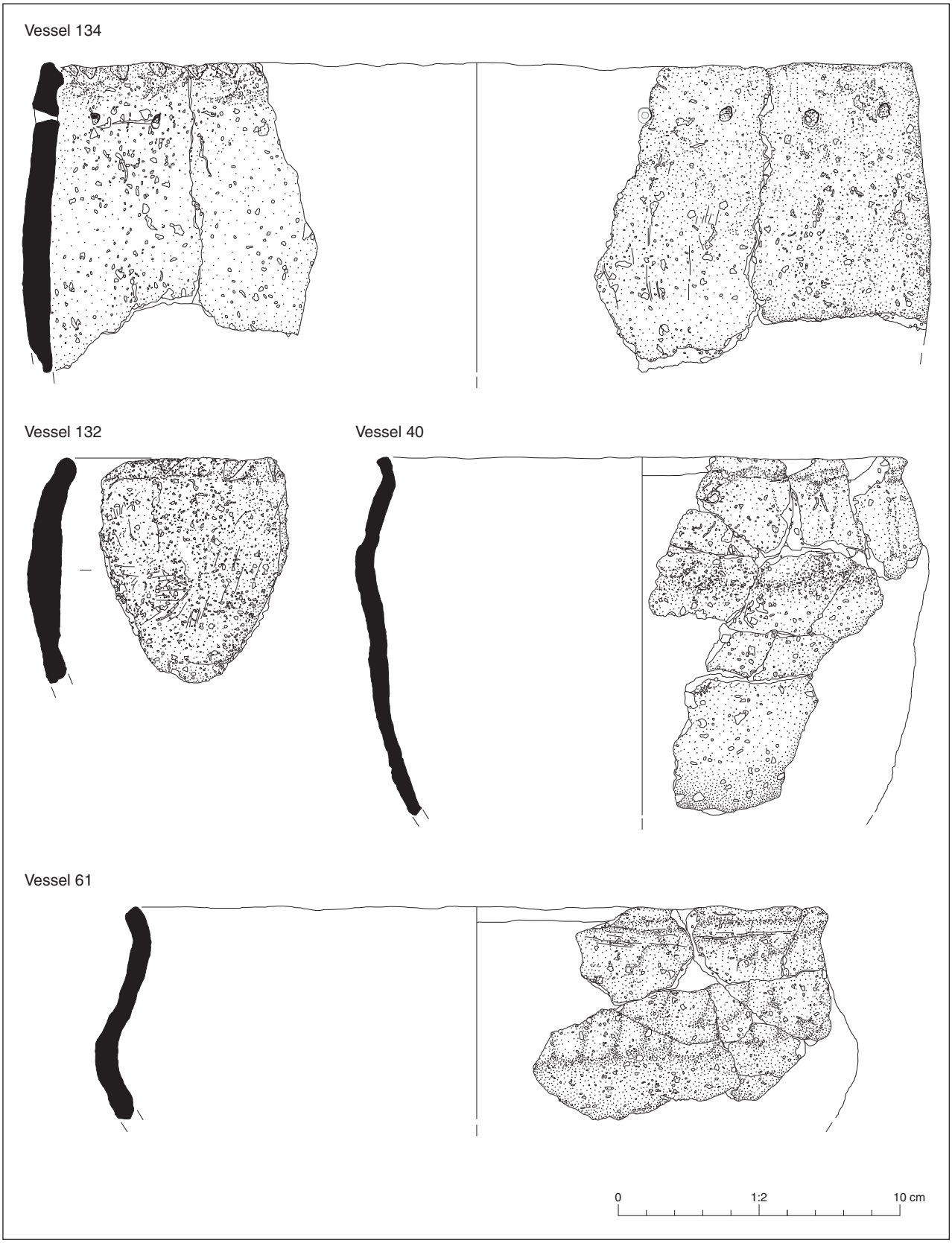


Figure B.5.7: Late Bronze Age pottery

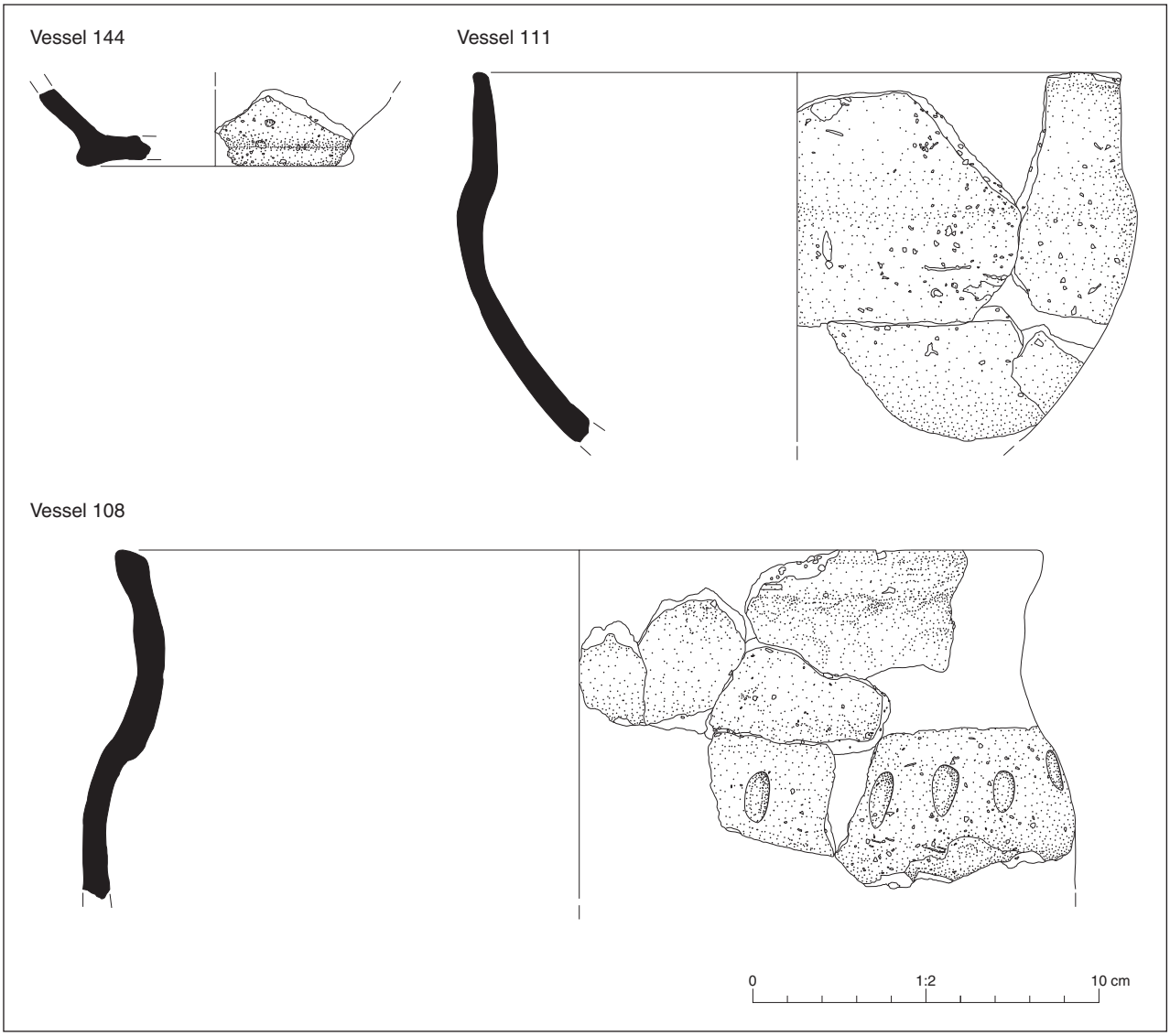


Figure B.5.8: Early Iron Age pottery

Plate B.5.1: SF 3: small Collared Urn (Early Bronze Age) from Monument 1

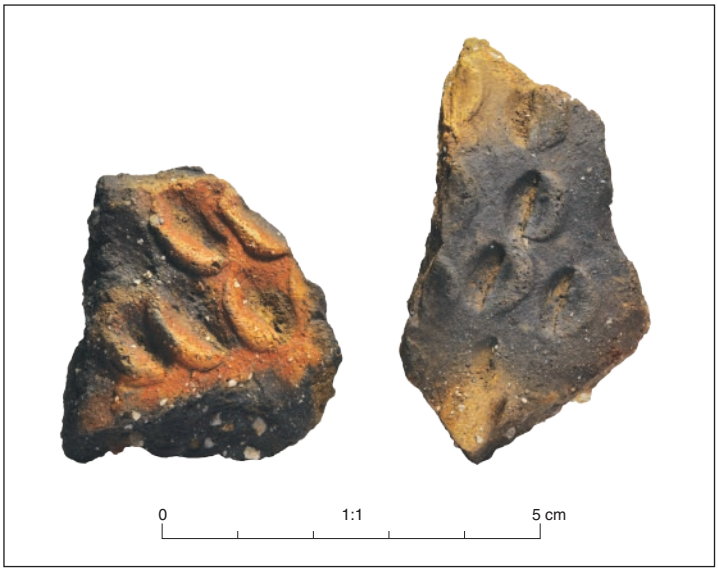


Plate B.5.2: Fingertip rusticated Early Iron Age sherds from pit **607**

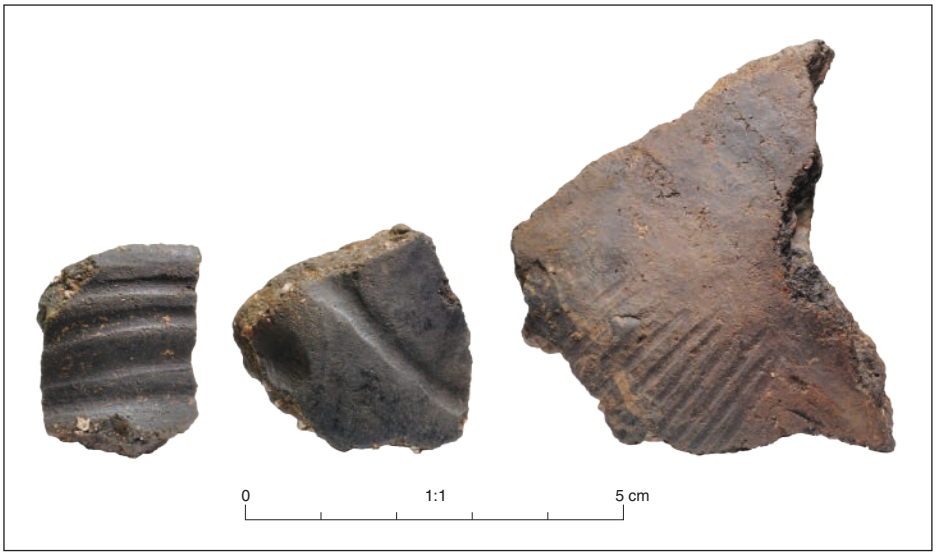


Plate B.5.3: Early Iron Age decorated fineware sherds from pit **219**

B.6 Roman pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 322 pottery sherds, weighing 9235g (9.61 Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE)) of Roman pottery was recovered. This assemblage represents a minimum of 77 individual vessels (Table 44).

B.6.2 Although pottery was found within a range of features, most was recovered from a well-preserved pottery kiln (Table 42). The assemblage survived in relatively good fragmentary condition with a large average sherd weight of 29g. Most of the pottery found was associated with production (rather than use) so surface residues were not present.

Feature	Sherd Count	Weight(kg)	EVE	Weight (%)	EVE (%)
Kiln	251	8114	8.44	87.86	87.83
Ditch	36	554	0.48	6.00	4.99
Pit	31	508	0.60	5.50	6.24
Subsoil	4	59	0.09	0.64	0.94
Total	**322**	**9235**	**9.61**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 42: The Roman pottery by feature type

Methodology

B.6.3 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (in archive). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The pottery fabric and form

B.6.4 Across the site as a whole a total of five fabric groups were identified (Table 43).

Fabric (abbreviation: published reference)	Vessel Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy Reduced (grey) ware (SGW)	Dish, jar, lid	315	9083	9.21	98.35
South Midland shelly ware (STW: Tyers 1996, 192-193)	Jar	2	86	0.26	0.93
Sandy Oxidised (white) ware (SOW)	Flagon	2	45	0.14	0.49
Nene Valley Colour Coat (NVCC: Tyers 1996, 173-175)	Beaker	2	20	0.00	0.22
Grog Tempered Reduced (grey) ware (GW(GROG))	Jar/bowl	1	1	0.00	0.01

Total		**322**	**9235**	**9.61**	**100.00**

Table 43: The Roman pottery fabrics and vessel forms

B.6.5 Chronologically the earliest material found was a residual scrap of Early Roman grog tempered jar/bowl pottery (Thompson 1982), hinting at earlier activity in the vicinity. The majority of the pottery, however, forms a cohesive group of later Roman material (mid 3rd to 4th century AD). In addition to the kiln products (discussed in more detail below) two fragments from a locally produced (unsourced) Sandy oxidised ware flagon were found, also two shell-tempered ware jar fragments typical of South Midland production. Fine table wares were very scarce and comprise two pieces from a Nene Valley colour coated beaker decorated with a barbotine scroll motif (Perrin 1999, 93).

Kiln products

"*Knowledge and understanding of the centres where the pottery was produced are fundamental to the study of Roman pottery*" (Perrin 2011, 41).

B.6.6 The majority of the pottery was found either within the kiln, or in adjacent ditch and pit deposits. A large part of this group (205 sherds, 7297g (6.95 EVE)) were directly associated with the kiln and are the displaced (possibly re-placed) remains of its last load which includes some fantastically mis-shapen wasters (App. Plate B.6.1). It seems probable that any successful vessels were removed by the potter before the kiln was abandoned.

B.6.7 The products of the kiln are all Sandy Reduced (grey) coarse ware globular jar and straight-sided dish forms. These vessels were all made on the fast potter's wheel using a local blue-grey clay that contains a distinctive white quartz inclusion as a natural component. Diamicton clay is the dominant superficial geological group in the area and the Bays River (a possible source for both clay and water) lies only a short distance to the east. Stripping the site revealed a silty sand geology which may have been suitable for temper material, indeed the pit adjacent to the kiln may have been excavated for this purpose. Notably, this 'blue' clay fabric is not dissimilar to that found in the Brampton manufacturing centre in central Norfolk (Green 1977) *c*.25km north north-east of Wymondham. The preparation of the clay was remarkably consistent; however, petrological analysis shows finer, and coarse mixes were used (Quinn Fth) which must represent different batches of clay and/or possibly different potters.

B.6.8 The range of vessels manufactured within the kiln are quite limited and consist only of jars and dishes. The jars are medium mouthed globular forms with rolled rims and diameters ranging between 140 and 180mm. The dishes are straight-sided and flat based (no foot-rings) with some flanged examples and with rim diameters between 160 and 180mm. These vessels are influenced in design by the Black Burnished ware industries which were widely copied in the later Roman period (Tyers 1996, pp 182-188), although instead of the original burnished latticed designs more regional decorative styles have been adopted. The most common decorative motifs include diagonal slashing on the vessel shoulder (Illustration nos 1 & 17), bands of herringbone design (Illustration nos 4 and 13) and areas of coarse rouletting (Illustration nos 5 & 14). The straight-sided dishes are largely undecorated apart from multiple grooves under the rim (Illustration nos 6-10), undecorated flanged examples were also made

as part of the range (Illustration nos 11 & 12). The pottery produced within the kiln has a typological spot date of the mid-to-late 3rd century AD which fits well within the range (260-420 cal AD) indicated by the C14 dating (95.4%; SUERC-84805, 1678 ± 26 BP).

B.6.9 The limited nature of fabrics and forms within this assemblage combined with the high number of 'wasters' or seconds, together with its unused state, confirm that most of the pottery found is directly associated with the kiln and not dumped domestic waste from an associated settlement.

B.6.10 It is noteworthy that pottery production has also been recorded nearby at Wymondham College in Morley St. Peter (c. 4km to the south-west). The three kilns found there however, were characteristically Early Roman (Neronian – Flavian), possibly military and produced Hofheim type flagons, mortaria, bowls and carinated cups (Swan 1984, 84- 86, fig XXII, plate 26). These kilns and their pottery pre-date the examples described within this report by approximately 200 years.

B.6.11 The discovery of a well-preserved Roman pottery kiln and its associated pottery output is significant and important to Roman pottery studies on both a local and regional level. A full analysis of this pottery assemblage and its associated kiln have, therefore, been recently submitted to the Journal of Roman Pottery Studies (Lyons and Clarke fth).

Illustration catalogue (App. Fig. B.6.1-2)

B.6.12 All of the illustrated sherds are Sandy grey ware wheelmade kiln products, some are wasters (if so, the drawings are supplemented by a photo).

1. SGW. Body sherd from a globular jar with a slashed decorative motif on the shoulder. 809, **806**.
2. SGW. Body sherd from a globular jar with a cordon of rouletted decoration on the lower shoulder. 809, **806**.
3. SGW. Body sherd from a globular jar with two constricted girth bands of burnished wavy line decoration. 809, **806**.
4. SGW. Jar. Body sherd from a globular jar with an incised chevron design within a narrow neck cordon. Waster. 809, **806**.
5. SGW. Jar. Body sherd from a globular jar with bands of short incised vertical lines (coarse rouletting). Waster. 809, **806**.
6. SGW. Straight-sided flat-bottomed dish with a single groove under the rim and two narrow double grooves beneath. 160mm rim diameter. 809, **806**.
7. SGW. Conical straight-sided flat-bottomed dish with a narrow double groove under the rim. 180mm rim diameter. 809, **806**.
8. SGW. Straight-sided flat-bottomed dish with two deep double grooves beneath. 170mm rim diameter. 809, **806**.
9. SGW. Straight-sided flat-bottomed dish with a narrow groove under the rim and another on the vessel wall. 160mm rim diameter. 809, **806**.
10. SGW. Straight-sided flat-bottomed dish with a narrow groove under the rim and another on the vessel wall. 180mm rim diameter. 809, **806**.
11. SGW. Straight-sided flat-bottomed flanged dish. 160mm rim diameter. 809, **806**.

12. SGW. Straight-sided flat-bottomed flanged dish. 180mm rim diameter. 809, **806**.
13. SGW. Globular necked jar with a bi-fid rim, a girth cordon containing a 'herringbone' chevron motif. Waster. 150mm rim diameter. 809, **806**.
14. SGW. Medium mouthed globular jar with coarse rouletting on the body below a fine neck groove. 150mm rim diameter. 809, **806**.
15. SGW. Medium mouthed globular necked jar with an under-scored rim. Undecorated. 150mm rim diameter. 809, **806**.
16. SGW. Medium mouthed globular necked jar with a rolled under-scored rim; fine incised lines on rim and neck, with triple fine girth grooves. 140mm rim diameter. 847, **806**.
17. SGW. Medium mouthed globular necked jar with a rolled under-scored rim and slashed decoration on the shoulder. 180mm rim diameter. 805, **806**.

Cxt.	Cut	Area	Feature	Fabric	Dsc.	Form	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Spot date
10		A	Subsoil	SGW	U	JAR	2	16	MC1-C4
10		A	Subsoil	SGW	B	DISH	1	31	C2-C3
10		A	Subsoil	SGW	R	LID	1	12	MC1-C3
19	18	B	Ditch	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	2	MC1-C4
64	62	B	Ditch	SGW	R	JAR	1	8	MC1-C4
64	62	B	Ditch	SGW	UB	JAR	9	59	LC1-C4
85	83	B	Ditch	GW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C1
398	399	A	Ditch	SGW	U	JAR	1	13	LC1-C4
519	518	A	Pit	SGW	U	JAR	11	119	MC1-C4
519	518	A	Pit	SGW	D	JAR	1	23	E/MC2
519	518	A	Pit	SGW	D	JAR	2	33	E/MC2
519	518	A	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	40	C2-C4
519	518	A	Pit	SGW	R	DISH	1	12	C3-C4
519	518	A	Pit	SGW	B	DISH	1	23	C2-C4
772	865	A	Pit	NVCC	D	BEAK	1	17	MC2-C4
772	865	A	Pit	SGW	RB	DISH	2	75	MC2+
772	865	A	Pit	SGW	U	JAR	5	39	LC1-C4
772	865	A	Pit	SGW	U	JAR	1	11	LC1-C4
772	865	A	Pit	SGW	RU	JAR	1	55	E/MC2
772	865	A	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	39	LC1-C4
772	865	A	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	1	11	LC1-C4
772	865	A	Pit	SGW	R	JAR	2	11	MC1-C2
784	806	A	Kiln	STW	R	JAR	1	60	MC3-EC5
784	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	FDISH	4	108	MC3-EC5
784	806	A	Kiln	SGW	UB	JAR	2	51	C3-C4
795	790	A	Ditch	SGW	RD	JAR	2	96	LC1-C2

Cxt.	Cut	Area	Feature	Fabric	Dsc.	Form	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Spot date
803	806	A	Kiln	SGW	UD	JAR	4	26	LC1-C4
803	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	1	9	MC2+
803	806	A	Kiln	SGW	UD	DISH	7	99	C2-C4
803	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	FDISH	1	12	MC3-EC5
803	806	A	Kiln	NVCC	D	BEAK	1	3	LC2-C4
803	806	A	Kiln	SGW	UD	JAR/BOWL	5	32	MC1-C4
803	806	A	Kiln	SGW	UD	JAR	1	6	MC1-C4
803	806	A	Kiln	SGW	UD	JAR/BEAK	2	9	C2-C4
803	806	A	Kiln	SGW	RUD	JAR	22	305	LC2-C3
805	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	JAR	1	125	C2-C3
805	806	A	Kiln	SGW	UDB	JAR	14	390	C2-C3
805	806	A	Kiln	SGW	UB	DISH	10	91	C2-C4
805	806	A	Kiln	STW	R	JAR	1	26	MC3-EC5
805	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	JAR	3	112	LC2-C3
805	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	2	64	C3-C4
805	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	2	31	MC3-EC5
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	UDB	JAR	73	2721	C2-C3
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	D	JAR	1	69	C2-C3
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	D	JAR	1	87	C2-C3
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	D	JAR	1	87	C2-C3
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	D	JAR	1	37	C2-C3
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	D	JAR	1	20	C2-C3
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	3	140	C3-C4
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	3	190	C3-C4
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	P	DISH	2	132	C3-C4
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	5	223	C3-C4
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	3	208	C3-C4
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	1	32	C3-C4
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	2	105	MC3-EC5
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	3	211	MC3-EC5
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	1	49	MC3-EC5
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	2	82	MC3-EC5
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	1	30	MC3-EC5
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	RD	JAR	2	232	C2-C3
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	RD	JAR	1	135	C2-C3
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	JAR	2	158	LC2-C3
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	JAR	1	26	C2-C4

Cxt.	Cut	Area	Feature	Fabric	Dsc.	Form	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Spot date
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	LID	2	91	MC1-C3
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	LID	2	30	MC1-C3
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	JAR	1	62	MC1-C2
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	DISH	11	150	C2-C4
809	806	A	Kiln	SOW	R	FLAG	1	40	LC1-C4
809	806	A	Kiln	SGW	RUDB	JAR	7	165	C2-C3
847	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	JAR	1	90	LC2-C3
847	806	A	Kiln	SGW	RUD	JAR	19	815	C2-C3
847	806	A	Kiln	SGW	UDB	DISH	7	59	C3-C4
847	806	A	Kiln	SGW	RUB	DISH	4	63	MC3-EC5
847	806	A	Kiln	SGW	R	LID	1	11	MC1-C3
847	806	A	Kiln	SOW	U	FLAG	1	5	MC1-C3
866	865	A	Ditch	SGW	RUDB	JAR	17	333	E/MC2
866	865	A	Ditch	SGW	RU	JAR	3	42	E/MC2

Table 44: Roman pottery catalogue

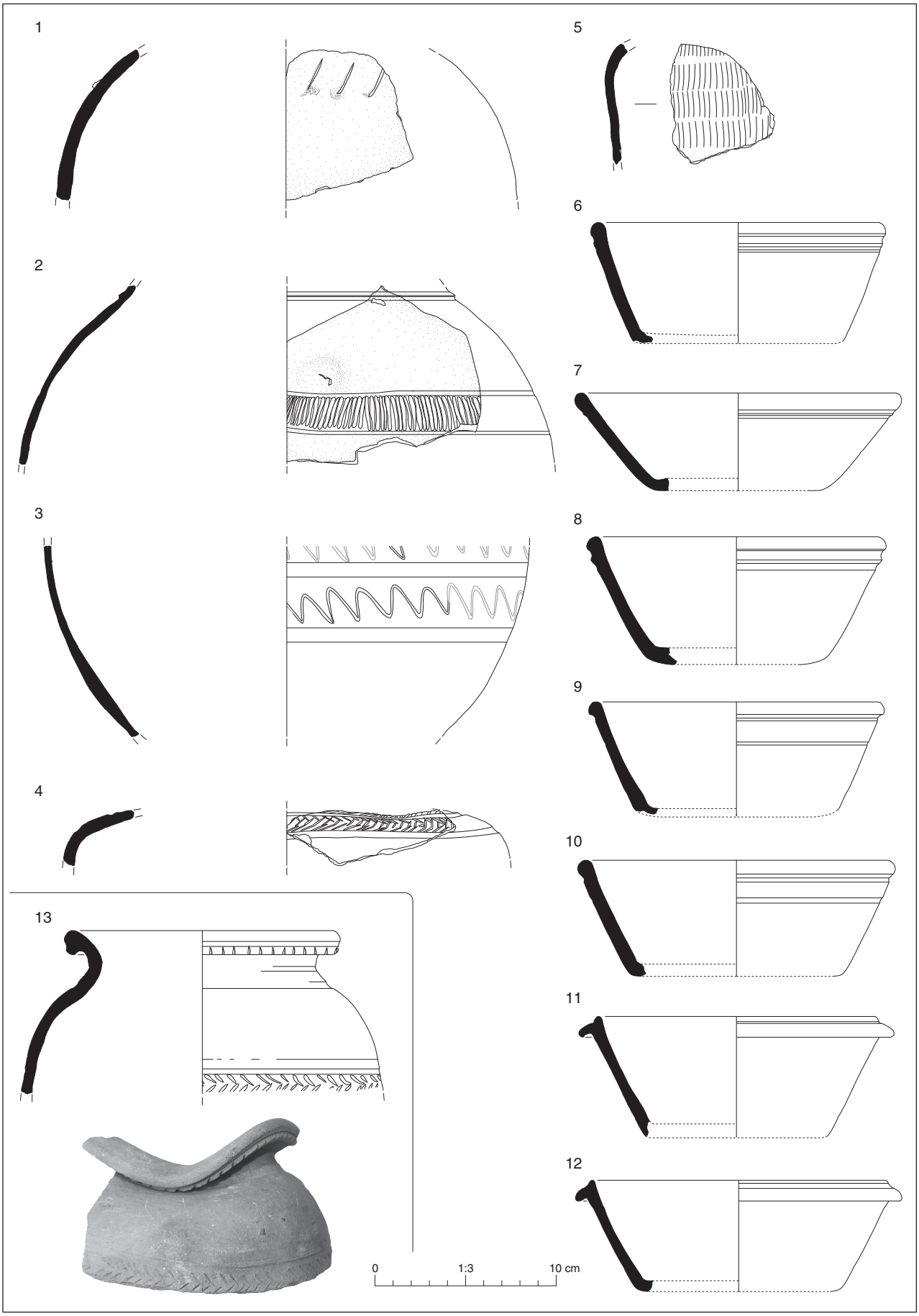


Figure B.6.1: 3rd century Roman pottery kiln (**806**) products

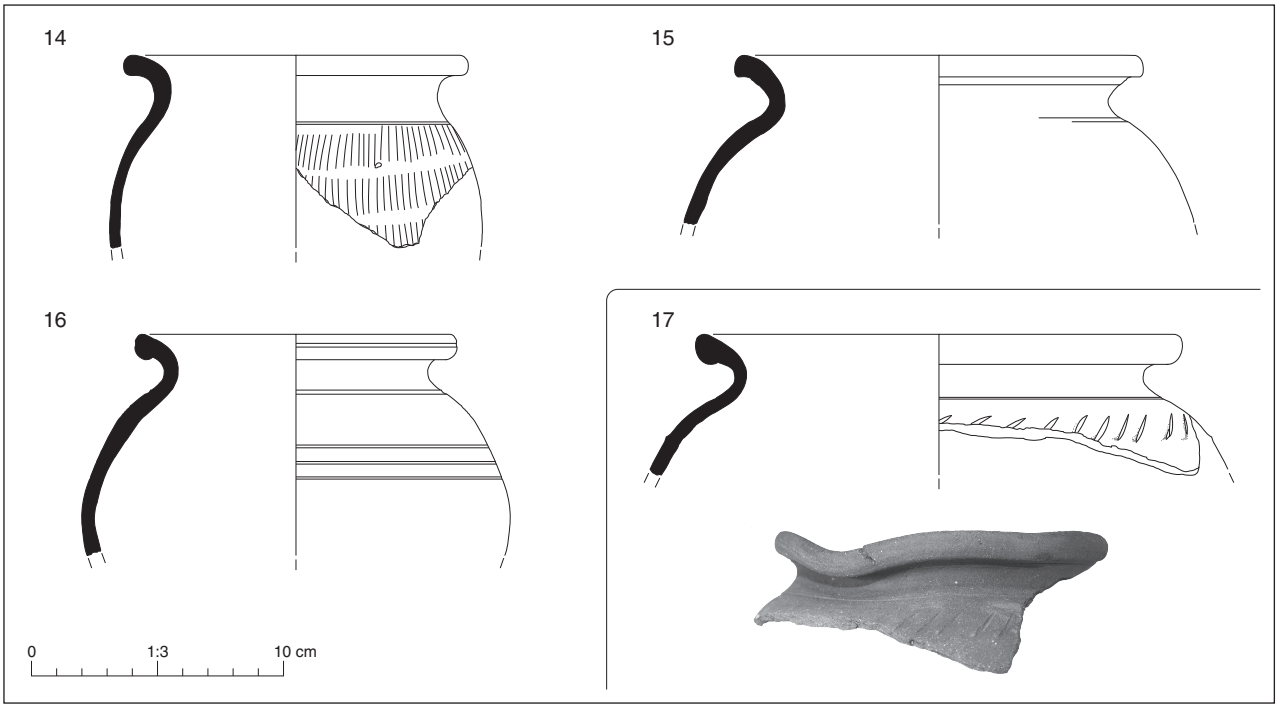


Figure B.6.2: Kiln products

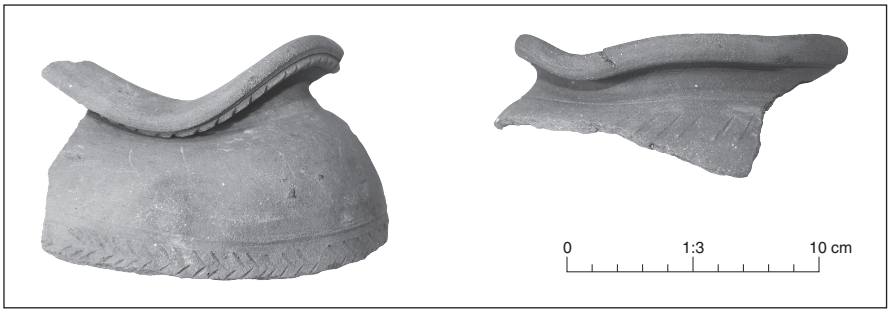


Plate B.6.1: SGW waster jar sherds

B.7 Petrological analysis of ceramics and kiln furniture

By Dr Patrick Sean Quinn

Background, sample materials and aims of analysis

B.7.1 Thin section petrographic analysis was undertaken on pottery sherds and fragments of kiln furniture and superstructure from the well-preserved late Roman pottery kiln. Seven representative sherds were selected from the main forms and macroscopic fabrics found within the kiln (Table 45). The aim of the analysis was to characterise the composition and technology of the ceramics produced and determine parallels with neighbouring Roman production sites. Three kiln furniture and superstructure samples were also analysed petrographically for comparison.

Sample number	Sample type	Context	Macroscopic fabric
1	Pottery sherd	809	Not known
2	Pottery sherd	809	Not known
3	Pottery sherd	809	Not known
4	Pottery sherd	805	Not known
5	Pottery sherd	809	Not known
6	Pottery sherd	847	Not known
7	Pottery sherd	809	Not known
8	Kiln structure, possible Flue Arch	856	F4b
9	Kiln furniture, plate	847	F4c
10	Pilaster fragment	867	F4

Table 45: Details of analysed ceramics and kiln furniture

Methodology

B.7.2 The pottery sherds and other fired clay materials were prepared as standard 30 µm petro-graphic thin sections at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London using a modification of the standard geological technique (Quinn 2013, 23-33), These were studied under a polarising light microscope and classified into petrographic fabrics in terms of the nature of their inclusions, matrix and voids. The nature of the raw materials paste preparation and firing technology of the fabrics were then described. Comparisons were made between the pottery and kiln furniture and superstructure samples. Thin section photomicrographs are presented in Plates 6 & 7. The petrographic composition and technology of the pottery produced at Gunvil Hall Farm was compared to that of other Roman kiln sites in Norfolk including Brampton (Green 1977;Williams 1977) and Pentney (Quinn 2015).

Results and interpretation

B.7.3 The seven pottery sherds share some common mineralogical and petrographic characteristics in thin section, namely that they all contain silt and sand sized quartz inclusions and a non-calcareous clay matrix. However, they can be subdivided into

several fabric classes based on the abundance, size and sorting of the inclusions as well as the presence of other mineral and rock fragments.

B.7.4 Sample 1 is the finest of the seven sherds and is dominated by generally angular silt-sized inclusions of quartz and muscovite mica (App. B.7 Plate 1A). It contains only sparse sand-sized inclusions, which are more rounded and composed of quartz and polycrystalline quartz.

B.7.5 Samples 2, 5, 6 and 7 (App. B.7 Plate 1B, E, F and Plate 2A) all share a well-sorted sandy quartz-rich fabric. The medium sand sized inclusions are dominated by quartz and polycrystalline quartz but also contain iron stained and clear chert, as well as rare felspars and opaques. The sand fraction may represent the addition of temper given its well-sorted size distribution but may also have been naturally occurring in a sandy clay source. Samples 2 and 6 have more abundant and better sorted inclusions than samples 5 and 7. The fine fraction in the sherds is dominated by angular quartz and fine muscovite mica. The clay matrix is non-calcareous and a grey-brown poorly oxidised colour. Samples 6 and 7 contain elongate drying voids.

B.7.6 Samples 3 and 4 both have a more oxidised fabric than the other five. Sample 3 contains poorly-sorted, rounded to sub-angular coarse silt to sand sized inclusions of quartz, polycrystalline quartz, rounded opaques, chert and rare plagioclase, microcline and fine muscovite mica (App. B.7 Plate 1C). The rounded opaques appear to be oxidised glauconite grains. The sample contains a few large rhombohedral to vugh-shaped voids that may represent calcareous inclusions that were dissolved post-depositionally. Sample 4 contains silicate mineral and rock inclusions with similar shape and size characteristics; however, it does not feature the rounded glauconite grains or the conspicuous voids (App. B.7 Plate 1D). It contains iron-stained chert, a fragment of shale and a possible piece of wood.

B.7.7 The pottery excavated from Gunvil Hall Farm has been classified macroscopically (Lyons 2019), but it no information on the individual assignment of the seven analysed sherds was available at the time of writing, meaning that it is not possible to directly compare this to the petrographic characterisation and classification above. Lyons (2019) found five broad fabric groups: Sandy Grey (reduced) Ware (SGW), South Midland Shelly Ware (STW) (Tyers 1996, 192-193), Sandy White (oxidised) Ware (SOW), Nene Valley Colour Coat (NVCC: Tyers 1996, 173-175) and Grog tempered grey ware (GW(GROG)). No shelly or grog tempered ceramics were among the submitted sherds, suggesting that none of these, which were rare and not considered to be products of the kiln, were included. The same most likely applies to the Sandy White (oxidised) Ware (SOW) and the suspected Nene Valley pottery. This seems to imply that the seven submitted sherds were classified as Sandy Grey (reduced) Ware (SGW), which dominated the assemblage (Lyons 2019, table 2). Lyons (2019) notes that the majority of the pottery 'contains a distinctive white quartz inclusion', which matches the sandy, quartz rich nature of the fabric of the analysed ceramics in thin section.

B.7.8 The petrographic composition of the seven analysed sherds is in keeping with the geology of the Wymondham. This and much of the surrounding area is dominated by bedrock of the Cretaceous Chalk White Chalk Subgroup, which may account for the presence of chert, more specifically flint. Sandy superficial glacial deposits and

alluvium cover the chalk and are likely to contain significant quartz, chert, as well as other clasts brought in from further away by ice or rivers. The glauconite inclusions in some of the sherds can be explained by the presence in glacial deposits of eroded material from the Lower Greensand or Grey Chalk Sub-group, which outcrop to the west of the county (Chatwin 1961). While geologically similar raw materials are likely to be available over a large part of Norfolk, there is no reason to suspect that the clay and temper used at Gunvil Hall Farm could not have been procured locally.

B.7.9 Lyons (2019) notes similarity between the main fabric of the kiln and pottery found at the Brampton manufacturing centre in central Norfolk by Green (1977). This publication contains a petrographic report by Williams (1977, 85) on four sherds from one of the kilns. This is unfortunately rather brief in and mentions only the presence of 'numerous inclusions of sub-angular quartz grains, between 0.1 to 0.3 mm in average diameter' as well as the 'nearly vitrified state' of the clay. It is difficult to make a comparison based on such little information, although the implied sandy quartzose fabric is broadly comparable to the samples analysed here. Williams (1977) implies that the ceramics were tempered, which is also an interpretation made for the Gunvil Hall Farm sherds in this report. There is no mention however of chert/flint, feldspars or glauconite in the thin sections of the four Brampton sherds. In her preliminary report, Lyons (2019) comments on the 'conservative character of the Sandy grey ware pottery production taking place at Gunvil Hall Farm'. This is presumably based on the shape and macroscopic fabric of the sherds produced at the kiln site. The broad compositional similarity between the seven analysed thin sections is in keeping with this interpretation, although the finer fabric of sample 1 is worth noting. Variation in the redox conditions of the kiln during firing (Quinn 2013, 198-200) is recorded in thin section in terms of the three more oxidised sherds. It is of course worth noting that the analysed sherds were wasters left behind either because they broke, cracked or warped during firing or did not meet certain quality control requirements in terms of shape, colour or hardness (see Travé *et al*. 2019).

B.7.10 The three non-pottery samples, comprising a kiln plate, part of the flue arch and the pilaster, have a common coarse petrographic fabric in thin section (App. B.7 Plate 2B-D). This is characterised by poorly sorted, rounded to sub-angular sand and silt sized inclusions of quartz, polycrystalline quartz, chert, micritic microfossiliferous limestone in a calcareous clay matrix with iron streaking. The inclusions can range up to several millimeters in size, especially the rounded limestone fragments. These are composed of micritic limestone and foraminifera. The micrite has a low clay content which may suggest that the parent rock was chalk. The calcareous nature of the clay matrix means that many of the small micrite inclusions are rather inconspicuous. Quartz sand and silt is abundant in the sample. Polycrystalline quartz can be foliated, suggesting that it could be metamorphic in origin. The chert can be iron-stained or clear and is likely to have derived from flint. All three samples contain opaques, which can be rounded in shape and could be oxidised glauconite grains. Other less common inclusion types that do not occur in all three thin sections include microcline, zircon, siltstone and isolated foraminifera microfossils. It is not clear whether the abundant poorly sorted inclusions were added as temper or were naturally occurring in a sandy clay source. They are well distributed within the fabric and no poorly-hydrated or unmixed fragments of base

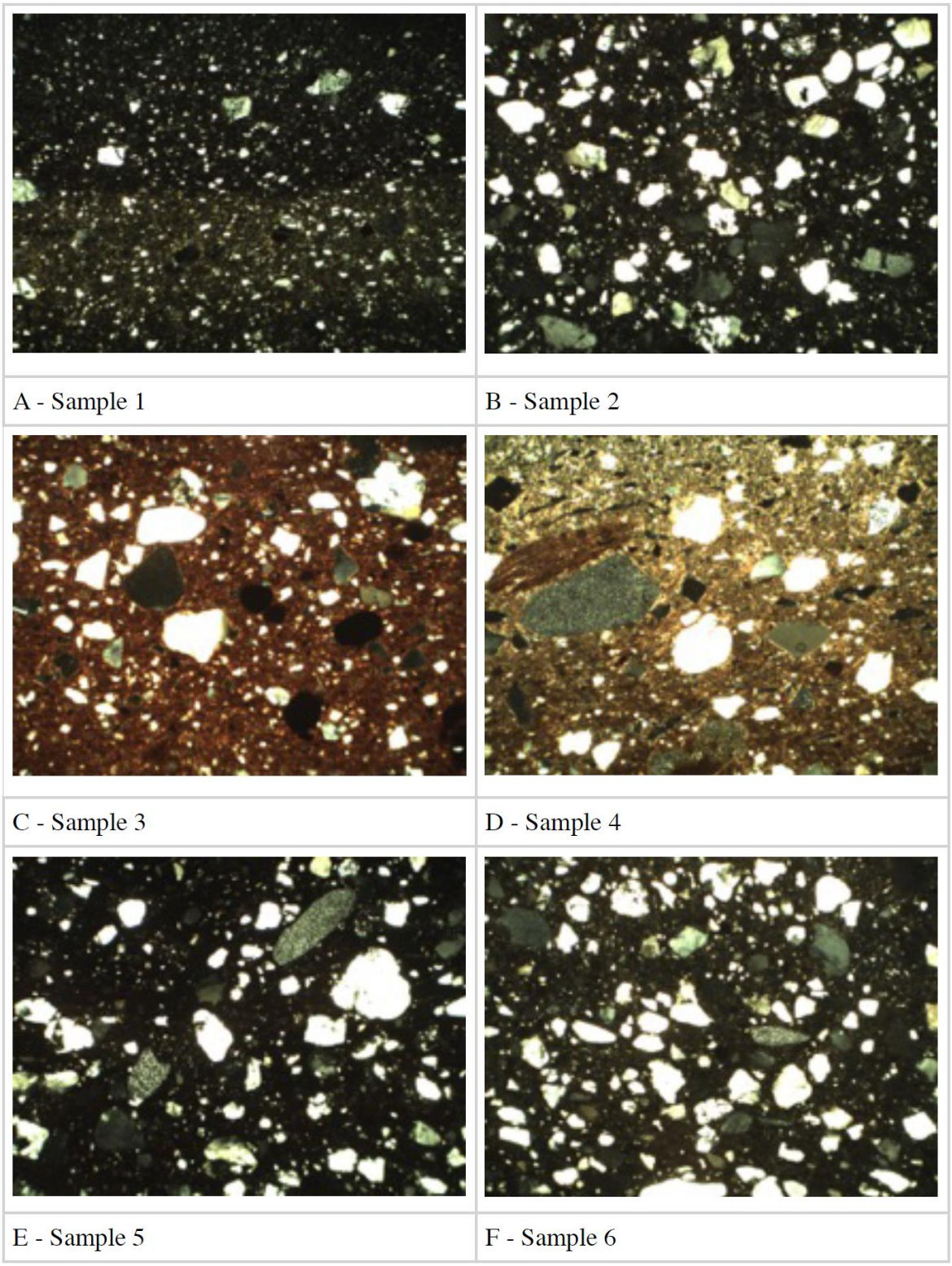
clay can be seen in the prepared thin sections, which seem to support the latter suggestion. The clay matrix is calcareous. It displays heterogeneity in the form of occasional iron rich streaks. This appears to be natural variation rather than evidence for the intentional blending of two raw materials.

B.7.11 The good preservation of the limestone inclusions and the calcareous clay matrix suggests that the artefacts were not subjected to high firing temperatures, which is surprising given their interpretation as kiln furniture and superstructure. Many of the main inclusion types seen in the three non-pottery samples in thin section were also detected in hand specimen 2. However, the classification of the samples into three separate fabrics is not supported in the present study. There is also no evidence to support the idea that sample 8 of Fabric 4b was higher fired than the other two.

B.7.12 The kiln samples share some characteristics with the pottery sherds in terms of the presence of inclusions of quartz, polycrystalline quartz and chert. Oxidised glauconite was also detected in pottery samples 3 and 4. The pottery sherds do not, however, contain any calcareous material, either as inclusions or in their clay matrices, although the large voids in pottery sample 3 could have formed by the leaching of carbonate material. It is not unfeasible that the type of probably local clay and temper used to manufacture the pottery at Gunvil Farm was also involved somehow in the production of the kiln furniture. It could have been mixed with chalk, which is of course abundant in the area (Chatwin 1961). Intentionally mixed clay coarse clay pastes are thought to have been used to build and/or line Roman kilns at other sites, for example Northgate House, London (Vince and Tomber 2005). Mixed fabrics made by blending calcareous microfossiliferous material with non-calcareous sandy quartz and chert-rich material has been reported from the Roman kiln field at Pentney, Norfolk (Quinn 2015).

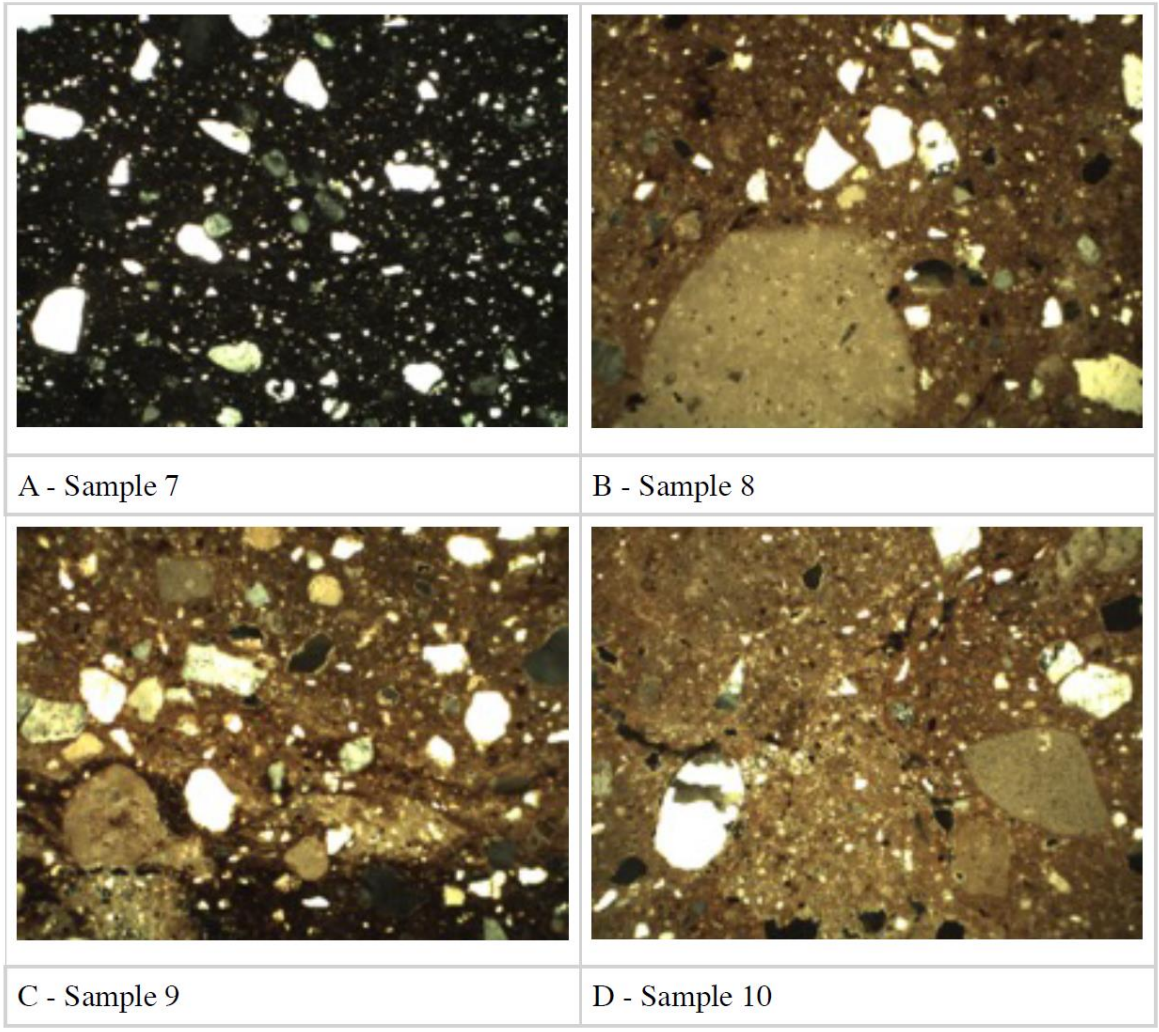
Location of scientific sample and access

B.7.13 The thin section analysed in this report has been archived at the Institute of Archaeology, University College London. It can be accessed and studied for comparative purposes by arrangement with the author.



App. B.7 Plate 1: Thin section photomicrographs ceramics and kiln furniture

(All images taken in crossed polars. Image width = 2.9mm)



App. B.7 Plate 2: Thin section photomicrographs ceramics and kiln furniture

(All images taken in crossed polars. Image width = 2.9mm)

B.8 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.8.1 Archaeological excavation work recovered 21 fragments, 3261g, of ceramic building material (CBM) from Areas A and B. This assemblage comprises Roman and medieval to post-medieval brick and tile and a small portion of undiagnostic fragments. The assemblage is fragmentary and moderately to severely abraded.

Period	Area	Form	Date	Count	Weight (g)
4	A	Tile	Med-Pmed	6	84
		Tile	Roman	3	852
			Total	**9**	**936**
5	A	Brick	13th-15th	1	1272
		Brick	16th-18th	1	446
		?Brick	Lmed-Pmed	3	466
		Tile	Med-Pmed	4	108
	B	Tile	Med-Pmed	2	31
		Undiag	-	1	2
			Total	**12**	**2325**
			Grand Total	**21**	**3261**

Table 46: Summary of CBM by phase and area

Methodology

B.8.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. Warry (2006) was consulted for tegulae forms and descriptions. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Tables 46 and 48.

Factual data

Fabrics

B.8.3 Seven fabrics were recorded within this assemblage (Table 47). The fabrics recorded were all typical CBM recipes, with preferences towards large and unsorted inclusions in the earlier forms and refined fabrics for the later material. Limited work compared these fabrics with local typologies.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Moulding sand	Comments
A	Mid Brown-Orange	Compact Silt	common rounded pores and rare grit	rare rounded gritty material	Fine	
B	Mid Orange with buff patches	Compact Silty	Occ elongate voids and rounded quatz	Occ rounded flint and grit	Fine - micaceous	Roman
C	Mid Orange with Dull Brown	Compact Sandy	common grity inclusions, red/brown clay pellets and black specks	common rounded brown quartz, rare flint	Fine	Roman
D	Dark Orange with Dull Brown	Friable Sandy	common quartz and grit	common voids and grit	Fine	
E	Dark Red to Purple	Compact Sandy	common quartz and flint	common quartz and flint	coarse	
F	Purple/Red Core and Dark Grey/Blue Margins	Compact	common quartz and grit	Occ rounded flint and grit	Fine with coarser flint	High Fired
G	Mid Orage/Brown	Compact Sandy	Occ quartz and calc pellets	common angular crushed flint and grit	fine	

Table 47: CBM fabric descriptions

Assemblage

B.8.4 The CBM assemblage was recovered from contexts in both Areas A and B, with the majority derived from the former (Table 46). The following will outline the assemblage by phase and area. In the main, the dates of the material align with the phasing assigned at the time of this writing.

Period 4: Area A

B.8.5 The material collected within Period 4 contexts derived from features in Area A. Two diagnostically Roman tiles were recorded. Pit **518** produced a single fragment of box flue tile (124g) with eight parallel combing grooves. It was made in a fine sandy fabric and fired to a mid-brown/orange (Fabric C).

B.8.6 Context (851), in Ditch 10, produced two refitting fragments of a *tegula*. The fragments refitted to form the left-hand lower cutaway, part of the flange and a portion of tile body. The tegula is well formed and only slightly abraded; its upper face had a smooth finish and the base and outer faces were irregular and finely sanded. The cutaway was type C and the flange an A type (after Warry 2006). It was made in a similar gritty sandy fabric (Fabric C) as the box flue tile and was fired to a mid-orange with dull brown patches. Context (711), of Ditch 10, produced six fragments of very abraded medieval to post-medieval flat tile (84g). They were all on average around half an inch in thickness and largely undiagnostic (Fabric E). As they were small and abraded it is likely they were intrusive to the upper fill of Ditch 10.

Period 5: Area A

B.8.7 Ditches 17 and 18 produced the ceramic building material in this area (9 fragments, 2292g). This included two brick fragments that could be more closely dated than the rest of the material. The earliest was a large fragment (1272g) of a reasonably well-made brick from the 13th to 15th centuries (W120mm, TH50mm); made in a silty clay

with few gritty inclusions and fired to an even mid brown-orange (Fabric A). It had a wire cut and smoothed upper face with sharp arrises. The rest of the faces were rough and sanded, the lower arrises were rounded and the stretchers creased. The later brick fragment (446g) probably derived from a 16th to 18th century red brick (W115mm, TH60mm); it was made in a coarse red to purple fabric with flint inclusions (Fabric E). The rest of this area's assemblage comprised less closely datable brick and tile fragments (7, 574g) but the material fits the phasing. They were made in a variety of fabrics and were all small and abraded (B, G and F).

Period 5: Area B

B.8.8 Ditch 22, contexts (129) and (133), produced three fragments of CBM; an undiagnostic fragment (2g) and two fragments of medieval to post-medieval flat tile (31g; Fabric E), respectively. All the material was severely abraded.

Discussion

B.8.9 The material recovered is abraded and fragmentary and therefore offers little research potential. The Roman material is only slightly abraded and survived in large fragments, suggesting proximity to the original building. The presence of roofing and hypocaust tiles implies the building was of high-status and probably large scale. The later material is likely to have been brought to the site – or moved around the site – by agricultural processes. It represents little more than background noise in the archaeological landscape.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Period	Form	Descr	Date	Frag No.	Weight (g)	Abrasion	L (mm)	W (mm)	Th (mm)	Edge Thickness (mm)	Flange Height (mm)	Flange Type	Cutaway Type	Comment
A	519	518	Pit 518	4	Tile	Box Flue	Roman	1	124	Mod			15					Fragment of a box flue tile with remains of combing (8 parallel combed grooves) and a scar from the abutting wall. Inner face is irregular and unfinished, outer is smoothed and then combed.
A	711	710	Ditch 8	4	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	6	84	Severe			14					Several abraded flat tile fragments
A	851	850	Ditch 10	4	Tile	Tegula	Roman	2	728	Slight			25	30	49	A4	A3/C1 Comp	Refitting fragments of tegula flange with left-hand lower cutaway (50mm length of cutaway). Fairly unabraded. Well formed tegula with smoothed upper faces and sanded and irregular lower faces. Orange and dull brown patchy colouration.
A	201	200	Ditch 17	5	?Brick		Lmed-Pmed	3	466	V Severe			~50					Fragments of a very severely abraded and friable brick. Fabric is porous, leeched and laminal breaking. Remnants of a corner and a probably 2-inch thickness to the brick. Poss. Lmed, but very hard to tell.
A	201	200	Ditch 17	5	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	2	50	Mod			12					Frags of tile with smoothed upper bed
A	302	301	Ditch 17	5	Brick	Wall	16th-18th	1	446	Severe		115	60					The header end of a epmed brick. Fairly sharp arises and smoothed upper bed. Deep reddish colouration and coarsely tempered.
A	304	303	Ditch 17	5	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	1	37	Mod			11	10				Small fragment of thin tile with terminal end. Smoothed upper and fine sanded base.
A	304	303	Ditch 17	5	Tile	Peg	Med-Pmed	1	21	Mod			14	13				Small frag of tile with remnant peg hole. Flinty and orange.
A	862	861	Ditch 18	5	Brick		13th-15th	1	1272	Mod	>160	120	50					Sanded mould made. Lower arrises rounded, upper bed is wiped and arrises sharp and slightly concave. Upper bed is not sanded; others have fine sand. Stretcher faces are creased and upper has cracking. Lmed - 15th/16th. Mid orange/brown. Patchy mortar on the base.
B	129	128	Ditch 22	5	Undiag			1	2	Severe								
B	133	132	Ditch 22	5	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	2	31	Severe			14					

Table 48: Summary CBM catalogue

B.9 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.9.1 Archaeological excavation produced a small assemblage of fired clay (301 fragments, 40921g) from Areas A and B (Table 49). The majority of the material comprised an assemblage of *in* situ Roman kiln structure (pilasters and vented flooring) and a number of kiln plate fragments (86 fragments, 33380g) along with a small collection of Bronze and Iron Age weights (block/brick, pyramidal and cylindrical). Less diagnostic structural pieces and amorphous fragments with no discernible features formed the rest of the assemblage. This report will provide a quantified analysis of the material and its significance.

B.9.2 The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. Summary tables for pertinent material are included in this report.

Phase	Area	Object Class	Count	Weight (g)
1.1	B	?Weight	5	106
2.1	A	Undiagnostic	2	14
2.3	A	Ad Hoc	1	46
		Weight	24	3148
		Undiagnostic	65	955
	B	Weight	7	451
		Undiagnostic	70	1960
3	B	Undiagnostic	24	82
3.1	A	Undiagnostic	4	24
4	A	?Kiln Furniture	3	51
		Kiln Furniture	24	662
		Kiln Structure	47	32390
		Undiagnostic	12	277
Subsoil	A	?Kiln Related	13	755
Grand Total			**301**	**40921**

Table 49: Fired clay objects by phase and area

Methodology

B.9.3 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Swan (1984) was consulted for Iron Age and Roman kiln furniture forms and kiln typology. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 52.

Analysis

Fabrics

B.9.4 Five fabric groups were recorded amongst the assemblage. All the fabrics contained quartz, flint and gritty material. The main differences were seen between the fabrics that contained calcareous pellets, those that were more compact and largely free of coarse material and the porous sandy fabrics. The clays were probably sourced locally to the site, with any variation seen being related to geological variation or differences in paste preparation and firing conditions.

B.9.5 The material related to the kiln was made of a narrow set of calcareous rich sandy clays (SandQFC); the pilaster was made in SandQFC, the floor in SandQFC(a), the lining SandQFC(b) and the plates SandQFC(c). The weights were made in the flint tempered sandy mineral (quartz and mica) rich fabrics and differed most by the compactness of the clay (SandQF and SandPQF).

B.9.6 The following table is a summary of the fabrics identified in hand specimen (Table 50). The fabrics were analysed petrographically (App. B.7) and described microscopically, which confirms the identity of much of the 'sandy minerals' seen in hand specimen.

Main Group	Short Description	Subgroup Code	Fabric Description
Silty Clay (S)	Compact silty clay, Quartz	Q	Compact fine silty clay fired deep red/orange. Occasional to common fine quartz with few to no coarse inclusions.
	Compact silt, untempered, pore/void rich	P	A lightweight silty clay with common fine to coarse rounded pores/voids and occasional fine to coarse gritty inclusions (probably sandy minerals).
Sandy Clay (Sand)	Sandy minerals (quartz, mica) and crushed flint	QF	A compact clay containing common fine to coarse quartz and mica and rare very coarse crushed flint
	Porous, sandy minerals (quartz, mica) and crushed flint	PQF	A lightweight clay containing common fine to coarse quartz and mica, occasional fine to coarse pores/voids and rare very coarse crushed flint a) Some examples have fewer flint inclusions and a rare coarse stone
	Sandy minerals (quartz, mica), calc pellets, flint and stone	QFC	A compact clay containing common fine to coarse quartz and mica, occasional fine to coarse rounded calcareous pellets and pores/voids, and occasional to rare very coarse stone/pebbles. *Variations* a) The same but harder fired b) Fewer visible coarse calcareous inclusions, more common angular flint c) Similar fine fraction with fewer coarse inclusions

Table 50: Fired clay fabric descriptions

Assemblage

B.9.7 By weight, the bulk of this material was concentrated in Area A (195 fragments, 38322g). The most notable fractions of this assemblage are the kiln material and the weights. Area B produced a slight smaller assemblage (106 fragments, 2599g); it was less diagnostic with a larger count of amorphous and undiagnostic structural fragments. The material is described by area and phase.

Area A

Phase 2.1

B.9.8 Two small and abraded fragments, 14g, of undiagnostic material were collected from Monument 1, Area A. They appear to have been highly fired and had the qualities of slag but were not magnetic. They had few discernible features and present little archaeological information.

Phase 2.3

B.9.9 The material from this area was mostly collected from features in Pit Groups 2a, 2b and 2c. Pit Groups 2a, 2b, 2c and Structure 2 also produced 65 fragments, 955g, of undiagnostic structural and less informative amorphous fragments. This latter material was probably associated with the diagnostic objects, but abrasion limits further conclusions.

Pit Group 2a

B.9.10 Pit **587** produced two clay weights of differing styles. The first was made up of three refitting fragments (1466g), which formed a near-complete block/brick type weight (H130mm, W90mm, TH90mm); with a perforation (D15mm) positioned 30mm below the upper platform. It was evenly formed with rounded arises and smoothed surfaces and was made in a compact sandy clay with occasional very coarse crushed flint (SandQF). It was given a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age date. The second weight was represented by a large fragment of the narrowing portion of a flat-topped pyramidal weight (587g); with two narrow faces and two wider faces angled towards the small upper platform (H>125mm, W100mm, TH95-110mm). The perforation (D20mm) remained and was pierced through the narrow faces. It was made in a porous sandy clay with similar distribution of flint and sandy minerals (SandPQF) as the block/brick weight. Pit **724** produced the peak of a second pyramidal weight (321g), which tapered to a 55x60mm platform. It was evenly formed with rounded arises, it too was made in the same loose sandy fabric which was notably more porous. It did not have a surviving perforation, but the horizontal break suggests this occurred along the perforation line. The blocky pyramidal type of weight with this kind of perforation was attributed to a longer date range of between the Late Bronze Age and the Middle Iron Age.

B.9.11 Pit **662** produced a small and abraded fragment of fired clay with a probably circular form and a central perforation (SandQF). It is likely to be a fragment of spindlewhorl, however because it does not survive well it could not be assigned to a type.

Pit group 2c

B.9.12 Pit **264** produced 18 fragments (739g) of a domed cylindrical weight. The larger refitting fragments formed an atypical shape. When pieced together the weight had a flat base and roughly cylindrical body with a tapering domed upper portion (H105mm, D135mm). It had a large vertical perforation (25mm) through the centre of the body. It was made in a porous sandy fabric with rare very coarse flint and pebble inclusions (SandPQF(a)). No date could be assigned to it but a broadly Bronze Age date seems likely.

Phase 3.1

B.9.13 Pit Group 4, Area A, produced four (24g) amorphous fragments of fired clay.

Phase 4

B.9.14 Kiln **806** produced the majority of the fired clay from this phase (87 fragments, 33858g). Ditch 4 was the only other feature to generate any material, which was amorphous (4 fragments, 31g). The kiln material assessed comprised a sample of the intact structure of the near-complete Roman updraft kiln uncovered in Area A (Table 51). The sampled material included part of the oven pit lining (App. Plate B.9.1), a single complete pilaster (App. Plate B.9.3), fragments of the raised vent-holed floor (App. Plate B.9.2) and fragments of the flue arch lining. Collected within the kiln disuse contexts were fragments of prefabricated kiln plates and a very small assemblage of amorphous clay. Within the subsoil above the kiln, thirteen fragments, 755g, of abraded lining or upper kiln superstructure were also collected. The kiln technology deployed here is typical of the 3rd century AD.

Kiln Forms	Count	Weight (g)
Kiln Structure		
Lining	15	9546
Lining (Lip)	4	2793
?Lining (from Subsoil)	13	755
Flue Arch	7	1278
?Flue Arch	3	328
Pilaster	4	5593
Oven Floor	14	12852
Kiln Furniture		
Plate	24	662
?Plate	3	51
Total	**87**	**33858**

Table 51: Summary catalogue of kiln structure and furniture forms

Kiln structure

B.9.15 The fragments of lining (19, 12339g) that were sampled were consistently proportioned with a smoothed concave face and an irregular reddish reverse (App. Plate B.9.1). The clay was fired to a dark blue-grey and was composed of a quartz and

flint rich sandy clay with occasional calcareous pellets. The lining layer was between 40 and 65mm thick and appears to have been applied to the oven pit in several narrow strips. The lining fragments were all oblong in shape having broken along weak points in the lower and upper seams, a set of fragments refitted, and all had a height of 90 to 100mm. There were some taller fragments, but these too had similar breakage patterns. Four fragments (2793g) of the lining had a simply finished third face which appears to be the oven lip. A number of lining-type fragments (10, 1606g) were also amongst the sample and appear to be part of the flue arch lining. They shared the same characteristic as the oven lining but were fired to a red-orange indicating proximity to the stokehole opening.

B.9.16 The sample pilaster had broken into four large fragments (5593g). Its complete form was semi-conical with the flared base at the top . It was characterised by a widening and smoothed lower portion (W110 to 180mm) that culminated in a flared and irregular "collar" that was topped by a semi-circular platform (R115mm x D315mm). The reverse was a single irregular dark-reddish brown surface. The upper platform surface is reminiscent of the smoothed faces of the oven floor fragments (described below). The collar around the upper portion of the pilaster was 65-90mm thick and, where surviving, shows woody impressions pressed in and abutting at various angles. The upper portion was probably integrated into the pilaster during the construction of the oven floor. The pilaster was made in a quartz and flint rich clay with common fine to coarse calcareous pellets and coarse to very coarse pebbles (App. Plate B.9.3). The lining fabric was probably a more refined version of the clay used here.

B.9.17 The raised oven floor fragments (14, 12852g) provided the greatest insight into how the kiln was built. These fragments were between 60 and 95mm thick and had a smoothed but perforated upper face and an irregular and impression-rich lower face (App. Plate B.9.2). The perforations were between 35 and 45mm in diameter and were formed by piercing the floor from above. The impressions present in the lower faces of the floor fragments could be grouped into two types; rounded rod impressions and various flat and squared impressions (both with wood surface patterns). From this evidence it is clear that the clay floor was built upon an organic scaffold of stems/branches and short planks, which had subsequently burnt away during kiln setting and firing. The clay used was identical to the pilaster fabric but was subsequently more highly fired and a cream-white colour.

Kiln furniture

B.9.18 A very small collection of kiln plate fragments was collected from the disuse contexts within the kiln (13 fragments, 755g). They were characterised by an irregular finish, grassy impressions on the surfaces and an average thickness of 10 to 15mm. They were made in a similar, but finer, fabric to the rest of the kiln clays. No original shape was discernible for the plates because the fragments were small and abraded. Prefabricated plates of this kind are typical of portable kiln furniture in later Iron Age and Roman kilns. They were probably used as shelving between vessels during kiln setting.

Area B

Phase 1.1

B.9.19 Five fragments of abraded fired clay, 106g, were recovered from Pit **57**. While lacking in diagnostic features they were reminiscent of the body fragments of the weights seen elsewhere.

Phase 2.3

Pit Group 3

B.9.20 Two weights were recovered from Pit Group 3, alongside 70 fragments, 1960g, of undiagnostic fragments. This material probably related to weights or represent other unknown objects. Pit **79** contained seven fragments of two pyramidal or triangular weights (4 fragments, 322g and 3 fragments, 129g respectively). They were both made in a compact sandy clay similar to the block/brick weight described above. The first weight's fragments refitted to form the narrowing end of a small pyramid (W40, >80mm, TH?65mm). It was well formed with exacted surfaces and defined arises, it probably had two wider faces and two narrower faces which tapered to a flattened platform. The perforation (D15mm) went between the narrower faces. The whole form is lost and therefore it is unclear if the weight was a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pyramidal weight or a later Middle Iron Age triangular weight. The second weight was more abraded and was similarly limited in identification. Its fragments formed a vertex of a weight with a perforation (D20mm) running parallel to the surviving arises. Broadly, then, these weights are likely to date between the Late Bronze Age and the Late Iron Age.

Phase 3

B.9.21 Roundhouse Gully **26** and Ditch 3 produced 24 fragments, 82g, of undiagnostic material in Area B. All fragments were severely abraded and present no meaningful information.

Discussion

B.9.22 The assemblage was dominated by the Roman kiln material and the various weights found with features from the earlier phases. The structural fragments presented only a tentative glimpse at their original forms but were probably associated with the diagnostic objects. The amorphous material recovered was heavily abraded and fragmentary, meaning that little could be drawn from that fraction of the assemblage.

Clay weights

B.9.23 The collection of weights, recovered from Phase 2.3 features in Pit Groups 2a, 2c and 3, point to domestic activity during the Bronze Age, into the Iron Age. The original function of such clay weights is debated. Often they are referred to as 'loom weights' with little consideration of their utility as warp weights. The size and shape of a loom weight useful for a vertical loom is limited to relatively small, regularly shaped and narrow objects. However, experimental work has shown the efficacy of pyramidal and small blocky objects for weaving on a vertical loom (Mårtensson et al 2009). Therefore, it is possible that the smaller blocky and pyramidal weights found here were used for

weaving, but this identification should not be overstated. Larger weights, like those of the Iron Age, may have been used as thatch weights or for other light industrial activities. The weights recorded here may therefore be architectural objects. While the function of clay weights is unclear, beyond the fact they could be suspended, the forms seen in this assemblage are generally well attested in the Bronze Age and Iron Age. Contextual information is often limited for this class of object, which prevents a clear picture of these objects from emerging. Weights are commonly found singularly or broken in discard contexts and provide little information, bar their date associations, about their use. The diversity of forms found here and in close proximity is interesting as it suggests either a long period of occupation with gradual change or a cluster of fairly contemporary forms that differ in form. If the latter, we may be seeing variation in form reflecting different functional intentions or perhaps even personal technological choice amongst a small group of people.

Roman kiln

B.9.24 The kiln excavated here adds to the growing body of evidence for Romano-British potting traditions in the region. The presence of a near complete *in situ* raised oven floor is not uncommon but is nonetheless significant. The kiln design is typical of the late 2nd to mid-3rd centuries in the south-east of England (Swan 1984); where kiln technology moves away from the use of prefabricated portable kiln furniture towards permanent and integrated structural features. A radiocarbon date for organic material collected within the stokehole corroborate this date. Kilns of a similar description have been recorded nearby at Wymondham College, Morley St Peter (*Kilns II and III*) and to the west of Norwich in Caistor St Edmund (*Kilns I, III and IV*), providing context for this design. However, the dates for the pottery found in these have been given as late Neronian to early Flavian (NRCB 1958, Swan 1981). The incongruency here may be due to identification errors at the time of those excavations or suggests a longevity in this kind of kiln design for the locale.

Conclusions

B.9.25 The kiln material is greatly significant as it adds to the growing body of evidence for Romano-British potting traditions in the region. The weights are indicators of Bronze Age domestic activity. The amorphous and undiagnostic fragments are of no archaeological significance.

Illustration catalogue

Fig. B.9.1: Period 2.3 (Late Bronze Age) clay weights

Weight 1. Three refitting fragments of a near-complete small brick/block weight. The perforation (D15mm) is 30mm from the upper platform and central to the face (35mm from each edge). SandQF: White-grey patches but largely mid to dark grey-brown. H130mm x W90mm x TH90mm. (588) [**587**] Pit Group 2a.

Weight 2. Fragment of the narrowing portion of a large flat-topped pyramidal weight. Fragment comprises the full thickness and around half the width of the upper part of the original pyramid. A central perforation remains (D20mm) and has been pierced through the narrower faces. The fragment has broken horizontally from the wider face and vertically from the other angled face. SandPQF: Yellow-brown margins and dark brown-grey core. L >125mm x W~100mm x TH85-110mm. (588) [**587**] Pit Group 2a.

Weight 3. The peak/platform of a pyramidal weight. Object tapers to the platform, 55x60mm. All abutting faces are angled outward, surviving widest 85x90mm. Arrises are rounded. No perforation apparent, although the horizontal break is likely to be along the perforation line/weak point SandPQF: yellow-brown, one face is brown-grey, to 35mm into body. L >60mm x W 55x60 to ~85x90. (725) [**724**] Pit Group 2a.

Weight 4. Fragments of a domed object with a large vertical perforation through its centre (D:35mm). The refitting fragments (glued with B72 Adhesive) form an irregular squat cylinder shape. SandPQF(a): very coarse flint inclusions, yellow-brown to orange colouration. L105mm x W135mm. (265) [**264**] Pit Group 2c.

Weight 5. Refitting fragments of the narrowing end of a small pyramidal weight. Exacted surfaces and defined arrises. Fragments taper to a flattened platform, only part remaining. Object is perforated through the ?narrower faces (D:15mm). SandQF. L>10mm x W40 to ~80mm x TH ?65mm. (80) [**79**] Pit Group 3.

Weight 6. Refitting fragments that form an arris and vertex of a pyramidal or triangular weight. The perforation (D20mm) runs through the body parallel to the arrises, rather than opposed to it as is expected in LIA triangular vertexes. SandQF. TH~60mm. (80) [**79**] Pit Group 3.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object #	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Weight g)
A	10	-	Subsoil	Over Kiln 806	Sub Soil		SandQF	s	object	?Kiln Related	?Lining			Moderate	Fragments of high fired clay with smoothed faces and irregular reverses. Two thicknesses present (45mm and 20mm). No clear origin or form, probably lining or part of an oven's superstructure. Yellow-grey surfaces to purple-red core and reverse.	13	755
B	29	26	Gully	Roundhouse	3		SandPQF	s	fs					Severe		2	15
B	56	52	Ditch	Ditch 3	3		SandPQF	a						Severe		1	10
B	58	57	Pit	Pit 57	1.1		SandQF	s	fs/c	?Weight				Severe	Fragments reminiscent of weights seen elsewhere	5	106
B	64	62	Ditch	Ditch 3	3		SandQF	a						Severe		4	10
B	64	62	Ditch	Ditch 3	3		SandPQF	a						Severe		17	47
B	80	79	Pit	Pit Group 3	2.3	1	SandQF	s	object	Weight	Pyramidal/ ?Triangular		LBA-MIA	Moderate	Refitting fragments of the narrowing end of a small pyramidal weight. It is a well-formed object with exacted surfaces and defined arrises. These fragments taper to a flattened platform, only part remaining. Object is perforated through the ?narrower faces. LBA-EIA Pyramidal or MIA-LIA Triangular.	4	322
B	80	80	Pit	Pit Group 3	2.3	1	SandQF	s	object	Weight	Pyramidal/ ?Triangular		EIA-LIA	Severe	Refitting fragments that form an arris and vertex of a pyramidal or triangular weight. The perforation runs through the body parallel to the arrises, rather than opposed to it as is expected in LIA triangular vertexes.	3	129
B	80	80	Pit	Pit Group 3	2.3		SandPQF	a						Severe	Fragments from a structure or object, no clear original form and few structural features	42	1584
B	90	89	Pit	Pit Group 3	2.3		SandQF	a						Severe		25	292

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object #	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Weight g)
B	135	134	Pit	Pit Group 3	2.3		SandPQF	a						Severe		3	84
A	220	219	Pit	Pit Group 4	3.1		SP	a						Severe		2	13
A	235	236	Gully	Ditch 4	4		SandPQF(a)	a								1	5
A	265	264	Pit	Pit Group 2c	2.3		SandPQF(a)	s	object	Weight	?Domed/ Cylindrical		?BA	Severe	Fragments of a domed object with a larger vertical perforation through its centre. The refitting fragments (glued with B72 Adhesive) form an irregular squat cylinder shape. No clear parallels with standard forms, other than the direction of the perforation; poss BA. Very coarse flint inclusions. Yellow-Brown to Orange colouration.	18	739
A	265	264	Pit	Pit Group 2c	2.3		SandQF	a								1	9
A	374	354	Posthole	Structure 2	2.3		SandPQF(a)	a								1	6
A	430	429	Pit	Pit Group 2b	2.3		SP	a								8	62
A	441	440	Pit	Pit Group 2b	2.3		SandPQF(a)	s	fs					Severe	Fragments from an object with exacted faces and a concave poss face	9	263
A	443	442	Posthole	Pit Group 2b	2.3		SandPQF	s	fs					Severe		5	81
A	443	442	Posthole	Pit Group 2b	2.3		SandQF	a						Severe		10	196
A	478	462	Pit	Pit Group 4	3.1		SandQF	a						Severe		1	1
A	525	524	Pit	Pit Group 2c	2.3		SQ	s	hf	Ad Hoc	Prop/Spacer				Hand pressed piece of clay appears to be pressed onto something else. Digit impressions	1	46
A	525	524	Pit	Pit Group 2c	2.3		SandQF	a								1	44

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object #	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Weight g)
A	588	587	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	4	SandQF	s	object	Weight	Brick/Block	Weight 1	LBA-EIA	Slight	Three refitting fragments of a near-complete small brick/block weight. The perforation is 30mm from the upper platform and central to the face (35mm from each edge). The weight is well formed, arrises are rounded and surfaces are cracked but solid. White-grey patches but largely mid to dark grey-brown.	3	1466
A	588	587	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	4	SandPQF	s	object	Weight	Pyramidal/ Block	Weight 2	LBA-MIA	Moderate	Fragment of the narrowing portion of a large flat-topped pyramidal weight. This fragment is probably 25% of the whole. This fragment comprises the full thickness and around half the width of the upper part of the pyramid. It is wedge shaped, made up of part of the upper platform, abutted by a large face that angles outwards, and the remains of two smaller faces perpendicular to the platform. No opposing angled face remains. The central perforation remains and has been pierced through the narrower faces. The fragment has broken horizontally from the wider base and vertically from the other angled face. Yellow-brown margins and dark brown-grey core.	1	587
A	588	587	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3		SandPQF	s	fs							2	11
A	598	595	Ditch	Monument 1	2.1		SandQF	a								1	5
A	605	603	Ditch	Monument 1	2.1		SandQF	a						Severe	Slaggy but not magnetic	1	9

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object #	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Weight g)
A	608	607	Pit	Pit Group 4	3.1		SandQF	a						Severe		1	10
A	647	646	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3		SandQF	s	fs						Face fragment from an object, with grey face and red core	1	31
A	651	648	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3		SandPQF	s	fs					Severe		3	31
A	663	662	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3		SandQF	s	object	Weight	?Spindlewhorl			Severe	Fragment of a small flat-bottomed ring/?domed spindle whorl. 6cm Diameter estimate.	1	35
A	677	666	Ditch	Ditch 4	4		SP	a						Severe		3	26
A	685	684	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3		SandPQF	s	fs					Moderate	Very porous frag from an object with exacted faces	1	29
A	702	701	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3		SandPQF	a						Severe		4	10
A	725	724	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	13	SandPQF	s	object	Weight	Pyramidal/ Block	Weight 3	LBA-MIA	Moderate	The peak/platform of a pyramidal weight. Object tapers to the platform, 55x60mm. All abutting faces are angled outward, surviving widest 85x90mm. It is notably porous, perhaps lost calc? Arrises are rounded. Largely yellow-brown, one face is brown-grey, to 35mm into body. No perforation apparent, although the horizontal break is likely to be along the perforation line/weak point	1	321
A	762	726	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3		SandQF	a						Severe		14	93
A	762	726	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3		SandPQF(a)	a						Severe		4	73
A	784	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC	s	fs					Severe		5	88
A	784	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SQ	a						Severe	Large blob of highly fired clay, deep red colour, fits within the hand	1	120
A	801	799	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3		SandQF	a								1	16

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object #	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Weight g)
A	802	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(b)	s	object	Kiln Structure	Lining (Lip)		2nd-3rd CE	Slight	Fragments of kiln lining with a finished face perpendicular to the lining face and backing. In most cases it is not as well defined as the exacted lining face, but the lip face shows signs of finger pressing and smoothing. A simple interface between the oven lining and the upper more temporary superstructure	4	2793
A	802	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(b)	s	object	Kiln Structure	Lining		2nd-3rd CE	Slight	Refitting fragments of lining. These fragments refits to form a concave strip of fired clay, suggesting the lining was applied in narrow bands. Some of other lining fragments seen are larger, however this sample is reasonably uniform.	4	3900
A	802	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(b)	s	object	Kiln Structure	Lining		2nd-3rd CE	Slight	Sample of lining fragments (plus lip and refits) from the kiln oven. Fragments characterised by a worked face, cracked but smoothed and wiped, and a dark reddish-brown reverse. This layer appears to have been applied in narrow bands judging by the relative uniformity of the fragments (rectangular with slightly concave or convex edges). Two larger squarer fragments indicate larger applied areas.	7	5376
A	802	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(a)	s	object	Kiln Structure	Oven Floor		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Fragment of vent-holed raised oven floor. Fragments are characterised by a smoothed upper face and irregular lower face.	2	822
A	803	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(b)	s	object	Kiln Structure	Lining		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Frags of lining	4	270

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object #	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Weight g)
A	803	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(c)	s	object	Kiln Furniture	Plate		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Many small fragments of a mixture of plate types; probably three plates	16	168
A	805	806	Stokehole	Kiln	4		SandPQF	s	object	?Kiln Furniture	?Plate		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Fragments of a porous object that is possible platy	3	51
A	809	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(c)	s	object	Kiln Furniture	Plate		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Fragment of a kiln plate. Coarse organic impressions on its irregular surfaces. Pale buff colour. No clear form, probably irregular.	1	16
A	809	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(c)	s	object	Kiln Furniture	Plate		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Fragmented a kiln plate. Coarse organic impressions on its irregular surfaces. Dark grey colour. No clear form, probably irregular.	1	81
A	809	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandPQF	a								2	38
A	846	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(a)	s	object	Kiln Structure	Oven Floor		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Fragment of vent-holed raised oven floor. Fragments are characterised by a smoothed upper face and irregular lower face; the latter have rod and woody impressions. These are rounded, semi-circular (1.5mm to 2.5mm) and square and flat (2.5mm to 5.5mm). Evidence of an organic scaffold built to support the floor before it was fired	12	12030
A	847	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(c)	s	object	Kiln Furniture	Plate		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Refitting fragments of a kiln plate. Coarse organic impressions on its irregular surfaces. Pale buff colour. No clear form, probably irregular.	3	330
A	847	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(c)	s	object	Kiln Furniture	Plate		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Refitting fragments of a kiln plate. Coarse organic impressions on its irregular surfaces. Pale grey colour. No clear form, probably irregular.	3	67

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object #	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Weight g)
A	856	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(b)	s	object	Kiln Structure	?Flue Arch		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Fragments of hard fired wedge-shaped clay. Probably clay lining from inside the flue arch or at the junction of the arch with the oven pit. Angles abutting a slightly concave face suggests this clay has been pushed into a squared corner of the kiln.	3	328
A	856	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC(a)/ox	s	object	Kiln Structure	Flue Arch (?repair)		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Refitting fragments of kiln lining or repair lining from above the flue arch.	7	1278
A	867	806	Kiln	Kiln	4		SandQFC	s	object	Kiln Structure	Pilaster		2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Refitting fragments of a flared pilaster. Pilaster is characterised by a narrowing and smoothed lower portion that widens (110 to 180mm) to a large flared irregular collar that is topped by a semi-circular platform (R115mm x D315mm). The reverse is a single regular dark-reddish brown surface. The upper surface is reminiscent of the upper smoothed faces of the oven floor fragments. The collar around the upper portion of the pilaster is 65-90mm thick and, where surviving, shows woody impressions pressed in and abutting at various angles. Appears this upper portion was probably integrated into the floor, done during the construction of the pilaster.	4	5593

Table 52: Summary fired clay catalogue (a=amorphous, s=structural, fs=flattened surface, hf=hand-forming and c=corner)

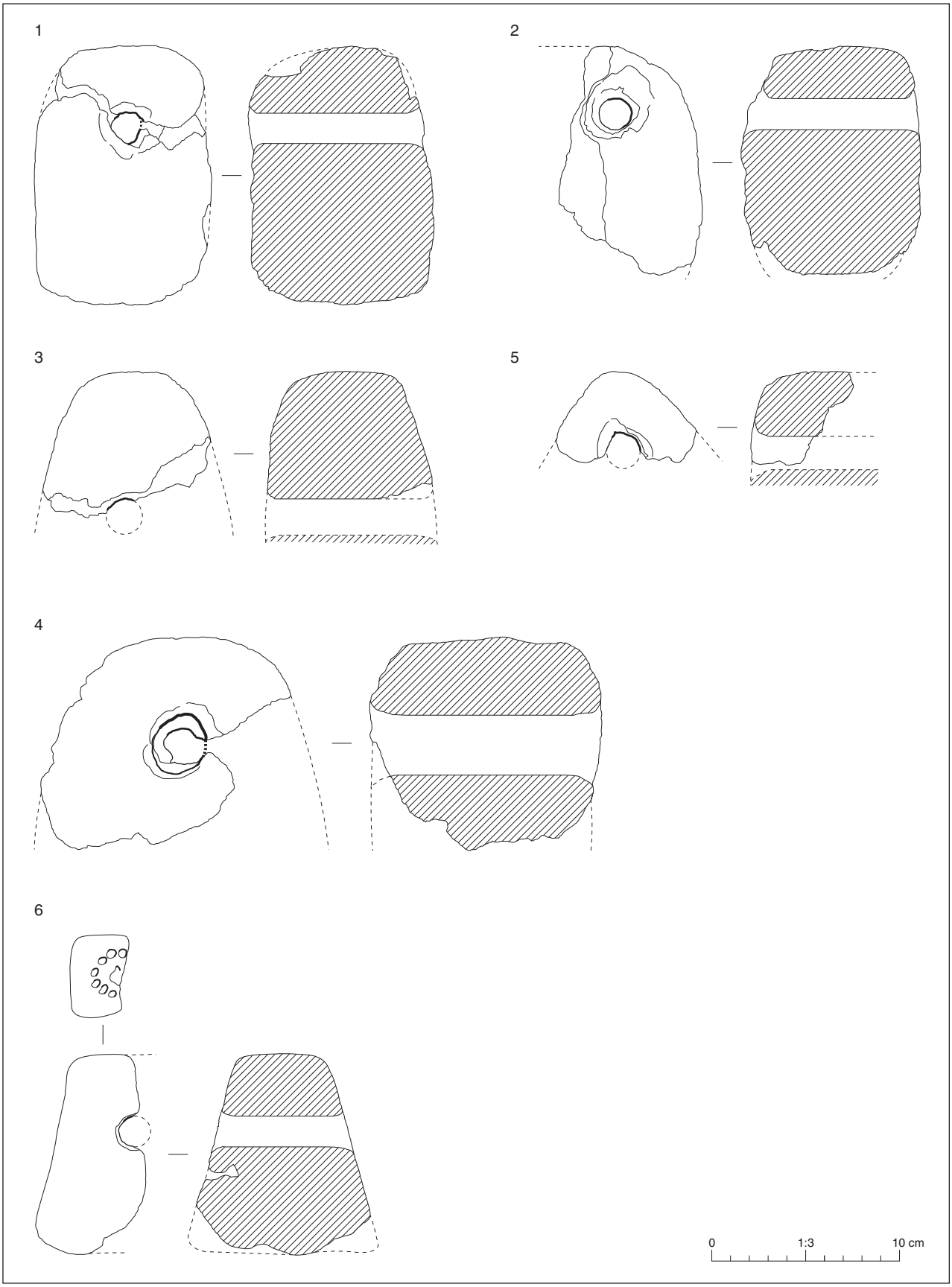


Figure B.9.1: Late Bronze Age fired clay weights

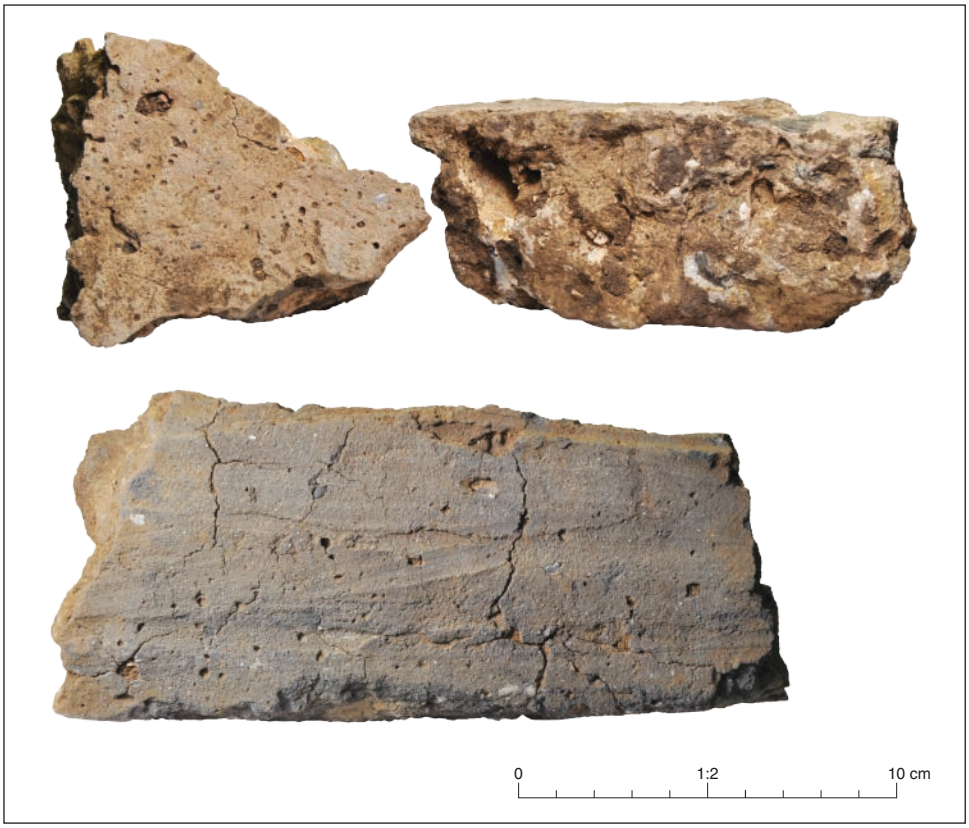


Plate B.9.1: Kiln chamber clay wall fragments (802)

Plate B.9.2: Solid clay vent-holed kiln oven floor fragments (846)

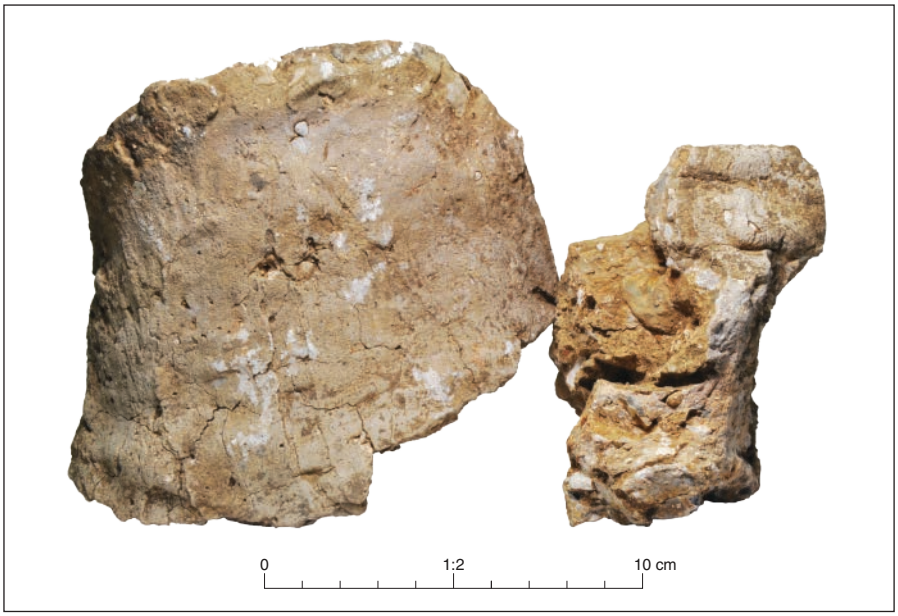


Plate B.9.3: Clay pilaster fragments (867)

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human cremated bone

By Natasha Dodwell

Introduction

C.1.1 Calcined human bone was recovered from two distinct zones in Area A of the excavation; from the fills of an Early Bronze Age ring ditch, Monument 1 and from a group of eight shallow Late Bronze Age pits which lay adjacent and to the northwest of Monument 1. The two cremation deposits identified in the evaluation (Chapman 2014) are discussed with the results of those from the excavation.

Nature of the assemblage

C.1.2 The excavated slots through the Monument revealed deposits resulting from natural weathering and silting of the ring ditch. In two of the slots, on opposite sides of the ring ditch, approximately half-way up the surviving depth of slumped fills, discrete dumps of cremated human bone mixed with frequent charcoal, small burnt flints and carbonised plant remains were identified (872 in cut **346** and 577 in cut **574**). The cremated bone has been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age (Table 6).

C.1.3 The mixed nature of the deposits suggests that they are likely to represent dumps of pyre debris. Neither were visible on the machined surface implying that all of the bone that was originally deposited within these contexts was excavated and analysed. For 577, the angle of the dump of burnt material, suggests that it was deposited into the ditch from the inside of the circuit. The burnt deposit 870 lay directly beneath a compact layer of flint, 872 and was in the middle of the ditch profile meaning that it was not possible to determine from which side of the ditch it had been tipped.

C.1.4 Eight deposits of cremated human bone, two of which were radiocarbon dated to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age (Table 6), were identified in shallow, truncated pits. All contained charcoal fragments, small quantities of very fragmented bone and small quantities of burnt flints. Six of these (**591**, **601**, **634**, **636**, **680** and **689**) were grouped closely together midway between Monuments 1 and 2. To the northwest of these were two outliers (**583** and **763**) containing similar deposits. The ephemeral nature of these deposits means that they could either be unurned burials or what McKinley describes as cremation-related features (1997, 130).

C.1.5 In the evaluation phase two small pits containing cremated human bone, but no charcoal or other potential pyre debris, were excavated to the south of Monuments 1 and 2 (Chapman 2014) and the bone analysed (Chinnock 2014). Neither of these were radiocarbon dated and it is unclear if these satellite burials are contemporary with the ring ditch monuments or with the later unurned funerary deposits.

Methodology

C.1.6 All deposits containing cremated bone were 100% excavated on site; features were excavated in quadrants and/or spits, and then processed and analysed in line with current published guidelines (McKinley 2004 and 2017a). In one feature, **574,** the quantity of bone, charcoal and flint/peagrit gravel in the <5mm fraction meant that bone was only extracted from a percentage of this fine residue (25%) and a total bone weight extrapolated. The remaining residue was scanned for teeth etc; this is in line with the OA Burials policy.

C.1.7 The cremated bone was scanned in order to determine the number of individuals represented in each deposit, their age and, if possible, sex. The number of individuals represented can be gleaned by any duplicated elements or obvious age-related differences in bone size and development. Age was assessed using the stage of dental development (Brown 1985 and Ubelaker 1989), the stage of epiphyseal fusion (Schaefer *et al*. 2009) and general size and robusticity of skeletal elements. The small fragment size, the quantity of bone recovered, and the absence of diagnostic elements meant it was not possible to determine the sex of any of the individuals.

Preservation of the material

C.1.8 Neither of the deposits of cremated bone identified in Monument 1 was visible on the surface, indeed they were only found when slots through the ring ditch were being excavated. It is therefore likely that all of the bone that was originally deposited within these contexts was recovered. It should be noted that without excavating 100% of Monument 1 one cannot be certain that there were no further deposits of burnt bone related to these deposits elsewhere within the ring ditch fills.

C.1.9 In contrast, the Late Bronze Age 'cemetery group' and outlying pits containing cremated bone had been disturbed by animal burrowing and truncated to an unknown degree; the pits ranged in depth from only 0.08m- 0.20m.

C.1.10 The bone fragments from all features and periods were generally small in size, buff-white in colour (fully calcined, burnt at high temperatures) and there was an absence of trabecular bone and an under representation of joint or articular surfaces. The latter is likely due to a combination of high temperatures on the pyre and the burial environment/geology (acidic sand).

Results

Early Bronze Age deposits of pyre debris

C.1.11 The deposits in the ring ditch fills of Monument 1, radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age contained the partial remains of an adult and a child (6-12years old) from slot **346** and, another child from slot **574** (Table 53). Although it is likely that all of the bone that was originally deposited in these contexts is present (some of the more fragile fragments may have been crushed to dust over time) the weights, 972g and 163g respectively suggest that the cremated remains of the entire body were not placed within the one deposit; this is a common phenomenon in all archaeological periods (McKinley 1997a, 131).

C.1.12 The fragment size in both deposits is small with over 80% of bone fragments measuring less than 10mm and the buff white colour of all fragments is indicative of pyre temperatures in excess of 600^0C (Mays 2010). Although most of the fragments could only be identified as skull or limb shafts, several teeth and tooth crowns were present.

	cut	fill	Burial type	Depth (m)	Largest frag. (mm)	Weight <10mm	Weight 5-10mm	Weight 2-5mm	Total weigh t	Age
Monument 1	346	870	Dump of ?pyre debris	0.08	41.82	156g *16.05%*	471g 48.46%	345g 35.49%	972g	Adult & immature
	574	577	Dump of ?pyre debris	0.40	19.35	9 5.52%	54 33.13%	100g (estimat e) 61.35%	163g	immature

Table 53: Early Bronze Age deposits: largest fragment size, weights of sieved material and osteological data

C.1.13 The tip deposit 577 in cut **574** (section 163) contained 163g of cremated infant bones mixed with charcoal, small burnt flints and carbonised plants. The deposit was concentrated on the inside of the ditch with the angle of the spread into the ditch suggesting that it may have been tipped/thrown in from the ring ditch interior; it is possible therefore that any pyre sites may have been located within the confines of the ring ditch.

Late Bronze Age cremation burials

C.1.14 The Late Bronze Age cremation pits are shallow and severely truncated and this combined with low weight and small fragment size meant that only broad age categories such as adult, subadult/adult or older subadult/adult could be attributed to bone from most of the features (Table 54). There is one exception; a fragment of unfused iliac crest and the line of fusion, still visible on a distal metatarsal or carpal joint in **601** suggested that the bone from this feature could be aged as a sub adult (13-18 years).

C.1.15 Only 1g of cremated bone was present in **636** and although it is assumed to be human given the similarities of the feature to others, no age was attributed to this fragment.

C.1.16 The weight of bone recovered from the other seven deposits ranged from 27-176g with an average weight of only 63.7g. Not only is there a small quantity of bone in each feature but it is also extremely fragmented; with the exception of the bone in cut **634** the majority of the material is between 5-10mm. In all cases between 62.9% and 100% of the bone was less than 10mm.

	Cut	fill	Burial type	Depth (m)	Larges t frag. (mm)	Weight <10mm	Weight 5-10mm	Weight 2-5mm	Total weigh t (g)	Age
burial group	583	584	Unurned/ cremation related	0.15	23.86	9g *13.04%*	31g *44.93%*	29g *42.03%*	69g	Subadult/ adult
	591	592	Unurned/ cremation related	0.1	19.9	8g *27.59%*	12g 41.38%	9g 31.03%	29g	Subadult/ adult

	601	602	Unurned/ cremation related	0.08	26.2	9g *23.08%*	22g *56.41%*	8g *20.51%*	39g	Subadult (13-18yrs)
	634	635	Unurned/ cremation related	0.2	30.08	10g *37.04%*	9g *33.33%*	8g *29.63%*	27g	Older subadult/ adult
	636	637	Unurned/ cremation related	0.08	8.15	0	1g 100%	0	1g	?
	680	681	Unurned/ cremation related	0.11	43.2	52g *29.54%*	89g *50.57%*	35g *19.89%*	176g	adult
outlier	689	690	Unurned/ cremation related	0.17	21.2	14g *17.95%*	46g *58.97%*	18g *23.08%*	78g	adult
	763	764	Unurned/ cremation related	0.18	19.78	11g *29.73%*	16g *43.24%*	10g *27.03%*	37g	Older subadult/ adult

Table 54: Late Bronze Age funerary deposits: largest fragment size, weights of sieved material and osteological data

C.1.17 As with the Early Bronze Age deposits of cremated bone all of the bone fragments from both periods are a buff white colour indicative of complete oxidisation and high pyre temperatures.

Cremated bone from the evaluation

C.1.18 Summary details of the two unurned cremation burials identified during the evaluation are presented here (Table 55, they have not been re-examined for this report, more details can be found in Chinnock's osteological report (2014). Neither have been radiocarbon dated and are described in the evaluation report as being probably Early Bronze Age in date and as satellite burials associated with the ring ditch, though there is no empirical evidence for this.

	Cut	fill	Burial type	Depth (m)	Largest frag. (mm)	Weight <10mm	Weight 5-10mm	Weight 2-5mm	Total weight (g)	Age
burial group	6524	6523	Unurned/ cremation related/token deposit	0.06	44mm	24.8g *44.5%*	28.6g *51.3%*	2.3g *4.2%*	69g	adult
	6008	6007	Unurned/ cremation related	0.19	33mm	88.1g *29.4%*	203.5g 68.0%	7.8g 2.6%	299.4 g	adult

Table 55: Evaluation funerary deposits: largest fragment size, weights of sieved material and osteological data

C.1.19 As with both the Early and Late Bronze Age features containing cremated human bone the quantity of bone recovered represented a partial body, the fragment size was small with the majority of bone being <10mm and the bone fragments were uniformly buff white in colour, indicative of an efficient pyre and high temperatures. One difference between these and the features recorded in the excavation is that they contained no charcoal i.e. the bone was collected/separated from the pyre debris.

Discussion

C.1.20 Cremation is believed to have been the predominant burial rite throughout the British Bronze Age. There are a number of ways in which the resulting cremated bone was then deposited e.g. in urns, in pits, as token burials, as deposits of pyre debris or as *bustum* style burials.

C.1.21 At Gunvil Hall Farm, the deposits of pyres debris tipped into the ditch of Monument 1 and dated to the Early Bronze Age are potentially evidence of a pyre site, and possibly within the circuit of the ring ditch. There is no evidence of formal burials from this period, unless those identified in the evaluation phase are contemporary with the ring ditch.

C.1.22 Experimental pyres have shown that the visual effects of a pyre built directly on the ground only penetrate c. 0.10m below the surface (McKinley 1997b, 65) and so it is unsurprising that they are very rarely recorded. Both of the burnt deposits in Monument 1 appear to represent a single episode of dumping. McKinley has suggested that these deposits of pyre debris (very fragmented bone mixed with large quantities of charcoal and carbonised organic remains) found as spreads tipped into ring ditches represents debris that was surplus to burial requirements being dumped into a half filled ditch (1997a, 138).

C.1.23 It has been argued that by the start of the Late Bronze Age, burials that are archaeologically visible become elusive (Brück 1995), and that formal burials from this period are difficult to identify. The advent of a method of radiocarbon dating cremated bone in the late 20th century, combined with an increase in its affordability and a desire by those working in commercial archaeology to date and therefore understand unfurnished burials (and other features) has increased the corpus of Late Bronze Age funerary deposits in recent years.

C.1.24 This is particularly true in Eastern England where dispersed flat cremation cemeteries comprising unurned burials and deposits of pyre debris, or token burials, and both urned and unurned isolated cremation burials would seem to be the normative rites for the period.

C.1.25 The 27 shallow pits with charcoal-rich fills and small quantities of highly fragmented human bone recorded at Blackborough End, Norfolk are remarkably similar in character to those at Gunvil Hall Farm (Gilmour 2017). The heavily truncated features contained between 1g and 483g of buff white cremated bone, with almost a third containing just 1g of bone; a further 11 small pits contained no burnt bone but were full of charcoal and small heat affected flints and are probably cremation related. The bone fragments were small, with most measuring between 5-10mm and unidentifiable to body part; whilst adult and immature individuals were identified, the majority could only be classified as subadult with many identified only as ?human (Dodwell 2017). The dispersed, loose nature of the funerary pits observed at Gunvil Farm was similar to the arrangement at Blackborough End with the cremation pits forming two groups to the north and south of an earlier ring ditch.

C.1.26 Excavations in Cambridgeshire at Turners Yard, Fordham revealed a range of Early to Late Bronze Age funerary activity including a burial group of 21 Late Bronze Age

unurned cremation burials or cremation related features in a loose group lying between two Early Bronze Age barrows (Gilmour 2015). One small pit contained only charcoal and small, heat affected flints and the weight of cremated bone in the other features ranged from 1g to 425g (Webb 2015) and again, with the exception of one feature, the greatest proportion of the total bone weight came from either the 10-4mm fraction (12 deposits) or the smaller 4-2mm fraction (7 deposits).

C.1.27 In Essex, at Chelmsford Park and Ride, a similar pattern was observed with 29 Late Bronze Age pits, again in two distinct loose clusters producing small amounts of highly fragmented cremated bone (averaging just under 80g per feature and with 70% of the fragments less than 10mm in size (Boghi 2007, 9). Five radiocarbon dates were obtained. As with many of the funerary deposits at Blackborough End the bone fragments were so small and undiagnostic that they could only be classified as probable human. Burnt animal bone was recovered from three of the deposits and a further four small pits containing charcoal and pyre related debris were recorded.

C.1.28 In addition to these flat cemeteries of unurned cremation deposits with small quantities of very fragmented fully calcined bone, seemingly isolated cremation burials dated to the Late Bronze Age (or loose groups of two or three funerary deposits) have been recorded at a number of locations in the region.

C.1.29 In Suffolk, excavations at Puddlebrook Playing Fields, Haverhill, identified 2 pits where cremated human bone, dated to 1260-800 cal BC was mixed with charcoal and heat affected flints (Stirk 2009, Muldowney 2010). The deposits lay approximately 8m apart with no contemporary features nearby, although a probable barrow was located 200m to the north-east. Neither contained a large quantity of bone, with one containing 108.5g and the other 50.2g and both contained charcoal and heat affected flints. Again, the fragment size was small with the majority being unidentifiable to body part (Anderson 2009 and 2010).

C.1.30 At excavations at Sandpits, Lakenheath, Suffolk two seemingly isolated unurned cremation burials dated to the Late Bronze Age were recorded adjacent to earlier phases of funerary activity. No other identifiable features or finds of a contemporary date were identified (Craven 2004). The fills were rich with charcoal and, the bone weights were small, only 2g and 170g, as was the fragment size (Anderson 2004).

C.1.31 At Clay Farm, Trumpington, Cambridgeshire a single, isolated unurned cremation containing 160g of adult bone and radiocarbon dated to the Late Bronze Age was recorded. The bone is highly fragmentary with just over 70% of the fragments measuring less than 10mm (Loe and Webb forthcoming). No charcoal or pyre debris was included in the deposit although 4g of burnt animal bone was recovered.

C.1.32 A rare example of an urned late Bronze Age cremation burial was uncovered during an evaluation at Burwell, Cambridgeshire (Fletcher 2014). The vessel contained 1262g of cremated human bone, the partial remains of an adult and immature individual. The bone fragments were small (the majority in the 10-5mm fraction) but this could be partially due to the presence of an immature individual.

C.1.33 It is worth highlighting that the picture of Late Bronze Age funerary activity in Britain has become more complex now that more features are being radiocarbon dated. The

Late Bronze Age dead are being found as inhumations (e.g. McKinley 2017b) and deposits of unburnt, disarticulated bone (e.g. Brück 2017), as well as isolated cremation deposits and flat unurned cremation cemeteries. Recent excavations at Field End, Witchford, Cambridgeshire, identified both Middle and Late Bronze funerary activity (Blackbourn 2018). The Late Bronze Age funerary features comprised a dispersed cluster of 4 unurned cremation burials, an isolated cremation and an inhumation (adult and foetus/newborn) surrounded by a small post built mortuary structure. With the exception of one burial which contained 1267g of cremated bone, all of the others had deposits containing small quantities of bone (16-315g) with a small fragment size (70% of bone < 10mm).

C.1.34 The Late Bronze Age funerary deposits from Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham are not in themselves significant; no real demographic data or osteological and pathological information can be gleaned from them. Their importance however lies in the fact that they show similarities with other burials of this period; low bone weight, small fragment size, a dispersed layout, no intercutting of burials, the inclusion of pyre debris (or at least charcoal) and, their association with earlier funerary monuments.

C.1.35 It could be argued that the low bone weights in this period are the result of truncation, but this cannot be the explanation in every case. It is unlikely that any of the pits would ever have contained the expected weight of a cremated adult or immature person (McKinley 2000, 269). It is possible that the low bone weights combined with the presence of pyre debris (charcoal and heat affected flints) might indicate that these represent formalised deposits of redeposited pyre debris rather than actual burials (McKinley 1997a, 137-9) but that seems too simplistic. The small bone fragment size also appears to be a constant throughout this period. Cremated bone breaks into fragments at numerous points in the cremation/funerary process as well as during excavation and in the post excavation process (McKinley 1994). However, given the consistent degree of fragmentation within these Late Bronze Age deposits it is possible that the bone was being deliberately broken on, or once removed from, the pyre; a further fragmentation of the human body after the fragmentation by the act of cremation.

C.1.36 In conclusion, the deposits of cremated human bone recovered from the excavations at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham add to the growing corpus of Late Bronze Age funerary activity within Eastern England and will contribute to a greater understanding of the treatment of the dead across the period.

C.2 Faunal remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 This report details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from the site. The assemblage is of a small size, with 1kg of bone from hand collection. The number of recordable fragments totals 19 (Tables 58 and 59). Animal bone is from a variety of features including pits, ditches, a kiln and a gully.

C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) were calculated for all species present. MNI estimates the smallest number of animals that could be represented by the elements recovered. For the main domestic mammals, only the atlas and axis were counted for vertebrae.

C.2.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at OA East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972) and von den Driesch (1976) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.4 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973 and 1987) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular M3s and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of an individual animal. The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep and pig.

C.2.5 For all identified bones, butchery marks were recorded. Butchery marks were described as chop, cut or saw marks. Burning and gnawing were noted where present.

C.2.6 Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976).

Results of analysis

C.2.7 The assemblage is generally in a fair to poor condition with high levels of fragmentation.

C.2.8 The assemblage overall consisted of material from Periods 2.3: Late Bronze Age, 3.1: Early Iron Age, 3.2: Middle Iron Age, 4: Middle-Late Roman and 5: Post-Roman to Modern (Tables 56 and 57).

C.2.9 Due to the high levels of fragmentation only one measurement has been taken.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	9	47.4	1	33.3
Horse	7	36.8	1	33.3
Sheep/Goat	3	15.8	1	33.3
Total	**19**	**100**	**3**	**100**

Table 56: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) of the total faunal assemblage

Period	NISP
2.3	9
3.1	1
3.2	2
4	6
5	1
Total	**19**

Table 57: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) by period

C.2.10 The assemblage comprised of three of the main domesticates (Table 56). The ageing data for the assemblage is minimal with only a single mandible wear stage possible. A cattle provided an age of 32-33 months of age at death from pit **581**. All elements that could be assessed for epiphyseal fusion consisted of fused epiphyses.

C.2.11 The only taphonomic change noted were burnt fragments of unidentifiable cranial fragments that were from the pottery kiln.

Discussion

C.2.12 As the sample size for the faunal material is small it is not possible to make interpretation regarding continuity of husbandry practices between periods.

C.2.13 At Gunvil Hall Farm, domestic mammals are likely the mainstay of the food economy. The size of the assemblage unfortunately does not allow for solid interpretations to be made regarding farming practices however, the limited data would suggest animals were slaughtered onsite. The dominance of cranial elements would suggest that primary butchery was happening within the settlement. The lack of meat-bearing elements suggests cooking waste may have been disposed of elsewhere.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.14 While the faunal assemblage is small and in poor condition, the remains do date to a wide span of activity and therefore should be retained.

Context	Cut	Phase	Feature	Species	Element
28	26	3.2	Gully	Cattle	Calcaneum
64	62	3.2	Ditch	Cattle	Cranium
201	200	5	Ditch	Horse	Humerus
262	0	4	Ditch	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
429	429	2.3	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
521	520	2.3	Pit	Cattle	Scapula
559	558	3.1	Pit	Cattle	Horn Core
582	581	2.3	Pit	Cattle	Mandible
582	581	2.3	Pit	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
582	581	2.3	Pit	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
582	581	2.3	Pit	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
582	581	2.3	Pit	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth

582	581	2.3	Pit	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
631	630	2.3	Pit	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
809	806	4	Kiln	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
809	806	4	Kiln	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
866	865	4	Ditch	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
866	865	4	Ditch	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
866	865	4	Ditch	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth

Table 58: Faunal fragments by context and period

Context	Cut	Period	Feature	Species	Element	BT
201	200	5	Ditch	Horse	Humerus	21.1

Table 59: Measurements for horse humerus BT (breadth of trachiea)

C.3 The plant remains

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 125 bulk samples, taken during the archaeological investigations at Wymondham were assessed for palaeoenvironmental remains, including charred plant remains, waterlogged plant remains and charcoal (Druce in Clarke 2019). The samples came from a variety of features although the majority comprised ditch and pit fills associated with Early Bronze Age barrow/ring ditches, a Middle Bronze Age cemetery, and Late Bronze Age of settlement associated with extensive pit digging. Of the 125 samples, over 30 came from cremation deposits recovered primarily from Bronze Age cremation pits which produced very little identifiable charcoal other than occasional oak (*Quercus* sp.). Several possible cremation deposits and charcoal-rich layers were also recovered from ring ditches. Other notable features from the site included several Early-Middle Neolithic pits which were devoid of preserved plant remains, and Mid-Late Roman pottery kilns, some of which produced well-preserved charred plant remains.

C.3.2 The most significant assemblages were recovered from two Late Bronze Age pits and a Roman pottery kiln which were selected for analysis based on their composition. The Bronze Age pits (**402** and **440**) formed part of Pit Group 2b in the east of Area A and are contemporary with two other pit groups in this area as well as several post-built structures that included three four-post structures (Structures 1-3) that may have functioned as granaries. Charred plant remains occur sporadically in the pit fills in each of the pit groups and include poorly preserved cereal grains identified where possible as barley (*Hordeum* sp.) (including hulled), and wheat (*Triticum* sp.), including specimens with a relatively high back tentatively identified as emmer wheat (*T. dicoccum*) and possible free-threshing wheat (*T. aestivum* type) along with occasional seeds of flax (*Linum* sp.) and weeds. Barley from pit **440** was radiocarbon dated to 920-820 cal BC (95.4% confidence; SUERC-84964; 2734 ± 24 BP). Pit **440** also producing a single oat (*Avena* sp) grain, which, if cultivated, would also be considered early for this period.

Methodology

C.3.3 The samples were processed by tank flotation using a wash-over technique in modified Sīraf-type equipment. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The dried residues were subjected to a second flotation if a charred component remained. The dried flots were subsequently scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and their contents recorded. The flots of the samples selected for analysis were fractionated and plant macrofossils were extracted, identified and counted (Table 60). Plant remains have been quantified as the minimum number of items represented. Fragmented cereal grains have been counted if over half of the grain has survived and the quantification of the glumes of hulled wheats (*Triticum dicoccum/spelta*) is based on the presence of the glume base. The term 'seed' has been used collectively for items such as achenes, fruits and nutlets.

C.3.4 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Results

C.3.5 The two assemblages from Bronze Age pits **402** and **440** are similar in that they are comprised almost entirely of charred barley and wheat grains with virtually no chaff, weed seeds or charcoal suggesting a deliberate dump of burnt cereal grain that has been fully processed. Pit **402** has a ratio of wheat to barley of 1:6 whereas the pit **440** has a ratio of 1:2. Furthermore a high proportion of the grains in pit 402 are fractured (18% wheat, 58% barley), mostly longitudinally. The amount of grain in each pit is very similar as the sample from pit **402** represented 50% of the total context (403) and produced an estimated 244 grains per litre of soil. The sample from pit **440** represented 25% of the total context (441) and produced an estimated 102 grains per litre of soil.

C.3.6 Most of barley grains show evidence that they were originally hulled through the presence of lateral ridges and an angled cross-section. Some grains may represent naked barley, but the distinguishing morphological characteristics are not well preserved. The variety of barley can be determined as six-row (or possibly 4-row) though the size of the grains and the presence of twisted grains. Six-row barley has two sets of three spikelets (each containing one grain) arranged as a triplet on each side of the stem (as opposed to two single grains in spikelets in two-row barley) (Zohary *et al*. 2012, 52). The two outer (lateral) grains within a six-row triplet are usually slightly smaller than the central grain and display twisting around the ventral groove. The expected proportion of twisted to straight grains should be 2:1 and this counts for both samples fit this proportion quite well allowing for the variable preservation. Three barley grains from pit **440** have insect bore holes.

C.3.7 The vast majority of the wheat grains most resemble emmer wheat through their characteristic morphology of the 'droplet' form as described by Jacomet (2006) although spelt wheat cannot be ruled out as it can also have a droplet form. The rare chaff elements recovered can be confidently identified as a spikelet fork and glume bases of emmer wheat. A single wheat grain has the characteristic morphology of free-threshing wheat (T. aestivum type). Two seeds are present in the assemblage from pit **440**; a grass (Poaceae) seed and a linseed/flax seed.

C.3.8 Roman kiln **806** was sampled spatially within the main fill (847) with Sample 129 taken from the northern end and Sample 130 from the southern end of the feature. Both samples contain hulled wheat and barley grains and hulled wheat chaff with Sample 130 being the most productive of the two samples. The preservation of the cereal remains is poor and it is not possible to determine if any of the barley grains display twisting or to distinguish between emmer and spelt grains. Chaff elements are also poorly preserved in the main with only rare items that can be confidently assigned to emmer wheat.

C.3.9 The weed seed assemblage includes seeds that are probable crop contaminants that would have been harvested with the cereals such as bromes (*Bromus* sp.) and there are also seeds of grasses (Poaceae), docks (*Rumex* sp.), clover (*Trifolium* sp.), cf. meadow/creeping/bulbous buttercup, willowherb (*Epilobium* sp.) and stitchwort (*Stellaria graminea*) which are plants that can be found in a range of habitats, including cultivated soils. Wetland plants are represented by sedges (*Carex* sp.) and rushes (*Juncus* sp.) and shrub/hedgerow plants include hazel (*Corylus avellana*), hawthorn (*Crataegus monogyna*), sloe (*Prunus spinosa*) and black nightshade (Solanum nigrum). It is probable that the hedgerow plants (with the exception of black nightshade) would have been exploited for their fruits as well as use of the branches for fuel. Charcoal from these samples has been identified as alder/hazel (*Alnus/Corylus)* and possible field maple (*Acer* sp.). Other possible food plants include flax/linseed which is also used for fibre and a single seed was recovered from another Late Bronze Age pit (**622**, Pit Group 2c).

C.3.10 Three other samples taken from kiln **806** produced mainly charcoal (representing fuel) and fired clay (representing the oven furniture) and pottery were frequent finds in the residues.

Sample No.		**58**	**60**	**129**	**130**
Context No.		**403**	**441**	**847**	**847**
Cut No.		**402**	**440**	**806**	**806**
Feature type		**Pit**	**Pit**	**Kiln**	**Kiln**
Date		**LBA**	**LBA**	**Roman**	**Roman**
Volume processed (L)		**9**	**18**	**18**	**18**
Flot volume (ml)		**60**	**75**	**25**	**40**
% sorted		**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Cereals:					
Triticum cf. *dicoccum* Schübl caryopsis	cf. Emmer wheat grain	109 + 25f	540		

Sample No.		**58**	**60**	**129**	**130**
Context No.		**403**	**441**	**847**	**847**
Cut No.		**402**	**440**	**806**	**806**
Feature type		**Pit**	**Pit**	**Kiln**	**Kiln**
Date		**LBA**	**LBA**	**Roman**	**Roman**
Volume processed (L)		**9**	**18**	**18**	**18**
Flot volume (ml)		**60**	**75**	**25**	**40**
% sorted		**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
Triticum dicoccum Schübl/*spelta* L caryopsis	Emmer or spelt wheat grain			17	41
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	Barley grains with insect holes		3		
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	straight barley grains	129	243		
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	twisted barley grains	202	438		
Hordeum vulgare L. caryopsis	Barley grains	32 +499f	230	1	7
Triticum/Hordeum sp. caryopsis	wheat/barley grains	105f	375	10	6
Triticum aestivum-type caryopsis	free-threshing wheat grains		1		
Avena sp. Caryopsis	Oat grains	1			
Total grain		1102	1830	28	54
Estimated grain per litre soil		**244.9**	**101.7**	**1.6**	**3**
Chaff:					
Triticum dicoccum Schübl glume base	Emmer wheat chaff		2		
Triticum dicoccum Schübl spikelet fork	Emmer wheat chaff		1		
Trititcum spelta L. glume base	Spelt wheat chaff			5	27
Trititcum spelta L. spikelet fork	Spelt wheat chaff				3
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ *spelta* L. spikelet fork	Emmer or Spelt Wheat chaff			2	7
Triticum dicoccum Schübl./ *spelta* L.. *glume base*	Emmer or Spelt Wheat chaff			7	79
Total chaff items:		0	3	14	116
Estimated chaff per litre soil		**0**	**0.05**	**0.8**	**6.4**
Weed seeds:					
Bromus spp. caryopsis	Bromes				4
medium *Caryophyllaceae* indet. (1-3mm) seed	medium-seeded Pink Family				1
Epilobium sp. seed	Willowherbs				1
Linum cf *usitatissimum* L. seed	Flax/linseed	1			
small Poaceae indet. (< 2mm) caryopsis	small-seeded Grass Family			1	5
large Poaceae indet. (>4mm) caryopsis	large-seeded Grass Family	1			1
Ranunculus cf.*acrisL./repensL./bulbosus* L. achene	cf. Meadow/Creeping/Bulbous Buttercup			2	
Rumex sp. seed	Small-seeded docks			2	4
Rumex cf.cripus L. achene	Curled Dock				2
Solanum nigrum L. seed	Black nightshade				7
Stellaria graminea L. seed	Stitchwort				1
Small *Trifolium* spp. (<1mm) seed	small-seeded Clovers				1
Wetland/Aquatic plant seeds					

Sample No.		**58**	**60**	**129**	**130**
Context No.		**403**	**441**	**847**	**847**
Cut No.		**402**	**440**	**806**	**806**
Feature type		**Pit**	**Pit**	**Kiln**	**Kiln**
Date		**LBA**	**LBA**	**Roman**	**Roman**
Volume processed (L)		**9**	**18**	**18**	**18**
Flot volume (ml)		**60**	**75**	**25**	**40**
% sorted		**50%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**
ovate lenticular *Carex* sp. (2-3 mm) nut	rounded & flat-seeded Sedges				2
Juncus sp. Seed	Rushes			1	4
Total seeds		2	0	5	33
Tree/shrub macrofossils					
Corylus avellana L. shell	Hazelnut shell				1
Crataegus monogyna Jacq. Seed	Hawthorn			1	
Prunus cf spinosa L. seed	cf. Sloe		1	1	
Indet fruit	fragment of fruit skin		1		
Estimated charcoal volume (ml)		<1	<1	17.5	30

Table 60: Environmental samples selected for analysis

Discussion

C.3.11 In general, plant remains are poorly preserved from this site. The charred assemblage from Bronze Age pits **402** and **440** represent the richest samples and this is due to the deliberate deposition of large dumps of cereal grain. Experiments have indicated that cereal grains are the most likely element to survive carbonisation followed by tougher chaff items such as the glume bases of hulled wheat varieties (Boardman and Jones 1990, 6) which were recovered from Roman kiln **806**. Hulled wheats are present in both the Late Bronze Age and the Roman samples. Tentative identifications suggest mainly emmer wheat in the Late Bronze Age samples and mostly spelt with a small proportion of emmer in the Roman samples, which is consistent with the varieties most commonly cultivated in these periods (Grieg 1991). The identification of occasional free-threshing wheat grains in the Wymondham Late Bronze Age samples is based on the rounded, more compact morphology of the grains that most resembles this wheat variety. Morphology is not the most reliable method of identification as cereal grains are very sensitive to the charring conditions, especially temperature, and experiments have shown that emmer wheat can sometimes appear very similar to free-threshing wheat (Charles *et al.* 2015). The distinction between emmer and spelt grain morphology has a large overlap and identification is most reliable from the more-distinctive chaff elements.

C.3.12 The grains of hulled wheats are enclosed in a tough outer husk forming a spikelet that requires parching and/or pounding to release the grain. When enclosed in the spikelet the grain is somewhat protected against insect and moisture attack and It is considered likely that hulled wheat grains were stored as spikelets which would then be subjected to secondary processing as and when required (Stevens 2003). This secondary processing produces an assemblage comprised of weed seeds that are of a similar size to cereal grains (or smaller seeds that may have been incorporated as seed heads), glume bases and occasional charred grains (known as fine sievings). The Late Bronze Age and Roman assemblages recovered from Wymondham respectively represent the product (clean grain) and the waste material (grain, chaff and weeds) from the wheat crop processing. The Bronze Age assemblages of wheat and barley

represent a considerable effort in the production of threshed, sieved and probably hand-picked prime grain that was presumably for human consumption as there would have not been the need to thresh grain intended for fodder or for storage of seed corn. The loss of such a large amount of grain was presumably the result of accidental burning. There is evidence of insect infestation in some of the barley grains, but such a low percentage would not warrant deliberate destruction. It should be noted that the assemblage likely only represents a small proportion of the original material that had been burnt as complete carbonisation will only occur under certain conditions when plant material is reduced to pure carbon. A large amount of the original material will be reduced to ash and material will also have been lost in the transfer from the fire to the feature in which it was deposited as well as being affected by post-depositional factors.

C.3.13 The mixture of wheat and barley may suggest that the two cereals had been grown as a maslin crop, a practice in which two cereals are grown together in case one crop fails (van der Veen 1995, 335).

C.3.14 The fracturing of the grain in pit **402** is likely to be the result of pounding rather than grinding. There is no evidence of at Wymondham of saddle querns which were the quern type utilised in the Bronze Age for graining grain to produce flour. There is evidence of worked stone in Pit Group 2c. Although the two pit groups are not directly associated (approx. 350m apart), they are considered to be contemporary and the suggestion that hammerstone and pestle were used instead of a quern (Timberlake in Clarke 2019) may be the reason that the grains are fractured rather than ground into smaller pieces.

C.3.15 The processing of cereals, particularly the glume wheats, results in large quantities of chaff that would have been conserved and utilised. During the Bronze Age it was used as temper for pottery whereas in the Roman period it was most commonly used as fuel (van der Veen 1999, 217; Murphy 1989, 9), as a temper for kiln furniture and for fodder. It is more visible in the archaeological record from the Roman period as the charred remains are frequently recovered in the features in which it was burnt or from associated features in which the rake-outs of ovens/kilns are dumped. The chaff remains within the pottery kiln **806** and the few grains and weed seeds that also comprise the waste sievings are a minor component of the overall charred remains which are predominantly comprised of wood charcoal. It is likely that the fine sievings were used as kindling to start the fire using wood that included hedgerow trees and shrubs. The small quantities of cereal waste within this feature represents most of the evidence from this site of the cultivation and processing of cereals. Fragments of a stone rotary quern handmill were found in an associated pit (**518**) as an indicator that cereals were being ground into flour but probably on a small-scale. Very few of the other Roman features contained preserved plant remains and this may also reflect the low level of evidence of human occupation in this area.

C.3.16 In summary, the charred assemblages from Wymondham can be considered typical of the periods represented. Emmer, spelt and bread wheat, naked and hulled barley and flax/linseed are all noted as being recorded from Late Bronze Age sites by Brown and Murphy (1997, 12) in their resource assessment for the Eastern Counties. The nature of the assemblage as deposits of fully-processed emmer and barley grains have also been recovered from Late Bronze Age pits from recent excavations at Herringswell, Suffolk (Fosberry in Booth 2019) dated 899-806BC and Bell Farm, Horsford, Norfolk dated 938-823BC (Fosberry in Moan 2018) which are of a similar date to the Wymondham date of 920-820BC.

C.3.17 There is evidence of a dramatic increase in the cultivation of spelt and a decrease in emmer during the Late Iron Age/Early Roman period (Lodwick 2017, 27). Spelt is autumn-sown requiring a period of vernalisation, whereas emmer is sown in spring and could therefore be

cultivated as an 'insurance crop' if the spelt crop appeared to be failing. The presence of cereal processing waste within pottery kilns is most probably due to its use as fuel and as a component of the kiln furniture but it has also been suggested that chaff could be used as packing material around pots for use as a 'smudging agent' (Lyne 2003, 96).

APPENDIX D RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATES

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
26 February 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-84805 (GU50330)
Submitter	Denise Druce Oxford Archaeology North Mill 3, Moor Lane Mills Moor Lane Lancaster LA1 1QD
Site Reference	XNFGHW18
Context Reference	805
Sample Reference	124
Material	Charcoal : Corylus avellana
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1678 ± 26

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

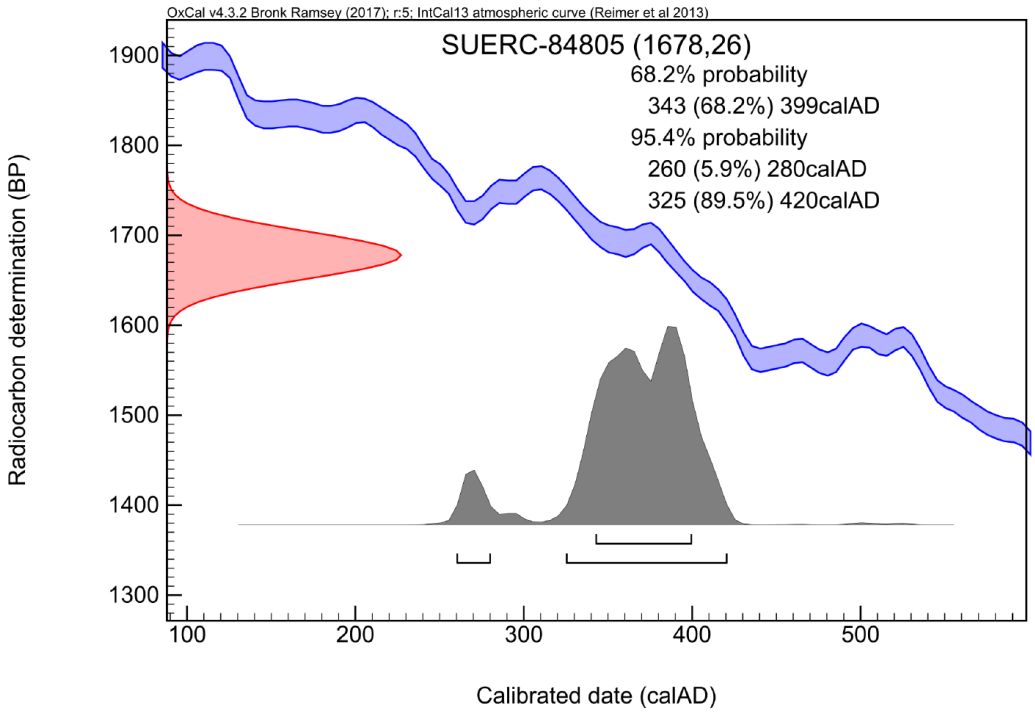
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



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

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

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

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

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
25 March 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-85113 (GU50451)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF143191/XNFGHW18
Context Reference	584
Sample Reference	76
Material	Cremated bone : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2971 ± 24

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

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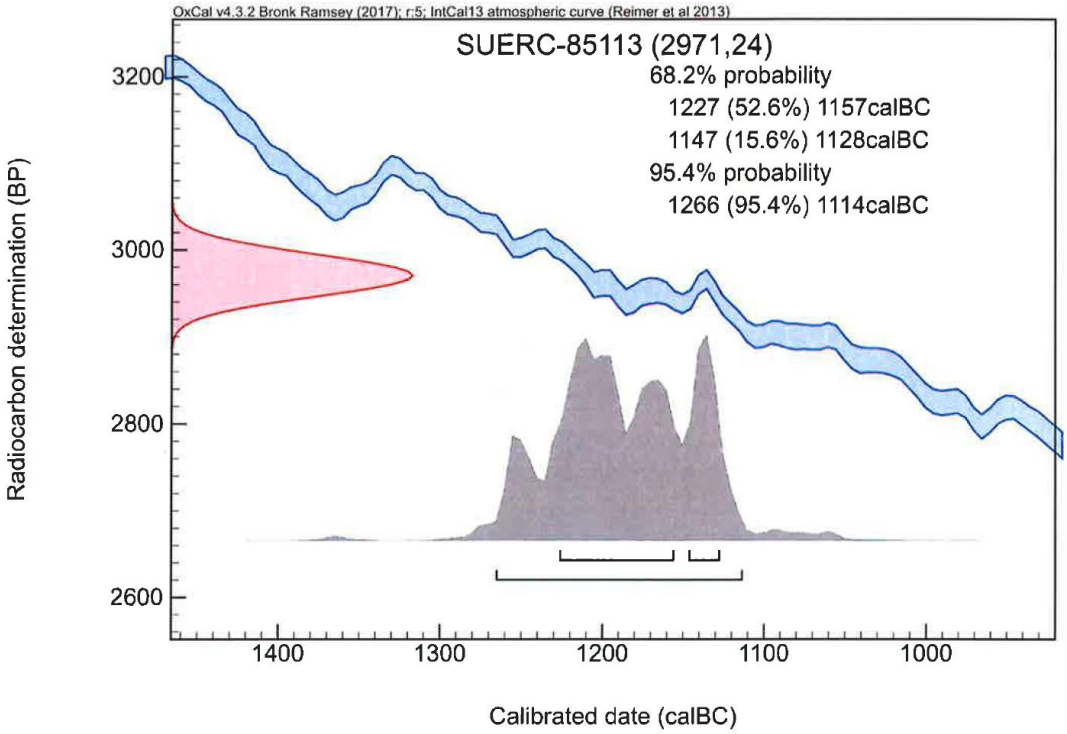
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



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

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

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

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

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
25 March 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-85114 (GU50452)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF143191/XNFGHW18
Context Reference	681
Sample Reference	103
Material	Cremated bone : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-18.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2818 ± 20

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

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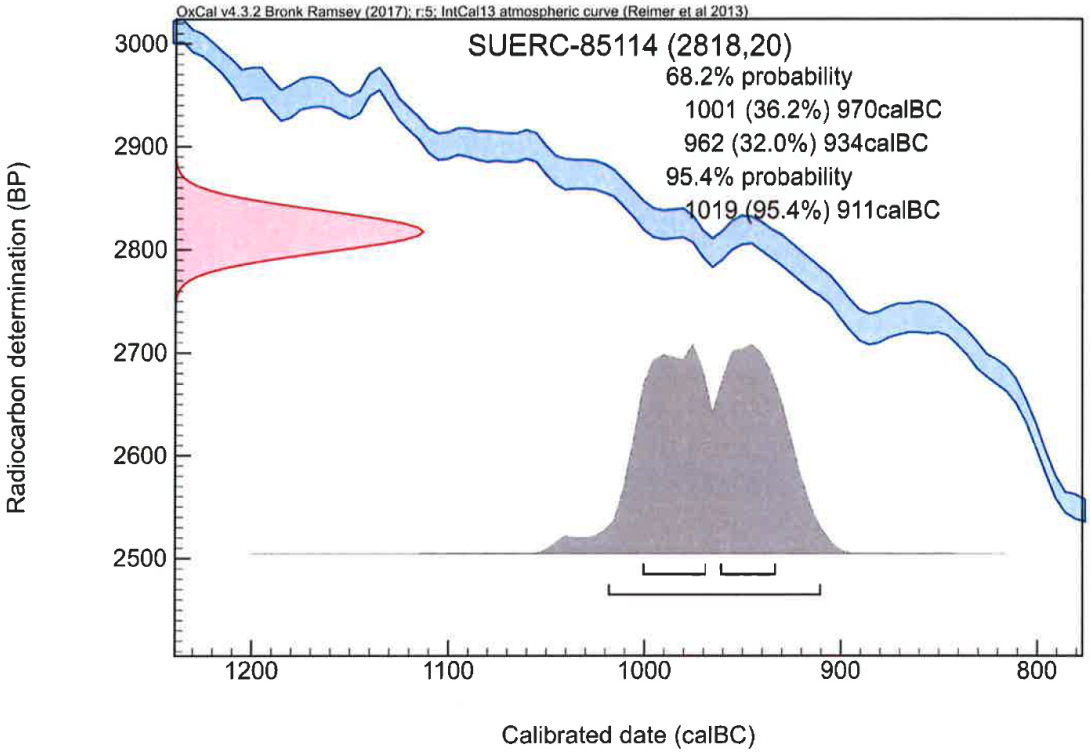
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



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

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

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

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

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
25 March 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-85118 (GU50453)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF143191/XNFGHW18
Context Reference	577
Sample Reference	122
Material	Cremated bone : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3340 ± 24

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

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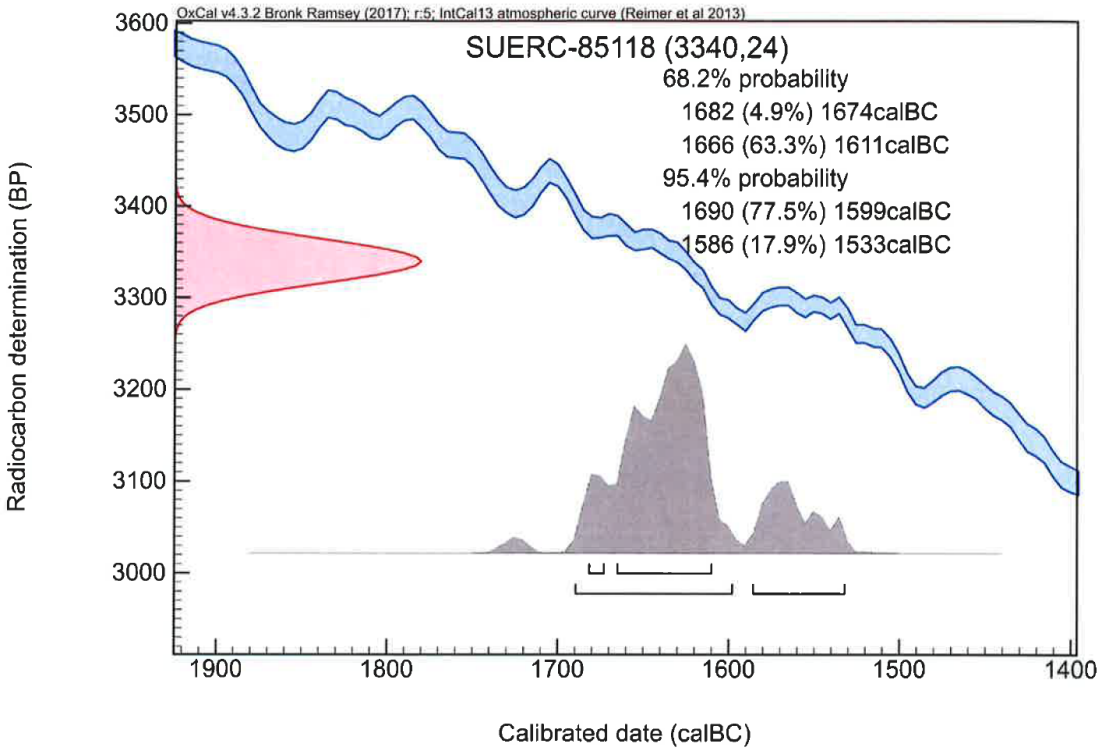
Detailed descriptions of the methods employed by the SUERC Radiocarbon Laboratory can be found in Dunbar et al. (2016) *Radiocarbon 58(1) pp.9-23.*

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



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

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

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

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

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
25 March 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-85119 (GU50454)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF143191/XNFGHW18
Context Reference	870
Sample Reference	132
Material	Cremated bone : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3303 ± 24

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

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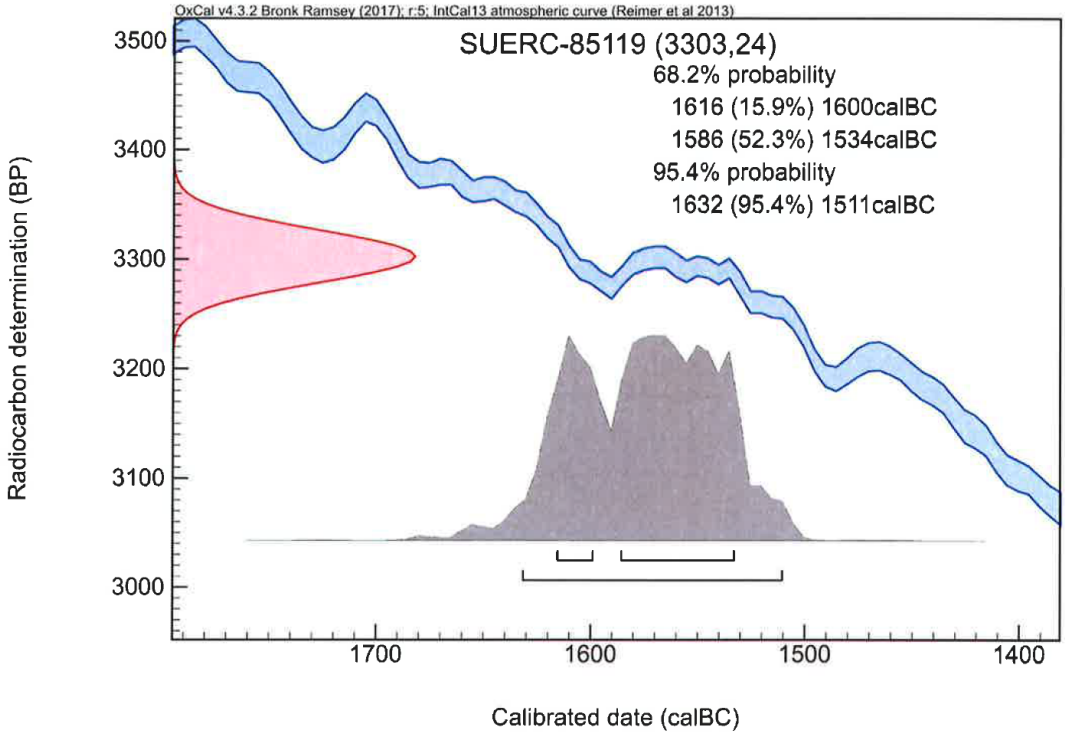
Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



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

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

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
25 March 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-84964 (GU50455)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF143191/XNFGHW18
Context Reference	441
Sample Reference	60
Material	CPR : hordeum vulgare
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-21.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2734 ± 24

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

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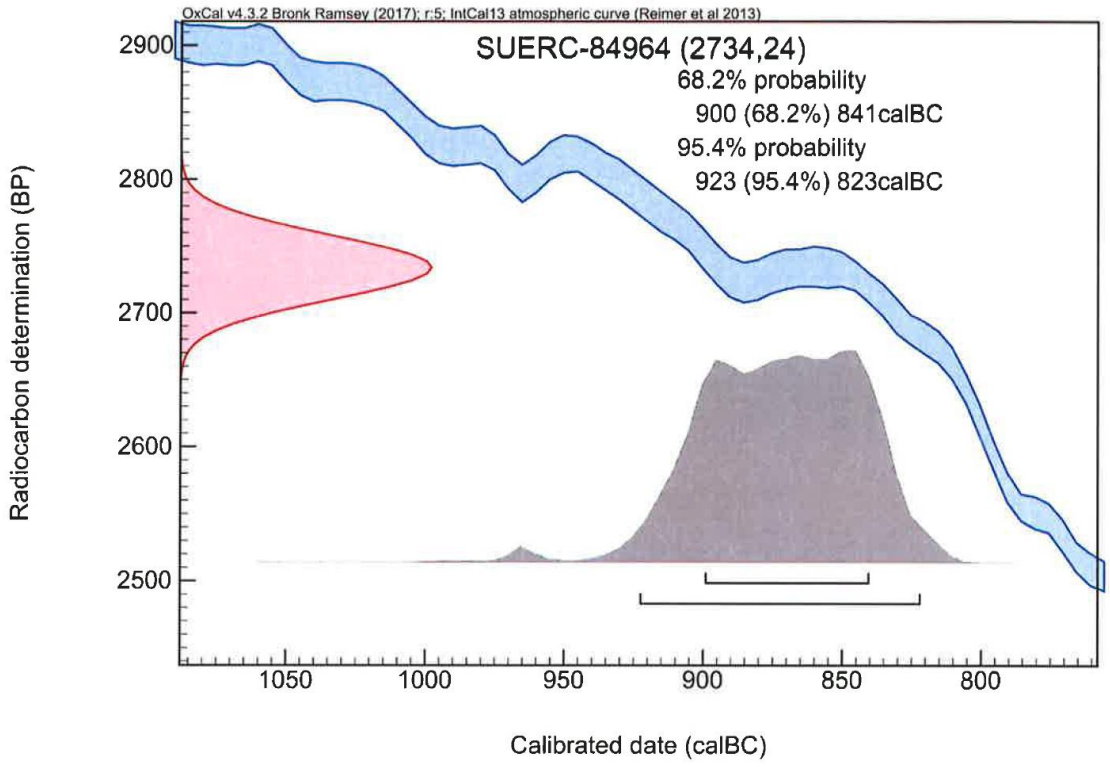
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk .

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



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

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

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

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

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
18 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88699 (GU52663)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF143191
Context Reference	144
Sample Reference	39
Material	Charred nutshell fragment : Corylus avellana
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.0 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	4962 ± 23

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

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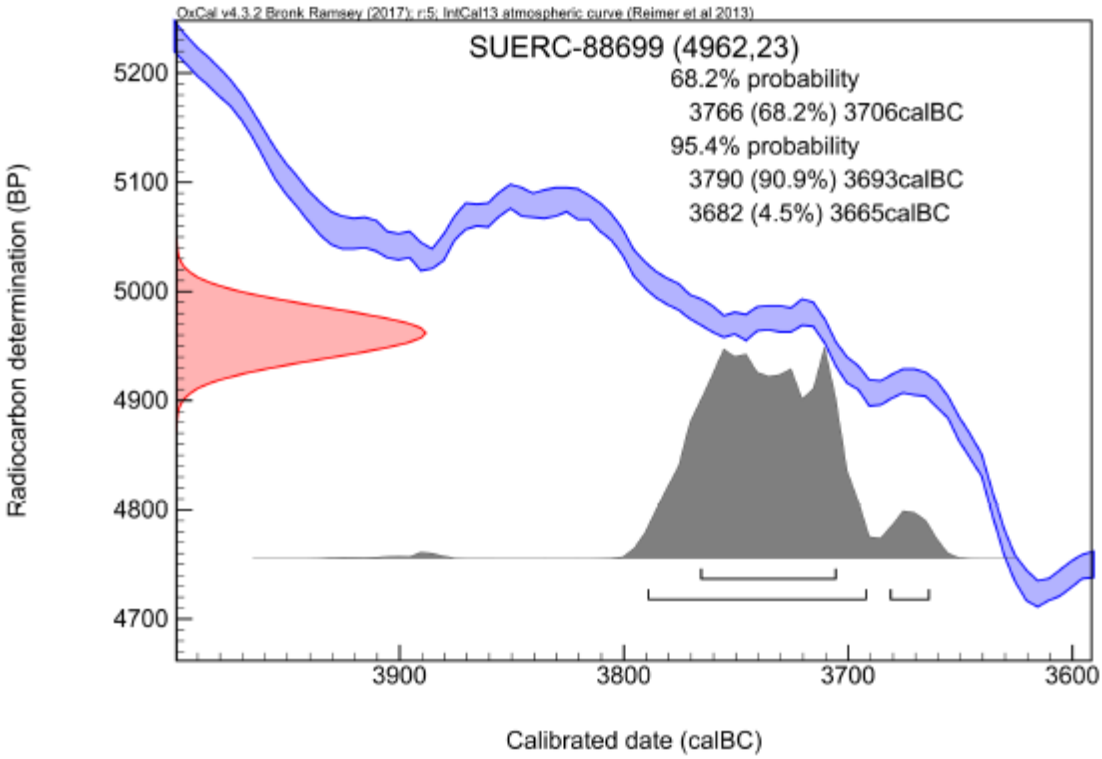
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : B Taylor

Checked and signed off by : E. Dunbar



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

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

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
18 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88703 (GU52664)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF143191
Context Reference	525
Sample Reference	68
Material	Charcoal : Maloideae
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.0 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2775 ± 24

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

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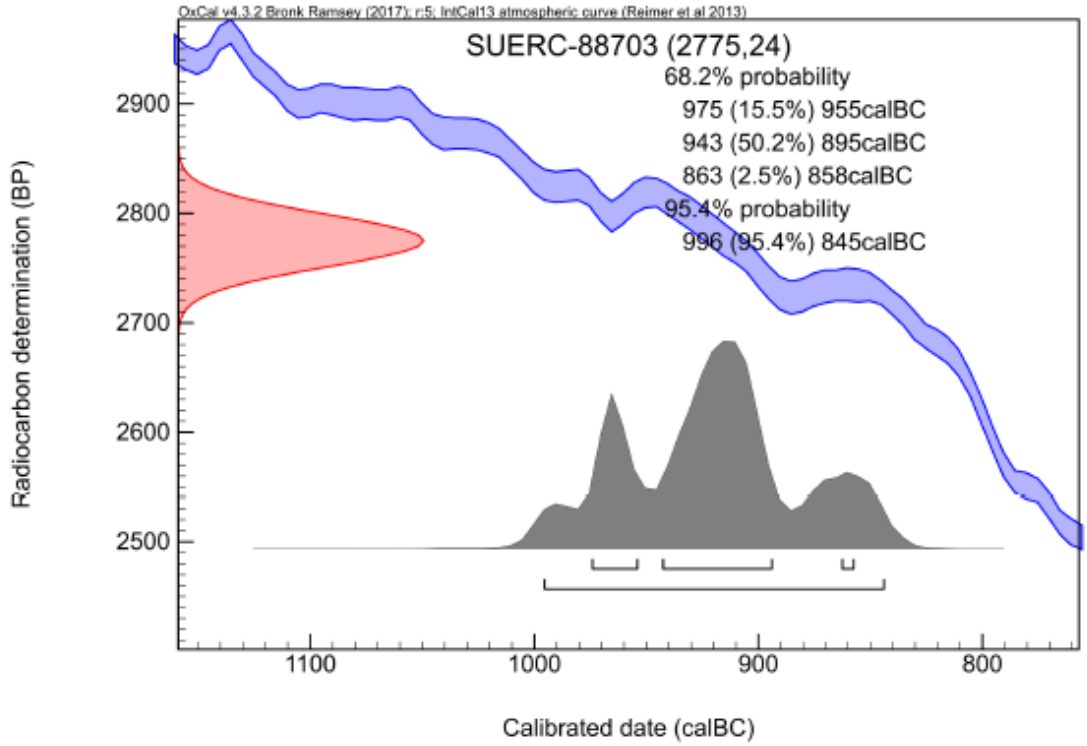
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by : E. Dunbar



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

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

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

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
18 September 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-88704 (GU52665)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF143191
Context Reference	631
Sample Reference	88
Material	Charcoal : Alnus glutinosa
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2756 ± 24

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

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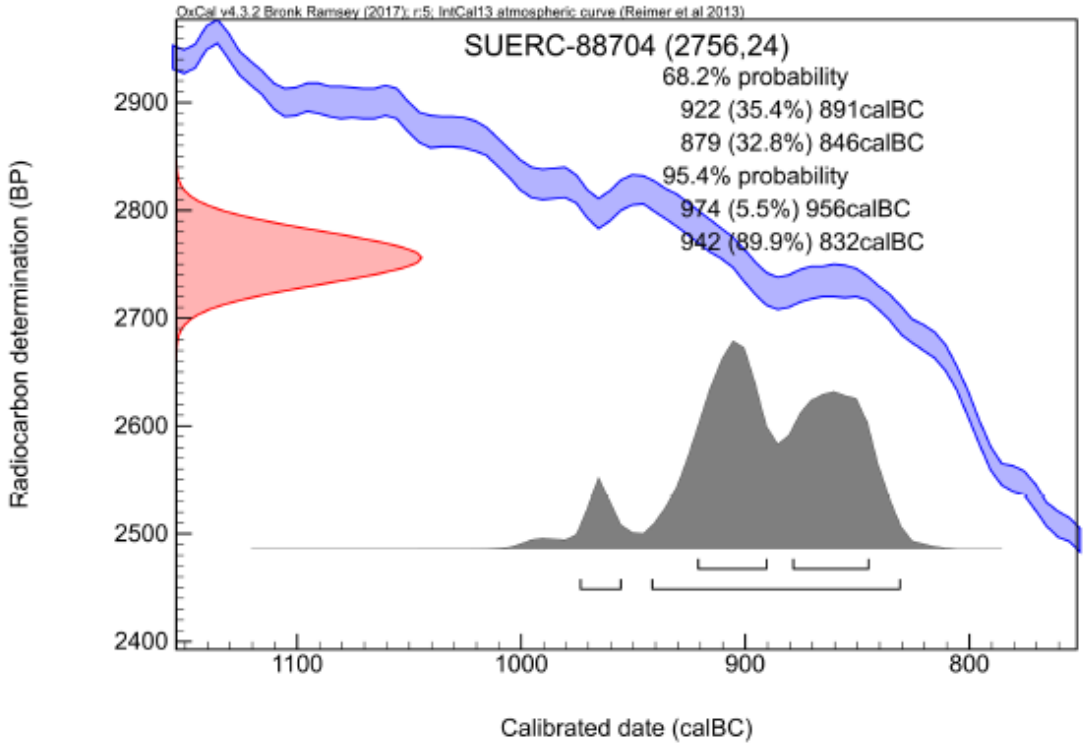
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : B Tegg

Checked and signed off by : E. Dunbar



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

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

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
03 October 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-89125 (GU52691)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF143191/XNFGHW18
Context Reference	602
Sample Reference	87
Material	Cremated Bone : HSR
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2929 ± 25

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

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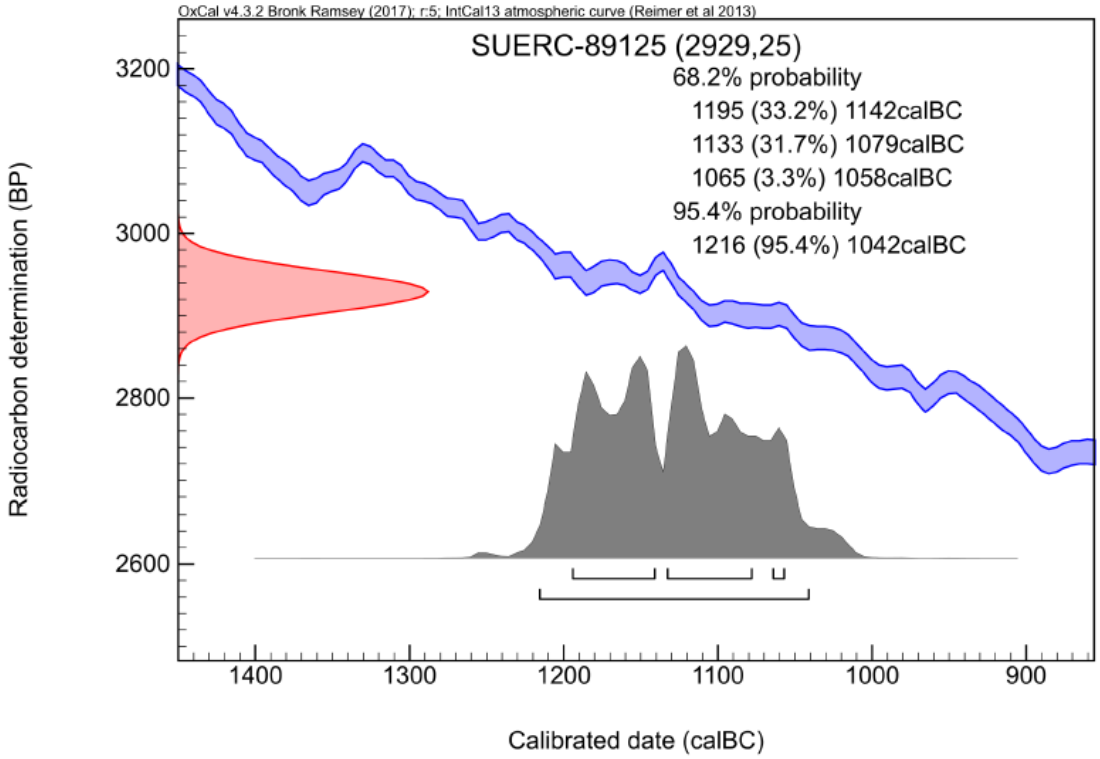
For any queries relating to this certificate, the laboratory can be contacted at suerc-c14lab@glasgow.ac.uk.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :



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

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

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

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

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
03 October 2019

Laboratory Code	GU52692
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF143191/XNFGHW18
Context Reference	690
Sample Reference	108
Material	Cremated Bone : HSR
Result	Failed due to insufficient carbon.

N.B. Any questions directed to the laboratory should quote the GU coding given above.

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

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

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayant

APPENDIX EGAZETTEER OF NORFOLK HER ENTRIES

Mon. UID	Mon. Record	Period	Monument Type	Grid. Ref.	Record Type	Name
MNF13363	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE, INN	TG 1089 0129	BLD	No 65 Damgate Street, Former Sun Inn
MNF15505	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE, SPINNING MILL?	TG 1087 0128	BLD	No 72 Damgate Street
MNF16660	Monument	Medieval	WATERMILL	TG 1087 0127	MON	Site of Abbot's Watermill, Damgate Bridge
MNF22959	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	BUILDING, BAPTIST CHAPEL	TG 1095 0128	MON	Medieval or post-medieval coffin, post medieval forge and Baptist church
MNF25297	Find Spot	Early Iron Age to Roman	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	Not displayed	FS	Iron Age gold coin, Roman brooches and coin
MNF30639	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE	TG 1052 0084	BLD	Ivy Green Villa, London Road
MNF30968	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	FINDSPOT	TG 0928 0008	FS	Palaeolithic handaxe fragment
MNF39047	Find Spot	Medieval	FINDSPOT	TM 09 99	FS	Medieval coin
MNF39049	Find Spot	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	TG 1097 0129	FS	Post medieval rose/orb jetton
MNF53653	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE	TG 10900 01279	BLD	No 67 Damgate Street
MNF53890	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	BARN	TM 09098 99600	BLD	Barn 100m east of Burfield Farmhouse, London Road
MNF62762	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	MILESTONE	TG 1024 0066	MON	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 10 miles and Thetford 19 miles
MNF62763	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	MILESTONE	TM 0935 9949	MON	18th Century milestone marking Norwich 11 miles, Thetford 18 miles and London 98 Miles
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)

Mon. UID	Mon. Record	Period	Monument Type	Grid. Ref.	Record Type	Name
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)

Mon. UID	Mon. Record	Period	Monument Type	Grid. Ref.	Record Type	Name
		to Modern				
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3588	Monum ent	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE, RAILWAY EMBANKMENT, RAILWAY CUTTING, RAILWAY BRIDGE, RAILWAY JUNCTION	TG 01355 22115	MON	Route of Wymondham to Wells Railway, including the Mid Norfolk and Walsingham Light Railways
MNF1 3588	Monum ent	Post Medieval	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE, RAILWAY EMBANKMENT,	TG 01355 22115	MON	Route of Wymondham to Wells Railway, including the Mid

Mon. UID	Mon. Record	Period	Monument Type	Grid. Ref.	Record Type	Name
		to Modern	RAILWAY CUTTING, RAILWAY BRIDGE, RAILWAY JUNCTION			Norfolk and Walsingham Light Railways
MNF13588	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE, RAILWAY EMBANKMENT, RAILWAY CUTTING, RAILWAY BRIDGE, RAILWAY JUNCTION	TG 01355 22115	MON	Route of Wymondham to Wells Railway, including the Mid Norfolk and Walsingham Light Railways
MNF13588	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE, RAILWAY EMBANKMENT, RAILWAY CUTTING, RAILWAY BRIDGE, RAILWAY JUNCTION	TG 01355 22115	MON	Route of Wymondham to Wells Railway, including the Mid Norfolk and Walsingham Light Railways
MNF13364	Building	Medieval to Modern	HOUSE, JETTIED HOUSE, TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	TG 1087 0129	BLD	Even Nos 64 to 70 Damgate Street
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF13588	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE, RAILWAY EMBANKMENT, RAILWAY CUTTING, RAILWAY BRIDGE, RAILWAY JUNCTION	TG 01355 22115	MON	Route of Wymondham to Wells Railway, including the Mid Norfolk and Walsingham Light Railways
MNF17144	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	FIELD BOUNDARY, BANK (EARTHWORK)	TM 1005 9969	MON	Cropmark of a post medieval field boundary
MNF20936	Monument	World War Two	PILLBOX, PILLBOX (TYPE FW3/22)	TG 0993 0116	MON	World War Two Type 22 pillbox
MNF25886	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	TM 1091 9957	FS	Prehistoric flints, medieval pottery sherds
MNF28966	Find Spot	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	TG 0929 0038	FS	Prehistoric worked flints
MNF31470	Monument	Bronze Age	RING DITCH?, RING DITCH?, DITCH?, LINEAR FEATURE?	TG 1025 0078	MON	Cropmarks of undated ring ditch and linear feature
MNF33723	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK, GARDEN WALL, GARDEN, HA HA, ARMY CAMP, HUT, FOOTBALL PITCH	TG 103 012	MON	Cavick Park
MNF39506	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	EARTHWORK, HOLLOW WAY?, DRAINAGE DITCH, DRAINAGE DITCH	TG 0960 0151	MON	Site of undated earthwork drains, possibly hollow ways

Mon. UID	Mon. Record	Period	Monument Type	Grid. Ref.	Record Type	Name
MNF40852	Monument	Prehistoric	LINEAR FEATURE, LINEAR FEATURE, RING DITCH, RING DITCH	TG 1031 0077	MON	Ring ditch and linear features, land at London Road
MNF55147	Find Spot	Middle Iron Age to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	TG 11 00	FS	Iron Age to Roman and Late Saxon to post-medieval finds
MNF57304	Monument	Post Medieval to Cold War	BRUSH FACTORY, TERRACE	TG 10746 01115	MON	Site of Britton's Brush Factory, Lady Lane
MNF57858	Monument	Medieval	DEER PARK	TM 11066 98698	MON	Site of medieval deer park known as Oxehaghe
MNF57939	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	MOAT, FIELD BOUNDARY, FIELD BOUNDARY, ENCLOSURE, TRACKWAY, ENCLOSURE, DITCH, DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, LINEAR FEATURE	TG 09022 00749	MON	Possible medieval to post medieval moated site
MNF58569	Find Spot	Roman to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	TG 10 00	FS	Roman, medieval and post medieval find scatter
MNF58602	Monument	Post Medieval	DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, PIT, CLAY PIT?	TG 1005 0073	MON	Undated possible linear ditches and pit
MNF58603	Monument				Unknown	
MNF58604	Monument	Medieval to Modern	DITCH, DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, LINEAR FEATURE, TRACKWAY, TRACKWAY, DRAINAGE DITCH, TOFT	TG 0994 0013	MON	Earthworks, cropmarks and soilmarks of medieval to post medieval ditches
MNF58605	Monument	Post Medieval	PIT, CLAY PIT?, CLAY PIT?, PIT, CLAY PIT?, BANK (EARTHWORK), BANK (EARTHWORK)	TG 0960 0031	MON	Probable post medieval extraction pit
MNF58606	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE	TG 0956 0080	MON	Cropmarks of three undated linear ditches
MNF58607	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, BANK (EARTHWORK), BANK (EARTHWORK)	TG 0922 0030	MON	Undated curvilinear ditch and bank
MNF58608	Monument	Medieval to Modern	DITCH, DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, LINEAR FEATURE, DRAINAGE DITCH?	TG 0907 0009	MON	Medieval to post medieval earthwork ditches
MNF58609	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	DITCH, DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, LINEAR FEATURE, ENCLOSURE, ENCLOSURE, TRACKWAY?, TRACKWAY?, PIT?, PIT?	TG 0885 0035	MON	Medieval to post medieval possible enclosure, pits and possible linear trackway
MNF62369	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	BOUNDARY DITCH, DRAINAGE DITCH, PARISH BOUNDARY?	TG 0892 0102	MON	Site of ditches or drains of probable medieval to post medieval date, perhaps former parish boundary

Mon. UID	Mon. Record	Period	Monument Type	Grid. Ref.	Record Type	Name
MNF6 2548	Monument	Medieval to Modern	SETTLEMENT?, FIELD SYSTEM?, DRAINAGE SYSTEM?, FIELD BOUNDARY?	TG 1022 0110	MON	Site of possible medieval and/or post medieval settlement or field boundary earthworks at JohnsonÆs Farm
MNF6 3853	Monument	Medieval to Modern	ENCLOSURE?, DRAINAGE DITCH	TM 1021 9925	MON	Post medieval earthworks and/or drainage
MNF6 3557	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	DITCH, FIELD BOUNDARY?	TM 0959 9989	MON	Soilmark of linear ditch and bank
MNF6 3558	Monument	Post Medieval	DRAINAGE DITCH?	TM 0901 9972	MON	Possible post medieval earthwork drainage ditches
MNF6 3559	Monument	Post Medieval	DRAINAGE DITCH?, PIT?	TM 0912 9930	MON	Probable post medieval drainage ditches and possible pits
MNF6 5071	Negative evidence				Undated	
MNF6 5072	Negative evidence				Undated	
MNF6 5073	Monument	Post Medieval	FIELD BOUNDARY	TG 1055 0074	MON	Post medieval field boundary
MNF6 3764	Monument	Bronze Age	RING DITCH?, RING DITCH?	TM 1067 9944	MON	Site of possible ring ditch
MNF6 3767	Monument	Iron Age	DITCH, DITCH, FIELD BOUNDARY, FIELD BOUNDARY	TM 1071 9932	MON	Cropmarks of undated, but possibly Iron Age, field boundaries
MNF6 3768	Monument	Early Iron Age to Medieval	DITCH, DITCH, FIELD BOUNDARY, FIELD BOUNDARY, DITCH, FIELD BOUNDARY	TM 1090 9979	MON	Cropmarks of possible medieval field boundaries
MNF6 5115	Find Spot	Medieval	FINDSPOT	TG 10 01	FS	Medieval and late post-medieval pottery
MNF6 5983	Find Spot	Roman to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	TG 09 01	FS	Roman and medieval/post-medieval finds
MNF6 5639	Find Spot	Early Neolithic to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	TM 11 99	FS	undated and medieval to post-medieval finds
MNF6 7176	Find Spot	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	TM 09 99	FS	Post-medieval crotal bell
MNF6 7423	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	TG 09 01	FS	Lower Palaeolithic handaxe
MNF6 8573	Find Spot	Late Saxon to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	TG 08 01	FS	
MNF6 8244	Find Spot	Roman to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	TG 11 00	FS	
MNF6 8988	Find Spot	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	TG 09 00	FS	

Mon. UID	Mon. Record	Period	Monument Type	Grid. Ref.	Record Type	Name
MNF8924	Building	Medieval to Modern	MOAT, GREAT HOUSE, TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	TG 0995 0020	BLD	Gonville Hall
MNF9437	Monument	Roman to Post Medieval	CHURCH, INHUMATION, WATERCOURSE, PRIORY, MANOR, FLOOR, WALL, PIT, POST HOLE, ABBEY, DITCH, POST HOLE, BUILDING, ROAD, DITCH, DRAIN, QUARRY, POST HOLE, DITCH, PIT, INHUMATION, CHURCH, FLOOR, BELL CASTING PIT, FLOOR, WALL, INHUMATION, TRACKWAY, STAKE HOLE,	TG 1068 0137	MON	Wymondham Abbey
MNF9458	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE, BARN, DOVECOTE, BREWERY, STABLE	TG 1020 0132	BLD	Cavick House
MNF9128	Building	Medieval to Modern	MOAT, GREAT HOUSE	TM 091 995	BLD	Burfield Hall

Table 61: Gazetteer of Norfolk HER monuments

Event UID	Event Name	Organisation	Location	Topology	Grid. Ref.	Record Type	Name
ENF92964	Trial Trenching by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at London Road, Wymondham, January 2002	NAU (Norfolk Archaeological Unit)		Area	TG 1030 0078	EVT	Trial Trenching by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at London Road, Wymondham, January 2002
ENF93435	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit at London Road, Wymondham, December 2001	Essex County Council		Area	TG 1030 0078	EVS	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Essex County Council Field Archaeology Unit at London Road, Wymondham, December 2001
ENF98767	Excavation by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Abbey Meadow, Wymondham, January-March 1993	NAU (Norfolk Archaeological Unit)	Abbey Meadow	Area	TG 10696 01393	EVT	Excavation by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Abbey Meadow, Wymondham, January-March 1993
ENF98773	Trial Trenching by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Park Farm, Silfield, Wymondham, August-September 1992	NAU (Norfolk Archaeological Unit)	Park Farm, Silfield	Area	TM 10784 99288	EVT	Evaluation by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Park Farm, Silfield, Wymondham, August-September 1992
ENF131283	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Archaeological Services WYAS at land off Sutton Lane and Chestnut Drive,	Archaeological Services WYAS	land off Sutton Lane and Chestnut Drive	Dispersed	TG 1046 0069	EVS	Geophysical Survey by Archaeological Services WYAS at land off Sutton Lane and Chestnut Drive, Wymondham, 2012.

Event UID	Event Name	Organis-ation	Location	Topol-ogy	Grid. Ref.	Record Type	Name
	Wymondham, October 2012						
ENF13 1283	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Archaeological Services WYAS at land off Sutton Lane and Chestnut Drive, Wymondham, October 2012	Archaeolo gical Services WYAS	land off Sutton Lane and Chestnut Drive	Disper sed	TG 1046 0069	EVS	Geophysical Survey by Archaeological Services WYAS at land off Sutton Lane and Chestnut Drive, Wymondham, 2012.
ENF13 1283	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Archaeological Services WYAS at land off Sutton Lane and Chestnut Drive, Wymondham, October 2012	Archaeolo gical Services WYAS	land off Sutton Lane and Chestnut Drive	Disper sed	TG 1046 0069	EVS	Geophysical Survey by Archaeological Services WYAS at land off Sutton Lane and Chestnut Drive, Wymondham, 2012.
ENF13 4894	Trial Trenching by MOLA on land at Gonville Hall Farm, Wymondham, 2014	MOLA - Museum of London Archaeology		Area	TG 0997 0030	EVT	Trial Trenching by MOLA on land at Gonville Hall Farm, Wymondham, 2014
ENF13 7493	Trial Trench by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at London Road, Wymondham, March 2002	NAU (Norfolk Archaeological Unit)		Area	TG 1024 0079	EVT	Trial Trench by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at London Road, Wymondham, March 2002
ENF14 2340	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Stratascan of land between London Road and Suton Lane, Wymondham, January 2014	Stratascan		Area	TG 0997 0030	EVS	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Stratascan of land between London Road and Suton Lane, Wymondham, January 2014
ENF14 3191	Excavation by Oxford Archaeology East at land between London Road And Suton Lane, Wymondham, February 2018	Oxford Archaeology East		Disper sed	TG 1024 0045	EVT	Excavation by Oxford Archaeology East at land between London Road And Suton Lane, Wymondham, February 2018
ENF14 3191	Excavation by Oxford Archaeology East at land between London Road And Suton Lane, Wymondham, February 2018	Oxford Archaeology East		Disper sed	TG 1024 0045	EVT	Excavation by Oxford Archaeology East at land between London Road And Suton Lane, Wymondham, February 2018
ENF14 3449	Watching Brief by Oxford Archaeology East at Wymondham Abbey Meadows, Wymondham, March 2018	Oxford Archaeology East		Area	TG 0997 0170	EVT	Watching Brief by Oxford Archaeology East at Wymondham Abbey Meadows, Wymondham, March 2018

Table 62: Gazetteer of Norfolk HER events

APPENDIX F BIBLIOGRAPHY

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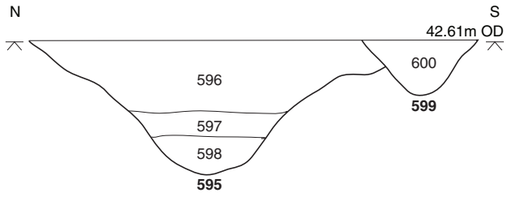
APPENDIX G SECTIONS ARCHIVE

Monument 1

Section 64

Section 65



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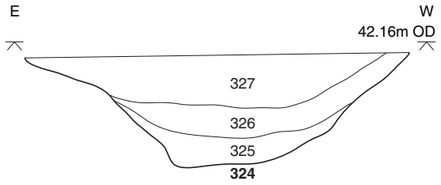

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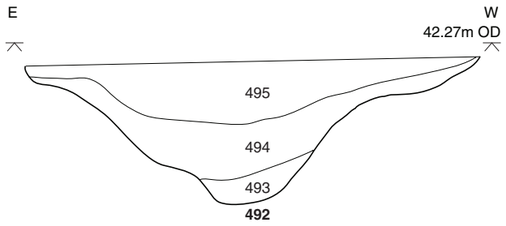

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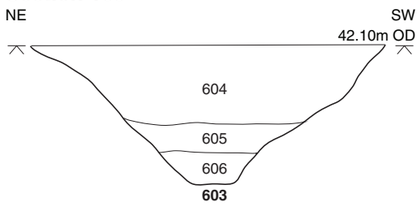

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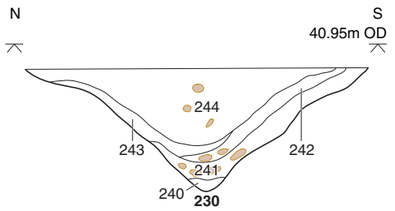

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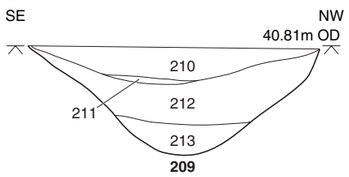

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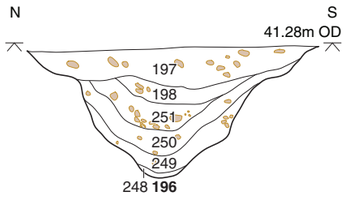

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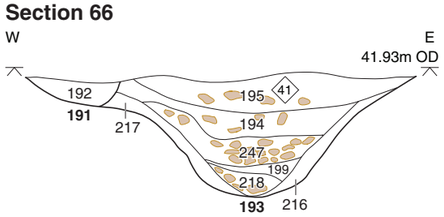

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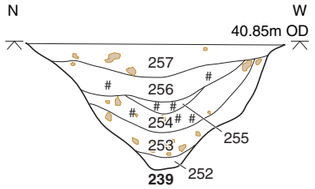

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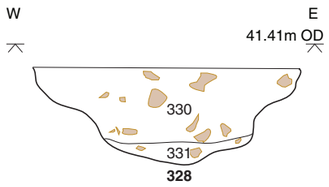

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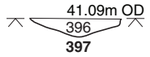

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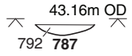

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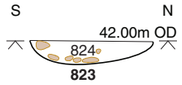

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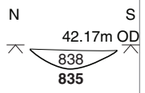

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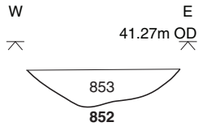

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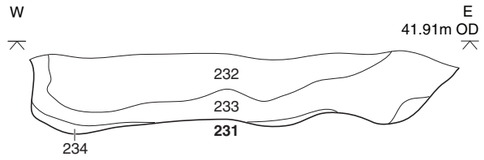

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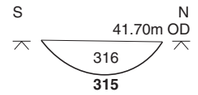

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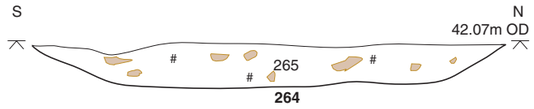

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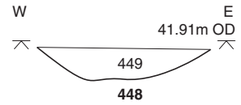

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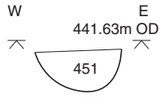

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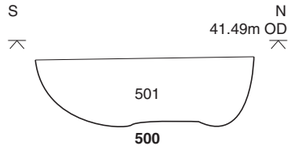

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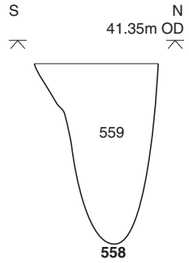

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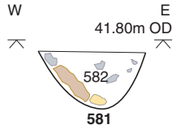

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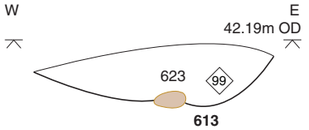

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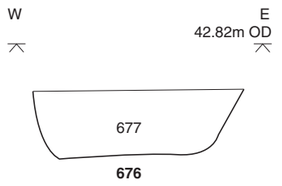

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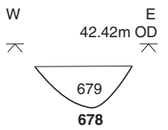

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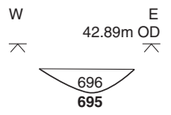

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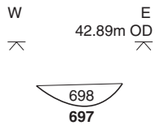

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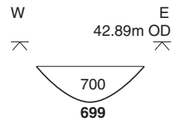

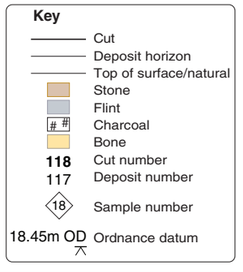

Figure G.1: Sections Archive of Area A

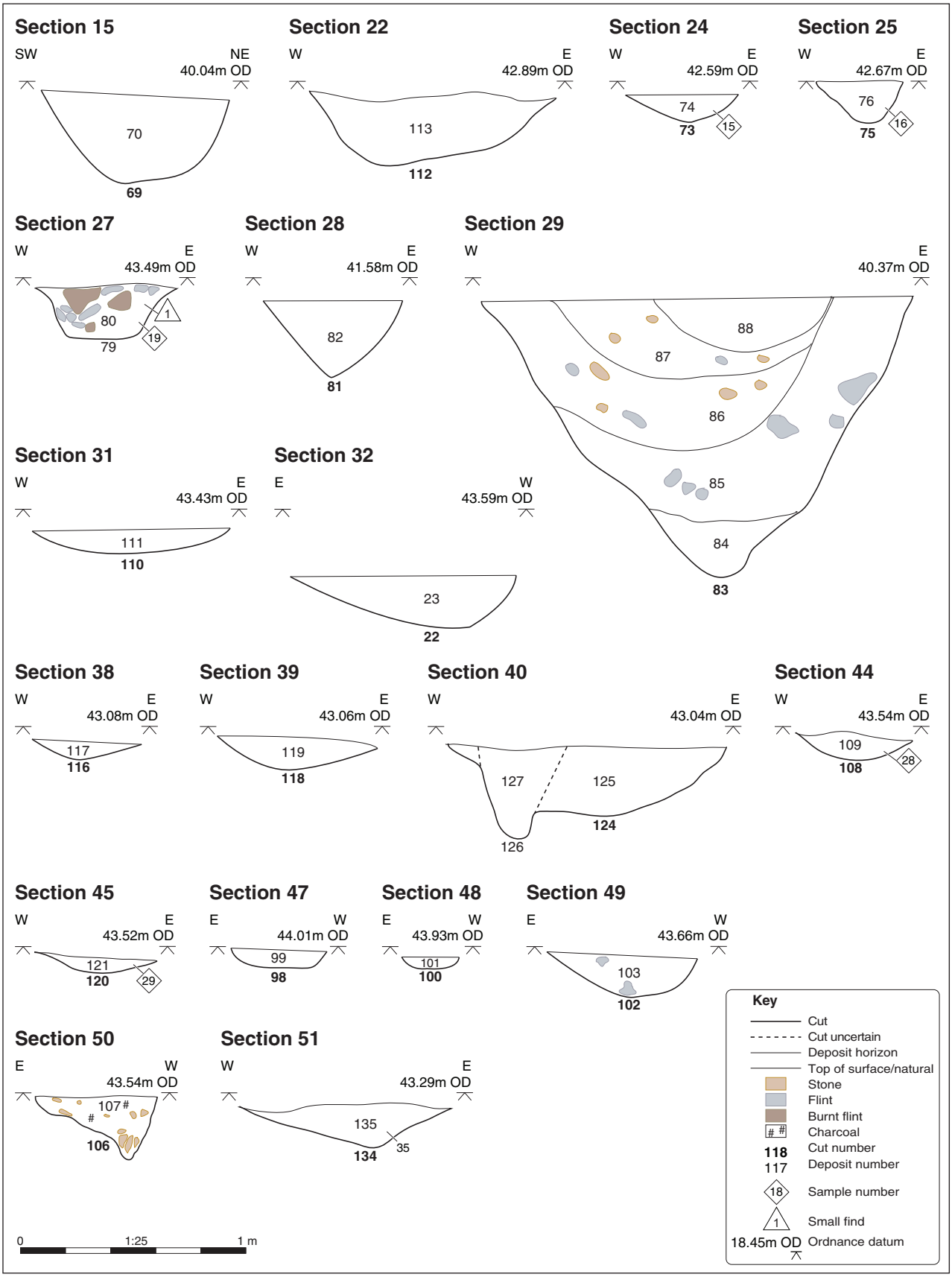

Figure G.2: Sections Archive of Area B

APPENDIX H OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-331343		
Project Name	Later Prehistoric and Mid to Late Roman Remains at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk.		
Start of Fieldwork	17/07/2018	End of Fieldwork	26/09/2018
Previous Work	No	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFGHW18	Planning App. No.	2014/2495
HER Number	ENF143191	Related Numbers	

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority – PPS5
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Field Observation (periodic visits)	☐	Part Excavation	☐	Salvage Record
☐	Full excavation (100%)	☐	Part Survey	☐	Systematic Field Walking
☐	Full Survey	☐	Recorded Observation	☐	Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐	Test Pit Survey
☒	Open-Area Excavation	☐	Salvage Excavation	☐	Watching Brief

Monument	Period
Pit	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)
Pit	Middle Neolithic (- 3500 to - 2700)
Pit	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pit	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
pit	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Cremation pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pottery kiln	Roman (43 to 410)
Post	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Ring gully	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)

Object	Period
Metalwork	Roman (43 to 410)
Metalwork	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Fired clay metalworking mould	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Flintwork	Mesolithic (- 10 000 to - 4000)
Flintwork	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Flintwork	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Flintwork	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Stone	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Stone	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Pottery	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)

Roundhouse gully	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Ditch	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Pottery	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Fired clay	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Fired clay	Roman (43 to 410)
Cremated human bone	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Cremated human bone	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Animal bone	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Animal bone	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
Charred plant remains	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Charred plant remains	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Charred plant remains	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Charred plant remains	Roman (43 to 410)

Project Location

County	Norfolk
District	South Norfolk
Parish	Wymondham
HER office	Norfolk
Size of Study Area	2.36 ha
National Grid Ref	TG 0997 0030

Address (including Postcode)

Land North of Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk, NR18 9BY

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	James Albone (NCC/HES)
Project Design Originator	Neal Mason and Daria Tsybaeva (OA East)
Project Manager	Matthew Brudenell (OA East)
Project Supervisor	Graeme Clarke (OA East)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norwich Castle Museum	ENF143191
Digital Archive	OA East	ENF143191
Paper Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	ENF143191

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☒
Ceramics	☒	☒	☒
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☒	☒
Industrial	☒	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☒
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☒	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☒
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☒

Further Comments

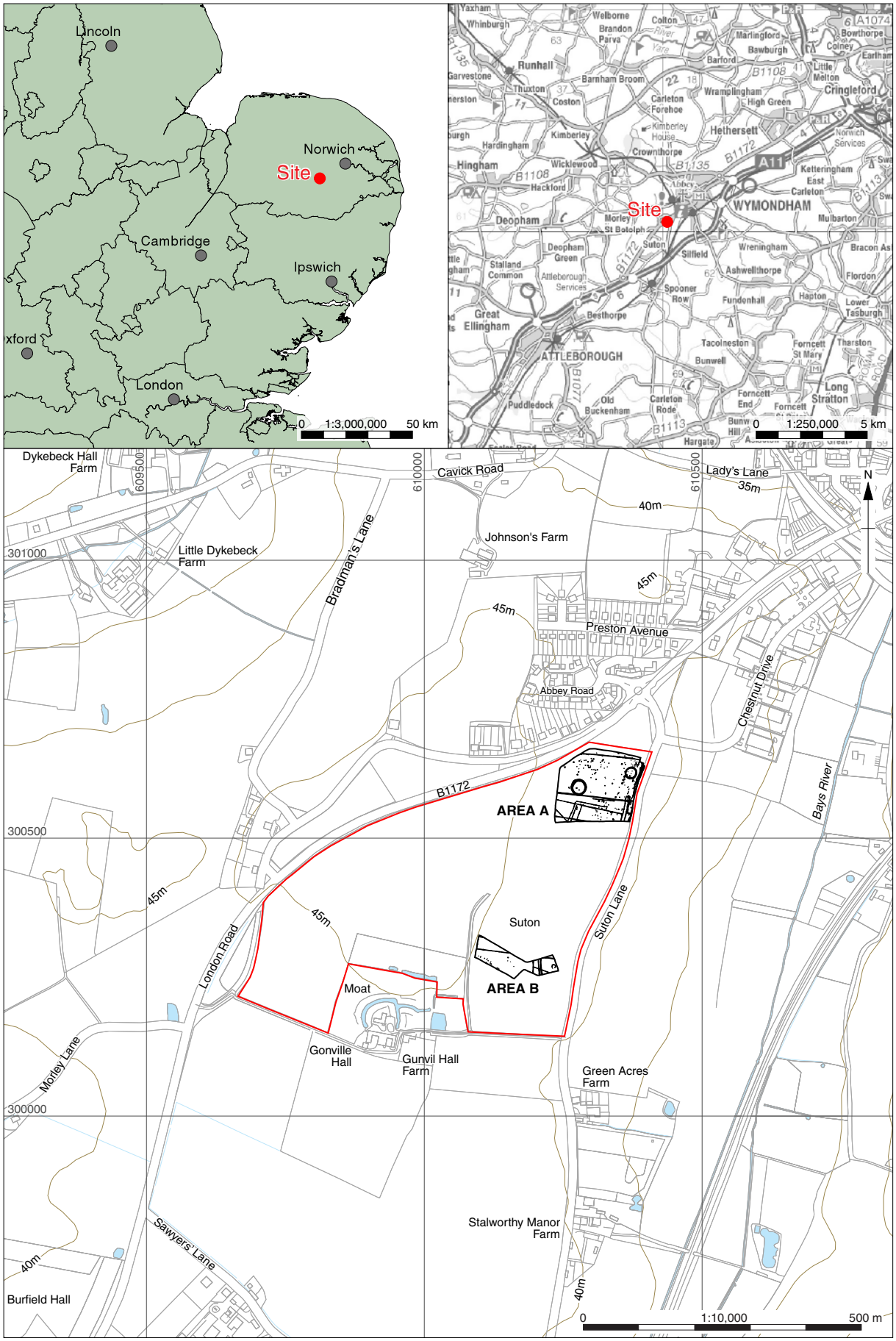

Figure 1: Site location showing overall development area outlined (red) and excavation areas (black)

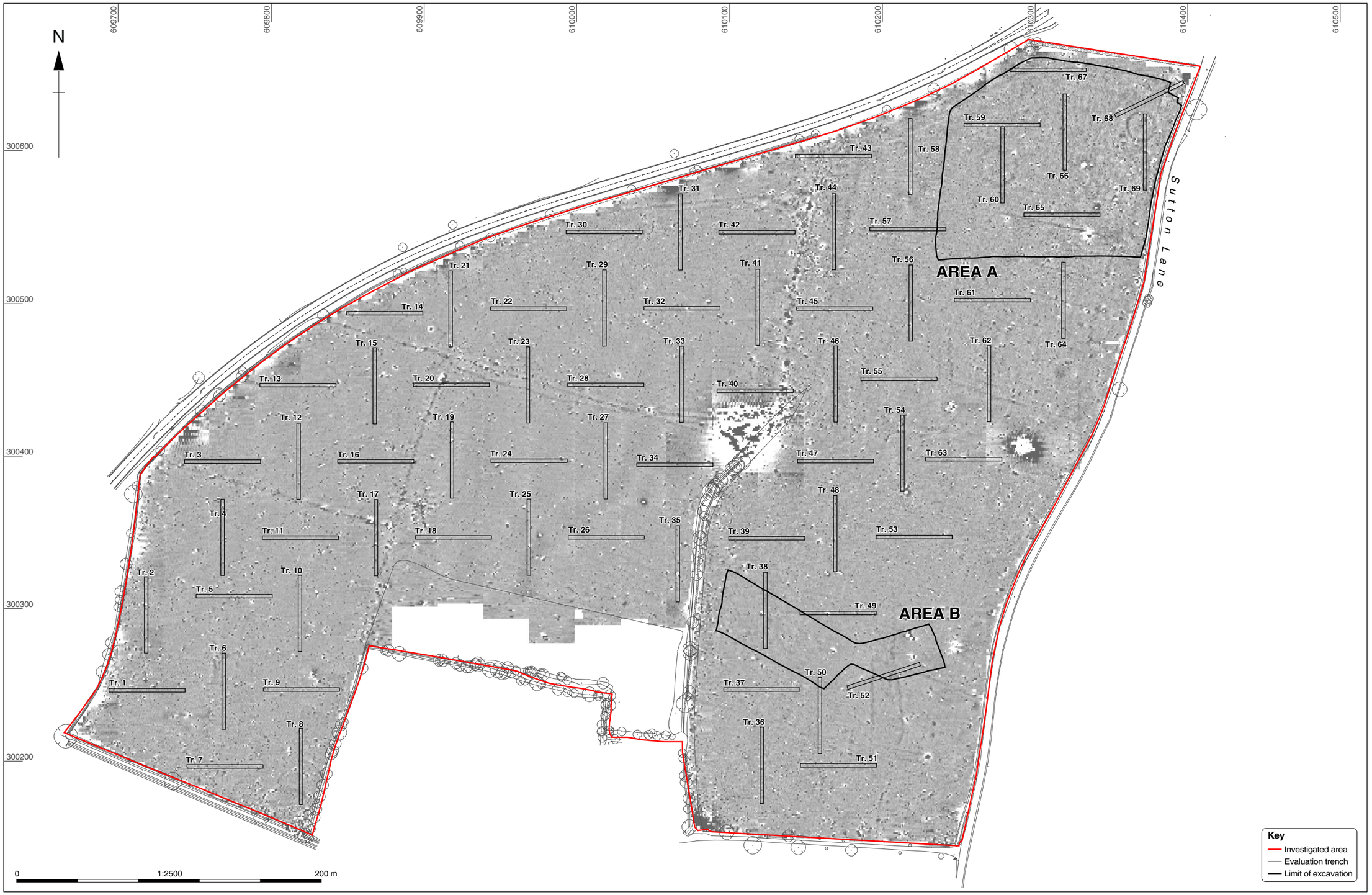

Figure 2: MOLA Northampton evaluation trenches with Stratascan geophysical survey results (reproduced from Chapman 2014, Bourn 2014 and Richardson 2014)

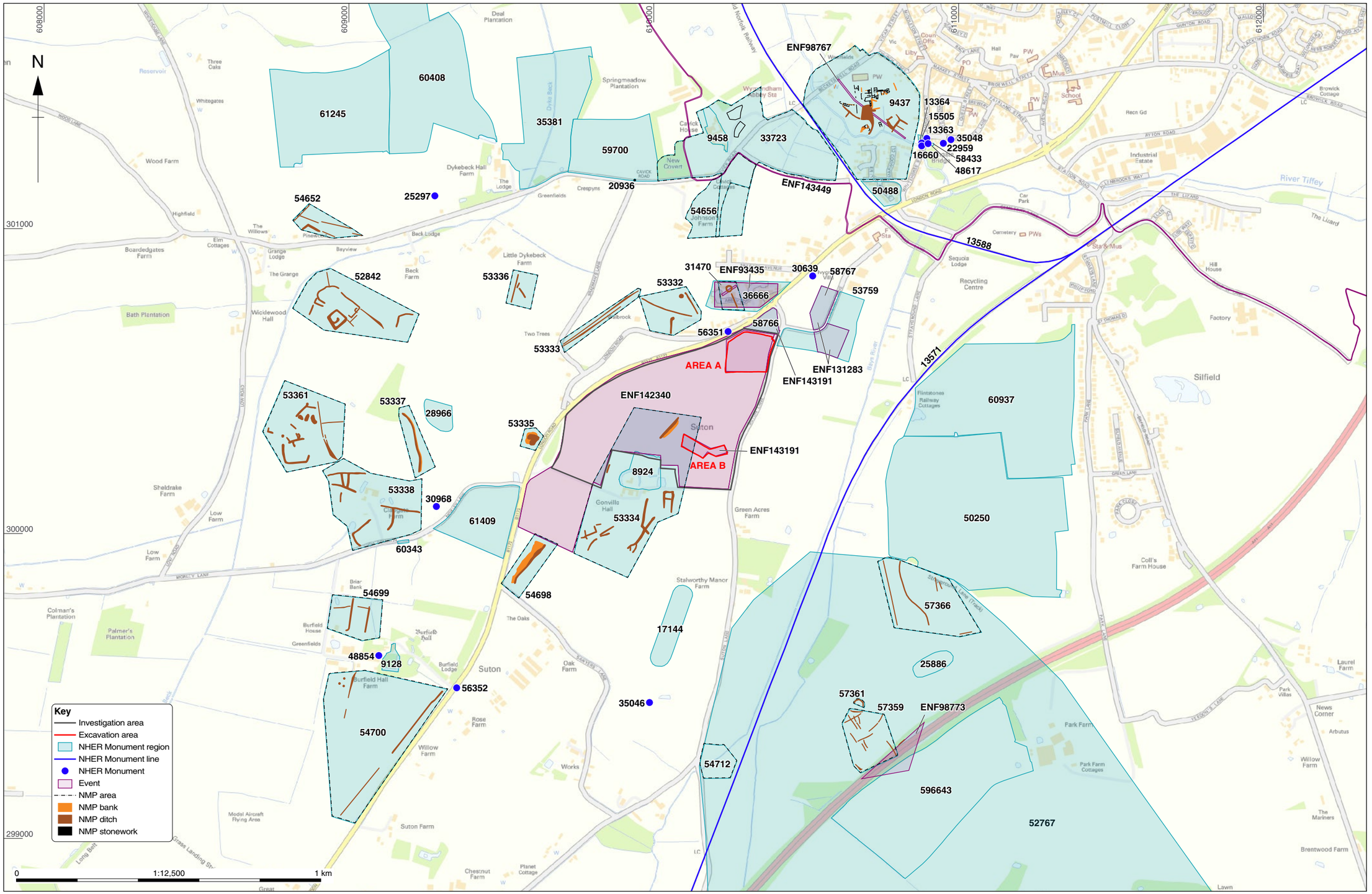

Figure 3: Map showing location of NHER monuments and events

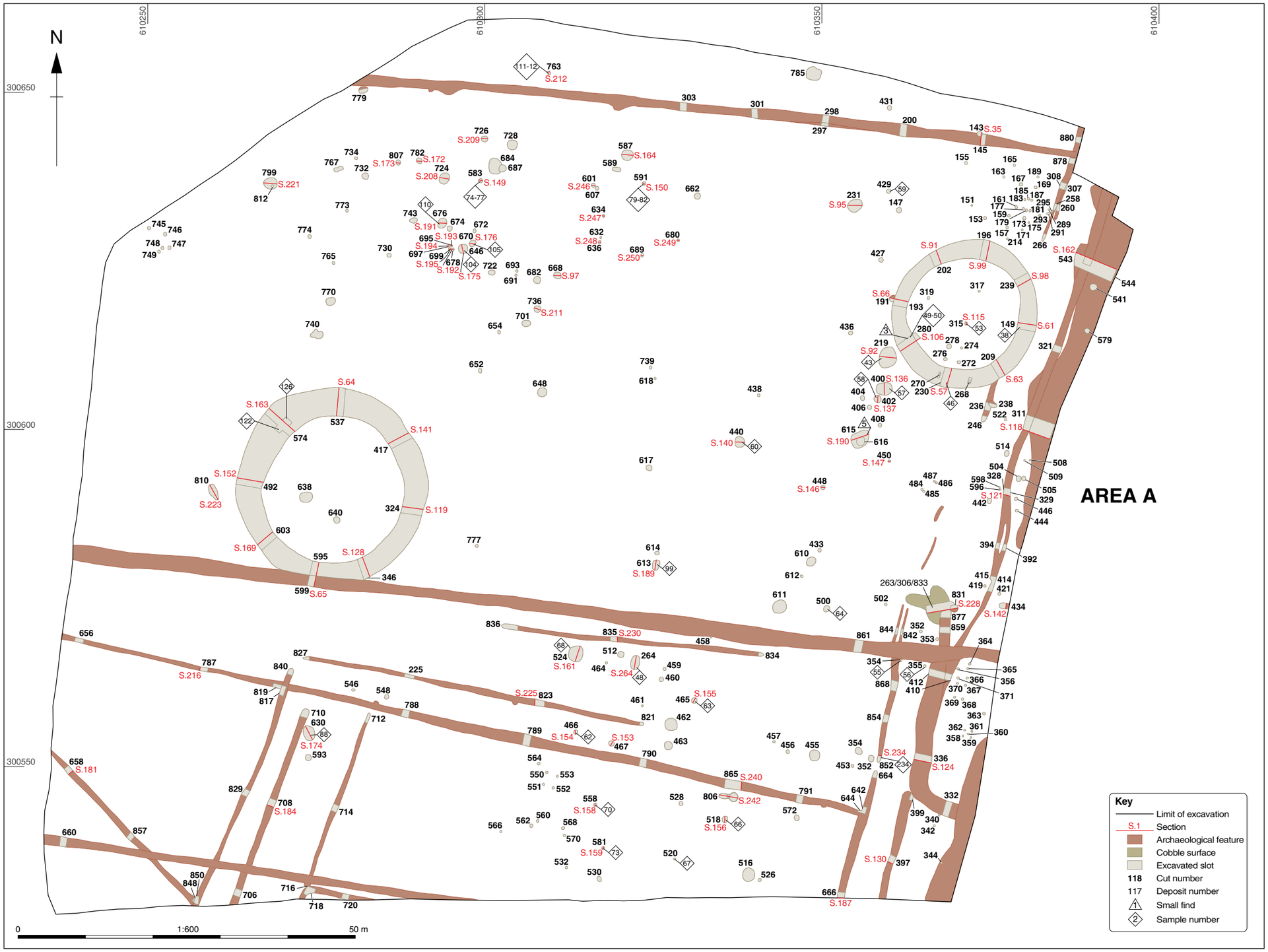

Figure 4: Area A: excavation plan with sample locations

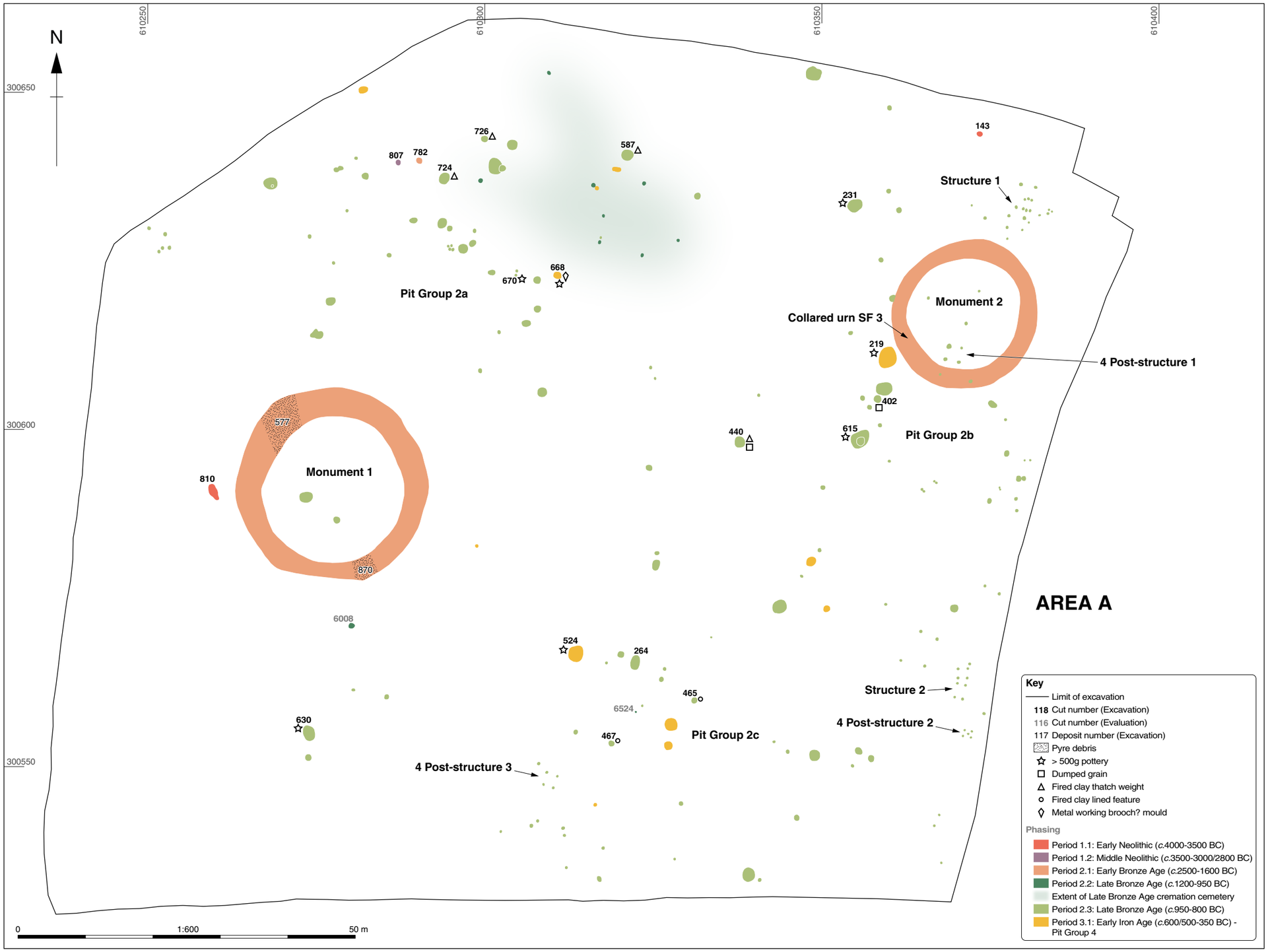

Figure 5: Area A: Periods 1- 3 phase plan (Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age)

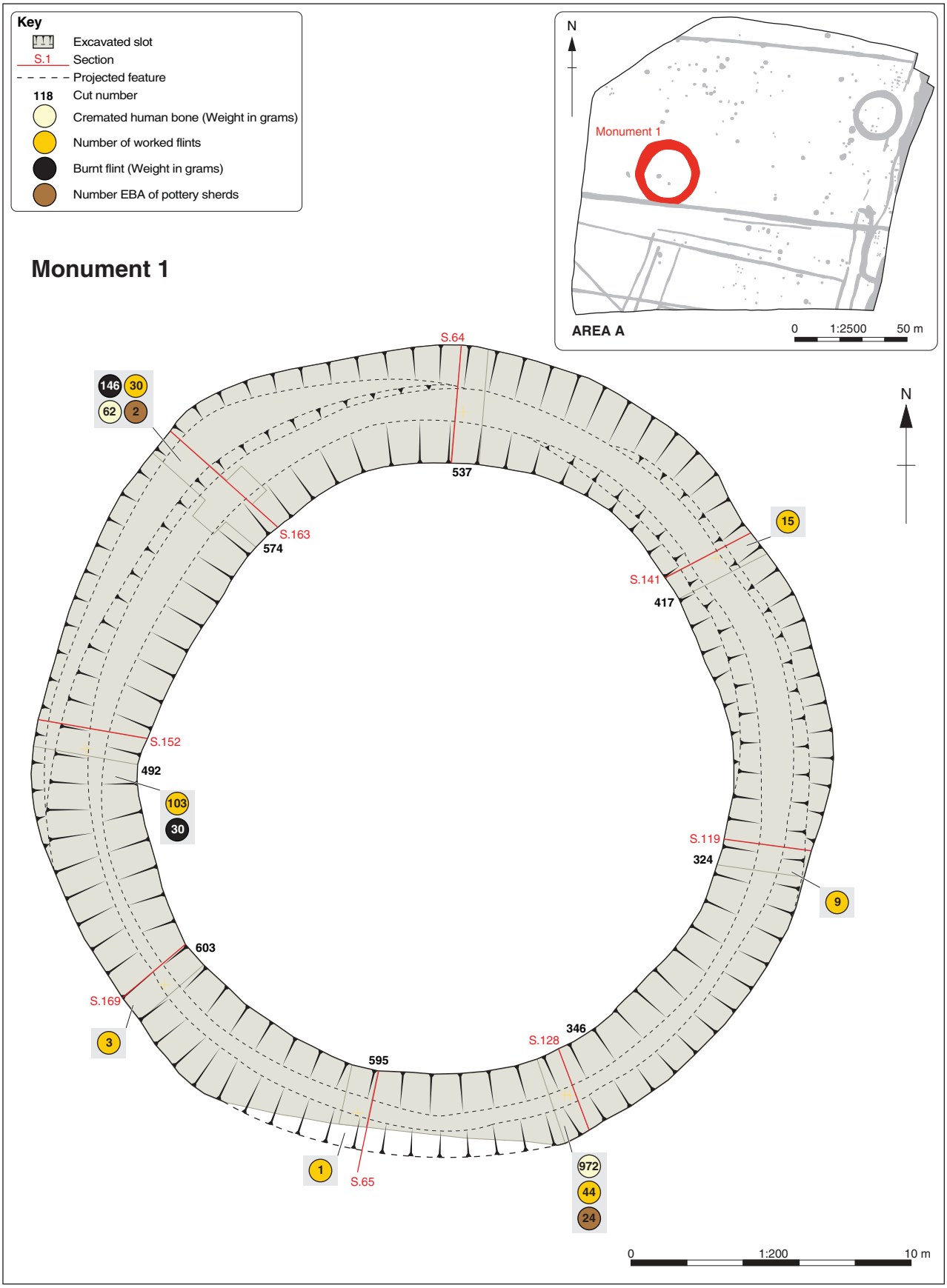

Figure 6: Monument 1

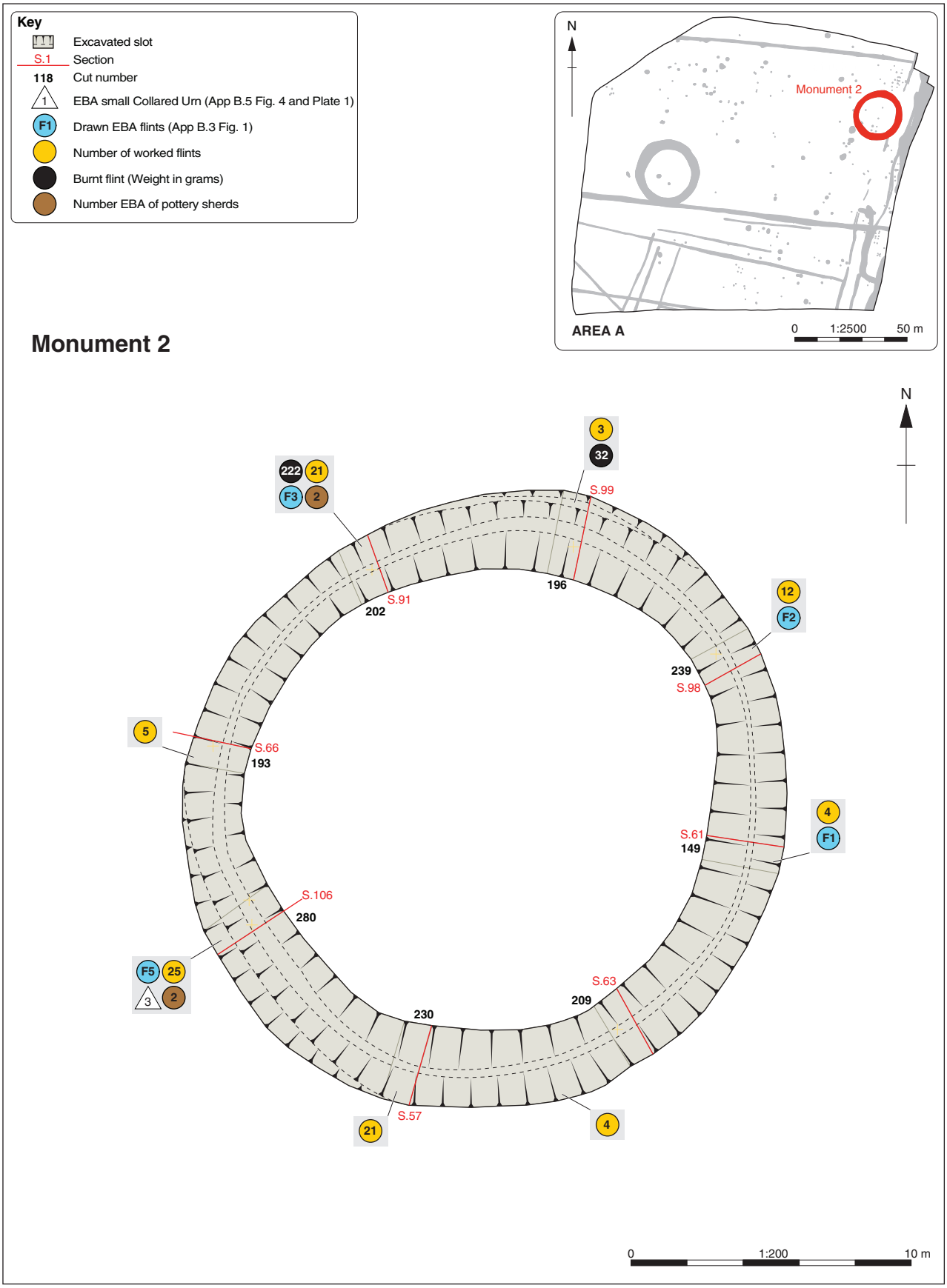

Figure 7: Monument 2

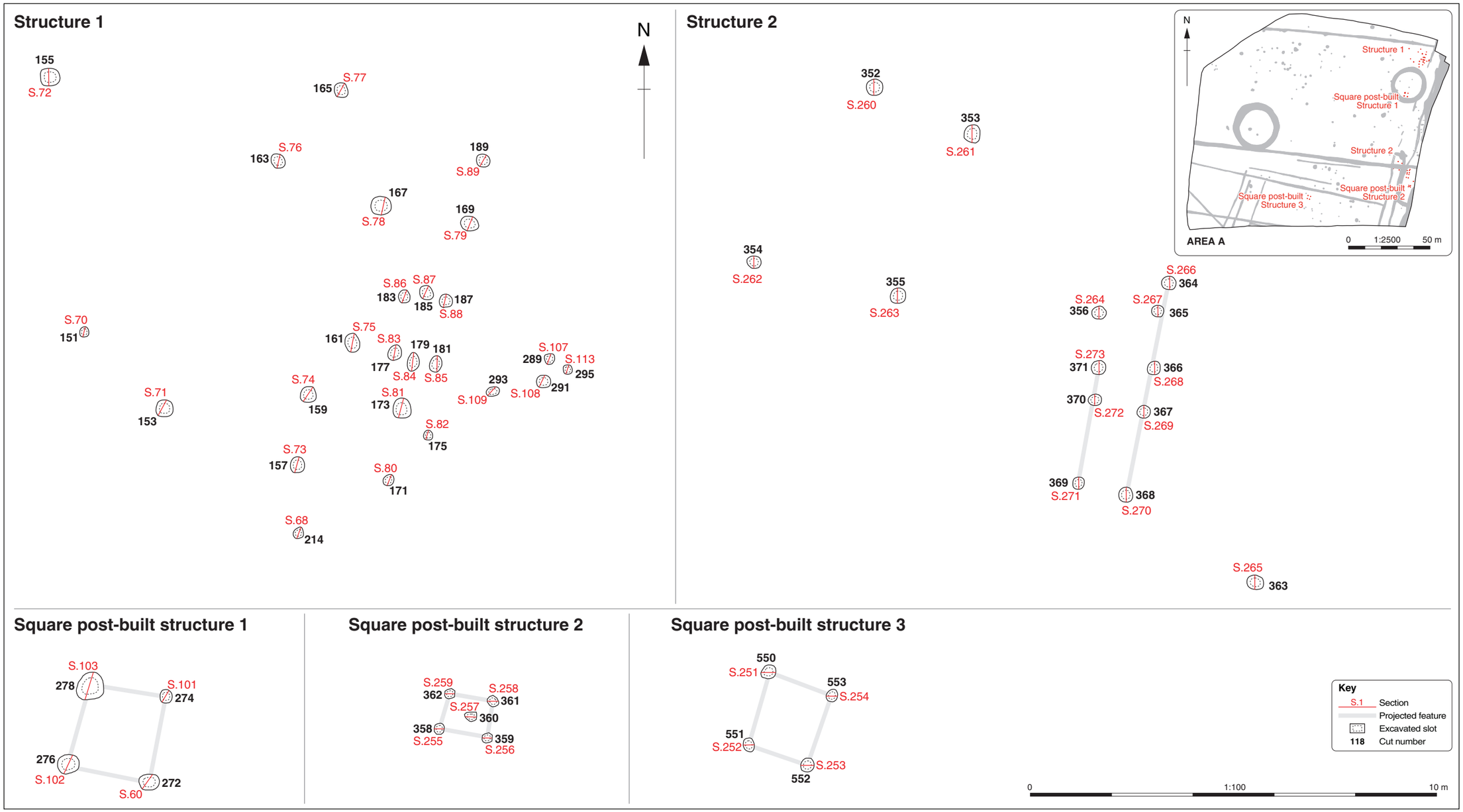

Figure 8a: Detail plan of Period 2.3 structures

Structure 1

Section 68


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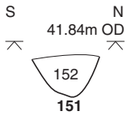

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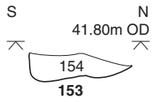

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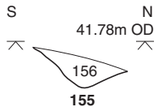

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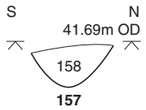

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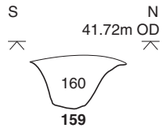

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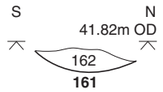

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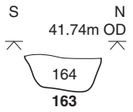

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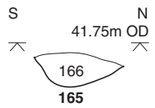

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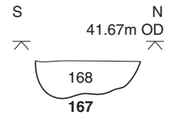

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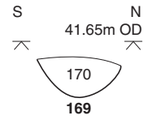

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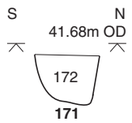

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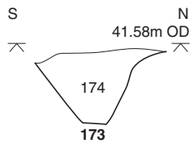

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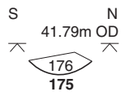

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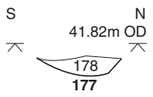

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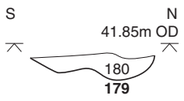

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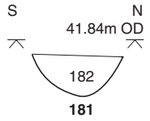

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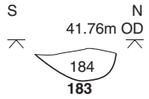

Section 87


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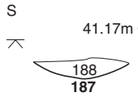

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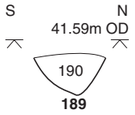

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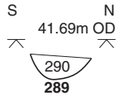

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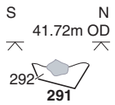

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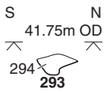

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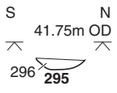

Structure 2

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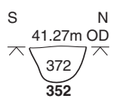

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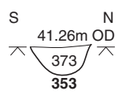

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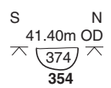

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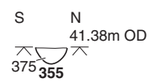

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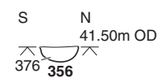

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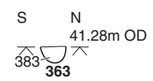

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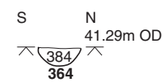

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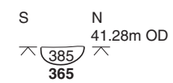

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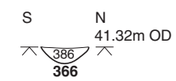

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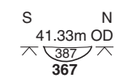
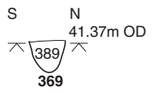


Section 270


Section 271


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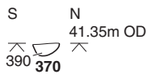

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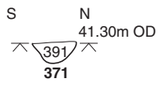
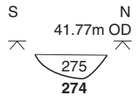


Square post-built structure 1

Section 60


Section 101


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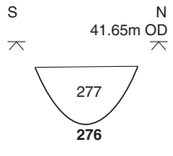

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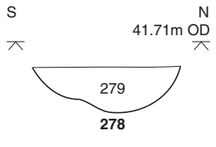
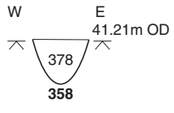


Square post-built structure 2

Section 255


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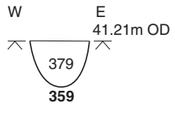

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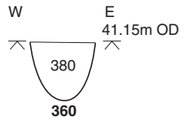

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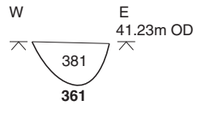

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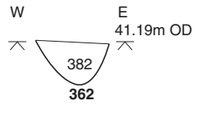

Square post-built structure 3

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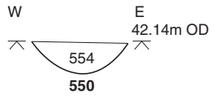

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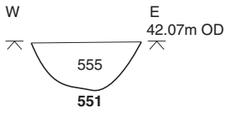

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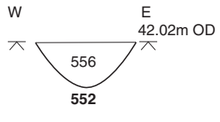

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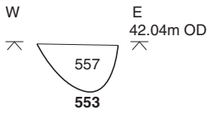


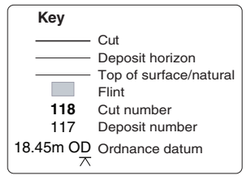


Figure 8b: Sections of Period 2.3 structures

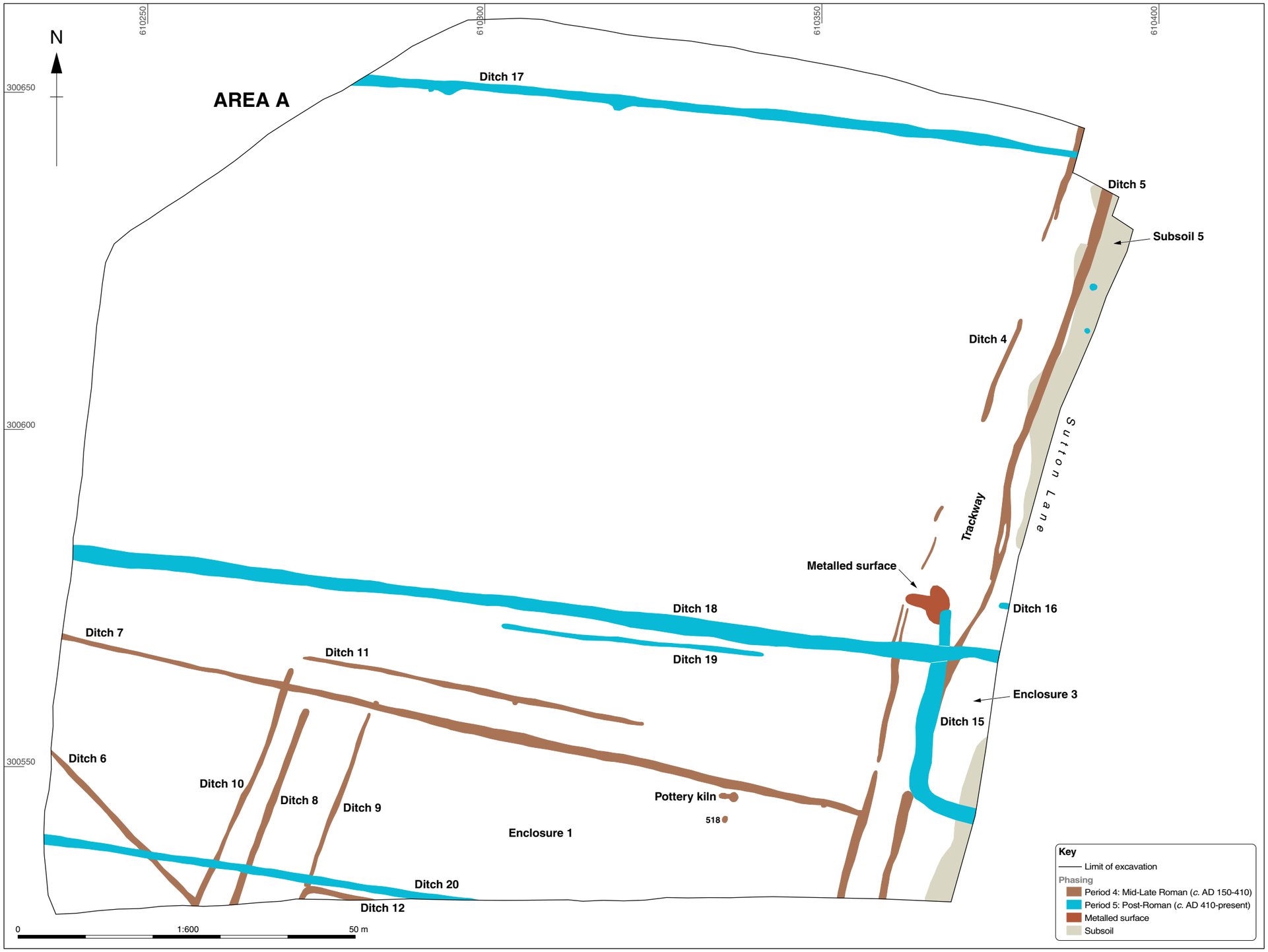


Figure 9: Area A: Period 4 and Period 5 phase plan (Mid-Late Roman to post-Roman)

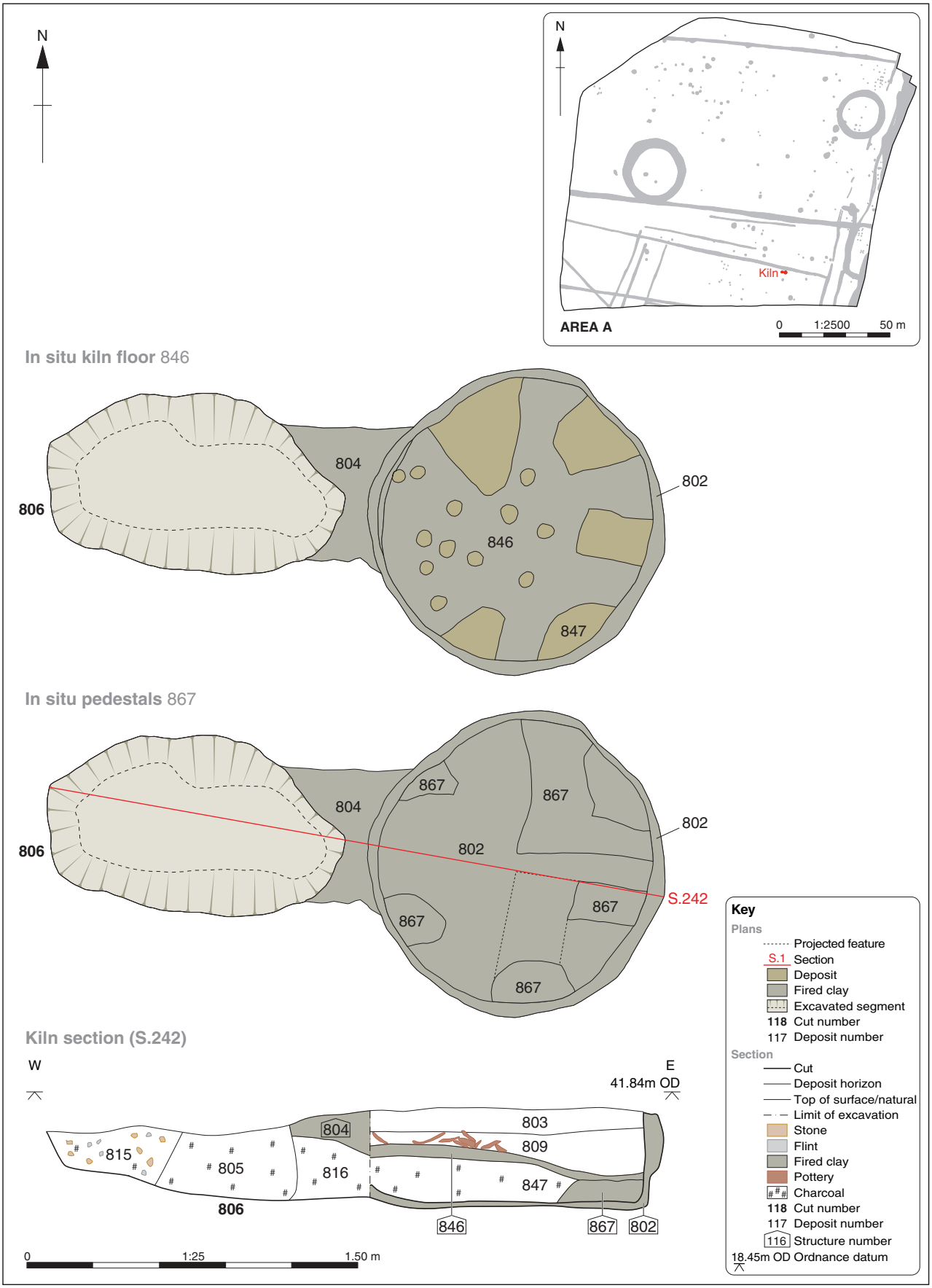


Figure 10: Detailed plans of Period 4 pottery kiln

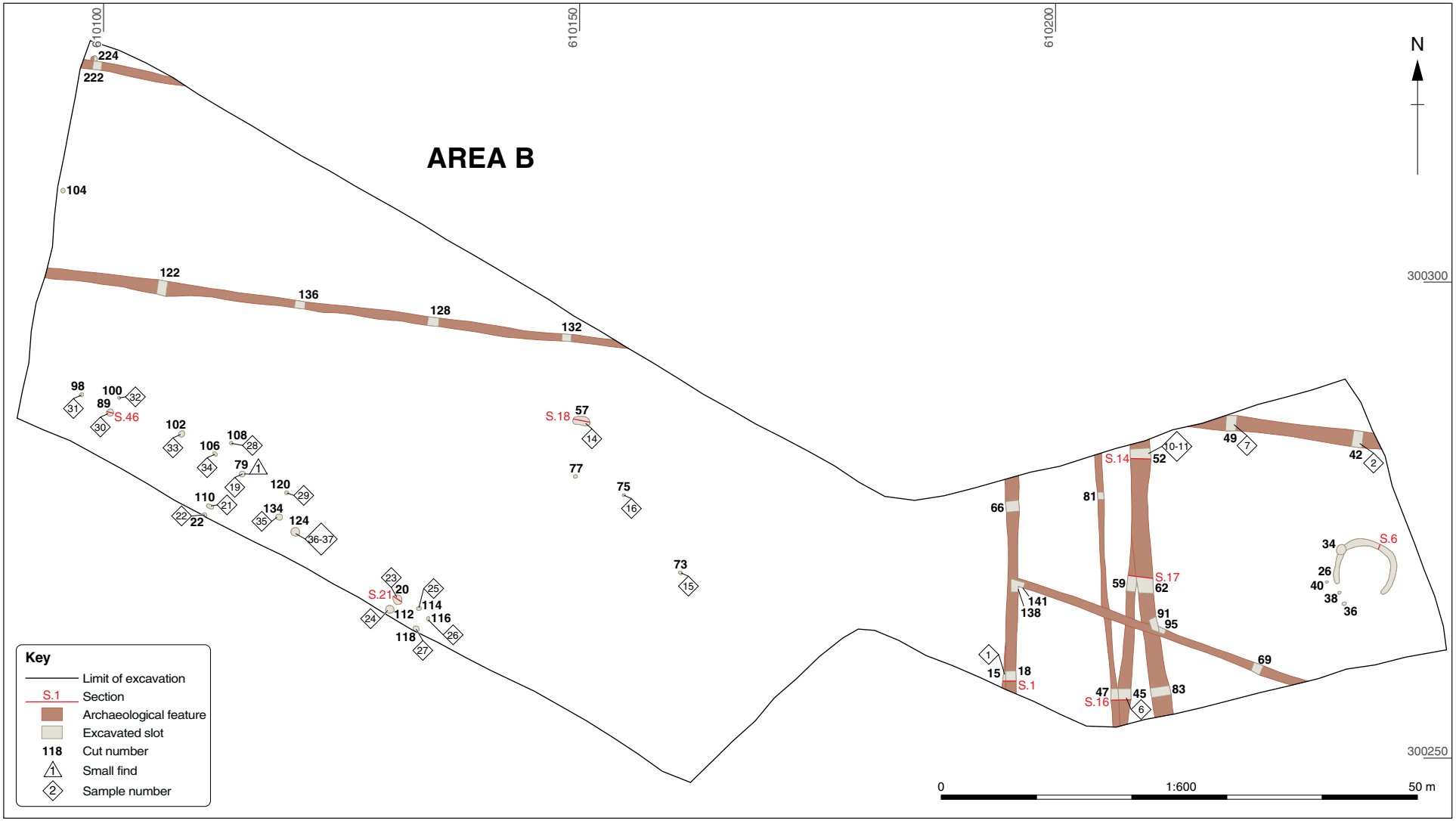


Figure 11: Area B: excavation plan with sample locations

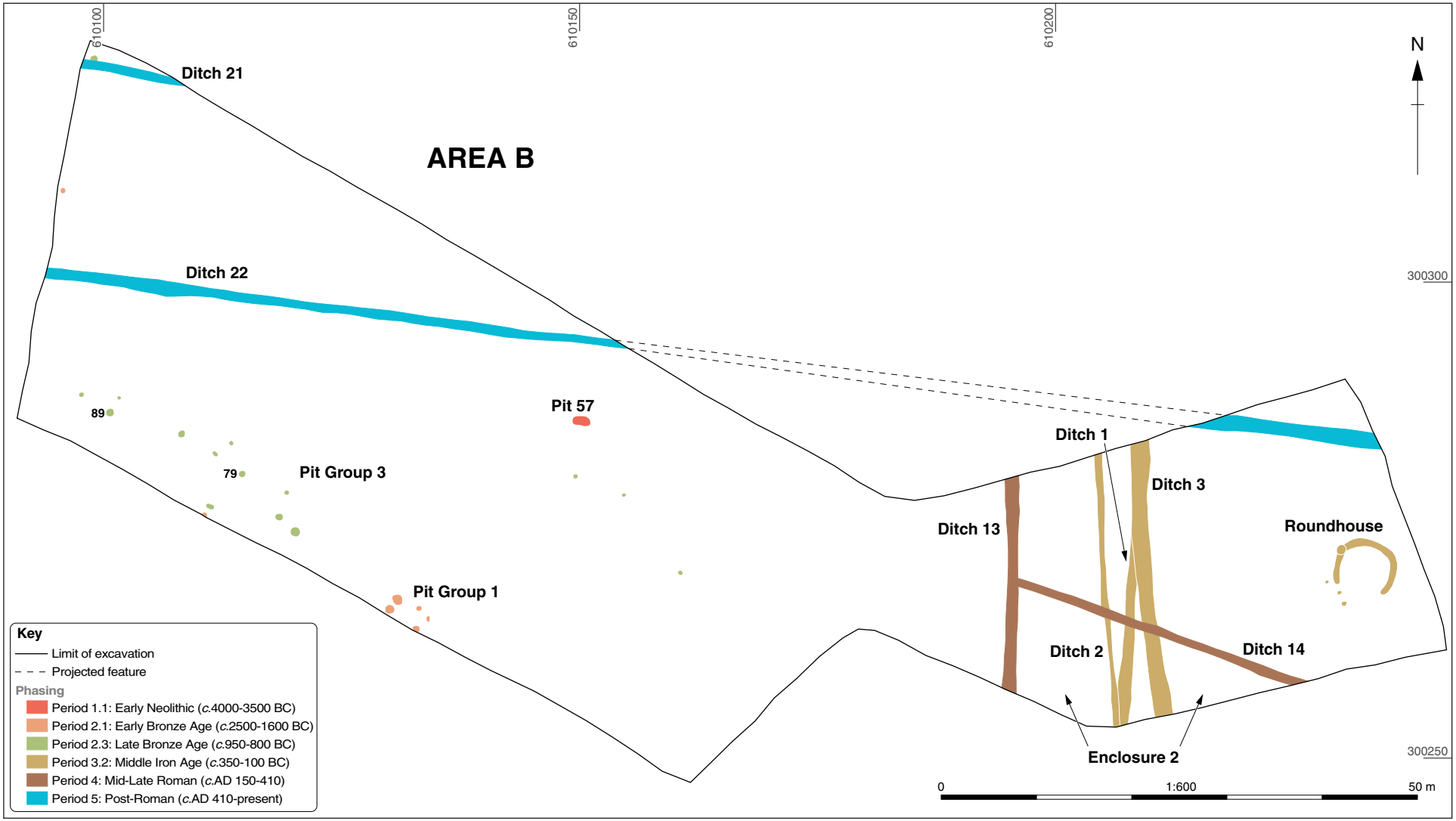


Figure 12: Area B: Phase plan

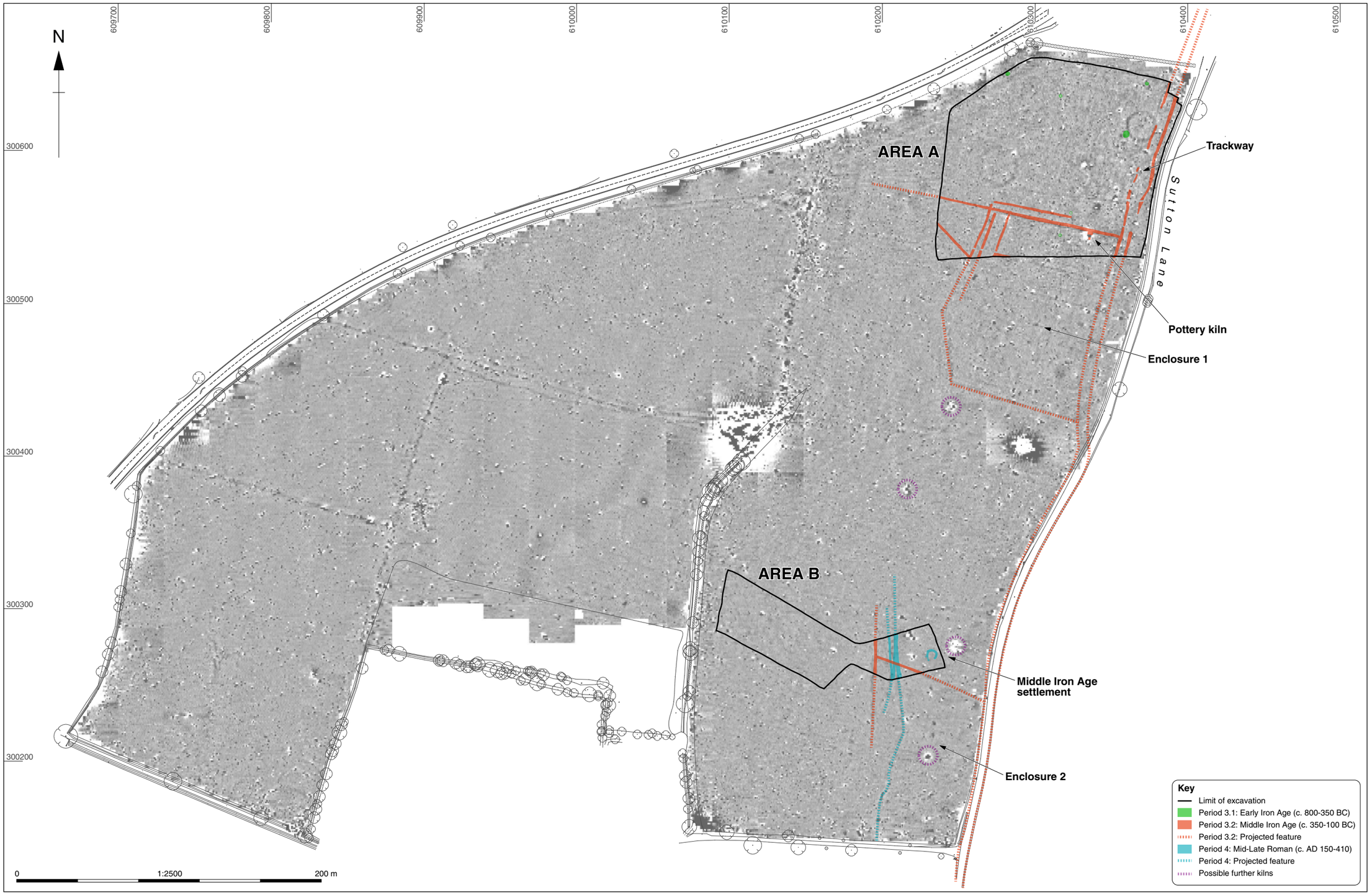
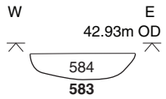


Figure 13: Period 3 and Period 4 excavation results overlain on the geophysical survey

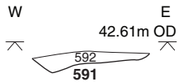
AREA A

Cremations

Section 149



Section 150



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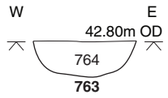

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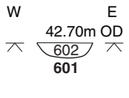

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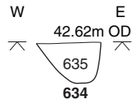

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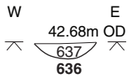

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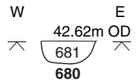

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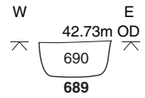
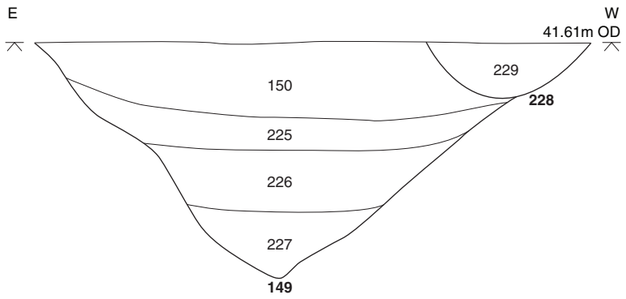
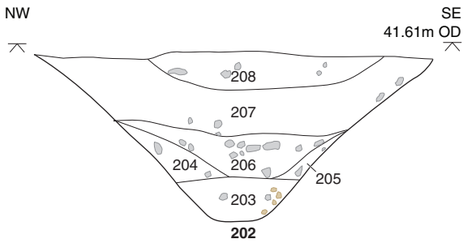


Monument 2

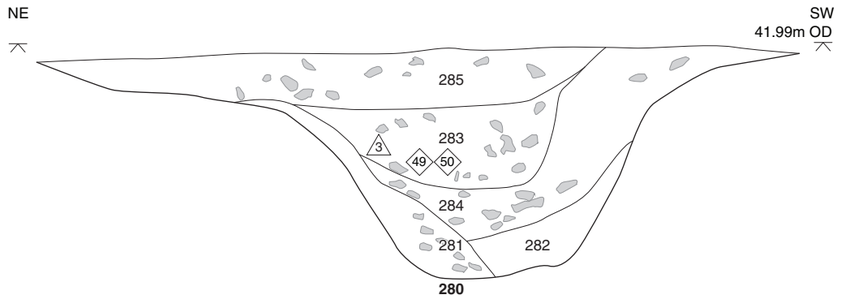
Section 61



Section 91

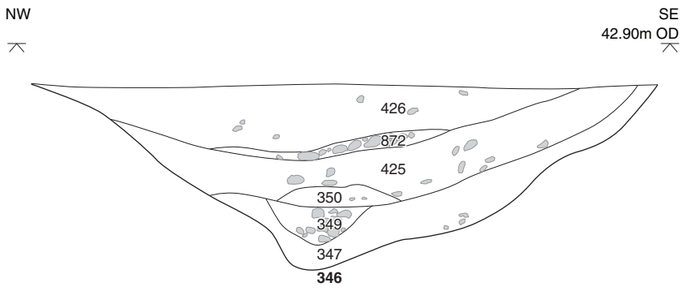


Section 106



Monument 1

Section 128



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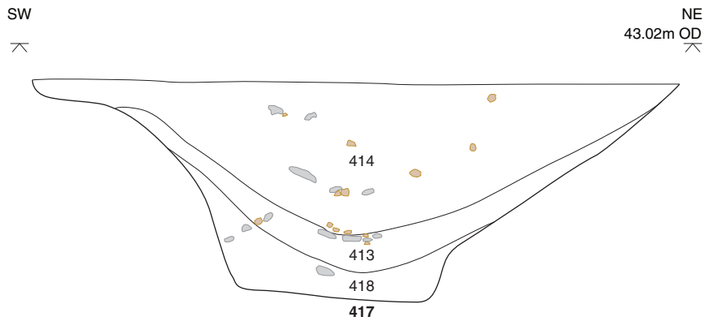

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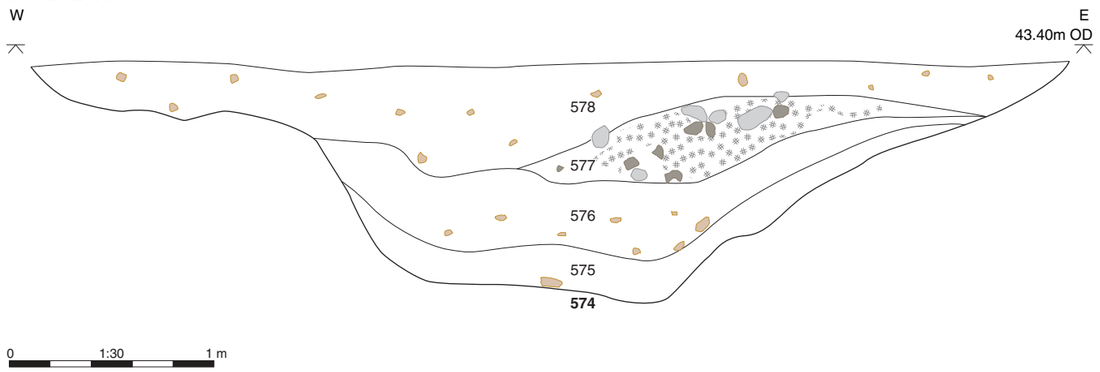
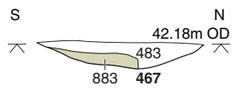


Clay lined hearths

Section 153



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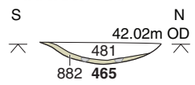


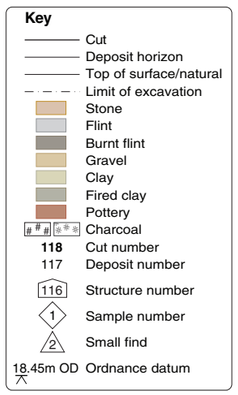
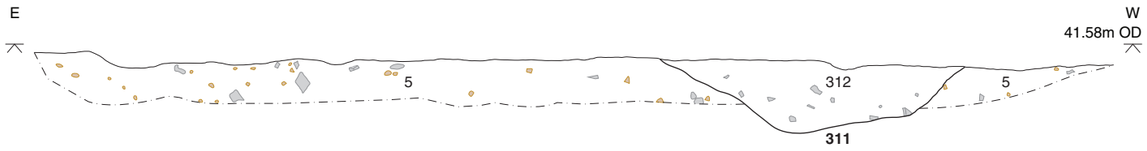


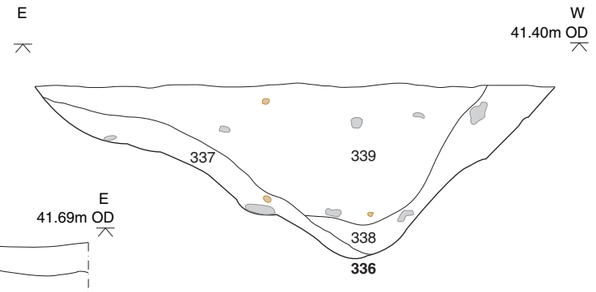
Figure 14: Selected sections

AREA A

Section 118



Section 124



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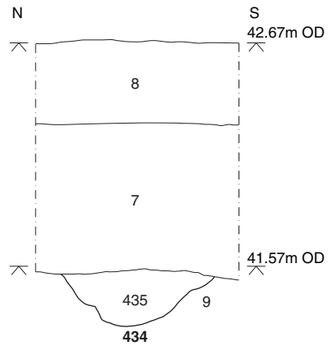

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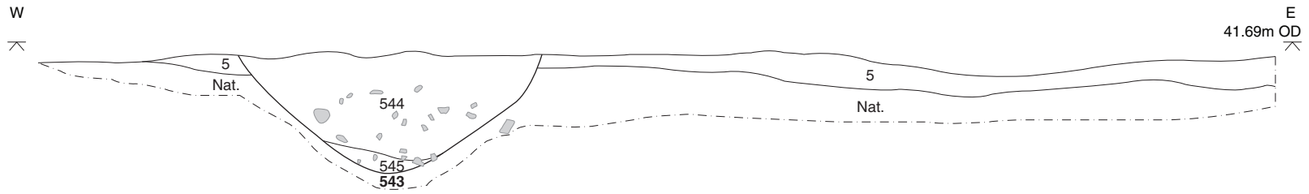

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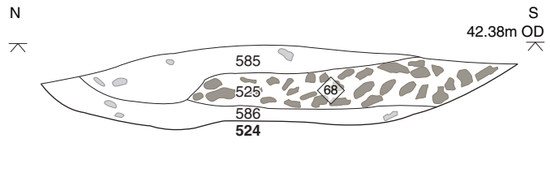

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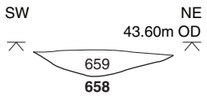

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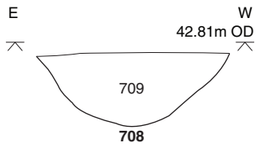

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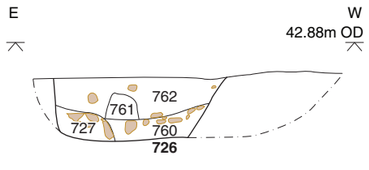
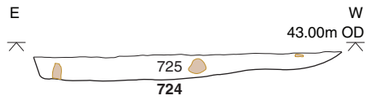


Section 208



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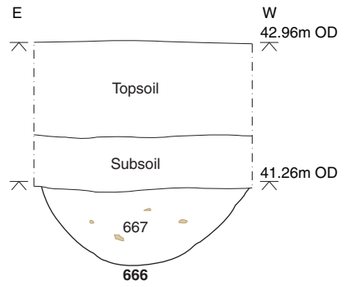

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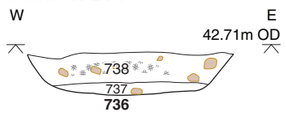

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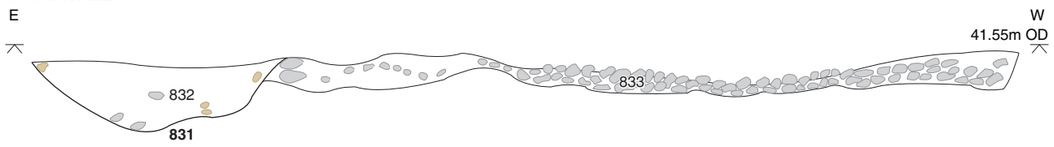

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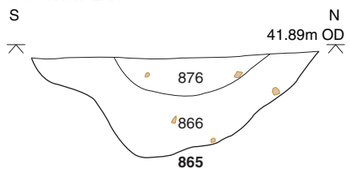
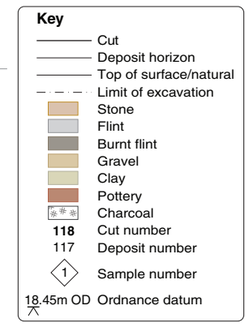
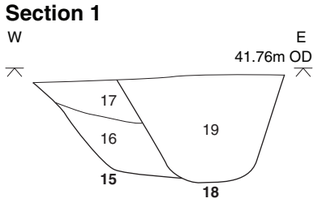




AREA B

Section 1



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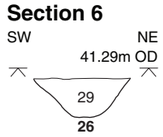

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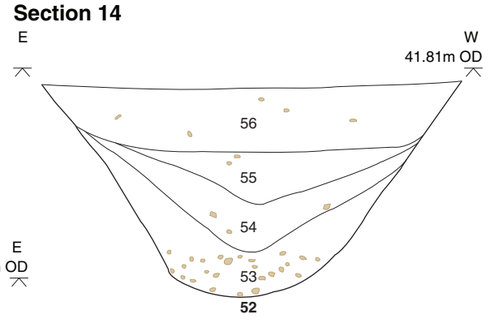

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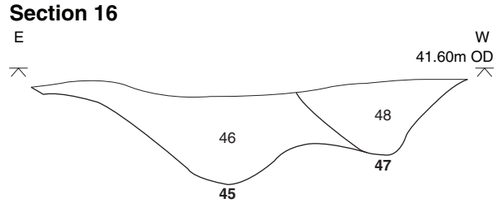

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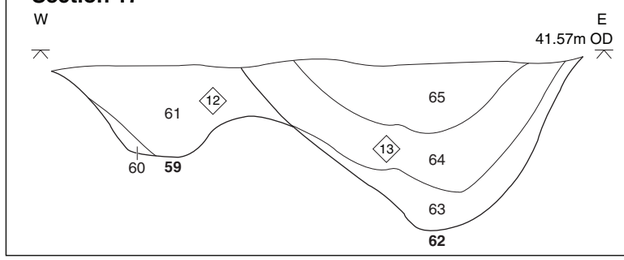

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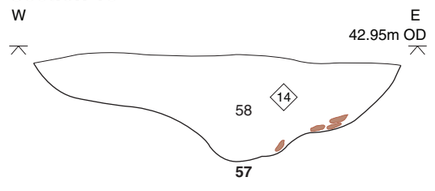

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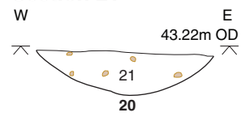

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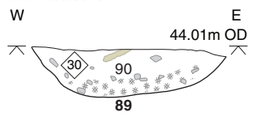

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Figure 15: Selected sections

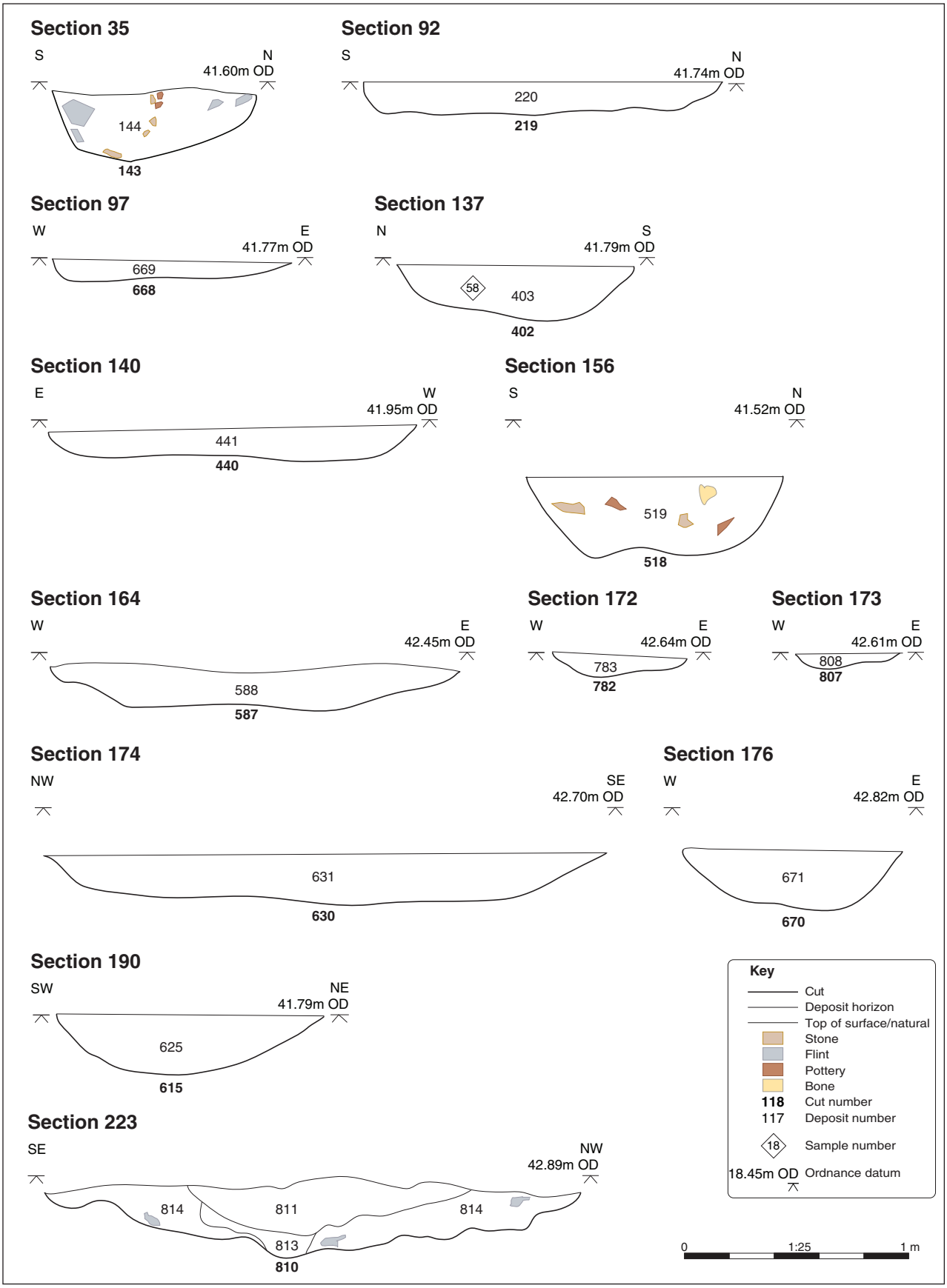

Figure 16: Selected sections

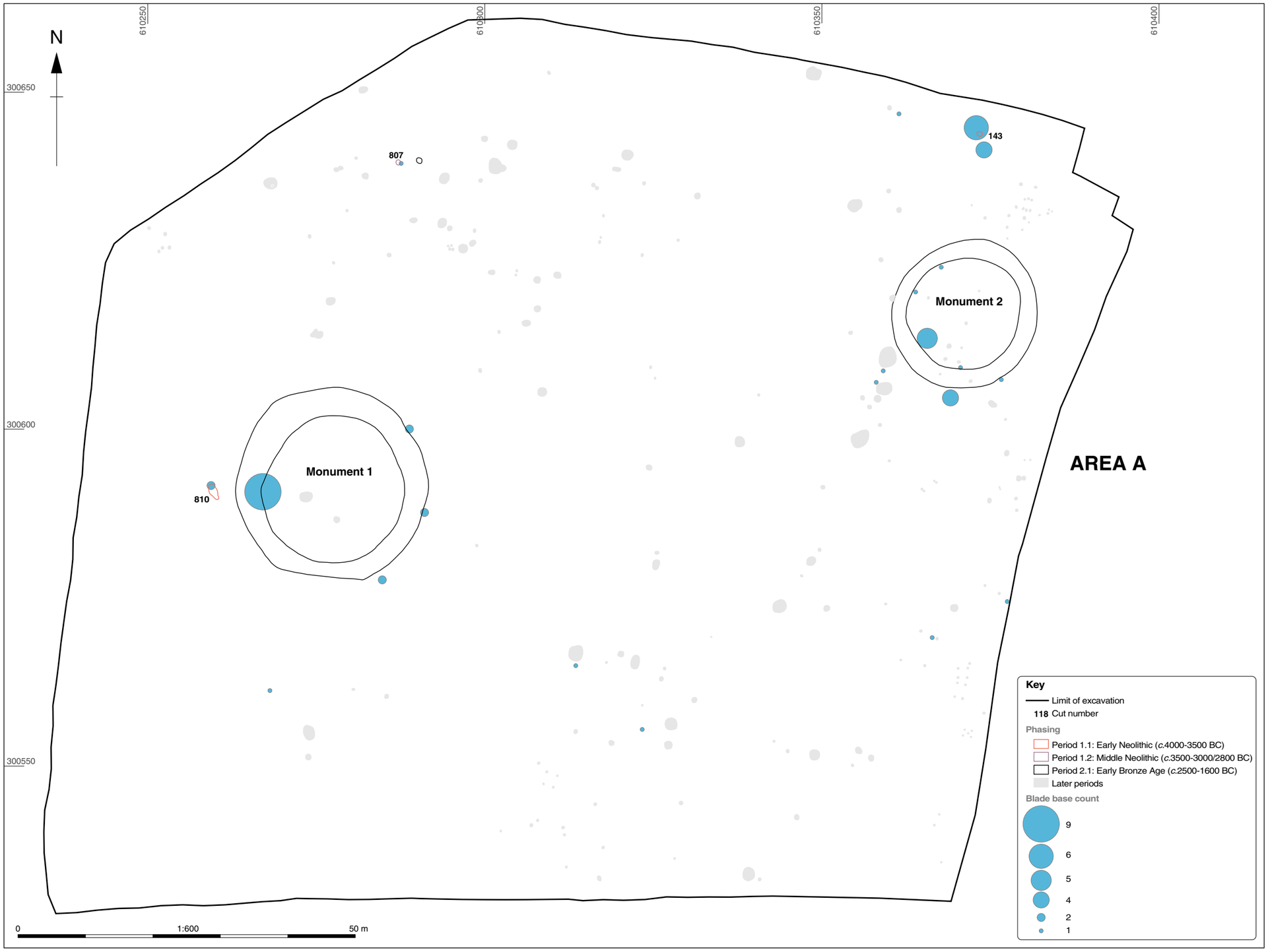

Figure 17: Area A: Distribution of blade-based/diagnostic Neolithic flints

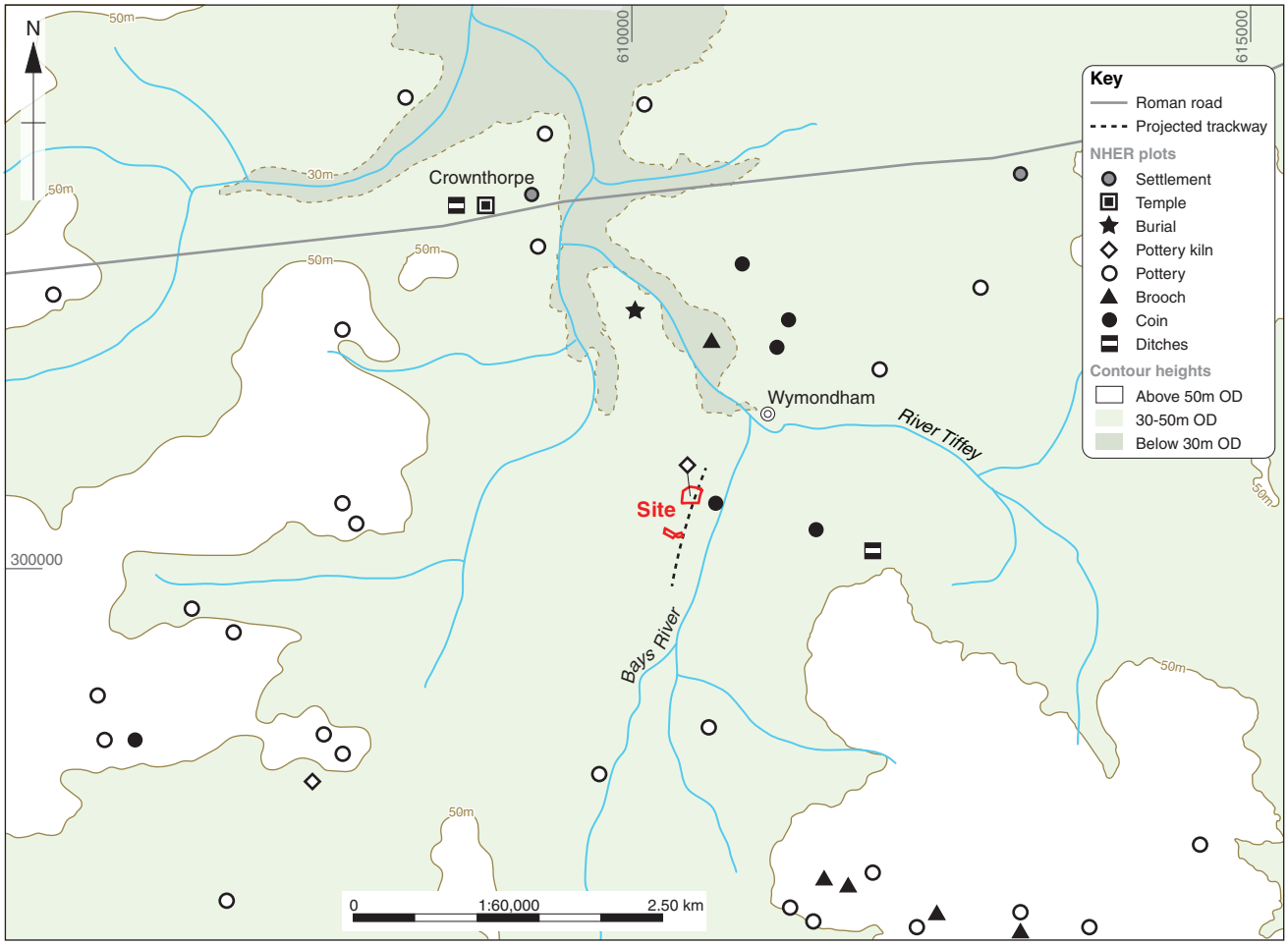

Figure 18: Overview of Roman findspots and monuments in Wymondham (records taken from Heritage Gateway website)

Plate 1: Aerial view of the development site, looking north (Area B in the foreground and Area A in the background)

Plate 2: Aerial view of Area A, looking north towards Wymondham Abbey

Plate 3: Working shot of Period 2.1 Monument 1, looking north

Plate 4: Period 2.1 Monument 1, after machine excavation of ring ditch

Plate 5: Lifting Collared Urn SF 3 from Monument 1

Plate 6: Period 2.2 cremation pit **583**, looking north

Plate 7: Period 2.3 Square post-built structure 2, looking north

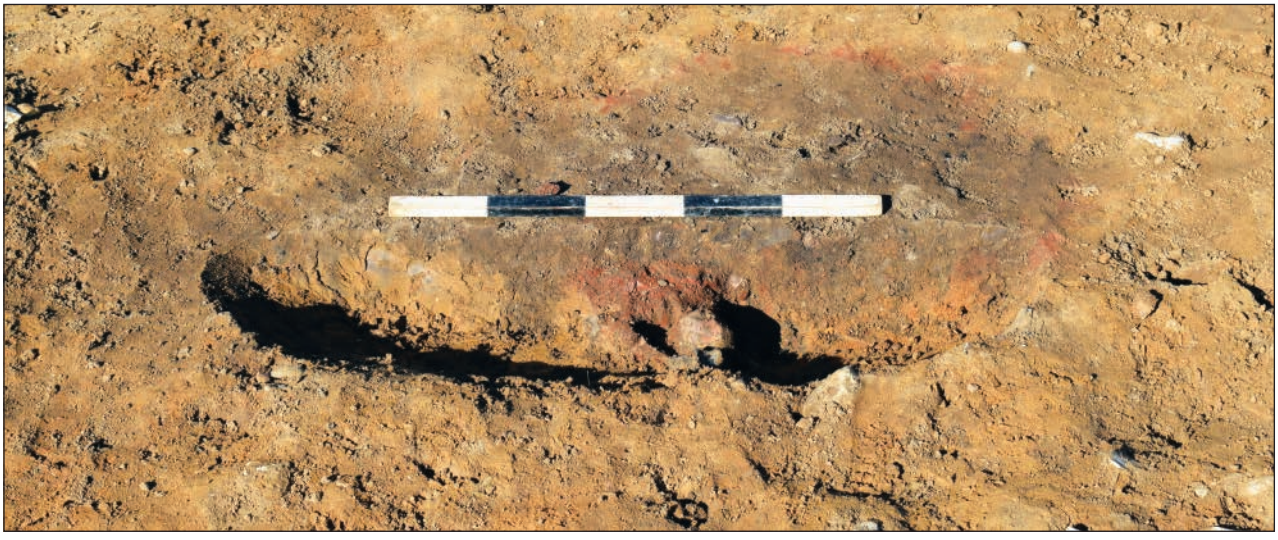

Plate 8: Period 2.3 hearth **467**, looking west

Plate 9: Working shot of Period 2.3 Pit Group 2a

Plate 10: Part of Period 2.3 Pit Group 2a, centred on pit **646**, looking north

Plate 11: Period 3.2 Roundhouse gully **26**

Plate 12: Period 4 trackway, vestige of metalled surface, looking west

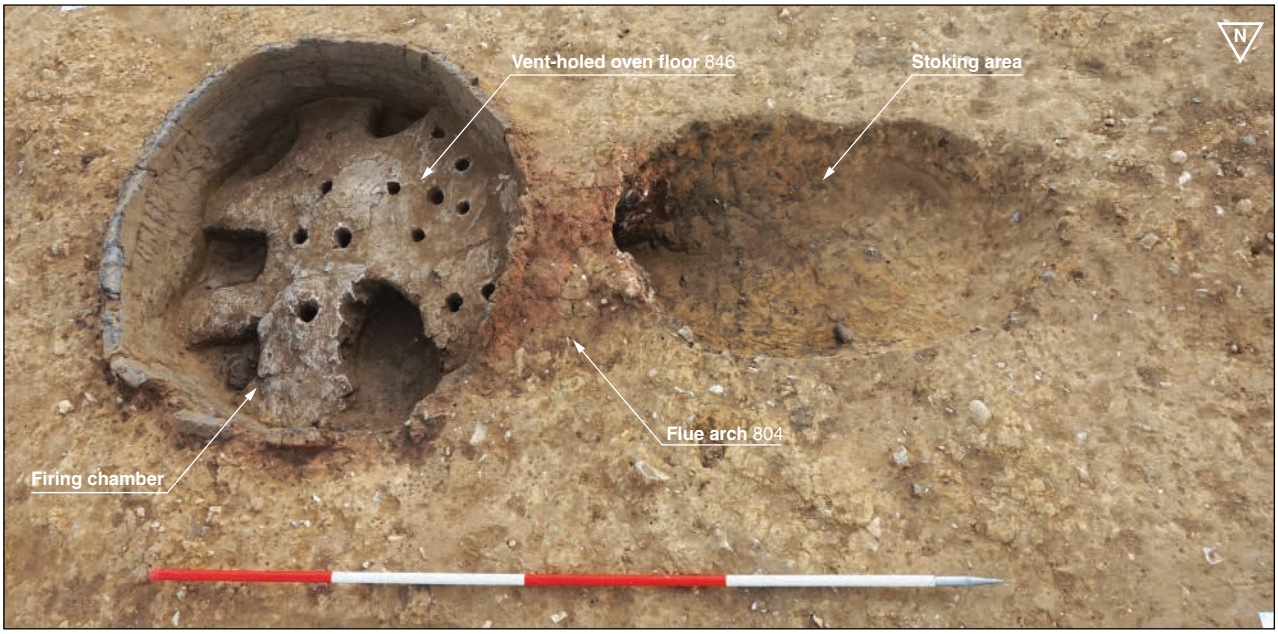

Plate 13: Overhead view of Period 4 Grey-ware pottery kiln **806** with floor 846

Plate 14: Overhead view of Period 4 Grey-ware pottery kiln **806** with floor pilasters 867

Plate 15: Working shot of Period 4 kiln **806**, looking west

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com