



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

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Prepared by: Graeme Clarke (Project Officer)
Checked by: Matthew Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Rachel Clarke (Post-excavation Editor)
Approved for Issue by: Matthew Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Signature: Paul Sperry (Regional Manager)



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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

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

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

Written by Graeme Clarke BSc PIFA

*With contributions from Lawrence Billington MA PhD,
Matthew Brudenell BA PhD, Natasha Dodwell BA, Denise
Druce BA PhD, Haley Foster BA MA PhD, Ted Levermore BA
MA, Alice Lyons BA MA MCIFA, 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 the 23ha development area within a single field, extending between Sutton Lane to the east and London Road (B1172) to the north and west. Area A comprised 1.9ha on the northeastern 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. A desk-based assessment for the development site was carried out by CgMs in 2013, along with Heritage statements on Gunville Hall (by HeritageCollective in 2013) and Gunvil Hall Farm (by Montagu-Evans in 2014), with a geophysical survey undertaken in 2014. An archaeological trench evaluation was conducted across the full extent of the development area by MOLA Northampton in September 2014. The evaluation confirmed the presence of two prehistoric ring ditches identified by the geophysical survey within the northeastern part of the development area and possible Roman field boundary ditches within its southeastern 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 Sutton Lane, to suggest a possible Roman origin to this road. Of significance within Area A was the discovery of a largely intact 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 Background

- 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 for the site and a low potential for all other periods (Bourn 2013a-b). Heritage Statements were also produced separately for Gunville Hall by HeritageCollective 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 northeastern 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 southeastern 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 2 (0.46ha) targeted possible Roman field boundary ditches identified by the evaluation trenching.
- 1.1.4 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2015)* and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation (2008)*.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The development site lies on broadly level arable farmland (c.46m OD) extending to the north of Gunvil Hall, between Sutton 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 characterized 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 (<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).
- 1.2.4 During the excavation, the underlying geology of both areas were found to consist of firm orange sandy silt or silty sand (with the occasional patch of clay) with frequent flint inclusions.

1.3 Archaeological 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. 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 G, Table 43.

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 Sutton 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 northeastern 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 southeastern part of the development site (Chapman 2014; Bourn 2014).

1.5 Original research aims and objectives

Introduction

- 1.5.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief (Albone 2017) and Written Scheme of Investigation (Mason and Tsybaeva 2018).

- 1.5.2 The overall aim of the investigation was:

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.

Site Specific Research Objectives

1.5.3 Based on the results of the previous evaluation phase of the investigation, themes relating to the later prehistoric ring ditches to be encompassed by excavation Area A and 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:

Area A: later prehistoric funerary remains

- 1.5.4 What evidence is there for activity at the site prior to the construction the ring ditches/burial mounds/barrows? Did this activity have any influence on the choice of setting for the ring ditch monuments?
- 1.5.5 Are the ring ditches single phase monuments? What was the order of construction, and what are the dates?
- 1.5.6 How is the external cremation cemetery organised? What is the date range of the cremation cemetery?
- 1.5.7 How did the ring ditch monuments structure the organisation of the surrounding landscape in the Bronze Age and Iron Age? Does the surrounding field system respect the monuments?
- 1.5.8 Is there any evidence that the ring ditches attracted post-Bronze Age funerary activity or ritual activity?
- 1.5.9 Is there any evidence for later settlement activity?

Area B: Roman field boundary ditches

- 1.5.10 When was the field system in Area B laid out?
- 1.5.11 To what extent is the system different to that in Area A?
- 1.5.12 Is there any indication of settlement associated with the field system in this area?
- 1.5.13 To what extent does the alignment of these field system boundaries relate to those the of the medieval or post-medieval period? Is there any evidence for boundary continuity in the landscape?
- 1.5.14 Following the completion of the excavation phase of the investigation, these research aims were to be considered relevant with regard to the goals of the Regional Research Frameworks below.

Regional Research frameworks

1.5.15 This excavation takes place within, 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).

1.6 Fieldwork methodology

- 1.6.1 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.
- 1.6.2 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.
- 1.6.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS GS08 with SmartNET.
- 1.6.4 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.
- 1.6.5 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).
- 1.6.6 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.
- 1.6.7 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 1.6.8 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.
- 1.6.9 Site conditions were good, with rain at times.

1.7 Project scope

- 1.7.1 This report deals solely with the 2018 excavations undertaken by OA East at Land at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk. The previous phases of archaeological work on the site (DBA, Bourn 2013; Heritage Statements, Edis 2013 & Cragoe and Falconer-Hall 2014; geophysical survey, Richardson 2014; and evaluation Chapman 2014 & Bourn 2014) will be referred to during the assessment where appropriate.

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 Introduction

2.1.1 The development site was subject to two open-area excavations (Areas A and B) totalling approximately 1.36ha (Fig. 1; Plates 1 and 2).

2.1.2 The preliminary phasing presented below is based on stratigraphy and spatial associations, with similarity of morphology of features also considered. Where possible this has been combined with dating evidence provided by stratified artefacts.

2.1.3 Summary descriptions of the features identified and artefacts recovered are given in this section supplemented by a full context inventory presented in Appendix A, Table 10. An excavation plan of Area A showing cut numbers allocated to features is presented as Figure 4. Preliminary phasing of labelled groups of features in Area A are presented as Figures 5 and 7. A detail plan of Period 2.3 structures and the Period 4 pottery kiln are given as Figures 6 and 8 respectively. Similarly, excavation plans of Areas B with preliminary phasing and grouping of features are presented as Figures 9 and 10. Selected sections are included as Figure 11. Period 3 and 4 excavation results are overlain on the geophysical survey as Figure 12. Photographs of a selection of features are indicated in Plates 3-8.

2.1.4 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)

2.2 Overview of results

2.2.1 The archaeological works uncovered evidence for activity spanning the Early Neolithic to post-Roman periods.

Topsoil/subsoil

2.2.2 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 Sutton Lane. 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.

Area A (Figs 4-8)

- 2.2.3 The excavation of this area uncovered two widely separated pits containing Early Neolithic pottery and a single Middle Neolithic pit containing sherds of Peterborough Ware. To the south and east the complete circuits of the two previously identified ring ditch monuments were revealed, of probable Early Bronze Age/Beaker date. After a hiatus of activity on the site across the Middle Bronze Age period, a small (unurned) cremation cemetery (eight pit burials) was placed between these monuments. Two of these cremations were radiocarbon dated to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age period. Unexpectedly, a large number of pits were also encountered in loose groupings across the majority of this area along with the remains of post-built structures. A range of artefacts were recovered from these features to evidence domestic occupation of the site in the latter part of the Late Bronze Age. As well as pottery of the Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) Plainware tradition, the pits also produced fragmentary fired clay thatch roof weights and a spindlewhorl associated with textile manufacture. Two fired clay-lined pits probably represented the remains of cooking hearths. A barley seed from a dump of carbonised grain in one of the pits returned a 9-10th centuries BC radiocarbon date. The pottery assemblage suggests a break in occupation of the site between c.800-600/500 BC. A scatter of 12 pits was found that contained pottery of the Decorated PDR tradition indicative of a further episode of occupation in the latter part of the Early Iron Age (c.600/500-350 BC). Significantly, part of a fired clay metalworking mould was recovered from one of the pits. A largely intact Roman Grey ware pottery kiln, dated to the latter part of the 3rd century AD, was uncovered in the southern part of the excavation that lay within a large enclosure abutting a trackway. The latter ran north to south along the area's eastern boundary, parallel to Sutton Lane. From the post-Roman period onwards, the site appears to have formed part of the rural agricultural hinterland between Gunvil Hall Farm and Wymondham village.

Area B (Figs 9 and 10)

- 2.2.4 The excavation of Area B encountered a single Early Neolithic pit and further pit groups relating to both Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age domestic occupation of the site. The Early Bronze Age pits produced a characteristic flintwork assemblage of the period along with fragments of Beaker pottery. The Late Bronze Age pits yielded quantities of potboiler pebbles and a hammerstone/pestle associated with cooking along with rubber stones that may have been associated with textile manufacture. In addition, Middle Iron Age settlement remains were present, comprising a roundhouse gully and boundary ditch, that appeared to have been replaced by Roman ditched boundaries within the area's eastern part. Similar to Area A, occupation of the site had ceased by the post-Roman period when it probably formed part of the agricultural landscape of Wymondham, and Gunville Hall to the south, before being similarly enclosed in the post-medieval period.

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

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Pits 143 and 810

- 2.3.1 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. 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.
- 2.3.2 Pit **810** lay in the western part of Area A, c.125m to 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. 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 9 and 10)

Pit 57

- 2.3.3 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. 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.

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

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Pit 807

- 2.4.1 A single pit (**807**) was located in the northwestern part of Area A. It was circular in plan with an irregular profile and measured 0.53m in diameter by 0.08m deep. 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.

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

Introduction

- 2.5.1 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 by Trench 69 during the evaluation by MOLA Northampton (Fig. 2; Chapman 2014; Bourn 2014). Furthermore, a small pit group of the period was focused towards the southwestern edge of Area B, approximately 350m to the south of the two monuments.

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Monument 1 (Plate 3)

- 2.5.2 Eight sections of this monument's ring ditch (**324**, **346**, **417**, **492**, **537**, **574** (Fig. 11, Section 163), **595**, and **603**) were excavated which measured between 2.9-5.1m wide and 0.9-1.18m deep.
- 2.5.3 The excavated sections revealed predominantly 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. 11, Section 163) thin tip lines of burnt, charcoal rich material was 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 (872).
- 2.5.4 Tip 870 (0.21-0.37m below ground level) in cut **346** produced 972g of cremated bone of both an adult and child 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.
- 2.5.5 Tip 577 (0.2-0.6m below ground level) in cut **574** produced 62g of cremated bone of a child (6-12 years old) 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. This fill also produced two sherds (11g) of Early Bronze Age pottery along with a further seven small fragments (15g) of generic prehistoric pottery.
- 2.5.6 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.3.7).
- 2.5.7 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). It is likely that these sherds are Collared Urn related (Appendix B.5.16).

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

Monument 2

2.5.9 Eight sections of this monument's ring ditch (**149, 193, 196, 202, 209, 230, 239,** and **280** (Fig. 11, Section 106) were excavated which measured between 2.05-2.8m wide and 0.84-1.14m deep. At a depth of 0.45m below ground level, within cut **280** secondary fill 283 produced a near complete (372g) Collared Urn (SF3; Fig. 11, Section 106). 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.

2.5.10 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).

Pit 782

2.5.11 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. The backfill (783) consisted of mid brown sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions.

Area B (Figs 9 and 10)

Pit Group 1

2.5.12 A tight cluster of five pits (**20, 112, 114, 116** and **118**) was located on the southwestern 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.

2.5.13 Pit **20** produced three sherds (102g) of Beaker pottery (including a decorated fragment), *humerus* bone fragments of a horse 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) were also recovered from pit **112**. Pits **114** and **118** produced a further three worked flints and a sherd of pottery (12g).

Pit 22

2.5.14 An outlying pit lay 20m to the northwest of the main group described above. This pit, partially revealed on the southwestern 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

- 2.5.15 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.

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

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Cremation cemetery

- 2.6.1 A group of eight sub-circular pits containing burnt fills were located in the northern part of Area A. 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 4) 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 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 19-141g of bone with an average weight of only 49.7g (Appendix C.1.11). The bone represented the cremated remains of juvenile/sub adult and sub adult/adult individuals with the bone from pits **591** and **601** able to be more closely aged as a sub adult (13-18 years). A single small fragment of generic prehistoric pottery was recovered from each of the fills of cremation pits **601** and **634**.
- 2.6.2 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).
- 2.6.3 During the previous phase of evaluation, two pits (**6008** in Trench 60 and **6524** in Trench 65, Fig. 2) were excavated to the south of Monuments 1 and 2 that contained dark fills with quantities of human cremated bone. A total of 300g of bone of an adult was recovered from pit **6008** and 55g bone was produced by pit **6524** (Chapman 2014; Bourn 2014).

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

Introduction

2.7.1 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 northwestern, 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.5.18).

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Structures

2.7.2 Structure 1 (Fig. 6, 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 northeastern 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. 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**.

2.7.3 To the south, Structure 2 was less well defined (Fig. 6, 13 post holes, **356** and **364-371, 352-355, 363**), with the clearest surviving elements possibly defining part of a rectilinear structure, on a north-northeast by south-southwest alignment. Fills of six 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.

Four-post structures (Fig. 6)

2.7.4 A total of three, square post-built structures were present within the eastern (Four-post Structure 1, cuts **272, 274, 276** and **278**; and Four-post Structure 2, cuts **358-362**) and southern (Four-post Structure 3, cuts **550-553**) 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**.

Hearths

2.7.5 The undated remains of two possible hearths (**465** (Fig. 11, Section 155) and **467**) 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 may have

been associated with cooking. The surviving *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

- 2.7.6 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 1-3) 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.
- 2.7.7 The pit fills generally comprised mid-dark greyish brown silty sand containing varying quantities of flint gravel inclusions (Plate 5). 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**, **732**, **736** and **767**; Pit Group 2b pit **231**) contained stratified deposits of either two or three fills.
- 2.7.8 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. Key groups of pottery (>500g) were recovered from pit **670** in Pit Group 2a, pits **231** and **615** in Pit Group 2b and pit **630** in Pit Group 2c. Combined, the pottery recovered from these pits represents 35% (by both count and weight) of the overall assemblage (Appendix B.5.22).
- 2.7.9 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.3.15). A single large piece (4.05kg) of burnt flint was recovered from the fill of pit **581**.
- 2.7.10 Fragmentary fired clay thatch weights, usually associated with roundhouse dwellings, were recovered from two of the pits within Pit Group 2a along with a single pit within Pit Group 2c (Appendix B.8). Pit **587** 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. 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.

2.7.11 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.

2.7.12 Within Pit Group 2b, both pits **402** and **440** 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, 632, 638, 640, 646, 648, 652, 654, 662, 670, 672, 674, 676, 678, 682, 684, 687, 691, 693, 695, 697, 699,
701, 722, 724, 726, 728, 730, 732, 734, 736, 740, 743, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 765, 767, 770, 773, 774

Table 1: Pit Group 2a inventory

Pit Group 2b inventory
147, 191, 231, 238, 268, 270, 315, 317, 319, 400, 402, 404, 406, 408, 419, 421, 427, 429, 431, 436, 438, 440,
442, 444, 446, 448, 450, 484, 485, 486, 487, 504, 505, 508, 509, 514, 522, 615, 616, 618, 739, 785

Table 2: Pit Group 2b inventory

Pit Group 2c inventory
264, 340, 342, 344, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 464, 466, 502, 512, 516, 520, 526, 528,
530, 532, 546, 548, 560, 562, 564, 566, 568, 570, 572, 581, 593, 611, 612, 613, 614, 617, 630, 777, 831

Table 3: Pit Group 2c inventory

Area B (Figs 9 and 10)

Pit Group 3

2.7.13 A loose cluster of 11 pits (**79**, **89**, **98**, **100**, **102**, **106**, **108**, **110**, **120**, **124**, and **134**) was located in the western part of Area B. A further three more dispersed, outlying pits (**73**, **75** and **77**) lay to the east of the main group with a single pit (**224**) also revealed in the northwestern corner of the area. 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 were encountered that consisted of light-dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel inclusions.

- 2.7.14 Assemblages of PDR Plainware tradition pottery were recovered from pits **79** (21 sherds; 149g) 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 (totaling 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**.
- 2.7.15 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). 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).

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

Area A (Figs 4 and 5)

Pit Group 4

- 2.8.1 A scatter of 12 pits (**219**, **462**, **463**, **500**, **524**, **558**, **589**, **607**, **610**, **668**, **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 generally comprised mid-dark greyish brown silty sand containing varying quantities of flint gravel inclusions. Multiple fills were only encountered in pits **607** and **779**.
- 2.8.2 Pottery was recovered from each of the pits (totaling 376 sherds; 4830g) with key groups (>500g) recovered from pits **219**, **524** and **668**. The pottery forms (coarseware jars, bowl and a burnished fineware bowl) belong to the Late PDR Decorated ware tradition (Appendix B.5.25). 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 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**.
- 2.8.3 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 B.2 Fig. 1) that may be part of a worked clay mould for metal casting (Appendix B.2).

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

Area B (Figs 9 and 10)

Ditches 1-3

2.9.1 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 (comprising cuts **45** and **59** (Fig. 11, Section 17)). This boundary was apparently reinstated and heavily truncated by parallel Ditches 2 (comprising cuts **47** and **81**), to the west and Ditch 3 (comprising cuts **52** (Fig. 11, Section 14), **62** (Fig. 11, Section 17), **83** and **91**), 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. 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 to suggest 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

2.9.2 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 (Plate 6). 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.

2.9.3 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.

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

Introduction

2.10.1 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 Sutton 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 7)

Trackway (Ditches 4 and 5)

- 2.10.2 An intermittent subsoil (context 5, Fig. 11, Section 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) resulting 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. 11, Section 162) and Period 5 Enclosure 3.
- 2.10.3 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 Sutton Lane, bordering the eastern side of the excavation. Both of these ditch alignments were truncated by Period 5 features.
- 2.10.4 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**, **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. 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.
- 2.10.5 Between c.5-10m to the east, the continuous track of Ditch 5 (comprising cuts **311**, **321**, **328**, **329**, **392**, **394**, **397**, **399**, **410**, **414**, **415** and **543** (Fig. 11, Section 162)) lay on a parallel course. 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.
- 2.10.6 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), 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. The metallised surface was overlain by a thin subsoil overburden (262, 305) up to 0.1m thick.

- 2.10.7 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, metallised surface and subsoil.

Ditch 6

- 2.10.8 A short section of ditch (comprising cuts **658**, **848** and **857**) was revealed in the southwestern 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 item.

- 2.10.9 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

- 2.10.10 This ditch (comprising cuts **644**, **656**, **787-791**, **819** and **865**) 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 southeastern corner. It measured between 0.4-1.55m wide and 0.1-0.5m deep with a U-shaped profile. The fill 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.
- 2.10.11 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), 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 2.10.14 below; Appendix 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 a two sherds (96g) of Sandy Grey-ware.
- 2.10.12 Ditch 7 appears to have subsequently been incorporated as part of the northern boundary to Enclosure 1, described below.

Enclosure 1

2.10.13 Area A partly revealed the northern extent of a large rectilinear enclosure: defined to the north by Ditches 7 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 northwestern 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 (comprising cuts **706**, **708** and **710**) and 9 (comprising cuts **712**, **714**, and **716**). This arrangement was subsequently remodelled by the placing of Ditch 10 (comprising cuts **817**, **829**, **840** and **850**), that appeared to cut Ditch 7, on the western boundary that met the Ditch 11 (comprising cuts **821**, **823**, **825** and **827**), on the northwestern 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 placed onto the geophysical survey map (Fig. 12), probably encompassed an area of c.140m by c.95m (c.1.33ha). Possible internal divisions within this enclosure were suggested by a Ditch 12 (comprising cuts **718** and **720**), partly revealed against the southern limit of Area A.

2.10.14 The fill (711) of Ditch 8 contained an iron nail (SF 6) and six small abraded medieval tile fragments (84g), considered to be intrusive items. The fill of Ditch 10 yielded two refitting fragments of Roman *tegula* (roof tile). Cut **823** of Ditch 11 contained a whetstone (SF 10; 4.6kg) made of quartz schist (see also Section 2.10.11). The fills of Ditches 10 and 11 also produced a total of three residual prehistoric worked flints. Furthermore, the fills of the enclosure ditches yielded five residual sherds (30g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

Pottery kiln (Fig. 8; Fig. 11, Section 242) by *Ted Levermore*

2.10.15 A near-complete pottery kiln (**806**) with a raised vent-hole floor was found immediately to the south of Ditch 7, within the northeastern corner of Enclosure 1. Kiln **806** was a figure-of-eight shaped feature (Fig. 11, Section 242); 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) abutting the arch with a c.0.05m thick application of clay.

2.10.16 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 8). 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 7). 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 glumed wheat.

- 2.10.17 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, due likely to 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.
- 2.10.18 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. 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.
- 2.10.19 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

- 2.10.20 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. 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 9 and 10)

Enclosure 2

- 2.10.21 Two ditches (Ditches 13 and 14) were revealed cutting across 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.
- 2.10.22 Ditch 13 (comprising cuts **18**, **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.

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

Area A (Figs 4 and 7)

Enclosure 3

2.11.1 Although no diagnostic post-Roman artefacts were recovered from Ditch 15 (comprising cuts **332**, **336**, **412**, **859** and **877**) and Ditch 16 (cut **434**) 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 Sutton 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 northwestern 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.

Pits

2.11.2 In the northeastern 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 3 and 5-7)

Recent field boundaries

2.11.3 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.

2.11.4 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

- 2.11.5 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 Sutton Lane. The medieval copper-alloy items including: 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).
- 2.11.6 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 Sutton 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 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds has been entered onto an MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below.

Material	Weight (kg)/No.
Copper-alloy	7 items
Iron	4 items
Lead	1 item
Pewter	1 item
Ceramic metalworking mould	0.015/1 item
Prehistoric pottery	18.715/1612 items
Roman pottery	9.235/322 items
CBM	3.261/21 items
Fired clay	40.9/301 items
Flintwork	609 items
Burnt/worked stone	25.5/77 items
Burnt flint	c.15

Table 4: Finds quantification

3.2 Metalwork by Denis Sami

3.2.1 The metalwork assemblage consists of a total of 13 objects: seven copper-alloy artefacts, four iron finds, one lead and one pewter object. Finds were mainly recovered from Period 5 subsoil (7) overlying the Period 4 trackway adjacent to Sutton Lane, although other artefacts were found in Period 4 and 5 ditches and in the backfill of Period 4 pottery kiln **806**. The majority of metalwork finds are medieval or post-medieval in origin and include: a book clasp (SF 20), a complete cast buckle (SF 21), a buckle plate (SF 15), a cast metal ring (SF 17), a thimble (SF 28), a lead hammered object (SF 19), a pewter furniture stud (SF 22), trade tokens (SF 14 and 16) and a metal strip (SF 2). A complete iron (potter's?) knife (SF 7) was recovered from the upper fill of Period 4 Ditch 7 along with sherds of grey-ware pottery and therefore likely to have been associated with the adjacent Period 4 grey-ware pottery kiln (**806**). The kiln's fill and a further Period 4 ditch also produced iron nails (SF 6 and SF 12).

3.3 Worked clay metalworking mould by Simon Timberlake

3.3.1 The fill of Period 2.3 pit **668** within Pit Group 2a produced a broken flattish-lozenge shaped object with an engraved motif that is likely to be a fragment from the top of a two-part mould for metal casting. If a clay mould for casting metal, then the probable 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).

3.4 Flintwork by Lawrence Billington

3.4.1 A total of 609 worked flints and over 15kg of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the excavations. 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. Small assemblages of worked flint, typical of the

Neolithic, were recovered from the Period 1 pits. Over half of the worked flint from the site was derived from features attributed to Period 2.1, mostly from the fills of Monuments 1 and 2. Whilst occurring mostly in low densities, and chronologically mixed, a notable concentration of 96 flints was recovered from fill 494 of ditch cut **492** of Monument 1. A further notable assemblage of the period was recovered from Pit Group 1 pit **112**. A large proportion of the worked flint assemblage belongs to Period 2.3 features, although there is a considerable residual element, including: Early Neolithic laurel leaf point from pit **684** and coherent Neolithic assemblage from pit **810**; and Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age retouched scrapers from pits **124** and **231** and post hole **161**. Much of the material recovered from Periods 3-5 features is clearly residual, with a notable assemblage of burnt Neolithic blade-based material from Period 3 Pit Group 4 pit **143**. The only coherent Iron Age assemblage was recovered from Pit Group 4 pit **219**.

3.5 Stone by *Simon Timberlake*

3.5.1 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. 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.

3.6 Prehistoric pottery by *Matthew Brudenell*

3.6.1 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. The Early Neolithic pottery (238 sherds; 2370g), dominated by plain body sherds with a small number of diagnostic rims, was almost entirely recovered from pit **143** in Area A and pit **57** in Area B. Thirteen sherds (165g) of Middle Neolithic pottery derived from Period 1.2 pit **807** in Area A, that include the partial profile of a Mortlake style Peterborough Ware vessel. Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery (15 sherds; 247g) was mostly recovered from Period 2.1 pit **782** (11 sherds; 141g) in Area A and included four sherds of Rusticated Beaker. The assemblage of 72 sherds (663g) of Early Bronze Age pottery was mostly recovered from the fills of Period 2.1 Monument 1 (26 sherds; 93g) in Area A or Pit Group 1 fills (31 sherds; 153g) in Area B. In addition, a largely complete small Collared Urn (SF 3) was recovered from the ring ditch of Monument 2. The Late Bronze Age pottery recovered from pit groups in both Areas A

and B (768 sherds; 9647g) forms a significant group of Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware ceramics from Norfolk. Four large feature assemblages, each with over 500g of pottery, were recovered from Period 2.3 Pit Group 2a pit **670**, Pit Group 2b pits **231** and **615** and Pit Group 2c pit **630**. Similarly, key assemblages (>500g) of Post Deverel-Rimbury Decorated ware were recovered from Period 3.1 Pit Group 4 pits **219**, **524** and **668** in Area A. 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. Pottery dated to the Middle Iron Age comprises 36 sherds (265g), all derived from settlement features in Area B.

3.7 Roman pottery by Alice Lyons

3.7.1 A total of 322 pottery sherds, weighing 9235g (9.61 EVE) of Mid-to-Late Roman pottery was recovered from the site. Most of the pottery was recovered from a well-preserved kiln in Area A. Most of the pottery found, made using a local blue-grey clay that contains a distinctive white quartz inclusion, are Sandy grey coarse ware jar/bowl and dish forms. Moreover, a large part of this group (205 sherds, 7297g (6.95 EVE)) are directly associated with the kiln and are therefore almost certainly the remains of its last load, some of which failed dramatically. The range of vessels manufactured within the kiln are quite limited and consist of medium mouthed globular jars and straight-sided dishes including flanged examples and adopt regional decorative styles. The pottery associated with the kiln has a spot date of the mid to late 3rd century AD.

3.8 Ceramic building material by Ted Levermore

3.8.1 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. Period 4 pit **518** produced a single fragment of box flue tile (124g) with eight parallel combing grooves and Period 4 Ditch 10 yielded two refitting fragments of a *tegula*.

3.9 Fired clay by Ted Levermore

3.9.1 The excavation produced a small assemblage of fired clay (301 fragments, 40921g) from Areas A and B. The majority of the material comprises an assemblage of *in situ* Roman pottery kiln structure and a number of kiln plate fragments (86 fragments, 33380g) along with a small collection of Period 2 and 3 (thatch?) weights (30 fragments, 3564g) and a spindlewhorl fragment (35g). Less diagnostic structural pieces and amorphous fragments with no discernible features formed the rest of the assemblage.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 General

4.1.1 All finds (human and animal bone) have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds has been entered onto an MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below.

Material	Weight (kg)/No.
Human bone	1.383 (10 x assemblages)
Animal bone (faunal remains)	1kg/19 items

Table 5: Environmental remains quantification

4.1.2 A total of 125 environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross section of feature types and deposits. Bulk samples (up to 70 litres each) were taken to analyse the preservation of micro- and macro-botanical remains as well as for finds retrieval. None of these samples were considered suitable for pollen analysis due to the acidic, sandy nature of the feature fills (Mairead Rutherford pers. comm.).

4.2 Human bone by *Natasha Dodwell*

4.2.1 In Area A, two dumps/deposits of calcined human bone were recovered from the ring ditch of Period 2.1 Monument 1 and a small group of eight Period 2.2 pits. The deposits within the monument contained the remains of an adult and a child (972g) from slot **346** and, another child (62g; 6-12 years old) from slot **574**. Only 1g of bone present in pit **636** within the neighbouring cremation cemetery, the other seven pits produced between 19-141g of bone with an average weight of only 49.7g. The bone represented the cremated remains of juvenile/sub adult and sub adult/adult individuals with the bone from pits **591** and **601** able to be more closely aged as a sub adult (13-18 years).

4.3 Faunal remains by *Hayley Foster*

4.3.1 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 2.1 (Early Bronze Age), 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.

4.4 Environmental bulk samples by *Denise Druce*

4.4.1 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 several Early-Middle Neolithic pits and a Mid-Late Roman pottery kiln. Two of the Late Bronze Age pits (Pit Group 2b pits **402** and **440**) produced rich assemblages of grain consistent with deliberately dumped material with a further pit containing a single charred flax fruit. The cremation deposits (870 and 577) tipped into Period 2.1 Monument 1 included charred plant remains comprising wheat grain, blackthorn/sloe stones, a whole fruit and nut fragment. A charcoal rich deposit from the Roman pottery kiln also included a relatively rich cereal assemblage. Assessment of the charcoal from the samples indicates oak, alder and/or hazel are the dominant taxa in the prehistoric features. The Roman pottery kiln fills contained abundant well-preserved charcoal assemblages with large round wood fragments of alder and/or hazel and possible maple.

4.5 Radiocarbon dating

4.5.1 Six 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 /Fig. 4	Sample 122: crem. human bone	577	574	Beaker 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 /Fig. 4	Sample 132: crem. human bone	870	346	Beaker barrow ring ditch	Monument 1	2.1	1632-1511 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-85119 GU50454
Area A /Fig. 4	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 /Fig. 4	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 /Fig. 4	Sample 60: <i>hordeum vulgare</i> (barley grain)	441	440	Pit	Pit Group 2b	2.3	923-823 cal BC	95.4% SUERC-84964 GU50455
Area A /Fig. 4	Sample 124: charcoal (<i>Corylus avellana</i>)	805	806	Pottery kiln stoke pit	Pottery kiln	4	260-420 cal AD	95.4% SUERC-84805 GU50330

Table 6: Radiocarbon dating results

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphy

5.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Excavation
Context Register	21
Context records	815
Plan Registers	1
Plans at 1:20	1
Plans at 1:50	1
Sections register sheets	7
Sections at 1:10	156
Sections at 1:20	69
Sample Register sheets	19
Photo Register sheets	19
Digital photographs	283
Photogrammetry sketch sheet	1
Small finds register sheets	1

Table 7: Quantity of written and drawn records

The excavation record

5.1.2 The written and drawn elements of the contextual record form the main components of the excavation data and are sufficient to form the basis of the site narrative. This record has good potential to further understand the archaeological remains dating to the later prehistoric, Mid-Late Roman and post-Roman periods.

Condition of the primary excavation sources and documents

5.1.3 The records are complete and have been checked for internal accuracy. Written and drawn records have been completed on archival quality paper and are indexed. All paper archives have been digitised into the individual site Access database. Site drawings have been digitised in AutoCAD.

5.1.4 All primary records are retained at the offices of OA East, Bar Hill. The site code XNFGHW18 (OA East Site Code) and ENF143191 (NHER Event Number) are allocated and all paper and digital records, finds and environmental remains are stored under these codes. The receiving body for this archive, Norwich Castle Museum, has allocated Accession Number NWHCM2019.193 for these records.

5.1.5 The site data is of sufficient quality to address all of the project’s Research Objectives and form the basis of further analysis and targeted publication of the key features, finds and environmental assemblages. Further analysis will concentrate on the later prehistoric and Mid-Late Roman phases of activity, as the post-Roman features have no potential to address the Research Objectives.

Range and variety of features and deposits

5.1.6 Features on the site included: Early and Middle Neolithic pits; Early Bronze Age (Beaker) barrow monuments and pits; Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery; Late Bronze Age post-built structures and pits; Early Iron Age pits; Middle Iron Age

roundhouse and enclosure ditches; Mid-Late Roman pottery kiln, trackway, enclosure ditches and pit; and post-Roman enclosure/field ditches.

Condition of features and deposits

- 5.1.7 The survival of the archaeological features and deposits was on the whole good, with a thick (up to 1m) subsoil overburden across the eastern part of Area A, protecting features from truncation by the plough.

5.2 Metalwork

- 5.2.1 The metalwork assemblage has a low potential and cannot offer a valid contribution to the main project research objectives. These finds document a sporadic and not consistent activity in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.
- 5.2.2 However, there is a clear bias of casually lost metalwork items within the subsoil over the Period 4 (Roman) trackway adjacent to Sutton Lane to suggest this routeway's continued use over these later periods that possibly developed into the present Sutton 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.

5.3 Worked clay metalworking mould

- 5.3.1 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). 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.

5.4 Flintwork

- 5.4.1 The most significant aspect of the moderately sized flint assemblage from the excavations are the relatively substantial assemblages derived from the two ring ditches and several small assemblages of flintwork derived from pits of Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Iron Age date. There is a high level of residuality on the site and this hinders interpretation of the material from the Late Bronze Age features (Period 2.3) in particular.
- 5.4.2 The flint assemblage has the potential to make a contribution to some of the project's research objectives (Section 1.5.4), especially concerning the extent and character of activity pre-dating and contemporary with the construction and use of the ring ditches. Beyond this, the small but coherent assemblages of worked flint from pits of various dates make a small contribution to the regional data set, which could ultimately contribute to wider discussions/syntheses of the use and production of flintwork.

5.5 Stone

5.5.1 The assemblage of Late Bronze Age worked stone is interesting on account of the absence of quern. 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 recognized or recorded. 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. 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. Quartz schist is very rarely found in Roman contexts, and consequently whetstones made from this stone are extremely rare with the size of the (possibly intrusive?) stone used at Wymondham (SF 10) also untypical of Roman whetstones and hones; most likely this was used for the sharpening of larger iron knives.

5.6 Prehistoric pottery

5.6.1 The prehistoric pottery from the excavation dates from the Early Neolithic to the Middle Iron Age. Pottery from all major prehistoric ceramic traditions are 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 scarce, and neither contain any partial vessel profiles or diagnostic decorated sherds. The other standout deposit of earlier prehistoric pottery is the largely complete Collared Urn recovered from the ring ditch of Monument 2. The context of 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 side without any associated human remains, may suggest that it was displaced from its original point of deposition. The vessel is nevertheless significant and should be illustrated and published. 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.

5.6.2 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.1100-350 BC (Brudenell 2011; 2012). The Late Bronze Age component is relatively large and significant, as few such assemblages of Plainware PDR (c.1100-800 BC) have reached publication from sites in Norfolk. The group contains a number of partial profiles and measurable rims suitable for further detailed analysis and illustration. The same is true of the Early Iron Age group, which is smaller overall, but includes a series of sizeable individual feature assemblages. This pottery dates to the later stages of the Early Iron Age (c.600/500-350 BC) and consists of a late/mature Decorated ware PDR group (Brudenell 2011; 2012). The absence of early Decorated PDR wares/Harling-type ceramics from the excavations suggests a hiatus of occupation at site between c.800-600/500BC.

5.6.3 The Middle Iron Age pottery assemblage is small and has limited potential for further analysis beyond that of helping to phase features and date activity at the site.

5.7 Roman pottery

- 5.7.1 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.

5.8 Ceramic building material

- 5.8.1 The assemblage is of little archaeological significance or research potential.

5.9 Fired clay

- 5.9.1 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.

5.10 Human bone

- 5.10.1 Although the quantities of bone recovered are small, this assemblage adds to the corpus of Bronze Age funerary activity in East Anglia and will contribute significantly to the interpretation of the ring ditches and cemetery.

5.11 Faunal remains

- 5.11.1 The assemblage is too small to make any solid interpretations regarding husbandry practices and human-animal interactions on the site. However, the presence of horse teeth and bone from Early and Late Bronze Age contexts is worthy of further investigation with a radiocarbon date of the *humerus* bone recovered from Period 2.1 pit **20** recommended.

5.12 Environmental bulk samples

- 5.12.1 The assessment of the archaeobotanical remains from Wymondham has shown that many of the features, particularly Bronze Age cremation deposits and pits, contain well-preserved charred plant and charcoal assemblages, which have the potential to provide information on funerary practices, land/woodland use, and agriculture. Although a great deal of archaeological data is now available for East Anglia (Medlycott 2011), gaps still exist in the palaeoenvironmental record from all periods.
- 5.12.2 Medlycott (2011, 20, 21) suggests that 'patterns' of Bronze Age monument building, funerary practices, and settlement, need further exploration. It is feasible that, at least on a very local scale, the archaeobotanical material from the Wymondham Bronze Age features may go part way in addressing this, particularly alongside more detailed analyses of the spatial layout and phasing of the cremation deposits. Similarly, an exploration of the type of fuel used against a backdrop of contemporary environmental evidence such as pollen, may provide evidence for possible purposeful selection of pyre/fuelwood. Murphy (2001, 13), for example, suggests that the selection of oak in what are thought to be open landscapes may reflect the status of the deceased.

- 5.12.3 Even small amounts of charred remains from early prehistoric sites are considered important (Medlycott, 2011, 14), therefore any remaining material from potential Neolithic features, should be processed, assessed, and reported on alongside the data from the current assessment.
- 5.12.4 Although the number of rich archaeobotanical assemblages recovered from Roman features were small, these should still be analysed to gauge commonality in practices across the region, including the nature of fuel selection. A preliminary comparison of the dataset shows a possible change in fuel wood between the Bronze Age and Roman period (unfortunately too little archaeobotanical material was recovered from the Iron Age features from Wymondham), which may reflect a change in the supply and/or exploitation of local woodland. The archaeobotanical evidence may hint at a secondary use of the pottery kiln.

5.13 Radiocarbon dating

- 5.13.1 The 6 x samples taken from the site (see Section 4.5, Table 6) have substantiated the dating framework, provided by the ceramic and flintwork assemblages and stratigraphical relationships, needed for the reconstruction of the chronology of the broad range of funerary, settlement and industrial activities uncovered on the site.
- 5.13.2 A further suite of 3 x samples from Period 1.1 pit **143**, Period 2.3 pit **630** and Period 3.1 pit **524**, containing key groups of Early Neolithic, Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age pottery would further test and refine the chronology of events set out in this assessment report. Similarly, a further suite of 2 x samples of human bone from the Period 2.2 cremation cemetery would further refine the date range of use of the burial ground.

5.14 Overall potential

- 5.14.1 When considered together, the stratigraphic data along with the potential offered by some of the artefacts (ceramic metalworking mould, later prehistoric flintwork, later prehistoric and Mid-Late Roman pottery, fired-clay pottery kiln construction and thatch weight) and ecofacts (human bone and archaeobotanical remains) is considered to be of sufficient quality to address the majority of the project's Research Objectives and provide a firm base on which to progress an archive report and targeted publication work.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Revised research aims

Introduction

- 6.1.1 The research aims and objectives identified for the later prehistoric and Roman remains revealed during the evaluation, listed in Section 1.5, are further repeated below. Summary statements are given outlining the potential for further analysis with discussion of the prehistoric remains encountered on the site in relation to these objectives.
- 6.1.2 Additional aims have been identified with reference to the Regional Research Agendas (see Section 1.5.15) as a result of the identification of three episodes of later prehistoric settlement, spanning part of the Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age periods, along with evidence for Early Iron Age metalworking on the site. These aims have also been added to, regarding the discovery of a Mid-Late Roman pottery kiln, trackway and enclosures.
- 6.1.3 In general terms the site will contribute to the over-arching research into the evolving relationship between funerary monuments and settlement in the environs of Wymondham during the later prehistoric period. 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. The site also provides an opportunity for further study into the local Roman road/trading/communication network. Further work will explore links or similarities between the newly discovered pottery kiln with those of the wider region including the group of three kilns discovered nearby at Wymondham College in 1958.

Original site specific research objectives

Area A: later prehistoric funerary remains

What evidence is there for activity at the site prior to the construction the ring ditches [in Area A]? Did this activity have any influence of the choice of setting for the ring ditches?

- 6.1.4 In Area A, two Early Neolithic pits (**143** and **810**) that produced pottery and flintwork were uncovered along with a single Middle Neolithic pit (**807**) that contained sherds of Peterborough ware pottery and an assemblage of nine burnt flintwork blades. These were the only features that predated the ring ditches. Interestingly, a single pit that contained Beaker pottery (including Rusticated Beaker sherds) was found adjacent to the Middle Neolithic pit. It produced a residual Peterborough ware sherd that probably originated from disturbance of the neighbouring pit or associated midden, raising the possibility of this location being a 'persistent place' in the landscape. The ring ditches themselves are considered characteristic of Early Bronze Age/Beaker funerary monuments. Although the datable material recovered from their ditch fills is largely a chronologically mixed assemblage of flintwork, it is however dominated by hard hammer struck flake-based material and two flake cores consistent with a Late

Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date to support this view. Early Bronze Age settlement, represented by a tight cluster of pits (Pit Group 1) located 350m to the south of the monuments, produced a small mixed assemblage of Beaker and Early Bronze Age pottery, horse bone and flintwork. Both these settlement and funerary remains lie upon the 40m OD contour overlooking the Bays River valley to the east. Analysis of the relationship between the wider topography and the distribution of funerary monuments within the local study area may shed some light on their landscape setting, aided by a review of the NMP data (e.g Tremlett 2013). Parallels of excavated examples of this class of monument will also be sought in the wider published literature, such as the multiple ring ditches at Harford Farm, Caistor St Edmund (Ashwin and Bates 2000). The NHER lists ring ditch monuments less than 50m to the north of the site (NHER 31470) and 600m to the southeast of the site (NHER 57361).

Are the ring ditches single phase monuments? What was the order of construction, and what are the dates?

- 6.1.5 Cleaning of the central areas of each monument enclosed by the ring ditches, along with exploratory test pits, did not encounter any evidence for the primary burials normally associated with this class of funerary monument. It is not possible therefore to determine an order of construction between them. A total of eight hand-excavated sections were dug into each ring ditch that demonstrated both these monuments were single cut features that had gradually infilled over the broad span of the Bronze Age period. Both deposit sequences did not display any evidence for the weathering of internal mounds or internal/external banks. The morphology of this class of monument and the composition of the flintwork assemblages from their fills strongly suggest these funerary monuments were constructed around the beginning of the Early Bronze Age period, between c.2500-2200 BC. Two tips of pyre material (a mix of charcoal and cremated human bone) interred into the upper profile of Monument 1 were similarly radiocarbon dated to the 17-16th centuries BC. A Collared Urn, whose form was in currency between the 18-15th centuries BC was also placed into the upper profile of Monument 2. It would therefore appear that both these ring ditches were present, and respected, as funerary monuments in the local landscape over a broad span of time – perhaps between 600 to 900 years. It is interesting to note that although a cremation cemetery was placed alongside these monuments between the 13-10th centuries BC, no further human remains were evident in the uppermost ring ditch fills. The placing of a four-post structure and pits over the monument's completely silted up profiles as part of the 10-9th centuries BC settlement demonstrates the site had been firmly incorporated into a zone of domestic settlement towards the end of the Late Bronze Age period, and suggests there was no central mound.

How is the external cremation cemetery organised? What is the date range of the cremation cemetery?

- 6.1.6 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 evaluation phase of the investigation also encountered two cremation pits to the south and east of Monument 1 (Chapman 2014, 28-30). 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 the site. Perhaps significantly, no Middle Bronze Age remains were found in either excavation area. Two of the burials were radiocarbon dated to 1266-1114 cal BC and 1019-911 cal BC that demonstrates this burial ground was in-use for at least 200 years. Both the cremation burial ground and the ring ditch monuments were subsumed by the 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. Limited research into parallels examples of cremation cemeteries dating to the end of the Middle Bronze Age and/or beginning of the Late Bronze Age in Norfolk, such as at Blackborough End (Gilmour 2017) will be undertaken. The Blackborough End cremations were similarly unurned and appeared to be focused on an earlier ring ditch monument.

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?

- 6.1.7 There was no evidence for a settlement boundary associated with the Late Bronze Age occupation or any sign of enclosure of the land across the Bronze Age as a whole. It was evident that by the 10th-9th century the earlier funerary associations of the site had fallen away, with post hole structures and pits overlying both the ring ditches and cremation burial ground.

Is there any evidence that the ring ditches attracted post-Bronze Age funerary activity or ritual activity?

Is there any evidence for later settlement activity?

- 6.1.8 As described above, both the Early Bronze Age ring ditch monuments and the Late Bronze Age cremation burial ground in Area A were subsumed by extensive 10-9th century BC occupation, representing a clear break in the cultural/ceremonial aspect of the site towards the end of the Late Bronze Age period. The settlement remains were concentrated towards the eastern limit of the excavation, where the site overlooked the Bays River valley. The layout of the remains strongly suggests only part of this occupation site lay within the bounds of the excavation and it probably continued both to the north and south and east of Area A along the valley side, either side of the 40m OD contour. The excavation of Area B to the south partly revealed a further contemporary pit group demonstrating settlement of the period was not confined to the vicinity of Area A. The artefact assemblages evidence that the range of activities taking place within the settlement included cooking and the preparation and consumption of foodstuffs (potboilers, hammerstone, pestle, charred barley and wheat grain dumps, blackthorn/sloe stones and sherds of courseware and fineware jars, bowls and cups) and textile manufacture (spindlewhorl, rubbers/polishers, charred flax fruit). The acidic nature of the soil resulted in the recovery of only scant faunal remains from the pit fills. A small collection of fragmentary thatch weights was also recovered from pit fills to further evidence the presence of dwellings.

- 6.1.9 The small scatter of Early Iron Age pits in Area A that produced a pottery assemblage belonging to the Late PDR Decorated ware tradition (c.600/500-350 BC) demonstrates that after a hiatus of c.200 years a further episode of domestic occupation was

established on this site. Significantly, as well as evidence for cooking and food preparation (sherds of coarseware and fineware jars and bowls, cattle horn core, flintwork, hammerstone), a worked clay metal casting mould was recovered to suggest metalworking was also being undertaken within the settlement.

6.1.10 In Area B to the south, part of a Middle Iron Age settlement or farmstead, consisting of a roundhouse gully and associated ditched enclosure, was similarly uncovered close to the 40m OD contour overlooking the Bays River valley.

6.1.11 There was no evidence for any funerary activity associated with any of these three episodes of later settlement activity.

Area B: Roman field boundary ditches

When was the field system in Area B laid out?

To what extent is the system different to that in Area A?

Is there any indication of settlement associated with the field system in this area?

6.1.12 The north-south boundary alignment uncovered in the eastern part of Area B appeared not to form part of a field system, but rather enclosed settlement activity to the east, evidenced by a roundhouse gully. Both the enclosure ditches and roundhouse gully produced small assemblages of Middle Iron Age pottery. These settlement remains were overlain by a later system of ditched enclosure whose fills produced only two Roman pottery sherds to suggest these defined parcels of agricultural land extending to the north, south and east of the excavation area.

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?

6.1.13 An enclosure of Roman date was partly revealed in both Areas A (Enclosure 1) and B (Enclosure 2). These enclosures respect the alignment of the Roman routeway uncovered in Area A that was shown by the geophysical survey to extend parallel with Sutton Lane along the eastern boundary of the development site. It was noted during the excavation that the metalwork assemblage of medieval and post-medieval origin came exclusively from the thick subsoil overburden above the Roman routeway. These casually lost items tentatively suggest this routeway along the Bays River valley may have continued in use into the post-Roman period and possibly developed into the present Sutton Lane, slightly to the east.

Additional aims

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

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?

6.1.14 Excavation of the Early Neolithic pits **57** (Area B) and **143** (Area A) recovered substantial assemblages of pottery. Unfortunately, the environmental sample taken

from the fill of pit **57** revealed there to be an absence archaeobotanical remains or charcoal, probably due to the acidic nature of the soils on the site. However, the fill of pit **143** produced a possible apple/pear pip, therefore, it may be possible to refine the date of this feature further by radiocarbon dating technique.

Late Bronze Age settlement remains (Medlycott 2011, 20-21)

Is the close proximity between the settlement, the monuments and cremation cemetery in any way indicative of settlement status?

- 6.1.15 As discussed above, there is a clear break in the use of the site from the c.10th century BC from that of a funerary site within the ritual landscape to a settlement site within the domestic zone of occupation. It is conceivable this site still held some residual significance to the inhabitants of the settlement. However, other than the observation that the most substantial structure uncovered on the site lay immediately adjacent to Monument 2, any assertions on settlement status remain highly speculative. Insights into this question may be gained by further research and comparison with other excavated settlement/funerary sites in the region.

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?

- 6.1.16 Brudenell (2012) describes a 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.
- 6.1.17 Were funerary monuments and other such 'ritual markers' in the landscape similarly redundant as the current site suggests may have also been the case? The current site is an important additional example of 'visible settlement' in the northern part of East Anglia with no visible associated field systems.
- 6.1.18 Yates (2007) also describes a lack of evidence for formal land division north of the Stour over the Middle-Late Bronze Age, with a gradual reduction of remains moving northwards towards Norfolk. The current unenclosed settlement remains would therefore appear to conform to this proposed mode of occupation for the period. This site also lies within Yates' preferred zone of occupation upon a belt of lighter soil extending across prime, flat land close to a river system.

Radiocarbon dating of later Bronze Age pottery is much needed.

- 6.1.19 A substantial assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery of the Post Deverel-Rimbury Plainware tradition was recovered from the pits. Four key groups of pottery (>500g) were identified in pits **231**, **615**, **630** and **670**. Pit **630** yielded charcoal of shorter lived taxa including *Alnus* (Alder) and *Corylus* (Hazel) that may prove suitable for radiocarbon dating purposes.

Early and Middle Iron Age settlement remains (Medlycott 2011, 29-32)

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.

6.1.20 The extensive Late Bronze Age occupation of Area A appeared to have either shifted to a different location by the beginning of the Early Iron Age or had contracted to the less intensive and unenclosed Early Iron Age remains represented merely by half a dozen pits. These pits contained assemblages of pottery, flintwork (including a hammerstone) and cattle horn core to allude to the domestic settlement on the site, although no remains of post-built structures were found to be present. These remains constitute a further example of ‘invisible’ settlement characteristic of the Early Iron Age period. The presence of the worked clay metalworking mould, possibly for casting a disc-headed pin, may be considered a specialized/higher status activity.

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?

6.1.21 The NHER lists possible Iron Age field boundaries (NHER 57359) along with settlement/industrial activity (NHER 25887) c.1km to the southeast of Area B, on the far side of the Bays River valley (Fig. 3).

Early Iron Age metalworking (Medlycott 2011, 30)

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)?

6.1.22 The worked fired clay fragment is probably from the top of a two-part mould for metal casting, probably of a disc-headed pin. A comparative study of the design of the pin will more fully explore any cultural associations for this object (e.g Dunning 1934; O’Connor 1980; Pryor 2001, 275 fig. 10.9, 289, 293). Testing of the mould surface may provide an indication of tin, copper and lead content to more firmly establish its use for metalwork casting. In addition, further study will place this site alongside the known distribution of metalworking sites of the period in Norfolk.

6.1.23 **Roman pottery production** (Medlycott 2011, 40)

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?

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

6.1.24 The three (possibly military) kilns found at Wymondham College date were Early Roman in date (Neronian – Flavian) and produced a range of vessels. These kilns therefore pre-date the current mid/late 3rd century Grey-ware kiln by approximately 200 years. Further work will place the kiln in its regional context (e.g recently excavated kilns at Watton and Poringland (unpublished)).

6.1.25 There is good 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.

Therefore, further study into potter's knives of the period will also form part of the analysis stage.

Roman trackway and enclosures (Medlycott 2011, 47)

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?

- 6.1.26 The excavation of Area A uncovered a trackway whose ditches were respected by Mid-Late Roman Enclosure 1, and therefore considered also to be of Roman (or earlier) origin. Furthermore, the geophysical survey shows the southward continuation of this route, merging with Suton Lane to the south of the enclosure. These factors, along with the assemblage of casually lost medieval and post-medieval metalwork items from the overlying subsoil, strongly suggest the present Suton Lane closely follows a historic routeway. Limited further study into the wider literature on the subject may be undertaken (e.g Albone 2016).

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?

- 6.1.27 Both Suton Lane to the east, and London Road to the west and north of the development area, converge before fording the River Tiffey at Damgate Bridge at Wymondham. Interestingly, forming the parish boundary between Old & New Buckenham and Carleton Rode to the south of the site, lies an isolated section of possible Roman Road (NHER 9219; TM 0968 9039 to TM 0911 9350), with a further possible section at New Buckenhall Common (NHER 57350). It runs northwards, before apparently terminating at the head of the Bays River valley on Carleton Common at the 'Double Dykes', c.5.5km to the south of the site.

- 6.1.28 It is possible the section of trackway uncovered by the current excavation represents a northward continuation of this Roman routeway (via Bunwell Road and Suton Lane) towards the River Tiffey crossing at Wymondham. This routeway may have survived into the post-Roman period whilst others did not, such as the purported 'lost' Roman road (NHER 19725/NHER 9786) between Caistor St Edmund and the Romano-Celtic temple (NHER 54693/SM 30628) and settlement site (NHER 8897) at Crownthorpe to the north of Wymondham. The survival of a possible Roman routeway to Wymondham into the Post-Roman period may have been influenced by the establishment of the town and abbey (NHER 9437) adjacent to the River Tiffey crossing.

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?

- 6.1.29 The previous geophysical survey of the site indicates Enclosure 1 encompassed a c.1.3ha parcel of land abutting the trackway. The presence of a pottery kiln within the northernmost portion of the enclosure in Area A suggests it to be an enclosed industrial/manufacturing area, separated from the agricultural hinterland, perhaps even specifically constructed for pottery production. Its location may have been determined by the proximity to both a source of clay and water offered by the Bays

River c.350m to the east. Furthermore, the trackway would have provided a communication outlet to the River Tiffey crossing and the Roman road network beyond; including the possible Roman road to the south (NHER 9219 and NHER 57350). In Area B, as no internal features were found associated with Enclosure 2, and due to the paucity of artefacts recovered from its ditch fills, this enclosure is considered more likely to be associated with an agricultural regime.

- 6.1.30 Further study into wider parallels of Roman polygonal roadside enclosures of similar morphology may better inform future discussion into its function.

6.2 Interfaces, communications and project review

- 6.2.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Graeme Clarke (GC) and edited and quality assured in-house by Project Manager Matt Brudenell (MB) and Post-Excavation Editor Rachel Clarke (RC). It will be distributed to the Client (Lovell) and James Albone (JA) from Norfolk County Council (NCC) for comment and approval.
- 6.2.2 Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment, discussions will be had between GC, MB, the Client and JA to progress the post-excavation analysis and publication. Input shall also be sought at this stage from Elizabeth Popescu (EP), the in-house Head of Post-Excavation and Publications. As a result of this meeting, a Publication Synopsis will be prepared.
- 6.2.3 Meetings will be arranged at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis with JA, or be conducted via email or telephone as appropriate.

6.3 Methods statements

Stratigraphic analysis

- 6.3.1 Contexts, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database in combination with AutoCAD and GIS applications. The specialist information will be integrated to aid dating and complete more detailed grouping and phasing of the site. A full stratigraphic narrative will be produced based on that presented in this report and integrated with the results of the specialist analysis and will form the basis of the archive report.

Illustration

- 6.3.2 The existing CAD plans and sections will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections digitised if appropriate. Report/publication figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and then digitised, or where appropriate photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken.

Documentary research

- 6.3.3 Primary and published sources will be consulted where appropriate using the Norfolk Historic Environment Record and other resources and will also include aerial photographs and reports on comparable sites locally and nationally in order to place the site within its landscape and archaeological context. Documentary research will

focus on material (maps, reports, publications, *etc*) relating to the nearby grey-ware pottery production site at Wymondham College (excavated in 1958, unpublished) and the site's place within the wider known Roman road/trading/communication network. This evidence will be collated and where relevant reproduced in the full grey literature report and any subsequent publication.

Artefactual and ecofactual analysis

6.3.4 All the artefacts have been assessed/analysed with detailed recommendations for any additional work given in the individual specialist reports (Appendices B1-8 and C1-3). Further work is recommended as follows:

Metalwork:

- The iron knife (SF 7) should be considered for illustration for any future publication.
- The copper-alloy and lead/pewter items should be stabilised prior to deposition in the archive. With the exception of knife SF 7 all the iron artefacts can be dispersed. The iron knife has undergone X-ray analysis.
- Photography of the nine copper-alloy and lead/pewter objects recovered from subsoil 7 overlying the Period 4 trackway (SFs 14-17, 19-22 and 28) for archive report.
- Little further work is needed to bring this assemblage to publication standard with further study required into any further examples or use of potter's knives in the Roman period. Incorporation of further work into archive report and summarise for publication.

Ceramic metalworking mould (SF 23):

- In an attempt to confirm the use of this mould for metal casting, prior to disintegration and weathering, non-destructive analysis of the flat surface is recommended using pXRF. The metals to look for in this case will be copper, tin and lead (contamination from the use of a ternary bronze).
- The details of the impression(?) and engraving of the negative as part of mould manufacture, alongside the keying, need to be examined at high magnification using a USB microscope.
- A full literature study should then be undertaken as a means of comparing this with other similar artefacts/mould fragments.

Flintwork:

- Updating and checking final catalogue.
- Preparation of full report

- Preparation of report/note for publication

Stone:

- Incorporation into archive report and publication.

Prehistoric pottery:

- All the prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age ceramics which form the bulk of the assemblage. Radiocarbon dates should be sought from the assemblages from Period 2.3 pit **630** and Period 3.1 pits **219** and **524** to help secure the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age ceramic chronology.
- The Collared Urn from Monument 2 and the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age assemblages are worthy of publication, with a brief mention of the other Neolithic, Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age pottery recommended. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations a selection of form-assigned vessels (c.20/two to three pages). Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts. Radiocarbon dates should be sought to clarify the site chronology and the date of the pottery within the Early Neolithic, Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age periods.

Roman pottery:

- Select representative sherds for thin section analysis.
- Check and refine the pottery catalogue.
- Write a synthetic report (combining the structural clay, pottery, geological and environmental evidence and C14 dating), also placing the kiln in its regional context for publication in Norfolk Archaeology.
- Make final selection of sherds for illustration and write catalogue.
- Illustrate up to 20 kiln products.
- Textual corrections and illustration checks.

Ceramic building material:

- This material has been fully recorded. It should be considered for discard/dispersal.
- No further work other than incorporation into archive report.

Fired clay:

- This material has been fully recorded. The amorphous fragments should be discarded.
- The weights should be considered for illustration. The kiln material should be considered for illustration/photography, after consultation with Alice Lyons.
- For full report, this material should be discussed by form.
- For full report the fired clay report for the kiln and the kiln pottery should be combined. A small article focusing on the kiln technology and the pottery found in association should be considered. Especially as there are comparable kilns nearby with possible earlier dates.

Human bone:

- There are still residues, mainly but not exclusively the 2-5mm fractions that need to be sorted so that definitive weights can be recorded for comparative purposes. The deposits of cremated bone should be discussed with reference to other features on the site, including the two cremations excavated during the previous evaluation (see Section 2.6.3; Chapman 2014, 28-30), and Bronze Age funerary assemblages in the region.
- Incorporation into archive report and publication.

Faunal remains:

- Take measurements and complete full recording including bone from environmental samples.
- Incorporation of full analysis report into archive report and publication summary.

Environmental bulk samples:

- A total of 22 samples were found to have potential for further analysis of the charred plant remains and/or charcoal.
- Incorporation of further work, along with assessment data, into archive report and summarise for publication.

Radiocarbon dating:

- A further suite of 3 x radiocarbon dates is recommended to refine the dating of the Early Neolithic pottery (Period 1.1 pit **143**; apple/pear pip and fragment of hazelnut) PDR Plainware pottery (Period 2.3 pit **630**; *alnus/corylus* charcoal) and Late PDR Decorated tradition pottery (Period 3.1 pit **524**; *prunus* charcoal).

- A further suite of 2 x radiocarbon dates is recommended to refine the date range of use of the Period 2.2 cremation cemetery.
- Radiocarbon date of horse *humerus* bone from Period 2.1 pit **20**.

6.4 Publication and dissemination of results

Report writing

- 6.4.1 Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 9 (see Section 7.2 below). An archive report, incorporating the evaluation data, will be prepared that will include results of all analyses.
- 6.4.2 It is proposed that a publication article will be produced which summarises the results and focuses on the key aspects of the site (see below).

Publication

- 6.4.3 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in two parts. The first article, for the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society annual journal *Norfolk Archaeology*, is proposed to be published under the working title 'Later Prehistoric Remains at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk' by Graeme Clarke. The second article, for the *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies*, is proposed to be published under the working title 'A Grey-ware Pottery Kiln and other Roman Remains at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham, Norfolk' by Graeme Clarke, Alice Lyons and Ted Levermore.

6.5 Retention and disposal of finds and environmental evidence

- 6.5.1 Recommendations for the retention and/or disposal of each artefactual or ecofactual assemblage have been made by the relevant specialists during this assessment stage (see Appendices B.1-9 and C1-5). On completion of full analysis, discussions will be had between the relevant parties (see Section 6.2 above) to oversee the disposal of redundant material and preparation for archiving of material considered to hold continuing value for the archaeological record. The retained material will be deposited with the site archive in due course (see below).

6.6 Ownership and archive

- 6.6.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.
- 6.6.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.
- 6.6.3 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Norwich Castle Museum under the OA East Site Code XNFGHW18 and the county HER code/Event Number ENF143191. Norwich Castle Museum, will also allocate the Accession Number

NWHCM2019.193 for these records. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. NCC requires transfer of ownership prior to deposition.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Project team structure

7.1.1 The project team is set out in the table below:

Name	Initials	Organisation	Role
Matthew Brudenell	MB	OAE	Project Manager and prehistoric pottery specialist
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	OAE	Post-Excavation and Publication Manager
Rachel Clarke	RC	OAE	Editor
Rachel Fosberry	RF	OAE	Environmental co-ordinator
Graeme Clarke	GC	OAE	Project Officer & Author; documentary research
Denis Sami	DS	OAE	Metalwork specialist
Simon Timberlake	ST	Freelance	Metalworking and stone specialist
Lawrence Billington	LB	OAE	Flintwork specialist
Alice Lyons	AL	Freelance	Roman pottery specialist
Ted Levermore	TL	OAE	CBM, fired clay and thatch weight specialist
Natasha Dodwell	ND	OAE	Human Bone specialist
Hayley Foster	HF	OAE	Faunal remains specialist
Denise Druce	DD	OAN	Archaeobotanist and charcoal specialist
Karen Barker	KB	Freelance	Conservator and X-radiography
Patrick Quinn	PQ	UCL	Ceramic petrology
S��verine B��zie	SB	OAE	Illustrator
James Fairbairn	JF	OAE	Finds photography
Katherine Hamilton	KH	OAE	Archive Supervisor

Table 8: Project team

7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 Compilation of a final archive report is normally completed within one year of the approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design; thus the final archive report should be completed by June 2020. A publication proposal will be submitted to *Norfolk Archaeology*, in June 2019 at the earliest, with the aim of publishing an article on the later prehistoric remains. In conjunction, a proposal will also be submitted to the *Journal of Roman Pottery Studies* for the publication of the Roman pottery kiln and associated remains.

7.2.2 A task list is presented below.

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
Project Management			
1	Project management	MB EP	4
2	Team meetings	MB EP GC	0.5
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	GC, RF, MB, DS, ST, LB, AL, TL, ND, HF, DD	1
Stage 1: Stratigraphic analysis			
4	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix	GC	0.5

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
5	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes	GC	0.5
6	Finalise site phasing	GC	0.5
7	Add final phasing and groups to database	GC	0.5
8	Compile group and phase text	GC	3
9	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	GC	5
10	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	GC	2
Illustration			
11	Prepare draft phase plans, finds distribution, sections and other report figures	SB	3
12	Select photographs for inclusion in the report	GC	0.5
13	Select sections for inclusion in the report	GC	0.5
14	Illustrate later prehistoric pottery: c.20 sherds	SB	4
15	Illustrate 1 x metalwork items (SF 7)	SB	0.5
16	Illustrate worked clay metalworking mould (SF 23)	SB	0.5
17	Illustrate up to 6 x pieces of flintwork	SB	1
18	Illustrate Roman pottery: c.20 sherds	SB	4
19	Illustrate 6 x fired clay weights	SB	1
20	Photograph selected examples of pottery kiln material	JF	0.25
21	Photography of 9 x Cu alloy and lead/pewter metalwork objects (SFs 14-17, 19-22 and 28)	JF	0.25
Documentary research			
22	Research into relevant later prehistoric sites	GC	3
23	Research into relevant Roman sites	GC	1
Artefact studies			
24	Metalwork items: archive report and publication synopsis	DS	1
25	Stabilisation of metalwork items prior to deposition in the archive	KB	1
26	Flintwork: archive catalogue, archive report and publication synopsis	LB	1
27	Metalworking mould (SF 23): Research into residual surface metals (copper/tin/lead) on clay surface using pXRF; examining engraved motif/keying/impressions on mould surface with USB microscope; literature study and report	ST	2
28	Prehistoric pottery: archive catalogue, analysis and archive report	MB	3
29	Early Neolithic/Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery: radiocarbon dating 3 x samples at c.£300 per sample	RF/SUERC	c.£900
30	Roman pottery: check and refine archive catalogue, select sherds for illustration and write catalogue entries	AL	1
31	Fired clay (kiln): Archive report on the Roman kiln	AL or TL	1

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
32	Fired clay(non-kiln): Prehistoric weights discussed by form. Archive report.	TL	1
33	Select representative sherds of Roman kiln products for thin section analysis	PQ	2 days (7 x samples)
Ecofact studies			
34	Human bone: further quantification work, research and archive report along with preparation of publication summary	ND	2
35	Radiocarbon dating 2 x further Period 2.2 cremation burials at c.£300 per sample	RF/SUERC	£600
36	Faunal remains: archive catalogue, further analysis, archive report and publication summary	HF	1
37	Radiocarbon dating of 1 x horse <i>humerus</i> bone from Period 2.1 pit 20 at c.£300 per sample	RF/SUERC	£300
38	Charred plant remains: further analysis and reporting (Further 22 x samples to process).	DD	8
39	Environmental synthesis (incorporating assessment data).	DD	2
Stage 2: Report Writing			
40	Integrate documentary research	GC	1
41	Write historical and archaeological background text	GC	1
42	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	GC SB	1
43	Plot the distribution of pottery and flint assemblages alongside other finds	GC SB	1
44	Write discussion and conclusions	GC	3
45	Prepare report figures	SB	4
46	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	GC	1
47	Internal edit	RC/EP	2
48	Incorporate internal edits	GC	1
49	Final edit/internal approval/QC	RC MB EP	1
50	Send to NCC for approval	MB GC	0.1
51	Approval revisions	GC	0.5
Stage 3a: Publication of later prehistoric remains (Norfolk Archaeology)			
52	Produce draft publication	GC	5
53	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	GC SB EP RC	1
54	Produce publication figures	SB	4
55	Internal edit	EP/RC	3
56	Incorporate internal edits	GC	0.5
57	Final edit	EP RC LB	1
58	Send to publisher for refereeing	EP/RC	0.5

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
59	Post-refereeing revisions	EP/RC	2
60	Copy edit queries	EP/RC	0.5
61	Proof-reading	EP/RC	1
Stage 3b: Publication of Roman pottery kiln (Journal of Roman Pottery Studies)			
62	Produce draft publication	GC/AL/TL	5
63	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	GC/AL/TL SB EP	1
64	Produce publication figures	SB	4
65	Internal edit	EP/RC	3
66	Incorporate internal edits	AL/TL	0.5
67	Final edit	EP RC	1
68	Send to publisher for refereeing	EP/RC	0.5
69	Post-refereeing revisions	EP/RC	2
70	Copy edit queries	EP/RC	0.5
71	Proof-reading	EP/RC	1.5
Stage 4: Archiving			
72	Compile paper archive	GC	1
73	Archive/delete digital photographs	GC	1
74	Compile/check and deposit material archive	GC /KH	4

Table 9: Task list

* See Appendix D for product details and Appendix E for the project risk log.

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
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	Hollow-way?	Subsoil
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
B	16	15	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting
B	17	15	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting
B	18	18	ditch 13	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	19	18	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting
B	20	20	pit group 1	2.1	cut	Pit	Unknown
B	21	20	pit group 1	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill
B	22	22	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	23	22	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	26	26	roundhouse	3.2	cut	gully	Drainage
B	27	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse
B	28	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse
B	29	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse
B	30	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse
B	31	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse
B	32	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse
B	33	26	roundhouse	3.2	fill	gully	Disuse
B	34	34	roundhouse	3.2	cut	pit	Unknown
B	35	34	roundhouse	3.2	fill	pit	Backfill
B	36	36	roundhouse	3.2	cut	post hole	Structural
B	37	36	roundhouse	3.2	fill	post hole	Disuse
B	38	38	roundhouse	3.2	cut	post hole	Structural
B	39	38	roundhouse	3.2	fill	post hole	Disuse
B	40	40	roundhouse	3.2	cut	post hole	Structural
B	41	40	roundhouse	3.2	fill	post hole	Disuse
B	42	42	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	43	42	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting
B	44	42	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting
B	45	45	ditch 1	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	46	45	ditch 1	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	47	47	ditch 2	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	48	47	ditch 2	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
B	49	49	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	50	49	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting
B	51	49	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting
B	52	52	ditch 3	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	53	52	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	54	52	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	55	52	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	56	52	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	57	57	pit 57	1	cut	pit	Unknown
B	58	57	pit 57	1	fill	pit	Backfill
B	59	59	ditch 1	3	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	60	59	ditch 1	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	61	59	ditch 1	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	62	62	ditch 3	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	63	62	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	64	62	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	65	62	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	66	66	ditch 13	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	67	66	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting
B	68	66	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting
B	69	69	ditch 14	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	70	69	ditch 14	4	fill	ditch	Silting
B	73	73	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	74	73	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	75	75	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	76	75	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	77	77	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	78	77	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	79	79	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	80	79	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	81	81	ditch 2	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	82	81	ditch 2	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	83	83	ditch 3	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	84	83	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	85	83	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	86	83	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	87	83	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	88	83	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	89	89	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	90	89	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	91		ditch 3	3.2	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	92	91	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	93	91	ditch 3	3.2	fill	ditch	Silting
B	95	95	ditch 14	4	cut	ditch	Boundary

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
B	96	95	ditch 14	4	fill	ditch	Silting
B	97	95	ditch 14	4	fill	ditch	Silting
B	98	98	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	99	98	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	100	100	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	101	100	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	102	102	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	103	102	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	104	104	pit 104	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown
B	105	104	pit 104	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill
B	106	106	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	107	106	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	108	108	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	109	108	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	110	110	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	111	110	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	112	112	pit group 1	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown
B	113	112	pit group 1	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill
B	114	114	pit group 1	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown
B	115	114	pit group 1	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill
B	116	116	pit group 1	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown
B	117	116	pit group 1	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill
B	118	118	pit group 1	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown
B	119	118	pit group 1	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill
B	120	120	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	121	120	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	122	122	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	123	122	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting
B	124	124	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	125	124	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	128	128	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	129	128	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting
B	132	132	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	133	132	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting
B	134	134	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
B	135	134	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	136	136	ditch 22	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	137	136	ditch 22	5	fill	ditch	Silting
B	138	138	ditch 13	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	139	138	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting
B	140	138	ditch 13	4	fill	ditch	Silting
B	141	141	ditch 14	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	142	141	ditch 14	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	143	143	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	144	143	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	145	145	ditch 17	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	146	145	ditch 17	5	fill	ditch	Silting
A	147	147	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	148	147	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	149	149	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	Barrow
A	150	149	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	151	151	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	152	151	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	153	154	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	154	154	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	155	155	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	156	155	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	157	157	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	158	157	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	159	159	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	160	159	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	161	161	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	162	161	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	163	163	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	164	163	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	165	165	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	166	165	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	167	167	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	168	167	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	169	169	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	170	169	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	171	171	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	172	171	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	173	173	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	174	173	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	175	175	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	176	175	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	177	177	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	178	177	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	179	179	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	180	179	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	181	181	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	182	181	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	183	183	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	184	183	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	189	189	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structural
A	190	189	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	191	191	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	192	191	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	193	193	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	Barrow
A	194	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	195	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	196	196	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	Barrow
A	197	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	198	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	199	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	200	200	ditch 17	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	201	200	ditch 17	5	fill	ditch	Silting
A	202	202	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	Barrow
A	203	202	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	204	203	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	205	203	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	206	203	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	207	203	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	208	207	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	209	209	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	Barrow
A	210	209	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	211	209	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	212	209	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	213	209	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	214	214	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	Structure
A	215	214	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	216	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	217	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	218	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	219	219	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	Unknown
A	220	219	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	Backfill
B	221	222	ditch 21	5	fill	ditch	Silting
B	222	222	ditch 21	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
B	223	224	pit group 3	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
B	224	224	pit group 3	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	225	149	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	226	149	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	227	149	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	228	228	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	229	228	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	230	230	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	Barrow
A	231	231	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	232	231	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	233	231	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	234	231	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	235	236	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	236	236	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	237	238	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	238	238	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	239	239	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow
A	240	230	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	241	230	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	242	230	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	243	230	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	244	230	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	245	246	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	246	246	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	247	193	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	248	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	249	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	250	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	251	196	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	Silting
A	252	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	253	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	slumping
A	254	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	255	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	256	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	257	239	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	258	258	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	259	258	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	260	260	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	261	260	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	262		trackway	4	layer	surface (external)	trackway metalling
A	263		trackway	4	layer	surface (external)	metalling
A	264	264	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	265	264	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	266	266	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	267	266	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	268	268	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	269	268	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	270	270	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	271	270	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	272	272	four post 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	273	272	four post 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	274	274	four post 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	275	274	four post 1	2.3	fill	post hole	Disuse
A	276	276	four post 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	277	276	four post 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	278	278	four post 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	279	278	four post 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	280	280	monument 2	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow
A	281	280	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	282	280	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	283	280	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	284	280	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	285	280	monument 2	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	289	289	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	290	289	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	291	291	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	292	291	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	293	293	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	294	293	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	295	295	structure 1	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	296	295	structure 1	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	298	298	ditch 17	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	299	298	ditch 17	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	301	301	ditch 17	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	302	301	ditch 17	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	303	303	ditch 17	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	304	303	ditch 17	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	305		trackway	4	layer	buried soil	subsoil
A	306		trackway	4	layer	surface (external)	metalling
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	silting
A	310	414	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	311	307	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	315	315	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	316	315	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	317	317	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	318	317	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	319	319	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	320	319	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	321	321	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	322	321	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	323	321	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	324	324	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow
A	325	324	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	326	324	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	327	324	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	332	332	ditch 15	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	333	332	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	334	332	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	335	332	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	336	336	ditch 15	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	337	336	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	338	336	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	339	336	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	340	340	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	341	340	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	342	342	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	343	342	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	344	344	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	345	344	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	346	346	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow
A	347	346	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	348	348	monument 1	2.1	cut	pit	unknown
A	349	348	monument 1	2.1	fill	pit	backfill
A	350	348	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	352	352	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	353	353	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	354	354	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	355	355	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	356	356	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	358	358	four post 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	359	359	four post 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	360	360	four post 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	361	361	four post 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	362	362	four post 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	363	363	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	364	364	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	365	365	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	366	366	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	367	367	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	368	368	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	369	369	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	370	370	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	371	371	structure 2	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	372	352	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	373	353	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	374	354	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	375	355	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	376	356	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	378	358	four post 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	379	359	four post 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	380	360	four post 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	381	361	four post 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	382	362	four post 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	383	363	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	384	364	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	385	365	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	386	366	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	387	367	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	388	368	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	389	369	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	390	370	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	391	371	structure 2	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	392	392	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	393	392	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	394	394	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	395	394	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	396	397	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	397	397	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	398	399	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	399	399	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	400	400	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	401	400	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	402	402	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	403	402	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	404	404	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	405	404	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	406	406	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	407	406	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	408	408	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	409	408	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	410	410	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	411	410	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	412	412	ditch 15	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	413	412	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting
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	silting
A	417	417	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow
A	418	417	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	419	419	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	420	419	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	421	421	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	422	421	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	423	417	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	424	417	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	425	346	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	426	346	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	427	427	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	428	427	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	429	429	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	430	429	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	431	431	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	432	431	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	434	434	ditch 16	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	435	434	ditch 16	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	436	436	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	437	436	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	438	438	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	439	438	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	440	440	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	441	440	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	442	442	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	443	442	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	444	444	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	445	444	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	446	446	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	447	446	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	448	448	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	449	448	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	450	450	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	451	450	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	452	452	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	453	453	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	454	454	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	455	455	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	456	456	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	457	457	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	458	458	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	459	459	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	460	460	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	461	461	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	462	462	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown
A	463	463	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown
A	464	464	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	465	465	hearths	2.3	cut	pit	hearth
A	466	466	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	467	467	hearths	2.3	cut	pit	hearth
A	468	452	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	469	453	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	470	454	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	471	455	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	472	456	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	473	457	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	474	458	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	475	459	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	476	460	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	477	461	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	478	462	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill
A	479	463	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill
A	480	464	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	481	465	hearths	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	482	466	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	483	467	hearths	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	484	484	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	485	485	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	486	486	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	487	487	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	488	484	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	489	485	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	490	486	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	491	487	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	492	492	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow
A	493	492	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	494	492	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	495	492	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	500	500	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown
A	501	500	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill
A	502	502	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	503	502	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	504	504	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	505	505	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	506	504	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	507	505	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	508	508	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	509	509	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	510	508	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	511	509	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	512	512	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	513	512	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	514	514	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	515	514	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	516	516	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	517	516	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	518	518	pit 518	4	cut	pit	unknown
A	519	518	pit 518	4	fill	pit	backfill

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	520	520	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	521	520	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	522	522	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	523	522	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	524	524	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown
A	525	524	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill
A	526	526	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	527	526	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	528	528	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	529	528	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	530	530	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	531	530	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	532	532	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	533	532	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	536	579	pits	5	fill	pit	backfill
A	537	537	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow
A	538	537	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	539	537	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	540	537	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	541	541	pits	5	cut	pit	unknown
A	542	541	pits	5	fill	pit	backfill
A	543	543	ditch 5	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	544	543	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	545	543	ditch 5	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	546	546	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	547	546	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	548	548	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	549	548	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	550	550	four post 3	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	551	551	four post 3	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	552	552	four post 3	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	553	553	four post 3	2.3	cut	post hole	structural
A	554	550	four post 3	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	555	551	four post 3	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	556	552	four post 3	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	557	553	four post 3	2.3	fill	post hole	disuse
A	558	558	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown
A	559	558	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill
A	560	560	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	561	560	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	562	562	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	563	562	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	unknown
A	564	564	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	565	564	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	566	566	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	567	566	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	568	568	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	569	568	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	570	570	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	571	570	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	572	572	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	573	572	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	574	574	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow
A	575	574	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	576	574	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	577	574	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	cremation deposit
A	578	574	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	579	579	pits	5	cut	pit	unknown
A	580	579	pits	5	fill	pit	backfill
A	581	581	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	582	581	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	583	583	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	burial
A	584	583	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	cremation deposit
A	585	524	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	586	524	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	587	587	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	588	587	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	589	589	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown
A	590	589	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill
A	591	591	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	burial
A	592	591	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	cremation deposit
A	593	593	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	594	593	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	595	595	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow
A	596	595	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	597	595	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	598	595	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	599	599	ditch 18	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	600	599	ditch 18	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	601	601	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	burial
A	602	601	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	cremation deposit
A	603	603	monument 1	2.1	cut	ditch	barrow
A	604	603	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	605	603	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	606	603	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	silting
A	607	607	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown
A	608	607	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill
A	609	607	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill
A	610	610	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	unknown
A	611	611	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	612	612	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	613	613	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	614	614	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	615	615	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	616	616	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	617	617	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	618	618	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	620	610	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	backfill
A	621	611	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	622	612	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	623	613	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	624	614	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	625	615	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	unknown
A	626	616	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	628	617	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	629	618	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	unknown
A	630	630	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	631	630	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	632	632	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	633	632	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	634	634	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	burial
A	635	634	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	cremation deposit
A	636	636	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	burial
A	637	636	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	cremation deposit
A	638	638	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	639	638	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	640	640	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	641	640	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	642	642	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	643	642	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	644	644	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	645	644	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	646	646	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	647	646	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	648	648	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	649	648	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	650	648	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	651	648	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	652	652	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	653	652	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	654	654	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	unknown
A	655	654	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	backfill
A	656	656	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	657	656	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	658	658	ditch 6	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	659	658	ditch 6	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	660	660	ditch 20	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	661	660	ditch 20	5	fill	ditch	Silting
A	662	662	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	663	662	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	664	664	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	665	664	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	666	666	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	667	666	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	668	668	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	Unknown
A	669	668	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	Backfill
A	670	670	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	671	670	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	672	672	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	673	672	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	674	674	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	675	674	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	676	676	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	677	676	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	678	678	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	679	678	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse
A	680	680	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	cremation	Burial
A	681	680	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	cremation	Cremation deposit
A	682	682	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	683	682	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	684	684	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	685	684	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	686	684	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	687	687	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	688	687	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	689	689	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	pit	Burial

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	690	689	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	pit	Cremation deposit
A	691	691	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	692	691	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	693	693	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	694	693	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	695	695	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	696	695	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	697	697	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	698	697	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	699	699	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	700	699	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	701	701	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	702	701	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	706	706	ditch 8	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	707	706	ditch 8	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	708	708	ditch 8	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	709	708	ditch 8	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	710	710	ditch 8	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	711	710	ditch 8	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	712	712	ditch 9	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	713	712	ditch 9	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	714	714	ditch 9	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	715	714	ditch 9	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	716	716	ditch 9	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	717	716	ditch 9	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	718	718	ditch 12	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	719	718	ditch 12	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	720	720	ditch 12	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	721	720	ditch 12	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	722	722	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	723	722	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	724	724	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	725	724	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	726	726	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	727	726	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	728	728	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	729	728	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	730	730	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	731	730	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	732	732	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	733	732	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	734	734	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	735	734	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	736	736	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	737	736	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	738	736	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	739	739	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	740	740	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	741	732	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	742	740	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	743	743	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	744	743	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	745	745	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	746	746	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	747	747	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	748	748	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	749	749	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	750	745	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	751	746	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	752	747	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	753	748	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	754	749	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	760	726	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	761	726	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	762	726	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	763	763	cremation cemetery	2.2	cut	pit	Burial
A	764	763	cremation cemetery	2.2	fill	pit	Cremation deposit
A	765	765	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	766	765	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	767	767	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	768	767	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	769	767	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Burning
A	770	770	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	771	770	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	772	865	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	773	773	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	774	774	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	775	773	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	776	774	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	777	777	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	Unknown
A	778	777	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	Backfill
A	779	779	pit group 4	3.1	cut	pit	Unknown
A	780	779	pit group 4	3.1	fill	pit	Backfill
A	781	779	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Backfill
A	782	782	Pit 782	2.1	cut	pit	Unknown
A	783	782	Pit 782	2.1	fill	pit	Backfill
A	784	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	pit	Disuse

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	785	785	pit group 2b	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	786	785	pit group 2b	2.3	fill	pit	Unknown
A	787	787	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	788	788	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	789	789	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	790	790	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	791	791	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	792	787	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	793	788	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	794	789	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	795	790	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	796	791	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Silting
A	799	799	pit group 2a	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown
A	800	799	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse
A	801	799	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse
A	802	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	Kiln lining
A	803	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	Disuse
A	804	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	Flue arch
A	805	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	Kiln Stoke pit	Disuse
A	806	806	pottery kiln	4	cut	pit	Kiln
A	807	807	Pit 807	1.2	cut	pit	Unknown
A	808	807	Pit 807	1.2	fill	pit	Unknown
A	809	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	Disuse
A	810	810	Pit 810	1.1	cut	pit	Unknown
A	811	810	Pit 810	1.1	fill	pit	Unknown
A	813	810	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	
A	814	810	pit group 2a	2.3	fill	pit	Unknown
A	815	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	Kiln stoke pit	Disuse
A	816	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	Disuse
A	817	817	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	Boundary/drainage
A	818	817	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	Backfill
A	819	819	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	Boundary/drainage
A	820	819	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	Backfill
A	821	821	ditch 11	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	822	821	ditch 11	4	fill	ditch	Disuse
A	823	823	ditch 11	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	824	823	ditch 11	4	fill	ditch	Disuse
A	825	825	ditch 11	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	826	825	ditch 11	4	fill	ditch	Disuse
A	827	827	ditch 11	4	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	828	827	ditch 11	4	827	ditch	
A	829	829	ditch 10	4	cut	ditch	Boundary/drainage
A	830	829	ditch 10	4	fill	ditch	Backfill
A	831	831	pit group 2c	2.3	cut	pit	Unknown

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	832	831	pit group 2c	2.3	fill	pit	Disuse
A	833		trackway	4	layer	surface (external)	Trackway
A	834	834	ditch 19	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	835	834	ditch 19	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	836	834	ditch 19	5	cut	ditch	Boundary
A	837	834	ditch 19	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	838	835	ditch 19	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	839	836	ditch 19	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	840	840	ditch 10	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	841	840	ditch 10	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	842	842	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	843	842	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	844	844	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	845	844	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	846	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	kiln floor
A	847	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	disuse
A	848	848	ditch 6	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	849	848	ditch 6	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	850	850	ditch 10	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	851	850	ditch 10	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	852	852	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	853	852	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	854	854	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	855	854	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	856	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	kiln lining repair
A	857	857	ditch 6	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	858	857	ditch 6	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	859	859	ditch 15	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	860	859	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	861	861	ditch 18	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	862	861	ditch 18	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	865	865	ditch 7	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	866	865	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	867	806	pottery kiln	4	fill	kiln	floor support
A	868	868	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	869	868	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	870	346	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	cremation deposit
A	871	859	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	872	346	monument 1	2.1	fill	ditch	flint cobble layer
A	876	866	ditch 7	4	fill	ditch	silting
A	877	877	ditch 15	5	cut	ditch	boundary
A	878	877	ditch 15	5	fill	ditch	silting
A	880	880	ditch 4	4	cut	ditch	boundary
A	881	880	ditch 4	4	fill	ditch	boundary

Area	Cxt.	Cut	Group	Period	Category	Feature Type	Function
A	882	465	hearths	2.3	fill	pit	hearth base
A	883	467	hearths	2.3	fill	pit	hearth base

Table 10: Context inventory

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

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 11).

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

Table 11: Quantity of 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 Sutton Lane, although other artefacts were found in Period 4 and 5 ditches and in the backfill of Period 4 pottery kiln **806** (Table 12).

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

Table 12: Quantity of finds by archaeological feature

Statement of potential

- B.1.6 The metalwork assemblage has a low potential and cannot offer a valid contribution to the main project research objectives. These finds document a sporadic and not consistent activity in the late medieval and early post-medieval periods.
- B.1.7 However, there is a clear bias of casually lost metalwork items within the subsoil over the Period 4 (Roman) trackway adjacent to Sutton Lane to suggest this routeway's continued use over these later periods that possibly developed into the present Sutton 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.

Recommendations for further work

- B.1.8 If publication is planned the iron knife (SF 7) should be considered for illustration.
- B.1.9 Little further work is needed to bring this assemblage to publication standard with further study required into any further examples or use of potter's knives in the Roman period.

Method statement

- B.1.10 Blade SF 7 has been sent for X-ray analysis. Parallels for this knife will be sought with regard to its possible association with pottery production (?potter's knife).

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.1.11 With the exception of blade SF 7, all the iron artefacts can be dispersed prior to archiving.

Task list

Description	Performed by	Days
Illustration, n 1 finds (SF 7)	Graphic	0.5
Photography, n 9 finds (SFs 14-17, 19-22 and 28)	Graphics	0.25
Writing for publication	Specialist	1

Table 13: metalwork task list

Catalogue

SF	Cxt.	Period	Feature	Material	Artefact	Description	Spot date
2	201	5	Ditch 17	Fe	Artifact	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	ROMAN/ MED

SF	Cxt.	Period	Feature	Material	Artefact	Description	Spot date
						stepping into the cutting edge. The tip is rounded	
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
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
16	7	5	subsoil	CuA	Token	A circular plain token with the name 'Reynolds' stamped in capital letters within a rectangular outline	PMED
17	7	5	subsoil	CuA	Ring	A cast metal ring with oval cross-section	MED
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
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
21	2	5	subsoil	CuA	Buckle	A complete cast buckle with integral plate. The outside edge of the oval frame is ornate with two knobs and two grooves defining the pin area. The plate is an elongated fleur de lisse with a straight and narrow stem. The buckle was fastened to the belt through two rivets. A simple tapering pin with rectangular cross-section is folded to form a hoop around the frame	MED
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 shows traces of iron	MED
28	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 quarters of the wall and the dome are decorated with a series of drilled pits	MD

Table 14: metalwork catalogue

B.2 Worked clay metalworking mould

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

- B.2.1 A piece (14g) of worked clay was examined from this excavation as part of the stone and metalworking analysis. The fired clay piece was from an Early Iron Age (EBA) feature; 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.

Catalogue and description

- B.2.3 *Possible metalworking mould fragment (SF 23) from the fill (669) of Period 3.1 pit 668*

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).

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.

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.

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.

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).

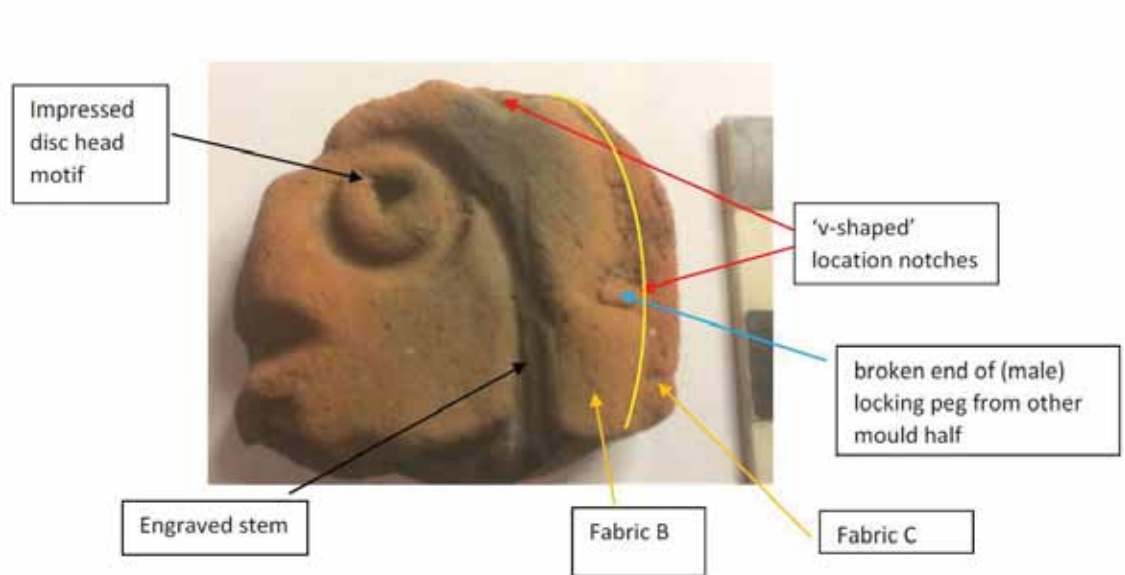
If a clay mould for casting metal, then the likely object being fabricated here is a Late Bronze Age-type disc-headed pin with a bent stem; of the broad category known as a 'sunflower pin' (Brandherm 2014, 59).

Overview

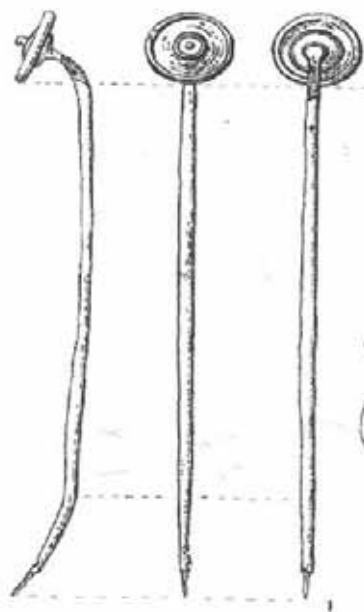
- B.2.4 The recognition of this mould as a bronze-worker's casting mould for a pin hinges upon the evidence (though subtle) for the presence of an exterior coarser-fabric clay envelope used to seal (and bandage) the two halves of a bivalve mould. Indeed, the traces of two broken (male) pegs within two 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 B.2 Plate 1). This, in itself, is quite convincing evidence that it is a fragment from the top of a two-part mould.

- B.2.5 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 B.2 Fig. 1; after Mallory *et al.* 1996). The style and dimensions of the bronze disc head from the latter site matches 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.2.6 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.



Appendix B.2 Plate 1: Explanatory view of mould half from Period 3.1 pit 668



Appendix B.2 Fig. 1: Disc-headed 'sunflower pin' from Haughey's Fort, for comparison of motif.

Recommendations for further work

- B.2.7 Some further analytical work should be undertaken on this potential mould piece prior to the production of a full report, and prior to publication.
- B.2.8 In an attempt to confirm the use of this mould for metal casting, prior to disintegration and weathering, non-destructive analysis of the flat surface is recommended using pXRF. The metals to look for in this case will be copper, tin and lead (contamination from the use of a ternary bronze).
- B.2.9 The details of the impression(?) and engraving of the negative as part of mould manufacture, alongside the keying, need to be examined at high magnification using a USB microscope.
- B.2.10 A full literature study should then be undertaken as a means of comparing this with other similar artefacts/mould fragments.

B.3 Flintwork

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

- B.3.1 A total of 609 worked flints and over 15kg of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the excavations. A further 40 worked flints were recovered during the evaluation of the site, these have been reported on previously (see Wolfram-Murray in Chapman 2014) and are not discussed further here. The assemblage is summarised by Period/Phase in Table 15. A full catalogue of the flint by context is provided in Table 21 and other summary tables are provided throughout this assessment report.

Period	1.1	1.2	2.1	2.3	3	3.1	4	5	n/a	Totals
Chip	4		15	4		1				24
Irregular waste			5	15	2		1			23
Primary flake			9	6	3					18
Secondary flake	16	1	164	58	12	25	8	10	6	300
Tertiary flake	2	1	98	24	4	8	5	5	3	150
Secondary blade-like flake	1	1	14	3	1		1	3		24
Tertiary blade-like flake	4		3	2		1	2	1		13
Tertiary blade	8		5	1	1		1	2		18
Secondary blade	2		6				1	1		10
Core			2	1	1	2			1	7
Scraper	1		6	4					1	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		1	1				3
Hammerstone						1				1
Total worked	39	3	331	119	25	39	19	22	12	609
Unworked burnt flint count	15	1	40	284	2	95	104	31		572
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	89	5.3	518	8286.4	53.3	3039	2957	540		15489
Unworked burnt flint sample residue weight (g)						1854				1854

Table 15: The flint assemblage by period

B.3.2 The worked flint has been recorded by broad type and 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 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. The condition of the assemblage is generally moderate to good with a few pieces displaying more severe edge damage/wear.

Factual data

Period 1.1 – Early Neolithic

1.1.4 Three features belonging to this phase yielded flint assemblages (Table 16). The most substantial was an assemblage of twenty-five worked flints from pit **58**. 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.

	Pit 57	Pit 143	Pit 810
Chip	4		
Secondary flake	10	3	3
Tertiary flake	2		
Secondary blade-like flake			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
Unworked burnt flint count		15	
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)		89	

Table 16: Worked flint from Period 1.1 and 1.2 pits

Period 1.2 – Middle Neolithic

B.3.4 Three worked flints were recovered from pit **807**. No formally retouched tools are present although there is one heavily utilised blade-like flake.

Period 2.1 – Early Bronze Age

B.3.5 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 (Table 17). No detailed analysis of the distribution of the flint in the ring ditches or their stratigraphic position has been undertaken at this stage, but it is clear that some contexts produced relatively substantial assemblages of flintwork, whilst others produced very little or none. The 201 worked flints from Monument 1 were derived

from ten individual contexts, which produced between one and 96 flints each, whilst the flintwork from Monument 2 occurred in somewhat lower densities, with a total of 96 flints recovered from 13 individual contexts (one to 21 flints per context).

Group	Monument 1	Monument 2	Pit 104	Pit 22	Pit 782	Pit Group 1	Totals
Chip	11	4					15
Irregular waste	4			1			5
Primary flake	5	2	1			1	9
Secondary flake	102	41	4	1	3	13	161
Tertiary flake	60	34	3			1	98
Secondary blade-like flake	10	4					14
Tertiary blade-like flake	3						3
Tertiary blade	2	3					5
Secondary blade	1	5					6
Core	2						2
Scraper		1				5	6
Piercer							
Edge modified flake						1	1
?Laurel leaf point							
Flake knife		1					1
Barbed and tanged arrowhead		1					1
Core tool	1						1
Hammerstone							
Total worked	201	96	8	2	3	21	331
Unworked burnt flint count	16	10	14				40
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	175.6	253.7	89.1				518.4

Table 17: Flint form Period 2.1, by group

- B.3.6 The flintwork from Monument 1 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 an almost complete 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 (16 blade-like flakes and blades, 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 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.
- B.3.7 The smaller assemblage from Monument 2 is also chronologically mixed and includes a higher proportion of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic blade-based material (12 pieces, 13% of unretouched removals). 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 fill 213 (ditch **209**), but a small sub-circular scraper (fill 206) and an

invasively retouched flake knife (fill 256) are also highly characteristic of Beaker and Collared Urn/Biconical Urn associated assemblages from the region (cf. Healy 1984).

B.3.8 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.

Period 2.3 – Late Bronze Age

B.3.9 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 18).

B.3.10 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 18: Flint from Period 2.3, by group

- B.3.11 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 considerable 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.3.12 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 post hole **161** (Structure 1).
- B.3.13 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 – Iron Age

- B.3.14 A total of 64 worked flints and over 2kg of unworked burnt flint were recovered from features attributed to Period 3; largely from Period 3.1 (Early Iron Age) Pit Group 4, with quantities also deriving from ditches attributed to the Middle Iron Age (Table 19). Much of the material from Iron Age features is clearly residual and includes blade-based material of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic date and probable Late Neolithic-Bronze Age flake-based material.

Period	3.2				3.1
	ditch 1	ditch 2	ditch 3	roundhouse 1	pit group 4
Chip	0	0	0	0	1
Irregular waste	0	0	2	0	0
Primary flake	2	0	1	0	0
Secondary flake	0	1	10	1	23
Tertiary flake	0	0	4	0	9
Secondary blade-like flake	0	0	1	0	1
Tertiary blade-like flake	0	0	0	0	1
Tertiary blade	0	0	1	0	0
Core	0	0	1	0	2
Scraper	0	0	0	0	0
Piercer	0	0	0	0	0
Edge modified flake	0	0	0	0	0
?Laurel leaf point	0	0	0	0	0
Flake knife	0	0	0	0	0
Barbed and tanged arrowhead	0	0	0	0	0
Core tool	0	0	1	0	1
Hammerstone	0	0	0	0	1
Total worked	2	1	21	1	39
Unworked burnt flint count	0	0	2	0	95
Unworked burnt flint weight (g)	0	0	53.3	0	3039
Unworked burnt flint residue weight (g)					1854

Table 19: Flint from Period 3, by group

B.3.15 Although residual material dominates the assemblage from this period, one feature, pit **219** (Pit Group 4), produced what appears to be a relatively substantial and coherent Iron Age flint assemblage. Thirty-two 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, which may in fact represent an expediently produced scraping tool. Also present is a fine, spherical flint hammerstone/percussor, which shows signs of heavy use over its entire surface.

Periods 4 and 5 Roman and post-Roman

B.3.16 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 21). 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.3.17 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.

Statement of potential

B.3.18 The most significant aspect of the moderately sized flint assemblage from the excavations are the relatively substantial assemblages derived from the two ring ditches and several small assemblages of flintwork derived from pits of Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Late Bronze Age and Iron Age date. There is a high level of residuality on

the site and this hinders interpretation of the material from the Late Bronze Age features (Period 2.3) in particular.

B.3.19 The flint assemblage has the potential to make a contribution to some of the projects research objectives (Section 1.5.4), especially concerning the extent and character of activity pre-dating and contemporary with the construction and use of the ring ditches. Beyond this, the small but coherent assemblages of worked flint from pits of various dates make a small contribution to the regional data set, which could ultimately contribute to wider discussions/syntheses of the use and production of flintwork.

Recommendations for further work

B.3.20 The recording and reporting of the flint assemblage at assessment has been deliberately thorough, and little further work is recommended. None of the individual assemblages are of a size or character to justify detailed technological/metric analysis and further work on the assemblage should essentially be restricted to finalising the catalogue of flintwork in light of the final phasing of the site and the results of specialist assessment of other finds, and preparing a discussion of the assemblage which sets the assemblage in its regional context. It would be useful if the context of the material derived from the ring ditches was examined in more detail, to see if there are any spatial or stratigraphic patterning to the distribution of flintwork, More broadly, plotting the distribution of the flint assemblage, alongside other finds would be a useful exercise at analysis stage.

B.3.21 Depending on the format of the publication either a brief overview/note referring to the full grey literature report, or a slightly more detailed account of flint assemblage should be prepared. Again, depending on the format of the publication this *could* be accompanied by illustrations of selected pieces, although this is not considered essential and would include no more than five to six selected pieces.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.3.22 All of the worked flint should be retained in the project archive. The unworked burnt flint can be considered for discard following the completion of the full grey literature report.

Task list

Description	Performed by	Days
Updating and checking final catalogue	Lawrence Billington	0.25
Preparation of full report	Lawrence Billington	0.25
Preparation of report/note for publication	Lawrence Billington	0.5

Table 20: Flint task list

Context	Cut	Period	Context.group	sample	small find no	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Scraper	Percer	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)	Unworked burnt residue weight
1			topsoil (Area B)			-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	10	-	-	
5		4	trackway			-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
8			topsoil (Area A)			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
10			subsoil over kiln 806			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
21	20	2.1				-	-	1	4	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	-	-	
23	22	2.1				-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
27	26	3	roundhouse 1			-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
48	47	3	ditch 2			-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
53	52	3	ditch 3			-	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	4	-	-	
56	52	3	ditch 3			-	-	-	4	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	
58	57	1.1	pit 57			4	-	-	10	2	-	2	5	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	25	-	-	
61	59	3	ditch 1			-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	
64	62	3	ditch 3			-	1	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	2	53	
80	79	2.3	pit group 3			-	6	1	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	14	24	1467	
86	83	3	ditch 3			-	-	1	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	
90	89	2.3	pit group 3			-	1	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	6	113	
105	104	2.1				-	-	1	4	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8	14	89	
107	106	2.3	pit group 3			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	88	
113	112	2.1				-	-	-	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	11	-	-	
115	114	2.1				-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	
119	118	2.1				-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	

Context	Cut	Period	Context.group	sample	small find no	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Scraper	Percer	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)	Unworked burnt residue weight
123	122	5	ditch 22			-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
125	124	2.3	pit group 3			-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
129	128	5	ditch 22			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
133	132	5	ditch 22			-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
144	143	1.1				-	-	-	3	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	15	89
146	145	5	ditch 17			-	-	-	-	2	2	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	6	4	112
148	147	2.3	pit group 2b			-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	11	244	-
150	149	2.1				-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-
153	154	2.3	structure 1			-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
162	161	2.3	structure 1			-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
182	181	2.3	structure 1			-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	3	107	-
194	193	2.1				-	-	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	-	-	-
197	196	2.1				-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	-
198	196	2.1				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	32	-
201	200	5	ditch 17			-	-	-	4	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5	14	191	-
206	206	2.1				-	-	-	11	8	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	21	9	222	-
210	209	2.1				-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
212	209	2.1				-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
213	209	2.1				-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	-
220	219	3.1	pit group 4			-	-	-	22	8	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	33	71	2064	-
220	219	3.1	pit group 4	43		1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
221	222	5	ditch 21			-	-	-	5	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7	13	238	-
223	224	2.3	pit group 3			-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	3	48	-
232	231	2.3	pit group 2b			-	-	-	6	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	12	2969	-

Context	Cut	Period	Context.group	sample	small find no	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Scraper	Percer	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)	Unworked burnt residue weight
235	236	4	ditch 4																						11	245	-
237	238	2.3	pit group 2b																						12	237	-
244	230	2.1			1			8	8	8	1	2	2	1										21	-	-	-
245	246	4	ditch 4					1	1	1														1	27	302	-
256	239	2.1						1	1	1										1				4	-	-	-
257	239	2.1						1	4	3														8	-	-	-
259	258	4	ditch 4						1	1														2	8	168	-
262	(blank)	4	trackway																						12	166	-
265	264	2.3	pit group 2c					1	1	1														2	28	964	-
273	272	2.3	four post 1								1													1	-	-	-
281	280	2.1						8	7	7	1	1	1	3										20	-	-	-
283	280	2.1			3			2	2	1														6	-	-	-
305	(blank)	4	trackway						1					1										2	29	1790	-
309	308	4	ditch 4																								-
322	321	4	Ditch 5						1															1	-	-	-
326	324	2.1						1	1	1	2													4	-	-	-
327	324	2.1			1			2	2	2														5	-	-	-
373	353	2.3	structure 2					1	1	1	1													2	-	-	-
393	392	4	Ditch 5						1															1	-	-	-
401	400	2.3	pit group 2b					1	1	1														2	-	-	-
416	415		Ditch 5						1	1														1	-	-	-
424	417	2.1						10	3	3	1	1	1	1										15	-	-	-
425	346	2.1							1	3			1											5	-	-	-

Context	Cut	Period	Context.group	sample	small find no	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Scraper	Percer	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)	Unworked burnt residue weight	
426	346	2.1						1	21	12					1									35	-	-		
435	434	5	ditch 16						1	1		1												3	-	-		
443	442	2.3	pit group 2b					1	2															3	-	-		
470	454	2.3	pit group 2c				1			1														2	-	-		
471	455	2.3	pit group 2c																						1	6	-	
477	461	2.3	pit group 2c																							1	23	-
482	466	2.3	pit group 2c						1															1	5	211	-	
494	492	2.1				10		4	46	31	5													96	5	25	-	
495	492	2.1					2		1		2													7	1	5	-	
506	504	2.3	pit group 2b						1						1									2	-	-	-	
511	509	2.3	pit group 2b						1	1														2	-	-	-	
517	516	2.3	pit group 2c						2															2	3	150	-	
519	518	4	pit 518				1		1	2														4	4	47	-	
525	524	4	pit group 4						1	1	1											1		4	16	693	-	
525	524	4	pit group 4																								1854	-
561	560	2.3	pit group 2c				1																	1	3	56	-	
563	562	2.3	pit group 2c				1																	1	5	141	-	
577	574	2.1					2		18	8			1									1		30	10	146	-	
582	581	2.3	pit group 2c																							1	69	-
588	587	2.3	pit group 2a					2	1	1						1								5	-	-	-	
594	593	2.3	pit group 2c																							5	180	-
598	595	2.1									1													1	-	-	-	-
605	603	2.1							2						1									3	-	-	-	-
623	613	2.3	pit group 2c				2		6	5														13	2	49	-	
624	614	2.3	pit group 2c			4			1															5	1	25	-	-

Context	Cut	Period	Context.group	sample	small find no	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Scraper	Percer	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)	Unworked burnt residue weight
625	615	2.3	pit group 2b									1												1	-	-	-
631	630	2.3	pit group 2c					1	5	1														7	21	584	-
647	646	2.3	pit group 2a						1															1	1	72	-
651	648	2.3	pit group 2a						4	2														6	9	290	-
669	668	4	pit group 4																						5	200	-
671	670	2.3	pit group 2a						1															1	-	-	-
673	672	2.3	pit group 2a																						1	6	-
677	676	2.3	pit group 2a						1															1	-	-	-
685	684	2.3	pit group 2a						3			1	1						1					6	6	104	-
688	687	2.3	pit group 2a						1	1														2	-	-	-
693	693	2.3	pit group 2a																						2	30	-
698	697	2.3	pit group 2a						1															1	-	-	-
725	724	2.3	pit group 2a						1															1	-	-	-
727	726	2.3	pit group 2a						1															1	-	-	-
738	736	2.3	pit group 2a				1		1	1														3	-	-	-
753	748	2.3	pit group 2a							1														1	3	55	-
769	767	2.3	pit group 2a				1																	1	-	-	-
781	779	3.1	pit group 4	115																					3	81	-
783	782	2.1							3															3	-	-	-
786	785	2.3	pit group 2b						1															1	-	-	-
803	806	4	pottery kiln																						-	-	-
808	807	1.2	pit 807						1	1	1													3	1	5	-
809	806	4	pottery kiln																						2	40	-
814	810	1.1							3		1													5	-	-	-
820	819	4	ditch 7						1			1												2	-	-	-

Context	Cut	Period	Context.group	sample	small find no	Chip	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade-like flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade	Core	Scraper	Percer	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)	Unworked burnt residue weight
822	821	4	ditch 11			-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
830	829	4	ditch 10			-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
841	840	4	ditch 10			-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	
858	857	4	ditch 6			-	-	-	30	15	24	13	18	10	7	12	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	57	1548
Grand Total						24	23	18	0	15	24	13	18	10	7	12	1	2	1	1	1	3	1	60	57	1548	1854
									0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	9	2	9	

Table 21: Catalogue of the flint assemblage by context

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 22). 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	ssn + 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	ssn	complete with corners heat-shattered/wthrd	2.3 (LBA)

Table 22: 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 23), 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 longitudinal 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/	45	worked at one end (rounded)	used as WS then BS (LBA?)

					hammer stone		pounding sfc)	
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 conglome rate (no calcite cement)	rotary quern	450mm diameter	U/S: convex top and concave (10 ^o) 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 23: 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 and statement of potential

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 recognized 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.

Recommendations for further work

- B.4.14 This material has been fully recorded with no further work recommended other than incorporation into the full grey literature report and publication.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.4.15 All of the burnt stone may be disposed of, whilst the worked stone objects should be retained.

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 24). The material primarily derives from pits, with small quantities from post holes, 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.
- 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 of rim sherds, bases and partial vessel profiles sufficiently intact to ascribe to form.
- B.5.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also provides a statement on significance and series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Area	Cut	Context	Feature	Group	Date	No. sherds	Weight	Phase
A	143	144	Pit	Pit 143	ENE0	87	1222	1.1
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	203	205	Ditch	Monument 2	PREH	1	4	2.1
A	203	206	Ditch	Monument 2	EBA	2	3	2.1
A	219	220	Pit	Pit Group 4	EIA	168	1706	3.1
A	222	221	Ditch	Ditch 21	LBA or EIA	1	7	5
A	222	221	Ditch	Ditch 21	MNEO	1	6	5
B	224	223	Pit	Pit Group 3	LBA	1	2	2.3
B	224	223	Pit	Pit Group 3	ENE0	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

Area	Cut	Context	Feature	Group	Date	No. sherds	Weight	Phase
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
A	462	462	Pit	Pit Group 4	EIA	4	90	3.1
A	463	479	Pit	Pit Group 4	EIA	1	7	3.1
A	466	482	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	13	176	2.3
A	500	501	Pit	Pit Group 4	EIA	4	24	3.1
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 4	EIA	111	1601	3.1
A	585	585	Pit	Pit Group 4	EIA	27	285	3.1
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 4	EIA	5	33	3.1
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 4	EIA	8	52	3.1
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 4	EIA	3	44	3.1
A		609	Pit	Pit Group 4	EIA	4	19	3.1
A	610	620	Pit	Pit Group 4	EIA	1	39	3.1
A	611	621	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA	4	108	2.3
A	613	623	Pit	Pit Group 2c	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 4	EIA	34	819	3.1
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

Area	Cut	Context	Feature	Group	Date	No. sherds	Weight	Phase
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
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 4	EIA	1	80	3.1
A	779	781	Pit	Pit Group 4	EIA	5	31	3.1
A	782	783	Pit	Pit 782	LNEO-EBA	11	141	2.1
A	782	783	Pit	Pit 782	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 807	MNEO	13	165	1.2
A	810	814	Pit	Pit 810	ENE0	1	51	1.1
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	7	Subsoil	Subsoil	LBA or EIA	4	23	5
A	NA	7	Subsoil	Subsoil	LBA or EIA	3	159	5
B	20	21	Pit	Pit Group 1	LNEO-EBA	3	102	2.1
B	22	23	Pit	Pit 22	EBA	10	23	2.1
B	26	28	Gully	Roundhouse	MIA	17	73	3.2
B	26	32	Gully	Roundhouse	MIA	1	8	3.2
B	34	35	Pit	Roundhouse	LBA	1	6	3.2
B	52	56	Ditch	Ditch 3	MIA	1	12	3.2
B	57	58	Pit	Pit 57	LBA	3	119	1.1
B	57	58	Pit	Pit 57	ENE0	147	1086	1.1
B	59	61	Ditch	Ditch 1	MIA	2	34	3.2
B	62	64	Ditch	Ditch 3	MIA	9	41	3.2
B	62	64	Ditch	Ditch 3	LBA or EIA	1	2	3.2
B	79	80	Pit	Pit Group 3	LBA	21	149	2.3
B	83	86	Ditch	Ditch 3	MIA	5	91	3.2
B	89	90	Pit	Pit Group 3	LBA	17	212	2.3
B	91	93	Ditch	Ditch 3	MIA	1	6	3.2
B	104	105	Pit	Pit 104	EBA	25	119	2.1
B	104	105	Pit	Pit 104	ENE0	2	6	2.1

Area	Cut	Context	Feature	Group	Date	No. sherds	Weight	Phase
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 24: Prehistoric 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)

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
Generic prehistoric	-	17/51	0.3
TOTAL	-	1612/18715	99.9

Table 25: Prehistoric 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.

Assessment of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age pottery

Early Neolithic pottery

- B.5.7 A total of 238 sherds (2370g) of Early Neolithic pottery were identified in the assemblage. The material is characterised by plain, coarse flint and sand tempered sherds with sparse to common inclusions.
- 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** (two 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). 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 impression 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, and all the sherds from the pit are likely to belong to the same vessel (though only four could be refitted).

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery

- B.5.13 A total of 15 sherds (247g) of Beaker pottery were recovered from the excavation. The pottery derives from pit **782** (11 sherds, 141g) in Area A, and pits **20** (three sherds, 102g) and **112** (one sherds, 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 grog, sand and flint tempered fabrics, one being decorated with comb-point impressions and the beginnings of a series of incised lozenges. By contrast, the pottery from pit **782** comprises flint tempered wares similar to those of the Peterborough Ware vessel from pit **807** (see above). Four sherds from this pit, including a base, are Rusticated Beaker, and have fingernail impressions across the body. Two other sherds have incised lines.

Early Bronze Age pottery

- B.5.14 An assemblage of 72 sherds (663g) of Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered. The pottery derives from 11 contexts, relating to ditch fills and cremation deposits in Monuments 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, with a few containing a combination of grog, flint and sand. 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 283, cut **280**).
- B.5.15 The urn is a buff orangey brown colour with coarse grog temper. 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 worm. The urn is 12cm high with a rim diameter 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 was also recovered from pit **112**, and it is likely that most of the Early Bronze Age sherds are Collared Urn related.

Assessment of 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 51 pits and 24 post holes (nine from Structure 1; six from Structure 2)

Assemblage characteristics

- B.5.18 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint and flint and sand tempered fabrics; 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. Based on the total number of different rims and bases present, the assemblage is estimated to include a minimum of 101 different vessels (66 different rim, 34 different bases, one complete profile). Of these, 28 are sufficiently intact to assigned to form. 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).

- B.5.19 The coarseware jars (17 vessels) comprise weakly shouldered and round shouldered vessels with short upright necks (Forms G and F; 10 vessels), together with 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 diameters of 12-30cm. These therefore represent a range of small, medium and large-sized pots. The assemblages also included one burnished fineware jar in Form G.
- B.5.20 Both coarseware and fineware bowls are present in the Late Bronze age assemblage. The coarsewares include one round-bodied bowl (Form K) and one bipartite bowl (Form M). The 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. The assemblage also includes two cups with rim diameter of 10-11cm; a convex walled vessel (Form S – a complete vessel profile), and a shouldered vessel (Form V).
- B.5.21 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). The frequency of decoration is 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.

Key groups

- B.5.22 Four pits (**231, 615, 630, 670**) yielded over 500g of pottery and may be classed as large assemblages. Combined, these pits include 271 sherds weighing 3380g. This represents 35% (by both count and weight) of the overall Late Bronze Age assemblage. The pits also contain 41 of the 101 different vessels represented in the overall assemblage (based on different rim and base counts) and 11 of the 28 form assigned vessels described above. These large assemblages offer the greatest potential for analysis.

Early Iron Age pottery

- B.5.23 Pottery assigned to the Early Iron Age includes 376 sherds (4830g). These derive from 12 contexts relating to 12 pits (**219, 462, 463, 500, 524, 558, 589, 607, 610, 668, 777 and 779**).

Assemblage characteristics

- B.5.24 The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint, flint and sand, and sand tempered fabrics. 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. 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.

- B.5.25 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 be assigned to form. These include seven coarseware jars with weakly defined or rounded shoulders (Forms G and F), one plain shouldered coarseware bowl (Form L), and one plain burnished shouldered fineware 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).
- B.5.26 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**. 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**). 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).

Key groups

- B.5.27 Pits **219**, **524** and **668** yielded over 500g of pottery and may be classed as large assemblages. Combined, these pits include 230 sherds weighing 4441g. This represents 61% 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. These large assemblages offer the greatest potential for analysis.

Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age pottery

- B.5.28 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, one base, and other largely small abraded sherds, no attempt has been made to date the sherds more precisely. The ceramics have little potential for additional analysis, although a plot of their distribution may be instructive.

Assessment of Middle Iron Age pottery

B.5.29 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.

B.5.30 The pottery is characterised by wares with dense sandy fabrics, some of which contain rare to sparse flint. A high proportion of the pottery is burnished, though most material belongs to a single vessel (14 sherds, 139g). The assemblage includes two vessels and a base, but the form of the pot cannot be reconstructed.

Assessment of generic prehistoric pottery

B.5.31 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, flint and sand and sand tempered fabrics, 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.

Statement of potential

B.5.32 The prehistoric pottery from the excavation dates from the Early Neolithic to the Middle Iron Age. Pottery from all major prehistoric ceramic traditions are 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 scarce, and neither contain any partial vessel profiles or diagnostic decorated sherds. The other standout deposit of earlier prehistoric pottery is the largely complete Collared Urn recovered from the ring ditch of Monument 2. The context of 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 vessel is nevertheless significant and should be illustrated and published. 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 fourth to second millennium BC.

B.5.33 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.1100-350 BC (Brudenell 2011; 2012). The Late Bronze Age component is relatively large and significant, as few such assemblages of Plainware PDR (c.1100-800 BC) have reached publication from sites in Norfolk. The group contains a number of partial profiles and measurable rims suitable for further detailed analysis and illustration. The same is true of the Early Iron Age group, which is smaller overall, but includes a series of sizeable individual feature assemblages. This pottery dates to the later stages of the Early Iron Age (c.600/500-350 BC) and consists of a late/mature Decorated ware PDR group (Brudenell 2011; 2012). The absence of early Decorated PDR wares/Harling-type ceramics from the excavations suggests a hiatus of occupation at the site between c.800-600/500BC.

B.5.34 The Middle Iron Age pottery assemblage is small and has limited potential for further analysis beyond that of helping to phase features and date activity at the site.

Recommendations for further work

B.5.35 All the prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age ceramics which form the bulk of the assemblage. Radiocarbon dates should be sought from the assemblages from Period 1.1 pit **143**, Period 2.3 pit **630** and Period 3.1 pit **524** to help secure the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age ceramic chronology.

B.5.36 The Collared Urn from Monument 2 and the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age assemblages are worthy of publication, with a brief mention of the other Neolithic, Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age pottery recommended. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report, combined with illustrations of a selection of form-assigned vessels (c.20/two to three pages). Priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts. Radiocarbon dates should be sought to clarify the site chronology and the date of the pottery within the Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.5.37 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete and all pottery has been analysed. It may be appropriate to disperse residual material after the production of an archive pottery report.

B.6 Roman pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 322 pottery sherds, weighing 9235g (9.61 EVE) of Mid-to-Late Roman pottery was recovered during excavations in Wymondham, Norfolk. Most of the pottery was recovered from a well-preserved kiln in Area A (Table 26). As the pottery was protected by the upstanding kiln structure (see Appendix B.9) and although fragmentary, it has survived in good condition with a large average sherd weight of 29g.

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

Table 26: The Roman pottery by feature type

Methodology

B.6.2 The pottery was evaluated following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (Table 29). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The pottery fabrics and forms

B.6.3 A total of five broad fabric groups were identified (Table 27).

Fabric	Vessel Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy grey (reduced) 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 white (oxidised) 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 grey ware (GW(GROG))	Jar/bowl	1	1	0.00	0.01
Total		322	9235	9.61	100.00

Table 27: Roman Pottery Fabrics & Forms, in descending order of Weight (%)

B.6.4 Most of the pottery found are Sandy grey coarse ware jar/bowl and dish forms. Moreover, a large part of this group (205 sherds, 7297g (6.95 EVE)) are directly associated with the kiln and are therefore almost certainly the remains of its last load, some of which failed dramatically.

B.6.5 The pottery found within the kiln (oven and stoke hole) was made using a local blue-grey clay that contains a distinctive white quartz inclusion – possibly there as a natural component. Notably, this fabric is not dissimilar to that found in the Brampton manufacturing centre in central Norfolk (Green 1977). The range of vessels manufactured within the kiln are quite limited and consist of medium mouthed globular jars and straight-sided dished including flanged examples. These vessels are influenced in design by the Black Burnished ware industries (Tyers 1996, pp 182-188), although instead of burnished latticed design more regional decorative styles have been adopted. The most common decorative motifs included bands of herringbone design (Appendix B.6 Plate 1) and diagonal slashing on the vessel shoulder (Appendix B.6 Plate 2). The straight-sided dishes are largely undecorated apart from multiple grooves under the rim (Appendix B.6 Plate 3). The pottery associated with the kiln has a spot date of the mid to late 3rd century AD.



Appendix B.6 Plate 1. SGW waster jar with a herringbone decorative motif



Appendix B.6 Plate 2. SGW waster jar, diagonal slashes on the shoulder



Appendix B.6 Plate 3. An example of an SGW dish with under rim grooves

B.6.6 Also found but not thought to be kiln products are very small quantities of locally produced Sandy white ware flagon fragments and Shelly wares probably traded into the region. Two small beakers sherds manufactured in the Nene Valley sometime between the mid-2nd and 4th centuries were also found. In addition to this material a residual scrap of Late Iron Age or Early Roman grog tempered jar/bowl was identified.

Discussion

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

B.6.7 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.

B.6.8 Preliminary analysis has demonstrated the conservative character of the Sandy grey ware pottery production taking place at Gunvil Hall Farm and has broadly dated this activity to the mid/late 3rd century AD. 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. The

apparently isolated position of the kiln is not unusual as this was a recognised strategy to allow space for pottery manufacture while controlling the risk of fire (Lyons and Blackbourn 2017, 43).

B.6.9 It is noteworthy that pottery production has, however, been recorded nearby at Wymondham College in Morley St. Peter (c.4km to the south-west). The three kilns found here however, were characteristically Early Roman (Neronian – Flavian), possibly military and producing 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.

Recommendations for further work

Task list

Task	Description	Performed by	Days
1	Select representative sherds for thin section analysis	Patrick Quinn	2 days (7 x samples)
2	Check and refine the pottery catalogue	Alice Lyons	0.5 day
3	Write a synthetic report (combining the structural clay, pottery, geological and environmental evidence and C14 dating), also placing the kiln in its regional context for publication in Norfolk Archaeology.	Alice Lyons	2.5 days
4	Make final selection of sherds for illustration and write catalogue	Alice Lyons	0.5 days
5	Illustrate up to 20 kiln products	Severine Bezie	4 days
6	Textual corrections and illustration checks	Alice Lyons	0.5 days

Table 28: Roman pottery task list

Catalogue

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
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

Cxt.	Cut	Area	Feature	Fabric	Dsc.	Form	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Spot date
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
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

Cxt.	Cut	Area	Feature	Fabric	Dsc.	Form	Qty.	Wgt. (g)	Spot date
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 29: Roman pottery catalogue

KEY: B = base, BEAK = beaker, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, ERB = Early Roman, FDISH = flanged dish, FLAG = flagon, L=late, M=mid, R = rim, U=undecorated body sherd.

*For full fabric names see Table 27

B.7 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.7.1 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 30: Summary of CBM by phase and area

Methodology

B.7.2 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 30 and 31.

Factual data

Fabrics

- B.7.3 Seven fabrics were recorded within this assemblage. 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. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

Assemblage

- B.7.4 The CBM assemblage was recovered from contexts in both Areas A and B, with the majority derived from the former (Table 30). 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.7.5 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.
- B.7.6 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 faces 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 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. As they were small and abraded it is likely they were intrusive to the upper fill of Ditch 10.

Period 5: Area A

- B.7.7 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. 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. The rest of this area's assemblage comprised less closely datable brick and tile fragments (7, 574g) but the material fits the phasing.

Period 5: Area B

- B.7.8 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), respectively. All the material was severely abraded.

Discussion

- B.7.9 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.

Statement of potential

- B.7.10 The assemblage is of little archaeological significance.

Recommendations for further work

- B.7.11 This material has been fully recorded. It should be considered for discard/dispersal.

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, leached and laminar 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					Frag 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 epmmed 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 araises rounded, upper bed is wiped and araises 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 31: Summary CBM catalogue

B.8 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.8.1 Archaeological excavation produced a small assemblage of fired clay (301 fragments, 40921g) from Areas A and B (Table 32). The majority of the material comprised an assemblage of *in situ* Roman kiln structure and a number of kiln plate fragments (86 fragments, 33380g) along with a small collection of Bronze and Iron Age weights. Less diagnostic structural pieces and amorphous fragments with no discernible features formed the rest of the assemblage. This report provides a quantified assessment of the material and its significance.

B.8.2 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.

Period	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	63	865
	B	Weight	7	451
		Undiagnostic	70	1960
3.2	B	Undiagnostic	24	82
3.1	A	Undiagnostic	6	114
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 32: Fired clay objects by period and area

Methodology

B.8.3 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. 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 34.

Factual data

Fabrics

- B.8.4 Five fabric groups are 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. The material related to the kiln is made of a narrow set of sandy calcareous rich clays. The weights varied somewhat between compact and porous clays.
- B.8.5 Full fabric descriptions can be found with the catalogue in the site archive.

Assemblage

- B.8.6 By weight, the bulk of this material is concentrated in Area A (195 fragments, 38322g) and was associated with the kiln. Area B is less diagnostic with a larger count of amorphous and undiagnostic structural fragments, and a lower overall count and weight (106 fragments, 2599g). The following is an assessment of the material by phase and area.

Period 1.1

- B.8.7 Five fragments of abraded fired clay, 106g, were recovered from pit **57** in Area B. While abraded and generally lacking in diagnostic features they are reminiscent of the body fragments of the weights seen elsewhere on the site.

Period 2.1

- B.8.8 Two small and abraded fragments, 14g, of undiagnostic material were collected from Monument 1, Area A. They appear to have been highly fired and have the qualities of slag but are not magnetic. They have few discernible features and present little archaeological information.

Period 2.3

- B.8.9 This phase contains the majority of the clay weights recorded within the assemblage and a spindlewhorl, these objects will be described by feature group.

Area A

- B.8.10 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 is probably associated with the diagnostic objects, but abrasion limits further conclusions.

Pit Group 2a

- B.8.11 Pit **587** produced three weights of differing styles. The first is 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 is evenly formed with rounded arises and smoothed surfaces and is made

in a compact sandy clay with occasional very coarse crushed flint. It is attributed to the Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age period. The second weight is 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) remains and is pierced through the narrow faces. It is made in a porous sandy clay with similar distribution of flint and sandy minerals as the block/brick weight. Pit **724** produced the peak of a second pyramidal weight (321g), which tapered to a 55x60mm platform. It is evenly formed with rounded arises, it too is made in the loose sandy fabric which is notably more porous. It does not have a surviving perforation, but the horizontal break suggests this occurs along the perforation line. The blocky pyramidal type of weight with this kind of perforation is attributed to a longer date range of between the Late Bronze Age and the Middle Iron Age.

- B.8.12 Pit **662** produced a small and abraded fragment of fired clay with a probably circular form and a central perforation. 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.8.13 Pit **264** produced 18 fragments (739g) of a domed cylindrical weight. The larger refitting fragments forms a shape that is not a known type. When pieced together the weight has a flat base and roughly cylindrical body with a tapering domed upper portion (H105mm, D135mm). It has a large vertical perforation (25mm) through the centre of the body. It is made in a porous sandy fabric with rare very coarse flint and pebble inclusions. No date could be assigned to it but a broadly Bronze Age date seems likely.

Area B

Pit Group 3

- B.8.14 Two weights were recovered from Pit Group 3, alongside 70 fragments, 1960g, of undiagnostic fragments. This material was probably relates to the weights or represent other unknown objects. Pit **79** contained seven fragments of two pyramidal or triangular weights (four fragments, 322g and three fragments, 129g respectively). They are both made in a compact sandy clay similar to the block/brick weight described above. The first weight's fragments refit to form the narrowing end of a small pyramid (W40, >80mm, TH?65mm). It is 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 is more abraded and is similarly limited in identification. Its fragments form the vertex of a weight with a perforation (D20mm) running parallel to the surviving arises. Broadly, then, these weights are likely to date from between the Late Bronze Age and the Late Iron Age.

Period 3.1

B.8.15 Pit Group 4, Area A, produced six (114g) amorphous fragments of fired clay. One hand pressed piece from pit **524** displays digit impressions.

Period 3.2

B.8.16 Roundhouse gully **26** and Ditch 3 produced 24 fragments, 82g, of undiagnostic material in Area B. All fragments are severely abraded and present no meaningful information.

Period 4

Kiln forms	Count	Weight (g)
<i>Kiln Structure</i>		
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
<i>Kiln Furniture</i>		
Plate	24	662
?Plate	3	51
Grand Total	87	33858

Table 33: Summary catalogue of kiln structure and furniture forms

B.8.17 Kiln **806** produced the majority of the fired clay from this phase (87 fragments, 33858g). Ditch 4 is the only other feature to generate any material, which is 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. The sampled material included part of the oven pit lining, a single complete pilaster, fragments of the raised vent-holed floor and fragments of the flue arch lining. Collected within the kiln disuse contexts are 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 structure

B.8.18 The fragments of lining (19, 12339g) that were sampled are consistently proportioned with a smoothed concave face and an irregular reddish reverse. The clay was fired to a dark blue-grey and is composed of a quartz and flint rich sandy clay with occasional calcareous pellets. The lining layer is between 40 and 65mm thick and appears to have been applied to the oven pit in several narrow strips. The lining fragments are 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 are some taller fragments, but these too have similar breakage patterns. Four fragments (2793g) of the lining have a simply finished third face which appears to be the oven lip. A number

of lining-type fragments (10, 1606g) are also amongst the sample and appear to be part of the flue arch lining. They shared the same characteristics of the oven lining but were fired to a red-orange indicating proximity to the stokehole opening.

B.8.19 The sample pilaster has broken into four large fragments (5593g). Its complete form was semi-conical with the flared base at the top. It is 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 is 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 is 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 is made in a quartz and flint rich clay with common fine to coarse calcareous pellets and coarse to very coarse pebbles. The lining fabric is probably a more refined version of the clay used here.

B.8.20 The raised oven floor fragments (14, 12852g) provided the greatest insight into how the kiln was built. These fragments are between 60 and 95mm thick and have a smoothed but perforated upper face and an irregular and impression-rich lower face. The perforations are 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 can 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 is identical to the pilaster fabric but was subsequently more highly fired and a cream-white colour.

Kiln furniture

B.8.21 A very small collection of kiln plate fragments was collected from the disuse contexts within the kiln (13 fragments, 755g). They are characterised by an irregular finish, grassy impressions on the surfaces and an average thickness of 10 to 15mm. They are made in a similar, but finer, fabric to the rest of the kiln clays. No original shape is discernible for the plates because the fragments are 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.

Assessment

B.8.22 The assemblage is dominated by the Roman kiln material and the various weights found with features from the earlier phases. The structural fragments present only a tentative glimpse at their original forms but are probably associated with the diagnostic objects. The amorphous material recovered is heavily abraded and fragmentary so little could be drawn from that fraction of the assemblage.

The clay weights

B.8.23 The collection of weights, recovered from 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 (after Mårtensson et al 2009). It is possible that the smaller blocky and pyramidal weights of the Bronze Age 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. Radiocarbon dates for these pits, if possible, would help to reinforce this conclusion.

The Roman kiln

B.8.24 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. Carbon dates 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.

Statement of potential

B.8.25 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.

Recommendations for further work

B.8.26 This material has been fully recorded. The amorphous fragments should be discarded.

B.8.27 The weights should be considered for illustration. The kiln material should be considered for illustration/photography, after consultation with Alice Lyons.

B.8.28 For full archive report, this material should be discussed by form.

B.8.29 For full archive report the fired clay report for the kiln and the kiln pottery should be combined. A small article focusing on the kiln technology and the pottery found in association should be considered. Especially as there are comparable kilns nearby with possible earlier dates.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	58	57	Pit	Pit 57	1.1	s	fs/c	?Weight			Severe	Fragments reminiscent of weights seen elsewhere	5	106
A	598	595	Ditch	Monument 1	2.1	a							1	5
A	605	603	Ditch	Monument 1	2.1	a					Severe	Slaggy but not magnetic	1	9
A	588	587	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	s	object	Weight	Brick/Block	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. 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.	3	1466
A	588	587	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	s	object	Weight	Pyramidal/Block	LBA - MIA	Moderate	Fragment of a small flat-bottomed ring/?domed spindlewhorl. 6cm Diameter estimate.	1	587
A	663	662	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	s	object	Weight	?Spindle whorl		Severe	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	35
A	725	724	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	s	object	Weight	Pyramidal/Block	LBA - MIA	Moderate		1	321

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
A	588	587	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	s	fs						2	11
A	647	646	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	s	fs					Face fragment from an object, with grey face and red core	1	31
A	651	648	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	s	fs				Severe		3	31
A	685	684	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	s	fs				Moderate	Very porous frag from an object with exacted faces	1	29
A	762	726	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	a					Severe		14	93
A	762	726	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	a					Severe		4	73
A	801	799	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	a							1	16
A	702	701	Pit	Pit Group 2a	2.3	a					Severe		4	10
A	430	429	Pit	Pit Group 2b	2.3	a							8	62
A	441	440	Pit	Pit Group 2b	2.3	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	s	fs				Severe		5	81
A	443	442	Posthole	Pit Group 2b	2.3	a					Severe		10	196

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
A	525	524	Pit	Pit Group 4	3.1	s	hf	Ad Hoc	Prop/Spacer			Hand pressed piece of clay, appears to be pressed onto something else. Digit impressions	1	46
A	265	264	Pit	Pit Group 2c	2.3	s	object	Weight	?Dome d/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	a							1	9
A	525	524	Pit	Pit Group 4	3.1	a							1	44
B	80	79	Pit	Pit Group 3	2.3	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	79	Pit	Pit Group 3	2.3	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	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	a					Severe		25	292
B	135	134	Pit	Pit Group 3	2.3	a					Severe		3	84
A	374	354	Posthole	Structure 2	2.3	a							1	6

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	Fragment type	Structure type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
B	29	26	Gully	Rounded	3	s	fs				Severe		2	15
B	56	52	Ditch	Ditch 3	3	a					Severe		1	10
B	64	62	Ditch	Ditch 3	3	a					Severe		4	10
B	64	62	Ditch	Ditch 3	3	a					Severe		17	47
A	220	219	Pit	Pit Group 4	3.1	a					Severe		2	13
A	608	607	Pit	Pit Group 4	3.1	a					Severe		1	10
A	478	462	Pit	Pit Group 4	3.1	a					Severe		1	1
A	805	806	Stokehole	Kiln	4	s	object	?Kiln Furniture	?Plate	2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Fragments of a porous object that is possible platy	3	51
A	803	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	s	object	Kiln Furniture	Plate	2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Many small fragments of a mixture of plate types; probably three plates	16	168
A	809	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	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	s	object	Kiln Furniture	Plate	2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Fragment of a kiln plate. Coarse organic impressions on its irregular surfaces. Dark grey colour. No clear form, probably irregular.	1	81
A	847	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	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

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
A	847	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	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
A	802	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	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 exact 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	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	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	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	s	object	Kiln Structure	Lining	2nd-3rd CE	Moderate	Frag of lining	4	270
A	846	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	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	856	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	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

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Feature Notes	Phase	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Date/Period	Abrasion	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
A	856	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	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	867	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	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 fairly 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 The upper portion was probably integrated into the pilaster during the construction of the oven floor.	4	5593
A	235	236	Gully	Ditch 4	4	a							1	5
A	677	666	Ditch	Ditch 4	4	a					Severe		3	26
A	784	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	s	fs				Severe		5	88
A	784	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	a					Severe	Large blob of highly fired clay, deep red colour, fits within the hand	1	120
A	809	806	Kiln	Kiln	4	a							2	38
A	10	-	Subsoil	Over Kiln 806	Subsoil	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

Table 34: Summary fired clay catalogue (a=amorphous, s=structural, fs=flattened surface, hf=hand-forming and c=corner)

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

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 Late Bronze Age small, shallow pits which lay adjacent and to the northeast of Monument 1.

Nature of the assemblage

C.1.2 Two discrete dumps of cremated human bone mixed with charcoal and small burnt flints (577 and 870) were identified in the upper fills of Monument 1 and have been radiocarbon dated to the Early Bronze Age; neither were visible on the machined surface of the monument but were identified when investigative slots **346** and **574** were excavated through the feature. The dump of bone (577) was on the south-east side of the ditch, sloping towards the centre; presumably it was deposited in the ditch from this side *i.e.* from inside the ditch circuit. The cremated bone (870) lay under a compact layer of flint (872) and was in the middle of the profile meaning that it was not possible to determine from which side of the ditch had been tipped.

C.1.3 Eight deposits of cremated human bone, two of which were radiocarbon dated to the beginning of the Late Bronze Age, 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 outlying shallow pits (**583** and **763**) containing similar deposits. The ephemeral nature of these deposits means that they might be unurned burials or, what McKinley describes as cremation-related features (1997, 130).

C.1.4 In the evaluation phase two further small pits (**6008** in Trench 60 and **6524** in Trench 65) containing cremated human bone (300g (adult individual) and 55g respectively) and charcoal stained fills were excavated to the south of Monuments 1 and 2 (Chapman 2014, 28-30).

Methodology

C.1.5 All deposits containing cremated bone were 100% sampled on site and, processed and analysed in line with current published guidelines (McKinley 2017).

C.1.6 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.1.7 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 was recovered. It should be noted that without hand excavating 100% of the monument one cannot be certain whether there were further deposits of burnt bone associated with the ring ditch.
- C.1.8 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.

Factual data

- C.1.9 The results are summarised in tabular form below (Table 35).
- C.1.10 The deposits in the ring ditch fills contained the remains of an adult and a child from slot **346** and, another child (6-12 years old) from slot **574**. Although it is likely that all of the bone that was originally deposited in these ditch slots is present (some of the more fragile fragments may have been crushed to dust over time) the weights, 972g and 62g respectively suggest that the cremated remains of the entire body were not placed in the ring ditch; this is a common phenomenon in all archaeological periods (McKinley 2007, 131).
- C.1.11 The Late Bronze Age cremation pits were severely truncated and the low weight of bone, in conjunction with the small fragment size, meant that with the exception of bone from pits **591** and **601** which could be aged as a sub-adult (13-18 years) and **680** that could be aged as juvenile/subadult (6-18 years), bone from other features could only be aged as sub adult/adult. Only 1g of bone was present in pit **636** and no age was attributed to this fragment. The weights of the other seven deposits ranged from 19-141g with an average weight of only 49.7g.
- C.1.12 Cremated bone fragments at numerous points in the cremation/funerary process, during excavation and in the post excavation process (McKinley 1994). Given the small quantities of bone recovered and the degree of truncation it is unclear whether the bone was deliberately fragmented or not.
- C.1.13 All of the bone fragments are a buff white colour indicative of complete oxidisation and high pyre temperatures

Period	Location	cut	fill	Burial type	Depth (m)	Largest frag. (mm)	Weight <10mm (g)	Weight 5-10mm (g)	Total weight (g)	Age
EBA	Monument 1	346	870	dump	0.08	41.82	156	471	972	Adult & immature
EBA	Monument 1	574	577	dump	0.40	19.35	9	53	62	immature
LBA	burial group	583	584	Unurned/cremation related	0.15	23.86	9	31	40	Subadult/adult
LBA	burial group	591	592	Unurned/cremation related	0.1	19.9	8	12	20	subadult
LBA	burial group	601	602	Unurned/cremation related	0.08	26.2	9	22	31	Older subadult
LBA	burial group	634	635	Unurned/cremation related	0.2	30.08	10	9	19	Older subadult/adult
LBA	burial group	636	637	Unurned/cremation related	0.08	8.15	0	1	1	?
LBA	burial group	680	681	Unurned/cremation related	0.11	43.2	52	89	141	immature
LBA	outlier	689	690	Unurned/cremation related	0.17	21.2	14	46	60	Subadult/adult
LBA	outlier	763	764	Unurned/cremation related	0.18	19.78	11	16	37	Older subadult/adult

Table 35: Osteological and contextual data of deposits containing cremated human bone

Statement of potential and recommendations and further work

C.1.14 Although the quantities of bone recovered are small, this assemblage adds to the corpus of Bronze Age funerary activity in East Anglia.

C.1.15 There are still residues, mainly but not exclusively the 2-5mm fractions that need to be sorted so that definitive weights can be recorded for comparative purposes. The deposits of cremated bone should be discussed with reference to other features on the site, including the two cremations excavated during the previous evaluation (Chapman 2014, 28-30), and Bronze Age funerary assemblages in the region.

C.1.16 Radiocarbon dating of 2 x further Period 2.2 cremation burials at c.£300 per sample.

C.1.17 Time needed for further recommended work;

Sorting of residues – 0.75 days

Final Report– 1.5 days

C.2 Faunal remains

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and methodology

- C.2.1 This report details the assessment of the animal bone recovered from the site. The assemblage is of a small size, with only 1kg of bone from hand collection (Table 39). The number of recordable fragments totaled 19. Material for this assessment was recovered via hand collection only. Animal bone was recovered from a variety of features including pits, ditches, a kiln and a gully from a round house. Species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), and those could only be identified as large mammal. Animal bone was recovered from features dating to Period 2.1 (Early Bronze Age), 2.3 (Late Bronze Age), 3 (Middle Iron Age), and 4 (Mid-Late Roman).
- 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).
- C.2.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes.
- C.2.4 Ageing was recorded according to Higham (1967) and Payne (1973) for mandible wear stages and Silver (1970) for epiphyseal fusion data.

Factual data

- C.2.5 The faunal assemblage is in a fair to poor condition with high levels of fragmentation.
- C.2.6 Horse makes up the highest percentage of the NISP followed closely by cattle (Table 36). The element distribution of the assemblage overwhelmingly shows that the majority of faunal remains were made up of cranial elements indicating primary butchery, in which heads were initially removed and then disposed of.

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 36: Number of Identifiable Specimens (NISP) and Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) of the total assemblage

- C.2.7 The phase with the largest number of fragments was Period 2.3 (LBA), with remains coming solely from Pit Group 2c (Table 37)

Period	NISP
2.1	2
2.3	9
3	3
4	5
Total	19

Table 37: Number of Identified Specimens (NISP) by period

- C.2.8 The ageing data for the assemblage is minimal with only a single mandible wear stage possible. A cattle bone 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.2.9 The only taphonomic change noted is on a large mammal cranial fragment from pottery kiln **806**, in which the fragment displayed evidence of burning and was blackened.
- C.2.10 At Gunvil Farm, domestic mammals were probably 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.
- C.2.11 Regarding the horse teeth and bone present in Early Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age contexts (see Sections 2.5.9, 2.5.13 and 2.7.11), horses are known to have been ridden by the Late Bronze Age period but may not have been ‘managed’ as feral (independent) breeding herds until the Iron Age.

Statement of potential

- C.2.12 The faunal assemblage from Wymondham contains faunal remains dating to the Early Bronze Age up until the Mid-Late Roman period. As mentioned above, the assemblage is too small to make any solid interpretations into husbandry practices and human-animal interactions in the past. However, the presence of horse teeth and bone from Early and Late Bronze Age contexts is worthy of further investigation with a radiocarbon date of the *humerus* bone recovered from Period 2.1 pit **20** recommended.

Recommendations for further work

Description	Performed by	Days
Take measurements and complete full recording	Hayley Foster	0.25
Record bone from environmental samples	Hayley Foster	0.25
Writing of report	Hayley Foster	0.5
Radiocarbon dating of 1 x horse <i>humerus</i> bone from Period 2.1 pit 20 at c.£300 per sample.	RF/SUERC	-
TOTAL	-	1

Table 38: Faunal remains task list

Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.13 While the faunal assemblage is small and in poor condition, the remains do date to a wide span of activity and therefore should be fully recorded and retained.

Catalogue

Context	Cut	Group	Period	Feature	Species	Element
21	20	Pit Group 1	2.1	Pit	Horse	Humerus
28	26	Roundhouse	3	Gully	Cattle	Calcaneum
64	62	Ditch 3	3	Ditch	Cattle	Cranium
252	239	Monument 2	2.1	Ditch	Horse	Loose Mandibular Tooth
429	429	Pit Group 2b	2.3	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Loose Maxillary Tooth
519	518	Pit 518	4	Pit	Large Mammal	Long bone
521	520	Pit Group 2c	2.3	Pit	Cattle	Scapula
559	558	Pit Group 4	3.1	Pit	Cattle	Horn Core
582	581	Pit Group 2c	2.3	Pit	Cattle	Mandible
582	581	Pit Group 2c	2.3	Pit	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
582	581	Pit Group 2c	2.3	Pit	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
582	581	Pit Group 2c	2.3	Pit	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
582	581	Pit Group 2c	2.3	Pit	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
582	581	Pit Group 2c	2.3	Pit	Horse	Loose Maxillary Tooth
631	630	Pit Group 2c	2.3	Pit	Cattle	Loose Mandibular Tooth
803	806	Pottery kiln	4	Kiln	Large Mammal	Cranium
809	806	Pottery kiln	4	Kiln	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
809	806	Pottery kiln	4	Kiln	Sheep/Goat	Loose Mandibular Tooth
866	865	Ditch 7	4	Ditch	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
866	865	Ditch 7	4	Ditch	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth
866	865	Ditch 7	4	Ditch	Cattle	Loose Maxillary Tooth

Table 39: Faunal remains catalogue

C.3 Environmental bulk samples

By Denise Druce

Introduction

C.3.1 Some 125 bulk samples, taken during the archaeological investigations at Wymondham were processed for the assessment of palaeoenvironmental remains, including charred plant remains (cpr), waterlogged plant remains (wpr) and charcoal. 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 settlement associated with extensive pit digging. Of the 125 samples, over 30 came from cremation deposits recovered primarily from Bronze Age cremation pits. 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, and a Mid-Late Roman pottery kiln, which were also sampled and assessed.

Methodology

- C.3.2 To comply with accepted professional guidelines (Historic England 2011), bulk, 40-litre samples were taken, or the entirety of deposits less by volume than this. Samples were processed using a modified Siraf-type flotation tank where flots were collected on a 250µm mesh, air-dried and examined under a binocular microscope. Residues were passed through a 500µm and 2mm mesh, which were also air-dried. The fine residue (500 µm to 2mm size) was subsequently checked under a binocular microscope for the presence of small plant remains and finds, such as metalworking waste. The coarse residue (larger than 2mm) was checked by eye, and any plant material was recovered and assessed along with the flots. Any surviving palaeoenvironmental remains, such as cereal grains, cereal chaff, weed seeds, charcoal, and molluscs, were quantified, so to was other material, such as coal, heat affected vesicular material (havm), bone, mortar, and ceramic building material (cbm). The amounts of modern roots and seeds were also noted to ascertain the likelihood of any contamination. Plant remains were quantified on a scale of + - +++++ where + is rare (one to five items); ++ is frequent (6 to 50 items); +++ is common (51-100 items); and +++++ is abundant (greater than 100 items). Plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010).
- C.3.3 Identifiable charcoal fragments, larger than 2mm in size, were quantified and provisionally identified where possible as a means of assessing each sample's potential for providing information on fuel use. The presence of any short-lived wood species, such as *Alnus glutinosa* (alder) and/or *Corylus avellana* (hazel) or *Betula* sp (birch) (diffuse porous wood), was noted, as was the presence of other charred material, such as Poaceae (grass family) stems or tuber fragments as these would provide suitable material for radiocarbon dating in the absence of any macrofossils. Alder and hazel, which are anatomically similar in transverse section, are not separated at assessment level. Similarly, *Prunus* sp (blackthorn-type) may include sloe/blackthorn, wild plum, wild cherry and bird cherry, and Maloideae (hawthorn-type), may include hawthorn, whitebeam, apple and pear. These designated sub-groups follow Hather (2000).

Factual data

- C.3.4 The assessment results were entered into the project environmental database, and the potential of each of the samples for providing information on diet, environment, fuel use, and any cultural practices, was assessed. The potential was based on the quantity and diversity of surviving material, and the importance/significance of its context. These criteria also formed the basis for outputting the summary table (Table 41), which presents only those samples with potential for further analysis. Those records left blank lacked potential for the given category. All the surviving palaeoenvironmental material comprised charred plant remains and charcoal. Other plant remains were extremely rare, indicating that conditions in the features were not conducive to anaerobic or minerogenic preservation.

Plant remains

- C.3.5 The Neolithic pits were devoid of any charred plant remains, however several of the Bronze Age features (mainly pits) produced rare charred plant remains comprising cereal grains and weed seeds. Many of the cereal grains were poorly preserved, however several contained morphological characteristics consistent with barley (*Hordeum* sp) and wheat (*Triticum* sp), including specimens with a relatively high back tentatively identified as emmer wheat (*Triticum dicoccum*). Charred weed seeds were scarce, and included taxa typically associated with waste, disturbed, or cultivated ground including fat-hen (*Chenopodium album*), pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*), and dock (*Rumex* sp). Although much of the material is likely to represent general background floor scatter, two features assigned to the late Bronze Age period (Period 2.3), pits **402** and **440** (both Pit Group 2b), contained much richer assemblages consistent with 'dumped', rather than casual, debris. Both pits contained barley (including hulled), and wheat; pit **440** also producing a single oat (*Avena* sp) grain, which, if cultivated, would also be considered early for this period.
- C.3.6 The variation in the shape of the wheat grains may indicate the presence of several varieties, including glumed (either emmer and/or spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*)), and a possible free-threshing variety such as bread wheat-type (*Triticum aestivum*-type). Emmer wheat is considered the typical wheat crop of Bronze Age Britain, and archaeobotanical evidence from many sites suggests that it was superseded by spelt wheat some time during the Iron Age (Greig 1991). Any remains of spelt wheat from a Bronze Age context may therefore be considered early. Similarly, although free-threshing wheat has been recorded from prehistoric sites (McLaren 2000, 92), like oat, it is more commonly associated with medieval crop husbandry (Van der Veen et al 2013, 171). Whilst the possibility exists for these remains to represent contaminants from later cultivation, their presence does warrant further scrutiny to establish the time of introduction of these newer crops.
- C.3.7 A lack of accompanying charred cereal chaff and weed seeds in the samples suggests that the material from both pits represent the remains of a fully processed crop. Indeed, the extremely fragmented nature of much of the cereal assemblage in pit **402** suggests it may represent a batch of partly ground/milled grains.
- C.3.8 Other edible/cultivated remains included occasional hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments in several of the samples, and a possible apple/pear (*Malus/Pyrus* sp) pip in Early Iron Age pit **143** (Pit Group 4, Period 3.1). The low levels, however, do not support an interpretation of foraging, especially given that such material may just as likely have entered the features along with any charred wood. Late Bronze Age pit **466** (Pit Group 2c, Period 2.3) contained a single charred flax (*Linum* sp) fruit, which, if proven to be the cultivated variety, would be of interest. Not considered a native plant (Stace 2010), remains of cultivated flax have been found in other Bronze Age contexts in Britain (Greig 1991), however, such finds are relatively rare (Stevens 2014, 198).
- C.3.9 The Bronze Age cremation deposits generally contained only sparse charred plant remains, likely to represent the accidental incorporation of general floor debris into the deposits. Of note, however, was the incorporation of an extremely well-preserved free-threshing wheat grain, several blackthorn stones/sloes (*Prunus spinosa*), and an

unknown whole fruit in cremation deposit 870, recovered from cut **346** of Early Bronze Age ring ditch (Monument 1, Period 2.1). Putative cremation deposit 577, also from an intervention through the Monument 1 ring ditch, contained an unknown nut fragment and although it is not possible to prove their presence as funerary goods, the evidence may hold some significance. Other charred remains recovered from several cremation deposits included small grass (*Poaceae*) culm fragments and rhizome/tuber fragments, including several onion couch (*Arrhenatherum elatius* Var. *bulbosum*) tubers. The starchy tubers of onion couch are commonly recovered from cremation deposits, which has led to the suggestion that they may represent funerary goods (Engelmark 1984, Gustafsson 1995). Being effective propagules in arable land, however (Stace 2010), charred onion couch tubers may also originate from the 'in-situ' burning of local vegetation or the remains of turves collected and utilised for either fuel or pyre construction.

C.3.10 The Iron Age ring gully was devoid of charred plant remains, and so too were many of the possible Roman ditch samples. Deposit 847, filling the north and south half of the chamber from kiln **806**, however, produced relatively rich cereal assemblages dominated by glumed wheat (possibly both emmer and spelt) and barley. Although the kiln has been interpreted as a pottery kiln, it may have also been used to parch cereals. Alternatively, the remains may represent cereal processing waste being used as fuel or tinder.

Charcoal

C.3.11 Many of the samples contained comminuted charcoal fragments less than 2mm in size. In addition, 16 contained sufficient quantities (>100 fragments) of identifiable fragments considered suitable for providing reliable data on fuel use. A cursory assessment of the data suggests that oak (*Quercus* sp) and alder (*Alnus glutinosa*) and/or hazel (*Corylus avellana*) are the dominant taxa in the prehistoric features. The Bronze Age cremation deposits produced very little identifiable charcoal. The exception being probable cremation deposit 677, which appears to contain abundant oak charcoal. This same sample also contained common blackthorn/sloe stones and a single unknown fruit. Little charcoal was recovered from the two possible Neolithic pits. Other taxa from prehistoric features appear to be relatively rare and include occasional fragments of elm (*Ulmus* sp), blackthorn-type (*Prunus* sp), hawthorn-type (Maloideae), ash (*Fraxinus excelsior*), holly (*Ilex* sp) and maple (*Acer* sp).

C.3.12 Several deposits from the Roman pottery kiln contained abundant well-preserved charcoal assemblages, which were notable for a lack of oak and corresponding diversity of taxa. Large round wood fragments of alder and/or hazel and possible maple were recovered from several of the kiln deposits. The recovery of rare fragments of gorse-type (Leguminosae) and/or common buckthorn (*Rhamnus catharticus*) charcoal also seems to be unique to these features. The evidence may reflect pressure on local mature woodland for fuel resources.

Statement of potential

Artefact/environmental category

- C.3.13 The assessment of the archaeobotanical remains from Wymondham has shown that many of the features, particularly Bronze Age cremation deposits and pits, contain well-preserved charred plant and charcoal assemblages, which have the potential to provide information on funerary practices, land/woodland use, and agriculture. Although a great deal of archaeological data is now available for East Anglia (Medlycott 2011), gaps still exist in the palaeoenvironmental record from all periods.
- C.3.14 Medlycott (2011, 20, 21) suggests that 'patterns' of Bronze Age monument building, funerary practices, and settlement, need further exploration. It is feasible that, at least on a very local scale, the archaeobotanical material from the Wymondham Bronze Age features may go part way in addressing this, particularly alongside more detailed analyses of the spatial layout and phasing of the cremation deposits. Similarly, an exploration of the type of fuel used against a backdrop of contemporary environmental evidence such as pollen, may provide evidence for possible purposeful selection of pyre/fuelwood. Murphy (2001, 13), for example, suggests that the selection of oak in what are thought to be open landscapes may reflect the status of the deceased.
- C.3.15 Even small amounts of charred remains from early prehistoric sites are considered important (Medlycott, 2011, 14), therefore any remaining material from potential Neolithic features, should be processed, assessed, and reported on alongside the data from the current assessment.
- C.3.16 Although the number of rich archaeobotanical assemblages recovered from Roman features were small, these should still be analysed to gauge commonality in practices across the region, including the nature of fuel selection. A preliminary comparison of the dataset shows a possible change in fuel wood between the Bronze Age and Roman periods (unfortunately too little archaeobotanical material was recovered from the Iron Age features from Wymondham), which may reflect a change in the supply and/or exploitation of local woodland. The archaeobotanical evidence may hint at a secondary use of pottery kilns.

Updated project design

Methods statement

- C.3.17 Of the 125 bulk samples assessed for palaeoenvironmental remains, 22 were found to have potential for further analysis of the charred plant remains (cpr) (Table 41). Charred plant remains will be counted, since there is a statistical relationship between types of remains (eg cereals, chaff, and weed seeds), which can assist interpretation of the crop-husbandry stages represented. Identification will be aided by comparison with the modern-reference collection relevant texts (Jacomet 2006, Cappers et al 2006). Nomenclature will follow Stace (2010).
- C.3.18 The existing assessment data will also be considered, as a means of exploring the spatial and chronological patterns of activities at the site in relation to feature types, ground conditions, and possible biases in preservation. The data from all these

analyses will be tabulated, following which a report suitable for publication, encompassing the results of the cpr and charcoal, will be prepared, and archive catalogues produced.

Description	Performed by	Days
CPR analysis & reporting	Denise Druce	8
Environmental synthesis	Denise Druce	2

Table 40: Environmental samples task list

Retention and disposal

C.3.19 All analysed samples will be retained and kept as part of the site archive. The remaining samples, not selected for further analysis or radiocarbon dating, will be disposed of, as will any remaining unprocessed tubs or sub-samples with no potential for further studies.

Catalogue

Smpl No.	Cxt. No.	Trench /area no.	Cut No.	Feature type	Group	Date/Period?	Flot Vol. (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Other seeds / fruits	Other plant remains	Char coal < 2mm	Char coal > 2mm	Flot comments	Potential
6	46	B	45	Ditch	-	Roman	10	++	++	+	0	0	+++	++	Incl <i>Hordeum</i> grains and <i>Triticum spelta/dicoccum</i> grains and chaff. <i>Tripleurospermum inodorum</i> . <i>Quercus</i> sapwood	Check cpr
19	80	B	79	Pit	Pit Group 3	LBA/Perio d 2.3	60	+	0	+	0	0	++++	++++	<i>Hordeum</i> sp and indet cereals. Mostly <i>Quercus</i> sp, rare <i>Alnus/Corylus</i>	Good charcoal
30	90	B	89	Pit	Pit Group 3	LBA/Perio d 2.3	35	0	0	0	++	0	++++	++++	<i>Corylus avellana</i> nut frag. Mostly <i>Quercus</i> sp, rare <i>Alnus/Corylus</i>	Good charcoal
58	403	A	402	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA/Perio d 2.3	60	++++	0	0	0	0	++	++	<i>Hordeum</i> sp (incl hulled) and <i>Triticum</i> sp grains. Possibly several <i>Triticum</i> species, incl glumed and possible free-threshing. Lots fragmented prior to charring. <i>Quercus</i> sp and indet charcoal	Good cpr
60	441	A	440	Pit	Pit Group 2b	LBA/Perio d 2.3	30	++++	0	+	0	0	++	++	Glumed wheat incl <i>Triticum cf dicoccum</i> , <i>Hordeum</i> sp and <i>Avena</i> sp. Chenopodiaceae. <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> and <i>Prunus</i> sp	Good cpr
62	482	A	466	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA/Perio d 2.3	5	+	0	++	0	0	++	+	<i>Hordeum</i> sp. <i>Linum</i> sp, Chenopodiaceae, <i>Persicaria lapathifolia</i> , <i>Rumex</i> sp. <i>Quercus</i> sp, <i>Prunus</i> sp, <i>Fraxinus excelsior</i>	Check cpr
63	481	A	465	Hearth/pit	-	LBA/Perio d 2.3	10	++	+	0	0	0	++++	++	<i>Triticum</i> sp incl possible free-	Check cpr

Smpl No.	Cxt. No.	Trench /area no.	Cut No.	Feature type	Group	Date/Period?	Flot Vol. (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Other seeds / fruits	Other plant remains	Char coal < 2mm	Char coal > 2mm	Flot comments	Potential
66	519	A	518	Pit	-	Roman	45	+	0	0	0	0	++++	+++	threshing. Indet cereals, <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base. <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> , <i>Quercus</i> sp, and <i>Prunus</i> sp	Moderate charcoal
71	577 (also see <126>)	A	577 (or 574?)	Barrow ring ditch/possible cremation	Monument 1	E/MBA?	180	0	0	0	+	+	++++	++++	Indet nut fragment. Small culm fragments. <i>Quercus</i> sp incl possible sapwood	Check cpr. Good charcoal
88	631	A	630	Pit	Pit Group 2c	LBA/Period 2.3	1	0	0	0	0	+	++	+++	Small culm fragments. <i>Quercus</i> sp and <i>Alnus/Corylus</i>	Moderate charcoal
118	784	A	806	Kiln	-	Roman	25	0	0	0	0	+	+++	+++	Small culm fragments. Rare bone fragments. <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> , cf <i>Acer</i> sp incl round wood	Moderate charcoal
120	809	A	806	Kiln	-	Roman	35	+	+	0	0	0	+++	+++	<i>Hordeum</i> sp and indet cereals. Cf <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base. <i>Prunus</i> sp, <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> and Leguminosae	Check cpr. Moderate charcoal
122	677	A	676	Pit/possible cremation	-	MBA?	130	0	0	+	+++	+++	++++	++++	Indet weed seed. <i>Prunus spinosa</i> . Unknown fruit. Culm bases and rhizomes. <i>Quercus</i> sp	Good cpr. Good charcoal
124	805	A	806	Kiln stoke pit	-	Roman	160	0	0	0	0	0	++++	++++	Rare bone fragments. <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> incl large round wood, possible <i>Acer</i> sp	Good charcoal

Smpl No.	Cxt. No.	Trench / area no.	Cut No.	Feature type	Group	Date/ Period?	Flot Vol. (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Other seeds / fruits	Other plant remains	Char coal < 2mm	Char coal > 2mm	Flot comments	Potential
125	816	A	798	Kiln flue	-	Roman	80	++	+	+	0	0	++++	++++	<i>Hordeum</i> sp, <i>Triticum</i> sp and indet cereals. <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume base. <i>Rumex</i> sp. <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> incl large round wood, possible <i>Acer</i> sp	Check cpr. Good charcoal
126	577	A	574	Barrow ring ditch/ possible cremation	Monument 1	E/MBA?	400	0	0	0	0	0	++++	++++	<i>Quercus</i> sp. very brittle flakes	Good charcoal
129	847	A	806	Kiln	-	Roman	25	+++	++	+	0	+	++++	++	<i>Triticum</i> sp incl cf <i>dicoccum</i> , indet cereals. <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume bases, cf <i>T. dicoccum</i> spikelet forks. Small Poaceae. Small culm fragments. <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> and possible <i>Acer</i> sp	Moderate cpr
130	847	A	806	Kiln	-	Roman	50	+++	++	+	+	0	++++	+++	<i>Triticum</i> sp incl cf <i>dicoccum</i> , <i>Hordeum</i> sp, indet cereals. <i>Triticum spelta</i> glume bases, cf <i>T. dicoccum</i> spikelet forks, awn fragments. Chenopodiaceae, indet seeds, <i>Corylus avellana</i> nut fragment. <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> and possible <i>Acer</i> sp incl large roundwood	Moderate cpr. Moderate charcoal
132	870	A	346	Barrow ring ditch/ possible cremation	Monument 1	E/MBA?	110	+	0	0	0	+	++++	++++	<i>Triticum</i> sp cf free-threshing (well preserved). Unknown fruit. Rare bone fragments, frequent calcined bone. <i>Alnus/Corylus</i> and <i>Quercus</i> sp	Check cpr. Good charcoal

Smpl No.	Cxt. No.	Trench /area no.	Cut No.	Feature type	Group	Date/Period?	Flot Vol. (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Other seeds / fruits	Other plant remains	Char coal < 2mm	Char coal > 2mm	Flot comments	Potential
133	212	A	209	Barrow ring ditch	Monument 2	EBA?	15	0	0	0	0	0	++++	+++	Quercus sp	Moderate charcoal
141	350	A	346	Barrow ring ditch	Monument 1	EBA?	5	0	0	0	0	0	++++	++++	Quercus sp	Moderate charcoal
147	597	A	595	Barrow ring ditch	Monument 1	EBA?	20	0	0	0	0	0	+++	+++	Sandy float. Charcoal poorly preserved and mineral encrusted. Looks like mostly Quercus sp	Moderate charcoal

Table 41: Palaeoenvironmental assessment results of selected samples with potential for further cpr/charcoal analyses. Plant remains are quantified on a scale of + – +++++ where + is rare (one to five items); ++ is frequent (6 to 50 items); +++ is common (51–100 items); and +++++ is abundant (greater than 100 items)

C.4 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*

$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -25.8 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 1678 \pm 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

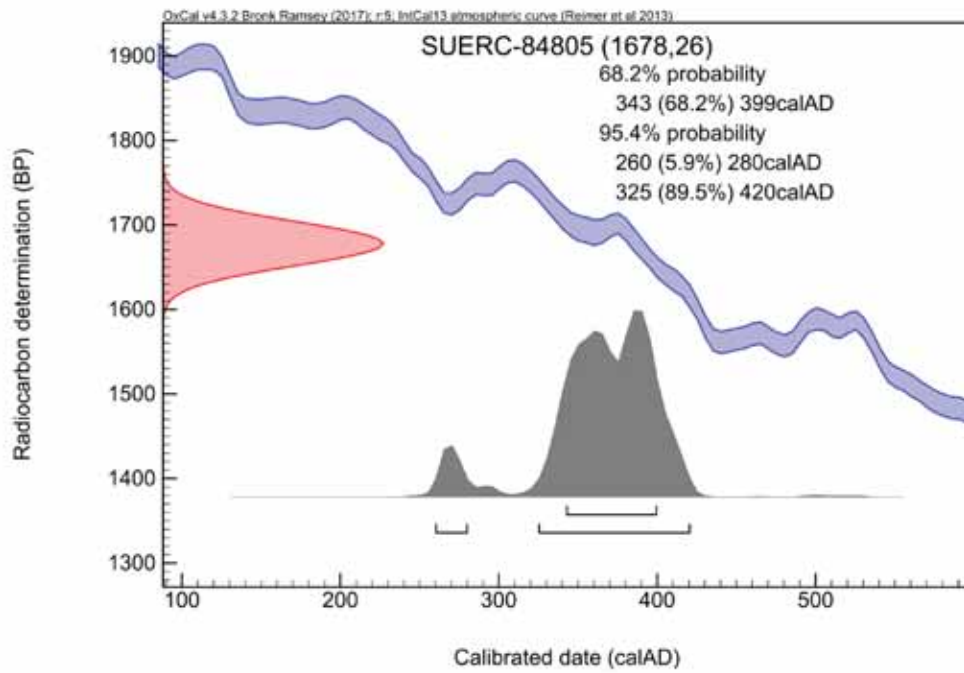
Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith



The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number SC2005330



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



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
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-21.6 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2971 \pm 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.

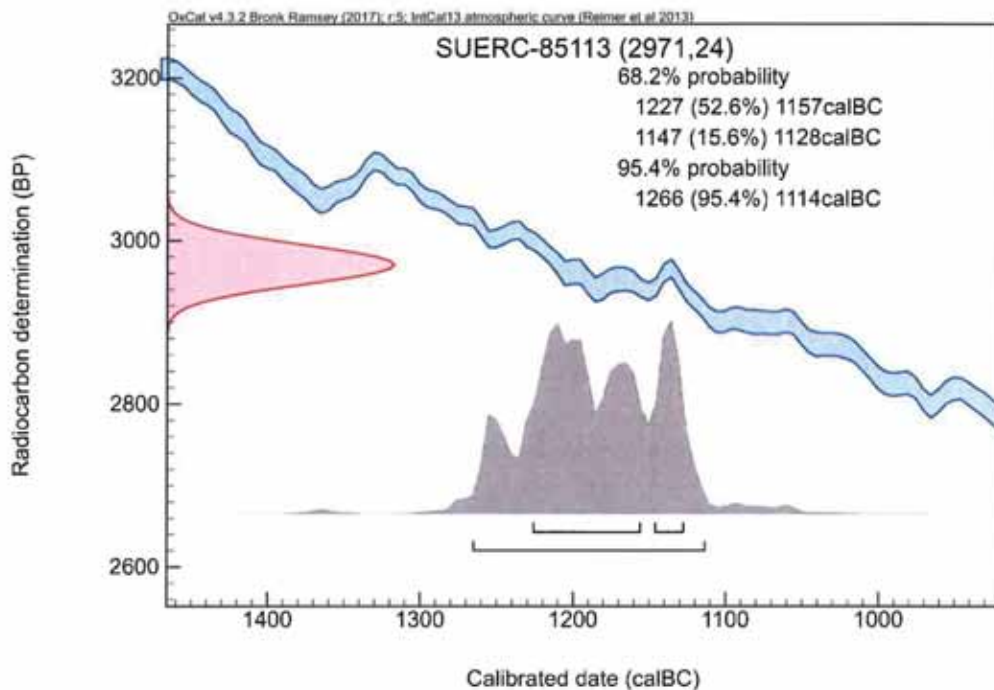
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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



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
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -18.6 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 2818 \pm 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.

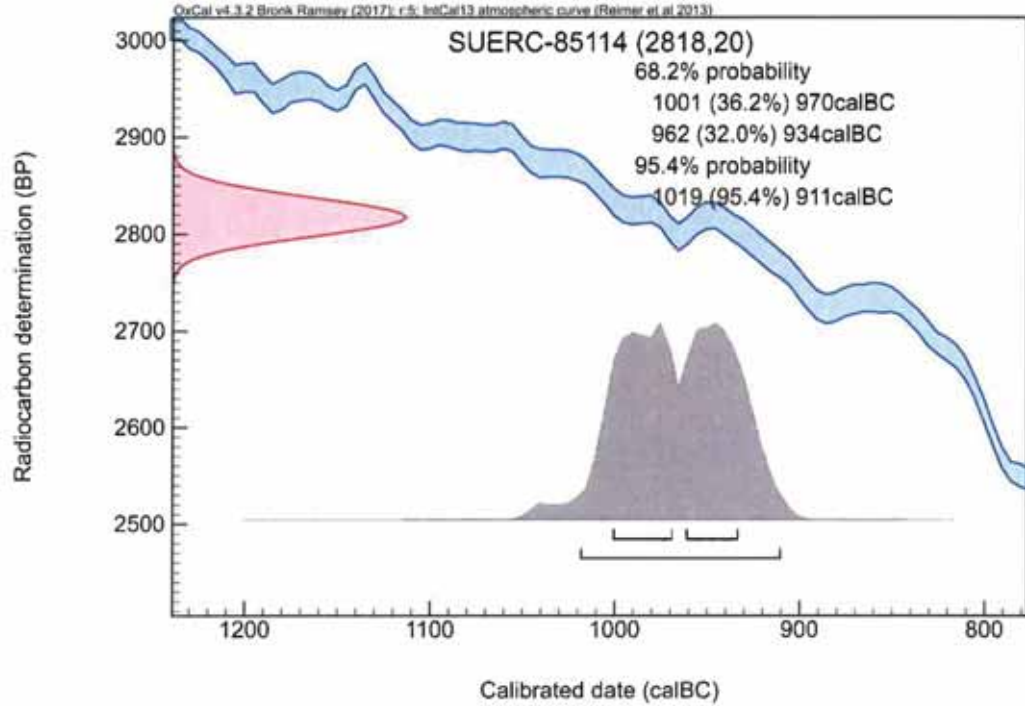
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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



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
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -26.1 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP 3340 \pm 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.

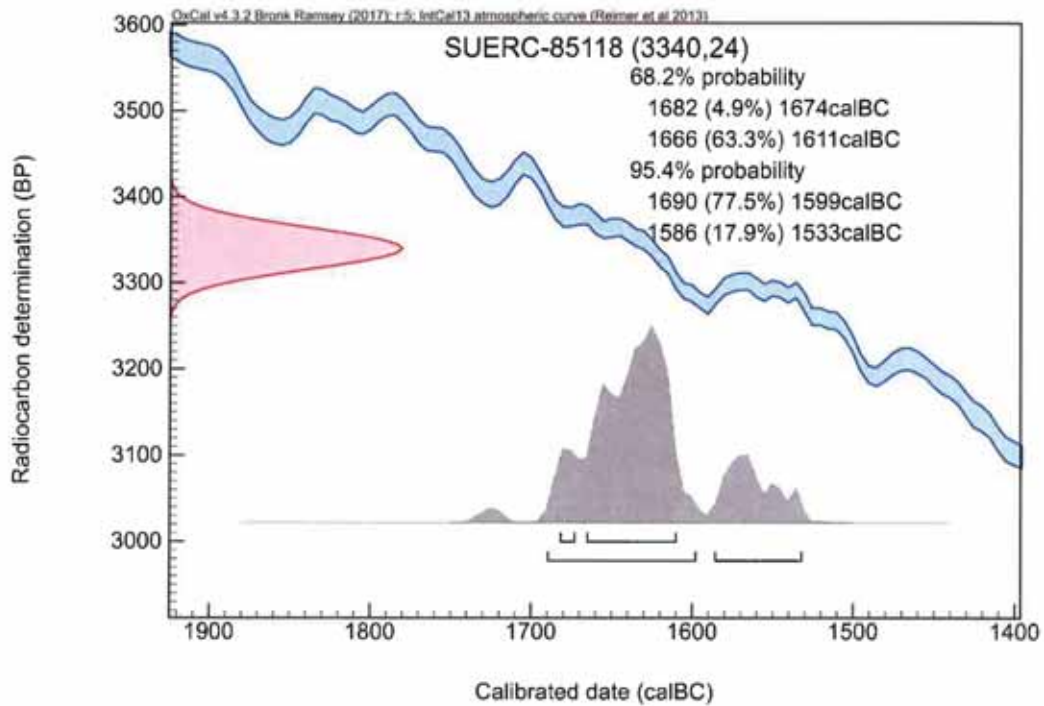
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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



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
 $\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB -22.7 ‰

Radiocarbon Age BP 3303 \pm 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.

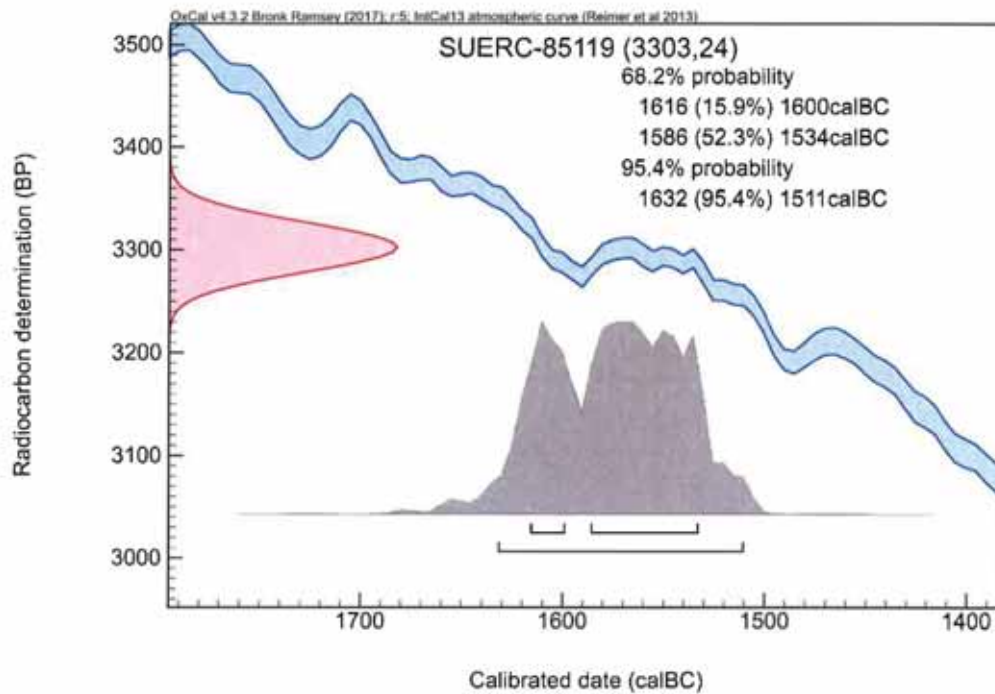
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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 Ombro*

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



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
$\delta^{13}\text{C}$ relative to VPDB	-21.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2734 \pm 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.

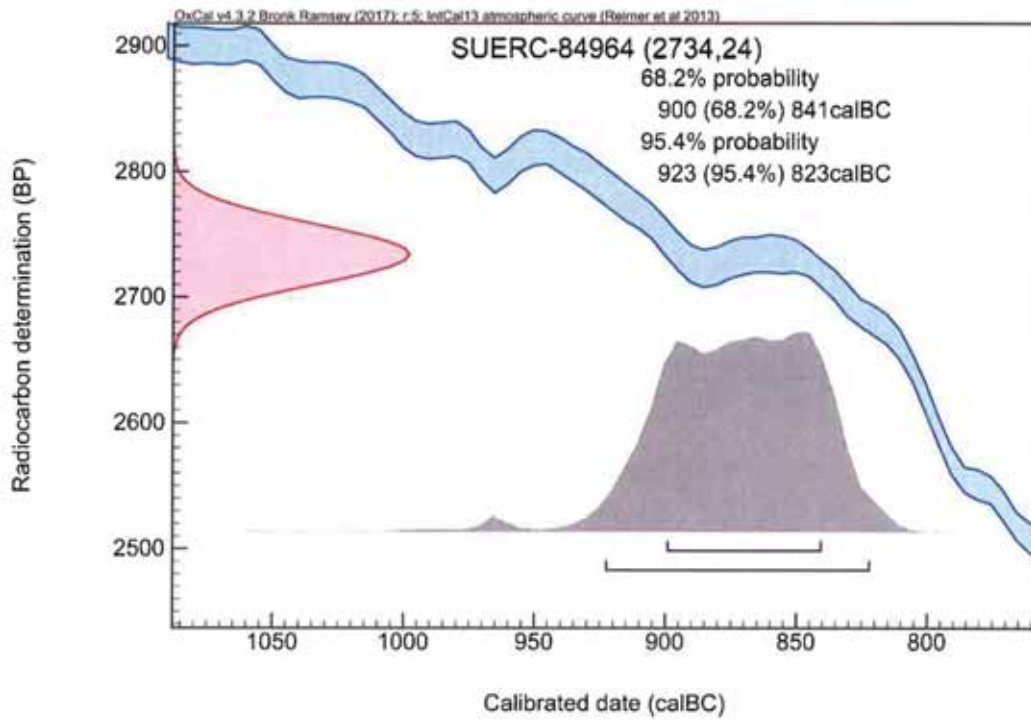
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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. Naysmiths*



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

APPENDIX D PRODUCT DESCRIPTION

Product number: 1**Product title:** Full archive report**Purpose of the Product:** To analyse the site and address the research aims and objectives stated in this report and to disseminate to the local community**Composition:** Grey literature archive report deposited at Norfolk HER and ADS/OA online library**Derived from:** Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research**Format and Presentation:** Grey literature client report**Allocated to:** GC, MB**Quality criteria and method:** Checked and edited by RC MB**Person responsible for quality assurance:** MB**Person responsible for approval:** MB**Planned completion date:** April 2020**Product number: 2****Product title:** Publication report**Purpose of the Product:** To disseminate the findings of the archaeological investigations to the local community**Composition:** Published report, in accordance with the relevant journal and EH guidelines**Derived from:** Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research**Format and Presentation:** Article in serial journal on later prehistoric remains**Allocated to:** GC, MB, EP**Quality criteria and method:** Checked and edited by EP**Person responsible for quality assurance:** EP**Person responsible for approval:** EP**Planned completion date:** (at earliest) 2020**Product number: 3****Product title:** Publication reports**Purpose of the Product:** To disseminate the findings of the archaeological investigations to the local community**Composition:** Published report, in accordance with the relevant journal and EH guidelines**Derived from:** Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research**Format and Presentation:** Article in serial journal on Roman remains**Allocated to:** GC, MB, EP**Quality criteria and method:** Checked and edited by EP**Person responsible for quality assurance:** EP**Person responsible for approval:** EP**Planned completion date:** (at earliest) 2020

APPENDIX E RISK LOG

E.1.1 The table below lists potential risks for the PX analysis work.

No.	Description	Probability	Impact	Countermeasures	Estimated time/costs	Owner	Date updated
1	Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems	Medium	Variable	OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary	Variable	GC MB LP	June 2019
2	Non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on co-authors	Medium	Medium-high	Liaise with OA management team	Variable	GC MB LP	June 2019

Table 42: Risk log

APPENDIX F HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY

F.1.1 All OA post-excavation work will be carried out under relevant Health and Safety legislation, including the Health and Safety at Work Act (1974). A copy of the Health and Safety Policy can be supplied. The nature of the work means that the requirements of the following legislation are particularly relevant:

- Workplace (Health, Safety and Welfare) Regulations 1992 – offices and finds processing areas
- Manual Handling Operations Regulations (1992) – transport: bulk finds and samples
- Health and Safety (Display Screen Equipment) Regulations (1992) – use of computers for word-processing and database work
- COSHH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

APPENDIX G GAZETTEER OF NORFOLK HER ENTRIES

Mon. UID	Mon. Record	Period	Monument Type	Grid. Ref.	Record Type	Name
MNF1 3363	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE, INN	TG 1089 0129	BLD	No 65 Damgate Street, Former Sun Inn
MNF1 5505	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE, SPINNING MILL?	TG 1087 0128	BLD	No 72 Damgate Street
MNF1 6660	Monument	Medieval	WATERMILL	TG 1087 0127	MON	Site of Abbot's Watermill, Damgate Bridge
MNF2 2959	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	BUILDING, BAPTIST CHAPEL	TG 1095 0128	MON	Medieval or post-medieval coffin, post medieval forge and Baptist church
MNF2 5297	Find Spot	Early Iron Age to Roman	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	Not displayed	FS	Iron Age gold coin, Roman brooches and coin
MNF3 0639	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE	TG 1052 0084	BLD	Ivy Green Villa, London Road
MNF3 0968	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Middle Palaeolithic	FINDSPOT	TG 0928 0008	FS	Palaeolithic handaxe fragment
MNF3 9047	Find Spot	Medieval	FINDSPOT	TM 09 99	FS	Medieval coin
MNF3 9049	Find Spot	Post Medieval	FINDSPOT	TG 1097 0129	FS	Post medieval rose/orb jetton
MNF5 3653	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE	TG 10900 01279	BLD	No 67 Damgate Street
MNF5 3890	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	BARN	TM 09098 99600	BLD	Barn 100m east of Burfield Farmhouse, London Road
MNF6 2762	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	MILESTONE	TG 1024 0066	MON	19th Century milestone marking Norwich 10 miles and Thetford 19 miles
MNF6 2763	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	MILESTONE	TM 0935 9949	MON	18th Century milestone marking Norwich 11 miles, Thetford 18 miles and London 98 Miles
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	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
		to Modern				
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3588	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
MNF1 3588	Monument	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
MNF1 3588	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
MNF1 3588	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
MNF1 3364	Building	Medieval to Modern	HOUSE, JETTIED HOUSE, TIMBER FRAMED BUILDING	TG 1087 0129	BLD	Even Nos 64 to 70 Damgate Street
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3571	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	RAILWAY, RAILWAY TRANSPORT SITE	TM 1379 9626	MON	Norfolk Railway (Yarmouth, Norwich and Brandon)
MNF1 3588	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
MNF1 7144	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	FIELD BOUNDARY, BANK (EARTHWORK)	TM 1005 9969	MON	Cropmark of a post medieval field boundary
MNF2 0936	Monument	World War Two	PILLBOX, PILLBOX (TYPE FW3/22)	TG 0993 0116	MON	World War Two Type 22 pillbox
MNF2 5886	Find Spot	Lower Palaeolithic to Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	TM 1091 9957	FS	Prehistoric flints, medieval pottery sherds
MNF2 8966	Find Spot	Prehistoric	FINDSPOT	TG 0929 0038	FS	Prehistoric worked flints
MNF3 1470	Monument	Bronze Age	RING DITCH?, RING DITCH?, DITCH?, LINEAR FEATURE?	TG 1025 0078	MON	Cropmarks of undated ring ditch and linear feature
MNF3 3723	Monument	Post Medieval to Modern	PARK, GARDEN WALL, GARDEN, HA HA, ARMY CAMP, HUT, FOOTBALL PITCH	TG 103 012	MON	Cavick Park
MNF3 9506	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
MNF4 0852	Monument	Prehistoric	LINEAR FEATURE, LINEAR FEATURE, RING DITCH, RING DITCH	TG 1031 0077	MON	Ring ditch and linear features, land at London Road
MNF5 5147	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
MNF5 7304	Monument	Post Medieval to Cold War	BRUSH FACTORY, TERRACE	TG 10746 01115	MON	Site of Britton's Brush Factory, Lady Lane
MNF5 7858	Monument	Medieval	DEER PARK	TM 11066 98698	MON	Site of medieval deer park known as Oxehaghe
MNF5 7939	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
MNF5 8569	Find Spot	Roman to Post Medieval	FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT, FINDSPOT	TG 10 00	FS	Roman, medieval and post medieval find scatter
MNF5 8602	Monument	Post Medieval	DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, PIT, CLAY PIT?	TG 1005 0073	MON	Undated possible linear ditches and pit
MNF5 8603	Monument				Unknown	
MNF5 8604	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
MNF5 8605	Monument	Post Medieval	PIT, CLAY PIT?, CLAY PIT?, PIT, CLAY PIT?, BANK (EARTHWORK), BANK (EARTHWORK)	TG 0960 0031	MON	Probable post medieval extraction pit
MNF5 8606	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE	TG 0956 0080	MON	Cropmarks of three undated linear ditches
MNF5 8607	Monument	Medieval to Post Medieval	DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, BANK (EARTHWORK), BANK (EARTHWORK)	TG 0922 0030	MON	Undated curvilinear ditch and bank
MNF5 8608	Monument	Medieval to Modern	DITCH, DITCH, LINEAR FEATURE, LINEAR FEATURE, DRAINAGE DITCH?	TG 0907 0009	MON	Medieval to post medieval earthwork ditches
MNF5 8609	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
MNF6 2369	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	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
MNF8 924	Building	Medieval to Modern	MOAT, GREAT HOUSE, TIMBER FRAMED HOUSE	TG 0995 0020	BLD	Gonville Hall
MNF9 437	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
MNF9 458	Building	Post Medieval to Modern	HOUSE, BARN, DOVECOTE, BREWERY, STABLE	TG 1020 0132	BLD	Cavick House
MNF9 128	Building	Medieval to Modern	MOAT, GREAT HOUSE	TM 091 995	BLD	Burfield Hall

Table 43: Gazetteer of Norfolk HER monuments

Event UID	Event Name	Organisation	Location	Topology	Grid. Ref.	Record Type	Name
ENF92 964	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
ENF93 435	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
ENF98 767	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
ENF98 773	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
ENF13 1283	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	Organisation	Location	Topology	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	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.
ENF13 1283	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Archaeological Services WYAS at land off Sutton Lane and Chestnut Drive, Wymondham, October 2012	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.
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 Sutton Lane, Wymondham, January 2014	Stratascan		Area	TG 0997 0030	EVS	Geophysical Survey (magnetometry) by Stratascan of land between London Road and Sutton Lane, Wymondham, January 2014
ENF14 3191	Excavation by Oxford Archaeology East at land between London Road And Sutton Lane, Wymondham, February 2018	Oxford Archaeology East		Dispersed	TG 1024 0045	EVT	Excavation by Oxford Archaeology East at land between London Road And Sutton Lane, Wymondham, February 2018
ENF14 3191	Excavation by Oxford Archaeology East at land between London Road And Sutton Lane, Wymondham, February 2018	Oxford Archaeology East		Dispersed	TG 1024 0045	EVT	Excavation by Oxford Archaeology East at land between London Road And Sutton 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 44: Gazetteer of Norfolk HER events

APPENDIX H OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-336479		
Project Name	Later Prehistoric and 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)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation (periodic visits) | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full excavation (100%) | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pit Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Open-Area Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Early Neolithic (- 4000 to - 3000)	Metalwork	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Middle Neolithic (- 3500 to - 2700)	Metalwork	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)	Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)	Fired clay metalworking mould	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Pit	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)	Flintwork	Mesolithic (- 10 000 to - 4000)
pit	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)	Flintwork	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)	Flintwork	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Flintwork	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Cremation pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)	Stone	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pottery kiln	Roman (43 to 410)	Stone	Roman (43 to 410)
Post	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)	Pottery	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
Ring gully	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)	Pottery	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)

Roundhouse gully	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)	Pottery	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Ditch	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Ditch	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	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

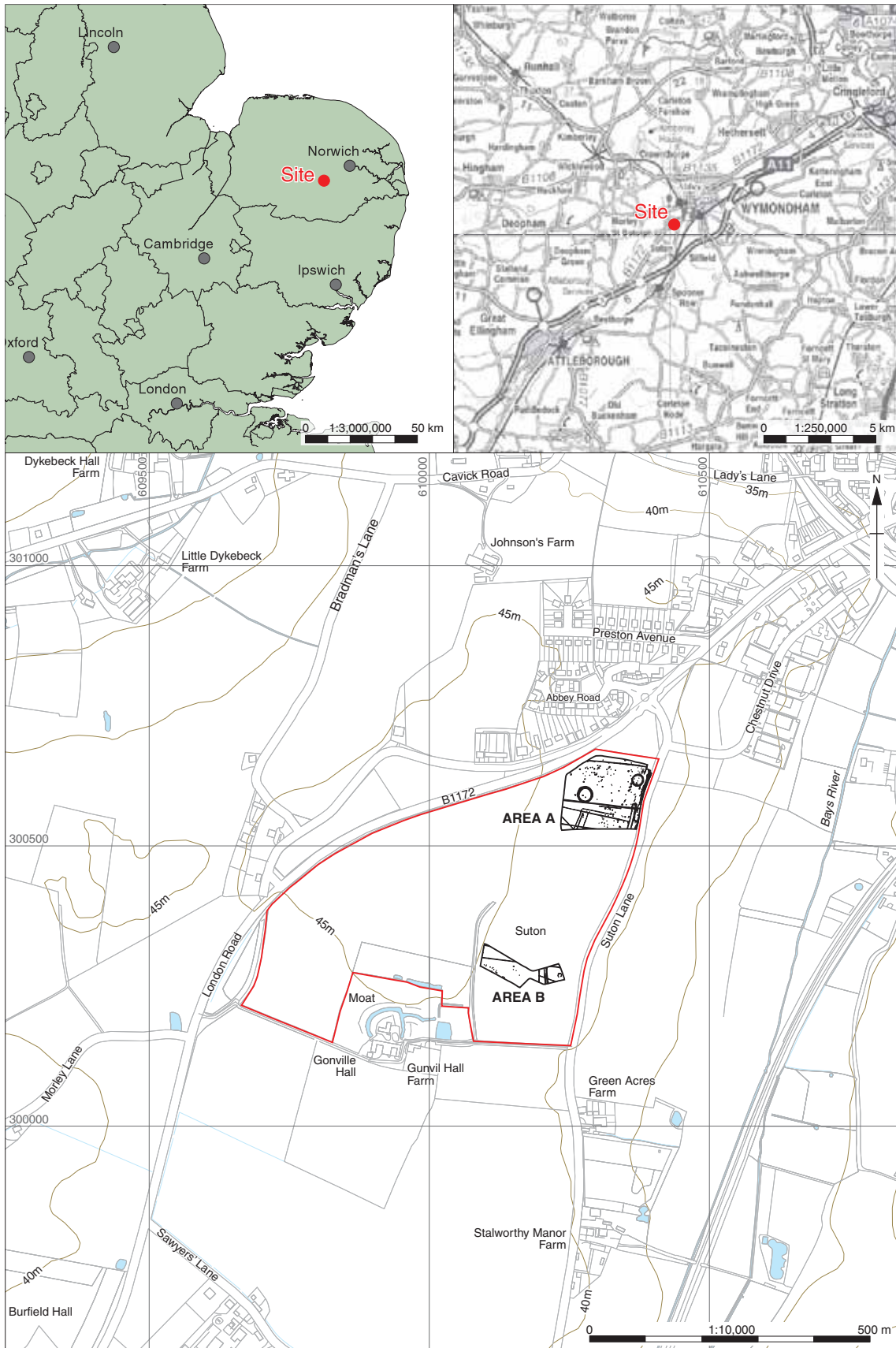
Digital Media

Database	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>

Paper Media

Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing overall development area outlined (red) and excavation areas (black)

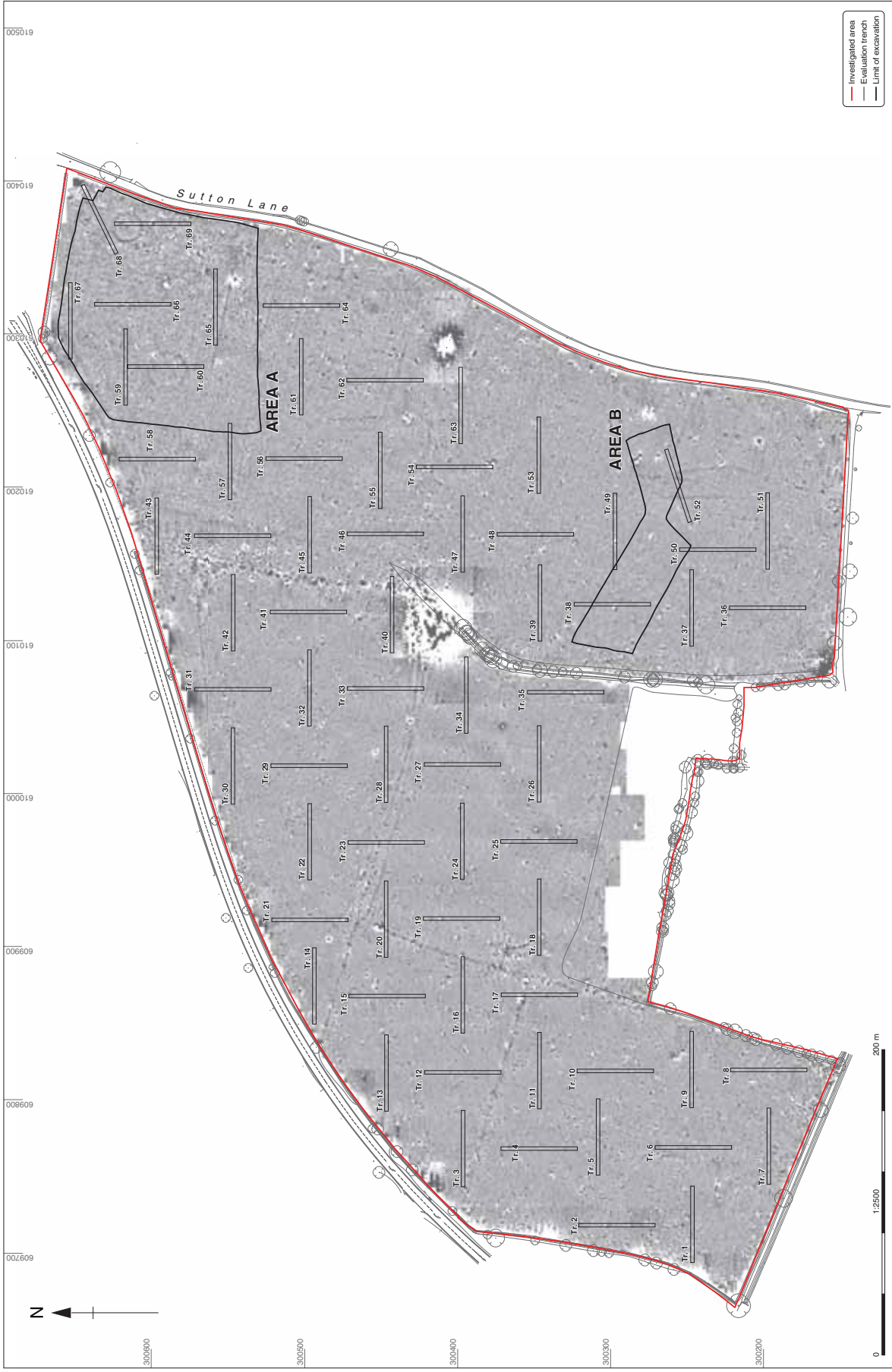


Figure 2: MOLA Northampton evaluation trenches with Stratascan geophysical survey results (reproduced from Chapman 2014, Bourm 2014 and Richardson 2014)

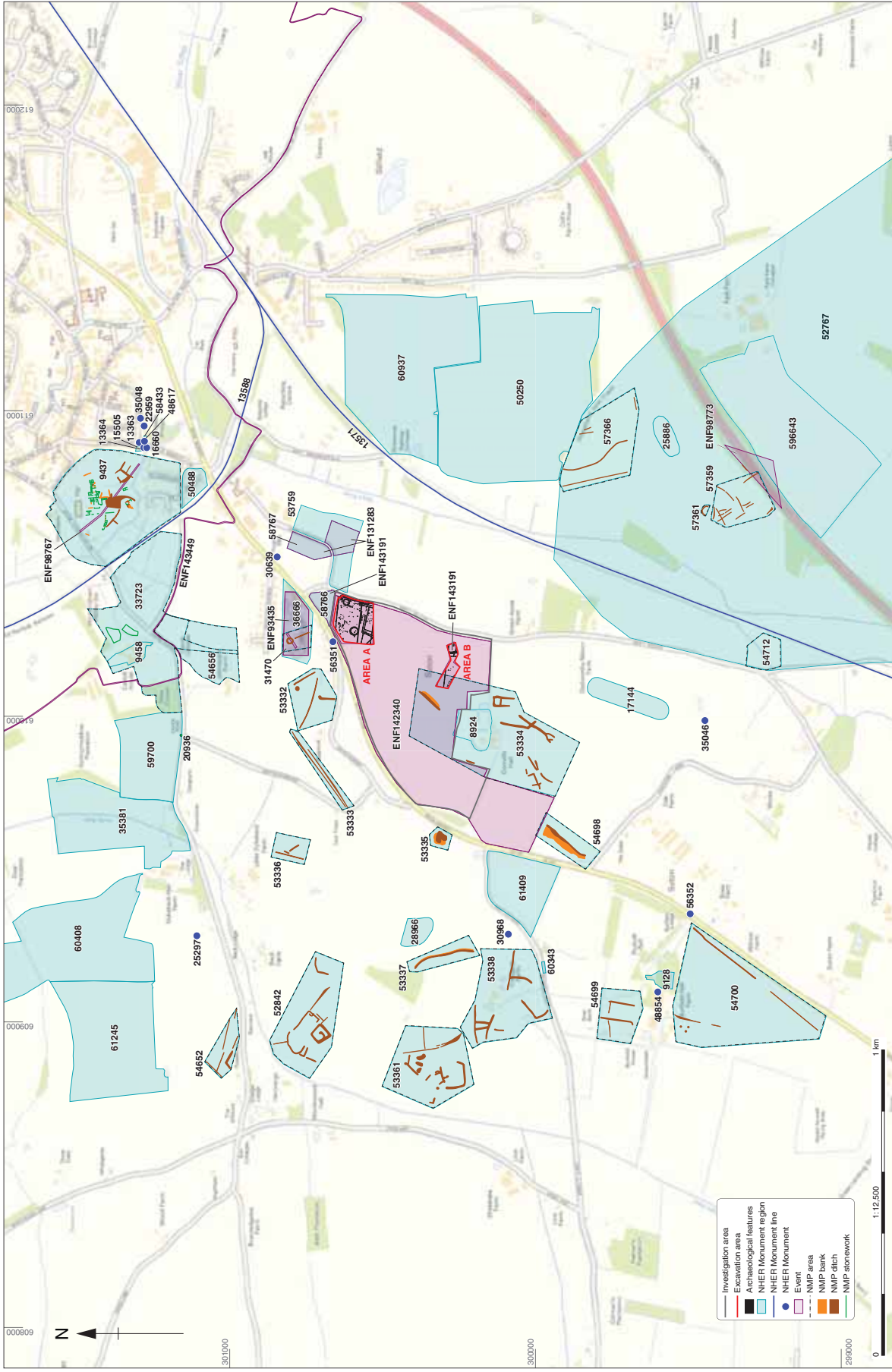


Figure 3: Map showing location of NHER monuments and events



Figure 4: Area A: excavation plan with sample locations



Figure 5: Area A: Periods 1- 3 (Early Neolithic to Early Iron Age) preliminary phase plan

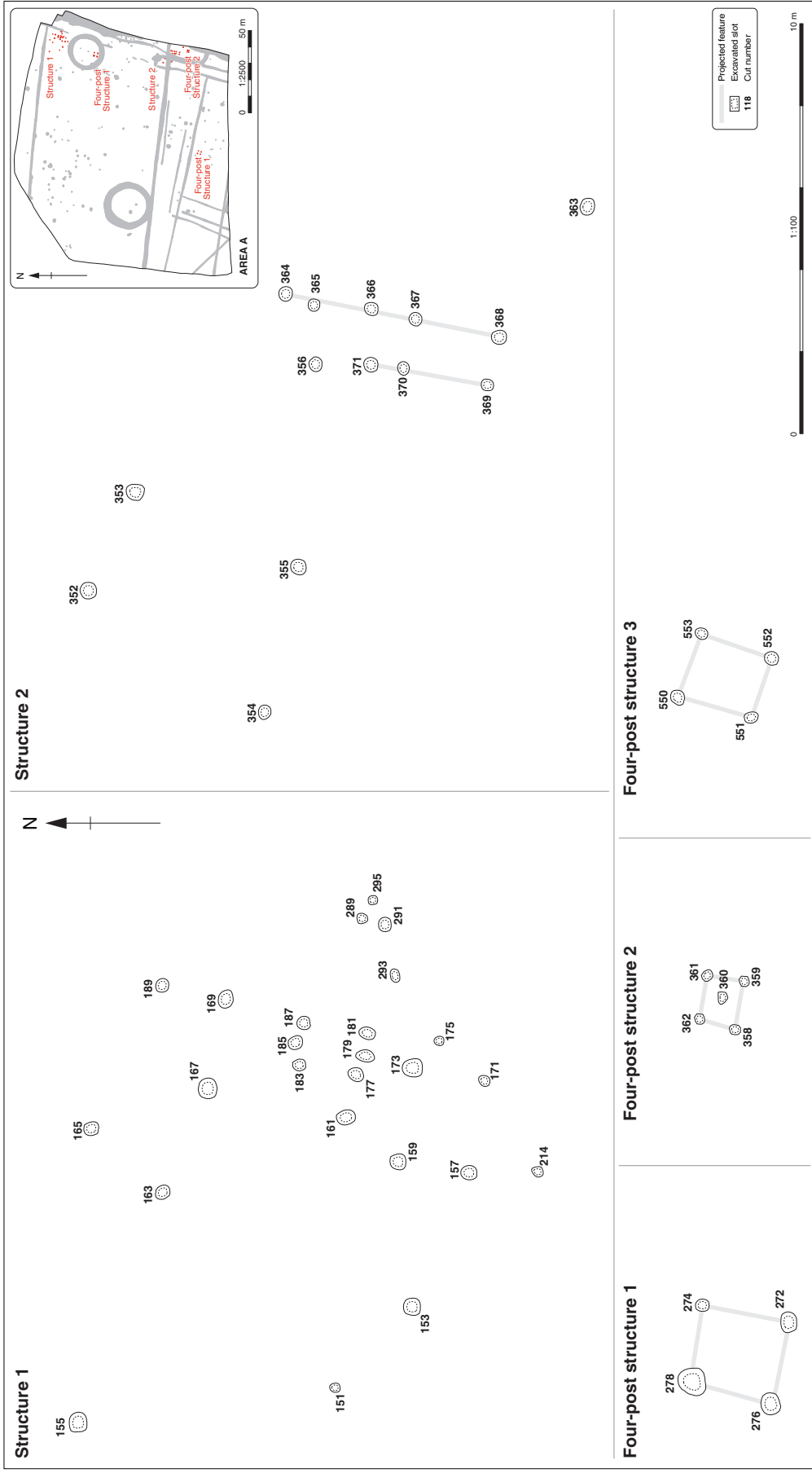


Figure 6: Detail plan of Period 2.3 structures



Figure 7: Area A: Periods 4-5 (Middle Roman to post-Roman) preliminary phase plan

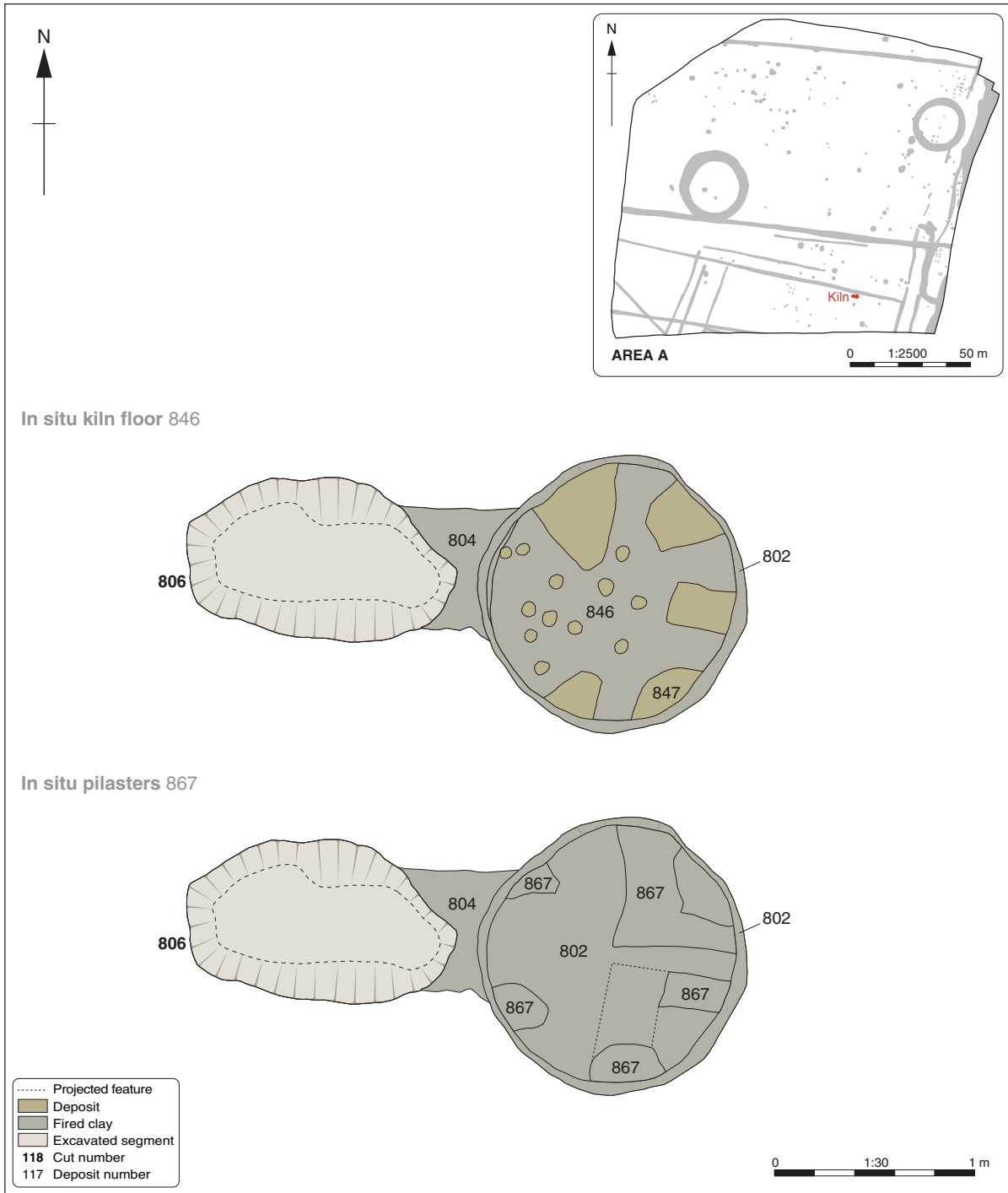


Figure 8: Detailed plans of Period 4 pottery kiln

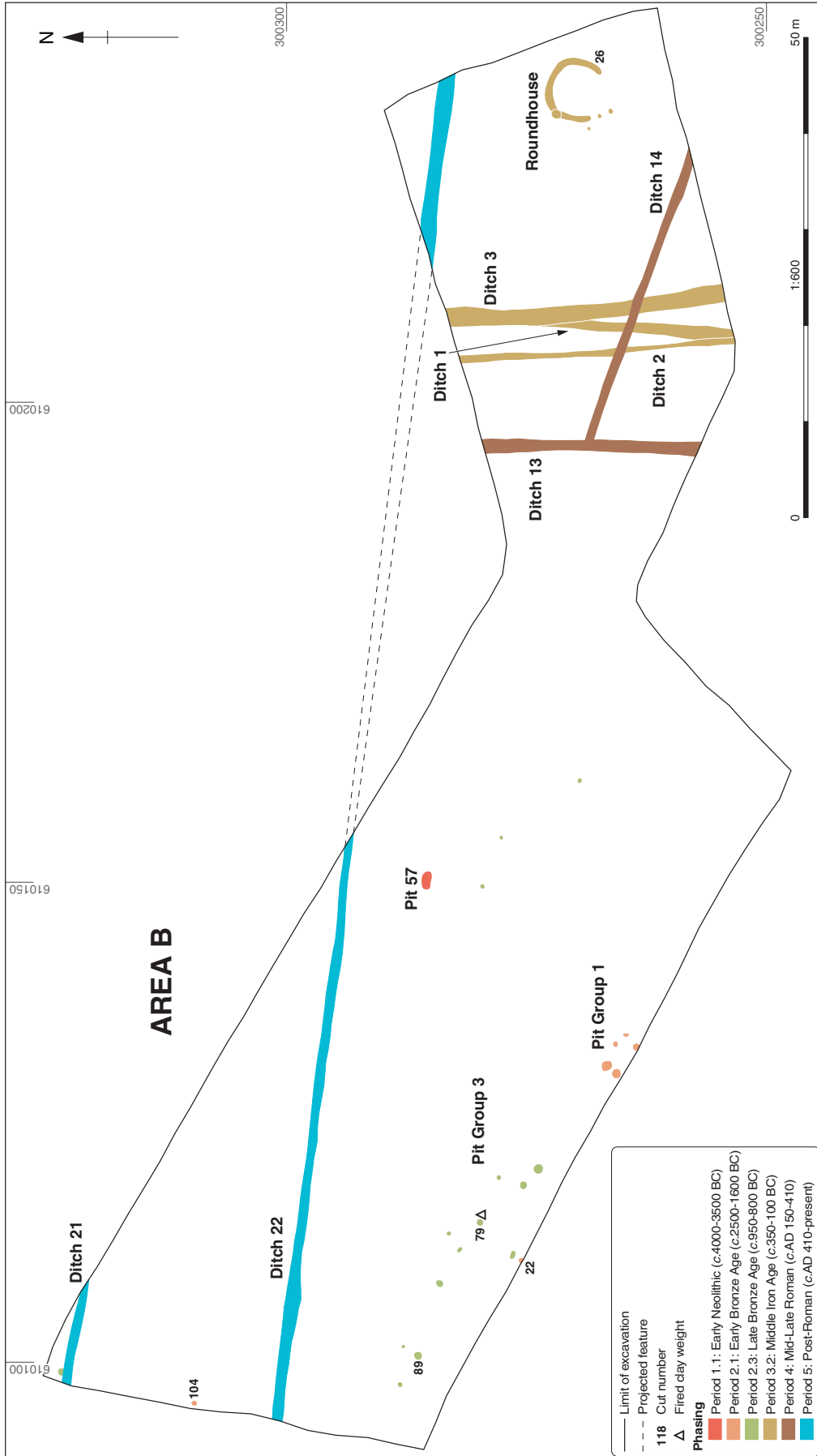


Figure 10: Area B: preliminary phase plan

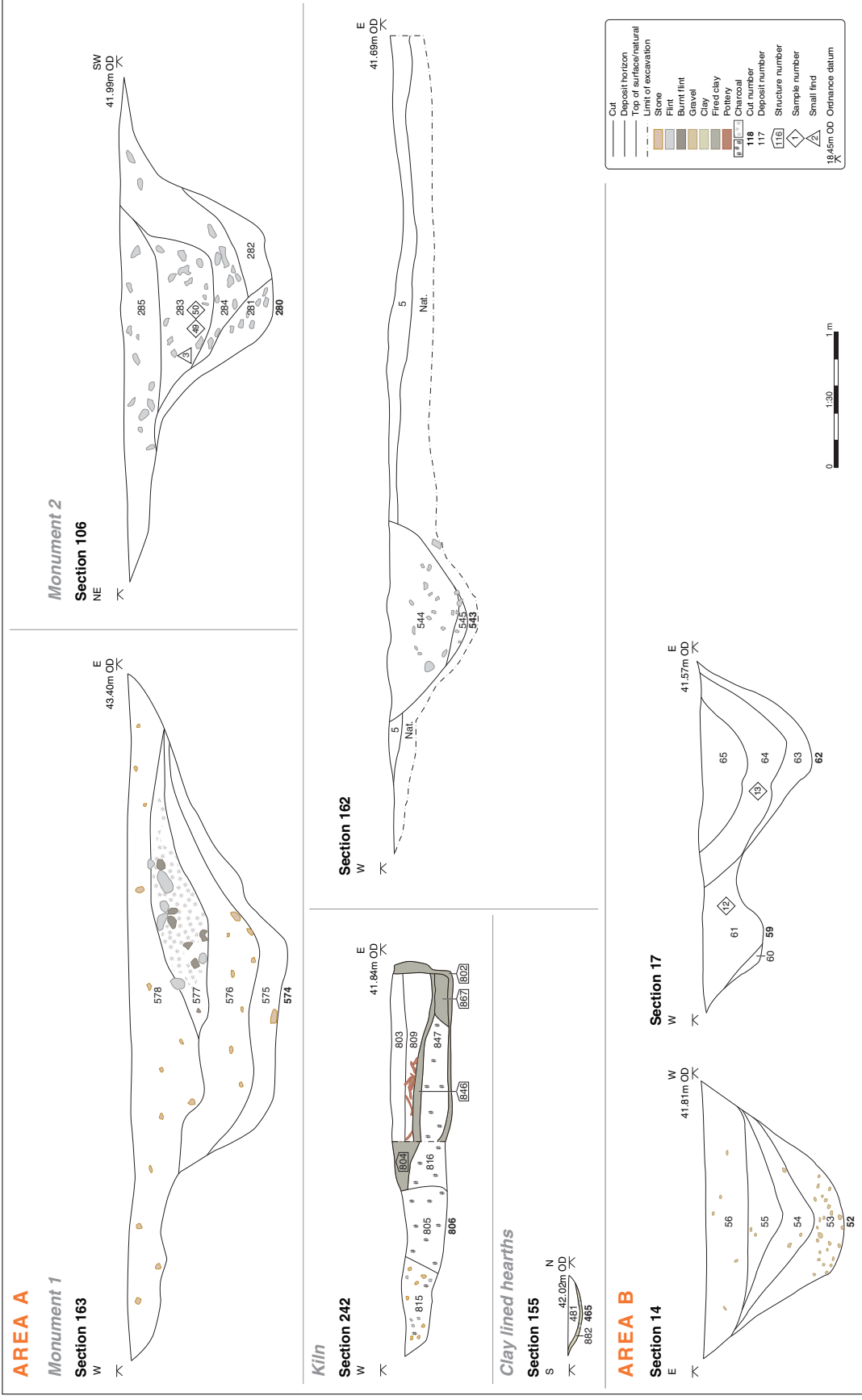


Figure 11: Selected sections

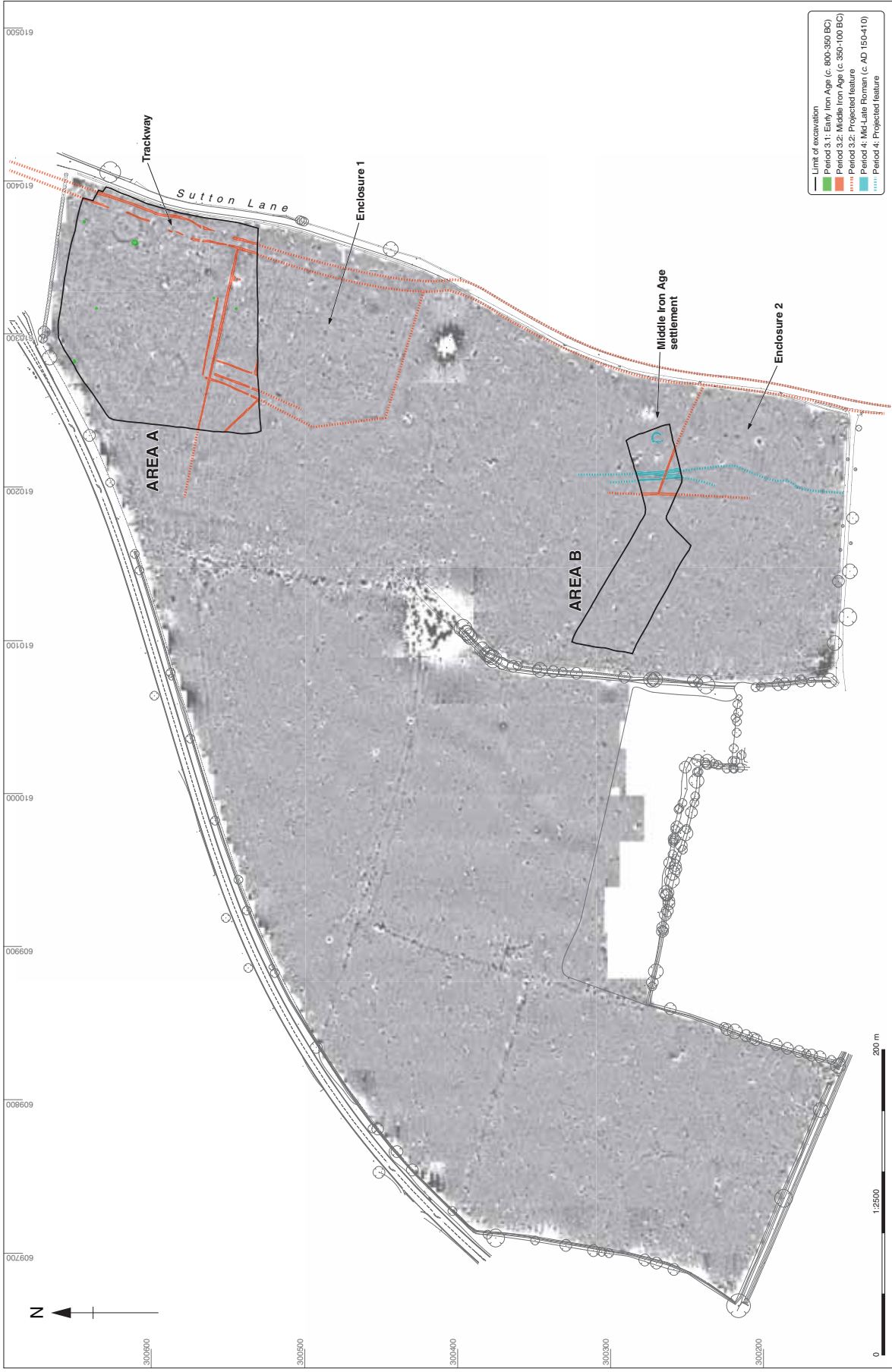


Figure 12: Period 3 and Period 4 excavation results overlain on the geophysical survey



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: Period 2.1 Monument 1, after machine excavation of ring ditch



Plate 4: Period 2.2 cremation pit 583, looking north



Plate 5: Part of Period 2.3 Pit Group 2a, centred on pit **646**, looking north



Plate 6: Period 3.2 Roundhouse gully **26**

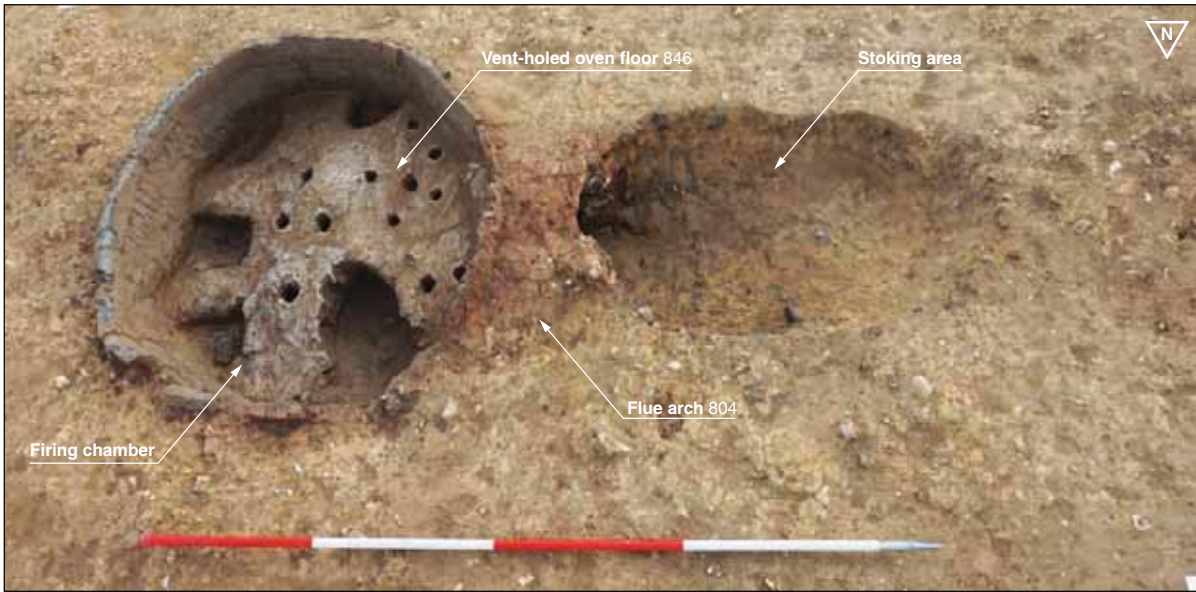


Plate 7: Overhead view of Period 4 Grey-ware pottery kiln **806** with floor 846



Plate 8: Overhead view of Period 4 Grey-ware pottery kiln **806** with floor pilasters 867



**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](mailto: 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](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIFA
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