Later Bronze Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon remains at land off St Faith's Road, Old Catton, Norwich

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Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between 24th June and 11th September 2019 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted an archaeological excavation at land off St Faith's Road, Old Catton, Norwich (centred TG 22934 13287) ahead of residential development. The area was initially evaluated by Archaeology South-East in early 2019 (ASE 2019). Three areas (A – C) were identified as needing further investigation – two located towards the eastern edge of the proposed development area, and a small area within the south-western quadrant of the site. The excavations uncovered remains dating principally from the Neolithic, Later Bronze Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods, along with features of post-medieval and modern date.

Five features within Areas B and C dated to the Early Neolithic period, including two tree root hollows, two post holes (excavated during the evaluation of the site) and a pit. Together these features produced 1373g of Early Neolithic pottery.

Later Bronze Age activity was identified within Area B, beginning with the construction of a sub-rectangular enclosure and a scatter of discrete features which produced Middle Bronze Age finds. Ditched on three sides, the fourth side of the enclosure was delineated by a post hole alignment. During the Late Bronze Age, settlement was established within the enclosure, represented by six post-built structures (including one with an obvious porch) and discrete pits. Pit **715**, in the southern half of the settlement, was of particular interest; in addition to Late Bronze Age pottery recovered from the pit, the bulk sample yielded grains of emmer, barley, flax and millet. As well as Late Bronze Age radiocarbon determinations from the emmer and flax seeds, one of the millet seeds returned a date of 909-806 cal. BC, currently the earliest recorded use of broomcorn millet in Britain.

Activity at the site intensified again in the mid 1st – 2nd century AD. An Early Romano-British field system extended across the western half of Area B, with a single ditch identified in Area A. Possible evidence of a Romano-British structure was identified in the southern half of the main enclosure, while the truncated remains of a pottery kiln was encountered in the north of the same enclosure. The presence of two specialist vessels (a Hofheim-type flagon and a mortarium mixing bowl) might be suggestive of a military connection to the site, especially as cropmarks of a possible marching camp were identified *c*. 600m north of the investigated area (NHER 16451).

A single Romano-British burial was identified on the site. This urned cremation of a single individual was located outside of the enclosure system.

In the post-Roman period, shallow, charcoal filled pits were encountered across Areas B and C. Samples acquired from two of these features yielded calibrated dates placing them in the late 8th to early 10th century (cal. AD 764-890 and cal. AD 774-903), securely within the Middle – Later Anglo-Saxon period.

Two post-medieval ditches were encountered within Area B, forming part of a rectilinear field system, with three intercutting extraction pits found within its south-eastern quadrant, suggesting low level quarrying at the site.

The development area remained under cultivation until the First World War, when a possible military practice trench was dug. During the Second World War, the western and southern areas of the site formed part of the Horsham St Faith airfield. The evaluation recognised remains of an aircraft dispersal pan and taxiways, probable service trenches and a bomb crater. After the war, use of the site reverted to cultivation.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by RPS Group to undertake an archaeological excavation at the site of a proposed residential development at land off St Faith's Road, Old Catton, Norwich, Norfolk (centred TG 22934 13287, Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to comply with Condition 31 of Planning Permission (planning ref. 2014/1955) granted by Broadland District Council. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by OA (Kwiatkowska and Brudenell 2019) detailing the methods by which OA East proposed to meet the requirements of the brief. This document outlines how OA implemented the Local Planning Authority's requirements in line with the approved WSI.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site is located to the south of Norwich International Airport. The area of proposed development covers *c*. 15ha and straddles parts of two agricultural fields, divided by a concrete access track. The evaluation works that took place in May 2019 (ASE 2019) identified three areas of archaeological interest, which covered a total of 1.6ha. These excavation areas are bounded by farmland to the north, St Faith's Road to the east, Repton Avenue to the south and Hurricane Way to the west. The site rests at between 32-34m OD.

1.2.2 Mitigation Areas A and B lay in the east of the development area, with Area C located to the west. The bedrock geology consists of Crag Group of sands and gravels overlain by glacial sands and gravels with occasional clay patches (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site. It is drawn from the WSI (Kwiatkowska and Brudenell 2019, 4-5) with additions from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER; Fig. 2). A search of the NHER was originally commissioned in 2019 (NHER Enquiry 19_05_24) and an updated search was carried out in 2021 (NHER Enquiry 21_11_07).

Prehistory

1.3.2 Little is known about the prehistoric landscape surrounding the site. A Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age field system was recognised at a site off Spixworth Road, 800m east of the current site (NHER 44786).

1.3.3 A Neolithic leaf-shaped arrowhead made from translucent flint was dug up in the garden of 246 Spixworth Road (NHER 20732). In addition, a collection of prehistoric flints was found in a garden 800m south of the site (NHER 21114).

Roman

1.3.4 A series of cropmarks are recorded on the site (NHER 18395) including a rectilinear enclosure measuring *c*. 54m by 56m internally and 60m by 62m externally, which correlates with the Roman enclosure excavated within Area B. Other similarly aligned ditches revealed during the evaluation also contained Roman material, suggesting the enclosure may be part of a wider field system.

1.3.5 Cropmarks relating to an Iron Age to Roman field system (NHER 53493) were identified 800m north of the investigated site. Further cropmarks of a possible Iron Age to Roman enclosure (NHER 53496) were located 800m east of the current site, and north of an area of known Roman activity (NHER 44786).

1.3.6 The majority of the historic records in the area indicate Roman activity in the vicinity of the site. Cropmarks of a possible Roman marching encampment, including enclosures and fragments of possible trackway (NHER 53493, NHER 16451) were located 600m north of the proposed development area. Metal detecting and fieldwalking in the area recovered Roman pottery sherds along with four worn Roman coins.

1.3.7 Remains of a Roman field system were identified c. 850m to the east of the site and included a Roman cremation burial and shallow charcoal pits (NHER 44786).

1.3.8 A Roman cosmetic mortar was found during metal detecting *c*. 250m east of the site (NHER 41110) as well as sherds of Roman greyware and a coin of Constantine I to the north-east (NHER 50033).

1.3.9 Metal detecting in Spixworth, in advance of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road (NNDR), uncovered Roman finds including a coin hoard and metal objects (NHER 35669). Excavations for the NNDR revealed part of a Roman field system and a trackway, also in Spixworth, *c*. 850m to the north-east (NNDR Areas 6 and 7; Moan 2018; Phillips and Moan forthcoming).

Medieval to post-medieval

1.3.10 The settlement of Catton is thought to have Saxon origins, though no evidence relating to this period is recorded within the wider landscape (SUMO Geophysics Ltd. 2019). The settlement is recorded in the Domesday Book (RPS 2019).

1.3.11 Recent trial trenching identified an early boundary ditch that produced post-medieval material (ASE 2019). The ditch followed a tree line and was visible on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

1.3.12 A series of cropmarks suggestive of field boundaries was identified to the east of the site (NHER 53497). Although these features run on a similar alignment to a possible Roman road further to the east (NHER 52126, not illustrated) and to known Roman features in the vicinity of this site, these features were identified as medieval to post-medieval, as they appear to correspond with field boundaries on the Tithe Map.

1.3.13 A second area of possible medieval to post-medieval ditches (NHER 53493, NHER 16451) was identified 600m north, where, in addition to Roman material (see above), medieval and post-medieval material was identified.

1.3.14 Finds including part of an Early Saxon cruciform brooch, a Late Saxon hooked tag (NHER 41110), a post-medieval cloth seal from the Norwich Weavers Company (NHER 34462), undatable casting waste, a possible plum bob and the suspension mount for a horse harness pendant (HER 34610) were recovered 500m north and north-east of the site during metal detecting and fieldwalking. In addition, two finds spots of medieval pottery sherds were identified 500m east (NHER 18588) and north-east (NHER 18589).

Modern

1.3.15 The site is located to the southeast of Norwich International Airport. The airport was known during the World War II as Horsham St Faith Airfield (NHER 8137). A number of World War II monuments were recognised within the airfield and include two Picket Hamilton forts (NHER 32544, NHER 32545), a pillbox and a possible bomb crater (NHER 53498).

1.4 Previous archaeological work

Previous fieldwork within the subject site

1.4.1 A geophysical survey was carried out in March 2019 by SUMO Geophysics LTS (2019). Two possible rectilinear enclosures and a former field boundary were identified in the central and eastern parts of the site, while linear anomalies in the eastern half of the site corresponded to crop marks revealed by the NMP survey (NHER 18395). The geophysical survey also recorded some shallow linear anomalies, interpreted as evidence of ploughing, which were distributed across the site.

1.4.2 An evaluation by Archaeology South-East (ASE 2019; ENF146031) took place in May 2019. In total, 55 evaluation trenches were excavated, covering approximately 3500m^2 of the 11.8ha site. The evaluation showed that the earliest activity took place in the Early Neolithic period, with possible Bronze Age and Roman rectangular enclosures identified in the eastern part of the site. In addition, a fired clay pyramidal or triangular weight of Late Bronze Age to Iron Age date was found in a pit in Trench 23, located outside of areas investigated by this project. The trial trenching evaluation noted absence of demonstrable Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity on the site, suggesting that the area was heathland during those periods. A scatter of undated shallow pits, with charcoal-rich fills and scorched bases possibly related to these periods. The land was used for cultivation during the post-medieval period. Modern activity at the site related to use of the area as part of the Horsham St Faith airfield.

Norwich NDR

1.4.3 The route of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road passes approximately 800m to the north of the route. Non-intrusive survey was carried out along the route, with relevant records closest to the subject site comprising fieldwalking (ENF117021) and geophysical survey (ENF138599, ENF138600, ENF139683). Evaluation trenching was also carried out along much of the route (ENF137058, ENF138565) and this was followed by open area excavation, the nearest two areas lying to the north (Areas 6 and 7; ENF139692).

Other fieldwork

1.4.4 Geophysical surveys have also been carried out to the east, at Buxton Road, Spixworth (ENF142582) and further to the east (ENF142264). A subsequent evaluation was carried out at Buxton Road (ENF142247).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Excavation Aims

2.1.1 The overall aim of the investigations was to preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within excavation areas, prior to damage by development, and investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and place these in their local, regional and national archaeological context.

2.1.2 Based on the results of the archaeological investigations already conducted at the site, a series of more specific research questions were formulated prior to excavation:

i. What was the form and function of the enclosure in Area B?
ii. When was the enclosure constructed in the Roman period, and was it aligned upon any earlier features in the landscape?
iii. To what extent was the enclosure a distinct entity as opposed to a component of a wider field system?
iv. Was there evidence that the field system was modified in the Roman period?
v. When did the historic pattern of field boundaries develop?
vi. Can the network of boundaries at the site be tied into the wider landscape and the other cropmarks recorded in the vicinity?

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The evaluation works at the site (ASE 2019) identified three areas of archaeological potential. Mitigation Areas A and B lay in the east of the development area, with Area C located to the west. Area A was located towards the northern part of the proposed development area and measured *c*. 160m^2. Area B was located directly to the south of Area A and measured *c*. 14200m^2. Area C measured *c*. 1650m^2. The excavation areas were opened using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket, working under archaeological supervision. Areas where archaeological remains were present were cleaned and all pre-modern archaeological features were metal-detected by an experienced metal detector user.

2.2.2 Due to a Tree Protection Order (TPO) a small area of 300m^2 was left unexcavated in the southern part of Area B.

2.2.3 All features were investigated by hand excavation and recorded using OA pro-formas.

2.2.4 A register of all features, photographs and small finds was kept.

2.2.5 All features, layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers. Each feature was individually documented on context sheets. and hand-drawn in section. Written descriptions were recorded on pro-forms sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements.

2.2.6 The Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditch was excavated in slots measuring 2.5-3m wide, to a safe working depth of 0.6m. On reaching that depth, a 1m wide slot was hand-excavated in the centre of the intervention, to an overall depth of 1.6m below ground level.

2.2.7 Surveying was carried out using a survey-grade differential GS (Leica GS08) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.2.8 The photographic record comprised high resolution digital photographs.

2.2.9 Photographs included both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Every feature was photographed at least once. Photographs included a scale, north arrow, site code and feature number (where relevant), unless they were to be used in publications. The photograph register recorded these details, and photograph numbers were listed on corresponding context sheets.

2.2.10 Metal detector searches took place at all stages of the mitigations works by an experienced metal detector user. Areas were detected immediately before and after mechanical stripping. Both excavated areas and spoil heaps were checked. To prevent losses from night-hawking, features were metal detected immediately after stripping.

2.2.11 Metal detectors were not set to discriminate against iron.

2.2.12 Site conditions were generally good. At times, bright sunshine affected the site photography.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below, organised by Period and Area, and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains. Details of all contexts are included in Appendix A, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices B and C respectively. An overall base plan of all features and deposits is provided in Fig. 3, with phased plans provided by Figs 4-16. Selected section drawings are presented in Figs 17-20, whilst selected photographs are reproduced in Plates 1-18.

3.1.2 Throughout the text cut numbers appear in **bold**. Where multiple interventions have been excavated through a single feature, the feature is referred to by the lowest cut number, which has been emphasised on the relevant plans. Where appropriate features have been grouped together (*e.g.* Structure 509).

Site Phasing

3.1.3 Phasing of the site was based on a combination of the analysis of dateable material recovered from features (mostly pottery), radiocarbon dating, and of stratigraphic and spatial relationships. Although a small proportion of features remain unphased, the preference has been to include features into defined phases. Many of the excavated features produced few finds. For the Later Bronze Age, dateable pottery allowed for certain features to be assigned confidently to the Middle or Late Bronze Age. However, there were other features that were thought to be associated with one of these phases but which contained no dateable finds. Rather than attempting to justify why each feature may be either Middle or Late Bronze Age, the heading Later Bronze Age has been utilised. For this phase, the findings are still described in chronological order where possible, with explicit reference to either Middle or Late Bronze Age finds where they were found.

3.1.4 The phasing for the site is as follows:

Phase 0: Undated and natural features

Phase 1: Neolithic (*c*. 4000-2500 BC)

Phase 2: Later Bronze Age (*c*. 1600-800 BC)

Phase 3: Romano-British (AD 70-150)

Phase 4: Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066)

Phase 5: Post-medieval (15th to 18th century)

Radiocarbon dating

3.1.5 Samples from a range of features were submitted for radiocarbon analysis, including material from the Middle Bronze Age enclosure ditch and post hole alignment, Late Bronze Age structures and the Anglo-Saxon charcoaling pits (summarised in Table 1, with certificates reproduced in Appendix D).

Certificate no	Context	Cut	Group	Phase	Material sampled	Years BP	Cal. date (95% probability)
SUERC-94137	435	428	Encl. 244	2	Charcoal fragment: *Alnus glutinosa*	3228±33	1562 -1431 cal. BC
SUERC-94086	546	545	Str. 509	2	Charcoal fragment: *Corylus avellana*	2823±27	1048-909 cal. BC
SUERC-93503	716	715	Str. 696	2	CPR: *Triticum Dicoccum*	2751±25	972-829 cal. BC
BRAMS-4061	716	715	Str. 696	2	Macrofossils: *Linum usitatissimum*	2721±25	913-812 cal. BC
Poz-132326	716	715	Str. 696	2	Charred broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*)	2705±30	909-806 cal. BC
SUERC-93559	667	666	Str. 660	2	Charcoal fragment: *Quercus* sp	2099±22	181-51 cal. BC
SUERC-94085	490	489	Charcoal pit	4	Charcoal fragment: *Quercus* sp	1211±27	764 -890 cal. AD
SUERC-94087	906	905	Charcoal pit	4	Charcoal fragment: *Quercus* sp	1161±27	774-903 cal. AD
SUERC-94092	377	376	Post hole Align. 366	2	Charred cereal grain: *Triticum aestivum* - type	136±27	1673-1779 cal. AD
SUERC-94091	814	813	Enclosure 244	2	Charcoal fragment: *Quercus* sp	Background result >50000	

Table 1: Radiocarbon dating summary, in chronological order

3.2 Phase 0: Undated and Natural features

Area B

3.2.1 Very few undated and natural features were recognised within Area B (Fig. 5)..

3.2.2 Glacial scar **289** (=**300**=**302**=**304**) was identified in the north-east corner of the site with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of light brownish grey silty sand (290).

3.2.3 Natural feature **658** was located to the south-west of the glacial scar. It was 2.3m in diameter, 0.37m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. This feature contained a single deposit (659) of mid brownish grey silty sand. A second natural feature (**737**) was located to the west.

3.2.4 Natural feature **952** was located in the south of Area B and cannot be securely dated to any of the phases. It was 2.10m long, 0.98m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and an irregular base. This feature contained a single deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand (953).

3.2.5 A further three natural feature (**583**, **585** and **881**) were located further to the south-east. They measured between 0.96m and 2.68 in diameter and were up to 0.32m deep. These features contained similar deposits of mid yellowish brown silty sand.

3.2.6 Two post holes (**956** and **960**) were identified to the north of the TPO area. They measured 0.60m and 0.30m in diameter and were up to 0.17m deep, with steep sides

and concave bases. They contained homogenous deposits of mid yellowish brown silty sand.

Area C

3.2.7 Four features within this area could not be securely dated to any of the phases identified at the site (Fig. 5).

3.2.8 A large pit or ditch terminus (**20**; Fig. 17 Section 9) was located in the north-western corner of the area, aligned from north to south. This feature was 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep, with steep sides and a concave base and was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

3.2.9 In addition, a total of three undated postholes were encountered in Area C. Post holes **6**, **8** and **10**, located in the east and south of the area, measured between 0.38m and 0.6m in diameter (average 0.46m) and up to 0.22m deep. They were all sub-circular in shape with steep sides and concave bases that were filled by mid greyish brown silty sand deposits.

3.3 Phase 1: Neolithic (c. 4000-2500 BC)

3.3.1 The earliest evidence of human activity at the site was dated to the Early Neolithic period. Features which produced Early Neolithic material were recognised in Areas B and C (Fig. 5).

Area B

3.3.2 A single Neolithic feature was identified in the north-eastern corner of Area B. The feature was a large tree throw (**245**), measuring 4.9m long, 3m wide, and 0.47m deep, amorphous in shape with steep sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand, which produced two sherds (24g) of Early Neolithic pottery (Appendix B.2) and six Early Neolithic worked flints, including two secondary blades (Appendix B.7).

Area C

3.3.3 A single tree throw (**12**) was securely dated to this period (Fig.18, Section 5; Plate 1), located in the northern half of the excavation area. Measuring 3.85m long, 2.5m wide and 0.55m deep, it was amorphous in shape with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. Its single deposit of light brownish grey silty sand contained 122 sherds (1142g) of Early Neolithic pottery (Appendix B.2 and Fig. 25, No. 1), 29 worked flints (Appendix B.7) and two fragments (1019g) of burnt stone (Appendix B.8). The flintwork represents a coherent, single-period assemblage of earlier Neolithic date, dominated by unretouched removals and includes a very high proportion of high quality blade-based removals. Retouched tools are well-represented, with two edge trimmed blades, a short end scraper and a backed knife. A single intrusive olive stone was recovered from an environmental sample (Appendix C.3).

3.3.4 A sub-circular pit (**14**) to the west of the tree throw produced a single fragment of Early Neolithic pottery (5g). This feature was 1.45m in diameter and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a concave base, filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand deposit.

3.3.5 During the evaluation phase of the project (ASE 2019, 20-21) two post holes in Trench 35 produced flint-tempered pottery derived from the Early Neolithic Plain Bowl tradition, along with worked flint, mainly knapping waste.

3.4 Phase 2: Later Bronze Age (c. 1600-800 BC)

3.4.1 Later Bronze Age remains were focussed within Area B. In the Middle Bronze Age (*c.* 1600-1150 BC) a sub-rectangular enclosure was constructed in Area B (Enclosure 244), along with a scatter of discrete pits and postholes, including possible evidence of at least one gated entrance into the enclosure. Ditched on three sides, the fourth side of the enclosure was delineated by a post hole alignment. During the Late Bronze Age, more obvious settlement was established within the enclosure, represented by six post-built structures (including one with a porch) and discrete pits. Significantly, a pit (**715**) associated with Structure **696** contained a charred assemblage of emmer, barley, flax and broomcorn millet seeds. As well as Late Bronze Age radiocarbon dates from the emmer and flax seeds, one of the millet seeds returned a date of 909-806 cal. BC, demonstrating much earlier use of millet in Britain than has previously been recorded.

3.4.2 In Area C, a single ditch was dated as Later Bronze Age.

Area B

Enclosure 244

3.4.3 Covering a large part of Area B was a sub-rectangular enclosure (244), measuring 115m by 80m (an internal area of 0.85ha), with its long axis orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Substantial ditches formed the western, southern and eastern sides of the enclosure, while the northern side was delineated by an alignment of 31 closely spaced post holes and a narrower ditch or gully.

Enclosure ditches

3.4.4 The enclosure was formed by ditches **244** (=**269**=**278**; Fig. 20, Section 161) and **299** (=**1186** =**1202**; Fig. 20 Section 303) along the eastern side, orientated north-north-east to south-southwest. Ditches **334** (=**428** =**442**=**450**; Fig. 19, Section 229), **569** (=**616** Fig. 19, Section 297) and **616** (=**708**; Fig. 19, Section 297) formed the southern side, orientated east-south-east to west-north-west. Ditch **616** then turned 90 degrees to form part of the western side along with ditch **770** (=**1012**=**1039**=**1167**=**1177**; Fig. 19, Section 452; Plate 2).

3.4.5 The ditches were consistent in terms of size and profile, measuring between 2.6-3.5m wide, up to 1.58m deep with very steep sides and either a concave or flat base. Most interventions contained between three and seven fills, although some contained more, with 18 fills recorded in intervention **244** along the eastern side (Fig. 20, Section 161) and 21 fills recorded in intervention 1012 along the western side (Fig. 19, Section 452). Fills were predominantly yellowish brown or greyish brown silty sands; in most cases the ditches had infilled initially through natural silting of wind-blown soils and from deposits washed in during wet conditions, presumably when the ditch was being regularly maintained. By contrast, the upper fills were thicker deposits of homogenous silts, which probably formed when the ditches had gone out of use.

3.4.6 Finds from the enclosure ditches were relatively scarce (Table 2), with pottery totalling six sherds (328g), all of it dating to the Middle Bronze Age and all coming from either secondary or tertiary fills (Appendix B.2; locations marked in Fig. 6; rim sherds illustrated in Fig. 25, No. 5 and 7). Struck flint totalled 25 pieces, while 102 fragments of burnt flint (5931g) were recovered (Appendix B.7). The struck flint was scattered across five interventions, although the largest groups (9-10 pieces) were recovered from two interventions (**334** and **428**; see Table 29 in Appendix B.7). Much of the flintwork from the enclosure ditches is consistent with a later prehistoric date and is dominated by very crudely worked flake-based material; retouched tools are very rare and include a flake with crude edge retouch from intervention **334**. In addition, there is some evidence of 'earlier' pieces, namely a laurel leaf point (generally associated with Early Neolithic assemblages) from cut **334**.

3.4.7 Part of a fired clay triangular weight (193g) was also found in the south-west corner, in the upper fill of intervention **616** (Appendix B.6). A fragment of alder charcoal from ditch 334 (intervention **428**) returned a radiocarbon date of 1562-1431 cal. BC (SUERC-94137, 3228±33 BP).

3.4.8 In total, four entrances were identified, three of which were associated with post holes that may have been the remnants of gated or fenced entrances (detailed below). The entrance along the eastern side contained a single post and it is suggested that ditches **244** and **299** formed a boundary between eastern and western parts of the settlement.

Ditch	Cut	No. of fills	Finds	Enviro
244	**244**	18	1 sherd (37g) of MBA pottery	-
334	**334**	13	10 worked flint flakes 86 fragments (4815g) of burnt flint 1 sherd (18g) of MBA pottery	-
	428	12	9 worked flint flakes 2 fragments (183g) of burnt flint	1562-1431 cal BC (SUERC-94137, 3228±33)
	450	10	2 worked flint flakes 12 fragments (820g) of burnt flint 2 sherds (22g) of MBA pottery	-
617	**616**	7	1 clay triangular weight (193g)	-
	708	6	2 sherds (251g) of MBA pottery	-
770	**1012**	21	4 flakes of worked flint 1 fragment (113g) of burnt flint	

Table 2: Finds associated with Enclosure 244 contexts

3.4.9 Re-cutting of the Enclosure 244 ditches was visible in six locations along the eastern, southern and western sides, within ditches **244** (re-cut **277**), **299** (re-cut **342**, **1190** and **1197**), **334** (re-cut **429**; Fig.19, Section 229), **616** (re-cut **628**; Fig. 19, Section 297) and **770** (re-cut **784**). Although evidence for a re-cut ditch was not continuous around the circuit of the enclosure, it does hint at repeated maintenance of the ditches, possibly over a long period of time. The re-cut sections of ditch were between 1.5m to 3m wide and up to 1.2m deep with steep sides and concave bases. These features were filled by between one and seven fills, again relatively unmodified silty sands.

3.4.10 Finds from the re-cut sections (Table 3) included pottery, with both Middle Bronze Age (12 sherds, 277g; rim sherd illustrated in Fig. 25, No. 4) and four sherds of later Iron Age pottery (41g) being recovered. Most of the Middle Bronze Age pottery came from the upper fill of terminus **277** along the eastern side of the enclosure, while the Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper fill of intervention **1190**, hinting at the long duration of time that the ditch was open for. Worked flints totalled 30 pieces, the majority of which (26 pieces) – like the pottery – came from terminus **277** (see Table 29 in Appendix B.7). The flintwork was similar to that in the original enclosure ditch, being consistent with a later prehistoric date and dominated by very crudely worked flake-based material. The only retouched piece is a crudely worked piercer recovered from intervention **277**. Other finds included burnt flint (112 fragments, 5763g) and two fragments (28g) of ceramic building material (CBM; Appendix B.5).

Ditch	Cut	No of fills	Finds	Enviro
244	**277**	2	26 worked flint flakes 89 fragments (5015g) of burnt flint 11 sherds (256g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery	-
299	**342**	6	10 fragments (589g) of burnt flint	Fragment of cattle horn
	1190	7	41g of Iron Age (400BC -AD 0) pottery within the top fill (1198) 1 worked flint flake 2 fragments (70g) of burnt flint 1 fragment (10g) of CBM	-
616	**628**	7	2 worked flints 8 fragments (382g) of burnt flint	
770	**784**	4	1 worked flint flake 3 fragments (89g) of burnt flint 1 sherd (21g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery 1 fragment (18g) of CBM – intrusive	-

*Table 3: Finds associated with re-cut of Enclosure **244** contexts*

Boundary ditch 269

3.4.11 Delineating the eastern end of the northern side of Enclosure 244 was a slightly sinuous and narrow boundary ditch (**269**)**,** measuring 0.67m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand (270), which did not contain any finds.

Post hole Alignment 366

3.4.12 Forming the remainder of the northern side of the enclosure was Post hole Alignment 366 (Plate 3), which comprised 31 post holes aligned east-southeast to west-north-west: **366**, **368** (Fig. 20, Section 198), **370**, **372**, **374**, **376**, **378**, **404**, **406** (Fig. 20, Section 217), **408**, **412**, **414**, **416**, **418** (Fig. 20, Section 223), **420**, **422**, **424**, **426**, **461**, **463**, **465**, **467**, **469**, **471**, **481**, **483**, **485**, **487**, and **606**. Many of the post holes were very tightly spaced, separated by only 0.1-0.2m. However, there was also apparent clusters, with groups of three or four post holes separated by larger gaps of 1-2m, for example

between post holes **418** and **420**. Even larger gaps existed in certain locations, the widest being 10m between post holes **378** and **404**. This may have been a deliberate entrance into the enclosure, or may have been a deliberate break in the alignment because of the presence of tree throw **386** (see below). Alternatively, the gap may be due to truncation of some of the post holes. Measuring between 0.31-0.79m in diameter (with an average diameter of 0.59m) and up to 0.39m deep, the post holes had steep or almost vertical sides and concave bases. They contained homogenous deposits of mid yellowish brown silty sand and no post pipes were evident. No finds were recovered from any of the post holes. Post hole **376** contained ten free threshing wheat grains, with an additional two free threshing wheat grains recovered from post hole **420**. One of the grains from post hole **376** returned a post-medieval radiocarbon date of 1673-1892 cal. AD (SUERC-94092 136±27 BP), suggesting that all of the wheat grains were intrusive.

Post hole Alignment 1133

3.4.13 Three pits or post holes aligned north-north-east to south-south-west were uncovered north of ditch **770** suggesting a second possible post hole alignment extended to the north. Pit/post hole **1133** measured 0.8m in diameter and 0.28m deep. Pit **1135** was 2m long, 1.32m wide and 0.46m deep, while pit/post hole **1137** measured 0.6m in diameter and 0.27m deep. All these features had steep sides, with concave bases and were filled by homogenous deposits of mid greyish brown. They did not contain any finds.

Enclosure entrances and associated features

3.4.14 At least four entrances into the enclosure were identified, each with associated post holes or other features that suggest possible gated or fenced access.

3.4.15 Starting on the western side, a 7.5m wide entrance was apparent between ditches **617** and **770**. Seven features were associated with the western entrance, with three postholes (**815**, **817**, **819**) situated directly to the north of ditch terminal **708** and two double post holes (**811**, **841,** Fig. 19, Section 367; **813**, **844**, Fig. 19, Section 368) located *c*. 2m to the east of the ditches (Plate 4). Separated by a gap of 1.2m, these double post holes measured between 0.72-1.1m in diameter and were between 0.11-0.49m deep. Post holes **811** and **813** each contained two fills, a mid greyish brown silty sand (812, 814) overlain by light greyish brown silty sand (843, 846). A fragment of oak charcoal from post hole **813** was submitted for radiocarbon dating (SUERC 94091) but unfortunately the sample failed. The other three postholes (**815**, **817** and **819**) measured between 0.3 and 0.65m in diameter and were between 0.13 and 0.46m deep. They all contained homogenous fills of mid greyish brown silty sand (816, 818 and 820 respectively). No finds were recovered from any of these features.

3.4.16 Along the southern side of the enclosure was a 7.2m wide entrance between ditches **616** and **334**.Positioned in the centre of this entrance was a post hole or possibly a tree root hollow (**473**; Fig. 20, Section 236). It measured 1.1m in diameter and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base, filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand (474). A further three post holes (**475**, **477** and **479**), spaced approximately 3m apart, were located to the south of the entrance and may be the

remnants of a fence line. Measuring between 0.7-0.8m in diameter and up to 0.20m deep, the postholes contained homogenous deposits of mid greyish brown silty sand.

3.4.17 A third entrance was located along the eastern side of the enclosure, formed by a 6.1m wide gap between ditches **244** and **299**. Post hole **612** was identified 3m to the west of ditch terminus **299**. This possible marker post measured 0.6m in diameter and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand (613) which yielded six sherds (81g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, three worked flint flakes, five fragments (294g) of burnt flint and a fragment of ?triangular fired clay weight (62g).

3.4.18 Along the northern side of the enclosure, a possible 10m wide entrance was identified within Post hole Alignment 366, between post holes **378** and **404**. As stated above, this may have been a deliberate break in the alignment because of the presence of tree throw **386**. The tree throw was 1.9m long, 0.98m wide and 0.44m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand (387). No finds were recovered from this feature.

Evaluation

3.4.19 Finds recovered from the boundary ditch excavated in Trench 31 (**31/004**; equates to ditch **244**) included two fragments of a probable Early Bronze Age Biconical Urn (ASE 2019). Ditches related to Enclosure 244 were also excavated in Trench 38 (**38/016**; equates to ditch **770**), the upper fill of which contained two struck flints and intrusive finds comprising one small fragment (2g) of CBM and nine fragments (78g) of German lava stone; Trench 41 (**41/004**; equates to ditch 299), which contained no finds; Trench 52 (**52/013**; equates to ditch **569**), which yielded fragments of Early Neolithic or Later Bronze Age pottery; and Trench 53 (**53/007**; equates to ditch **334**), from which Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered (*ibid*.).

Post-built Structures

3.4.20 In total, seven post-built structures were identified within Area B, all located within the eastern half of the Middle Bronze Age enclosure. Although dateable material was again limited, there was sufficient evidence to suggest that three of the structures (509, 696 and 823) were of Late Bronze Age date, with at least another two spatially associated with the dated structures. While it is difficult to prove that the undated structures are also of Late Bronze Age date, the overall impression is that the settlement-related features were later than the enclosure itself. In other words, the enclosure ditches and banks were still extant as earthworks and the interior was being utilised for settlement.

Structure 509

3.4.21 Structure 509 (Fig. 7; Plate 5) was located within the north-east corner of Enclosure 244 and was the best preserved in terms of distinctive floor plan. It measured 10m in diameter and incorporated an east-facing porch of four post holes. A total of 22 post holes made up the structure: **509**, **511** (Fig. 20, Section 251), **513**, **515** (Fig. 20, Section 253), **517**, **519**, **521**, **523**, **525**, **527** (Fig. 20, Section 259), **529**, **531**, **533**, **535**, **537** (Fig. 20, Section 264), **539** (Fig. 20, Section 265), **541**, **543**, **545** (Fig. 20, Section 268), **547**,

549, and **551** (Fig. 21, Section 247), measuring between 0.21-0.6m in diameter (an average of 0.38m) and up to 0.35m deep, with near vertical sides and concave bases and were filled by single deposits of mid yellowish brown silty sand. A small number of these features displayed remains of possible post pipes. Finds included 20 sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery (98g) recovered from nine different postholes, including a rim sherd from a burnished round bodied cup from posthole **545** (Appendix B.2 and Fig. 26, No. 8), one worked flint and five fragments (147g) of burnt flint (Table 4). Environmental analysis of soil samples revealed a high quantity of charcoal, providing evidence for occupation or perhaps that the building burnt down (Appendix C.3). In addition, a single barley grain was recovered from posthole **539**. A sample of hazel charcoal from posthole **545** returned a Late Bronze Age radiocarbon date of 1048-909 cal. BC (SUERC-94086; 2823±27 BP).

3.4.22 Two large pits were thought to be associated with this structure. The first (**809**) was an internal pit, measuring 1.6m in diameter and 0.22m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand that contained nine sherds (459g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery (Fig. 25, No. 3 and 6), two worked flint flakes (consistent with a later prehistoric date) and ten fragments (915g) of burnt flint.

3.4.23 A second pit (**769**) was located to the south of the porched entrance. It measured 0.85m in diameter and 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This pit was filled by four alternating deposits of mid greyish brown (775 and 777) and mid brownish grey (776 and 778) silty sand, characterised by frequent stone inclusions. Finds consisted of two sherds (22g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery (Fig. 25, No.2), two worked flint flakes (once again consistent with a later prehistoric date) and 15 fragments (1401g) of burnt flint.

3.4.24 A shallow hollow (**349**; Fig. 6 and Fig. 20, Section 291; Plate 6) was located to the south-east of Structure 509. It measured 2.16m long, 5m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and an irregular base, filled by a single deposit of dark brownish grey silty sand. The fill yielded one fragment (173g) of burnt stone, 95 fragments (2199g) of burnt flint and a pebble hammer (SF 11; Appendix B.8). An environmental sample produced a single barley grain and a small legume fragment (Appendix C.3).

Cut	Finds	Enviro
349	SF11 pebble hammer 1 fragment (173g) of burnt stone 95 fragments (2199g) of burnt flint	Single barley grain and small legume fragment
509	1 fragment (36g) of burnt flint 1 sherd (3g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	-
525	1 sherd (2g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	-
527	1 sherd (3g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	-
529	2 sherd (10g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	-
531	5 sherds (26g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	-
533	6 sherds (34g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	-
535	1 fragment (36g) of burnt flint 2 sherds (12g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	-
537	1 worked flint flake	-

Cut	Finds	Enviro
	2 fragments (16g) of burnt flint	
539	1 sherd (6g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	Single barley grain
541	1 fragment (42g) of burnt flint	-
545	2 fragments (17g) of burnt flint 1 sherd (2g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	1048-909 cal BC (SUERC-94086; 2823±27 BP)
769	2 worked flint flakes 15 fragments (1401g) of burnt flint 2 sherds (22g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery	-
809	2 worked flint flakes 10 fragments (915) of burnt flint 9 sherds (459g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery	Occasional barley grains

Table 4: Finds associated with Structure 509

Structure 660

3.4.25 Structure 660 (Fig. 8) was located in the south-eastern corner of Enclosure 244. It was approximately 7.5m in diameter, although overall the floor plan was more sub-circular with a possible porched entrance extending to the north-east. In total, 16 post holes and a pit were identified as forming this building: post holes **660** (Fig. 20, Section 309), **662**, **664**, **666**, **668**, **670**, **672** (Fig. 20, Section 315), **674**, **676** (Fig. 20, Section 317), **678**, **680**, **682**, **684** (Fig. 20, Section 321), **686** and **688**, and pit **690**. The post holes varied between 0.25-0.84m in diameter (with an average diameter of 0.4m) and were up to 0.28m deep, with near vertical sides and concave bases, filled by single deposits of mid yellowish brown silty sand. None of these post holes displayed evidence of post pipes. No finds were recovered from features associated with this structure; however, a single grain from posthole **666** returned a Late Iron Age radiocarbon date of 181 -51 cal. BC (SUERC-93559; 2099±22 BP), suggesting that the grain is intrusive.

Structures 696 and 823

3.4.26 Approximately 25 pits and post holes was uncovered immediately southwest of Structure 660. Among these, two possible small structures were identified, although it should be stated that the partial survival of floor plans means that this interpretation is subjective. Structure 823 to the west (Fig. 8) consisted of nine post holes: **823**, **825**, **827**, **829**, **831** (Fig. 20, Section 377), **833**, **835**, **837** (Fig. 20, Section 380), **839** and **847**, with a diameter of *c*. 5m.

3.4.27 To the east, Structure 696 (Fig. 8) was formed of eight post holes: **696**, **698**, **700** (Fig. 20, Section 329), **702**, **704**, **715**, **717** and **719**. In addition, another five discrete features (**692**, **694**, **821**, **873** and **875**) were identified in this area and may have been associated with these two structures. The post holes within this group measured between 0.3m and 0.86m in diameter (with an average diameter of 0.49m) and up to 0.26m deep, with vertical sides and concave bases. With the exception of pit **715** (see below), they all contained single homogenous fills of mid yellowish brown silty sand. Finds included Late Bronze Age pottery (19 sherds, 213g) from eight post holes spread across the two structures (Table 5). One of the post holes within Structure 823 (**837**) contained 13 sherds (274g) of Early Iron Age pottery (Fig. 26, No. 9-10) including the partial profile of a jar with a distinctive T-shaped rim, a characteristic form that dates to the later part

of the Early Iron Age, between *c*. 600-350 BC (Appendix B.2). Other finds comprised burnt flint and CBM.

*Pit **715**: the millet pit*

3.4.28 Pit **715** (Fig. 20, Section 334), part of Structure 696, was of particular interest. Measuring 0.72m in diameter and 0.38m deep, it had vertical sides and a concave base. The single fill of this feature consisted of very dark grey silty sand (716), which was charcoal-rich, and contained six sherds (67g) of Late Bronze Age pottery, burnt flint (195g) and burnt stone (177g). Analysis of two bulk soil samples from this feature identified emmer, barley, flax and millet seeds, as well as fragments of a burnt 'crust' or food stuff (Appendix C.3). Due to the unusual nature of the grain assemblage, emmer and flax seeds were sent for radiocarbon analysis and returned dates of 972-829 cal. BC (SUERC-93503, 2751±25, 95.4% probability) and 913-812 cal. BC (BRAMS-4061, 2721±25, 95.4% probability) respectively. Dating of the millet grains proved to be more problematic, with two samples disintegrating during the preparation stage. The third attempt – from a sample sent to Poznan Radiocarbon Laboratory in Poland – was successful; this returned a radiocarbon date for the millet of 909-806 cal. BC (Poz-132326, 2705±30, 95.4% probability), currently the earliest evidence for the use of millet in Britain (see Discussion and Appendix C.3).

Cut	Finds	Enviro
686	2 fragments (36g) of burnt flint	-
692	1 fragment (41g) of burnt flint	-
704	2 fragments (775g) of burnt flint 2 sherds (13g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	Charred grain including wrinkled emmer, seeds of black bindweed and pale persicaria
715	7 fragments (195g) of burnt flint 1 fragment (177g) of burnt stone 6 sherds (67g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	Emmer, barley, flax and millet seeds
719	1 fragment (23g) of burnt flint 3 sherds (16g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	Emmer and barley grains
823	8 fragments (363g) of burnt flint	-
829	11 sherd (167g) of Late Bronze Age pottery 3 fragments (24g) of fired clay	-
831	1 fragment (5g) of burnt flint 1 sherd (5g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	-
835	2 fragments (44g) of burnt flint	-
837	1 worked flint flake small lumps of iron concentration, associated with complete oxidisation of iron artefact ?? 13 sherds (274g) of Early Iron Age pottery	
847	2 fragments (44g) of burnt flint 1 sherd (1g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	-
873	1 fragment (11g) of burnt flint 1 sherd (11g) of Late Bronze Age pottery	-
875	1 fragment (58g) of burnt flint	-

Table 5: Finds associated with Structures 696 and 823

Structure 638

3.4.29 Structure 638 (Fig. 9) was located between Structures 509 and 660, in the central, eastern half of Enclosure 244. This horse-shoe shaped structure was 5.2m wide and 6.55m long, and was open towards the west. In total, ten post holes were associated with this structure: **638**, **640**, **642**, **644**, **646**, **648**, **650**, **652**, **654** and **656**. These posts varied is size from 0.3m to 1.2m in diameter and were up to 0.37m deep, with steep sides and concave bases. All the features were filled by single deposits of mid yellowish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from these features and the only environmental remains was a single indeterminate grain from post hole **640**.

Structure 388

3.4.30 The partial remains of a structure (388; Fig. 10) were identified to the southeast of Structures 696 and 823, in the southeast corner of Enclosure 244. Measuring *c*. 5m long and 2.5m wide, the structure was formed of seven post holes arranged in a sub-rectangular layout: **388** (Fig. 20, Section 207), **390**, **392**, **394**, **396**, **398** and **581**. The post holes measured between 0.23-0.55m in diameter and were up to 0.36m deep with vertical sides and concave bases. They were all filled by a homogenous deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand, with only post hole **396** producing finds, consisting of one worked flint flake and one fragment of burnt flint (179g).

Structure 306

3.4.31 Located to the south of Structure 388 was the remnants of another structure 306 (Fig. 10). A total of five post holes (**306**, **314**, **316**, **318** and **320**) formed this small sub-circular structure, which was up to 3.5m in diameter. As with Structure 388, it is likely that only part of the original layout had survived, which means it is difficult to determine its true size and shape. The post holes were quite uniform, measuring between 0.27m and 0.29m in diameter and up to 0.11m deep. They each contained a fill of mid brownish grey silty sand, which did not produce any finds.

3.4.32 A further three postholes were located 1.5m to the southeast (**308** (Fig. 20, Section 180), **310**, **312**) and may be associated with the structure. One of these postholes (**308**) contained three worked flints.

Other Settlement related features

Pit and Post Hole group 791

3.4.33 A group of five pits (**791**, **797**, **799**, **801**, **803**) and one posthole (**805**), arranged roughly in a semi-circular arc, was located directly to the north-west of Structure 660 (Fig. 9). These features measured between 0.59m and 1.6m in diameter (an average of 1.01m) and up to 0.25m deep, with gently sloping sides and concave bases. They were filled by homogenous deposits of mid brownish grey silty sand. No finds were recovered from any of the features.

Pits 747 and 757

3.4.34 Two pits (**747** and **757**) were located in the southern half of Enclosure 244, approximately 10m to the west of Structure 823 (Fig. 6).

3.4.35 The northern of these two pits – **757** (Fig. 19, Section 350; Plate 7) measured 2.3m wide and 0.72m deep, with steep sides and a flat base. It contained five fills of alternating deposits of dark greyish brown sandy silt (758, 760) and mid brownish yellow sand (579, 761), sealed by a mid greyish brown sandy silt (762). Finds consisted of one sherd (7g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery, one worked flint – a core or hammerstone – and 32 fragments (665g) of burnt flint.

3.4.36 Pit **747** (Fig. 19, Section 350; Plate 7) was located to the south-east of pit **757**. It also measured 2.3m wide and 0.92m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This pit contained nine deposits of alternating dark greyish brown sandy silt (748, 750, 754) mid yellowish brown sand (749, 753, 755), with secondary fills of mid greyish brown silty sand (751, 752). The uppermost fill of this pit consisted of light brownish grey sandy silt (756). Finds comprised seven worked flint flakes – comprising five flakes and two cores – and 47 fragments (817g) of burnt flint.

3.4.37 Six post holes (**909**, **911**, **913**, **915**, **917** and **958**) were located around the edges of the two pits. It is not possible to determine whether these post holes formed part of a structure, or whether they were contemporary with the pits, but they are mentioned here due to their spatial association. The post holes measured between 0.27m and 0.5m in diameter and were up to 0.018m deep, with steep sides and concave bases. They contained homogenous fills of mid yellowish brown silty sand, from which no finds were recovered.

Isolated pits and post holes

3.4.38 A further 16 post holes (**279**, **297**, **332**, **382**, **384**, **493**, **614**, **729**, **731**, **733**, **763**, **765**, **771**, **863**, **877**, **879** and **907**) and 17 pits (**247**, **267**, **273**, **322**, **324**, **326**, **330**, **589**, **591**, **723**, **725**, **727**, **735**, **767, 773** and **789**) in Area B were assigned to Phase 2. Although the majority of these features did not produce any datable material, they were phased on morphological grounds (similar profile and fill composition to other Later Bronze Age features) or because of a spatial association with Phase 2 features within Enclosure 244. The post holes measured 0.25-0.56m in diameter (average diameter of 0.4m) and were up to 0.45 deep, with steep and sides and concave bases, while the pits measured 0.55-1.5m wide (average diameter of 0.83m) and up to 0.46m deep, with steep sides and concave bases. They were filled by homogenous deposits, dominated by mid greyish brown silty sand. Finds were rare, three pits and three postholes producing pottery of Early, Middle and Late Bronze Age date, along with worked and burnt flint (Table 6).

Cut	Feature type	Finds
247	Pit	1 worked flint
330	Pit	18 fragments (239g) of burnt flint
723	Pit	31 fragments (861g) of burnt flint 1 sherd (5g) of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery – residual 4 sherds (15g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery
771	Posthole	1 sherd (8g) Late Bronze Age pottery
877	Posthole	1 fragment (90g) of burnt flint 3 sherd (14g) of Late Bronze Age pottery
879	Posthole	3 fragments (49g) of burnt flint 2 sherds (14g) of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery – residual

Table 6: Finds from isolated pits and post holes of Phase 2

Area C

Ditch 16

3.4.39 Ditch **16** (=**18**, Fig. 11 and Fig. 18, Section 7) was located in the north-western corner of Area C, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, following the same alignment as the Middle Bronze Age ditches of Enclosure 244 in Area B. Measuring 0.7m wide and 0.3m deep, the ditch had steep sides with a concave base and was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

3.5 Iron Age activity (c. 800 BC – AD 43)

3.5.1 There was only a hint of Iron Age activity at the site, evidenced by finds from two post holes in Area B, both of which were part of larger feature groups assigned to earlier and later phases. Therefore, an Iron Age phase has not been included within the phasing structure, although for clarity the evidence is listed here, as well as being described as part of the larger feature groups in their respective phases.

3.5.2 A post hole (**837**) within the footprint of Structure 823 (Phase 2) contained 13 sherds (274g) of Early Iron Age pottery (Fig. 26, No. 9-10) including the partial profile of a jar with a distinctive T-shaped rim, a characteristic form that dates to the later part of the Early Iron Age, between *c*. 600-350 BC (Appendix B.2). The presence of Early Iron Age pottery in this feature means that it is either intrusive within the feature, or the feature may not be associated with Structure 823 at all and may instead belong to a separate phase of activity that is otherwise very difficult to detect.

3.5.3 Another post hole (**883**), part of Pit and Post Hole Group 861 (Phase 3) contained finds that are all convincingly pre-Roman, including most of a fired clay triangular weight (Plate 18; Appendix. B.6), usually thought to be of Middle-Late Iron Age date, two sherds (9g) of pottery that were thought to be Later Iron Age in date, and a fragment of saddle quern, typically of Later Bronze Age or Iron Age date (Appendix B.8). This one feature may be evidence of an Iron Age structure in this location.

3.6 Phase 3: Early – Mid Romano-British (AD 70-200)

3.6.1 An Early Romano-British field system extended across the western half of Area B, with one, possibly two, sub-square or sub-rectangular enclosures identified. A single ditch extending across Area A may also have been part of this field system. Evidence of a possible post-built Romano-British structure was identified in the southern half of the Area B. In addition, a single Romano-British burial was identified, an urned cremation of a single individual was located outside of the enclosure in Area B. A modest assemblage of locally produced coarse ware pottery (570 sherds, 4633g) dating to the Early – Mid Romano-British period was recovered, with the majority coming from the ditches of the field system (Appendix B.3).

Area A

3.6.2 Area A (Fig. 12) was located to the north of Area B and targeted a single ditch, which has been assigned to the Romano-British phase of occupation, as it corresponds with the alignment of the Roman enclosure (Enclosure 402, see below) within Area B and also correlates with cropmarks of the enclosure system (Fig. 4). The ditch was also encountered during the evaluation (**17/004**), its single fill producing a struck flint, ten sherds (240g) of Roman pottery and a small fragment of post-medieval brick, thought to be intrusive (ASE 2019, 14).

3.6.3 Ditch **206** (=**209**; Fig. 18, Section 121; Plate 8) was aligned north-west to south-east and measured up to 2.3m wide and 0.6m deep with steep sides and a concave base. A basal fill of mid brownish yellow silty sand (205), was overlain by mid yellowish orange silty sand fill (204). Two coal fragments (10g; Appendix B.12) were recovered from intervention **209** together with a single flint flake.

Area B

3.6.4 Romano-British activity within the western part of Area B (Fig. 13) included the remains of two enclosures (402 and 1115), a kiln (**1082**), a possible structure and discrete pits and postholes. A single cremation burial was identified outside of the main enclosure (**293**).

Enclosure 402

3.6.5 Enclosure 402 was located within the western half of Area B (Fig. 13), with a narrow entrance situated along its western side. Sub-square in shape, the enclosure measured 60m long and 59m wide, encompassing an area of 0.32ha, and was formed of five outer ditches (**402**, **919**, **977**, **1105** and **1129**), along with an internal sub-division (**1074**). The eastern and western sides, along with the internal division, were orientated north-north-east to west-south-west, while the northern and southern sides extended perpendicular.

3.6.6 Ditch **402** (=**491**=**1113**=**1119**=**1131**=**1145**=**1147**=**1149**=**1153**=**1159**=**1161**=**1163**; Fig. 21, Section 499; Plate 9) formed the eastern and northern side of the enclosure, measuring 0.78-1.3m wide and up to 0.71m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand, which yielded two sherds (6g) of residual Iron Age pottery, four sherds (38g) of mid/late 1st to 2nd century pottery (Appendix B.3), lava quern and a single animal bone (Table 7). In the evaluation this

ditch was excavated in Trench 30 (**30/004**) and Trench 40 (**40/005**). The single fill of intervention **30/004** contained 17 sherds (106g) of Early Roman pottery and some animal bone, while the single fill of intervention **40/005** contained three sherds (52g) of Roman pottery, eight fragments (664g) of lava stone quern, a small assemblage of animal bone and an iron object, possibly an intrusive post-medieval hinge (ASE 2019, 17 and 24).

Cut	Finds	Enviro
1113	4 sherds (38g) of mid/late 1st to 2nd century pottery	-
1131	1 sherd (5g) of Iron Age pottery (800-400BC)	-
1145	2 fragments (251g) of lava quern	-
1147	1 sherd (1g) of Iron Age pottery (400BC-AD0)	-
1149	-	Long bone of an unidentifiable specie

*Table 7: Finds from ditch **402***

3.6.7 Ditch **919** (=**962**=**973**=**975**=**1020**=**1084**=**1109**; Fig. 21, Section 484; Plate 10) formed the southern and part of the western side of the enclosure. It was between 0.8m and 1.9m wide and up to 0.62m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The majority of this ditch contained a single homogenous fill of mid brownish grey silty sand. However, intervention **919** along the southern side of the enclosure contained a total of six fills and produced the largest assemblage of Romano-British pottery from the site, which may be linked to the presence of a possible structure nearby (Pit and Post Hole Group 861, see below). Pottery of 1st – 2nd century date was recovered from a further three interventions, along with lava quern, fired clay, a copper alloy loop recovered during metal detecting (SF 14), iron smithing slag and an intrusive fragment of post-medieval CBM (Table 8).

Cut	Finds	Enviro
919	158 sherds (2296g) of early to mid-2nd century pottery Coper-alloy loop (SF 14) Single fragment of iron smithing slag (45g) 2 fragments (53g) of fired clay 1 fragment (22g) of post-medieval CBM – intrusive	Occasional barley and wheat grain
962	233 sherds (302g) of mid/late 1st century to early/mid-2nd century pottery 9 fragments (117g) lava quern	Carpo-metacarpus of a domestic fowl
1020	15 sherds (167g) of late 1st to 2nd century pottery	-
1109	1 sherd (3g) of mid-1st to 2nd century pottery	-

*Table 8: Finds from ditch **919***

3.6.8 Ditch **977** (=**1111**=**1180**; Fig. 21, Section 484) formed a re-cut of ditch **919** along the western side of Enclosure 402. It measured 0.84-1.83m wide and up to 0.5m deep with steep sides and a concave base. A single homogenous fill of light yellowish brown sandy silt produced two sherds (116g) of late 2nd century pottery and a 2nd century Colchester derivative brooch (SF 13) from intervention **977** and an intrusive medieval sewing thimble (SF 12) from intervention **1180**. Both pieces of metalwork were recovered during metal detecting.

3.6.9 Ditch **1105** (=**1127**) formed the northern part of the western side of Enclosure 402, measuring between 0.6-1.4m wide and up to 0.4m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by a single deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand, which yielded one sherd (5g) of mid-1st century to early/mid-2nd century pottery and one sherd of residual Iron Age pottery (18g).

3.6.10 Ditch **1129** (=**1143**=**1155**) represented a re-cut of ditch **1105**, measuring 0.671.4m wide and up to 0.4m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand, from which 22 sherds (232g) of mid-1st century to early 2nd century pottery were recovered, all except one sherd coming from intervention **1143**. The pottery included part of a Hofheim-type flagon (Fig. 27, No. 1), which may have been produced in a regional centre such as Verulamium (Appendix B.3).

3.6.11 Ditch **1074** (=**1093**=**1101**=**1121**=**1151**=**1165**; Fig. 21, Section 476) formed an internal, north to south aligned division of Enclosure 402. It was 0.7m to 1.4m wide, up to 0.33m deep with steep sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch contained a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand, which yielded four sherds (16g) of mid/late 1st century to 2nd century pottery from intervention **1151**. During the evaluation, this internal boundary was excavated in Trench 38 (**38/005**) and was found to contain no finds (ASE 2019, 22).

Enclosure 1115

3.6.12 A second possible enclosure (1115) extended directly from the northern side of Enclosure 402 and shared a boundary with it (ditch **402**, see above). The western side was formed by ditch **1115**, which extended beyond the northern limit of excavation. A continuation of the ditches of Enclosure 1115 are visible as cropmarks on certain Google Earth images, which are shown as projected lines in Fig. 4.

3.6.13 Ditch **1115** (=**1117**=**1125**) was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west, measuring 0.56m wide and 0.33m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand, which produced two sherds (11g) of mid/late 1st to early/mid-2nd century pottery.

Ditch 1139

3.6.14 Ditch **1139** (=**1141**) extended from the western side of Enclosure 402, aligned east-south-east to west-north-west. Only 9m of this ditch was visible before it disappeared beyond the western limit of excavation. At its eastern end it appeared to be truncated by intervention **1143** of ditch **1105**. Ditch **1139** measured 0.99m wide and 0.4m deep, with steep sides with a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand, which contained one sherd (9g) of mid-1st to early 2nd century pottery.

Discrete features within Enclosure 402

*Kiln **1082***

3.6.15 A single kiln (**1082**; Fig. 21, Section 470; Plate 11) was located close to the northern ditch of Enclosure 402. This feature was severely truncated and was sub-rectangular in shape with steep sides and a concave base, measuring 0.75m in length, 1.8m in width and 0.23m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (1083) of dark greyish brown

sandy silt. Within the fill was portable kiln furniture (282 pieces of fired clay, 7562g; Appendix B.6) including kiln plates, a large semi-complete rectilinear block pedestal and at least three kiln bars, two of which are large semi-cylindrical examples (Bar 1 (Plate 17) and Bar 2) and the third is a smaller square-sectioned object (Bar 3). Also in the fill were 54 sherds (395g) of late 1st to early 2nd century pottery, but unfortunately no ceramic wasters were found (Appendix B.3). Environmental samples produced hulled barley and wheat grain and chaff from the western half of this feature, while the eastern half contained abundant germinated barley and spelt grains and chaff (Appendix C.3). The frequent recovery of charred chaff from Roman sites indicates the economic value of this waste product as use for fuel and this may have been its purpose here.

Structure 1040

3.6.16 Structure 1040 (Fig. 14; Plate 12) was recognised in the southern half of Enclosure 402, to the east of ditch **1074**. It comprised four post holes: **1040** (Fig. 21, Section 456), **1042**, **1044** and **1046**, measuring between 0.38m and 0.68m in diameter (with average of 0.59m) and up to 0.31m deep, with steep sides and concave bases. The post holes contained homogenous deposits of mid greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from any of the post holes.

Hollows

3.6.17 Hollow **928** (Plate 13) was located within the eastern half of Enclosure 402. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 10m by 6m, was 0.3m deep and contained a single fill (929) of mid greyish brown silty sand. Finds consisted of six fragments (378g) of fired clay, a cattle tooth and 16 sherds (383g) of late 1st century to middle 2nd century pottery, including a rim from a bead and flanged mortarium (Fig. 27, No. 3), the form of which is consistent with production at Colchester between the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries AD (Appendix B.3). Hollow **928** was truncated by pit **930** (Phase 4).

3.6.18 Hollow **1208** was located to the south of hollow **928**. It was also sub-circular in plan, measuring 18.6m long, 7.2m wide and 0.08m deep. It contained a single fill (1179) of mid reddish brown silty sand, which produced an iron nail (SF 16).

Pit and Post Hole Group 861

3.6.19 A group of pits and post holes (Fig. 14; Plate 14) was located 4.5m to the south of Enclosure 402. In total, 13 pits and post holes were identified : **861**, **883** (Fig. 21, Section 400), **885**, **887**, **889** (Fig. 21, Section 403), **891**, **893**, **895**, **897**, **899** (Fig. 21, Section 408), **901**, **903** and **920**. Measuring 0.4-1.3m wide and up to 0.45m deep, these features had either gently sloping or steep sides and concave bases. The majority contained a single homogenous fill of mid greyish brown silty sand, with the exception of post hole **883**, which was filled by a mid yellowish brown with light reddish orange sandy clay (884). This posthole contained the majority of the finds from the group, including 33 fragments (301g) of a fired clay triangular weight (Plate 18; Appendix. B.6), two sherds (9g) of (?)Later Iron Age pottery, a fragment of re-used saddle quern (Appendix B.8) and fragments of undiagnostic burnt clay. Other finds included 18 sherds (140g) of mid- to late 1st century pottery from post hole **861** and three sherds (31g) of (?)Later Iron Age pottery from post hole **920**.

Cremation burial 293

3.6.20 An urned cremation burial pit (**293**) was located close to the eastern limit of excavation, isolated from other contemporary features and over 50m to the east of Enclosure 402. The pit itself was sub-circular in plan, 0.55m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit of very dark grey silty sand (296), which contained the remains of an urn (SF 10; 14 sherds, 336g; illustrated in Fig. 27, No. 3) dated to the middle/late 1st century to 2nd century AD (Appendix B.3). Fragments of cremated human bone recovered from the main fill (296) and the fill of the remains of the urn (595) totalled 94g and are thought to represent one older sub-adult or adult (Appendix C.1). Very few fragments of the bone are identifiable to element; these are restricted to skull, femur and a single fragment of tooth. The high frequency of charcoal recorded in the fill of the cremation pit suggests it was backfilled with pyre material (Appendix C.1).

Discrete pits and postholes

3.6.21 A further 32 discrete features in Area B were assigned to Phase 3 on the basis of their association with Enclosure 402. These features included 10 post holes (**563**, **565**, **598**, **855**, **987**, **989**, **1052**, **1072**, **1099**, **1103**) and 22 pits (**559**, **561**, **739**, **741**, **745**, **795**, **857**, **859**, **979**, **981**, **983**, **991**, **997**, **999**, **1004** (Fig. 21, Section 450), **1048**, **1068**, **1070**, **1080**, **1089**, **1123**, **1173** and **1175**). The post holes measured 0.37-0.54m in diameter (average diameter of 0.44m) and up to 0.65m deep, while the pits measured between 0.6-2.3m wide and up to 0.42m deep. Features **999**, **1004**, **1048**, **1052**, **1072**, **1103** and **1173** were characterised by steep sides, while the remaining pits and post holes had gently sloping sides. All of these features had concave bases and contained fills of predominantly mid brownish grey silty sand deposits. Finds were scarce, although two pits and three post holes contained 1st – 2nd century pottery (Table 9).

Cut	Feature type	Finds
999	Pit	7 sherds (75g) of mid/late 2nd century pottery
1052	Post hole	2 sherd (3g) of mid 1st to early/mid 2nd century pottery
1080	Pit	14 sherds (106g) of mid 2nd century pottery 2 sherds (32g) of Late Iron Age pottery 1 fragment (7g) of CBM – intrusive
1099	Post hole	3 sheds (31g) of mid 1st to 4th century pottery
1103	Post hole	1 sherd (1g) of late 1st to 4th century pottery

Table 9: Finds from other discrete Romano-British features

3.7 Phase 4: Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 410 – 1066)

3.7.1 Anglo-Saxon activity was restricted to charcoaling pits in Areas B and C. Morphologically, these pits were similar to Anglo-Saxon charcoaling pits at other sites on the fringes of Norwich and further afield (see discussion).

Area B

3.7.2 A total of 53 pits, characterised by charcoal-rich fills and/or heat-effected edges, were encountered across Area B (Fig. 15), comprising pits **271**, **294**, **328**, **380**, **489** (Plate 9), **495**, **498**, **500**, **506**, **555**, **557**, **567**, **593**, **596**, **600**, **602**, **604**, **608**, **610**, **721** (Plate 15),

743, **793**, **807**, **849** (Plate 16), **851**, **853, 865**, **867**, **869**, **871**, **905**, **930** (Plate 11), **948**, **954**, **965**, **967**, **969**, **971**, **985**, **993**, **1001**, **1010**, **1014**, **1016**, **1018**, **1050**, **1066**, **1076**, **1078**, **1086**, **1097**, **1107**, **1182** and **1184**.

3.7.3 There was some variation in terms of shape and size, the pits being either circular or sub-circular, measuring between 0.22m and 2.5m wide and between 0.09m and 0.58m deep, with gently sloping or steep sides and concave bases. The pits were filled by deposits of dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Soil samples were collected from ten of the charcoal-rich pits, with between 80-1800ml of charcoal being recovered, the most coming from pit **495** (Appendix C.3). Charcoal from two of these pits was submitted for radiocarbon analysis and returned late 8th to early 10th century dates, placing them in the Middle – Late Anglo-Saxon period. The first, from pit **489**, returned a date of 764-890 cal. AD (SUERC-94085; 1211±27 BP) and the second, from pit **905**, returned a date of 774-903 cal. AD (SUERC-94087; 1161±27 BP) (Fig. 15). Apart from the radiocarbon dates, the pits contained no dateable artefacts, the only finds being a nail of Roman or medieval date from pit **1016** (SF 15; Appendix B.1) and a fragment of fired clay (13g) from pit **1086**.

Area C

3.7.4 Two further sub-circular pits with charcoal-rich pits were located in Area C. Pits **22** (Fig. 18, Section 10) and **24** measured 0.9 and 1.1m wide respectively and were 0.2m deep, with steep sides and concave bases. Their association with this phase of activity is based on similarities with the charcoaling pits in Area B. Both pits were filled by deposits of dark greyish brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions.

Evaluation

3.7.5 In addition to the charcoaling pits encountered in Areas B and C during the excavation, a total of six charcoal-rich features with similar morphology were excavated during the evaluation. This included two which overlapped with Area B (**38/008** and **38/012** in Trench 38; Fig. 15) and four elsewhere. Environmental sampling indicated that oak was the only species present in the charcoal assemblages and finds comprised a small sherd of Roman pottery found on the surface of pit **38/012** and small quantities of fire-cracked flint from two pits beyond the limits of the excavation areas (ASE 2019, 52-3).

3.8 Phase 5: Post-medieval (15th to 18th century AD)

Area B

Field system

3.8.1 A post-medieval ditch (**1157**) was located in the western half of the site. It ran for 100m, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west alignment before turning 90 degrees to run west-north-west to east-south-east. This ditch was 0.78m wide and 0.22m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.

Quarry pits

3.8.2 An area of possible quarrying was identified within the southern half of Area B. Three intercutting pits (**932**, **934** and **936**) formed an overall L-shape in plan.

3.8.3 Pit **932** was 1.58m long, 2.12m wide and 0.46m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of dark greyish brown sandy silt (933), which was truncated by pit **934**. The fill yielded 13 fragments (116g) of 15th to 18th century pottery (Appendix B.4), one fragment (3g) of clay tobacco pipe (Appendix B.11) and one fragment (8g) of post-medieval CBM (Appendix B.5).

3.8.4 Pit **934** was 1.97m long, 1.55m wide and 0.54m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark brownish grey sandy silt (935), which was truncated by pit **936**. The fill contained one fragment (4g) of clay tobacco pipe.

3.8.5 Pit **936** was 2.9m long, 2.68m wide and 1.36m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base. This pit contained nine deposits. A basal fill of dark brown sandy silt (937) was overlain by a sequence of unmodified sands and silty sands. The upper fill was a dark brownish grey silty sand (945). Finds recovered from the fills comprised nine fragments (70g) of 16th to 18th century pottery, two fragments (27g) of 19th-20th century pottery, one fragment (10g) of olive green vessel glass, three fragments (6g) of clay tobacco pipe and 10 pieces (350g) of post-medieval tiles (Appendix B.5).

Other features

3.8.6 Post hole **950** was located to the south-east of the quarry pits. This post hole was 0.32m in diameter and 0.13m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand with some gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.8.7 Pit **502** was located close to the southern extent of Area B and was not associated with other features in the immediate area. The pit measured 1.35m in diameter and was 0.44m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by two fills (503, 504) of mid greyish brown silty sand. The lower fill (503) contained a single sherd (5g) of Late Bronze Age pottery together with a flint flake and three fragments of burnt flint (70g), while the upper fill (504) contained a fragment of 16th to 18th century pottery (3g).

Area C

3.8.8 Although no post-medieval features were identified during the excavation works at Area C, further two pits/post holes were tentatively assigned to the post-medieval period. Both these features produced Early Neolithic pottery and flints as well as small pieces of post-medieval pottery and CBM, which could be intrusive, introduced by rooting or animal burrowing.

3.9 Finds summary

3.9.1 Brief summaries of the artefacts recovered are given below and full reports are provided in Appendix B.

Metalwork (Appendix B.1)

3.9.2 A total of five metal artefacts was recovered from the excavation. The assemblage consists of three copper-alloy (CuA) finds and two iron (Fe) nails. Finds were recovered form topsoil, ditches and a hollow and they date to the Romano-British, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Prehistoric pottery (Appendix B.2)

3.9.3 A small assemblage totalling 284 sherds (3823g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the combined evaluation (46 sherds, 717g) and excavation (238 sherds, 3106g), displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 13.5g. The pottery was recovered from 48 contexts relating to 45 cut features/labelled interventions, and two subsoil contexts. The pottery ranged in date from the Early Neolithic through to the Iron Age period, with the majority being Early Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age in date.

Romano-British pottery (Appendix B.3)

3.9.4 During the excavation a total of 579 sherds, weighing 4730g (Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) 5.49), of prehistoric and Early-to-Mid Romano-British pottery was recovered. This represents a minimum of 80 individual vessels. This material was mostly recovered from ditches, also pits, a possible pottery kiln, an isolated cremation burial and a post hole.

3.9.5 The assemblage is characterised by locally produced wheel made utilitarian coarse wares, produced in a limited range of fabrics and forms, with the possibility that much of the assemblage may actually have been fired on-site. Indeed, a strong argument in favour of local pottery production is the limited range of fabrics and forms found which is typical of Roman kiln sites. It is noteworthy that no imported fine table wares such as samian or domestic colour coated wares were found. Specialist wares are also rare within the group; however, the upper part (rim, neck and handle) of a Hofheim-type flagon was found, as well as a rim from a SOW bead and flanged mortarium.

Post-Roman pottery (Appendix B.4)

3.9.6 An assemblage of 27 sherds, weighing 231g, representing a minimum of 16 vessels, the majority of them post-medieval 16th-18th century and 18th century onwards, was recovered from phased features across the site. The condition of the overall assemblage is abraded to moderately abraded, and the mean sherd weight is low at approximately 0.009kg.

Ceramic Building Material (Appendix B.5)

3.9.7 A total of 15 fragments, weighing 415g, of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from features in Area B. This assemblage comprised abraded and fragmentary post-medieval brick and tile. The fragments were collected from Phase 2, 3 and 5 features. This material is, however, not contemporary with those earlier contexts.

Fired clay (Appendix B.6)

3.9.8 This excavation produced a moderate-sized assemblage of fired clay (303 fragments, 8007g) from features in Area B. The material was found largely in Phase 3 features (297 fragments, 7715g), with a minor offering from Phase 4 contexts. The assemblage was characterised by fragments of Later Iron Age/Early Romano-British portable kiln furniture (plates, bars and a pedestal), and a small number of Middle to Late Iron Age triangular weight fragments.

Flint (Appendix B.7)

3.9.9 The excavations produced a total of 130 worked flints, together with a large quantity (24,898g) of unworked burnt flint. Evaluation (trial trenching) of the site had previously recovered an additional 80 worked flints and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint (76g). The majority of the worked flint derived from the Later Bronze Age features and is consistent with a later prehistoric date.

Worked and burnt Stone (Appendix B.8)

3.9.10 A total of 1.17 kg (13 pieces) of worked stone and 2.24 kg (6 pieces) of un-worked burnt stone were examined from this excavation; the burnt stone being largely 'prehistoric' in character and the worked stone consisting of two opportunistically-worked stone erratics which appear then to have been heated and used as pot boilers.

Glass (Appendix B.9)

3.9.11 A single shard of glass was recovered from a quarry pit. Although the glass is not closely datable, its condition suggests it is possibly 18th century and it was recovered alongside a mixed assemblage of pottery, including 18th century Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

Iron slag (Appendix B.10)

3.9.12 A single piece of iron smithing slag weighing 45 g was recovered from Area B. This single piece of iron smithing slag was recovered from context (925), fill of a ditch from Roman Enclosure 402.

Clay tobacco pipe (Appendix B.11)

3.9.13 A total of five clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from the group of quarry pits assigned to Phase 5. The fragments of clay tobacco pipe represents what were most likely casually discarded pipes, subsequently incorporated into the quarry fills. The fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or near, the site, sometime after the later 16th century.

Fuel residue (Appendix B.12)

3.9.14 A small assemblage of coal, two fragments weighing 5g, was collected by hand from a ditch in Area A.

3.10 Environmental summary

Human bone (Appendix C.1)

3.10.1 A single urned cremation was uncovered within Area B (**293**). This cremation was dated to the middle/late 1st century to 2nd century AD on the basis of the associated cremation vessel. It contained the remains of one older sub-adult or adult.

Animal bone (Appendix C.2)

3.10.2 Excavation at the site uncovered a total of five recordable fragments of animal bone (110g). These included cattle horn, a cattle tooth, a domestic fowl bone, a pig femur and a long bone of an unidentifiable species.

Environmental samples (Appendix C.3)

3.10.3 Forty-nine bulk environmental samples were taken with the aim of determining whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal. Charred plant remains were recovered from three phases of activity on the site with an unexpected finding of broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) from a feature that also contains Late Bronze Age pottery. Broomcorn millet is extremely rare in the archaeological record for Britain. The assemblage also includes unusually wrinkled grains of probable emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) wheat.

4 DISCUSSION

With Tom Phillips

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The following discussion is a chronological summary and interpretation of the remains recorded in the three mitigation Area (A-C). Remains spanning the Early Neolithic to the post-medieval period were encountered during the excavation, with the most significant findings dating to the Later Bronze Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon periods.

Landscape setting

4.1.2 The village of Old Catton sits on higher ground to the north of Norwich. In its wider landscape setting, this higher ground is part of an east to west plateau, to the north of the Wensum valley, which from Old Catton continues westwards towards the parishes of Taverham and Horsford. No water course runs through the village, although a small stream, called the Dalymond, which apparently rose to the south of Catton, once flowed into the Wensum (Manning 2007). Geologically, the area sits on the acidic glacial sands of the North Norfolk Heathlands to the north of Norwich. The heathland formed following woodland clearance, which probably started in the Neolithic period and continued into the Bronze Age and later.

4.2 Early Neolithic activity

4.2.1 Early prehistoric use of the site, or more appropriately, the landscape, was evidenced within Areas B and C by two tree throws and a pit, as well as by two post holes excavated during the evaluation (ASE 2019; Trench 35, overlaps with Area C).

4.2.2 The first tree root hollow (**245**) in the north-east corner of Area B produced two sherds (24g) of Early Neolithic pottery and six Early Neolithic worked flints, while the second (**12**) in Area C contained 122 sherds (1142g) of Early Neolithic pottery and 29 worked flints. Close to this second tree throw was a small pit (**14**), which also contained a sherd of Early Neolithic pottery (5g).

4.2.3 Overall, the Neolithic pottery from the site is dominated by plain flint tempered sherds, typical of Early Neolithic ceramics in East Anglia (Appendix B.2). Flattened and rounded rim-tops are evident, and are likely to belong to slack, S-profiled or 'bag-shaped' coarse ware bowls, similar to examples published from Kilverstone (Knight 2006). The struck flint is equally characteristic of earlier Neolithic blade-based technologies, and the larger assemblage from tree throw **12** is likely to represent a deliberate deposit of material. A small amount of material, probably contemporary with that recovered from the tree throws, was recovered from later features and unstratified contexts, although the assemblage as a whole is relatively small, especially compared with other sites in the surrounding landscape, such as Laurel Farm, Thorpe St Andrew (Bishop and Proctor 2011).

4.2.4 The evidence from Old Catton, of a small number of isolated pits or tree throws, is typical for Early Neolithic land-use, being more indicative of sporadic and episodic use

of the landscape, rather than any form of sustained or permanent settlement. The presence of Early Neolithic flintwork and pottery in pits and tree throws are found widely across the region, including some very large assemblages, such as those from Laurel Farm (Bishop and Proctor 2011) and from sites along the Norwich Northern Distributor Road (NNDR), most notably at Bell Farm, Horsford (Area 3) where a substantial assemblage of Early Neolithic flintwork and pottery was found in a pit (Moan 2018; Phillips and Moan, forthcoming).

4.3 Later Bronze Age settlement

Settlement chronology

4.3.1 As mentioned in Section 3.1.3, the term Later Bronze Age was used to describe developments at the site in the period between *c*. 1600 – 800 BC, as a means of striking a logical balance between those features that could be tightly dated and those that could not. For example, there was enough evidence to suggest that Enclosure 244 was constructed in the Middle Bronze Age (*c*. 1600 – 1150 BC), indicated by the exclusively Middle Bronze Age pottery found in the original version of the enclosure ditches (6 sherds, 328g) and from the one radiocarbon date from the ditch, a fragment of alder charcoal, which returned a date of 1562-1431 cal. BC (SUERC-94137, 3228±33 BP). Also, the construction of ditched enclosures and field systems across wide areas of lowland Southern Britain is a phenomenon associated with the Middle Bronze Age (Yates 2007), including Norfolk (see below).

4.3.2 It was equally as clear that three of the internal structures (509, 696 and 823) were Late Bronze Age in date (*c*. 1150 – 800 BC), as were some of the associated pits, which is a clear indicator that settlement existed inside the earlier ditched enclosure. However, there were other structures and pits that were clearly associated with the Middle-Late Bronze Age features but were otherwise undated. For these, it was deemed more appropriate to use the Later Bronze Age as an umbrella term and to explicitly reference Middle and Late Bronze Age when dating was present. This has not affected the ability to construct a chronological narrative for the Bronze Age use of the site and this is examined below, starting with the enclosure and its associated features, followed by the subsequent structures and pits of the settlement and finally sections on site economy and the wider landscape.

Middle Bronze Age Enclosure: morphology and sequence

4.3.3 Enclosure 244 was sub-rectangular in plan, and had an internal area of 0.85ha with its longer axis orientated north-north-east to south-south-west. Large U-shaped or V-shaped ditches (up to 3.5m wide and 1.58m deep) formed the western, southern and eastern sides of the enclosure, while the northern side was delineated by an alignment of post holes and a narrower ditch or gully. The size and profile of the enclosure ditches is consistent with other contemporary sites, including an analogous enclosure excavated along the NNDR at Bell Farm, Horsford (Fig. 22), where U or V-shaped ditches measured up to 3.2m wide and 1.42m deep (Moan 2018; Phillips and Moan, forthcoming) and an enclosure at Ormesby St Michael in the Norfolk Broads, with ditches up to 3.4m wide and 1.4m deep (Gilmour *et al*. 2014). An equally large bank

would have extended parallel to the enclosure ditches and although the evidence from the excavated sections was not altogether conclusive, there was more of a hint of the bank being internal around all sides of the enclosure, which is in keeping with evidence from other sites. Middle Bronze pottery from the enclosure ditches was rare, totalling 18 sherds (605g) from the original version of the ditch and its possible re-cut (Fig. 21).

4.3.4 Post hole Alignment 366, comprising 31 closely spaced post holes, formed part of the northern side of the enclosure. Morphologically, it seems most logical to date it alongside the ditches of the enclosure. Unfortunately, there was no dating evidence to support this and the only sample submitted for radiocarbon analysis, a grain from post hole **376**, returned a post-medieval radiocarbon date of 1673-1892 cal. AD (SUERC-94092 136±27 BP). Again, the post hole alignment draws a parallel with Bell Farm, Horsford (Moan 2018; Phillips and Moan, forthcoming), which in its earliest phase consisted of the sub-rectangular enclosure, ditched on three sides with one of its shorter sides delineated by a post hole alignment (Fig. 22), remarkably similar to Old Catton. The function of these alignments is not entirely clear; they undoubtedly formed boundaries, but whether these were fenced in some way, or more akin to screens, is a matter of opinion. For Bell Farm, where a whole co-axial system of post hole alignments followed the initial phase of occupation, a number of possibilities have been proposed. These include fence lines, whereby the close spacing of post holes can be explained if the posts were relatively small and were interweaved with some form of wattle, or alternatively, the alignments represent screens of larger, closely spaced posts, creating a visually impressive barrier that limited views into the settlement (*ibid*.).

4.3.5 Whatever the function of the post hole alignment, it forms part of a tradition of post architecture that is becoming increasingly evident at Later Bronze Age sites in East Anglia. As well as Bell Farm, Horsford, a site on the north Norfolk coast at Redgate Hill, Hunstanton (Fig. 22) featured a trapezoidal enclosure constructed using postholes (Bradley *et al*. 1993), while at New Road, Melbourn, in South Cambridgeshire, a total of nine posthole alignments were associated with a Middle Bronze Age settlement and field system. Despite only one definite alignment at Old Catton, it can still be compared favourably to this group of sites, especially when considering that further alignments might extend beyond the limit of excavation, evidenced by a second possible alignment (1133).

4.3.6 Entrances into the enclosure were identified along each side, formed on the eastern, southern and western sides by breaks in the ditched perimeter, each accompanied by postholes that suggest gated or fenced entrances. These may have been simple screens or short lengths of fence (such as the western entrance) or single posts (such as the southern entrance); in both cases such arrangements could have helped to restrict access and control the flow of animals that may have been brought in or through the enclosure.

4.3.7 It is difficult to assess what internal features, if any, were inside the enclosure during its earliest phase. A proportion of the undated pits and postholes could have been associated with the Middle Bronze Age use of the enclosure and Middle Bronze Age pottery was recovered from four internal features: pit **757** in the south of the enclosure (1 sherd, 7g), pit **723** in the east of enclosure (4 sherds, 15g) and two pits

(**769** and **809**) associated with Structure 509 (a total of 11 sherds, 481g), which although within/adjacent to the footprint of the building, could just as easily have been of earlier origin. A more conclusive answer would help to determine the original use of the enclosure; if the enclosure was devoid of internal features, then a use related to livestock management is a possibility. If, however, there were post-built structures and pits inside the enclosure in the Middle Bronze Age, then it may have been associated with settlement since its inception.

4.3.8 There were indications that Enclosure 244 was part of a wider field system, such as the continuation of ditches **334** and **299** beyond the eastern and southern limits of excavation respectively, and the presence of a possible second post hole alignment (1133) extending beyond the northern limit of excavation. However, a lack of obvious contemporary cropmarks beyond those of the enclosure itself suggests any further elements of this system may have been restricted to the immediate environs of the site. Middle Bronze Age enclosures can be difficult to identify due to a lack of datable material in the ditched boundaries that often form their main component. However, where present, excavation often reveals evidence for settlement and accompanying landscape organisation, with banks reinforced by hedgelines/posts or ditches (Yates 2007, 16). This is the case in other parts of the region, with significant examples of Middle Bronze Age field systems identified around the Fen-edge in Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire (Evans *et al*. 2009), within the *c*. 35 ha of excavations in and around Fengate, Peterborough (*ibid*. fig. 1.9), along the Cam Valley at Clay Farm, Cambridge (Phillips & Mortimer in prep.) and at Fordham Road, Newmarket (Rees 2017).

Later Bronze Age Norfolk

4.3.9 Identification of Bronze Age field systems within Norfolk has been more limited until recently. Locally, an area of Later Bronze Age field system and Early Iron Age settlement was recognised 800m east of the site (NHER 44786; Percival 2012), where two ditches at right angles to each other closely followed the alignment of the Enclosure 244 ditches. Excavation of a significant enclosure and associated settlement activity at Ormseby St Michael (Fig. 22) was accompanied by a re-evaluation of existing cropmark evidence, revealing a more widely settled Bronze Age landscape in Norfolk than previously thought (Gilmour *et al*. 2014). This is supported by other recent excavations such as Swan's Nest, Swaffham (White 2019) and most pertinent to the current excavations, sites along the NNDR (Moan 2018; Phillips and Moan, forthcoming). A cluster of Bronze Age sites was identified at the western end of the route, along a ridge of higher ground overlooking the River Hor to the north. Principal amongst these was Bell Farm, Horsford (NNDR Area 3), 5.5km north-west of Old Catton, which has already been mentioned in relation to its Middle Bronze Age ditched enclosure and unique system of post hole alignments. The Bell Farm enclosure was smaller (0.39ha opposed to 0.82ha at Old Catton), but enclosure shape, size of ditches, and the combination of ditched and post-built boundaries, draws a strong parallel (Fig. 22). Also of note was a small sub-rectangular enclosure at Drayton Lane, Horsford (NNDR Area 5), enclosing an area of 55m by 45m. The Drayton Lane enclosure yielded a larger assemblage of material culture than the whole of Bell Farm, and this material does appear to indicate a domestic setting. While the enclosure could easily have accommodated a structure or two, its form is not easily paralleled as a settlement-type within East Anglia. In

addition, both of these sites at NNDR and St Faith's Road exist as relatively discrete settings within their wider landscape. As mentioned above (4.3.8), nearby cropmarks hint at a wider field system, but this is not the complex rectilinear system of fields, boundaries and trackways seen in some of those areas already mentioned, such as the fen-edge around Peterborough. Instead, each of these sites to the north of Norwich appear to be the focus of a much smaller area of 'activity', and it is a matter of opinion whether this activity should be called field system or settlement. Whether this model can be applied to a wider geographical area is also debateable, perhaps instead this should be viewed as a local settlement type for the time being. Topographically, there is also a similarity between Old Catton and those sites at the western end of the NNDR. As points in the landscape, both are on the same higher ground between the major river valleys of the Wensum to the south (closer to Old Catton) and the Bure to the north (closer to the NNDR).

Utilising the enclosure: Late Bronze Age settlement

4.3.10 Use of Enclosure 244 continued into the Late Bronze Age, with more tangible evidence of settlement consisting of at least six post-built structures (509, 660, 696, 823, 638 and 388), either circular or sub-circular in plan, as well as scattered pits (between 15-20) and isolated postholes. Despite the presence of these convincing settlement-related features, namely structures, pits and postholes, the Late Bronze Age ceramic assemblage is very small (Appendix B.2), a total of 52 sherds (412g) from the evaluation and excavation combined.

4.3.11 Spread across the interior of the enclosure, the structures ran from the central point at the northern end (Structure 509) to the south-east corner of the enclosure (Structure 306). Post holes from three of these structures (509, 696 and 823) contained Late Bronze Age pottery and this dating evidence is supported by radiocarbon dates. The first, from Structure 509 returned a date of 1048-909 cal. BC (SUERC-94086; 2823±27 BP), while a pit (**715** – the 'millet' pit, see below) on the perimeter of Structure 696 returned dates of 972-829 cal. BC (SUERC-93503, 2751±25, 95.4% probability), 913-812 cal. BC (BRAMS-4061, 2721±25, 95.4% probability) and 909-806 cal. BC (Poz-132326, 2705±30, 95.4% probability), from emmer, flax and broomcorn millet seeds respectively. A fourth date, from oak charcoal associated with Structure 660, produced a Late Iron Age calibrated date of 181-51 cal. BC (SUERC-93559; 2099±22 BP. Despite there being no other dating evidence from Structure 660, its form was entirely consistent with the other Late Bronze Age structures and it is thought instead that the charcoal was intrusive.

4.3.12 The most convincing and largest of these structures, measuring 10m in diameter and circular in shape, was Structure 509 which consisted of 22 post holes, with an east facing porch. The Late Bronze Age pottery (213g) recovered from this structure was concentrated within post holes along the south-eastern side. Post holes from the structure also produced a high quantity of charcoal, providing evidence for occupation or perhaps that the building burnt down (Appendix C.3). The layout, with its porched entrance, is very reminiscent of two other broadly contemporary structures on the edge of Norwich (Fig. 23); the first is a *c*. 8m diameter structure at Harford Farm, along the route of Norwich Southern Bypass (Ashwin & Bates 2000, 95-7, figs. 75 and 81,

structure 5213) and the second is a smaller structure of 4.45m diameter from Bell Farm, Horsford (Moan 2018; Phillips and Moan, forthcoming). There was a suggestion that Structure 660 had a north-east facing porch, although this was not as convincing as Structure 509.

4.3.13 The other structures were smaller (between 5-7.5m diameter where a significant part of the structure had survived) and were of less regular layout, being either oval (660, 696 and 823) or horseshoe-shaped (638). All are consistent with post-built structures of Middle or Late Bronze Age date and can be paralleled at sites including Bell Farm, Horsford (Fig. 23), Ormesby St Michael (Gilmour *et al*. 2014), Fordham Road, Newmarket (Rees 2017) and at sites in Cambridgeshire, including New Road, Melbourn (Ladd 2019), Clay Farm, Cambridge (Phillips & Mortimer, forthcoming) and the nearby Biomedical Campus (CAU 2015).

4.3.14 The sequence of Late Bronze Age settlement associated with a relict Middle Bronze Age enclosure is a sequence also recognised at Bell Farm, Horsford. At Bell Farm, a cluster of Late Bronze Age structures and several pits was constructed directly to the north of the enclosure, rather than within it. This may be an indicator that by the Late Bronze Age, the enclosure at Bell Farm was not suitable for settlement; several structures had already been housed in the enclosure during the Middle Bronze Age.

Site economy and the 'millet' pit

4.3.15 Information relating to the economy of the site was hard to obtain, especially when compared to the extensive feature-based evidence. The dearth of faunal remains from the site (only one bone – a cattle horn core – was recovered from Later Bronze Age contexts) makes it almost impossible to comment on animal husbandry (Appendix C.2) and is not an accurate representation of farming practices during this period. Indeed, Middle Bronze Age field systems and enclosures are thought to be strongly linked to livestock management (Yates 2007). The lack of faunal remains can partially be explained by truncation of the ancient land surface, but the main reason for the poor preservation is the acidic sandy soil, which is highly damaging to zooarchaeological and archaeobotanical remains.

4.3.16 Special attention should be paid to pit **715**, which formed part of the perimeter of Structure **696**. It produced grains of wheat, barley and flax together with 200 grains of broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*), a cereal crop domesticated in Asia and commonly recovered from later prehistoric sites in Europe (Appendix C.3). As already mentioned, an emmer seed from the pit returned a radiocarbon date of 972-829 cal. BC (SUERC-93503, 2751±25, 95.4% probability) and a flax seed returned a date of 913-812 cal. BC (BRAMS-4061, 2721±25, 95.4% probability). The millet corroborated both of these dates and the pottery, a sample returning a radiocarbon date of 909-806 cal. BC (Poz-132326, 2705±30, 95.4% probability).

4.3.17 Millet has not previously been recorded from prehistoric contexts in Britain. Prior to the findings from Old Catton, the earliest records are of occasional grains that are associated with imported food from Early Roman military sites such as Alchester and Carlisle, and from London (Van der Veen *et al*. 2008; Müldner *et al*. 2011, both cited in van der Veen 2016, 821). It is interesting to note that a Late Bronze Age assemblage

from Kukuliškiai, western Lithuania (Minkevičius *et al*. 2020) produced a similar Late Bronze Age charred assemblage of hulled barley, emmer wheat, free-threshing wheat and pale persicaria. This may indicate that the Old Catton assemblage represents an import of exotic species that were brought into England, although the cereals are all completely dehusked which would not be the obvious choice for storage and transportation, particularly over long distances.. It is possible that the millet seeds were trialled as a crop, but not subsequently continued as there was no further evidence of cultivation. Millet is a fast-growing crop, taking up to three months to harvest (Filipović *et al.* 2020, 1), which is also the exact optimum time for flax to reach harvest for both seed and fibre. Emmer and barley are also spring-sown and it is possible that the three crop species within the assemblage represent a single summer harvest.

4.4 Iron Age

4.4.1 There was very little evidence of Iron Age (*c*. 800 – AD 43) activity at the site and the very small amount of Early and Late Iron Age pottery recovered is not enough to suggest any meaningful occupation. Early Iron Age pottery (13 sherds, 274g) was recovered from a single pit (**837**), part of Structure 823, which was also associated with Late Bronze Age pottery. Perhaps surprisingly, the forms date to the later part of the Early Iron Age, *c*. 600-350 BC (Appendix B.2), which means the pottery could be intrusive within the feature, or the feature may not be associated with Structure 823 at all and may instead belong to a separate phase of activity that is otherwise very difficult to detect.

4.4.2 Similarly, one feature within Pit and Post Hole Group 861 contained finds that are all convincingly pre-Roman. Post hole **883** contained most of a fired clay triangular weight (Plate 18; Appendix. B.6), usually thought to be of Middle-Late Iron Age date, two sherds (9g) of pottery that were thought to be Later Iron Age in date, and a fragment of saddle quern, typically of Later Bronze Age or Iron Age date (Appendix B.8). This one feature may be evidence of an Iron Age structure and if so, it is possible that other features within Pit and Post Hole Group 861 are associated.

4.4.3 There was also a few finds which suggested that the Later Bronze Age enclosure ditch was still partially open during the Iron Age, such as a fragment of triangular weight (193g; Appendix B.6) found in the in the upper fill of intervention **616** in the south-west corner of the enclosure.

4.5 Romano-British land-use

The field system

4.5.1 Activity at the site intensified again in the mid-1st – 2nd century AD. An Early Romano-British field system was constructed within the western half of Area B, with a single ditch identified in Area A. The main sub-square enclosure (Enclosure 402), encompassing an area of 0.32ha, possibly formed part of a larger field system, with part of another enclosure (Enclosure 1115) extending to the north and another ditch (1139) extending to the west, possibly part of a third enclosure. Part of a structure (Structure 1040) survived in the south of Enclosure 402, but otherwise there were no

convincing buildings. A concentration of Romano-British pottery in the enclosure ditch directly adjacent to Structure 1040 may have been associated with the use of the building, even if, as seems more likely, this was an agricultural structure rather than a domestic dwelling. This is in keeping with the rest of the findings, with the enclosures identified probably being agricultural in function, linked to a farmstead nearby, rather than the settlement itself.

Site economy

4.5.2 Faunal remains continued to be very rare, the exception being a fragment of a pig femur and a bone of a domestic fowl, both recovered from the ditches of Enclosure 402.

4.5.3 The truncated remains of a pottery kiln (**1082**) were located towards the northern boundary of Enclosure 402, which points towards on-site pottery production. Whilst the kiln contained an interesting assemblage of portable kiln furniture (Appendix B.6), including kiln plates, a large semi-complete rectilinear block pedestal and at least three kiln bars (two of which are large semi-cylindrical examples, see Plate 17), none of the furniture was *in situ*, and no superstructure was evident. Environmental samples from the western half of this feature produced hulled barley and spelt wheat grains, and an abundance of barley chaff, while a sample from the eastern half also contained abundant barley chaff along with frequent spelt/emmer chaff (Appendix C.3). Although the possibility of the feature being a corn drier was originally posited, this seems unlikely because of the kiln furniture and It is more probable that the chaff was instead being used as a source of fuel, a practice which is well attested on Roman sites.

4.5.4 Other fired clay items that provide a clue to activities taking place on site are fragments of triangular weight, most notably the fragments that refit to form a near complete triangular weight from pit (**883**), part of Pit and Post Hole Group 861 (Plate 18). Usually referred to as 'loomweights', these items are common in Southern England during the Middle and Late Iron Age (Appendix B.6). The ceramics from the current site hint at a possible presence during the Late Iron Age and therefore the finding of the weights is not problematic. Also, the interpretation as loomweights should be treated with caution; they may have been designed for a more heavy-duty purpose, perhaps as thatch-weights.

4.5.5 In addition to the environmental remains, two specialist vessels have been recognised within the ceramic assemblage: a Hofheim-type flagon and a mortarium mixing bowl. It is thought (Appendix B.3) that the presence of these might be suggestive of a military connection to the site, which is on interest given that the cropmarks of a possible marching camp were identified *c*. 600m north-east of the investigated area (NHER 16451, see above 1.3.7).

Roman burial

4.5.6 A single burial was identified on site. This urned cremation of a single individual was isolated in the east of the Area B, beyond the Romano-British enclosure. Cremated human bone totalled 94g and are thought to represent one older sub-adult or adult. The urn is a locally produced wheel made coarse ware jar, an undecorated utilitarian

vessel that had been used before deposition. Despite the lack of a diagnostic rim, the vessel is probably contemporary with the bulk of the ceramic assemblage (Early to Mid Roman). Isolated burials in the Early-Mid Roman period, both cremation and inhumation, are common on rural sites in East Anglia, and in fact on rural sites across Roman Britain (Smith *et al* 2018 p. 230).

The Roman Landscape

4.5.7 Excavations of the NNDR identified only sparse Roman remains (Moan 2018; Phillips and Moan, forthcoming), although two of the areas that did contain Roman features are the closest areas to Old Catton (Areas 6 and 7 in Spixworth), being *c*. 850m to the north-east. A total of three boundary ditches were identified within Area 6. Although no finds were recovered from these features, they appear to line up with the cropmarks of known Roman sites in the area. A further two, parallel ditches, which contained Early Roman pottery (mid-1st to 2nd century AD) were uncovered in Area 7, together with a group of pits and post holes.

4.5.8 Further west along the NNDR, at Bell Farm, Horsford, the south-west corner of an enclosure of Romano-British date was excavated, part of a much larger set of cropmarks (NHER 53232).

4.5.9 Other Romano-British sites exist along the Wensum and Yare valleys including at Lodge Farm, Costessey (ENF 145617-8; Firth and Billington 2019), Hethersett (ENF 135277; Haskins *et al*. 2018), Eaton Heath (Wainwright 1973; NHER 9544) and The Oaks, Thorpe St Andrew (NHER 34516; Trimble 2006). Of these, the site at Lodge Farm, Costessey is perhaps the most comparable to Old Catton. Within Area C at Lodge Farm, a rectilinear enclosure of *c*. 0.38 ha in size (Fig. 24) was dated by pottery to the mid-1st century and was part of a much wider area of Romano-British field system identified in other excavation areas and through cropmarks (Firth and Billington 2019, 20).

4.6 Anglo-Saxon charcoal pits

4.6.1 Anglo-Saxon land-use was restricted to charcoaling pits, spread mainly across Area B, with a further two pits in Area C. A total of 53 shallow, charcoal-rich pits were identified, all of which shared similar morphology and fills. Samples of oak charcoal from two of these features (**489** and **905**) were submitted for radiocarbon analysis and returned Middle – Late Anglo-Saxon dates of 764-890 cal. AD (SUERC-94085; 1211±27 BP) and 774-903 cal. AD (SUERC-94087; 1161±27 BP).

4.6.2 Similar features have been recognised across the region, where they have been variously interpreted as hearths, fire pits, refuse deposits or fog lifters, although the most convincing interpretation is that the pits were associated with charcoal production, whereby the pits are the truncated remains of charcoal clamps. Other sites on the fringes of Norwich have yielded impressive examples of these features, which could also be tied to ironworking. Areas 9-13 along the NNDR, distributed across the parishes of Beeston St Andrew, Sprowston and Rackheath, all contained charcoaling pits, approximately 50 in total (Moan 2018; Phillips and Moan, forthcoming). These were circular or sub-circular in shape and on average were slightly larger (up to 3.38m wide and 0.96m deep) than the Old Catton examples, with many containing a basal

deposit of charcoal and/or heat affected edges, overlain by a fill of redeposited natural sands from the excavation of the pit. Some examples contained a central posthole. Radiocarbon dates from oak or holly charcoal in four of the pits returned broad Middle to Late Anglo-Saxon dates. At Laurel Farm, Thorpe St Andrew, there was evidence that charcoal production was taking place alongside ironworking, represented by quarries (for iron ore) and ore roasting pits (Bishop and Proctor 2011, 122). A total of 21 charcoal burning pits were interspersed with three clusters of quarry pits and ore roasting pits, and 12 of the charcoaling pits were radiocarbon dated to the Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon period. At the aforementioned site of Lodge Farm, Costessey, similar features were encountered and two of these were radiocarbon dated to the Early and Late Anglo-Saxon period (Firth and Billington 2019).

4.6.3 As well as the similarity in morphology and date, these features are also typically found in agriculturally marginal areas of acidic sands and gravels, many associated with extensive areas of heathland in post-medieval and early modern times. What it also reveals about Old Catton is that St Faith's Road must have been wooded in the Anglo-Saxon period or close to an area of woodland, as historically, charcoal clamps were located in woodland, at the source of the raw material. Whilst not enough to comment on the level of woodland in the Anglo-Saxon period, it is worth noting that the Domesday Book records woodland for 18 pigs in Catton (https://opendomesday.org). If the land was marginal then it must also have lay beyond the core areas of settlement and agriculture.

4.7 Post-medieval field division system

4.7.1 Two post-medieval ditches were encountered within Area B, forming part of a rectilinear field system, with three intercutting extraction pits identified within its south-eastern quadrant, suggesting low level quarrying activity at the site. The use of the area for cultivation continued into the 20th century.

4.8 Modern

4.8.1 The development area remained under cultivation until the First World War, when a possible practice trench was dug (identified in Trench 46 of the evaluation; ASE 2019). During the Second World War the western and southern areas of the site formed part of the Horsham St Faith airfield. The evaluation recognised remains of an aircraft dispersal pan and taxiways, probable service trenches and a bomb crater. After the war the use of the site was reversed back to cultivation.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1.1 Excavations at the land off St Faith's Road uncovered significant Later Bronze Age, Romano-British and Anglo-Saxon remains. It is proposed that the results of this project should be published as a synthetic, illustrated article in *Norfolk Archaeology*.

5.1.2 In addition, the Late Bronze Age date associated with the broomcorn millet from pit **715** is of national and international significance as the earliest record of millet in Britain. Publication in a journal such as *Antiquity* or *Environmental Archaeology* is suggested.

5.1.3 This archive report both supplements the published articles and is superseded by any new data and interpretations presented within them.

5.1.4 The site archive comprises eight bulk finds boxes and two paperwork boxes. Excavated material and records are to be deposited with, and curated by, Norfolk County Council Stores under the Site Code ENF146339 and the accession number NWHCM:2019.278. A digital archive is to be deposited with ADS.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Area A

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
204	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	206	3	Field system	0	2.3	0.48	Mid yellowy orangey brown	Silty sand	Occ. Small sub rounded flint, rare charcoal flecks			
205	Fill	Ditch	Primary slumping fill	206	3	Field system	0	1.1	0.1	Brownish yellow	Silty sand	Occ. Small subrounded flint			
206	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	206	3	Field system		2.3	0.6				Linear	Gradual	
207	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	209	3	Field system	0	1.92	0.36	Yellow orangey brown	Silty sand	Occ. Small sub-rounded lint, rare charcoal flecks			
208	Fill	Ditch	Primary slumping	209	3	Field system	0	0.5	0.1	Mid yellowish orange	Silty sand	Occ. Small sub rounded flint			
209	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	209	3	Field system	0	1.92	0.46				Linear	Gradual	Concave

Area B

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
241	Layer	Topsoil			0	0	0		0.3	Dark grey	Sandy silt	Some sub-rounded medium stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
242	Layer	Subsoil			0	0	0		0.5	Mid reddish brown	Sandy silt	Some sub-rounded medium stones			
243	Layer	Natural			0	0	0			Light whitish yellow	Sand	Freq. Sub-rounded stone, gravel			
244	Cut	Ditch	Boundary/ enclosure ditch	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.65	1.5				Linear	Sharp	Flat-bottomed u-shape
245	Cut	Tree root hollow	Natural	245	0	0	0.94	4.9	0.47				Amorphous	Sharp	
246	Fill	Tree root hollow	Siltation	245	0	0	0.94	5.9	0.47	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Frequent small and medium stones			
247	Cut	Pit	Unknown	247	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.26	0.73	0.46				Circular	Gradual	U- shape
248	Fill	Post hole	Silting	247	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.26	0.73	0.46	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Infrequent small stones			
249	Fill	Ditch	Active infill	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.15	0.28	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small sub-rounded flint			
250	Fill	Ditch	Active infill	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.55	0.2	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ sub-rounded flint			
251	Fill	Ditch	Slump	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.55	0.05	Orange	Sand				
252	Fill	Ditch	Silting or active fill	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.1	0.3	Pale yellowish grey	Silty sand	Occ-mod, small sub-rounded flint			
253	Fill	Ditch	Silting	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.65	0.4	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq- mod sub-rou8nded flint near base. Mod charcoal on the western edge			
254	Fill	Ditch	Slump/wash in	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.05	1.4	Yellow	Sand				

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
255	Fill	Ditch	Silting	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.4	0.2	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq sub-angular flint			
256	Fill	Ditch	Silting	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.4	0.15	Mid dark greyish brown	Silty sand	Mod to freq. Small to mid sub angular flints occ charcoal mostly on western side			
257	Fill	Ditch	Slump	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.65	0.15	Mid brownish orange	Silty sand				
258	Fill	Ditch	Slump	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.25	0.05	Yellow	Sand	N/a			
259	Fill	Ditch	Slump	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.55	0.08	Light greyish yellow	Sand	Rare small sub-rounded flint			
260	Fill	Ditch	Slump	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.65	0.1	Light whitish grey	Silty sand	Occ small sub-rounded flint			
261	Fill	Ditch	Slump	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.65	0.1	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ small sub-rounded flint			
262	Fill	Ditch	Slump	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.2	0.3	Mid brownish orange	Silty sand				
263	Fill	Ditch	Slump	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.4	0.1	Light greyish yellow	Sand	Rare small sub-rounded flint			
264	Fill	Ditch	Siltation	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.95	0.2	Mid orangey greyish brown	Silty sand	Mod small sub-rounded flint			
265	Fill	Ditch	Slumping and silting	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.15	0.35	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ small sub-rounded/ sub angular flint			
266	Fill	Ditch	Primary slumped fill	244	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.9	0.2	Mid orangey brownish grey	Silty sand	Mod. Small sub-rounded flint			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
267	Cut	Pit	Unknown	267	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.38	0.9	0.16				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide, shallow u-shape
268	Fill	Pit	Silting?	267	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.38	0.9	0.16	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small stones			
269	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	269	2	Boundary line 269	1	0.67	0.19				Sub-linear	Gradual	U-shape
270	Fill	Ditch	Silting	269	2	Boundary line 269	1	0.67	0.19	Mid reddish brown	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			
271	Cut	Pit	Burnt pit	271	4	0	0.28	0.8	0.14				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
272	Fill	Pit	Silting	271	4	0	0.28	0.8	0.14	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand				
273	Cut	Pit	Unknown	273	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.19	0.56	0.19				Circular	Sharp	Steep u-shape
274	Fill	Pit	Silting	273	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.19	0.56	0.19	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small stones			
275	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	275	2	Boundary line 269	1	0.4	0.28				Linear	Rounded	U-shape
276	Fill	Ditch	Silting	275	2	Boundary line 269	1	0.4	0.28	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			
277	Cut	Ditch	Unknown	277	2	Enclosure 244	1.9	1.3	0.6				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
278	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	278	2	Enclosure 244	1.5		1.26				Linear	Sharp	U-shape
279	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	279	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.22	0.5	0.37				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
280	Fill	Post hole	Silting	279	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.22	0.5	0.37	Light greyish brown	Silty sand				
281	Fill	Ditch	Unknown	277	2	Enclosure 244	0.7		0.12	Light brownish grey	Sand	Frequent small stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
282	Fill	Ditch	Rubbish tipping	277	2	Enclosure 244	1.9	1.3	0.6	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Rare charcoal flecks, frequent small-medium stones			
283	Fill	Ditch	Boundary	278	2	Enclosure 244	0.7		0.28	Light yellowish brown	Sand				
284	Fill	Ditch	Silting	278	2	Enclosure 244	0.68		0.28	Light brown	Silty clay	Rare small-medium stones			
285	Fill	Ditch	Boundary	278	2	Enclosure 244	0.84		0.58	Light yellowish grey	Sand	Gravel, small stones			
286	Fill	Ditch	Silting	278	2	Enclosure 244	1.1		0.46	Light greyish brown	Sand	Few small-medium stones			
287	Fill	Ditch	Silting	278	2	Enclosure 244	1.5		0.74	Light brown	Sand	Frequent small-medium stones			
288	Fill	Ditch	Silting	278	2	Enclosure 244	0.82		0.14	Light grey	Sand	Frequent medium stones			
289	Cut	Glacial	Ice scar	289	0	0	1	0.45	0.22				Linear	Gradual	U-shape
290	Fill	Glacial	Silting	289	0	0	0	0.5	0.37	Light greyish brown	Silty sand				
291	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	291	2	Boundary line 269	1	0.3	0.21				Linear	Sharp	U-shape
292	Fill	Ditch	Silting	291	2	Boundary line 269	0	0.3	0.21	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand				
293	Cut	Cremation	Burial	293	3	0	0.55	0.45	0.17				Sub-circular	Sharp	Wide u-shape
294	Cut	Pit	Unknown	294	4	0	0.9	0.95	0.13				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
295	Fill	Pit	Rubbish tipping	294	4	0	0.9	0.95	0.13	Mid blueish grey	Silty sand	Frequent burnt gravel			
296	Fill	Cremation	Burial	293	3	0	0.55	0.45	0.17	Very dark grey	Silty sand	Freq charcoal, calcined bone, small stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
297	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	297	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.15	0.32	0.18				Circular	Rounded	U-shape
298	Fill	Pit	Silting	297	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.15	0.32	0.18	Light brownish grey	Silty sand				
299	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	299	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.75	1.1				Linear	Sharp top, gradual base	U-shape
300	Cut	Glacial	Unknown	300	0	0	0.71	0.44	0.15				Circular	Rounded	Shallow u-shape
301	Fill	Glacial		300	0	0	0		0.15	Light greyish brown	Silty sand				
302	Cut	Glacial		302	0	0	1.54	0.55	0.27				Linear	Sharp	Steep u-shape
303	Fill	Glacial		302	0	0	0		0.27	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
304	Cut	Glacial		304	0	0	1	0.4	0.18				Linear	Sharp	V-shape
305	Fill	Glacial		304	0	0	0		0.18	Mid dark greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
306	Cut	Post hole	Post hole	306	2	Structure 306	0	0.28	0.11				Circular		
307	Fill	Post hole		306	2	Structure 306	0		0.11	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand				
308	Cut	Post hole	Post hole	308	2	Ba pits and post holes	0	0.28	0.45				Circular		
309	Fill	Post hole		308	2	Ba pits and post holes	0		0.45	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand				
310	Cut	Post hole	Post hole	310	2	Ba pits and post holes	0	0.36	0.35				Circular		U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
311	Fill	Post hole		310	2	Ba pits and post holes	0			Mid brownish grey	Silty sand				
312	Cut	Post hole	Post hole	312	2	Ba pits and post holes	0	0.26	0.09				Circular		
313	Fill	Post hole		312	2	Ba pits and post holes	0		0.09	Mid greyish brown	Sandy silt				
314	Cut	Post hole	Post hole	314	2	Structure 306	0	0.27	0.1				Circular		
315	Fill	Post hole		314	2	Structure 306	0		0.1	Mid brownish grey	Sandy silt				
316	Cut	Post hole	Post hole	316	2	Structure 306	0	0.29	0.1				Circular		
317	Fill	Post hole		316	2	Structure 306	0		0.1	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand				
318	Cut	Post hole	Post hole	318	2	Structure 306	0	0.27	0.08				Circular		
319	Fill	Post hole		318	2	Structure 306	0		0.08	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand				
320	Cut	Post hole	Post hole	320	2	Structure 306	0	0.28	0.09				Circular		
321	Fill	Post hole		320	2	Structure 306	0		0.09	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand				
322	Cut	Pit		322	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.27	0.98	0.21				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
323	Fill	Pit	Disuse	322	2	Ba pits and post holes	0		0.21	Light mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			
324	Cut	Pit		324	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.28	0.75	0.2				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
325	Fill	Pit	Silting up	324	2	Ba pits and post holes	0		0.2	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			
326	Cut	Pit		326	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.2	0.55	0.37				Circular	Sharp	Deep u-shape
327	Fill	Post hole		326	2	Ba pits and post holes	0		0.37	Mid greyish brown with yellow	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			
328	Cut	Pit	Unknown	328	4	0	0.27	0.5	0.22				Sub-circular	Rounded	U-shape
329	Fill	Pit		328	4	0	0		0.22	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand				
330	Cut	Pit		330	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.19	0.68	0.26				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
331	Fill	Pit		330	2	Ba pits and post holes	0		0.26	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
332	Cut	Post hole		332	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.17	0.54	0.21				Sub-circular	Rounded	U-shape
333	Fill	Pit	Silting	332	2	Ba pits and post holes	0		0.21	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand				
334	Cut	Ditch	Field boundary	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.8	1.58				Linear	Sharp	Flat bottomed v-shape
335	Fill	Ditch	Primary silting	299	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.45	0.37	Light blueish grey	Sandy silt	Occasional small sub-rounded flint			
336	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	299	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.6	0.2	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occasional small sub-rounded flint			
337	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	299	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.7	0.2	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Moderate small-medium sub-rounded flint			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
338	Fill	Ditch	Trample? Backfill?	299	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.6	0.05	Light yellowish brown	Silty sand				
339	Fill	Ditch	Backfill?	299	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.8	0.23	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Moderate small sub-rounded flint			
340	Fill	Ditch	Trample?	299	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.75	0.05	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand				
341	Fill	Ditch	Backfill?	299	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.78	0.24	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Moderate small to mid sized sub-rounded flint			
342	Cut	Ditch	Recut	342	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.75	1				Linear	Sharp top, gradual base	
343	Fill	Ditch	Silting	342	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.33	0.05	Light blueish grey	Sandy silt				
344	Fill	Ditch	Slumping	342	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.56	0.05	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	Mod. Small sub-rounded flint			
345	Fill	Ditch	Slumping/natural infill	342	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.5	0.01	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	Mod small sub-rounded flint			
346	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	342	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.2	0.25	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Mod sub rounded sub angular flint			
347	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	342	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.75	0.3	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Mod medium and small sub rounded and sub angular flint			
348	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	342	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.6	0.25	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Mod small- medium sub rounded/ sub angular flint			
349	Cut	Tree throw	Natural	349	2	Structure 509	2.16	5	0.26				Sub-circular	Sharp	Irregular
350	Fill	Tree throw	Backfill	349	2	Structure 509	2.16	5	0.26	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Frequent medium stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
352	Fill	Ditch	Field boundary	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.5	0.08	Mottled yellow/ mid brown	Sand				
354	Fill	Ditch	Boundary	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.77	0.4	Light grey	Small stones/charcoal				
355	Fill	Ditch	Boundary ditch	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.33	0.26	Mid orange brown	Sand				
356	Fill	Ditch	Field boundary	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.7	0.42	Light brown	Sand	Small medium stones			
357	Fill	Ditch	Field boundary	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.7	0.98	Mottled light yellow/ mid orange	Sand	Small gravels			
358	Fill	Ditch	Field boundary	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.2	0.62	Light grey mottled with light brown	Silty sand	Rare stones and charcoal flakes			
359	Fill	Ditch	Field boundary	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.1	0.54	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	A few small stones			
360	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.9	0.63	Mid greyish brown	Sand	Freq small stones			
361	Fill	Ditch	Boundary ditch	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.47	0.47	Light grey and mottled mid brown	Silty sand	A few stones			
362	Fill	Ditch	Field boundary	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	1	0.2	Light brown	Sand	Gravel			
363	Fill	Ditch	Field boundary	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.7	0.34	Light yellow brown	Sand	Frequent small to medium stones			
364	Fill	Ditch	Field boundary	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.72	0.36	Light yellow grey brown	Sand	Few small- medium stones			
365	Fill	Ditch	Field boundary	334	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.8	0.58	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Frequent small-medium stones			
366	Cut	Post hole	Structural	366	2	Boundary line 269	0.3	0.75	0.39				Circular	Gradual	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
367	Fill	Posthole	Structural	366	2	Boundary line 269	0.3	0.75	0.39	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Infrequent small stones			
368	Cut	Posthole	Structural	368	2	Boundary line 269	0.29	0.72	0.3				Circular	Rounded	U-shaped
369	Fill	Posthole	Structural	368	2	Boundary line 269	0.29	0.72	0.3	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Infrequent small stones			
370	Cut	Post hole	Structural	370	2	Boundary line 269	0.33	0.6	0.26				Circular	Rounded	U-shape
371	Fill	Posthole	Structural	370	2	Boundary line 269	0.33	0.6	0.26	Mid-dark grey brown	Silty sand	Infrequent small stones			
372	Cut	Post hole	Structural	372	2	Boundary line 269	0.32	0.44	0.33				Circular	Sharp	Deep u-shape
373	Fill	Posthole	Structural	372	2	Boundary line 269	0.32	0.44	0.33	Dark grey brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
374	Cut	Posthole	Structural	374	2	Boundary line 269	0.27	0.55	0.37				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
375	Fill	Posthole	Structural	374	2	Boundary line 269	0.27	0.55	0.37	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
376	Cut	Post hole	Structural	376	2	Boundary line 269	0.28	0.6	0.36				Circular	Sharp	Rounded v-shape
377	Fill	Posthole	Structural	376	2	Boundary line 269	0.28	0.6	0.36	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
378	Cut	Post hole	Structural	378	2	Boundary line 269	0.27	0.34	0.3				Circular	Sharp	Flat u shape
379	Fill	Post hole	Structural	378	2	Boundary line 269	0.27	0.34	0.3	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
380	Cut	Pit	Burnt pit	380	4	0	0.43	1.05	0.18				Sub-circular	Sharp	Wide u shape
381	Fill	Pit	Disuse	380	4	0	0.43	1.05	0.18	Dark brown grey	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
382	Cut	Post hole		382	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.19	0.3	0.31				Circular	Sharp	Deep u shape
383	Fill	Post hole		382	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.19	0.3	0.31	Light brown grey	Silty sand				
384	Cut	Post hole		384	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.16	0.25	0.18				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
385	Fill	Post hole		384	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.16	0.25	0.18	Light brownish yellow	Silty sand	Infrequent small stones			
386	Cut	Tree throw		386	2	Enclosure 244	0.98	1.9	0.44				Amorpho us	Gradual	Wide u shape
387	Fill	Tree throw		386	2	Enclosure 244	0.98	1.9	0.44	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
388	Cut	Post hole	Structure	388	2	Structure 388	0	0.36	0.11				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
389	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	388	2	Structure 388	0	0.36	0.11	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Occ sub-rounded to subangular stones			
390	Cut	Post hole	Structure	390	2	Structure 388	0	0.23	0.08				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
391	Fill	Post hole	Structure	390	2	Structure 388	0	0.23	0.08	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Occ sub rounded to sub angular stones			
392	Cut	Post hole	Structure	392	2	Structure 388	0	0.36	0.36				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
393	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	392	2	Structure 388	0	0.36	0.36	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Occ sub rounded to sub angular stones			
394	Cut	Post hole	Structure	394	2	Structure 388	0	0.28	0.11				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
395	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	394	2	Structure 388	0	0.28	0.11	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
396	Cut	Pit		396	2	Structure 388	0.6	0.45	0.27				Oval	Sharp	U-shape
397	Fill	Pit	Disuse	396	2	Structure 388	0.6	0.45	0.27	Mid brown	Silty sand	Occ. Sub rounded to sub angular stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
398	Cut	Post hole	Structure	398	2	Structure 388	0	0.3	0.28				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
399	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	398	2	Structure 388	0	0.3	0.28	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
400	Cut	Pit	Unknown	400	4	0	0.31	0.75	0.13				Sub-circular	Rounded	Shallow u-shape
401	Fill	Pit	Silting	400	4	0	0.31	0.75	0.13	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
402	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	402	3	Enclosure 402	1	0.83	0.19	Linear	Sloping	Gradual			
403	Fill	Ditch	Siltation	402	3	Enclosure 402	1	0.83	0.19	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			
404	Cut	Post hole	Structure	404	2	Boundary line 269	0.2	0.31	0.24				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
405	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	404	2	Boundary line 269	0.2	0.31	0.24	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub rounded and sub angular stones			
406	Cut	Post hole	Structure	406	2	Boundary line 269	0.42	0.65	0.26				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
407	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	406	2	Boundary line 269	0.42	0.65	0.26	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
408	Cut	Post hole	Structure	408	2	Boundary line 269	0.33	0.77	0.27				Sub-circular	Sharp	
409	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	408	2	Boundary line 269	0.33	0.77	0.27	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub rounded to sub angular stones			
410	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	408	2	Boundary line 269	0.33	0.77	0.27				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
411	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	410	2	Boundary line 269	0.28	0.6	0.33	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
412	Cut	Post hole	Structure	412	2	Boundary line 269	0.31	0.64	0.27				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
413	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	412	2	Boundary line 269	0.31	0.64	0.27	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ. Sub rounded to sub angular stones			
414	Cut	Post hole	Structure	414	2	Boundary line 269	0.3	0.56	0.28				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
415	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	414	2	Boundary line 269	0.3	0.56	0.28	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub-rounded to sub angular stone			
416	Cut	Post hole	Structure	416	2	Boundary line 269	0.28	0.59	0.38				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
417	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	416	2	Boundary line 269	0.28	0.59	0.38	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal/ occ subrounded to sub angular stone			
418	Cut	Post hole	Structure	418	2	Boundary line 269	0.22	0.55	0.31				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
419	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	418	2	Boundary line 269	0.22	0.55	0.31	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ. Subrounded to sub angular stones			
420	Cut	Post hole	Structure	420	2	Boundary line 269	0.34	0.65	0.31				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
421	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	420	2	Boundary line 269	0.34	0.65	0.31	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ. Sub-rounded to sub angular flints			
422	Cut	Post hole	Structure	422	2	Boundary line 269	0.34	0.57	0.21				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
423	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	422	2	Boundary line 269	0.34	0.57	0.21	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ. Sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
424	Cut	Pit		424	2	Boundary line 269	0.34	0.75	0.17				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
425	Fill	Pit		424	2	Boundary line 269	0.34	0.75	0.17	Mid brownish yellow	Silty sand	Few small stones			
426	Cut	Pit		426	2	Boundary line 269	0.29	0.83	0.2				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
427	Fill	Pit		426	2	Boundary line 269	0.29	0.83	0.2				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
428	Cut	Ditch terminus	Boundary / entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.15	1.5				Linear	Sharp	
429	Cut	Ditch	Ba enclosure	429	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.5	0.5				Linear	Sharp	V shaped
430	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.7	0.12	Mottled light orange brown and yellow	Sand				
431	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.86	0.27	Light yellowish grey	Sand	Frequent burnt flint, small flakes of charcoal			
432	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.7	0.11	Mid orange brown	Sand				
433	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.27	0.38	Light yellow orange brown	Sand	Frequent stones/ some charcoal flakes			
434	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.48	0.58	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	Lots of stone/flint			
435	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.17	0.96	Light grey brown	Sand	Firm			
436	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.87	0.58	Light yellow	Sand	Frequent small-medium stones			
437	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.9	0.86	Light yellow brown	Sand	Few stones			
438	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.05	0.68	Light yellow brown	Silty sand	Frequent stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
439	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.05	0.68	Light grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent stones and charcoal flint			
440	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.04	0.57	Light brownish grey, mottled with brown rooting	Silty sand	Some stone			
441	Fill	Ditch terminus	Boundary/ entrance	428	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.82	0.61	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Burnt flint			
442	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	442	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.35	0.4				Linear	Sharp	
443	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	442	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.35	0.4	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ small-med sub rounded and angular flint			
444	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	442	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.2	0.1	Mid orangey brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Mod sub-rounded to sub angular flint			
445	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	442	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.1	0.25	Mid greyish orange	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Mod. Sub-rounded and sub angular flint			
446	Fill	Ditch	Slump/ wash in	429	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.32	0.05	Mid brownish yellow	Silty sand				
447	Fill	Ditch	Silting	429	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.32	0.05	Whitish grey	Sandy silt				
448	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	429	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.5	0.1	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq. Medium sub-angular flint			
449	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	429	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.1	0.2	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Mod. Medium sub-rounded and sub angular flint			
450	Cut	Ditch	Recut of enclosure ditch	450	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.9	1.25				Linear	Sharp	V shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
451	Fill	Ditch	Primary fill silting	450	2	Enclosure 244	0	1	0.05	Whitish grey	Sandy silt				
452	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	450	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.4	0.45	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Mod small-med sub-angular flint. Occ charcoal			
453	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	450	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.7	0.04	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ small sub angular flint			
454	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	450	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.4	0.1	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small sub-rounded flint			
455	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill/slump	450	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.8	0.1	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Small sub-rounded flint			
456	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling/ silting	450	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.85	0.16	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Mod. Small-med. Sub-rounded and sub-angular flint			
457	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling / silting	450	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.85	0.16	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Mod small-med sub-rounded and sub-angular flints			
458	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	450	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.75	0.2	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Mod small-med sub-rounded flint			
459	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling	450	2	Enclosure 244	0	2	0.25	Mid orangey brown	Silty sand	Mod, small- mid sub-rounded and sub-angular flint. Occ. Charcoal			
460	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill	450	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.3	0.2	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Mod small-mid sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. Occ charcoal			
461	Cut	Post hole	Structure	461	2	Boundary line 269	0.33	0.57	0.29				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
462	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	461	2	Boundary line 269	0.33	0.51	0.29	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, sub rounded to sub angular stones			
463	Cut	Post hole	Structure	463	2	Boundary line 269	0.19	0.52	0.18				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
464	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	463	2	Boundary line 269	0.19	0.52	0.18	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
465	Cut	Post hole	Structure	465	2	Boundary line 269	0.24	0.59	0.22				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
466	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	465	2	Boundary line 269	0.24	0.59	0.22	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal, occ sub rounded to sub angular stones			
467	Cut	Post hole	Structure	467	2	Boundary line 269	0.33	0.46	0.18				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
468	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	467	2	Boundary line 269	0.33	0.46	0.18	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub rounded to sub angular stones			
469	Cut	Post hole	Structure	469	2	Boundary line 269	0.29	0.6	0.17				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
470	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	469	2	Boundary line 269	0.29	0.6	0.17	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to subangular stones			
471	Cut	Post hole	Structure	471	2	Boundary line 269	0.3	0.65	0.26				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
472	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	471	2	Boundary line 269	0.3	0.65	0.26	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub rounded to sub angular			
473	Cut	Pit/post hole ?	Structure	473	2	Enclosure 244	1.1	1.05	0.32				Circular	Sharp	U-shaped
474	Fill	Pit/post hole	Disuse	473	2	Enclosure 244	1.1	1.05	0.32	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Few small to medium stones			
475	Cut	Pit	Disuse	475	2	Enclosure 244	0.74	0.8	0.1				Circular	Gradual	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
476	Fill	Pit	Disuse	475	2	Enclosure 244	0.74	0.8	0.1	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Few small stones/ v infrequent charcoal flakes			
477	Cut	Pit	Disuse	477	2	Enclosure 244	0.73	0.68	0.2				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
478	Fill	Pit	Disuse	477	2	Enclosure 244	0.73	0.68	0.2	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Lots of stone, some charcoal			
479	Cut	Pit	Disuse	479	2	Enclosure 244	0.78	0.7	0.18				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
480	Fill	Pit	Disuse	479	2	Enclosure 244	0.78	0.7	0.18	Light grey brown	Silty sand	Few stones			
481	Cut	Post hole	Structure	481	2	Boundary line 269	0.26	0.6	0.21				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
482	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	481	2	Boundary line 269	0.26	0.6	0.21	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal, occ. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
483	Cut	Post hole	Structure	483	2	Boundary line 269	0.23	0.46	0.26				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
484	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	483	2	Boundary line 269	0.23	0.46	0.26	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
485	Cut	Post hole	Structure	485	2	Boundary line 269	0.21	0.45	0.17				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
486	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	485	2	Boundary line 269	0.21	0.45	0.17	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
487	Cut	Post hole	Structure	487	2	Boundary line 269	0.34	0.79	0.18				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
488	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	487	2	Boundary line 269	0.34	0.79	0.18	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal. Occ. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones.			
489	Cut	Pit	Unknown	489	4	0	0.7	1.3	0.34				Sub-circular	Sharp	Wide u-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
490	Fill	Pit	Disuse	489	4	0	0.7	1.3	0.34	Mid grey	Sand	Lots of charcoal and few small-medium stones			
491	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure boundary	491	3	Enclosure 402	1	1.3	0.44				Linear	Steep	Wide u-shape
492	Fill	Ditch	Enclosure/ boundary	491	3	Enclosure 402	1	1.3	0.44	Mid yellow brown	Sand	Frequent small-medium stones/ charcoal flake			
493	Cut	Post hole		493	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.12	0.45	0.08				Sub-circular	Rounded	Wide uneven u-shape
494	Fill	Pit		493	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.12	0.45	0.08	Light grey brown	Silty sand				
495	Cut	Pit	Unknown	495	4	0	0.46	1.2	0.4				Circular	Sharp	Wide uneven u-shape
496	Fill	Pit		495	4	0	0.46	0.85	0.96	Dark brown grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
497	Fill	Pit		495	4	0	0.46	0.35	0.4	Mid-dark brown grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
498	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	498	4	0	0	0.32	0.26				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
499	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	498	4	0	0	0.32	0.26	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Large quantities of charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
500	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	500	4	0	0	0.25	0.29				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
501	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	500	4	0	0	0.26	0.28	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
502	Cut	Pit	Disuse	502	5	Pits and post holes	0	1.35	0.44				Circular	Gradual	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
503	Fill	Pit	Disuse	502	5	Pits and post holes	0	1.35	0.44	Light mid grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent stones			
504	Fill	Pit	Disuse	502	5	Pits and post holes	0	1	0.32	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Few stones			
505	Void				0	0	0	0							
506	Cut	Pit	Unknown	506	4	0	0	1.25	0.29				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
507	Fill	Pit	Structure	506	4	0	0	1.25	0.29	Light grey	Silty sand	Frequent flint			
508	Master		Roundhouse		2	0	0								
509	Cut	Post hole	Structure	509	2	Structure 509	0.36	0.34	0.3				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
510	Fill	Post hole	Structure	509	2	Structure 509	0.36	0.34	0.3	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
511	Cut	Post hole	Structure	511	2	Structure 509	0.5	0.5	0.31				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
512	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	511	2	Structure 509	0.5	0.5	0.31	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
513	Cut	Post hole	Structure	513	2	Structure 509	0.27	0.27	0.17				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
514	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	513	0	0	0.27	0.27	0.17	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal. Occ. Sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
515	Cut	Post hole	Structure	515	0	0	0.35	0.33	0.16				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
516	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	515	2	Structure 509	0.35	0.33	0.16	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
517	Cut	Post hole	Structure	517	2	Structure 509	0.33	0.31	0.17				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
518	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	517	2	Structure 509	0.33	0.31	0.17	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
519	Cut	Post hole	Structure	519	2	Structure 509	0.32	0.3	0.1				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
520	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	519	0	0	0.32	0.3	0.1	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
521	Cut	Post hole	Structure	521	2	Structure 509	0.21	0.2	0.06				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
522	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	521	2	Structure 509	0.21	0.2	0.06	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Freq. Charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sun-angular stones			
523	Cut	Post hole	Structure	523	2	Structure 509	0.26	0.25	0.16				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
524	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	523	2	Structure 509	0.26	0.25	0.16	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
525	Cut	Post hole	Structure	525	2	Structure 509	0.45	0.43	0.2				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
526	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	525	2	Structure 509	0.45	0.43	0.2	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal occ. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
527	Cut	Post hole	Structure	257	2	Structure 509	0.4	0.37	0.32				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
528	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	527	2	Structure 509	0.4	0.37	0.32	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal occ sub-rounded to sub angular stone			
529	Cut	Post hole	Structure	529	2	Structure 509	0.37	0.35	0.22				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
530	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	529	2	Structure 509	0.37	0.35	0.22	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
531	Cut	Post hole	Structure	531	2	Structure 509	0.35	0.32	0.18				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
532	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	531	2	Structure 509	0.35	0.32	0.18	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
533	Cut	Post hole	Structure	533	2	Structure 509	0.4	0.38	0.35				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
534	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	533	2	Structure 509	0.4	0.38	0.35	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to subangular stones			
535	Cut	Post hole	Structure	535	2	Structure 509	0.6	0.54	0.3				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
536	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	535	2	Structure 509	0.6	0.54	0.3	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
537	Cut	Post hole	Structure	537	2	Structure 509	0.6	0.5	0.31				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
538	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	537	2	Structure 509	0.6	0.5	0.31	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
539	Cut	Post hole	Structure	539	2	Structure 509	0.6	0.57	0.35				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
540	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	539	2	Structure 509	0.6	0.57	0.35	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
541	Cut	Post hole	Structure	541	2	Structure 509	0.55	0.5	0.2	Sub-circular	Vertical	Sharp			
542	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	541	2	Structure 509	0.55	0.5	0.2	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
543	Cut	Post hole	Structure	543	2	Structure 509	0.35	0.32	0.27				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
544	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	543	2	Structure 509	0.35	0.32	0.27	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
545	Cut	Post hole	Structure	545	2	Structure 509	0.3	0.28	0.26				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
546	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	545	2	Structure 509	0.3	0.28	0.36	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal occ. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
547	Cut	Post hole	Structure	547	2	Structure 509	0.3	0.27	0.1				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
548	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	547	2	Structure 509	0.3	0.27	0.1	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
549	Cut	Post hole	Structure	549	2	Structure 509	0.3	0.29	0.15				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
550	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	549	2	Structure 509	0.3	0.29	0.15	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
551	Cut	Post hole	Structure	551	2	Structure 509	0.27	0.226	0.16				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
552	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	551	2	Structure 509	0.27	0.26	0.16	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Freq. Charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
555	Cut	Pit	Unknown	555	4	0	0.62	0.94	0.09				Sub-circular	Rounded	Wide shallow u-shape
556	Fill	Pit		555	4	0	0.62	0.94	0.09	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
557	Cut	Post hole	Structure	557	4	0	0	0.22	0.25				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
558	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	557	4	0	0	0.22	0.25	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal; occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
559	Cut	Pit		559	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.49	0.85	0.25				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
560	Fill	Pit		559	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.49	0.85	0.25	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
561	Cut	Pit		561	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.36	0.88	0.28				Sub-circular	Sharp	Wide u-shape
562	Fill	Pit		561	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.36	0.88	0.28	Mid dark brown grey	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			
563	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	563	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.19	0.37	0.07				Sub-circular	Rounded	U-shape
564	Fill	Post hole		563	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.19	0.37	0.07	Mid red brown	Silty sand				
565	Cut	Post hole		565	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.28	0.48	0.09				Sub-circular	Rounded	U-shape
566	Fill	Post hole		565	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.28	0.48	0.09	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
567	Cut	Pit	Unknown	567	4	0	0.34	0.93	0.16				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
568	Fill	Pit		567	4	0	0.34	0.93	0.16	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			
569	Cut	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	569	2	Enclosure 244	1.8	1.8	0.9				Linear	Sharp	V-shaped
570	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	569	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.49	0.2	Mid orange brown	Sand				
571	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	569	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.66	0.24	Mid grey brown	Sand	Frequent stone			
572	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	569	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.3	0.11	Mid orange brown	Sand				
573	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	569	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.46	0.14	Mid greyish brown	Sand	Frequent stone			
574	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	569	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.95	0.63	Mid brown	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
575	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	569	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.73	0.36	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Some stones			
576	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	569	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.12	0.62	Lightish grey brown	Silty sand	Some charcoal flakes/ small stones			
577	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	569	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.24	0.58	Mid brown	Silty sand	Some stone			
578	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	569	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.28	0.44	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent stones			
579	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	569	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.9	0.3	Dark grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent stones			
581	Cut	Pit	Pit	581	2	Structure 388	0.65	0.55	0.18				Oval	Concave base	
582	Fill	Pit	Pit	581	2	Structure 388	0.65	0.55		Mid grey brown	Silty sand				
583	Cut	Tree throw		583	0	0	1.7	1.5	0.15				Irregular		
584	Fill	Tree throw		583	0	0	1.7	1.5	0.15	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Freq. Gravels			
585	Cut	Tree throw		585	0	0	0.96	0.92	0.25				Irregular		
586	Fill	Tree throw		585	0	0	0.96	0.92	0.25	Mid brown	Silty sand	Mod. Freq. Gravels			
589	Cut	Pit		589	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.43	1.5	0.26				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
590	Fill	Pit	Disuse	589	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.43	1.5	0.26	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
591	Cut	Pit	Unknown	591	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.46	1.5	0.28				Sub-circular	Rounded	Wide u-shape
592	Fill	Pit	Silting	591	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.46	1.5	0.28	Mid-dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
593	Cut	Pit	Unknown	593	4	0	1	1.7	0.2				Sub-rectangular	Gradual	U-shape
594	Fill	Pit	Disuse	593	4	0	1	1.7	0.2	Mid grey brown	Sand	Frequent stones			
595	Fill	Cremation	Burial	293	3	0	0			Very dark grey	Silty sand	Calcinated bone			
596	Cut	Pit	Unknown	596	4	0	0.43	1.64	0.32				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u shape
597	Fill	Pit		596	4	0	0.43	1.64	0.32	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
598	Cut	Post hole		598	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.14	0.5	0.16				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
599	Fill	Post hole	Silting	598	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.14	0.5	0.16	Mid dark brown grey	Silty sand				
600	Cut	Pit	Unknown	600	4	0	0.76	0.66	0.23				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
601	Fill	Pit	Disuse (silting)	600	4	0	0.76	0.66	0.29	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ rounded and sub rounded small and medium stones			
602	Cut	Pit	Unknown	602	4	0	0.4	1.25	0.13				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide shallow u-shape
603	Fill	Pit		602	4	0	0.4	1.25	0.13	Mid brown grey with red	Silty sand	Few small stones			
604	Cut	Pit	Unknown	604	4	0	0.39	0.9	0.28				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
605	Fill	Pit		604	4	0	0.39	0.9	0.28	Dark brown grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
606	Cut	Post hole	Structure	606	2	Boundary line 269	0.55	0.38	0.17				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
607	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	606	2	Boundary line 269	0.55	0.38	0.17	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
608	Cut	Pit	Unknown	608	4	0	0.79	0.81	0.19				Circular	Moderate	Wide u-shape
609	Fill	Pit	Backfill	608	4	0	0.74	0.81	0.19	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Pea gravel some flecks of charcoal			
610	Cut	Pit	Unknown	610	4	0	0.73	0.69	0.16				Circular	Sharp	Wide u-shape
611	Fill	Pit	Disuse	610	4	0	0.73	0.69	0.16	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Pea gravel. Sub-angular stone			
612	Cut	Post hole	Marker post?	612	2	Enclosure 244	0.56	0.6	0.26				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
613	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	612	2	Enclosure 244	0.36	0.6	0.26	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
614	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	614	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.42	0.4	0.22				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
615	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	614	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.42	0.4	0.22	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ. Sub rounded to sub-angular stones			
616	Cut	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	616	2	Enclosure 244	1.36	0.74	1.32				Linear	Steep	U-shaped
617	Cut	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	617	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.8	0.8				Linear	Sharp	
618	Fill	Ditch terminus`	Enclosure	616	2	Enclosure 244	0.8	0.6	0.2	Mid brown	Silty sand	Lots of small-medium stones			
619	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	616	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.64	0.24	Mid grey brown	Sand				
620	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	616	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.8	0.48	Mid grey brown	Sand	Some small medium stones			
621	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	616	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.66	0.24	Light yellow brown	Sand	Small-medium stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
622	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	616	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.74	0.16	Mid grey/blueish brown	Silty sand	Few stones and charcoal flakes			
623	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	616	2	Enclosure 244	0		0.3	Light yellow brown	Silty sand	Frequent small-medium stones			
624	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	617	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.4	0.1	Mid grey brown	Sand				
625	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	617	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.44	0.18	Light yellow	Sand				
626	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	617	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.66	0.28	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Some charcoal flakes			
627	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	617	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.32	0.24	Light yellow brown	Sand	Some small stones			
628	Cut	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	628	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.66	0.8				Linear		V-shaped
629	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	628	2	Enclosure 244	0			Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Some stones			
630	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	628	2	Enclosure 244	0.6		0.14	Mid yellow brown	Silty sand	Frequent small-medium stones			
631	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	628	2	Enclosure 244	1.5	0.62	0.4	Mid brown	Silty sand	V frequent stone - medium to large			
632	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	628	2	Enclosure 244	0.3	0.86	0.43	Light yellow brown	Sand				
633	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	628	2	Enclosure 244	2.6	0.9	0.5	Mid grey brown / some blue grey sand	Silty sand	Some medium stones			
634	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	628	2	Enclosure 244	3.24	0.9	0.2	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small-medium stones			
635	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	628	2	Enclosure 244	3.3	0.2	0.12	Mid brown	Sand	Frequent small-medium stones, some charcoal			
636	Fill	Ditch terminus	Enclosure	616	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.45	0.2	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Small charcoal flakes			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
638	Cut	Post hole	Structure	638	2	Structure 638	0.3	0.4	0.31				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
639	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	638	2	Structure 638	0.3	0.4	0.31	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
640	Cut	Post hole	Structure	640	2	Structure 638	0.28	0.58	0.37				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
641	Fill	Posthole	Disuse	640	2	Structure 638	0.28	0.58	0.37	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
642	Cut	Post hole	Structure	642	2	Structure 638	0.3	0.52	0.19				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
643	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	642	2	Structure 638	0.3	0.52	0.19	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal sub rounded to sub angular stones			
644	Cut	Post hole	Structure	644	2	Structure 638	0.14	0.33	0.1	Sub circular	Vertical	Sharp			
645	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	644	2	Structure 638	0.14	0.33	0.1	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
646	Cut	Post hole	Structure	641	2	Structure 638	0.16	0.42	0.13				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
647	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	646	2	Structure 638	0.16	0.42	0.13	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
648	Cut	Post hole	Structure	648	2	Structure 638	0.15	0.3	0.14				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
649	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	648	2	Structure 638	0.15	0.3	0.14	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
650	Cut	Post hole	Structure	650	2	Structure 638	0.14	0.25	0.07				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
651	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	650	2	Structure 638	0.14	0.25	0.07	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
652	Cut	Post hole	Structure	652	2	Structure 638	0.54	0.8	0.21				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
653	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	652	2	Structure 638	0.54	0.8	0.21	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal. Occ sub rounded to sub angular stones			
654	Cut	Post hole	Structure	654	2	Structure 638	0.2	0.75	0.38				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
655	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	654	2	Structure 638	0.2	0.75	0.38	Mid yellow brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
656	Cut	Pit	Structure	656	2	Structure 638	0.43	1.2	0.32				Sub-circular	Sharp	Wide u-shape
657	Fill	Pit	Disuse	656	2	Structure 638	0.43	1.2	0.32	Light grey brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
658	Cut	Tree throw	Natural	658	0	0	0.59	2.3	0.37				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
659	Fill	Tree throw	Silting	658	0	0	0.59	2.3	0.37	Mid brown grey	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			
660	Cut	Post hole	Structure	660	2	Structure 660	0.42	0.38	0.28				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
661	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	660	2	Structure 660	0.42	0.38	0.28	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal			
662	Cut	Post hole	Structure	662	2	Structure 660	0.35	0.31	0.13				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
663	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	662	2	Structure 660	0.35	0.31	0.13	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
664	Cut	Post hole	Structure	664	2	Structure 660	0.32	0.36	0.15				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
665	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	664	2	Structure 660	0.32	0.36	0.15	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, freq. Sub rounded to sub-angular stones			
666	Cut	Post hole	Structure	666	2	Structure 660	0.44	0.4	0.2				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
667	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	666	2	Structure 660	0.44	0.4	0.2	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal. Freq sub rounded to sub angular stones			
668	Cut	Post hole	Structure	668	2	Structure 660	0.35	0.26	0.16				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
669	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	668	2	Structure 660	0.35	0.26	0.16	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Freq sub rounded to sub-0angular stones			
670	Cut	Post hole	Structure	670	2	Structure 660	0.36	0.32	0.07				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
671	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	670	2	Structure 660	0.36	0.32	0.07	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal freq sub rounded to sub-angular stones			
672	Cut	Post hole	Structure	672	2	Structure 660	0.3	0.26	0.08				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
673	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	672	2	Structure 660	0.3	0.26	0.08	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Freq sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
674	Cut	Post hole	Structure	674	2	Structure 660	0.25	0.25	0.09				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
675	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	674	2	Structure 660	0.25	0.25	0.09	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub rounded to sub angular stones			
676	Cut	Post hole	Structure	676	2	Structure 660	0.32	0.28	0.17				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
677	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	676	2	Structure 660	0.32	0.28	0.17	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, freq sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
678	Cut	Post hole	Structure	678	2	Structure 660	0.37	0.28	0.18				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
679	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	678	2	Structure 660	0.37	0.28	0.18	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Freq sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
680	Cut	Post hole	Structure	680	2	Structure 660	0.35	0.34	0.2				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
681	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	680	2	Structure 660	0.35	0.34	0.2	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal			
682	Cut	Post hole	Structure	682	2	Structure 660	0.29	0.26	0.12				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
683	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	682	2	Structure 660	0.29	0.26	0.12	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, freq sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
684	Cut	Post hole	Structure	684	2	Structure 660	0.34	0.3	0.12				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
685	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	684	2	Structure 660	0.34	0.3	0.12	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
686	Cut	Pit	Uncertain	686	2	Structure 660	0.76	0.86	0.18				Sub-circular	Moderate	Wide v-shape
687	Fill	Pit	Unknown	686	2	Structure 660	0.76	0.86	0.18	Mid yellowish grey	Silty sand	Freq. Gravel occ. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
688	Cut	Post hole	Structure	688	2	Structure 660	0.41	0.41	0.12				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
689	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	688	2	Structure 660	0.41	0.41	0.12	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal freq. Sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
690	Cut	Pit	Fire pit	690	2	Structure 660	0.84	0.84	0.15				Circular	Gradual	Wide v-shape
691	Fill	Pit	Backfill	690	2	Structure 660	0.84	0.84	0.15	Dark grey	Silty sand	Freq. Charcoal. Some sub-rounded			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
												to sub-angular stones			
692	Cut	Post hole	Structure	692	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.46	0.32	0.22				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
693	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	692	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.46	0.32	0.22	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal, sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
694	Cut	Post hole	Structure	694	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.41	0.37	0.23				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
695	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	694	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.41	0.37	0.23	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal occ. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
696	Cut	Post hole	Structure	696	2	Structure 696	0.33	0.28	0.12				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
697	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	696	2	Structure 696	0.33	0.28	0.12	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ. Charcoal occ. Sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
698	Cut	Post hole	Structure	698	2	Structure 696	0.3	0.29	0.14				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
699	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	698	2	Structure 696	0.3	0.29	0.14	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal. Occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
700	Cut	Post hole	Structure	700	2	Structure 696	0.3	0.32	0.2				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
701	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	700	2	Structure 696	0.3	0.32	0.2	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occsub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
702	Cut	Post hole	Structure	702	2	Structure 696	0.29	0.21	0.13				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
703	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	702	2	Structure 696	0.29	0.21	0.13	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occasional charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
704	Cut	Post hole/pit	Unknown	704	2	Structure 696	0.66	0.62	0.32				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
705	Fill	Post hole/ pit	Disuse	704	2	Structure 696	0.66	0.62	0.32	Dark grey	Silty sand	Freq small to medium sub-rounded stones			
706	Cut	Post hole	Structure	706	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.49	0.42	0.15				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
707	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	706	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.49	0.42	0.15	Dark grey	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
708	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	708	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.6	1.14				Linear	Sharp	U-shaped
709	Fill	Ditch	Use	708	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.8	0.48	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq small and medium stones			
710	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	708	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.5	1.1	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
711	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	708	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.4	0.96	Mid brownish grey	Sand	Frequent small and medium stones			
712	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	708	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.15	0.93	Dark brown	Sand	Frequent small to medium stones			
713	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	708	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.85	0.52	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	Frequent small to medium stones			
714	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	708	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.25	0.4	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Frequent small to medium stones			
715	Cut	Pit	Millet pit	715	2	Structure 696	0.69	0.72	0.38				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shaped
716	Fill	Cremation?	Burial?	715	2	Structure 696	0.69	0.72	0.38	Very dark grey	Silty sand	Frequent sub-rounded and sub-angular small and medium stones,			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
												small fragments of burnt bone			
717	Cut	Post hole	Structure	717	2	Structure 696	0.26	0.2	0.09				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
718	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	717	2	Structure 696	0.26	0.2	0.09	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq sub-rounded to sub-angular small stones			
719	Cut	Post hole	Structure	719	2	Structure 696	0.35	0.28	0.17				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
720	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	719	2	Structure 696	0.35	0.28	0.17	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones			
721	Cut	Pit/ tree root hollow	Unknown	721	4	0	1.56	1.5	0.42				Circular	Sharp	Irregular
722	Fill	Pit/ tree root hollow	Unknown	721	4	0	1.56	1.5	0.42	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq charcoal, freq pea gravel, some sub-rounded medium stones, some sub-angular small stones			
723	Cut	Pit	Burnt pit	723	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.97	0.65	0.22				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
724	Fill	Pit	Burnt pit	723	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.97	0.65	0.22	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq. Medium stones			
725	Cut	Pit	Structure	725	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.74	0.56	0.21				Circular	Moderate	U-shape
726	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	725	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.74	0.56	0.21	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	None			
727	Cut	Pit	Unknown	727	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.71	0.58	0.11				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
728	Fill	Pit	Disuse	727	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.71	0.58	0.11	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
729	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	729	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.82	0.54	0.18				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
730	Fill	Pit	Disuse	729	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.82	0.54	0.18	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	None			
731	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	731	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.57	0.45	0.14				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
732	Fill	Pit	Disuse	731	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.57	0.45	0.14	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	None			
733	Cut	Post hole	Structure	733	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.71	0.45	0.26				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
734	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	733	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.71	0.45	0.26	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
735	Cut	Pit	Unknown	735	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.88	0.55	0.21				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
736	Fill	Pit	Disuse	735	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.88	0.55	0.21	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
737	Cut	Pit	Natural feature?	737	0	0	1.35	0.9	0.26				Sub-circular	Gentle	Wide u-shape
738	Fill	Pit	Disuse	737	0	0	1.35	0.9	0.26	Light whitish grey	Silty clay/ chalk	None			
739	Cut	Pit	Unknown	739	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.15	1.15	0.19				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
740	Fill	Pit	Disuse	739	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.15	1.15	0.19	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
741	Cut	Pit	Unknown	741	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.05	1.1	0.28				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
742	Fill	Pit	Disuse	741	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.05	1.1	0.26	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
743	Cut	Pit	Fire pit?	743	4	0	1.46	2.5	0.18				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
744	Fill	Pit	Disuse	743	4	0	1.46	2.5	0.18	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Burnt stones, charcoal			
745	Cut	Pit	Disuse	745	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.22	0.74	0.12				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
746	Fill	Pit	Disuse	745	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.22	0.74	0.12	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	None			
747	Cut	Pit	Storage?	747	2	Pit group 747	2.3	2.26	0.92				Sub-circular	Sharp	Flat based u-shape
748	Fill	Pit	Silting	747	2	Pit group 747	0	1.28	0.06	Dark greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ small gravels			
749	Fill	Pit	Disuse	747	2	Pit group 747	0	1.56	0.12	Mid yellowish brown	Sand	Freq gravel			
750	Fill	Pit	Silting	747	2	Pit group 747	0	0.96	0.1	Dark greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ small gravels			
751	Fill	Pit	Silting	747	2	Pit group 747	0	1.2	0.3	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	V freq small to medium gravels			
752	Fill	Pit	Silting	747	2	Pit group 747	0	0.76	0.12	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq medium gravels, occ small flint nodules			
753	Fill	Pit	Silting	747	2	Pit group 747	0	0.93	18	Mid brownish yellow	Sand	V freq small gravels			
754	Fill	Pit	Silting	747	2	Pit group 747	0	1.9	0.12	Dark greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ small gravels			
755	Fill	Pit	Silting	747	2	Pit group 747	0	1.27	0.1	Light brownish grey	Sand	Freq gravel			
756	Fill	Pit	Silting	747	2	Pit group 747	0	1.52	0.26	Light brownish grey	Sandy silt	Occ small gravels			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
757	Cut	Pit	Storage?	757	2	Pit group 747	2.3	1.9	0.72				Sub-circular	Sharp	Flat u-shape
758	Fill	Pit	Silting	757	2	Pit group 747	0	1.46	0.06	Dark greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ small gravels			
759	Fill	Pit	Silting	757	2	Pit group 747	0	1.86	0.15	Mid brownish yellow	Sand	Freq small gravels			
760	Fill	Pit	Silting	757	2	Pit group 747	0	0.74	0.06	Dark greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ small gravel			
761	Fill	Pit	Silting	757	2	Pit group 747	0	0.56	0.06	Mid brownish yellow	Gravelly sand	Freq small gravels			
762	Fill	Pit	Silting	757	2	Pit group 747	0	2.3	0.59	Mid greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ small and medium gravels			
763	Cut	Post hole	Structure	763	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.4	0.42	0.13				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
764	Fill	Post hole	Structure	763	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.4	0.42	0.13	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
765	Cut	Post hole	Structure	765	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.65	0.5	0.2				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
766	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	765	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.65	0.5	0.2	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
767	Cut	Pit	Structure	767	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.9	0.85	0.32				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shaped
768	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	767	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.9	0.85	0.32	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
769	Cut	Pit	Unknown?	769	2	Structure 509	0.85	0.82	0.5				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shaped
770	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	770	2	Enclosure 244	0	3.1	1.27				Linear	Sharp	Wide u-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
771	Cut	Post hole	Structure	771	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.55	0.53	0.4				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
772	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	771	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.55	0.53	0.4	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
773	Cut	Pit	Structure	773	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.9	0.9	0.35				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
774	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	776	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.9	0.9	0.35	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
775	Fill	Pit	Silting	769	2	Structure 509	0	1.05	0.06	Mid greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ small sub-rounded flint			
776	Fill	Pit	Silting	769	2	Structure 509	0	1.7	0.18	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq sub-angular and sub-rounded flints			
777	Fill	Pit	Silting	769	2	Structure 509	1.52	1.5	0.2	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq mid sub-angular and sub-rounded flint, occ charcoal			
778	Fill	Pit	Backfill	769	2	Structure 509	1	0.95	0.2	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq small to medium sub-rounded and sub-angular flints, occ charcoal			
779	Cut	Void	Structure	779	0	0	0.6	0.58	0.2				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
780	Fill	Void	Disuse	779	0	0	0.6	0.58	0.2	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
781	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	770	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.45	0.48	Mid brown	Sand	Freq small and medium stones			
782	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	770	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.65	0.3	Light yellowish grey	Sand	None			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
783	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	770	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.45	0.83	Light orangey yellow	Sand	Freq small and medium stones			
784	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	784	2	Enclosure 244	0	3	1.2				Linear	Sharp	Wide u-shape
785	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	784	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.93	1.17	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small and medium stones			
786	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	784	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.6	1.04	Mid orangey brown	Silty sand	Freq small and medium stones			
787	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	784	2	Enclosure 244	0	2	0.58	Mid yellowish grey	Silty sand	Freq small and medium stones			
788	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	784	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.9	0.42	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small and medium stones, charcoal flecks			
789	Cut	Pit	Structure	789	2	Ba pits and post holes	1.2	1.2	0.4				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
790	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	789	2	Ba pits and post holes	1.2	1.2	0.4	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
791	Cut	Pit	Disuse	791	2	Pit and post hole group 791	1.52	1.6	0.25				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
792	Fill	Pit	Disuse	791	2	Pit and post hole group 791	1.52	1.6	0.25	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
793	Cut	Pit	Unknown	793	4	0	1.2	1.38	0.26				Sub-circular	Moderate	Wide u-shape
794	Fill	Pit	Silting	793	4	0	1.2	1.38	0.26	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
795	Cut	Pit	Unknown	795	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.18	1.5	0.42				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shaped

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
796	Fill	Pit	Silting	795	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.18	1.5	0.42	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq small and medium stones			
797	Cut	Pit	Unknown	797	2	Pit and post hole group 791	1.57	0.96	0.25				Sub-circular	Gentle	Shallow u-shape
798	Fill	Pit	Silting	797	2	Pit and post hole group 791	1.57	0.96	0.25	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq small and medium stones			
799	Cut	Pit	Unknown	799	2	Pit and post hole group 791	0.68	0.54	0.14				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
800	Fill	Pit	Silting	799	2	Pit and post hole group 791	0.68	0.54	0.14	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
801	Cut	Pit	Unknown	801	2	Pit and post hole group 791	0.97	0.67	0.13				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
802	Fill	Pit	Disuse	801	2	Pit and post hole group 791	0.97	0.67	0.13	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
803	Cut	Pit	Unknown	803	2	Pit and post hole group 791	0.65	0.53	0.15				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
804	Fill	Pit	Silting	803	2	Pit and post hole group 791	0.65	0.53	0.15	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
805	Cut	Post hole	Structure	805	2	Pit and post hole group 791	0.59	0.43	0.22				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
806	Fill	Post hole	Silting	805	2	Pit and post hole group 791	0.59	0.43	0.22	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stow			
807	Cut	Pit	Unknown	807	4	0	1.4	1.6	0.34				Circular	Sharp	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
808	Fill	Pit	Disuse	807	4	0	1.4	1.6	0.34	Light grey	Sand	Freq charcoal, occ coal			
809	Cut	Pit	Unknown	809	2	Structure 509	1.6	1.5	0.22				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
810	Fill	Pit	Waste	809	2	Structure 509	1.6	1.5	0.22	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ small sub-rounded flint			
811	Cut	Post hole	Gateway	811	2	Enclosure 244	0.8	0.68	0.45				Circular	Sharp	U-shaped
812	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	811	2	Enclosure 244	0.8	0.56	0.25	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small and medium stones			
813	Cut	Post hole	Gateway	813	2	Enclosure 244	0.5	0.72	0.49				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
814	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	813	2	Enclosure 244	0.5	0.56	0.27	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small to medium stones			
815	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Structure	815	2	Enclosure 244	0.3	0.3	0.13				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
816	Fill	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	815	2	Enclosure 244	0.3	0.3	0.13	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Some small stones			
817	Cut	Post hole	Structure	817	2	Enclosure 244	0.36	0.35	0.25				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
818	Fill	Post hole	Structure	817	2	Enclosure 244	0.36	0.35	0.25	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Some small to medium stones			
819	Cut	Pit	Disuse	819	2	Enclosure 244	0.65	0.65	0.46				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
820	Fill	Pit	Disuse	819	2	Enclosure 244	0.65	0.65	0.25	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Some small to medium stones			
821	Cut	Post hole	Structure	821	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.62	0.52	0.18				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
822	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	821	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.62	0.52	0.18	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
823	Cut	Post hole	Structure	823	2	Structure 823	0.43	0.34	0.2				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shaped

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
824	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	823	2	Structure 823	0.43	0.34	0.2	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
825	Cut	Post hole	Structure	825	2	Structure 823	0.33	0.27	0.17				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
826	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	825	2	Structure 823	0.33	0.27	0.17	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
827	Cut	Post hole	Structure	827	2	Structure 823	0.32	0.32	0.23				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
828	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	827	2	Structure 823	0.32	0.32	0.23	Mid yellowish brown	Silt sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
829	Cut	Post hole	Structure	829	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.36	0.34	0.2				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
830	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	829	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.36	0.34	0.2	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
831	Cut	Pit	Uncertain	831	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.71	0.66	0.26				Sub-circular	Moderate	Wide u-shape
832	Fill	Pit	Backfill	831	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.71	0.66	0.26	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Some charcoal flecks, freq sub-angular small and medium stones			
833	Cut	Pit	Unknown	833	2	Structure 823	0.67	0.63	0.13				Sub-circular	Moderate	Wide u-shape
834	Fill	Pit	Backfill	833	2	Structure 823	0.67	0.63	0.13	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Some charcoal flecks, freq sub-angular stones			
835	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Unknown	835	2	Structure 823	0.6	0.51	0.15				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
836	Fill	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	835	2	Structure 823	0.6	0.51	0.15	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Some sub-angular small and medium stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
837	Cut	Pit	Unknown	837	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.76	0.67	0.3				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
838	Fill	Pit	Backfill?	837	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.76	0.67	0.3	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq charcoal flecks, some sub-rounded to sub-angular small and medium stones, pea gravel			
839	Cut	Post hole/ pit	Structure	839	2	Structure 823	0.6	0.42	0.2				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
840	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	839	2	Structure 823	0.6	0.42	0.2	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
841	Cut	Pit	Gateway	841	2	Enclosure 244	0.5	0.72	0.11				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shaped
842	Fill	Pit	Disuse	841	2	Enclosure 244	0.5	0.72	0.11	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones			
843	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	811	2	Enclosure 244	0.8	0.68	0.22	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small and mediums tones			
844	Cut	Pit	Gateway	844	2	Enclosure 244	0.5	1.1	0.27				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shaped
845	Fill	Pit	Disuse	844	2	Enclosure 244	0.5	1.1	0.27	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small and medium stones			
846	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	813	2	Enclosure 244	0.8	0.72	0.31	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small and medium stones			
847	Cut	Post hole	Structure	847	2	Structure 823	0.34	0.25	0.28				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
848	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	847	2	Structure 823	0.34	0.25	0.28	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
849	Cut	Pit	Fire pit?	849	4	0	1.08	1.25	0.2				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u shape
850	Fill	Pit		849	4	0	1.08	1.25	0.2	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	V freq charcoal, freq stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
851	Cut	Pit	Unknown	851	4	0	0.75	1.1	0.16				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
852	Fill	Pit	Disuse	851	4	0	0.75	1.1	0.16	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones, charcoal			
853	Cut	Pit	Unknown	853	4	0	0.75	0.74	0.18				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
854	Fill	Pit	Disuse	853	4	0	0.75	0.74	0.18	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Flecks of charcoal, few stones			
855	Cut	Post hole	Disuse	855	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.54	0.45	0.21				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
856	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	855	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.54	0.45	0.21	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small and medium stones			
857	Cut	Pit	Disuse	857	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.72	0.8	0.23				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
858	Fill	Pit	Disuse	857	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.72	0.8	0.23	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones			
859	Cut	Pit	Disuse	859	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.66	0.6	0.12				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shaped
860	Fill	Pit	Disuse	859	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.66	0.6	0.12	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Some small stones, few flecks of charcoal			
861	Cut	Pit	Disuse	861	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.92	0.95	0.23				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shaped
862	Fill	Pit	Disuse	861	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.92	0.95	0.23	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones			
863	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	863	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.27	0.25	0.15				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
864	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	863	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.27	0.25	0.15	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
865	Cut	Pit	Fire pit	865	4	0	1.2	1.26	0.2				Circular	Gradual	Wide V-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
866	Fill	Pit	Burning?	865	4	0	1.2	1.26	0.2	Very dark grey	Silty sand	Freq charcoal flecks, freq sub-angular stones			
867	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	867	4	0	0.27	0.29	0.11				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
868	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	867	4	0	0.27	0.29	0.11	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
869	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	869	4	0	0.29	0.36	0.1				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
870	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	869	4	0	0.29	0.36	0.1	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
871	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	871	4	0	0.29	0.35	0.16				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
872	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	871	4	0	0.29	0.35	0.16	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
873	Cut	Post hole	Structure	873	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.36	0.35	0.25				Circular	Sharp	Steed to e
874	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	873	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.36	0.35	0.25	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
875	Cut	Post hole	Structure	875	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.43	0.35	0.17				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
876	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	875	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.43	0.35	0.17	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
877	Cut	Post hole	Structure	877	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.48	0.43	0.26				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
878	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	877	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.48	0.43	0.26	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
879	Cut	Post hole	Structure	879	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.45	0.48	0.15				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
880	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	879	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.45	0.48	0.15	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal, occ sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
881	Cut	Tree throw	Natural	881	0	0	2.14	2.68	0.32				Sub-circular	W: moderate e: gradual	Irregular wide V-shape
882	Fill	Tree throw	Silting	881	0	0	2.14	2.68	0.32	Mid brownish yellow	Silty sand	Some sub-rounded stones, pea gravel			
883	Cut	Pit	Disuse	883	3	Pit and post hole group 861	1.05	1.3	0.21				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shaped
884	Fill	Pit	Disuse	883	3	Pit and post hole group 861	1.05	1.3	0.21	Mid yellowish brown with light reddish orange	Sandy clay	Few stones			
885	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Structure?	885	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.65	0.7	0.27				Circular	Gradual	U-shaped
886	Fill	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	885	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.65	0.7	0.27	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones			
887	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Structure	887	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.49	0.5	0.19				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
888	Fill	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	887	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.49	0.5	0.19	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones			
889	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Structure	889	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.52	0.5	0.12				Circular	Sharp	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
890	Fill	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	889	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.52	0.5	0.12	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones			
891	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	891	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.3	0.4	0.14				Circular	Sharp	V-shape
892	Fill	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	891	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.3	0.4	0.14	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones			
893	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Structure	893	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.36	0.4	0.16				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
894	Fill	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	893	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.36	0.4	0.16	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones			
895	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Structure	895	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.66	0.55	0.45				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
896	Fill	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	895	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.66	0.55	0.45	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones, few flakes of charcoal			
897	Cut	Pit// post hole	Structure	897	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.7	0.64	0.16				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
898	Fill	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	897	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.7	0.64	0.16	Mid greyish brown/ light yellowish brown	Silty clay	Few stones, charcoal flakes			
899	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Structure	899	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.64	0.7	0.17				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
900	Fill	Post hole/ pit	Disuse	899	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.64	0.7	0.17	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
901	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Structure	901	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.48	0.5	0.2				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
902	Fill	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	901	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.48	0.5	0.2	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
903	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Structure	903	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.37	0.39	0.2				Circular	Sharp	U-shaped
904	Fill	Post hole/ pit	Disuse	903	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.37	0.39	0.2	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few stones			
905	Cut	Pit	Burnt pit	905	4	0	1.24	1.4	0.28				Sub-circular	Moderate	Wide u-shape
906	Fill	Pit	Backfill	905	4	0	1.24	1.4	0.28	Dark grey	Silty sand	Freq charcoal flecks and pieces, freq pea gravel, some sub-rounded stones			
907	Cut	Post hole	Structure	907	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.32	0.32	0.12				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
908	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	907	2	Ba pits and post holes	0.32	0.32	0.12	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
909	Cut	Post hole	Structure	909	2	Pit group 747	0.28	0.28	0.08				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
910	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	909	2	Pit group 747	0.28	0.28	0.08	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
911	Cut	Post hole	Structure	911	2	Pit group 747	0.35	0.35	0.13				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
912	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	911	2	Pit group 747	0.35	0.35	0.13	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
913	Cut	Post hole	Structure	913	2	Pit group 747	0.27	0.28	0.08				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
914	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	913	2	Pit group 747	0.27	0.28	0.08	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
915	Cut	Post hole	Structure	915	2	Pit group 747	0.3	0.27	0.1				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
916	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	915	2	Pit group 747	0.3	0.27	0.1	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
917	Cut	Post hole	Structure	917	2	Pit group 747	0.5	0.5	0.18				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
918	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	917	2	Pit group 747	0.5	0.5	0.18	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal occ sub-rounded to sub angular stones			
919	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	919	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.5	0.62				Linear	Sharp	Wide V-shape
920	Cut	Pit/ post hole	Structure	920	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.72	0.56	0.15				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shaped
921	Fill	Pit/ post hole	Disuse	920	3	Pit and post hole group 861	0.72	0.56	0.15	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	None			
922	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	919	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.35	0.12	Light yellowish grey	Sand	None			
923	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	919	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.51	0.1	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small to medium stones, freq charcoal			
924	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	919	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.85	0.38	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	V freq small to medium stones			
925	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	919	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.8	0.49	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small to medium stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
926	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	919	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.6	0.17	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small to medium stones			
927	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	919	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.27	0.23	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small and medium stones			
928	Cut	Hollow	Unknown	928	3	Rb pits and post holes	10	6	0.3				Sub-circular	Gradual	Very shallow and wide
929	Fill	Pit	Silting	928	3	Rb pits and post holes	10	6	0.3	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Moderate small and medium sub-rounded flints, occ charcoal			
930	Cut	Pit	Fire pit	930	4	0	1.2	1.15	0.35				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
931	Fill	Pit	Backfill?	930	4	0	1.2	1.15	0.35	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq charcoal, moderate small sub-rounded flints			
932	Cut	Pit	Unknown	932	5	0	1.58	2.12	0.46				Sub-circular	Sharp	Irregular wide u-shape
933	Fill	Pit	Backfill	932	5	0	1.58	2.12	0.46	Dark greyish brown	Sandy silt	Freq small sub-rounded stones, some flecks of cbm, some charcoal flecks			
934	Cut	Pit	Quarry?	934	5	0	1.97	1.55	0.54				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
935	Fill	Pit	Backfill	934	5	0	1.97	1.55	0.54	Dark brownish grey	Sandy silt	Freq small sub-rounded stones, pea gravel, some charcoal flecks			
936	Cut	Pit	Quarry	936	5	0	2.9	2.68	1.36				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
937	Fill	Pit	Backfill	936	5	0	0	1.46	0.32	Dark brown	Sandy silt	Occ sub-angular small stones, pea gravel			
938	Fill	Pit	Slump	936	5	0	0	1.34	0.22	Mid yellowish red	Sand	Pea gravel, occ sub-angular stone			
939	Fill	Pit	Backfill	936	5	0	0	0.38	0.16	Light brownish yellow	Sand	V freq gravel, occ small sub-rounded and rounded stones			
940	Fill	Pit	Backfill	936	5	0	0	1.34	0.22	Dark greyish brown	Sandy silt	Some sub-rounded, sub-angular stones, occ flecks of charcoal			
941	Fill	Pit	Collapse	936	5	0	0	0.48	0.16	Light brownish yellow	Sand	Freq gravel, freq small stones			
942	Fill	Pit	Redeposited natural	936	5	0	0	0.8	0.18	Light brownish yellow	Sand	Freq gravel, freq small stones			
943	Fill	Pit	Backfill	936	5	0	0	0.92	0.2	Dark greyish brown	Sandy silt	Some sub-rounded stones, occ charcoal flecks			
944	Fill	Pit	Backfill	936	5	0	0	0.88	0.1	Light brownish yellow	Freq small sub-rounded stones, v freq gravel	Sand			
945	Fill	Pit	Backfill	936	5	0	0	2.5	0.44	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones			
946	Cut	Void	Unknown	946	0	0	1.28	0.52	0.21				Sub-circular	Gradual	Shallow and wide

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
947	Fill	Void	Disuse	946	0	0	1.28	0.52	0.21	Light yellowish grey	Silty sand	Occ sub-rounded small stones			
948	Cut	Pit	Burnt pit?	948	4	0	0.8	0.57	0.12				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
949	Fill	Pit	Disuse	948	4	0	0.8	0.57	0.12	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small stones, occ charcoal			
950	Cut	Post hole	Uncertain	950	5	0	0.32	0.32	0.13				Circular	Sharp	U-shaped
951	Fill	Post hole	Siting	950	5	0	0.32	0.32	0.13	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Gravel			
952	Cut	Tree throw	Natural	952	0	0	0.98	2.1	0.36				Amorpho us	Sharp	Irregular
953	Fill	Tree throw	Silting up	952	0	0	0.98	2.1	0.36	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Freq small sub-rounded stones			
954	Cut	Tree throw	Natural	954	4	0	0.86	0.88	0.16				Sub-circular	Sharp	Irregular
955	Fill	Tree throw	Silting	954	4	0	0.86	0.88	0.16	Mid grey mixed with yellow	Silty sand	Occ charcoal flecks			
956	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	956	0	0	0.48	0.6	0.17				Sub-circular	Sharp	Stepped u-shape
957	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	956	0	0	0.48	0.6	0.17	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ small stones			
958	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	958	2	Pit group 747	0.3	0.25	0.08				Sub-circular	Gradual	Concave
959	Fill	Post hole	Silting	958	2	Pit group 747	0.3	0.25	0.08	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Gravel			
960	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	960	0	0	0.28	0.3	0.12				Circular	Sharp	U-shaped

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
961	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	960	0	0	0.28	0.3	0.12	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Gravel at base			
962	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	962	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.9	0.57				Linear	Gradual	U-shaped
963	Fill	Ditch	Primary slump	962	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.4	0.57	Mid orangey brown	Silty sand	Freq v small sub-rounded flints			
964	Fill	Ditch	Silting	962	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.5	0.57	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Mod small sub-rounded flint, occ charcoal flecks			
965	Cut	Pit	Unknown	965	4	0	1.1	0.86	0.17				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shaped
966	Fill	Pit	Disuse	965	4	0	1.1	0.86	0.17	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small stones			
967	Cut	Pit	Fire pit	967	4	0	1.2	1.2	0.28				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide and flat
968	Fill	Pit	Backfill	967	4	0	1.2	1.2	0.28	Mid orangey brown	Silty sand	Freq charcoal, moderate small sub-rounded flints			
969	Cut	Pit	Fire pit	969	4	0	1.5	1.5	0.28				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide and shallow
970	Fill	Pit	Backfill	969	4	0	1.5	1.5	0.28	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq charcoal, moderate small sub-rounded flints			
971	Cut	Pit	Fire pit	971	4	0	1.4	1.35	0.5				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shaped
972	Fill	Pit	Backfill	971	4	0	1.4	1.35	0.5	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq charcoal, moderate small sub-rounded flint			
973	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	973	3	Enclosure 402	1.5	0.93	0.35				Linear	Moderate	U-shaped

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
974	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	973	3	Enclosure 402	1.5	0.93	0.35	Light brownish grey	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones			
975	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	975	3	Enclosure 402		0.8	0.35				Linear	Moderate	U-shape
976	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	975	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.8	0.35	Light yellowish grey	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones			
977	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	977	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.18	0.42				Linear	Moderate	U-shaped
978	Fill	Ditch	Boundary	977	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.18	0.42	Light yellowish grey	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones			
979	Cut	Pit	Unknown	979	3	Rb pits and post holes	2.25	2.3	0.42				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
980	Fill	Pit	Silting	979	3	Rb pits and post holes	2.25	2.3	0.42	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq medium stones			
981	Cut	Pit	Unknown	981	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.45	0.98	0.35				Sub-circular	Gradual	Irregular u-shape
982	Fill	Pit	Silting	981	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.45	0.98	0.35	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
983	Cut	Pit	Unknown	983	3	Rb pits and post holes	1	1.1	0.23				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
984	Fill	Pit	Disuse	983	3	Rb pits and post holes	1	1.1	0.23	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
985	Cut	Pit	Unknown	985	4	0	1.1	1.18	0.16				Circular	Moderate	Irregular
986	Fill	Pit	Disuse	985	4	0	1.1	1.18	0.16	Dark greyish black	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones			
987	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	987	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.62	0.48	0.16				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
988	Fill	Post hole	Silting	987	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.62	0.48	0.16	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
989	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	984	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.53	0.27	0.09				Sub-circular	Gradual	U shape
990	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	989	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.53	0.27	0.09	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
991	Cut	Pit	Unknown	991	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.66	0.7	0.35				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
992	Fill	Pit	Silting	991	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.66	0.7	0.35	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
993	Cut	Pit	Unknown	993	4	0	1.06	0.67	0.11				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
994	Fill	Pit	Silting	993	4	0	1.06	0.67	0.11	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
995	Fill	Pit	Unknown	995	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.5	1.1	0.26				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
996	Fill	Pit	Silting	995	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.5	1.1	0.26	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
997	Cut	Pit	Unknown	997	3	Rb pits and post holes	1	0.66	0.11				Sub-circular	Gradual	Shallow u-shape
998	Fill	Pit	Silting	997	3	Rb pits and post holes	1	0.66	0.11	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
999	Cut	Pit	Unknown	999	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.8	0.72	0.25				Sub-circular	Moderate	U-shape
1000	Fill	Pit	Silting	999	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.8	0.72	0.25	Light greyish brown	Sandy silt	Freq round stones			
1001	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1001	4	0	1.4	1.06	0.2				Sub-circular	Moderate	U-shape
1002	Fill	Pit	Silting	1001	4	0	1.4	1.06	0.2	Light brownish grey	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones			
1003		Void			0	0	0								

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1004	Cut	Pit	Structure	1004	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.7	0.63	0.25				Sub-circular	Moderate	Irregular u-shape
1005	Fill	Pit	Silting	1004	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.7	0.63	0.25	Light greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ round stones			
1007	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1007	2	Enclosure 244	0						Linear	N/a	N/a
1010	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1010	4	0	0.6	0.53	0.18				Sub-circular	Moderate	U-shape
1011	Fill	Pit	Silting	1010	4	0	0.6	0.53	0.18	Light greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones			
1012	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.7	1.13				Linear	Sharp	U-shape
1013	Fill	Ditch	Use	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.55	0.22	Light brownish grey	Fine sand	Freq small angular stones			
1014	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1014	4	0	1.3	1	0.24				Circular	Moderate	Irregular
1015	Fill	Pit	Silting	1014	4	0	1.3	1	0.24	Light greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones, flecks of charcoal			
1016	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1016	4	0	1.6	1.8	0.38				Sub-circular	Moderate	Wide V-shape
1017	Fill	Pit	Silting	1016	4	0	1.6	1.8	0.38	Light greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones, flecks of charcoal			
1018	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1018	4	0	1.26	1.96	0.58				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
1019	Fill	Pit	Silting	1018	4	0	1.26	1.96	0.58	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq small to medium stones			
1020	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1020	3	Enclosure 402	1.26	1.4	0.56				Linear	Gentle	V-shaped
1021	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1020	3	Enclosure 402	1.26	1.4	0.56	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Freq medium stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1022	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.45	0.1	Dark brown	Silty sand	Occ stone			
1023	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.13	0.03	Mid reddish brown	Fine sand	N/a			
1024	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.13	0.09	Light greyish yellow	Fine sand	Occ angular stones			
1025	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.18	0.43	Light brownish grey	Fine sand	Freq small angular stones			
1026	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.22	0.24	Light greyish yellow	Fine sand	Occ angular stone			
1027	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.35	0.05	Dark brown	Silty sand				
1028	Fill	Ditch	Diose	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.35	0.12	Light grey brown	Fine sand	Occ sub-angular stone			
1029	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.44	0.02	Dark brown	Silty sand				
1030	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.36	0.09	Light yellow grey	Fine sand	Occ sub-angular stone			
1031	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.94	0.03	Dark red brown	Silty sand				
1032	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.2	0.15	Light grey	Fine sand				
1033	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.3	0.15	Dark brown	Silty sand	Occ sub-angular stone			
1034	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.6	0.11	Mid grey brown	Fine sand				
1035	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.5	0.1	Dark brown	Silty sand				
1036	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.55	0.15	Dark red brown	Silty sand	Occ rounded stones			
1037	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.55	0.22	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Occ rounded and sub-angular stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1038	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	1	0.2	Light grey with dark brown layers	Silty sand				
1039	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	2.7	1.43				Linear	Steep	V-shape
1040	Cut	Pit		1040	3	Structure 1040	0.28	0.66	0.29				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
1041	Fill	Pit		1040	3	Structure 1040	0.28	0.66	0.29	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Freq small stone			
1042	Cut	Pit		1042	3	Structure 1040	0.29	0.63	0.31				Sub-circular	Gradual	V-shape
1043	Fill	Pit		1042	3	Structure 1040	0.29	0.63	0.31	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
1044	Cut	Pit		1044	3	Structure 1040	0.27	0.68	0.25				Sub-circular	Gradual	V-shape
1045	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1044	3	Structure 1040		0.68	0.25	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
1046	Cut	Post hole		1046	3	Structure 1040	0.2	0.38	0.25				Circular	Sharp	V-shape
1047	Fill	Post hole		1046	3	Structure 1040	0.2	0.38	0.25	Mid dark grey brown	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
1048	Cut	Pit	Extraction	1048	3	Rb pits and post holes	1	1.2	0.18				Circular	Sharp	Flat base u-shaped
1049	Fill	Pit	Silting	1048	3	Rb pits and post holes	1	1.2	0.18	Mid greyish brow	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones			
1050	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1050	4	0	1.86	1.4	0.18				Sub-circular	Gentle	Flat base u-shape
1051	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1050	4	0	1.86	1.4	0.18	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ small gravel			
1052	Cut	Post hole	Structure	1052	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.69	0.45	0.33				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shaped

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1053	Fill	Post hole	Backfill	1052	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.69	0.45	0.33	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Rare charcoal, small stones			
1054	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	0.22	0.05	Mid grey brown	Sand				
1055	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	0.47	0.44	Light yellow grey	Sand	Occ gravel			
1056	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	0.75	0.44	Light grey	Sand	Occ small-medium stones			
1058	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	1.02	0.51	Mid grey brown	Sand	Very freq medium-small stones			
1059	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	0.7	0.52	Light grey brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
1060	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	0.92	0.33	Mid grey brown	Sand	Freq medium-small stones			
1061	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	0.6	0.4	Light yellow grey	Sand	Few small stones			
1062	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	0.64	0.11	Light grey	Sand	Frequent small stones/gravel			
1063	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	2.07	0.34	Light grey brown	Sand	Freq small-medium stones			
1064	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	0.6	0.19	Light grey brown	Sand	Few small stones			
1065	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1039	2	Enclosure 244	3	0.8	0.48	Light yellow brown	Sand	Few small stones			
1066	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1066	4	0	0.55	0.6	0.19				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
1067	Fill	Pit		1066	4	0	0.19	0.6	0.55	Light greyish brown	Sandy silt	Freq round stones			
1068	Cut	Pit		1068	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.3	0.97	0.23				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
1069	Fill	Pit		1068	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.3	0.97	0.23	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Freq small stones			
1070	Cut	Pit		1070	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.34	0.8	0.28				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1071	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1070	3	Rb pits and post holes		0.8	0.28	Mid grey brown	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			
1072	Cut	Post hole	Structure	1072	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.38	0.36	0.24				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shaped
1073	Fill	Post hole	Silting	1072	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.38	0.36	0.24	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Occasional small gravels			
1074	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1074	3	Enclosure 402	0.37	1.4	0.3				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
1075	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1074	3	Enclosure 402	0.37	1.4	0.3	Mid-brown grey	Silty sand	Frequent small stones			
1076	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1076	4	0	0	2	0.4				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
1077	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1076	4	0	0	2	0.4	Light brown grey	Silt	Occ rounded and sub-angular stones			
1078	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1078	4	0	2.9	1.4	0.3				Sub-rectangular	Gentle	U-shape
1079	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1078	4	0	2.9	1.4	0.3	Mid grey	Silt	Occ rounded stones			
1080	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1080	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.96	1.14	0.4				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
1081	Fill	Pit	Backfill?	1080	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.96	1.14	0.4	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occasional small gravels, rare charcoal			
1082	Cut	Kiln	Structure	1082	3	0	0.75	1.6	0.23				Circular	Sharp	Flat base u-shaped
1083	Fill	Kiln	Structure	1082	3	0	0.75	1.6	0.23	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small gravels, rare charcoal			
1084	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1084	3	Enclosure 402	2.2	0.98	0.3				Curvilinear	Sharp	U-shape
1085	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1084	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.98	0.3	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Freq small sub-rounded stones, occ gravel			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1086	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1086	4	0	0.85	1.08	0.35				Sub-circular	Sharp	Wide u-shape
1087	Fill	Pit	Silting	1086	4	0	0.85	1.08	0.35	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq sub-rounded and sub-angular stones, some gravel			
1088	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.75	0.13	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	None			
1089	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1089	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.3	0.6	0.48				Sub-circular	Moderate	U-shape
1090	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1089	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.3	0.6	0.48	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ rounded stone			
1091	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.3	0.05	Light grey	Silty sand	Occ stone			
1092	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1012	2	Enclosure 244	0			Mid grey with dark brown layers	Silty sand	Occ rounded stones			
1093	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1093	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.58	0.32				Linear	Sharp	U-shape
1094	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1093	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.58	0.32	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Freq gravel, freq small sub-rounded stones			
1095	Cut	Ditch	Unknown	1095	3	Enclosure 402	1.23	1.66	0.38				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
1096	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1095	3	Enclosure 402	1.23	1.66	0.38	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Few medium stones			
1097	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1097	4	0	1.12	1.55	0.26				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
1098	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1097	4	0	1.12	1.55	0.26	Dark brownish grey	Silt	Few medium stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1099	Cut	Post hole	Unknown	1099	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.38	0.54	0.15				Sub-circular	Gradual	Shallow u-shape
1100	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	1099	3	Rb pits and post holes	1.38	0.54	0.15	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
1101	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1101	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.55	0.19				Linear	Gradual	U-shape
1102	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1101	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.55	0.19	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small stone			
1103	Cut	Post hole	Structure	1103	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.62	0.45	0.65				Sub-circular	Sharp	U-shape
1104	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	1103	3	Rb pits and post holes	0.62	0.45	0.65	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ small gravels, rare charcoal			
1105	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1105	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.6	0.22				Linear	Sharp	U-shape
1106	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1105	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.6	0.22	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Some sub-rounded small stones			
1107	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1107	4	0	0.89	0.82	0.17				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shaped
1108	Fill	Pit	Silting	1107	4	0	0.89	0.82	0.17	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ small gravels, rare charcoal			
1109	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1109	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.4	0.4				Linear	Sharp	V-shaped
1110	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1109	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.4	0.4	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	Some small sub-rounded stones, some gravel, occ charcoal			
1111	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1111	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.84	0.25				Linear	Gradual	Wide u-shape
1112	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1111	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.84	0.25	Light yellowish brown	Silty sand	Small sub-rounded stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1113	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1113	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.04	0.22				Linear	Moderate	U-shaped
1114	Fill	Ditch	Boundary	1113	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.04	0.22	Light greyish brown	Sandy silt	Rare rounded stones			
1115	Cut	Ditch	Field boundary	1115	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.4	0.25				Linear	Gradual	Flat u-shape
1116	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1115	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.4	0.25	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ small gravels			
1117	Cut	Ditch	Field boundary	1117	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.4	0.22				Linear	Gradual	U-shape
1118	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1117	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.4	0.22	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ small gravels			
1119	Cut	Ditch	Field boundary	1119	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.84	0.25				Linear	Gradual	Flat based u-shaped
1120	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1119	3	Enclosure 402	1.5	0.84	0.25	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ small gravels, rare charcoal			
1121	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1121	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.7	0.32				Linear	Sharp	V-shaped
1122	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1121	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.7	0.32	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
1123	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1123	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.08	0.3				Sub-circular	Gradual	U-shape
1124	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1123	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.08	0.3	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small stones			
1125	Cut	Ditch	Field boundary	1125	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.56	0.33				Linear	Gradual	V-shaped
1126	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1125	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.56	0.33	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ small gravels, rare charcoal			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1127	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1127	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.9	0.24				Linear	Gentle	Wide u-shape
1128	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1127	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.9	0.24	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Some sub-rounded small stones			
1129	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1129	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.88	0.26				Linear	Moderate	Wide u shape
1130	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1129	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.88	0.26	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Some sub-rounded small stones			
1131	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1131	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.6	0.3				Linear	Gradual	U-shaped
1132	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1131	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.6	0.3	Mid greyish brown	Sand	Freq charcoal flecks			
1133	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1133	2	Post alignment 1133	0.95	0.8	0.28				Circular	Gradual	U-shape
1134	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1133	2	Post alignment 1133	0.95	0.8	0.26	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	None			
1135	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1135	2	Post alignment 1133	1.32	2	0.46				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
1136	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1135	2	Post alignment 1133	1.32	2	0.46	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
1137	Cut	Post hole	Boundary?	1137	2	Post alignment 1133	0.91	0.6	0.27				Sub-circular	Sharp	Pointed u-shape
1138	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	1137	2	Post alignment 1133	0.91	0.6	0.27	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	None			
1139	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1139	3	Field system	0	0.63	0.12				Linear	Gradual	Wide u-shape

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1140	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1139	3	Field system	0	0.63	0.12	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	None			
1141	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1141	3	Field system	0	0.99	0.4				Linear	Gentle	U-shape
1142	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1141	3	Field system	0	0.97	0.4	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Some small stones, occ charcoal			
1143	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1143	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.67	0.25				Linear	Moderate	U-shape
1144	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1143	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.67	0.25	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Some sub-rounded small stones			
1145	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1145	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.82	0.13				Linear	Moderate	U-shape
1146	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1145	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.82	0.13	Dark greyish brown	Silty clay	Rare sub-rounded			
1147	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1147	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.5	0.12				Linear	Imperceptible	U-shaped
1148	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1147	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.5	0.12	Mid brownish grey	Sand	Occ rounded stone			
1149	Cut	Post hole	Structure	1149	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.18	0.1				Circular	Sharp	U-shape
1150	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	1149	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.18	0.1	Mid reddish brown	Sand	None			
1151	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1151	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.25	0.33				Linear	Gentle	U-shape
1152	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1151	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.25	0.33	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ rounded stone			
1153	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1153	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.78	0.2				Linear	Sharp	V-shaped
1154	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1153	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.78	0.2	Light yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ small sub-rounded stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1155	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1155	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.4	0.4				Linear	Moderate	U-shape
1156	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1155	3	Enclosure 402		1.4	0.4	Light greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal flecks			
1157	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1157	5	Pm field system	0	0.78	0.22				Linear	Sharp	Wide u-shape
1158	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1157	5	Pm field system	0	0.78	0.22	Light brownish grey	Sandy silt	Occ sub-rounded stones			
1159	Cut	Post hole	Structure	1159	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.11	0.17				Circular	Moderate	U-shape
1160	Fill	Post hole	Disuse	1159	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.11	0.17	Mid greyish	Silty sand	None			
1161	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1161	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.73	0.71				Linear	Moderate	U-shaped
1162	Fill	Ditch	Boundary	1161	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.73	0.71	Light greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones			
1163	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1163	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.8	0.28				Linear	Moderate	U-shaped
1164	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1163	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.8	0.28	Light greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones			
1165	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1165	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.53	0.22				Linear	Moderate	U-shape
1166	Fill	Ditch	Silting	1165	3	Enclosure 402	0	0.53	0.22	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Some sub-rounded and sub-angular stones			
1167	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1167	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.6	1.18				Linear	Sharp	Rounded V-shape
1168	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1167	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.6	0.41	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
1169	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1167	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.22	0.42	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	None			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1170	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1167	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.64	0.43	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
1171	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1167	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.74	0.49	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	None			
1172	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1167	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.94	0.57	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	None			
1173	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1173	3	Rb pits and post holes	2	1.43	0.26				Sub-circular	Moderate	Irregular
1174	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1173	3	Rb pits and post holes	2	1.43	0.26	Light greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones			
1175	Cut	Pit	Unknown	1175	3	Rb pits and post holes	0	1.38	0.34				Sub-circular	Gradual	Wide u-shape
1176	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1175	3	Rb pits and post holes	0	1.38	0.34	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Few small stones			
1177	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1177	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.7	0.37				Linear	Imperceptible	Imperceptible
1178	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1177	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.7	0.37	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	None			
1179	Fill	Hollow	Natural silting	1208	3		18.6	7.2	0.08	Mid reddish brown	Silty sand	Some small stones			
1180	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1180	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.83	0.5				Linear	Moderate	U-shaped
1181	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1180	3	Enclosure 402	0	1.83	0.5	Mid greyish brown	Sandy silt	Occ rounded stones			
1182	Cut	Pit	Charcoal pit	1182	4		0.8	1.44	0.3				Sub-circular	Gentle	Wide u-shape
1183	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1182	4		0.8	1.44	0.3	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Occ sub-rounded stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
1184	Cut	Pit	Charcoal pit	1184	4		1.58	1.8	0.45				Sub-circular	Sharp	Irregular V-shape
1185	Fill	Pit	Disuse	1184	4		1.58	1.8	0.45	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Some charcoal flecks, some sub-rounded small stones			
1186	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1186	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.65	1.15				Linear	Sharp	Wide u-shape
1187	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1186	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.32	0.09	Light yellowish brown	Sand	Few large stones			
1188	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1186	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.42	0.08	Mid brown	Sand	None			
1189	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1186	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.9	0.16	Mottled orangey brown/ yellow brown	Sand	None			
1190	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure - recut	1190	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.9	0.99				Linear	Sharp	Wide V-shape
1191	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1190	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.64	0.15	Mid grey	Sand	None			
1192	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1190	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.51	0.19	Mid yellowish brown	Sand	Few small stones			
1193	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1190	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.1	0.1	Mottled grey brown and reddish brown	Sand	Small few stones			
1194	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1190	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.6	0.75	Mid brownish grey	Sand	Few small to medium stones			
1195	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1190	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.3	0.7	Mottled yellow	Sand	Few medium stones			

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine comp-onent	Coarse comp-onent	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
										brown with mid greyish brown					
1196	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1190	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.18	0.67	Mottled yellowish grey and brown	Sand	Freq small to medium stones			
1197	Cut	Ditch	Enclosure	1197	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.5	0.44				Linear	Gradual	U-shaped
1198	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1197	2	Enclosure 244	0	2.5	0.44	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq small to medium stones			
1199	Fill	Ditch	Disuse	1186	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.72	0.54	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	None			
1200	Void	Ditch	Boundary	1200	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.63	0.26				Linear	Gradual	U-shape
1201	Void	Ditch	Disuse	1200	2	Enclosure 244	0	0.63	0.26	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Few small to medium stones			
1202	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	1202	2	Enclosure 244	0						Linear	N/a	N/a
1208	Cut	Hollow	Natural hollow	1208	3		18.6	7.2	0.08				Amorphous	Gradual	Wide and shallow
1209	Fill	Ditch	Enclosure	770	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.1	0.2	Mid brown	Sand	Small to medium stones			
1210	Fill	Ditch	Enclosure	770	2	Enclosure 244	0	1.2	0.08	Light yellowish grey	Sand	None			

Area C

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
4	Cut	Natural	Glacial	4	0	0	0	0.98	0.28				Linear	Sharp	Bent V-shape
5	Fill	Natural	Siltation	4	0	0	0	0.98	0.28	Mid yellowish brown	Silty sand	Some, rounded and sub rounded pebbles, occ, pea gravel.			
6	Cut	Post hole		6	0	0	0.38	0.36	0.22				Sub circular	Sharp	
7	Fill	Post hole	Natural infill	6	0	0	0.38	0.36	0.22	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small sub-rounded flint, occ charcoal fleck.			
8	Cut	Posthole	Unknown	8	0	0	0.4	0.36	0.16				Sub-circular	Sharp	
9	Fill	Post hole	Natural infill	8	0	0	0.4	0.36	0.16	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small sub-rounded flint, mod. Charcoal flecking			
10	Cut	Pit	Unknown	10	0	0	0.6	0.5	0.12				Sub-circular	Gradual	
11	Fill	Pit	Dump?	10	0	0	0.6	0.5	0.12	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ charcoal flecks, occ. Fired clay flecks, rare sub rounded flint			
12	Cut	Tree throw		12	1	0	3.85	2.5	0.55				Irregular	Gradual	
13	Fill	Tree throw	Natural infill	12	1	0	3.85	2.5	0.55	Light brownish grey	Silty sand	Mod small, well sorted sub-rounded flint			
14	Cut	Pit	Uncertain	14	0	0	1.45	1	0.22				Sub-circular	Gradual	
15	Fill	Pit	Natural infill	14	0	0	1.45	1	0.22	Mid brownish grey	Silty sand	Occ. Small well sorted sub-rounded flint			
16	Cut	Ditch	Boundary	16	2	0	0	0.5	0.15				Linear	Gradual	

Context	Category	Feature type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in plan	Break of slope	Profile
17	Fill	Ditch	Natural infilling/ siltation	16	2	0	0	0.5	0.15	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small sub-rounded flint			
18	Cut	Ditch terminus	Boundary	18	2	0	0	0.6	0.17				Linear	Gradual	
19	Fill	Ditch	Natural infill/siltation	18	2	0	0	0.6	0.17	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small sub-rounded flint			
20	Cut	Pit/ditch terminus	Boundary	20	0	0	0	1.2	0.3				Linear	Gradual	Concave
21	Fill	Pit/ ditch terminus	Natural infilling/ siltation	20	0	0	0	1.2	0.3	Mid greyish brown	Silty sand	Occ small sub rounded flint, occ charcoal flecks			
22	Cut	Pit	Pit	22	4	0	0.9	0.85	0.2				Sub-circular	Gradual	
23	Fill	Pit	Fire remains and infill	22	4	0	0.9	0.85	0.2	Dark greyish brown	Silty sand	Freq charcoal, occ small sub rounded flint			
24	Cut	Burnt pit		24	4	0	0.99	1.1	0.21				Sub-circular	Sharp	Wide u-shape
25	Fill	Burnt pit		24	0	0	0.99	1.1	0.21	Dark brownish grey	Silty sand	Chunks of charcoal and unfired clay			

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Factual data

B.1.1 A total of seven incomplete metal artefacts was recovered from archaeological features and top-soil metal-detecting. The small assemblage consists of three copper-alloy (CuA) artefacts (Table 10) and four iron (Fe) artefacts (Table 11) dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods.

B.1.2 Finds are incomplete and poorly preserved.

Methodology

B.1.3 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.1.4 The catalogue of Roman ironwork at the British Museum published by Manning (1989) is used here as main reference in the discussion and description of iron artefacts, while Holmes' Finds Group Datasheet 9 (1988) is used as reference in the identification of small sewing thimble SF 12. The Colchester derivative brooch was compared with similar typologies published in Mackreth (2011).

B.1.5 Finds were quantified using an Access database. A single Excel spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each single artefact; this database was interrogated to compile statistics. All metal finds were counted, weighted when relevant and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organised by small find number.

Factual data

B.1.6 Metalwork was recovered from topsoil, a pit and ditches dating to the Roman and post-medieval periods.

B.1.7 The assemblage represents items of personal decoration, domestic activity and from construction of wooden structures. Finds are overall poorly preserved with objects incomplete and covered with rust and oxidation.

Copper-alloy artefacts

B.1.8 The Colchester derivative brooch (SF 13), from the western side of Roman Enclosure 402 (intervention **977**), is a common and well known typology of brooch found in 2nd century Roman sites in the county. Its presence in the fill of a ditch can only offer a *terminus post quem* for the filling of the ditch.

B.1.9 The small loop of twisted wire (SF 14) from Roman Enclosure 402 (intervention **919**) is a multifunctional object that was probably related to some dress decoration or domestic activity. It is incomplete and therefore its precise identification remains unclear. The quality of the copper-alloy suggests a Roman date, although a medieval chronology cannot be excluded.

B.1.10 Medieval sewing thimble SF 12 from ditch **977** (intervention **1180**), on the western side of Roman Enclosure 402, is generally associated with domestic activity; the item was possibly altered with the drilling of a little hole on the top suggesting a potential reuse of the artefact as little bell.

Iron artefacts

B.1.11 The two iron nails recovered (one from a Roman hollow, **1208**; one from an Anglo-Saxon charcoaling pit, **1016**) could be either Roman or medieval in date. They resemble Manning (1989) type 1b, this typology of nail was generally used in timber construction structures.

Discussion

B.1.12 A small, inconsistent and poorly preserved metal assemblage like this has a very low and limited potential to inform us about the archaeology of the site and it can only provide partial data about the potential chronology of activities in the area.

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
12	1181	ditch	thimble	complete	A domed thimble with small portion of the rim missing due to corrosion or intentional cut. The thimble has a plain rim and slightly sloping sides. The surface is decorated with punched circular pits disposed on a spiral from the base to the apex. At the centre of the apex is a circular little hole that may suggest the thimble was at some point reused possibly as a bell	16.7	0	0.4	14.7	2.18	MED
13	978	ditch	brooch	incomplete	An incomplete cast Colchester derivative brooch with missing spring and openwork catch-plate. The wings are semi-cylindrical and incomplete due to corrosion. The wings are externally decorated with two vertical ridges on either side of the bow head. The external ridges are decorated with a series of little triangle filling the gap between the two ridges. The bow is decorated with three vertical ridges	48.8	16.5	7.8	0	12.6	RM
14	927	ditch	loop	incomplete	An oval loop consisting of a twisted copper-alloy wire	16.8	13.5	1.2	0	1.21	RM

Table 10: Catalogue of copper-alloy artefacts

SF	Context	Feature	Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
15	1017	pit	nail	complete	A short nail with tapering shaft with sub-square cross-section and sub-square flat head	31	2.8	8	0	0	RM/MED
16	1179	hollow	nail	incomplete	A bent U shaped nail with tapering shaft and sub-square cross-section. The head is incomplete	54	29	6.5	0	0	RM/MED

Table 11: Catalogue of iron artefacts

B.2 Prehistoric Pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.2.1 A small assemblage totalling 284 sherds (3823g) of handmade prehistoric pottery was recovered from the combined evaluation (46 sherds, 717g) and excavation (238 sherds, 3106g), displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 13.5g. The pottery was recovered from 48 contexts relating to 45 cut features/labelled interventions, and two subsoil contexts (Table 12). The pottery ranged in date from the Early Neolithic through to the Iron Age period (Table 13), with the majority being Early Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age in date.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Area /Trench	Feature Group	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Pottery date
2	NA	Subsoil	C	-	1	3	Early Neolithic
13	12	Tree-throw	C	-	122	1142	Early Neolithic
15	14	Pit	C	-	1	5	Early Neolithic
246	245	Tree-throw	B	-	2	24	Early Neolithic
248	247	Posthole	B	-	1	5	Late Bronze Age
249	244	Ditch	B	Enclosure 244	1	37	Middle Bronze Age
282	244	Ditch	B	Enclosure 244	11	256	Middle Bronze Age
365	334	Ditch	B	Enclosure 244	1	18	Middle Bronze Age
459	450	Ditch	B	Enclosure 244	2	22	Middle Bronze Age
503	502	Posthole	B	-	1	5	Late Bronze Age
510	509	Posthole	B	ST509	1	3	Late Bronze Age
526	525	Posthole	B	ST509	1	2	Late Bronze Age
528	527	Posthole	B	ST509	1	3	Late Bronze Age
530	529	Posthole	B	ST509	2	10	Late Bronze Age
532	531	Posthole	B	ST509	5	26	Late Bronze Age
534	533	Posthole	B	ST509	6	34	Late Bronze Age
536	535	Posthole	B	ST509	2	12	Late Bronze Age
540	539	Posthole	B	ST509	1	6	Late Bronze Age
546	545	Posthole	B	ST509	1	2	Late Bronze Age
613	612	Posthole	B	Posthole	6	81	Middle Bronze Age
705	704	Posthole	B	ST696	2	13	Late Bronze Age
712	708	Ditch	B	Enclosure 244	2	251	Middle Bronze Age
716	715	Posthole	B	ST696	6	67	Late Bronze Age
720	719	Posthole	B	ST696	3	16	Late Bronze Age
724	723	Pit	B	-	1	5	Early Bronze Age
					4	15	Middle Bronze Age
762	757	Pit	B	-	1	7	Middle Bronze Age
772	771	Posthole	B	-	1	8	Late Bronze Age
777	769	Pit	B	-	2	22	Middle Bronze Age
786	784	Ditch	B	Enclosure 244	1	21	Middle Bronze Age

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Area /Trench	Feature Group	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Pottery date
810	809	Pit	B	-	9	459	Middle Bronze Age
830	829	Posthole	B	ST823	11	167	Late Bronze Age
832	831	Pit	B	ST823	1	5	Late Bronze Age
838	837	Pit	B	ST823	13	274	Early Iron Age
848	847	Posthole	B	ST823	1	1	Late Bronze Age
874	873	Posthole	B	-	1	11	Late Bronze Age
878	877	Posthole	B	-	3	14	Late Bronze Age
880	879	Posthole	B	-	2	14	Early Bronze Age
884	883	Pit	B	Pit and post hole group 861	2	9	Later Iron Age?
921	920	Pit/posthole	B	Pit and post hole group 861	3	31	Later Iron Age?
23_006	23_007	Pit	23	-	1	2	Late Bronze Age
31_005	31_004	Ditch	31/B	Enclosure 244	2	98	Middle Bronze Age
35_003	35_005	Pit	35/C	-	8	52	Early Neolithic
35_006	35_009	Pit	35/C	-	17	140	Early Neolithic
35_010	NA	Spread	35/C	-	2	4	Early Neolithic
35_011	35_012	Pit	35/C	-	2	2	Early Neolithic
35_013	35_014	Pit	35/C	-	1	1	Early Neolithic
52_011	52_013	Ditch	52/B	Enclosure 244	5	8	Middle Bronze Age
53_004	53_007	Ditch	53/B	Enclosure 244	8	410	Middle Bronze Age

Table 12: Pottery quantification by context

Period	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	MSW (g)	% of assemblage (by wt.)
Early Neolithic	156	1373	8.8	35.9
Early Bronze Age	3	19	6.3	0.5
Middle Bronze Age	55	1705	31.0	44.6
Late Bronze Age	52	412	7.9	10.8
Early Iron Age	13	274	21.1	7.2
Later Iron Age?	5	40	8.0	1.0
TOTAL	*284*	*3823*	*13.5*	*100*

Table 13: Quantification of pottery by period. MSW = Mean sherd wight

B.2.2 The pottery is in a moderate/stable condition, though there are relatively few feature sherds (rims, bases, decorated fragments) and only a small number of partial vessel profiles, all of which have been illustrated. Small sherds (<4cm in size) dominate, but most are relatively 'fresh' and unabraded.

B.2.3 This report provides a fully quantified description of the material by period, and a discussion of its date and affinity.

Methodology

B.2.4 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 technology, evidence for 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.2.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. 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).

B.2.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (202 sherds; 71%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (75 sherds; 26%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter were classified as 'large' (seven sherds; 3%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Fabrics Series

Flint fabrics

F1: Sparse to common coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-4mm in size).

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

F3: Moderate to common finely crushed burnt flint (mainly <1mm in size).

F4: Sparse to common coarse and very coarse burnt flint (mainly 2-6mm in size).

Flint and sand fabrics

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

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

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

Quartzite fabrics

G1: Moderate to common coarse and very coarse crushed quartzite (manly 2-5mm in size).

Grog fabrics

G1: Moderate to common coarse and very coarse grog (manly 2-8mm in size). Sherds may contain rare medium to coarse flint (2-4mm in size).

Sand fabrics

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

Early Neolithic pottery

B.2.7 A total of 156 sherds (1373g) of Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from the combined evaluation (30 sherds, 199g) and excavation (126 sherds, 1174g). With the exception of two sherds (24g) from tree-throw/natural feature **245** in Area B, all the material derived from Area C and Trench 35 (the excavation in Area C centring on Trench 35).

B.2.8 The pottery in Area C/Trench 35 was recovered from six features/ interventions, and the subsoil in this zone (Context 2: one sherd, 3g; and a subsoil 'spread' Context 35/010: two sherds, 4g). The vast majority derived from tree-throw **12** (122 sherds, 1142g), with smaller assemblages and single sherds from pit **14** (one sherd, 5g), and pits 35/005 (eight sherds, 52g), **35/009** (17 sherds, 140g), **35/012** (two sherds, 2g) and **35/014** (one sherd, 1g) in the evaluation.

Assemblage characteristics

B.2.9 The assemblage is dominated by plain sherds in coarse flint tempered fabric F4, with a handful of sherds in fabrics F1, FQ1 and QI1 (Table 14). All share inclusions that are coarse and poorly sorted, with the sherds themselves often displaying a hackly fracture. The character of the fabrics is typical of Early Neolithic ceramics in East Anglia. Despite the combined size of the assemblage, few feature sherds were recovered, with only four different rims present in the largest group from tree-throw **12**. These have flattened and rounded rim-tops, either rolled over externally, or slightly lipped or expanded on the exterior: mouldings typical of the period. No partial profiles can be reconstructed (although three refitting sherds were identified, 32g), but the rims are likely to belong to slack, S-profiled or 'bag-shaped' coarse ware bowls with rounded bellies, similar to examples published from Kilverstone (Knight 2006, 38-28; Figs 20.20, 20.25, 20.26, 20.28, P.37, P.45, P.51, P.71).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	8/83	6.0	-	-	-	-
F4	Flint	145/1261	91.8	-	-	4	-
FQ1	Flint & sand	2/24	1.7	2/24	100.0	-	-
QI1	Quartzite	1/5	0.4	-	-	-	-
TOTAL	-	*156/1373*	*99.9*	*2/24*	*1.7*	*4*	-

Table 14: Quantification of Early Neolithic pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims identified (four).

Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery

B.2.10 Three body sherds of Rusticated Beaker pottery dating to the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age were recovered from the excavations in Area B. The pottery derived from pit **723** (one sherd, 5g) and posthole **879** (two sherds, 14g). The sherd from pit **723**

was found alongside fragments of Middle Bronze Age pottery and is considered residual. The sherds from posthole **879** may also be residual.

Assemblage characteristics

B.2.11 The Rusticated Beaker sherds are in flint tempered fabric F1 (one sherd, 5g) and flint and sand tempered fabric FQ2 (two sherds, 14g). All have fingertip impressions on their exterior surface, typical of the rusticated tradition. Those from posthole **879** derived from different vessels (different fabrics).

Middle Bronze Age pottery

B.2.12 The assemblage comprises 55 sherds (1705g) of Middle Bronze Age pottery recovered from the combined evaluation (15 sherds, 516g) and excavation (40 sherds, 1189g). The material all derives from Area B (and its associated trenches, Trench 31, 52 and 53 in the evaluation), and comes from 14 contexts relating to 13 cut features/separate interventions. These include pits **723** (four sherds, 15g), **757** (one sherd, 7g), **769** (two sherds, 22g) and **809** (nine sherds, 459g); posthole **612** (six sherds, 81g) and eight interventions/slots through ditches associated with Enclosure 244 (33 sherds, 1121g). The pottery has a high MSW of 31.0g.

Assemblage characteristics

B.2.13 The assemblage contains sherds in flint (F1-2) and coarse grog-tempered (G1) fabrics. The latter dominate and account for 95% of the group by weight (Table 15). Both fabrics are commonly associated with Middle Bronze Age Deverel-Rimbury ceramics in northern East Anglia, and can be paralleled in the Bell Farm, Horsford assemblage (Percival 2018).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	8/73	4.3	-	-	1	-
F2	Flint	3/10	0.6	-	-	-	-
G1	Grog	44/1622	95.1	-	-	5	-
TOTAL	-	*55/1705*	*100.0*	-	-	*6*	-

Table 15: Quantification of Middle Bronze Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims identified (six).

B.2.14 The group includes the rims of six different pots, all likely to belong to bucket and barrel-shaped vessels characteristic of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition. Four of the rims (five sherds, 346g) derived from ditches associated with Enclosure 244. These had flat, rounded, and internally bevelled terminals; one with fingertip impressions on the rim top (one sherd, 175g) and one with fingertip impressions on the rim-top and a series of pre-firing perforated holes on the neck (one sherd, 37g). The latter belongs to a large-mouthed vessel, with rim diameter over 30cm (*c.* 7% intact), whilst the former probably has a rim diameter around 20cm (*c.* 10% intact). The other two rounded vessel rims derived from pit **769** (two refitting sherds, 22g) and pit **809** (two refitting sherds, 84g). The rim from the former is decorated with fingertip impressions on the rim exterior, whilst pit **809** also yielded a fingertip decorated cordon sherd (40g). This would have originally been located on the girth or upper profile of a bucket-shaped vessel.

Late Bronze Age pottery

B.2.15 A total of 52 sherds (412g) of Late Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the combined evaluation (one sherd, 2g) and excavation (51 sherds, 410g). With the exception of the one sherd (2g) recovered from pit **23/007**, Trench 23 in the evaluation, all the pottery derived from features in the Area B excavation. This material was recovered from a series of postholes and pits, most of which were associated with Structures 509, 696 and 823.

B.2.16 Overall, the pottery from Area B comes from 20 contexts relating to 20 features. These comprise nine postholes associated with Structure 509 (20 sherds, 98g), six postholes and a pit associated with Structures 696 and 823 (25 sherds, 280g), and four other postholes (**247**, **502**, **711**, **887**; six sherds, 32g).

Assemblage characteristics

B.2.17 The assemblage is characterised by sherds in flint (F1-3) and flint and sand tempered fabrics (FQ1-3) typical of Post Deverel-Rimbury (PDR) Plainware groups from the region (Brudenell 2012). The former dominates, particularly coarse ware FQ1, which accounts for 61% of pottery by weight (Table 16).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	27/250	60.7	-	-	2	-
F2	Flint	6/27	6.6	1/2	7.4	2	1
F3	Flint	4/21	5.1	4/21	100	-	-
FQ1	Flint & sand	7/77	18.7	-	-	-	-
FQ2	Flint & sand	7/35	8.5	-	-	2	-
FQ3	Flint & sand	1/2	0.5	-	-	-	
TOTAL	-	*52/412*	*100.1*	*5/23*	*5.6*	*6*	*1*

Table 16: Quantification of Late Bronze Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims identified (six).

B.2.18 The pottery is highly fragmented, and there are few diagnostic feature sherds present. In total, the group includes the rims of just six different pots (from posthole **545**, **715**, **829** and **877**), one of which belongs to a burnished round bodied cup with an everted tapered rim (Form W, Fabric F2, one sherd, 2g). The other vessel rims have flat, everted or internally bevelled terminals. All the sherds are plain, though five sherds in fabrics F2 and F3 are burnished, and one sherd in fabric FQ1 (25g; posthole **715**) has a post-firing repair hole.

B.2.19 All the individual feature assemblages can be classed as small, with only one feature yielding more than 10 sherds/100g of pottery: posthole **829** (11 sherds, 167g). In fact, of the 20 features with pottery, 12 yielded single sherds. The date of the material, however, has been secured by two radiocarbon determinations. The first is associated with posthole **545** in Structure 509, dated 1048-909 cal. BC (SUERC-94086; 2823±27 BP), which contained the rim of the cup mentioned above. The second derived from posthole **715** in Structure 696, dated 972-829 Cal BC (SUERC-93503; 2751±25 BP), and yielded six sherds (67g). This included two different vessel rims, the sherd with the repair hole (see above) and two burnt sherds.

Early Iron Age pottery

B.2.20 A small group of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered, totalling 13 sherds (274g). The pottery derived from pit **837** in Area B.

Assemblage characteristics

B.2.21 The assemblage comprises sherds in both coarse and fine flint and sand tempered fabrics (FQ1: three sherds, 48g; FQ2: three sherds, 211g; FQ3: six sherds, 14g) together with one sherd in a sandy fabric Q1 (1g). The group includes two diagnostic components. The first is a partial profile of a plain Class I coarse ware jar (one sherd, 196g) with a high marked/angular shoulder and concave neck (Form H) and mouth diameter of 32cm (7% of circumference intact). The jar has a distinctive T-shaped rim, expanded internally and externally. This is a particular characteristic of some Early Iron Age jars, especially those dating to the period between *c*. 600-350 BC. The second diagnostic component are two refitting fingertip rusticated body sherds (46g), both burnt. The decoration is similar to that on Rusticated Beaker, though Early Iron Age sherds decorated in this manner do for a minor but regular and distinctive component of late Early Iron Age groups in Norfolk (see Brudenell 2011, 21).

Later Iron Age pottery

B.2.22 Fives sherds in the assemblage (40g) are dated to the later Iron Age, *c*. 350 BC- AD 50. The sherds derived from two features in Area B associated with Pit and Post Hole Group 861, dated to the Roman period: pit **883** (two sherds, 9g) and posthole **920** (three sherds, 31g). The sherds are plain, undiagnostic body fragments made in sandy fabric Q1. Sandy wares are typical of later Iron Age ceramics in the region, but in the absence of feature sherds, they cannot be closely dated. The pottery is possibly residual, but could be of mid first century AD date, and therefore contemporary with some of the wares described by Lyons (this report).

Discussion

B.2.23 The excavations yielded a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery spanning the Early Neolithic to the later Iron Age. The earliest groups of material were concentrated in Area C and consist of sherds of Early Neolithic pottery. Despite there being few diagnostic pieces, there is sufficient to date the material *c*. 3700-3200 BC. These sherds may belong to the earliest 'plain bowl' tradition, but the coarse ware fabrics and rim-types represented here are long-lived and common-place throughout the Early Neolithic and cannot be dated more closely.

B.2.24 The sherds of Rusticated Beaker suggest a presence at the site during the Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, but little more. By contrast, the Middle Bronze Age assemblage is more substantial and includes several partial vessel profiles from barrel and bucket-shaped vessels typical of the Deverel-Rimbury tradition, *c*. 1600-1150 BC. Most derived from Enclosure 244, which is associated with a radiocarbon determination of 1608-1431 cal. BC (SUERC-94137; 3228±33 BP). The date fits perfectly with the known currency of Deverel-Rimbury wares and could suggest the material belongs to the earlier part of the Middle Bronze Age. The group and date are important as Middle Bronze Age pottery from non-funerary contexts is still fairly rare

in Norfolk, although this has begun to change in the last ten years. The pottery from the site is best parallel by material from Bell Farm, Horsford (Percival 2018), and the published groups from Grimes Graves (Longworth *et al*. 1988, fig.37, 373-395) as well as Cromer Road, Antingham and Witton, near North Walsham (Wilson *et al*. 2012, fig.33, 5; Lawson 1983, fig.25).

B.2.25 The Late Bronze Age assemblage is very small; unusually so given the presence of structures and numerous pits and postholes. The fabrics and few rims present are all typical of Plainware PDR ceramic groups, dated *c*. 1150-800 BC, and the two radiocarbon dates obtained for the site fall within this range (see above; 1048-909 cal. BC (SUERC-94086; 2823±27 BP) and 972-829 cal. BC (SUERC-93503; 2751±25 BP)). The material itself can be widely paralleled in assemblages from Eastern England (Brudenell 2011; 2012), but in terms of county references, compares well with the large assemblage of Late Bronze Age ceramics recently excavated at Gunvil Hall Farm, Wymondham (Brudenell 2020).

B.2.26 The site witnessed sporadic activity at other points during the 1st millennium BC, as evinced by the small collection of Early Iron Age pottery and later Iron Age pottery recovered. The former probably dates between *c*. 600-350 BC, whilst the latter post-dates this, and could even be contemporary with the earliest Roman ceramics at the site. However, the paucity of material suggests that the site was not a focus for sustained occupation between the end of the Late Bronze Age and the mid 1st century AD.

Illustration Catalogue (Figs. 25-26)

Early Neolithic

1. V.14. Rim sherd, Fabric F4, Tree-throw **12**, Context 13, Area C

Middle Bronze Age

2. V. 4. Rim with fingertip impression on exterior edge, Fabric G1, Pit **769**, Context 777, Area B

3. V.3. Rim sherd, Fabric G1, Pit **809**, Context 810, Area B

4. V.13. Rim sherd (mouth diameter *c*. 18cm), Fabric G1, Ditch **277**, Context 282 (Enclosure 244), Area B

5. V. 6. Rim with fingertip impressed rim-top (mouth diameter *c*. 19cm), Fabric F1, Ditch **244**, Context 249 (Enclosure 244), Area B

6. Fingertip decorated cordon, Fabric G1, pit **809**, Context 810, Area B

7. V.12. Rim with fingertip impressed rim-top and pre-firing perforated hole on neck (mouth diameter *c.* 30cm), Fabric G1, Ditch **708**, Context 712 (Enclosure 244), Area B

Late Bronze Age

8. 1. Form W burnished cup (Class V), Fabrics F2, posthole **545**, Context 546 (Roundhouse 509), Area B

Early Iron Age

9. V.1. Form H coarse ware jar (Class I), Fabrics FQ2 (mouth diameter *c*. 32cm), pit **837**, Context 838, Area B

10. Fingertip rusticated body sherds, Fabrics FQ1, pit **837**, Context 838, Area B

B.3 Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.3.1 Archaeological evaluation and excavation at land off St Faith's Road, Old Catton produced a moderately sized multi-period assemblage of pottery (Table 17). The pottery found during excavation forms the subject of this report.

Ceramic Era	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)	Publication
Evaluation	97	1164	19.75	Doherty 2019
Excavation	579	4730	80.25	This report
Total	**676**	**5894**	**100.00**	

Table 17: The Pottery from evaluation and excavation

B.3.2 During excavation a total of 579 sherds of pottery, weighing 4730g (Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE) 5.49) of prehistoric and early-to-mid Romano-British pottery was recovered (Table 18). This represents a minimum of 80 individual vessels.

Ceramic Era	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Prehistoric: PRE/IA	9	97	0.00	2.05
Romano-British: RB	570	4633	5.49	97.95
Total	**579**	**4730**	**5.49**	**100.00**

Table 18: The pottery assemblage list in chronological order

B.3.3 This material was mostly recovered from ditches, also pits, a possible pottery kiln, an isolated cremation burial and a post hole (Table 19).

Feature	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)	EVE (%)
Ditch	450	3260	3.67	68.92	66.85
Pit	58	735	0.76	15.54	13.84
Kiln	54	395	1.03	8.35	18.76
Cremation	14	336	0.00	7.10	0.00
Post hole	3	4	0.03	0.09	0.55
Total	**579**	**4730**	**5.49**	**100.00**	**100.00**

Table 19: The pottery by feature, listed in descending order of weight (%)

B.3.4 Only the cremation vessel was definitely found *in situ*, the remainder of the assemblage is consistent with broken pottery deposited after use, although some may be associated with on-site manufacture. The pottery has suffered from severe post-depositional disturbance, possibly from continued ploughing, which has resulted in severe abrasion and a small average sherd size of only *c*. 8g.

Methodology

B.3.5 The excavated pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (summarised in Table 21, full catalogue in the archive). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups, which were defined based on

inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded, and vessel types compared to local published material (Green 1977). The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

The Prehistoric Pottery

B.3.6 Two Late Bronze Age or Early Iron Age (*c*. 800-350 BC) reduced flint-tempered jar/bowl fragments were recovered; a small fragment (5g) from (1132) ditch **402**, intervention **1131** and a larger (18g) piece from (1128), ditch **1105,** intervention **1127**. Later Iron Age (400-0 BC) ceramic remains comprise a Sandy red ware jar/bowl scrap (1g) in (1148), ditch **402**, intervention slot **1147**, and four grog-tempered reduced ware undiagnostic pieces (41g) from a jar/bowl in (1198), re-cut ditch **1197** of ditch **1187** (Enclosure 244). Also found are two (35g) grog-tempered storage jar sherds (1081) in pit **1080**, which were used in both the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods with little change to their fabric and form.

The Roman Pottery

B.3.7 Only two broad Romano-British pottery fabrics were identified (Table 20).

Fabric: abbreviation	Vessel form (type)	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy reduced ware: SGW	Jar (2.1, 4.1, 4.5, 4.6, 4.13, 5.3, 5.4), dish (6.18), lid (8.1)	512	4033	4.39	87.05
Sandy oxidised ware: SOW; SREDW	Flagon (1.5), jar (, 4.5, 4.13, 5.3, 5.4), mortaria (7.1)	58	600	1.10	12.95
Total		**570**	**4633**	**5.49**	**100.00**

Table 20: The Roman pottery fabrics and forms, listed in descending order of weight (%) and EVE (%)

Coarsewares

B.3.8 The majority of the ceramic group comprises wheel made reduced and oxidised sandy fabrics. This material was used to manufacture jars and a dish consistent with production in central Norfolk during the early-to-mid Roman period.

B.3.9 Early Roman forms are represented by cordoned wide mouthed jars (Type 5.3) and globular jars with a single girth groove (Type 5.4). Most of the assemblage, however, are globular medium mouthed jars (Type 4.5), some with a combed motif on the shoulder (Type 4.6). Only one straight-sided dish was found (Type 6.18), which is chronologically one of the latest vessels as it dates from the mid-2nd century. A small number of finer grey wares vessels were identified which are distinctive as having been made with simple everted rims (Type 4.13); these vessels may have been used more as beakers than jars, although still produced in a coarse ware fabric. Decorative motifs were not common although many of the sherds are externally burnished.

Kiln 1082

B.3.10 It should be noted that a significant proportion of the coarse ware assemblage (*c*. 8% by weight) was found within a single feature that has been interpreted as the basal remains of a pottery kiln (**1082**). Indeed, fragmentary kiln furniture was found within this feature which supports this interpretation (see below, Appendix B.6). The associated pottery comprises mostly reduced ware jars (SGW; Types 4.5, 4.13, 4.6 and 5.4) and oxidised ware (SOW & SREDW) fragments found in the same range of forms. It is possible therefore, that the majority of pottery found on the site could also have been produced here. Frustratingly, however, no ceramic wasters were found and the abraded nature of the pottery (with an average sherd weight of only *c*. 7g) suggests this material has suffered severe post-depositional disturbance and is not *in-situ* within its place of manufacture.

Fine wares

B.3.11 It is noteworthy that no imported fine table wares such as samian (Tyers 1996, 105-116) or domestic colour coated wares (Tyers 1996, 173-175) were found within this assemblage.

Specialist wares

B.3.12 Specialist wares are also rare within the group, however, the upper part (rim, neck and handle) of a SOW Hofheim-type flagon (Type 1.5) was found which may have been produced in a region centre such as Verulamium (Tyers 1996, 199-201). Also found was a rim from a SOW bead and flanged mortarium (Tyers 1996, 117-135). The form of the mortarium or mixing bowl (Type 7.1) and the Sandy oxidised fabric are consistent with production at Colchester between the mid-1st and mid-2nd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 119-120).

Illustration Catalogue (Fig. 27)

1. SOW. Hofheim-type flagon. Fill 1144, Roman ditch **1129**, intervention **1143** (Enclosure 402). Pre Flavian. Named after a mid-1st century AD military site at Hofheim in Germany.

2. SOW. Bead and flanged SOW mortarium. Source: Colchester. Fill 929, hollow **928**. Mid 1st to mid-2nd AD.

A Cremation Vessel: SF 10

B.3.13 The lower part (body and base sherds) of a locally produced wheel made Sandy Reduced (grey) ware jar were recovered from (296), pit **293**. It is an undecorated utilitarian vessel that had been used before deposition, with distinctive wear marks visible on its base (Fig. 27, No. 3). The pot was re-used as a funerary urn and contained burnt human remains. Furthermore, the base of the vessel has been damaged, but it is not clear if this happened in antiquity and is an example of 'ritual killing' (Lyons 2019, 361) or a more recent accidental event. Although probably contemporary with the remainder of the Roman pottery assemblage (early-to-mid Roman) the vessel is not closely datable due to the loss of its rim. Where the fabric and form of burial vessels

are known locally made grey ware jars are the most common urn-type (Gurney 1998, 2).

Illustration Catalogue (Fig. 27)

3. SF 10. SGW. Cremation urn. Fill (296), pit **293**

Type Series

1.5. Hofheim flagon. A large flagon with one or two handles (sim to Tyers 1996, 200, fig. 255, IE).

2.1. Narrow-mouthed jar with globular body (Green 1977, 62, fig. 26, nos 7-9).

4.1. Medium-mouthed neckless jar with high-shouldered profile (Green 1977, 72, fig. 31, no 98).

4.5. Medium-mouthed globular jar with a rolled rim (Green 1977, 68, fig. 29, no 65).

4.6. Medium-mouthed globular jar with grooved decoration on the shoulder (Green 1977, 68, fig. 29, no 66).

4.13. Medium-mouthed globular jar with a simple everted rim (Green 1977, 68, fig. 29, no 63).

5.3. Cordoned wide-mouthed jar (Green 1977, 68, fig. 29, nos 75-77).

5.4. Rounded jar or bowl with S-profile and one or two grooves mid body (Green 1977, 70, fig. 30, nos 85-87).

6.18. Straight-sided dish or bowl, flat based, with a thickened everted rim (Green 1977, 72, fig. 31, no 105).

7.1. Mortarium with a low rounded bead and large out-turned flange (Tyers 1996, 119, fig. 110, no 1).

9.1. Lid. (Green 1977, 64, fig 27, no 15).

Discussion

B.3.14 This is a well-excavated and stratified, moderately sized group of prehistoric and early-to-mid Romano-British pottery. The presence of prehistoric pottery on the site, even if residual, suggests that human activity had taken place in the vicinity over a long period preceding the Romano-British era.

B.3.15 The early-to-mid Roman pottery assemblage is characterised by locally produced wheel made utilitarian coarse wares, produced in a limited range of fabrics and forms, with the possibility that much of the assemblage may actually have been fired on-site. Indeed, a strong argument in favour of local pottery production is the limited range of fabrics and forms found which is typical of Roman kiln sites (Lyons and Blackbourn 2017, 34 & 44). Even if not made on site, the pottery is certainly local as it is very similar to material known to have been made at the large pottery production centre at Brampton located only *c*. 12km to the north (Green 1977).

B.3.16 It is interesting that one of the local grey ware jars has been re-purposed as a funerary urn, which – although the top of the vessel has been lost - makes a valuable contribution to the surprisingly small number of Roman burials known from Norfolk (Gurney 1998). Although another, apparently isolated, cremation has also been found near-by (Watkins 2006), which may suggest the possibility of a cemetery in the locality.

B.3.17 No fine wares were recovered, however, this absence is typical of outlying minor settlements anywhere within Roman Britain as fine ware consumption was concentrated at major foci where inhabitants had access to markets and surplus income to spend on luxury goods.

B.3.18 Two specialist vessels were found: a Hofheim-type flagon and a mortarium mixing bowl. The presence of both of these specialist vessels hint of a military connection to the site. It is of interest, therefore, that a contemporary Marching Camp has been identified near-by (see 1.3.6 within this report: NHER 16451).

B.3.19 This assemblage although relatively small, contains several points of interest and develops our understanding of ceramic use, manufacture and deposition in this area during the early-to-mid Roman era.

Catalogue

KEY: B = base, BEAK = beaker, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, ERB = Early Roman, FLAG = flagon, L=late, M=mid, MORT = mortaria, R = rim, SJAR = storage jar, U=undecorated body sherd

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Era	Fabric*	Dsc	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Date
296	293	B	cremation	RB	SGW	UB	JAR	14	336	M/LC1-C2
862	861	B	pit	RB	SGW	RUB	JAR	18	140	M/LC1
926	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	UD	JAR	23	372	C2
926	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	LID	2	109	MC1-C3
926	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	RU	JAR	2	31	MC1-C2
926	919	B	ditch	RB	SREDW	UD	JAR	2	33	M/LC1-C2
926	919	B	ditch	RB	SOW	R	BEAK	1	11	M/LC1-C2
926	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	BEAK	1	14	LC1-C3
926	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	BEAK	1	8	LC1-C3
926	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	JAR	1	47	LC1-C4
926	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	JAR	3	66	LC1-MC2
926	919	B	ditch	RB	SREDW	R	JAR	1	12	M/LC1-C2
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	9	33	LC1-C4
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	88	1098	E/MC2
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	DISH	1	56	MC2+
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	2	27	MC1-C2
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	1	12	M/LC1-C2
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SREDW	UD	BEAK	3	26	M/LC1-C2
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	3	60	MC1-C2
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	JAR	1	33	C2-C4
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	BEAK	1	14	LC1-C4
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	BEAK	1	13	LC1-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Era	Fabric*	Dsc	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Date
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	BEAK	1	13	LC1-C4
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	JAR	4	197	M/LC1-C2
927	919	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	JAR	6	11	MC1-C4
929	928	B	hollow	RB	SGW	U	SJAR	5	140	MC1-C4
929	928	B	hollow	RB	SOW	R	MORT	1	130	MC1-MC2
929	928	B	hollow	RB	SGW	R	JAR	10	113	LC1-C2
963	962	B	ditch	RB	SGW	RUB	JAR	218	16	LC1-C4
963	962	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C4
964	962	B	ditch	RB	SGW	UB	JAR	9	201	M/LC1-C4
964	962	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-C2
964	962	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	1	3	M/LC1-E/MC2
964	962	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	JAR	1	20	MC1-C2
964	962	B	ditch	RB	SGW	R	JAR	2	53	M/LC1-C4
978	977	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	SJAR	2	116	MC2-C4
1000	999	B	pit	RB	SGW	U	SJAR	4	60	M/LC1-C2
1000	999	B	pit	RB	SGW	RU	JAR	3	15	M/LC1-C2
1021	1020	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	1	16	LC1-C4
1021	1020	B	ditch	RB	SGW	UB	JAR	11	91	M/LC1-C2
1021	1020	B	ditch	RB	SGW	RH	JUG	3	60	MC1-C4
1053	1052	B	post hole	RB	SOW	RD	JAR	2	3	MC1-E/MC2
1081	1080	B	pit	RB	SGW	RU	JAR	9	50	LC1-C4
1081	1080	B	pit	RB	SGW	RB	DISH	2	20	MC2+
1081	1080	B	pit	RB	SREDW	R	BEAK	1	4	LC1-C2
1081	1080	B	pit	LIA	OW(GROG)	U	SJAR	2	32	C1
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SGW	UD	JAR/BOWL	3	36	MC1-MC2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SGW	RUB	JAR	7	56	M/LC1-C2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SOW	R	JAR	1	10	M//LC1-MC2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SOW	R	JAR	1	15	M/LC1-C2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SOW	R	JAR	1	20	M/LC1-C2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SREDW	RU	JAR	2	10	M/LC1-C2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SGW	U	DAUB	26	278	M/LC1-C2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SOW	U	JAR	1	7	M/LC1-C2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SOW	UD	BEAK	2	6	M/LC1-EC
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SGW	R	JAR	6	102	M/LC1-E/MC2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SGW	U	JAR	1	18	LC1-C4
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SOW	D	JAR	1	9	MC1-E/MC2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SREDW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	MC1-C2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SOW	UD	BEAK	5	9	M/LC1-EC2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SREDW	UB	JAR/BOWL	8	31	MC1-C2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SGW	U	JAR/BEAK	10	27	MC1-C2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SOW	U	FLAG	1	3	MC1-C3
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SOW	R	JAR	1	18	M/LC1-C2
1083	1082	B	kiln	RB	SGW	U	JAR	2	15	LC1-C2
1100	1099	B	pit	RB	SGW	U	JAR	3	31	MC1-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Era	Fabric*	Dsc	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Date
1104	1103	B	post hole	RB	SGW	U	JAR	1	1	LC1-C4
1106	1105	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	1	5	MC1-E/MC2
1110	1109	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	1	3	MC1-C2
1114	1113	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	3	34	M/LC1-C2
1114	1113	B	ditch	RB	SOW	D	BEAK	1	4	MC1-C2
1126	1125	B	ditch	RB	SGW	RU	JAR/BOWL	2	11	M/LC1-E/MC2
1128	1127	B	ditch	PRE	RW(FLINT)	B	JAR	1	18	400BC-AD0
1132	1131	B	ditch	PRE	RW(FLINT)	U	BOWL	1	5	800-400BC
1142	1141	B	ditch	RB	SOW	U	FLAG	1	9	MC1-C3
1144	1143	B	ditch	RB	SOW	RUH	FLAG	20	227	MC1-EC2
1144	1143	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C4
1148	1147	B	ditch	IA	SREDW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	400BC-AD0
1152	1151	B	ditch	RB	SGW	RU	JAR	4	16	M/LC1-C2
1156	1155	B	ditch	RB	SGW	U	JAR	1	1	MC1-C2
1198	1190	B	ditch	LIA	RW(GROG)	U	JAR/BOWL	4	41	400BC-AD0

Table 21: Roman pottery catalogue

B.4 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.4.1 An assemblage of 27 sherds, weighing 0.231kg, representing a minimum of 16 vessels, the majority of them post-medieval 16th-18th century and 18th century onwards, was recovered from phased features across the site (Table 22). The condition of the overall assemblage is abraded to moderately abraded, and the mean sherd weight is low at approximately 0.009kg.

Methodology

B.4.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.4.3 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all sherds, using where possible, for all fabric types, Norfolk fabric codes (unpublished). The Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes (MoLA 2014) are also used for 18th century and later pottery.

B.4.4 All sherds from phased contexts have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis and the minimum number of vessels (MNV) established. The assemblage is recorded in the catalogue at the end of this report.

B.4.5 The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.4.6 The pottery was recovered from subsoil and three features, pit **502** and quarry pits **932** and **936**. The Glazed Red Earthenware sherd recovered from pit **502** is intrusive, as the pit is assigned to Phase 2 (Later Bronze Age). The remaining pottery was recovered from Phase 5 (post-medieval) features.

B.4.7 The assemblage is relatively small, only 27 sherds weighing 0.231kg, including sherds from a minimum of 10 Glazed Red Earthenware vessels, which may be from Norfolk production sites, such as the recently identified site at Cringleford (Anderson 2019), which lies approximately 6.5 miles to the south-west of the site, or from further afield. The vessel forms are mainly bowls, a possible pipkin and several probable drinking vessels, alongside later 18th and 19th century vessels, including a fragment from a teapot recovered from the topsoil. With the exception of the 19th century pottery, almost all of the sherds are moderately abraded to abraded, indicating reworking. The

MoLA evaluation assemblage (Blinkhorn 2019) has not been included in this report, however, it produced a similar assemblage of Glazed Red Earthenware and later ceramics.

Discussion

B.4.8 The fragmentary nature of the (very probably domestic) assemblage means significance is difficult to establish, beyond indicating low levels of rubbish deposition and/or redeposition of material to fill and possibly level earlier quarries.

B.4.9 This statement acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Dates
242	subsoil	Glazed Red Earthenware	Unabraded to moderately abraded bowl body sherd with internal clear honey coloured glaze	1	1	0.010	16th-18th century
		Brown-glazed Earthenware	Moderately abraded sherd from the flanged rim of a teapot	1	1	0.005	19th-20th century
504	**502**	Glazed Red Earthenware	Moderately abraded body sherd possibly from a drinking vessel, externally and internally glazed, brownish glaze with some iron mottles	1	1	0.003	16th-18th century
933	**932**	Glazed Red Earthenware	Unabraded to moderately abraded body sherds and a base sherd from a bowl, all with internal clear honey coloured glaze. A rim sherd (externally thickened and everted but too small for a diameter) from a jar or pipkin with internal clear honey coloured glaze and a thin, internally glazed, flat base sherd, possibly from a drinking vessel	3	8	0.076	16th-18th century
		Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed stoneware	Hollow ware body sherd	1	1	0.001	18th century
		Late medieval and Transitional ware	Moderately abraded unglazed body sherds	1	4	0.039	15th-16th century
945	**936**	Glazed Red Earthenware	Rim (externally beaded and too small to be certain of diameter) and body sherds from a bowl, moderately abraded and internally glazed, dark honey glaze with some iron mottles. Moderately abraded-abraded body sherds with internal clear honey coloured glaze, probably from a bowl. Moderately abraded, thin-walled sherd glazed externally and internally with clear honey coloured glaze. Unglazed abraded body sherd. Slightly splayed flat base sherd from a drinking vessel, moderately abraded and externally and internally glazed, with a dark honey coloured glaze	5	8	0.062	16th-18th century
		Late Slipped Kitchen ware/Modern Redware	Unabraded rim sherd (beaded) from a bowl (diameter 200 mm), with internal white-off white slip, external and internal clear glaze having some iron or manganese specks	1	1	0.012	19th-20th century
		Refined White Earthenware	Base angle sherd from a dish or plate. The sherd has been burnt and the clear glaze is crazed and discoloured	1	1	0.015	19th century
		Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed stoneware	Unabraded body sherd	1	1	0.008	18th century
Total				**16**	**27**	**0.231**	

Table 22: Post-Roman pottery catalogue

B.5 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological excavation work recovered 15 fragments, 415g, of ceramic building material (CBM) from features in Area B (Table 23). This volume of material is smaller than that recovered during evaluation works (31 fragments, 1074g) (Regensberg 2019); only the excavation material forms the basis of this analysis. This assemblage comprised abraded and fragmentary post-medieval brick and tile. The fragments were collected from Phase 2, 3 and 5 features. This material is, however, not contemporary to those earlier contexts. Instead, this assemblage should be considered intrusive and a result of manuring and other processes in the agricultural landscape. The evaluation material was more diverse in fabrics but similarly abraded and fragmentary.

Area	Form	Date	Count	Weight (g)
B	Tile	Post-medieval	11	372
	Undiagnostic	-	4	43
Grand Total			**15**	**415**

Table 23: Summary of CBM catalogue (excavation)

Methodology

B.5.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. The material was analysed in accordance with Poole's *Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. 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 23 and 24; the full catalogue is saved on an Excel spreadsheet with the site archive.

Analysis

B.5.3 The assemblage is of little archaeological significance and will be only be described briefly here. The material was collected entirely from Area B and was generally undiagnostic; a small fraction comprises fragments of abraded post-medieval flat tile. A narrow set of fabrics are present, namely a mid-orange fine sandy fabric and a slightly lighter orange-brown sandy fabric. No closer fabric analysis was carried out due to the state of the assemblage. The material was scattered within disuse fills of various features and should not be considered as archaeologically significant.

B.5.4 The CBM recovered was abraded and fragmentary and therefore offers little information to draw any conclusions from. The material is likely to have been brought to the site – or moved around it – by agricultural processes. It represents little more than background noise in the archaeological landscape.

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	Phase	Form	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
786	784	Ditch	Enclosure 244	2	Undiag	-	1	18	Rounded fragment of probable Pmed CBM
1198	1197	Ditch	Enclosure 244	2	Undiag	-	1	10	Rounded fragment of probable Pmed CBM
964	919	Ditch	Enclosure 402	3	Tile	Pmed	1	22	Fragment of half-inch flat tile. Pmed. Mid-brown-orange sandy fabric
1081	1080	Pit	RB Pits and Postholes	3	Undiag	-	1	7	Rounded fragment of probable Pmed CBM
933	932	Pit		5	Undiag	-	1	8	Rounded fragment of probable Pmed CBM
937	936	Pit		5	Tile	Pmed	2	50	Fragments of two half-inch flat tile. Pmed. Mid orange sandy fabric
945	936	Pit		5	Tile	Pmed	8	300	Fragments of half-inch flat tile. Pmed. Mid orange sandy fabric

Table 24: CBM catalogue

B.6 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.6.1 Archaeological excavation produced a moderate-sized assemblage of fired clay (303 fragments, 8007g) from features in Area B (see Table 26). The material was found largely in Phase 3 (Romano-British) features (297 fragments, 7715g), with a minor offering from Phase 2 (Later Bronze Age) and Phase 4 (Anglo-Saxon) contexts. The assemblage was characterised by fragments of Later Iron Age/Early Romano-British portable kiln furniture (plates, bars and a pedestal), and a small number of Middle to Late Iron Age triangular weight fragments. The rest of the assemblage is comprised of structural fragments – non-diagnostic pieces with flattened surfaces – and amorphous pieces with no discernible features at all. The diagnostic material is evidence for Iron Age to Roman domestic and light industrial activity on site. Eleven fragments, 340g, were recovered at the evaluation phase (Clifford 2019); this fraction of the assemblage contained possible kiln furniture and weight fragments. The evaluation material will not be discussed in detail.

Methodology

B.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present. The material was analysed in accordance with Poole's *Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling,* Recording *and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Table 45.

B.6.3 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.

Analysis

Fabrics

B.6.4 Two main fabrics were identified (Table 25): silty micaceous (MS) and fine sandy (S) clays; both groups contained internal variation that fell into two or three subgroups each (see Table 25). The micaceous clays were divided between a fairly compact silty clay with common fine mica and quartz inclusions (MS-UN) and this base fabric with additional occasional to common coarse organic (grass and grain) voids and impressions and rare coarse rounded white quartz pellets (MS-O). The sandy clays were coarser with a greater density of fine to coarse quartz and mica – and other sandy minerals (S-UN). One variant contains occasional coarse clay pellets and rare rounded stone inclusions (S-CPS) another contained fine to coarse sub-rounded flint (S-F).

B.6.5 All the clays were probably sourced and prepared locally to the site. The major variations seen with the coarse material are likely to be due to paste preparation. Any subtler differences may be related to geological variation. Differences in firings and post-deposition preservation are also evident; this is especially seen in the colour

variations present and the reduced examples of these fired clay recipes. It is likely that the clays here represent a narrow set of paste preparation events which produced fabrics that have a moderate degree of internal variation.

B.6.6 The use of these fabrics was clearly defined by object class and in some cases particular forms. The kiln furniture was made in the micaceous clays; all the plates were made in the organic-rich fabric; the bars were evenly spread between the organic fabric and the untempered paste. The pedestal was made in a more compact and less densely organic tempered fabric. The weights were either untempered micaceous or made in the slightly coarser sanded clay with stone inclusions.

Main Group	Subgroup	Short Description	Fabric Description
Silty Micaceous (MS)	UN	Compact, mica rich with fine quartz	Lightweight fine silty clay fired to grey-brown and dark grey/black. Clay contains common fine mica and occasional very fine quartz with rare rounded coarse quartz and very rare sub-rounded stone/flint inclusions. Examples with fewer organics were more compact (MS-OC).
	O	Porous, mica rich with organic impressions/voids	Compact fine silty clay fired to dull orange, grey-brown, yellow-brown or dark grey/black. Clay contains common fine mica and occasional very fine quartz with occasional to common elongate and sub-rounded organic voids and impressions (grass and grain) and rare rounded coarse to very coarse white quartz pellets. Very rare sub-rounded stone/flint inclusions. Some examples are completely reduced (MS-UN(Rd))
Sandy (S)	UN	Sandy minerals, untempered	Fine sandy clay fired to grey with red-orange patches. A compact clay containing common fine to coarse quartz, common fine mica and occasional sub-angular flint and voids. Some examples contained rare coarse sandy minerals and voids.
	CPS	Sandy minerals with coarse stone and clay pellet inclusions	Fine sandy clay fired to dull grey-brown. A compact clay containing common fine to coarse quartz, common fine mica with occasional fine and coarse sub-rounded red-brown clay pellets and rare coarse sub-rounded stone and ironstone inclusions.
	F	Sandy minerals with rare coarse sub-rounded flint	Fine sandy clay fired to browns and dull oranges. A compact clay containing common fine quartz, fine mica with rare fine to coarse sub-rounded flint inclusions.

Table 25: Fired clay fabric descriptions

Assemblage

B.6.7 The fired clay was collected from eight features in Area B (Table 26). The material comprises a discrete assemblage of portable kiln furniture: plate, bar and pedestal fragments, collected from a Roman kiln (**1082**), refitting fragments of a triangular weight (Plate 18), from a Roman pit (**883**) within Pit and Post Hole Group 861, and other smaller corner fragments of similar objects. The rest of the assemblage is made up of amorphous and flattened fragments that do not provide much archaeological information.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Object Class	Object Form	Count	Weight (g)
B	613	612	Posthole	?Weight	?Triangular	1	62
	623	616	Ditch (Terminus)	Weight	Triangular	1	193
	830	829	Posthole	*Undiagnostic*		3	24
	884	883	Pit	Weight	Triangular	33	301
	926/927	919	Ditch	*Undiagnostic*		2	53
	929	928	Hollow	*Undiagnostic*		6	378
	1083	1082	Kiln	Kiln furniture	Bar	66	2097
					Pedestal	22	3649
					Plate	138	1048
					Undiagnostic	30	490
	1087	1086	Pit	*Undiagnostic*		1	13
					Total	303	8007

Table 26: Summary fired clay catalogue by feature

Middle Iron Age to Early Romano-British

Triangular Weights

B.6.8 Triangular clay weights make up a small fraction of the fired clay assemblage. Fragments of three such weights were collected from two Later Bronze Age contexts: Ditch **616** (Enclosure 244) and posthole **612** (associated with the western entrance of Enclosure 244), and from a Roman pit (**883**), part of Pit and Post Hole Group 861. The latter feature produced 33 fragments, 301g, that refit to form a near complete triangular weight (Plate 18), the most extant example in this assemblage. The fragments form two adjoining vertices and most of the third; however, much of the body is fragmentary and it no longer refits easily. Each length was 170mm and the body was 60mm thick. The weight was neatly formed with fairly smooth faces and regular rounded arrises and corners. Each vertex is perforated, D10mm, each one placed centrally within the corner of the edge faces. It was made in a compact micaceous clay and fired to a dull brown with patchy grey-black core. The Enclosure 244 contexts produced two vertex fragments. Posthole **612** produced a small fragment of a weight corner made in a sandy clay with rounded stone inclusions and ditch **616** produced most of a vertex, with a thickness of 40 to 60mm, made in the same fabric as the complete example. It appears to be slightly malformed with creasing and undulations in the faces. No evidence for a perforation survives. The similarities in dimensions and surface treatment indicate a close relationship between these objects.

Early Romano-British

Kiln Furniture

B.6.9 The majority of the fired clay assemblage comprises the portable kiln furniture recovered from kiln pit **1082** in the north of Area B. This assemblage of objects is typical of Late Iron Age to Early Romano-British pottery kiln technology.

B.6.10 *Plates.* One hundred and thirty-eight fragments of flattened fired clay (1048g) were collected from the kiln pit. These fragments were evenly fired to grey-brown or mid orange, they were consistently formed to 5-7mm thick and have common grass and grain impressions on both faces. Thirty-seven fragments (465g) retained fairly even rounded lip/edges. This evidence suggests a rudimentary forming process, *i.e*. flattening the clay between handfuls of chaff and running pinched fingers around the perimeter of the object. No refits could be established and therefore no original forms were seen, however the largest fragment suggests an oval to sub-rectangular shape with a possible complete diameter of *c*.160mm.

B.6.11 *Bars.* At least three kiln bars are present in the fired clay assemblage; two large semi-cylindrical (Bars 1 (Plate 17) and 2) and a smaller square-sectioned object (Bar 3). The semi-cylindrical bars were formed by wrapping a compact micaceous clay (MS-UN) around branch or stick. In this case the branch was split along its length, forming a semi-cylinder, which when fired left a semi-cylindrical hollow within the clay bar. The split branch face corresponds with the bar's flat outer face, *i.e.* they are parallel. The flat internal face was characterised by lengths of positive woodgrain impressions. The fragments forming these bars comprise several large chunky pieces, each with a central hollow, and refitting flat pieces with linear striations/impressions (two fragments of the latter type were described in the evaluation report).

B.6.12 *Pedestal.* The remaining diagnostic fragments formed a large semi-complete rectilinear block pedestal (22 fragments, 3649g). It was made in a compact, organic void rich micaceous clay and fired to a mid to dark grey-brown. The fragments formed a complete length and the thickness of the blocky object (390mm and 80mm) and some of the width/height (>130mm). This fired clay block was fairly neatly formed with regular rounded arrises and rounded corners and its faces were fairly flat with common grass and grain impressions. The surviving length may be the original base as it is fairly flat and was stable when the fragments were refitted. When it was whole it was most likely a fairly large flat cuboid, which may have been at least the height of the kiln's firing chamber or long enough to fill much of the chamber length. This pedestal may have been the sole central support within the kiln, or used in conjunction with now lost examples, allowing the potters to create a temporary floor with the bars and plates.

Non-diagnostic material

B.6.13 The rest of the assemblage was less informative. The amorphous material can only be viewed as the detrital remains of whatever activities were taking place on site. This material was found within phased features but is of little archaeological significance.

Object Catalogue

Triangular Weight

Weight 1 (Plate 18). Refitting fragments of a near complete Iron Age triangular weight. Fragments refit to form two adjoining vertices and most of the remaining one. Fragmentary but most if not all of the weight is likely present. Weight was neatly formed with fairly smooth faces, fairly regular rounded arrises and corners. There is a perforation through each vertex, each one is D10mm. Fired to a dull brown with patchy grey-black core. Made in a compact micaceous clay (MS-UN). L170 x W170 x TH60, Perforation Diam:10mm. Context (884) Pit **883,** Pit and Post Hole Group 861, Phase 3

Kiln Plate

Kiln plate fragment showing organic surface impressions, rounded edge and suggestion of original sub-rectangular shape and total size (Th5-7MM, Diam:~160mm). Object made in an organic void rich micaceous clay (MS-O) and fired to a mid-brown colour. Context (1083) Kiln **1082**, Phase 3

Kiln Bars

Bar 1 (Plate 17), the most extant of the semi-cylindrical bars, was made up of 6 large fragments and 8 flat pieces (~5-10mm thick). Many of these pieces refit to form a roughly formed rectangular/semi-cylindrical bar, with an internal semi-cylindrical hollow running the length of the object. It was 70-90mm wide, 35-40mm thick and the internal branch was 30-35mm in diameter. No full length remained but it was likely in the region of 250-300mm. A single terminal end fragment (105g) remains, its internal hollow clearly shows an impression of a large wood knot. Context (1083) Kiln **1082**, Phase 3

Bar 2 comprises five rounded pieces (202g) and six flatter pieces (220g). This example was more fragmentary and fewer fragments refitted when assessed. It shows the same forming evidence but appears slightly smaller or perhaps tapered (L~8mm, TH~40mm, internal void D20-40mm). This bar also has some grass and grain impressions on the outer faces and clear wood grain impressions on the internal flat face. Bar 1 was fired to an even grey-brown and Bar 2 was lighter with patches of dark grey shadowing. Context (1083) Kiln **1082**, Phase 3

Bar 3, the smaller square-sectioned object, was made in a porous organic-void-rich clay (MS-O), similar to the plates, and was fired to yellow-brown. It survives in a very fragmented state (23 pieces, 410g). The largest fragments suggest it also has an inner semi-cylindrical void (D~40mm) but the outer form was moulded into a rectilinear shape, with uneven but obvious arrises. Context (1083) Kiln **1082**, Phase 3

Kiln Pedestal

Block 1. Refitting fragments of a large block of micaceous fired clay (MS-OC), fired to a mid-grey-brown. Fragments refit to form the complete length and thickness of the object (L390mm x Th:80mm). The height survives to 130mm. It retains one edge face, portions of both bed faces and part of both terminal edge faces. All faces are characterised by grass and grain impressions. The arrises and corners are rounded. The surviving edge face is fairly flat and could be the base. L390mm x H>130mm x Th80mm. Context (1083) Kiln **1082**, Phase 3

Discussion

B.6.14 The fired clay assemblage is evidence for Middle Iron Age to Early Romano-British domestic and light industrial activity. The assemblage was concentrated within a small number of features and appeared relatively undisturbed indicating a close proximity to their original place of use.

The Weights

B.6.15 Triangular objects, usually referred to as 'loomweights', are common in Southern England from Middle to Late Iron Age features. The size of the present example is comparable, if smaller, to the typical forms found nearby and from larger sites further afield. For example, eleven weights recently excavated in Costessey, *c*. 6km to the west, had vertex to vertex lengths of 190-200mm and a thickness range of 70-125mm (Levermore 2019a). The Costessey examples and the present assemblage can be equated to Type 1 and 2 weights found at Danebury Hillfort, Hampshire (Poole 1984). Poole's typology is based on a study of 62 clay weights and a survey of several other large Iron Age assemblages. Across the region, however, there are variations in the size and weight of these objects. Such variation means their function is debated (see Poole 1984).

B.6.16 It is likely that the corner perforations were intended for suspension, but the efficacy of a standard triangular 'loomweight' on a warp-weighted loom can be disputed. Objects most conducive to vertical weaving are narrow and relatively small, so as not to break or collide during the swapping of sheds (Mårtenesson *et al* 2009). To create even tension the loom weights must be as described and used in fairly high numbers. Based on this, it appears that many triangular weights would be too bulky and

cumbersome for weaving. Indeed, far larger and much smaller examples have been recorded, which only broadens the possible range of functions. A number of palm-sized triangular weights are known, an example was recorded in North West Ely (ECB4878), where it was posited that the smaller size was suitable for weaving (Levermore 2017). Conversely, a collection of nineteen near-identical weights (L200-220mm, Th75-80mm, Average weight c.4kg) recently found in Raunds, Northamptonshire may have been a single set designed for a more heavy-duty purpose; perhaps as thatch-weights (Levermore 2019b). In light of this, it is clear that the relationship between shape, size and function is unclear and the label 'loomweight' should be used cautiously. Especially as the examples here sit in the middle of the size spectrum meaning their intended function is hardest to pinpoint.

The Kiln

B.6.17 Kiln **1082** was an east to west aligned, oval to figure-of-eight feature with steep sides in the north of the main Roman enclosure (402). Within its disuse contexts was the discrete assemblage of prefabricated portable kiln furniture. There had been significant disturbance of the upper portions of the kiln chamber – kilns of this type exist between the bedrock and subsoil - as such, the full extent of the kiln material is unknown. The feature did not contain *in situ* material, *i.e.* clay lining, in-built structural features or remnants of superstructure; nevertheless, the presence of charcoal rich layers and the shape of the feature proves it was the original kiln. Two other pits within the enclosure, **1080** and **1175**, are similar in size, shape and orientation to the kiln pit. It is possible that these too were used as kilns as it is more common to find clusters of this kind of feature; these pits did not produce any material to confirm this assertion.

B.6.18 The portable kiln furniture found in kiln **1082** was a commonly used technology in the late 1st to mid-2nd centuries; a combination of pedestals and bars were used to construct temporary floors above the oven chamber and the plates further used as shelves/spacers to aid in loading the kiln. Similar examples of portable kiln furniture of this type have been found throughout East Anglia. Of note, however, are the kiln bars and their construction in particular. Kiln bars made in the way seen here – clay wrapped around a branch or stick – are atypical. Swan remarked that they were not common in her survey of Romano-British kilns (1984, 62) and more recent reports of this type of kiln furniture in the area are limited. A fragment of fired clay with a similar internal void was found on Watling Road, c. 3km to the south-east, but its identification was tentative (Peachey 2011). This production technique is novel and not well understood, the stick may have offered support or prevented shrinkage of the clay form (Swan 1984, 62). The kiln technology here forms part of a growing body of evidence for local potting traditions in the region for this period (see table 5, Lyons and Blackbourn 2017, 46); that are related in approaches to kiln building but contain variations that may be attributable to individual choice or tradition. As with learning the skills for potting, knowledge about kiln construction is taught and passed on in close-knit groups. As such, the idiosyncratic technological choices we see may be indicators of cultural/familial groups and connections.

B.7 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.7.1 The excavations produced a total of 130 worked flints, together with a large quantity (24,898g) of unworked burnt flint. Evaluation (trial trenching) of the site had previously recovered an additional 80 worked flints and a small quantity of unworked burnt flint (76g); this material is reported on separately in the evaluation report (Popova and Le Hégerat in ASE 2019, and see Discussion section below).

B.7.2 A basic quantification of the assemblage by phase is provided in Table 27, with a full catalogue of flint by context provided as Table 29. As a whole the assemblage as derived from 74 individual contexts, largely from the fills of cut features. Although the worked flint assemblage is of a fairly modest size, it is of some significance in terms of including at least one coherent assemblage of earlier Neolithic date and several small but distinctive later prehistoric assemblages which reflect the use of flint during the Middle Bronze Age phase of the site's use. The more substantial assemblage of unworked burnt flint largely derives from Later Bronze Age contexts and provides evidence for the large-scale use of intentionally heated flint during this period.

Type/Phase	Phase 1 (Neolithic)	Phase 2 (Middle Bronze Age)	Phase 3 (Roman)	Phase 4 (Post-Roman)	Phase 5 (Post-medieval)	Unphased	Totals
Irregular waste	2	11				1	14
Primary flake		1					1
Secondary flake	4	31	4			5	44
Tertiary flake	6	20	4			2	32
Core tablet	1						1
Secondary blade	4					3	7
Tertiary blade	6	3	1			1	11
Secondary blade-like flake	2	1					3
Core		5					5
Core/hammerstone		1					1
Laurel leaf point		1					1
Edge trimmed/utilised	2						2
Edge retouched		2					2
Piercer		1					1
Scraper	1	1	1			1	4
Backed knife	1						1
Total worked	**29**	**78**	**10**	**0**	**0**	**13**	**130**
unworked burnt count		510	74	11	1	14	610
unworked burnt weight (g)		21986	2464	233	39	176	24898

Table 27: Quantification of the flint assemblage by phase

Methodology

B.7.3 The worked flint has been recorded according to typological classifications based largely on Healy (1988) and Inzian *et al* (1999). Given the small size of the worked flint assemblage or detailed attribute or metric analysis has been undertaken. Following a general discussion of the raw materials and condition of the flint, this report discusses the flint assemblage by phase (see Table 46), and concludes with a discussion of the assemblage which outlines its significance and places it in its regional context.

Raw materials and condition

B.7.4 The flint is varied in terms of colour and the character of surviving cortical surfaces but clearly largely derives from secondary sources of flint, probably mostly from river terrace/glacial gravels, and perhaps in some cases from glacial tills. Although much of the flint is of good quality, the raw material found in the later prehistoric assemblages is more varied than that of earlier assemblages/pieces – reflecting a less discriminating approach to raw material selection entirely typical of assemblages of this date.

B.7.5 The condition of the assemblage is generally moderate to good. Recortication ('patination') is very rare but there is a good deal of variability in terms of the extent of edge-damage/rounding found on the worked flint. This seems to correspond closely to the depositional context of material – the larger, more coherent, assemblages of flintwork are generally fresh in appearance, with little edge-damage, whilst those recovered in low numbers as probable residual finds invariably show increased levels of edge damage.

Phase 1: Neolithic

B.7.6 Within this phase, tree throw **12** (Area C) produced a total of 29 worked flints (see Table 29). The flintwork from this feature represents a coherent, single-period assemblage of earlier Neolithic date. The assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals and includes a very high proportion of high quality blade-based removals, many of which are made of a very similar opaque mottled grey flint, and probably derive from the same core (although no refits could be found). Retouched tools are well-represented, with two edge trimmed blades, a short end scraper and a backed knife.

B.7.7 In addition, a small quantity of Neolithic material was recovered from later/unphased features, as described below.

Phase 2: Later Bronze Age

B.7.8 The bulk of both the worked flint and the unworked burnt flint from the site was recovered from Later Bronze Age contexts in Area B (Table 27), largely from field system/enclosure ditches and from discrete features (pits/postholes) associated with Structures 696 and 823. A summary quantification of the flint from Phase 2 features is provided in Table 28.

Group	Cut	Context type	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade-like flake	Core	Core/hammerstone	Laurel leaf point	edge retouched flake	Piercer	Scraper	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
Enclosure 244	277	ditch	9		11	5							1		26	89	5015
Enclosure 244	334	ditch	2	1	2	2	1				1	1			10	86	4815
Enclosure 244	342	ditch													0	10	589
Enclosure 244	428	ditch terminus			6	2			1						9	2	183
Enclosure 244	450	ditch					1							1	2	12	820
Enclosure 244	612	post hole			2	1									3	5	294
Enclosure 244	628	ditch terminus			1	1									2	8	382
Enclosure 244	708	ditch													0	1	389
Enclosure 244	784	ditch							1						1	3	89
Enclosure 244	1012	ditch			3	1									4	1	113
Enclosure 244	1197	ditch					1								1	2	70
Pit group 747	747	pit			1	4			2						7	47	817
Pit group 747	757	pit								1					1	32	665
Structure 509	349	tree root hollow													0	95	2199
Structure 509	509	post hole													0	1	36
Structure 509	535	post hole													0	1	36
Structure 509	537	post hole				1									1	2	16
Structure 509	541	post hole													0	1	42
Structure 509	545	post hole													0	2	17
Structure 509	769	pit			2										2	15	1401
Structure 509	809	pit				1						1			2	10	915
Structure 696	704	post hole/ pit													0	2	775
Structure 696	715	cremation?													0	7	195

Group	Cut	Context type	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade-like flake	Core	Core/hammerstone	Laurel leaf point	edge retouched flake	Piercer	Scraper	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
Structure 696	719	post hole													0	1	23
Structure 823	823	post hole													0	8	363
Structure 823	835	pit/ post hole													0	2	44
Structure 823	847	post hole													0	2	44
Structure 388	396	pit						1							1	1	179
	247	post hole			1										1	0	0
	308	post hole			1	2									3	0	0
	330	pit													0	18	239
	502	pit			1										1	3	70
	723	pit													0	31	861
	686	pit													0	2	36
	692	post hole													0	1	41
	831	pit													0	1	5
	837	pit							1						1	0	0
	873	post hole													0	1	11
	875	post hole													0	1	58
	877	post hole													0	1	90
	879	post hole													0	3	49
Grand Total			**11**	**1**	**31**	**20**	**3**	**1**	**5**	**1**	**1**	**2**	**1**	**1**	**78**	**510**	**21986**

Table 28: Quantification of flint from Phase 2 features

B.7.9 A large proportion of the worked and burnt flint was recovered in low densities, with 19 features/interventions producing worked flint (typically between 1-3 pieces) and 38 producing unworked burnt flint (typically 1-5 pieces). There were, however, a few features which produced more substantial assemblages of worked and/or unworked burnt flint. Larger assemblages of worked flint (9-26 pieces) were recovered from three interventions in Enclosure 244 (**277**, **334** and **428**) and from pit **747**, whilst substantial assemblages of over 500g of unworked burnt flint (up to 5015g) were recovered from eleven features, including interventions in the ditch of Enclosure 244 (**277**, **334**, **343**, **450**), pits **747** and **757**, and a further pit (**723**) and features associated with Structures 509 (**349**, **769**, **809**) and 696 (**704**).

B.7.10 The majority of the worked flint from the Later Bronze Age features is consistent with a later prehistoric date, especially the material derived from the somewhat larger assemblages noted above. Nonetheless, there is clearly an earlier, residual, Neolithic/Early Bronze Age element to these assemblages, including a blade and a scraper from ditch **450** and a fine tertiary flake from posthole **537**. There is, however, also some evidence that 'earlier' pieces within this material may have been 'scavenged/recycled' for use in the Middle Bronze Age. These include a laurel leaf point (a bifacially worked tool generally associated with Early Neolithic assemblages [Clark 1960; Brown 1995]), from ditch **334**, which bears a fresh wedge shaped fracture at its distal end of the kind that often results from intentional breakage (Bergman et al 1987)**.** A large (?Neolithic) blade with a fresh oblique distal truncation from ditch **1197** and a recorticated flake with fresh traces of utilisation on one edge from pit **747**.

B.7.11 Aside from these earlier pieces, the flintwork from these features is overwhelmingly dominated by very crudely worked flake-based material, mostly squat/broad flakes struck from simple flake cores via direct hard-hammer percussion. Some of these removals show signs of utilisation as simple cutting tools, but retouched tools are very rare; a crudely worked piercer (cf. spurred piece, Healy 1988, 49) was recovered from ditch **277**, a flake with crude edge retouch from ditch **334** and a core from pit **757** had been reused as a hammerstone/percussor.

B.7.12 The burnt flint from the Later Bronze Age contexts takes the form of shattered, heavily spalled and heat crazed fragments; large pieces are rare but do include some near complete pebbles and cobbles up to 130mm long, alongside a mass of smaller pieces (mean clast weight typically between 20 and 60g).

Phase 3: Romano-British

B.7.13 Small quantities of worked flint were recovered from features belonging to Phase 3 (Table 27; particulars in catalogue, Table 29), all of which represents residual material, and which were largely recovered from ditches of Enclosure 402 (Area B), with a single flake coming from the field system ditches in Area A. The worked flint was recovered in very low densities (a maximum of two pieces per individual context). Much of this material consists of chronologically undiagnostic flake-based material, but includes a fine Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic bladelet from ditch **1131**, whilst a crude scraper from ditch **1119** is likely to be of later prehistoric date (probably deriving from the Later Bronze Age phase of activity in this area). The burnt flint was also generally recovered in very low densities and is likely to represent residual material associated with the

Later Bronze Age occupation, although a single substantial assemblage of 2004g (64 fragments) was recovered from pit **741**.

Phases 4 and 5: Anglo-Saxon/post-medieval

B.7.14 No worked flint and only a small quantity (272g) of presumably residual burnt flint was recovered from Phase 4 and 5 features (Table 27; particulars in catalogue; Table 29).

Unphased

B.7.15 A total of 13 worked flints and 176g of unworked burnt flint were recovered from unphased features or unstratified contexts Table 27; particulars in catalogue; Table 29.

B.7.16 Topsoil/subsoil deposits produced five worked flints, including an end scraper of probable Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date and two Mesolithic/Early Neolithic blades.

B.7.17 Three tree throw features in Area B produced worked and /or unworked burnt flint. Six worked flints were recovered from tree throw **245**; these include two fine secondary blades and as a whole appears to represent a coherent Early Neolithic assemblage similar to that from Phase 1 tree throw **12** in Area C. Tree throws **583** and **585** produced small quantities of burnt flint (38g and 53g respectively), with **585** also containing a single tertiary flake. Two pits (14 and 24) in Area C also produced very small quantities of unworked burnt flint.

Discussion

B.7.18 The worked flint assemblage from the excavations is of modest size and its interpretative potential is consequently limited, but it is of some significance in terms of including small but coherent assemblages of Early Neolithic and Middle Bronze Age date, whilst the large assemblage of burnt flint can also be associated with the Middle Bronze Age activity evidenced at the site.

B.7.19 The two small but coherent blade-based assemblages recovered from tree throws **12** and **245** are characteristic of earlier Neolithic technologies, and the larger assemblage from tree throw **12** seems likely to represent a deliberate deposit of material. Assemblages of Early Neolithic flintwork from tree throw features are known widely across Eastern England, and include some very large assemblages such as those from Laurel Farm, Thorpe St Andrew (Bishop and Proctor 2011). Small quantities of blade-based material, probably broadly contemporary with the material from the tree throws, was also recovered from later features and unstratified contexts, and the 80 worked flints recovered during the trial trenching was overwhelmingly dominated by blade-based material, most of which derived from two small pits associated with Early Neolithic pottery in the area of Area C (Trench 35, see ASE 2019), close to the tree throw **12**. Although this early Neolithic material is thus fairly widespread across the site, the assemblage as a whole is relatively small – especially compared to the very large assemblages from elsewhere in the area (*e.g.* Wainwright 1973, Bishop and Proctor 2011, Whitmore 2004, Trimble 2004) - and is probably best seen in the context of short-lived episodes of occupation/activity rather than persistent or sustained settlement.

B.7.20 Although small, the worked flint recovered from the Later Bronze Age contexts is of some significance in providing evidence for the use and production of flint tools at the site during this period which, when combined with the relatively large quantities of unworked burnt flint, provides good evidence for what could broadly be described as domestic-type activity. In many parts of Eastern England, Middle Bronze Age enclosures/field systems have produced very little flint, but very similar assemblages of worked and burnt flint have recently been recovered from Middle Bronze Age enclosures such as those at Bell Farm (Area 3 of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road Excavations; Moan 2018) and at Leiston, Suffolk (Clarke 2019a). These lithic assemblages are entirely typical of later prehistoric (post-Early Bronze Age) assemblages from across Southern Britain, which are invariably characterised by small amounts of worked flint, a very simple/crude approach to core reduction, evidence of recycling of earlier flintwork, use of poorer quality raw material and a restricted range of expediently produced retouched tools (see Ford *et al* 1987, McLaren 2010, Herne 1991).

B.7.21 The large quantities of unworked burnt flint from Later Bronze Age contexts clearly represent the large-scale intentional heating of flint pebbles/cobbles. There are many potential uses for deliberately heated flint and stone, including in cooking, brewing, textile/hide processing and bathing (see Hodder and Barfield 1991) and whilst it is rarely possible to determine the precise function of the burnt flint assemblages it seems clear that the sue of heated flint here was being carried out in a domestic context, being closely associated with roundhouse structures and other finds including worked flint and pottery.

Area	Context	Cut	Context type	Group	Phase	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Core tablet	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade-like flake	Core	Core/hammerstone	Laurel leaf point	Edge trimmed/utilised	edge retouched flake	Piercer	Scraper	Backed knife	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
A	207	209	ditch	Field system 1	3				1													1		
B	242	0	subsoil		0				1		1											2	2	44
B	246	245	Tree Throw		0	1		3			2											6		
B	248	247	post hole	BA pits and post holes	2			1														1		
B	282	277	ditch	Enclosure 244	2	9		11	5										1			26	89	5015
B	309	308	post hole	BA pits and post holes	2			1	2													3		
B	331	330	pit	BA pits and post holes	2																	0	18	239
B	347	342	ditch	Enclosure 244	2																	0	10	589
B	350	349	tree throw	Structure 509	2																	0	95	2199
B	354	334	ditch	Enclosure 244	2		1					1						1				3		
B	365	334	ditch	Enclosure 244	2	2		2	2							1						7	86	4815
B	397	396	pit	Structure 388	2								1									1	1	179
B	441	428	ditch terminus	Enclosure 244	2			6	2					1								9	2	183
B	459	450	ditch	Enclosure 244	2							1								1		2	12	820
B	503	502	pit	BA pits and post holes	2			1														1	3	70
B	510	509	post hole	Structure 509	2																	0	1	36
B	536	535	post hole	Structure 509	2																	0	1	36
B	538	537	post hole	Structure 509	2				1													1	2	16
B	542	541	post hole	Structure 509	2																	0	1	42
B	546	545	post hole	Structure 509	2																	0	2	17
B	584	583	Tree Throw		0																	0	3	38
B	586	585	Tree Throw		0				1													1	4	53
B	613	612	post hole	Enclosure 244	2			2	1													3	5	294
B	629	628	ditch terminus	Enclosure 244	2			1	1													2	8	382
B	687	686	pit	Structures 823 and 696	2																	0	2	36

Area	Context	Cut	Context type	Group	Phase	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Core tablet	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade-like flake	Core	Core/hammerstone	Laurel leaf point	Edge trimmed/utilised	edge retouched flake	Piercer	Scraper	Backed knife	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
B	693	692	post hole	Structures 823 and 696	2																	0	1	41
B	705	704	post hole/ pit	Structure 696	2																	0	2	775
B	712	708	ditch	Enclosure 244	2																	0	1	389
B	716	715	pit	Structures 696	2																	0	7	195
B	720	719	post hole	Structures 696	2																	0	1	23
B	722	721	pit/ tree throw		4																	0	5	73
B	724	723	pit	BA pits and post holes	2																	0	31	861
B	742	741	pit	RB pits and post holes	3																	0	64	2004
B	750	747	pit	Pit group 747	2																	0	3	60
B	756	747	pit	Pit group 747	2			1	4					2								7	44	757
B	758	757	pit	Pit group 747	2																	0	1	30
B	762	757	pit	Pit group 747	2										1							1	31	635
B	777	769	pit	Structure 509	2			2														2	15	1401
B	786	784	ditch	Enclosure 244	2									1								1	3	89
B	810	809	pit	Structure 509	2				1									1				2	10	915
B	824	823	post hole	Structures 823	2																	0	8	363
B	832	831	pit	Structures 823 and 696	2																	0	1	5
B	836	835	pit/ post hole	Structures 823	2																	0	2	44
B	838	837	pit		2									1								1		
B	848	847	post hole	Structures 823	2																	0	2	44
B	862	861	pit	Pit and post hole group 861	3																	0	1	12
B	874	873	post hole	Structures 823 and 696	2																	0	1	11
B	876	875	post hole	Structures 823 and 696	2																	0	1	58
B	878	877	post hole	BA pits and post holes	2																	0	1	90

Area	Context	Cut	Context type	Group	Phase	Irregular waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Core tablet	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Secondary blade-like flake	Core	Core/hammerstone	Laurel leaf point	Edge trimmed/utilised	edge retouched flake	Piercer	Scraper	Backed knife	Total worked	unworked burnt count	unworked burnt weight (g)
B	880	879	post hole	BA pits and post holes	2																	0	3	49
B	906	905	pit		4																	0	6	160
B	921	920	pit/ post hole	Pit and post hole group 861	3																	0		
B	927	919	ditch	Enclosure 402	3			1														1		
B	933	932	pit		5																	0	1	39
B	1037	1012	ditch	Enclosure 244	2				1													1		
B	1038	1012	ditch	Enclosure 244	2			1														1	1	113
B	1081	1080	pit	RB pits and post holes	3																	0	2	77
B	1092	1012	ditch	Enclosure 244	2			2														2		
B	1094	1093	ditch	Enclosure 402	3				1													1		
B	1110	1109	ditch	Enclosure 402	3				1													1		
B	1120	1119	ditch	Enclosure 402	3			1												1		2		
B	1130	1129	ditch	Enclosure 402	3																	0	2	112
B	1132	1131	ditch	Enclosure 402	3							1										1	2	23
B	1144	1143	ditch	Enclosure 402	3																	0	1	34
B	1148	1147	ditch	Enclosure 402	3				1													1		
B	1152	1151	ditch	Enclosure 402	3			1														1		
B	1156	1155	ditch	Enclosure 402	3			1														1		
B	1179	1208	hollow		3																	0	2	202
B	1198	1197	ditch	Enclosure 244	2							1										1	2	70
C	5	4	natural		0			1														1		
C	13	12	Tree Throw		1	2		4	6	1	4	6	2				2			1	1	29		
C	15	14	pit		0																	0	4	18
C	25	24	Burnt pit		0																	0	1	23
	2		Topsoil		0			1				1								1		3		
Grand Total						14	1	44	32	1	7	11	3	5	1	1	2	2	1	4	1	130	610	24898

Table 29: Flint catalogue

B.8 Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 1.169 kg (x13 pieces) of worked stone and 2.24 kg (x 6 pieces) of un-worked burnt stone were examined from this excavation; the burnt stone being largely 'prehistoric' in character and the worked stone consisting of two opportunistically-worked stone erratics which appear then to have been heated and used as pot boilers.

Methodology

B.8.2 All the stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological worked stone reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Worked Stone

B.8.3 A total of 1.169 kg (x13 pieces) of worked stone was recovered, all of this from Area B (Table 30).

B.8.4 The single largest item of worked stone appears to be a heavily-cracked and strongly burnt fragment detached from the end of a small flattish slab-type saddle quern made (unusually) from a piece of coarse ferruginous sandstone – almost certainly a glacial erratic derived from the Lower Greenstone (Woburn Sands) Carstone outcrop located along the eastern side of the Cambridgeshire Fens between Downham Market and Hunstanton. In all probability this is a fragment broken off from the end of a wedge-shaped saddle quern most likely of 150mm+ in diameter which was probably then used as domestic burnt stone. The form of this slab quern suggests a Late Bronze Age to Iron Age use. However, this was found re-used (presumably as packing stone) in a post hole (**883**) associated within Romano-British Pit and Post Hole Group 861.

B.8.5 A small and naturally flat-ended pebble which appears first to have been opportunistically and lightly used as a hammerstone, prior to it being discarded and left to weather, and then re-used as burnt stone sometime during the Middle – Late Bronze Age, was found discarded within a refuse pit **350** inside of Structure 509. Re-used pebble/ cobble stone tools originally picked as glacial erratics commonly end up within such late prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age) burnt stone assemblages.

B.8.6 Some 368g (x11) fragments of broken-up and spheroidally-weathered and heat-fractured lava rotary hand-mill quern stone was recovered from Area B, 251g of which came from the fill of Romano-British enclosure ditch 402 (context 1146, intervention **1145**) and another 117g from the fill (964) of a probable Romano-British posthole (**960**). There is very little indication from these undiagnostic fragments as to whether they come from upper or lower stones, and of what type they are, yet a Roman rather than Saxon origin for these seems likely.

B.8.7 However, it has still been possible to estimate the approximate original thickness of these now worn, burnt, weathered and broken quern stones as being of around 40-45 mm. This is not untypical of used and discarded portable hand mill quern (Watts 2002, 34). The source of these querns are the basalt lava stone quarries of Mayen near Andernach in Germany, and as such these were imported items, but ones which became common in Roman Britain between the late 1st to the 3rd-4th centuries AD (Green 2017; Mangartz 2008).

Context<SF no>	Feature type	Nos.	Wt. (g)	Dimension (mm)	Shape	Identity	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Source	Period	Notes
350 <11>	refuse pit in Str. 509	1	173	70x55 x30	oval-shape with flat end	pebble hammer	1	fine quartz sandstone	glacial erratic	MBA?	very slight use of naturally flat end prior to burning (BS)
884	PH **883** assoc with round house?	1	628	150x80 x40-65	edge of flat-wedge slab	Saddle quern	2	coarse ferrug sandstone (Carstone)	glacial erratic	MBA-IA	highly burnt, cracked and fragmented – slab quern 150mm+(BS
964	PH	9	117	10 – 50 (av 30)	round burnt frags	lava quern	4	basalt lava	import Mayen, Germany	Roman 1st/2nd C	undiagnostic frags – prob rotary quern c.35mm+ thick
1146	enclosure ditch 402	2	251	50x50x40 + 60x50x45	round burnt frags	lava quern	4	basalt lava	import Mayen, Germany	Roman 1st/2nd C	undiagnostic frags – prob rotary quern c.40mm+ thick

Table 30: Catalogue of worked stone, all from Area B

Burnt Stone

B.8.8 A total of 2.243 kg (x6 pieces) of burnt stone was recovered, with four of the pieces (1.224 kg) coming from Site B and two pieces (1.019 kg) coming from Site C. Most of this burnt stone would probably have been domestic in nature, prehistoric in date, and most likely associated with cooking practices. Some 494g (x2 pieces) have previously been used as worked stone tool or quern.

B.8.9 Most of this rather small amount of burnt stone (Table 31 and Fig. B.8.1-2) came from Neolithic tree throw **12** (fill 13), in Area C (1019g, x2 pieces). The latter consisted of a lightly burnt smooth waterworn pebble and a broken slab of more strongly burnt coarse sandstone. A further 419g (x2 pieces) of burnt stone was recovered from the fill of a refuse pit (**349**) located to the south-east of Structure 509 (Later Bronze Age) in Area B, whilst another 177g (x1 piece) came from a Later Bronze Age pit (**715**) associated with Structure 696, which also contained burnt cereal (including millet).

Finally, there is also a burnt and broken fragment of prehistoric saddle quern (weighing 628g), which was re-used as domestic burnt stone (see B.8.4 above), then inserted and used as packing within a posthole (**883**) associated with the Pit and Post Hole Group 861.

B.8.10 Importantly, this is an assemblage consisting predominantly of quartz and iron-cemented sandstones and quartzite which have been intentionally selected for burning, particularly for the purposes of boiling water for cooking or bathing (Barfield & Hodder 1987, 370-371; O'Kelly 1954). The phenomena of surface bleaching combined with reddening and sooting, alongside the crazing, cracking and irregular fragmentation of these cobbles are all typical effects of quenching the hot stone in water. The occurrence of these in greater or lesser amounts confirms the same type of use, and likewise, a similar prehistoric origin for this activity. The association of some of this stone with Later Bronze Age features, as well as later features in which earlier Bronze Age or Iron Age stone may have been re-used, confirms this general hypothesis.

B.8.11 This type of burnt stone use in East Anglia is most commonly seen within the Middle-Late Bronze Age (as at Addenbrooke's, Cambridge, but also sometimes during the Early Iron Age (see Evans & Tabor 2012 (at Barleycroft Farm) and Evans *et al*. 2018 (Trumpington, Cambridge).

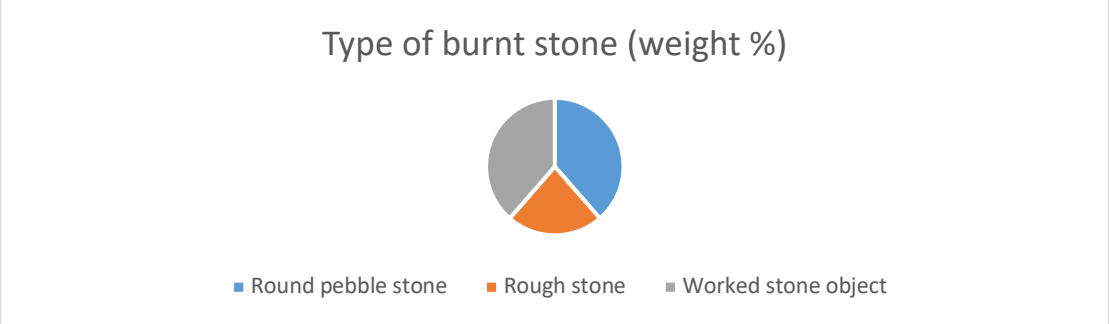


Figure B.8.1: Typology of prehistoric burnt stone (by weight %)

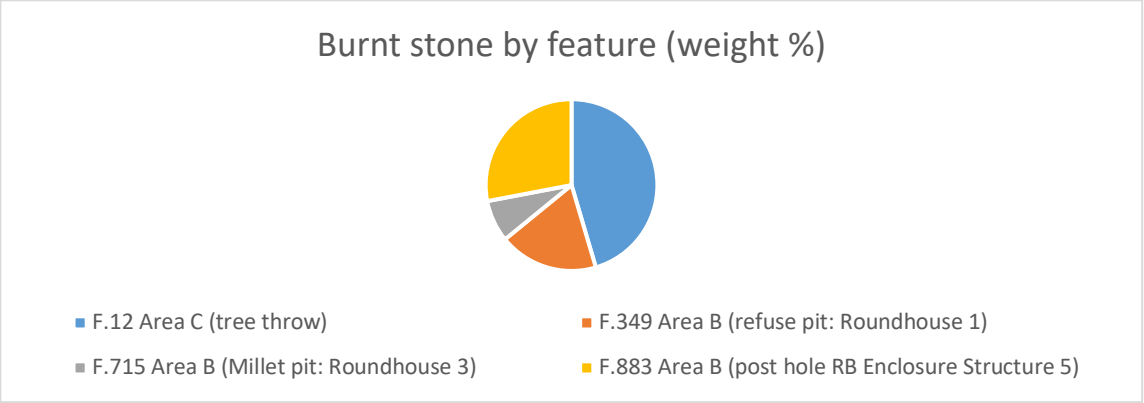


Figure B.8.2: Proportion (weight %) of burnt stone recovered per feature

Context no.	Feature type	Nos. pieces	Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	NOTES
13	tree throw 12	1	85x60x 55	416	quartzitic sandstone with fossil rootlets	glacial erratic (v. rounded/ waterworn)	light to none	Area C prehist/ Roman?: possibly BS
13	tree throw 12	1	100x100x40	603	coarsely laminated sandstone	glacial erratic	moderate	poss shaped (?) but top surface not worked
350	refuse pit 349	1	70x55 x30	173	quartzitic sandstone	glacial erratic (v. rounded/ waterworn)	light	Area B -MBA/ LBA Str. 509: BS
350 <11>	refuse pit 349	1	90x60 x30	246	fine grain quartzitic sandstone	glacial erratic (v. rounded/ waterworn)	light	-ditto – prior to burning appears lightly used as hammer > WS
716 <141>	Pit 715, Str. 696	1	70x60 x25	177	coarsely crystalline quartzite or quartz	glacial erratic (v. rounded/ waterworn)	strongly burnt + cracked	Str. 696 (MBA-LBA): BS assoc with pit fill containing barley + millet
884	Post hole 883	1	150x80 x40-65	628	coarse grained ferrug sstn = Carstone (LGS?)	glacial erratic?	strongly burnt + cracked	Pit and post hole group 861: appears part of heat-fractured re-deposited saddle quern frag (>WS)

Table 31: Catalogue of burnt stone

B.9 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.9.1 A single shard of glass was recovered from a quarry pit. The glass was scanned and recorded in the text by form, colour, count and weight, and dated.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.9.2 A small fragment of olive green vessel glass (0.010kg) was recovered from Phase 5 (post-medieval) quarry pit **936**. The shard is curved in two directions, suggesting it is from the shoulder/tapering neck region of a utility bottle. The glass is in relatively poor condition with some pitting and surface loss (2.3-3.8mm thick). Although the glass is not closely datable, its condition suggests it is possibly 18th century and it was recovered alongside a mixed assemblage of pottery, including 18th century Staffordshire White Salt-Glazed Stoneware.

B.9.3 The presence of a fragment of vessel glass alongside post-medieval pottery suggests low levels of rubbish deposition and/or redeposition of material to fill and possibly level earlier quarries.

B.9.4 This statement acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.10 Iron slag

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.10.1 A single piece of iron smithing slag weighing 45 g was recovered during the excavation of Area B.

Methodology

B.10.2 The slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite, whilst a magnet was used to help to determine the presence of wustite or free iron.

Description of slag

B.10.3 This single piece of moderately magnetic iron smithing slag (45g; 45x40x15mm) recovered from context (925) of Roman ditch **919** (Enclosure 402) appears to be a fragment from the broken-up base of a small proto-smithing hearth base (SHB), which shows little development of the slag cake (composed of wustite/ fayalite silicate slag), but which consists mostly of fused vitrified hearth lining (VHL) defining a smithing hearth of around 100mm+ diameter. The inclusions within the vitrified and melted clay lining include flint, sand and some small pieces of calcined chalk. Most likely therefore this slag is Roman, given its context, form and slag type, although an early medieval date for this is possible.

B.10.4 The three small lumps of iron concretion from context 838 (pit **837** – Later Bronze Age Structure 823) are not composed of slag, but instead are most likely to be iron hydroxide concretions associated with the complete oxidation of a fragmentary iron artefact (such as a nail).

Conclusion

B.10.5 Little can be said of this single find of iron smithing slag, except to say that it is both fresh and un-abraded, and shows little or no sign of weathering or re-deposition. This suggests a piece deposited within the fill of a ditch soon after it was discarded, and most probably from a place immediately local to this part of the site. A nearby smithy is possible, perhaps of Romano-British date. However, there is no clear explanation here for the absence of other smithing-related material.

B.11 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.11.1 During the excavation, five fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered (Table 32). Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with material type, basic description and weight recorded. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (Hind and Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage and Discussion

B.11.2 All the clay tobacco pipe fragments were recovered from the group of quarry pits (**932**, **934** and **936**) identified and assigned to Phase 5. The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represents what were most likely casually discarded pipes, subsequently incorporated into the quarry fills. The fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or near, the site, sometime after the later 16th century.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.11.3 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The statement above acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Context	Cut	Form	No stems or stem fragments	Description	Weight in g.	Dating
933	**932**	Plain stem fragment	1	Short length of plain, undecorated stem, fairly circular in section, with somewhat visible seams. 46mm long, 8mm in diameter	3	Not closely datable (NCD)
935	**934**	Plain stem fragment	1	Short length of plain, undecorated stem, fairly circular in section, with somewhat visible, though flattened, seams. 40mm long, 8.8mm in diameter	4	NCD
937	**936**	Plain stem fragment	1	Short length of plain stem (23mm), undecorated, slightly oval 8.5 x 9.5mm. One well-trimmed seam, one poorly trimmed	2	NCD
945		Plain stem fragment	1	Short length of plain, undecorated stem, fairly circular in section, with somewhat visible, though flattened, seams. 26mm long, 6.4mm in diameter	2	NCD
		Plain stem fragment	1	Short length of plain, undecorated stem, fairly circular in section, with somewhat visible, though flattened, seams. 22mm long, 9mm in diameter	2	NCD
Total			**5**		**13**	

Table 32: Clay Tobacco Pipes

B.12 Fuel residues

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.12.1 A small assemblage of coal, two fragments weighing 10g, was collected by hand from a ditch in Area A. The coal was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Assemblage and Discussion

B.12.2 Two fragments of bituminous coal (10g) were recovered from a Phase 3 (Roman) ditch (**206**) in Area A (intervention **209**). The fragments are black and glossy. They are not dense and appear unburnt. The coal is not closely datable in itself, although the ditch from which it was recovered is part of the Phase 3 field system, suggesting it may be Roman.

B.12.3 The fuel residue assemblage is fragmentary and does little, beyond suggesting high temperature processing. The low levels of material recovered mean the significance of the assemblage is uncertain, the small amount present suggests that its occurrence is very probably due to general rubbish deposition or manuring.

B.12.4 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The statement above acts as a full record and the coal may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A single urned cremation burial (**293**) was excavated in Area B. The cremation urn dated the burial to the mid 1st to 2nd century AD, making it Romano-British in date.

Provenance of the material and nature of the deposits

C.1.2 Cremation burial **293** was situated near the eastern limit of excavation, lying beyond Enclosure 402 (Phase 3 – Romano-British). The cremation burial was close (approx. 1m to the east), but unrelated to a Later Bronze Age ditch (**244**). Three other small pits (**600**, **608** and **610**) are the only other features within a 10m radius. The burial had been badly truncated and very little of the urn survived intact. In total the pit was only 0.17m deep. As such the material from the surrounding pit fill (296) and the fill of the remains of the urn (595) are considered to represent one individual.

Methodology

C.1.3 Excavation, processing and analysis of the cremation was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004). In order to comment on the degree of bone fragmentation, the residues were separated into three fractions; >10mm, 5-10mm and 2-5mm, the extraneous material was removed and the total bone weight recorded.

Preservation of the Material

C.1.4 The bone is highly fragmented, badly weathered and affected by root erosion. Very few fragments are identifiable to element; these are restricted to skull, femur and a single fragment of tooth root.

Results and Discussion

C.1.5 The total weight of this cremation burial is low, only 94g of bone in total (Table 33). A high percentage of charcoal was recorded in the fill surrounding the urn suggesting possibly that once urn (SF 10) had been deposited the pit was backfilled with pyre material.

C.1.6 All of the bone is uniformly oxidised white suggesting that pyre temperatures were above 600 degrees Celsius (McKinley 2004, p11).

C.1.7 The bone is considered to represent a single older sub-adult/adult as no repeated elements and no unfused elements are present.

Cut	Fill	Sample No.	Depth	Largest fragment	Weight (g)			
					>10mm	5-10mm	2-5mm	Total
293	296	105	0.17	30.92	14	13	9	34
	595	116,117	0.10	37.40	20	21	19	60

Table 33: A summary of the cremated bone.

C.1.8 While the degree of truncation makes it possible that there may have been other funerary activity in the area, there is no direct evidence to suggest this and it must be presumed that this is an isolated burial. Isolated burials, both cremation and inhumation, are not uncommon in East Anglia, nor in rural Roman Britain (Smith *et al* 2018, 230). While not uncommon, this burial serves to add to the greater body of information on such burials in Norfolk and in East Anglia.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 The assemblage is of a small size, with 110g of bone from hand collection. The number of recordable fragments totals five (Table 34). Animal bone was recovered from a variety of features including ditches, a pit and a post hole. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), and domestic fowl (*Gallus gallus*). Animal bone was recovered from features mostly dating to the Later Bronze Age and Roman periods (Phases 2 and 3).

C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage is 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) and Schmid (1972) were used where needed for identification purposes.

C.2.4 Measurements, dental ageing and analysis of taphonomic processes were not possible due to fragmentation and the small sample size.

Results of Analysis and Discussion

C.2.5 The assemblage is generally in a fair condition with high levels of fragmentation. The assemblage highlights the presence of cattle and pigs. The unfused pig femur indicates an animal of less than 42 months of age at death. The cattle horn core retrieved is very dense and probably mineralised. The partial bird carpo-metacarpus belongs to a domestic fowl.

Phase	Context	Cut	Species	Element	Notes
2	347	342	Cattle	Horn Core	mineralised?
3	929	928	Cattle	Loose maxillary molar	
3	964	962	Bird	Carpo-Metacarpus	Domestic fowl
3	978	977	Pig	Femur	Unfused proximal and distal
3	1150	1149	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Long Bone	Calcined

Table 34: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) from Old Catton.

C.2.6 As the sample size for the faunal material is small it is not possible to make further interpretations regarding continuity of husbandry practices or dietary preferences.

C.3 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 Forty-nine bulk environmental samples were taken with the aim to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal. Charred plant remains were recovered from three phases of activity on the site with an unexpected finding of broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum*) from a pit (**715**) that also contains Late Bronze Age pottery. Broomcorn millet is extremely rare in the archaeological record for Britain. Immediate verification of the identification was sought from archaeobotanists who are more familiar with this species. Selected grains were submitted to Dr. Lara Gonzalez Carretero (MoLA, British Museum), Professor Dorian Fuller (UCL) and Dr. Ruth Pelling (Historic England). The assemblage also includes unusually wrinkled grains of probable emmer (*Triticum dicoccum*) wheat and this was also shown to further archaeobotanists at a meeting of the Archaeobotany Working Group (AWG) at MoLA in March 2020.

Methodology

C.3.2 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.3.3 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.3.4 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 35 and 37-39. The two samples from pit **715** were fully quantified (Table 36). Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.5 Items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

C.3.6 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = abundant

Results

C.3.7 Plant remains are preserved by carbonisation with no evidence of waterlogging or mineralisation. The results are presented by area:

Area B, Phase 2: Later Bronze Age

C.3.8 Samples were taken from features that include four structures and associated pits, post holes and ditches within Enclosure 244 (Table 35). The most abundant charred plant remains were recovered from the structures. Samples from Structure **509** produced occasional barley grains along with occasional wheat grains that have the rounded morphology of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum aestivum/turgidum*). Free-threshing wheat is unlikely to have been cultivated in the Bronze Age in this region (Carruthers and Hunter-Dowse 2019, 201) and it is possible that these grains are intrusive or that they are hulled wheat varieties that have been morphologically altered during the charring process. Experimental carbonisation of emmer wheat has been shown to produce a wide range of morphological variations, including a more-rounded, plump grain (Reed *et al*. 2019, 632). The three samples from Structure **660** are less productive in that only one poorly-preserved cereal grain was recovered but pit **690** produced a large amount of charcoal (650ml).

C.3.9 The most significant plant remains were recovered from samples from Structure **696**. Pit **715** was originally thought to be a cremation during excavation due to the obvious charcoal fill. The total volume (115 litres) of the single fill (716) was processed (Samples 139 and 141) and produced an assemblage that has been fully quantified (Table 36). Approximately 25% of the sample flot comprised what appears to be fragments up to 1.5cm x 1cm of a burnt 'crust' or food stuff. The internal structure is vesicular, with no obvious inclusions, although there are occasional fragments where there are grass stem impressions on the surface. Selected fragments were submitted to Lara Gonzalez Carretero for examination using a scanning electron microscope (SEM) who reports that the fragments have a very similar microstructure to food but they do not appear to contain any tissues or particles in them suggesting that they are not the remains of food or dung.

C.3.10 The charred cereal remains within these samples have been identified as wheat, barley and, most significantly, broomcorn millet. The initial identification of the millet grains was based on the description of the morphology described as typically having 'a pointed distal end and a relatively blunt proximal end with a 'short and wide' embryo (Nesbitt and Summers 1988). Approximately 200 grains are present. The size of the grains is between 1-2mm which is so small that they could, in theory, be intrusive, particularly as the flots contain modern rootlets. It was considered imperative to radiocarbon date the seeds and they were submitted to SUERC. Unfortunately, the grains were destroyed during the pre-treatment stage when alkali is added to the grains. A second attempt also failed. The third attempt – from a sample sent to Poznan

Radiocarbon Laboratory in Poland – was successful; this returned a radiocarbon date for the millet of 909-806 cal. BC (Poz-132326, 2705±30, 95.4% probability), currently the earliest evidence for the use of millet in Britain.

C.3.11 Wheat grains predominate within the assemblage. They are morphologically most likely to be emmer wheat as they mostly have a distinct 'humped' back and are wider at the distal end of the grain. The majority of the grains have a very wrinkled surface which is likely to be related to the moisture content of the grain prior to burning. A plump, moisture-rich grain would swell and subsequently 'shrink back' as the moisture is lost through heat (Ruth Pelling, pers comm). Grains of the cf. emmer wheat were submitted to SUERC at the same time as the millet and have been dated as Late Bronze Age, 972-829 cal. BC (95.4%, 2751 ± 25 BP, SUERC-93503), corroborating the date of the millet. Six wheat grains have a more rounded shape which could indicate that they are a free-threshing variety. There is a smaller component of 6-row, hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare* ssp. *vulgare*) indicated by the twisted morphology of some of the grains. Approximately half of the wheat and barley grains are fragmented, possibly indicating that they have been broken during processing. Hulled grains would have been parched and pounded to free the grain from the outer husk. Small quantities of both emmer wheat chaff and barley chaff were noted within the assemblage. A further possible economic crop is represented by seeds of flax/linseed (*Linum usitatissimum*). In light of the initial failed attempt to date the millet, flax seeds were submitted to the Bristol Radiocarbon laboratory and have also been dated to the Late Bronze Age, 913-812 cal. BC (95.4%, 2721 ± 25 BP, BRAMS-4060).

C.3.12 A number of seeds of weed species are also present. The most common are pale persicaria (*Persicaria lapathifolia*) which is a plant that produces numerous small, starchy seeds that could potentially have been eaten as food. Other plant taxa include grasses (Poaceae) (seeds and stems), docks (*Rumex* sp.) self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), rush (*Juncus* sp.), clover/medick (*Trifolium/Medicago* sp.) and a possible identification of gold of pleasure (*Camelina sativa*) which is a species commonly associated with the cultivation of flax.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	indet macro	Nutshell	Charcoal volume (ml)
107	298	297	pit	BA pits and post holes	0	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
143	724	723	pit	BA pits and post holes	0	14	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	5
173	377	376	Posthole	boundary line 269	0	20	20	##	0	0	0	0	0	<1
172	421	420	post hole	boundary line 269	0	10	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	<1
171	488	487	post hole	boundary line 269	0	10	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
153	335	299	ditch	Enclosure 244	299	16	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
110	354	334	ditch	Enclosure 244	334	18	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
112	435	428	Ditch terminus	Enclosure 244	334	18	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	indet macro	Nutshell	Charcoal volume (ml)
133	613	612	post hole	Enclosure 244	0	17	100	0	0	0	0	0	0	100
168	814	813	post hole	Enclosure 244	0	16	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
161	1038	1012	ditch	Enclosure 244	770	16	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
165	1172	1167	ditch	Enclosure 244	770	14		0	0	0	0	0	0	0
152	748	747	pit	Pit group 747	0	17	2	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
109	350	349	Tree root hollow	Structure 509	0	16	70	#	0	#	0	##	0	15
122	534	533	post hole	Structure 509	508	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
125	540	539	post hole	Structure 509	0	18	30	#	0	0	0	0	0	5
127	546	545	post hole	Structure 509	508	8	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	30
144	810	809	pit	Structure 509	0	20	40	##	0	0	0	0	0	20
135	667	666	post hole	Structure 660	0	8	40	#	0	0	0	0	0	<1
136	681	680	post hole	Structure 660	0	8	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
137	691	690	pit	Structure 660	0	17	650	0	0	0	#	0	0	650
138	705	704	post hole/ pit	Structure 696	686	24	30	##	0	#	##	#	#	10
139	716	715	Post hole	Structure 696	686	40	230	####	#	0	####	####	#	100
141	716	715	Post hole	Structure 696	686	75	580	####	#	0	####	####	#	300
140	720	719	post hole	Structure 696	686	9	30	##	0	0	#	#	0	1
134	649	640	post hole	Structure 638	637	12	30	#f	0	0	0	0	0	5

Table 35: Environmental samples from Area B, Phase 2

Cut No.		715	715
Context No.		716	716
Sample No.		139	141
Volume processed (L)		40	75
Flot Volume (ml)		265	360
Charcoal Volume (ml)			
CHARRED CEREAL GRAIN			
twisted *Hordeum vulgare* ssp. *vulgare* caryopsis	hulled 6-row Barley grain	14	12
straight, *Hordeum vulgare* L. caryopsis	hulled domesticated Barley grain	6	4
Hordeum cf. nudum L. caryopsis	Naked barley grain	7	2
Fragmented *Hordeum vulgare* L. caryopsis	broken Barley grains	9	10

Hordeum vulgare L./ *Triticum* sp. caryopsis	Barley or Wheat grain	56	89
Wrinkled *Triticum* cf. *dicoccum* Schübl caryopsis	Emmer Wheat grain	72	53
smooth *Triticum* cf. *dicoccum* Schübl caryopsis	Emmer Wheat grain	12	25
Triticum sp. caryopsis	Wheat grain	3	3
Fragmented *Triticum dicoccum* Schübl./*spelta* L. caryopsis	Emmer/Spelt Wheat grain	7	25
CEREAL CHAFF			
Hordeum vulgare L. rachis	6-row barley chaff	1	
Triticum dicoccum Schübl glume base	Emmer wheat chaff	1	2
Triticum dicoccum Schübl spikelet fork	Emmer wheat chaff	1	
Fragmented *Triticum dicoccum* Schübl./*spelta* L.spikelet fork	Emmer/spelt wheat chaff	1	2
OTHER ECONOMIC CROPS			
Corylus avellana L. nutshell	Hazelnut shell		+
Linum usitatissimum L. seed	Flax/Linseed	18	36
Panicum miliaceum L. Caryopsis	Broomcorn millet	78	135
CHARRED WEED SEEDS			
Bromus sp. caryopsis	Bromes		1
Cf. Camelina sativa (L.) Crantz seed	Gold of pleasure		1
Chenopodium sp. Seed	Goosefoots	3	2
Fallopia convolvulus (L.) Á. Löve achene	Black-bindweed		1
Juncus sp. seed	Rush	1	
Persicaria lapathifolia L. seed	Pale persicaria	33	35
Small Poaceaec caryopsis	Grass seed	3	
Polygonum sp. achene	Knotweeds		2
Rumex sp. achene	Docks	6	5
Trifolium/Medicago sp. seed	Clover/Medick	1	1
Urtica dioica L. seed	Stinging nettle	1	
Indeterminate seed		4	2
OTHER CHARRED ITEMS			
Indeterminate charred remains		+++	+++

*Table 36: Analysis of samples from pit **715***

Phase 3: Romano-British (AD 70-150)

C.3.13 Samples taken from Romano-British features within Area B were mostly unproductive (Table 37), with the exception of two spatial samples from fill 1083 of kiln **1082**. The western half of this feature produced hulled barley and spelt wheat grains and an abundance of barley chaff (stem fragments) that represent both lax and dense forms of six-row barley. The sample from the eastern half also contains abundant barley chaff along with frequent spelt/emmer chaff. Barley and spelt/emmer wheat grains are

abundant and a large proportion of both cereals exhibit evidence of germination through the presence of attached and detached sprouts. Both samples also contain frequent seeds of goosefoots (*Chenopodium* sp.) along with occasional bromes (*Bromus* sp.), black bindweed, pale persciaria, knotgrass (*Polygonum* sp.), docks and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*).

C.3.14 Hulled cereals, particularly hulled wheats required several stages of processing to release the grain. This involved parching, pounding, threshing and winnowing (as described by Hillman 1981) resulting in the product of clean grain and the waste chaff. The frequent recovery of charred chaff from Roman sites indicates the economic value of this waste product (van der Veen, 1999) as use for fuel. It ignites extremely quickly producing a short-lived intense flame making it particularly useful as kindling. The remains are also an indication that cereal processing was being carried out on this site during the Roman period.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	% of deposit	Feature Type	Group	Master Number	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Charcoal volume (ml)
105	296	293	100%	cremation	0	293	46	80	#	0	0	3
116	296	293	100	cremation	0	293	5	1	0	0	0	1
117	595	293	100	cremation	0	293	3	1	0	0	0	<1
148	862	861	<40%	pit	Pit and post hole group 861	861	17	40	0	0	0	2
150	884	883	<40	pit	Pit and post hole group 861	861	16	80	0	0	0	30
167	923	919	25	ditch	Enclosure 402	919	17	40	##	0	0	30
162	1094	1043	5	ditch	Enclosure 402	1074	20	50	#	0	0	2
169	1045	1044	50	pit	Structure 1040	1040	10	30	0	0	0	1
158	1083	1082	<25	kiln	0	0	19	70	####	####	####	10
159	1083	1082	<25	kiln	0	0	20	150	####	#####	####	110
163	1110	1109	5	ditch	Enclosure 402	919	20	20	0	0	0	20

Table 37: Environmental samples from Area B, Phase 3

Phase 4: Anglo-Saxon

C.3.15 The samples from Phase 4 features have all produced charcoal as evidence of the burning of wood (Table 38). In some cases, such as pit **495**, the volume of charcoal recovered is extremely large. The function of these pits is thought to be related to charcoal production and they are commonly found in this region, invariably dating to the Anglo-Saxon period.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Nutshell	Charcoal volume (ml)
106	295	294	pit	8	30	0	80
111	381	380	pit	6	170	0	165

113	490	489	pit	16	120	0	120
114	496	495	pit	16	1800	0	1800
115	499	498	post hole	6	150	0	150
132	609	608	pit	20	100	0	100
174	906	905	pit	10	240	0	240
151	931	930	pit	17	600	0	595
170	1017	1016	pit	8	170	#	170
166	1185	1184	pit	20	220	#	220

Table 38: Environmental samples from Area B, Phase 4

Area C

C.3.16 Two bulk samples were taken from features within Area C (Table 39). Neolithic tree-throw **12** produced a charred object that had the appearance of an olive stone with a single small bore hole in the side. It has been identified as a probable insect gall by Gill Campbell (Historic England) with the bore hole functioning as the exit hole for the emerging insect.

C.3.17 Anglo-Saxon pit **22** produced charcoal only.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature Type	Phase	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal volume (ml)
13	13	12	Tree Throw	1	16	40	<1
15	23	22	Pit	4	8	60	55

Table 39: Environmental samples from Area C

Discussion

C.3.18 The environmental samples taken during the excavation of this site have proven extremely important in adding to the information regarding the agricultural economy, particularly during the Bronze Age. The Late Bronze Age radiocarbon dates for all three of the main crop plants from pit **715** are extremely significant in the context of prehistoric Britain.

C.3.19 Broomcorn millet (*Panicum miliaceum)* is a cereal crop that was domesticated in Asia and is commonly recovered from later prehistoric sites in Europe where it was originally thought to be a minor, supplementary crop that became more commonly cultivated in the Later Bronze Age (Zohary and Hopf 2000, 83‑8, Stika and Heiss 2013, 350). A recent study into the arrival and spread of broomcorn millet (Filipović *et al*. 2020) included *c*. 70 sites in eastern, central and northern Europe where millet had been found in early prehistoric contexts. Millet has not previously been recorded from prehistoric contexts in Britain. Prior to the findings from Old Catton, the earliest records are of occasional grains that are associated with imported food from Early Roman military sites such as Alchester and Carlisle, and from London (Van der Veen *et a*l. 2008; Müldner *et al*. 2011, both cited in van der Veen 2016, 821).

C.3.20 Millet is a fast-growing crop, taking up to three months to harvest (Filipović *et al.* 2020, 1) which is also the exact optimum time for flax to reach harvest for both seed and fibre. Emmer is also spring-sown and it is possible that the three crop species within the assemblage represent a single summer harvest.

C.3.21 It is interesting to note that a Late Bronze Age assemblage from Kukuliškiai, western Lithuania (Minkevičius *et al*. 2020) produced a similar Late Bronze Age charred assemblage of hulled barley, emmer wheat, free-threshing wheat and pale persicaria. Possibly this is further indication that the assemblage represents an import of exotic species that were brought into England. It is possible that the millet seeds were trialled as a crop for cultivation, but it clearly was not continued as there is no further evidence. Flax/linseed is grown for both the oil-rich seeds and the fibres that are used to produce linen cloth. Seeds have been recovered from Bronze Age contexts at Wymondham, Norfolk (Fosberry in Clarke 2019b) and Clay Farm, Cambridgeshire (Ballantyne in Phillips 2012).

C.3.22 The mixture of wheat and barley may suggest that the two cereals had been grown as a maslin crop, a practice in which two cereals are grown together in case one crop fails (van der Veen 1995, 335). Assemblages of fully-processed emmer and barley have been recovered from Late Bronze Age pits from recent excavations at Wymondham, Norfolk, dated 923-823 cal. BC (Fosberry in Clarke 2019b) and Bell Farm, Horsford, Norfolk, dated 938-823 cal. BC (Fosberry in Moan 2018). The popularity of these two cereals clearly extended into the Roman period and may reflect the suitability of local soils for cereal cultivation.

C.3.23 The radiocarbon date of the millet and associated crops is of national and international significance as the earliest record of millet in Britain. Publication in a journal such as *Antiquity* or *Environmental Archaeology* is suggested.

APPENDIX D RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATES

University of BRISTOL

43 Woodland Road,
BRISTOL, BS8 1UU,
UK

Tuesday, 01 December 2020

Report on Radiocarbon Age Determination for BRAMS-4061

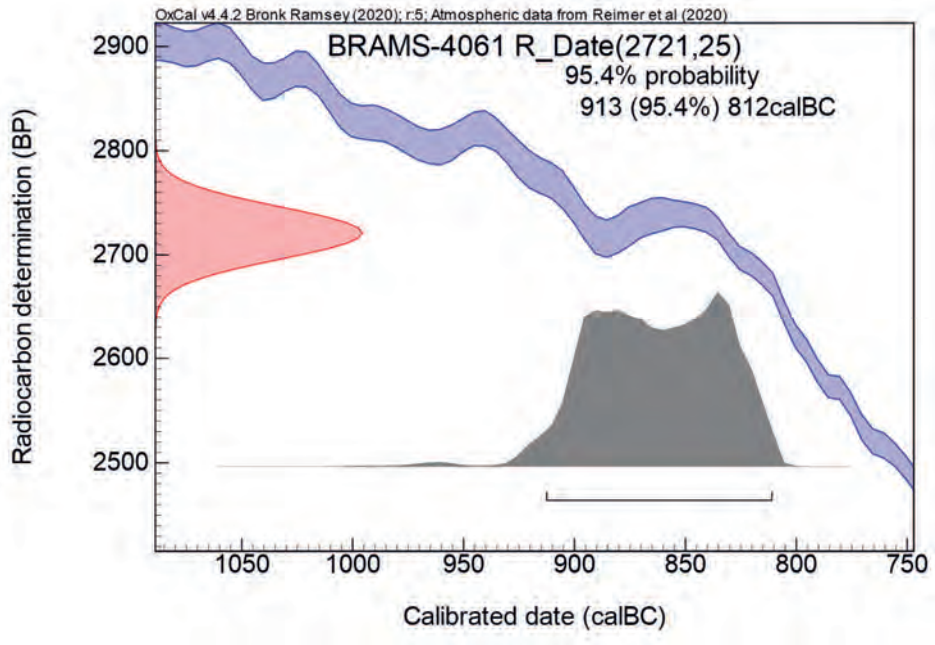
Submitter:	Rachel Fosberry
Submitter's Code:	<139> (716) (Linum usitatissimum)
Project:	ENF146339
Sample material:	Macrofossils
Pretreatment Code:	ABA

$F^{14}C$	**0.7126± 0.22 %**
Result	**2721 ± 25 BP**
Indicative $\delta^{13}C$	**-28.8 ‰**

The result is given in uncalibrated radiocarbon years Before Present (BP). Data given are corrected for isotopic fractionation using the $^{13}C/^{12}C$ ratio measured on the AMS. The $\delta^{13}C$ value was measured on the AMS and may have been subject to additional isotopic fractionation. The error associated with this value is typically ±1‰.

Calibration Plot

Calibration was performed using OxCal software v4.4 and the IntCal20 atmosphric calibration curve



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Dr. Timothy Knowles
BRAMS Manager

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 July 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-93503 (GU54875)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF146339
Context Reference	716
Sample Reference	141
Material	CPR : Triticum Dicoccum
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2751 ± 25

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

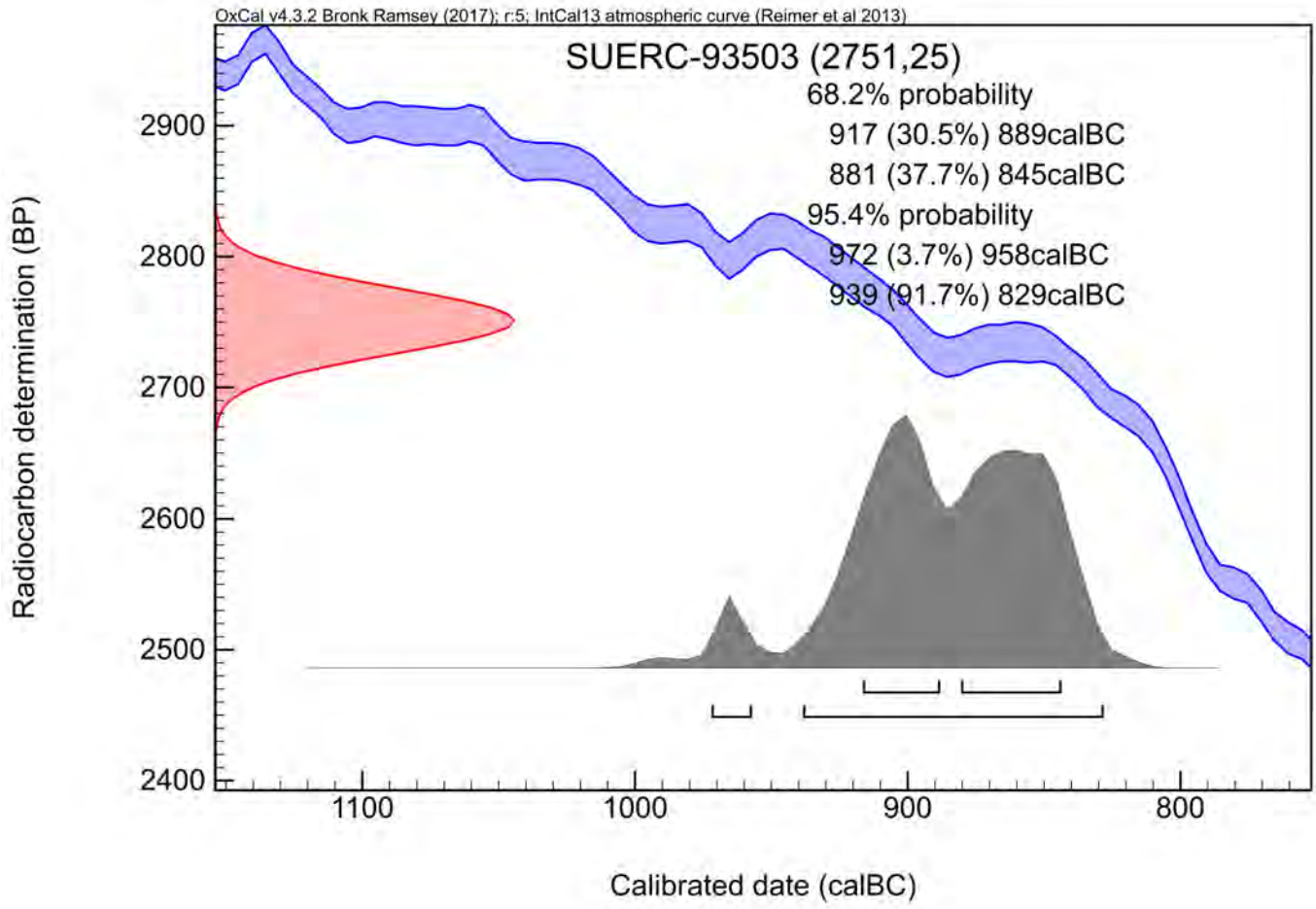
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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. Nayont



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

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

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

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

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

22 July 2020

Laboratory Code	GU54876
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF146339
Context Reference	716
Sample Reference	141
Material	CPR : Panicum SP.

Result Failed due to insufficient carbon.

N.B. Any questions directed to the laboratory should quote the GU coding given above.

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

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

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayont

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

16 September 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94137 (GU55271)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF146339
Context Reference	435
Sample Reference	112
Material	Charcoal fragment : Alnus glutinosa
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	3228 ± 33

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.

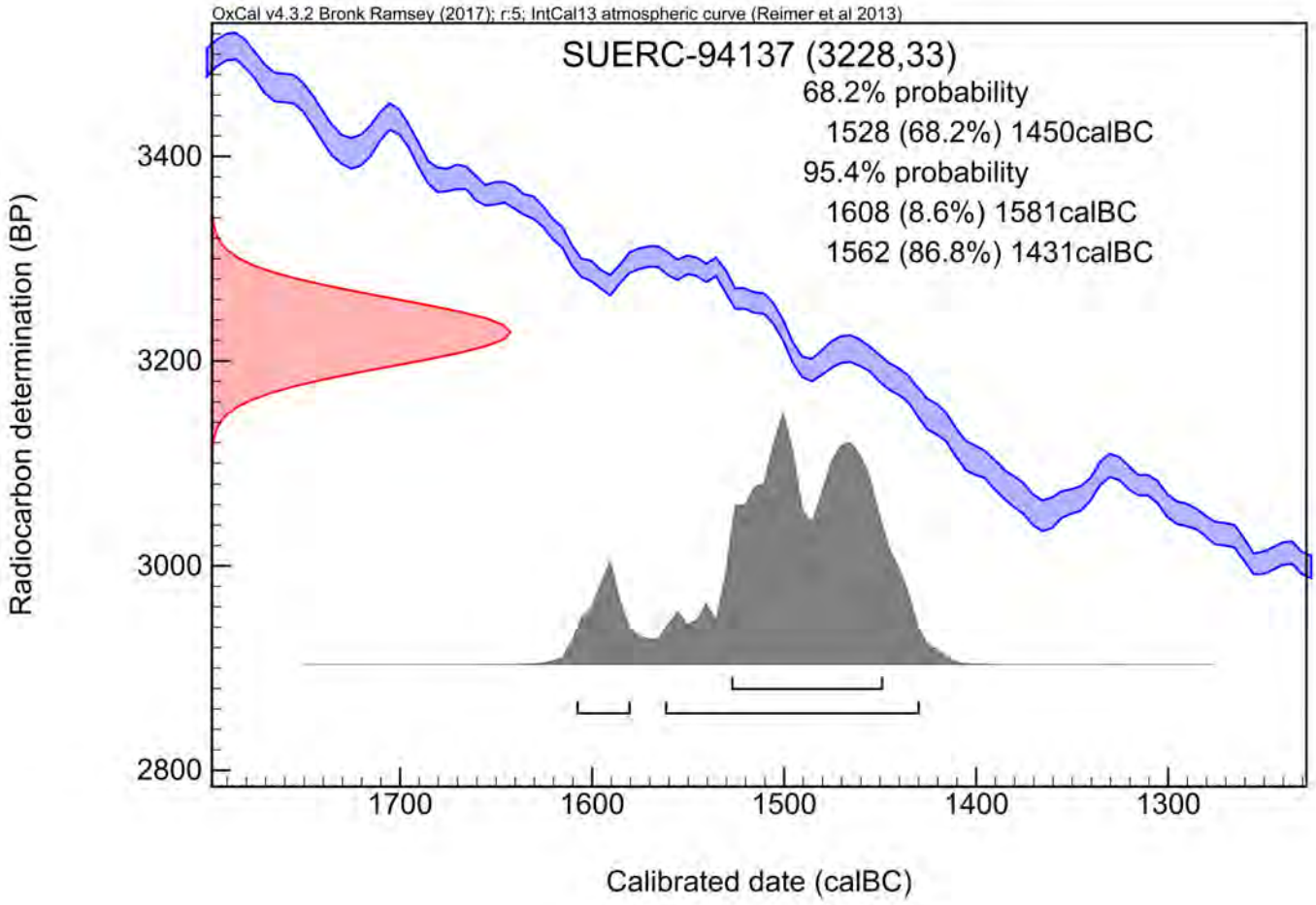
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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. Nayont



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

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

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 August 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94085 (GU55272)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF146339
Context Reference	490
Sample Reference	113
Material	Charcoal fragment : Quercus sp
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1211 ± 27

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.

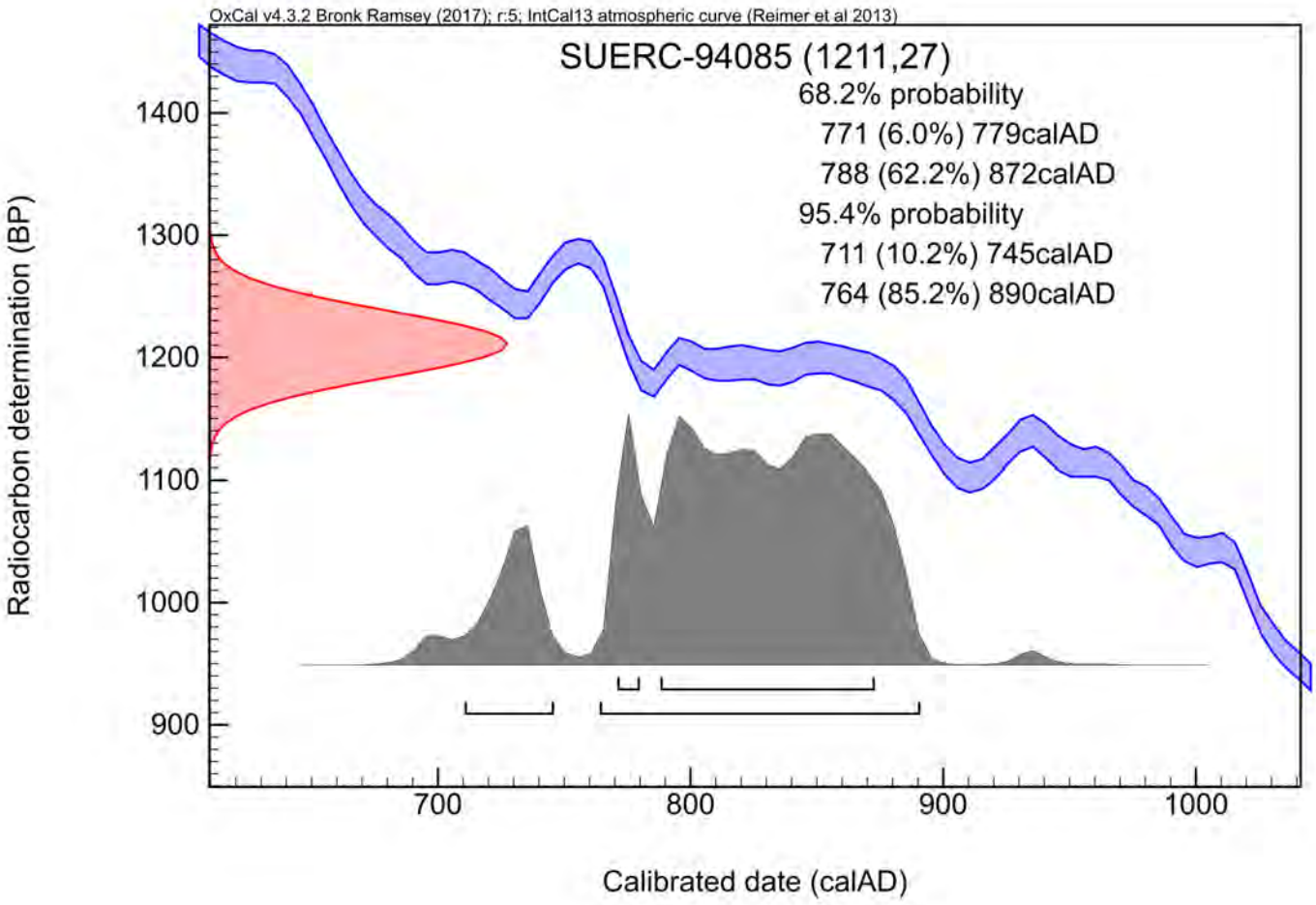
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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 :



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

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

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 August 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94086 (GU55273)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF146339
Context Reference	546
Sample Reference	127
Material	Charcoal fragment : Corylus avellana
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-26.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2823 ± 27

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.

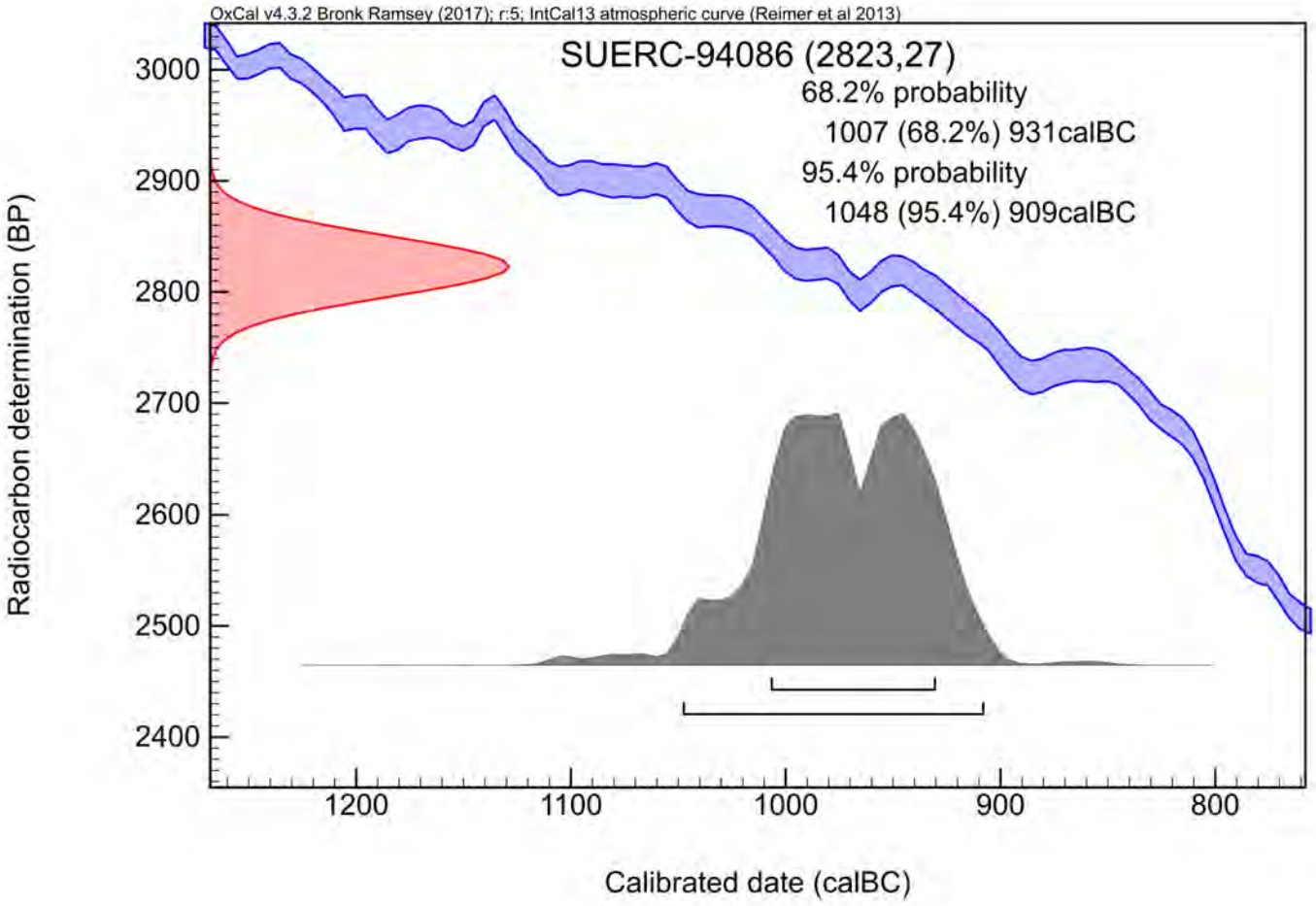
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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 :



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

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

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 August 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-93559 (GU55274)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF146339
Context Reference	667
Sample Reference	135
Material	Charcoal fragment : Quercus sp
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-27.2 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2099 ± 22

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.

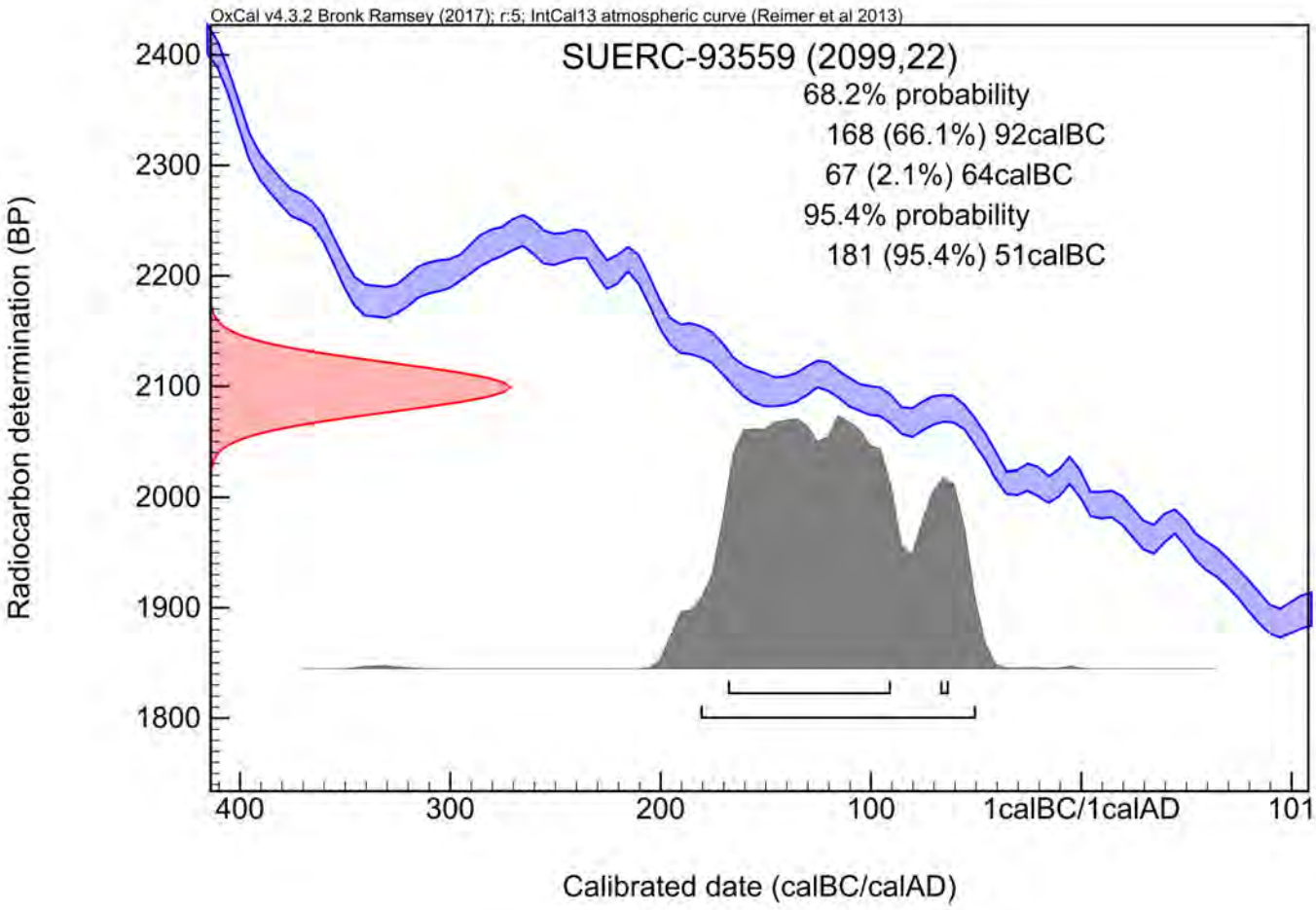
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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 :



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

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

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

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

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 August 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94087 (GU55275)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF146339
Context Reference	906
Sample Reference	174
Material	Charcoal fragment : Quercus sp
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.9 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1161 ± 27

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.

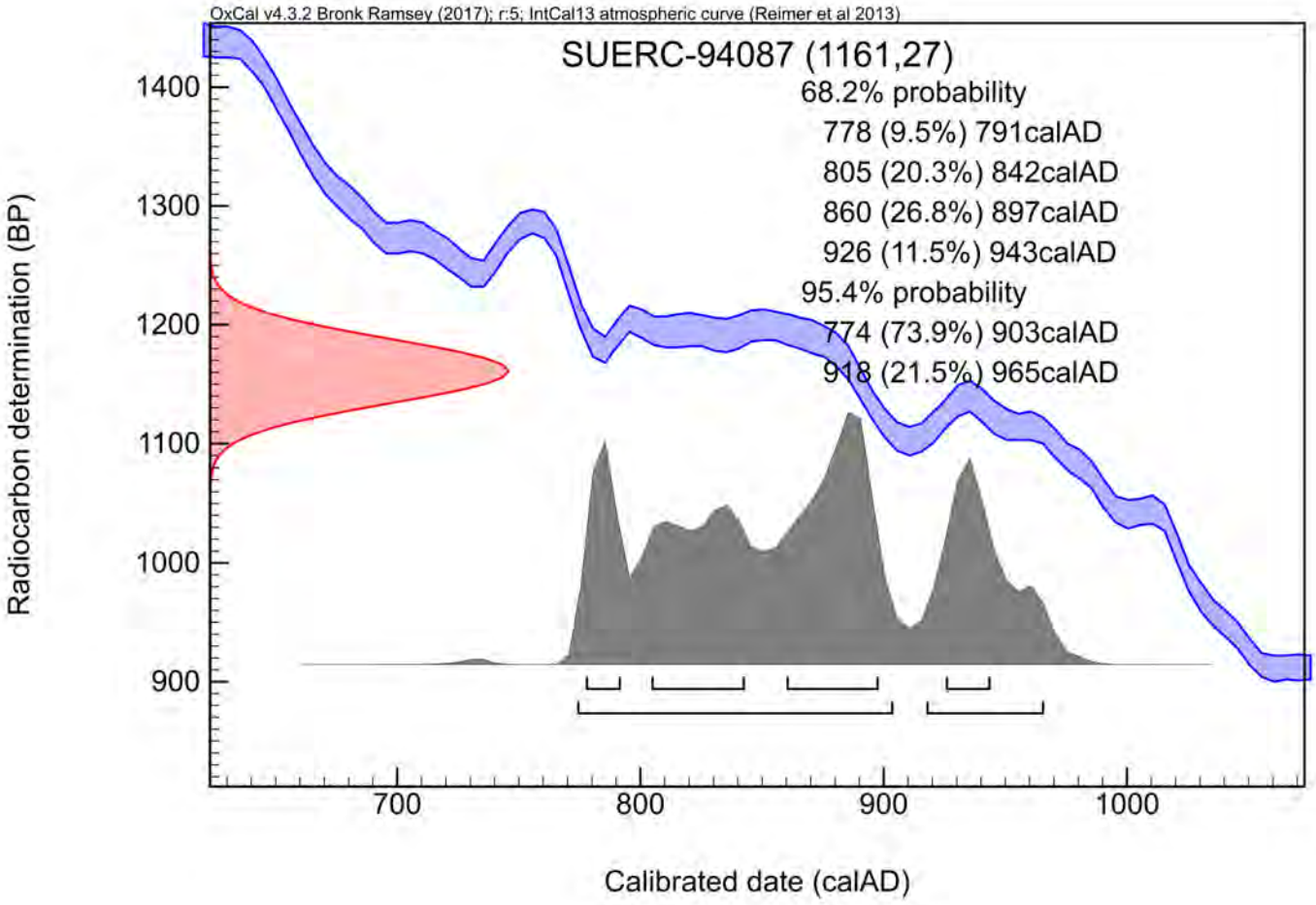
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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 :



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

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

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*

† Reimer et al. (2013) *Radiocarbon 55(4) pp.1869-87*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 August 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94091 (GU55276)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF146339
Context Reference	814
Sample Reference	168
Material	Charcoal fragment : Quercus sp
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-22.8 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	Background Result > 50000

N.B. The above sample yielded a result indistinguishable from our background samples and is consequently reported as a greater than age in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD).

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 calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by :

Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre
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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

25 August 2020

Laboratory Code	SUERC-94092 (GU55277)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF146339
Context Reference	377
Sample Reference	173
Material	Charred cereal grain : Triticum aestivum-type
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-23.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	136 ± 27

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.

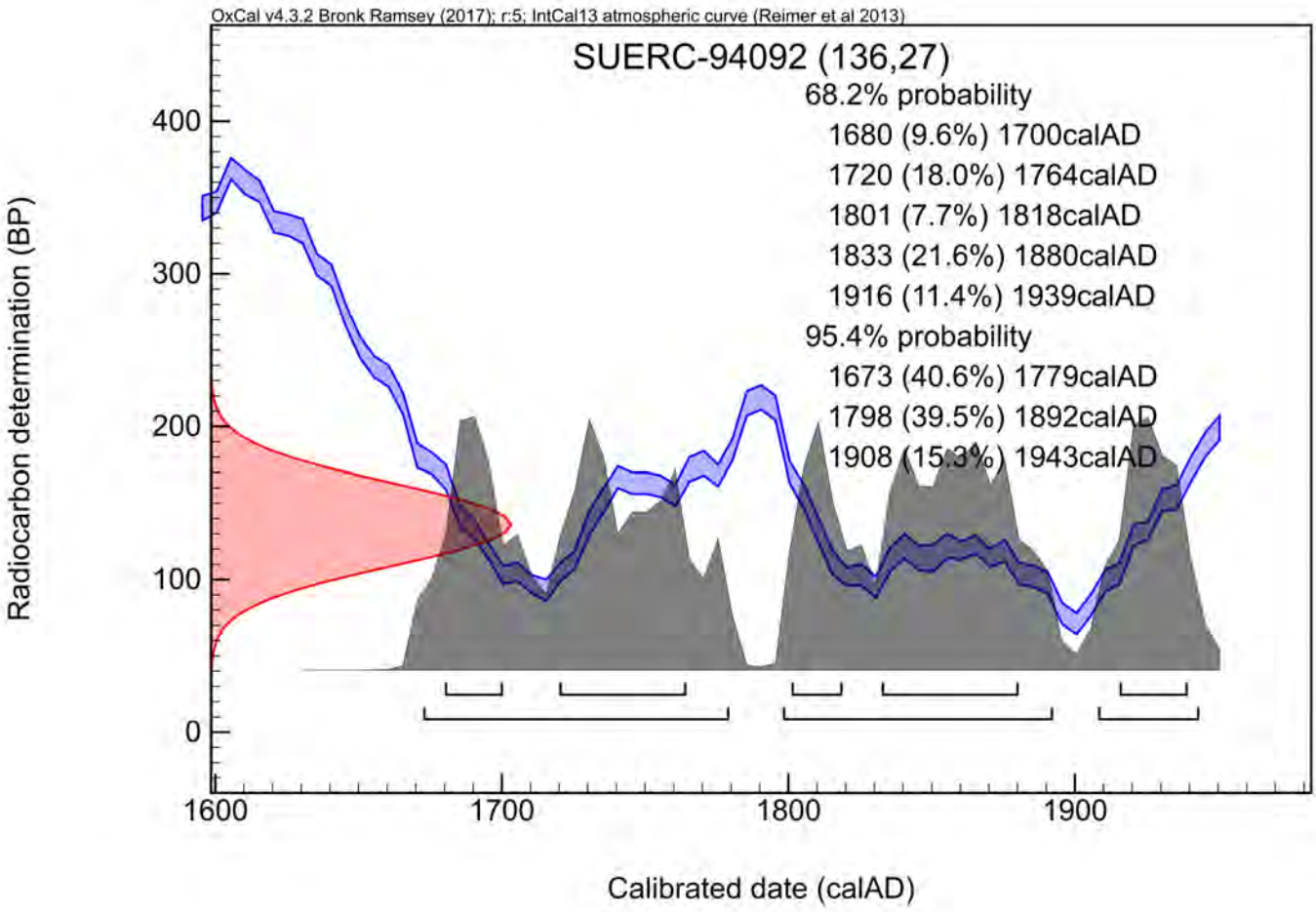
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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 :



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*

POZNAN RADIOCARBON LABORATORY

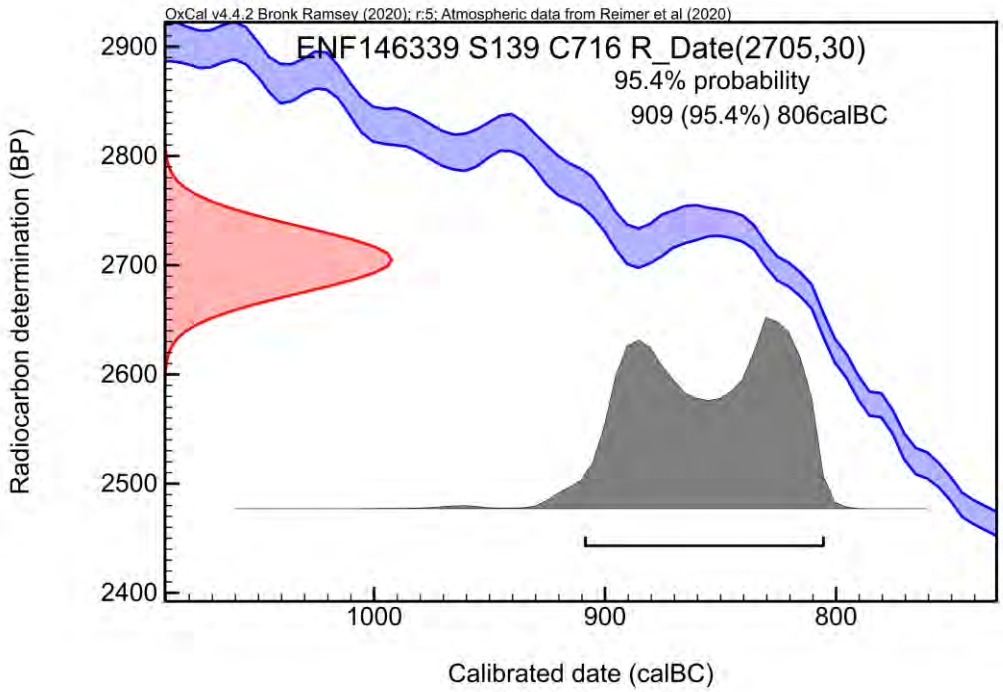
Poznań, 05-02-2021

Sample name	*Lab. no.*	*Age 14C*	*Remark*
ENF146339 S139 C716	Poz-132326	**2705 ± 30 BP**	

Results of calibration of 14C dates

Given are the intervals of calendar age, where the true ages of the samples encompass the probability of *c*. 68% and *c*. 95%. The calibration was made with the OxCal software.

OxCal v4.4.2 Bronk Ramsey (2020); r:5
Atmospheric data from Reimer et al (2020)
ENF146339 S139 C716 R_Date(2705,30)
68.3% probability
898BC (31.2%) 867BC
846BC (37.0%) 812BC
95.4% probability
909BC (95.4%) 806BC



APPENDIX E BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-391535
Project Name	Land off St Faith's Road, Old Catton, Norwich, Norfolk

Start of Fieldwork	24/06/2019	End of Fieldwork	11/09/2019
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF 146339	Planning App. No.	2014/1955
HER Number	ENF 146339	Related Numbers	
Accession No.	NWHCM:2019.278	CNF No.	CNF45691

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Urban Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒	Open-area excavation	☐	Salvage Record
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Part Excavation	☐	Systematic Field Walking
☐	Field Observation	☐	Part Survey	☒	Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐	Full Excavation	☐	Recorded Observation	☐	Test-pit Survey
☒	Full Survey	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☐	Watching Brief
☐	Geophysical Survey	☐	Salvage Excavation		

Monument	Period
Ditch	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
Roundhouse	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
Pottery	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Flint	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)
	Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk
District	Norwich
Parish	Norwich
HER office	NHES
Size of Study Area	1.6ha
National Grid Ref	TG 22934 13287

Address (including Postcode)

Land off St Faith's Road
Old Catton
Norwich
NR6 7BH

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	John Percival
Project Design Originator	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska and Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	NMAS	NWHCM:2019.278
Digital Archive	NMAS	NWHCM:2019.278
Paper Archive	NMAS	NWHCM:2019.278

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☒	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Remains	☒	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☒	☒
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☐	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐

Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

Further Comments

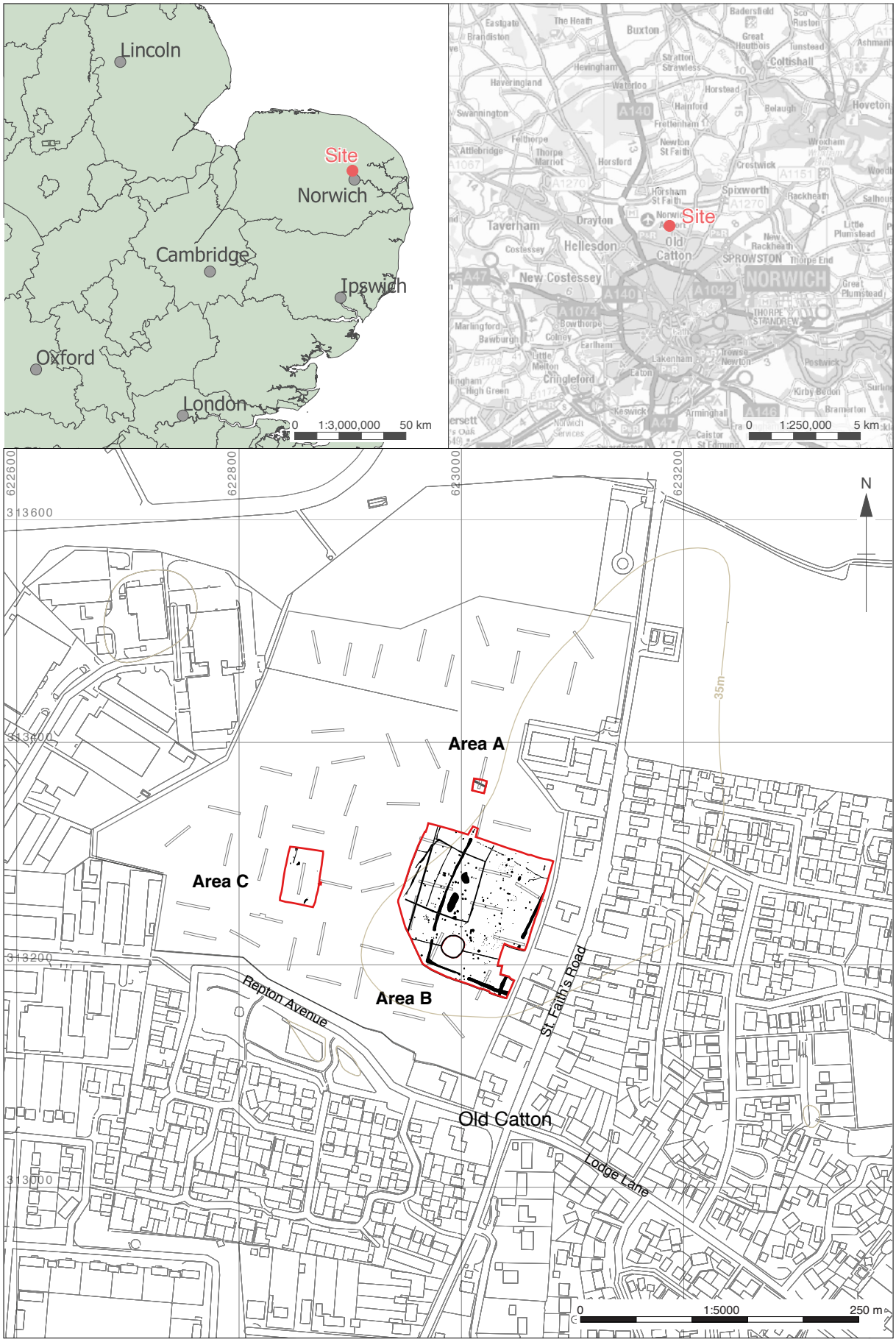


Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological excavation area (red) with archaeological features (black) and evaluation trenches (grey)

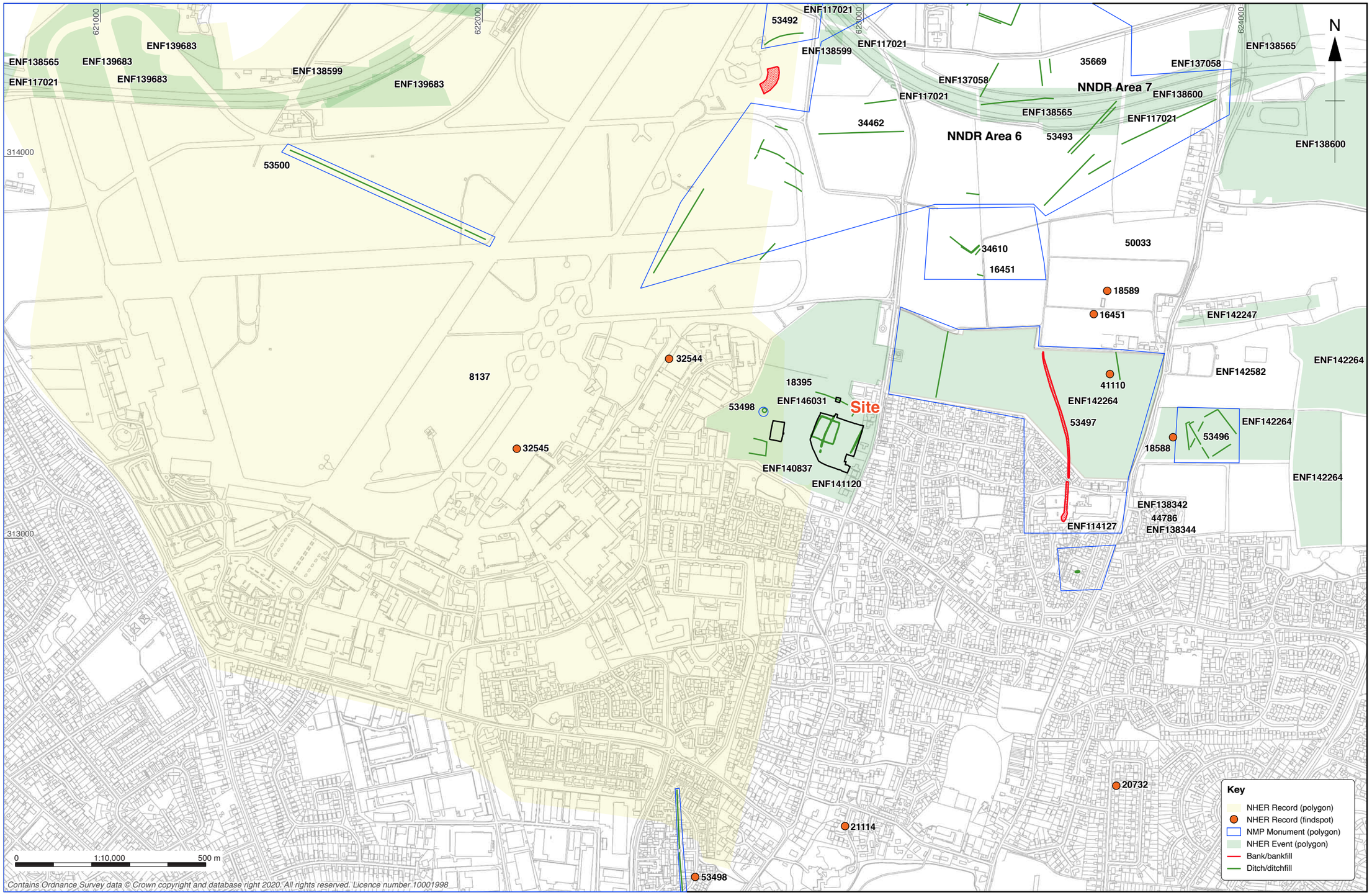


Figure 2: NHER entries mentioned in the text and local cropmarks (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Norfolk County Council).

Figure 3: Site plan

Figure 4: Overall phase plan

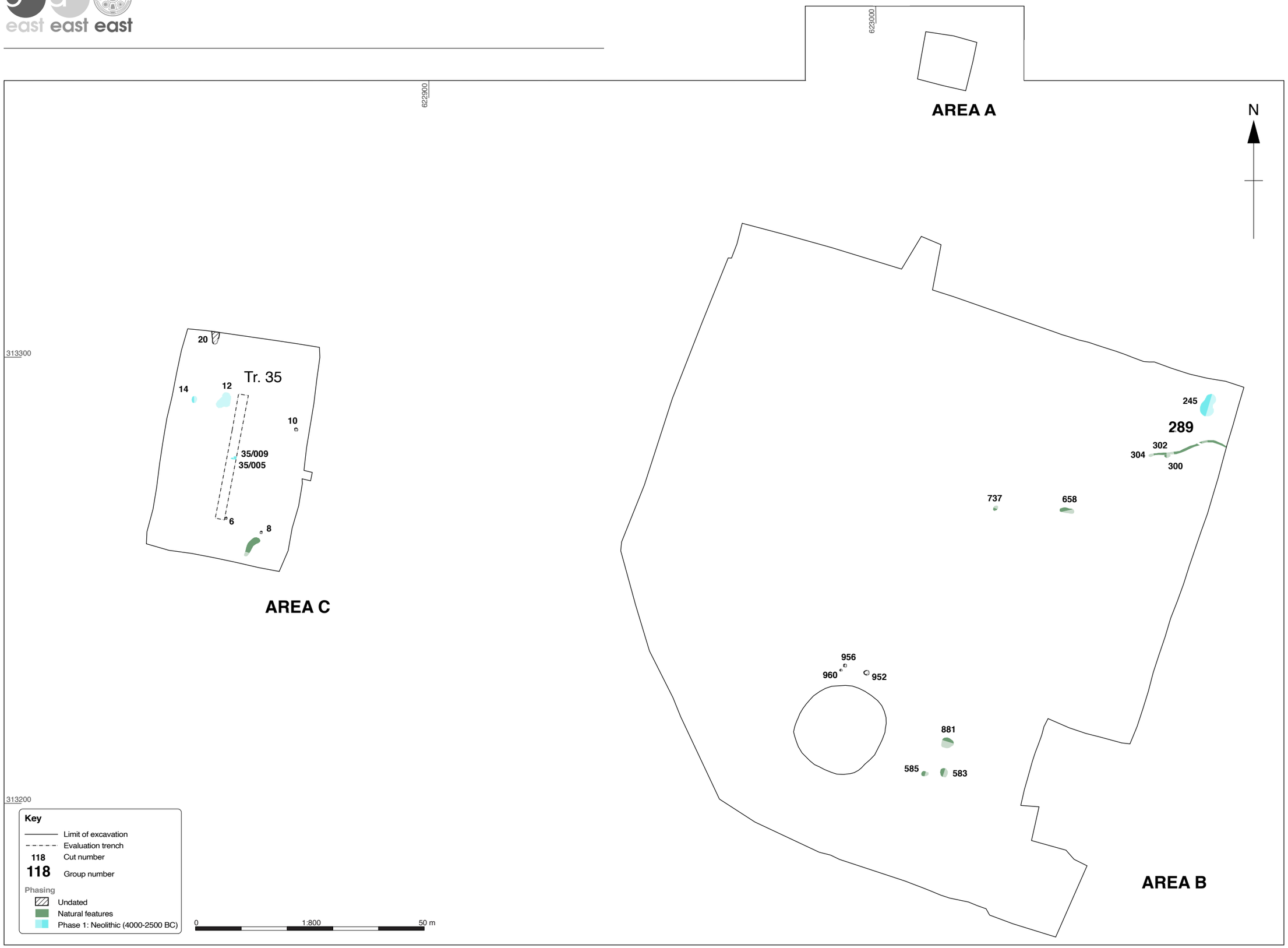


Figure 5: Undated, natural and Neolithic features, including relevant evaluation trench and features

AREA B

Posthole Alignment 1133

Posthole Alignment 366

Structure 509

Structure 638

Structure 823

Structure 660

Structure 696

Structure 388

Structure 306

Enclosure 244

770

616

569

334

244

299

Tr. 29

Tr. 30

Tr. 31

Tr. 38

Tr. 39

Tr. 40

Tr. 52

Tr. 53

Tr.41

591 1133 1135 1137 1167 589 487 485 483 481 606 471 469 463 467 465 461 426 422 424 420 416 412 408 418 414 410 404 406 384 386 493 378 376 374 372 370 382 368 366 267 247 269 245 273 275 297 291 332 330 765 789 767 322 324 326 328 S.452 1012 S.198 S.217 S.223 S.291 349 38/016 1039 784 S.368 844 813 817 811 819 815 841 S.367 708 S.350 757 958 915 911 747 917 909 913 907 877 879 863 847 873 612 299 342 277 278 41/004 S.161 244 31/004 1186 S.303 1190 S.229 442 450 1007 1202 429 53/007 S.297 617 628 52/013 569 S.236 236 479 477 475 428 334

313300

313200

0 1:500 25 m

Key

- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation trench
- 118 Cut number
- 118 Group number
- ★ Radiocarbon date

Phasing

- Earlier phase
- Phase 2: Later Bronze Age (1600-800 BC)
- ■ Middle Bronze Age pottery
- □ Late Bronze Age pottery

Figure 6: Phase 2 - Area B with pottery distribution and relevant evaluation trenches and features

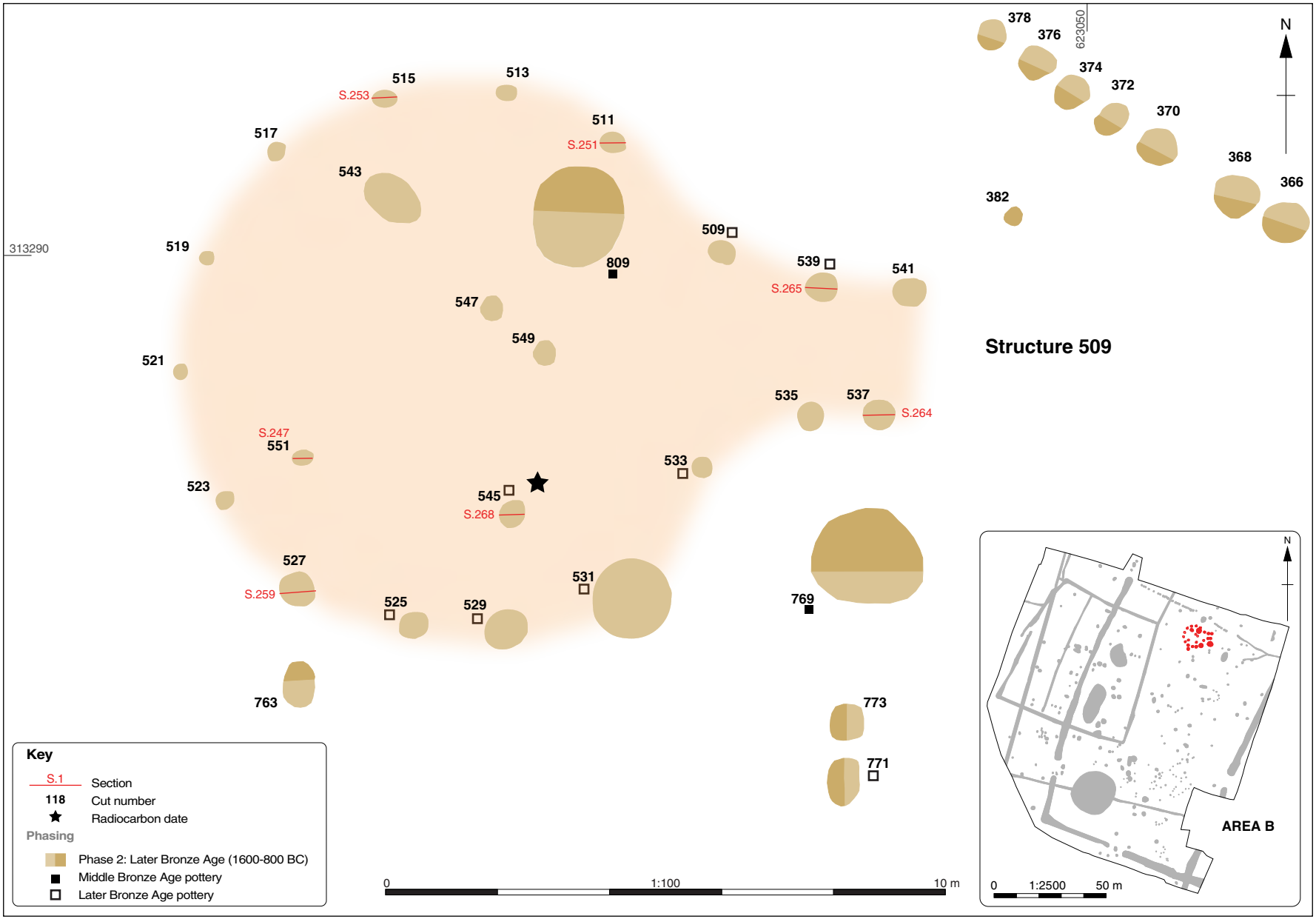


Figure 7: Phase 2: Structure **509** and pottery distribution

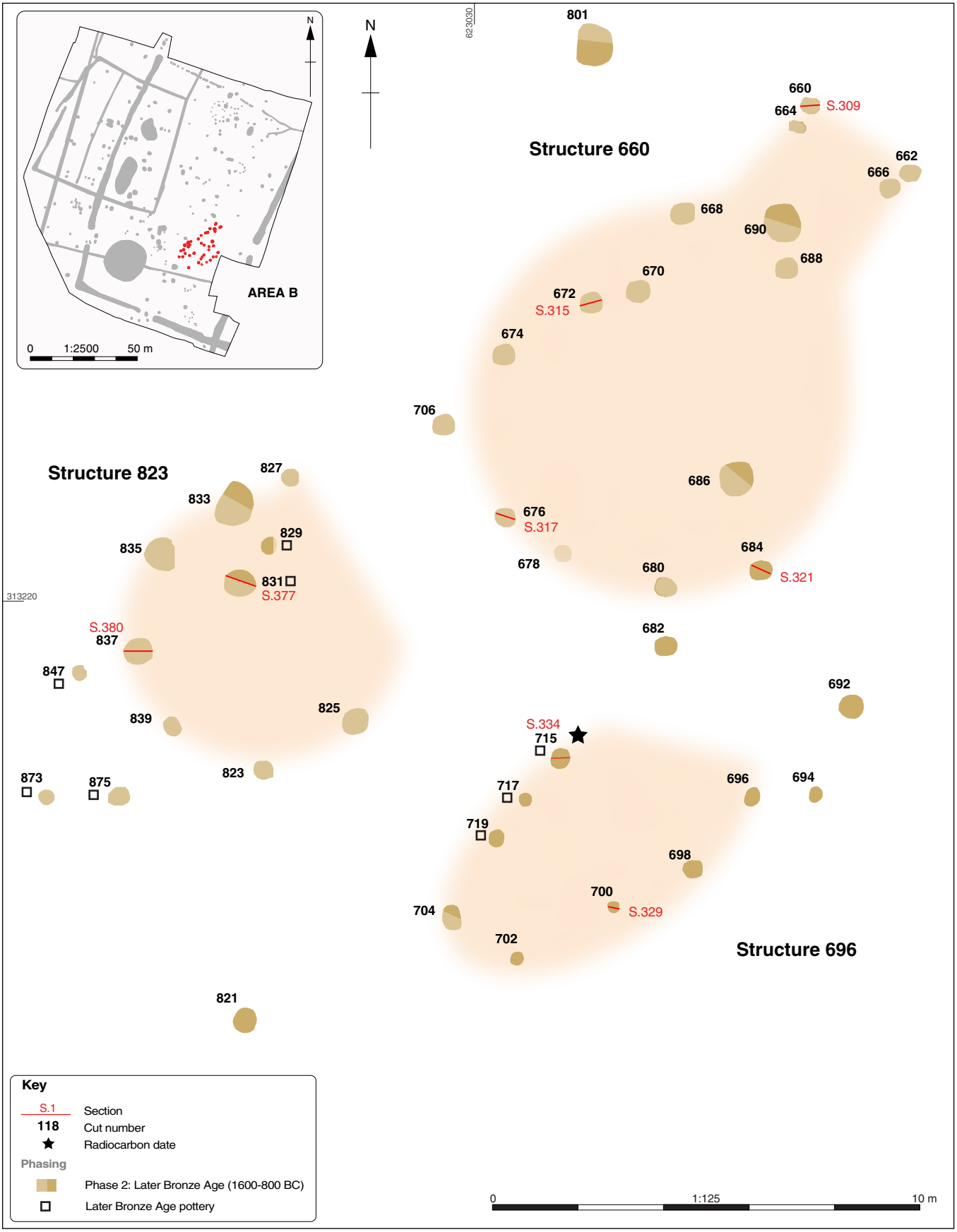


Figure 8: Phase 2: Structures **660**, **696** and **823** and pottery distribution

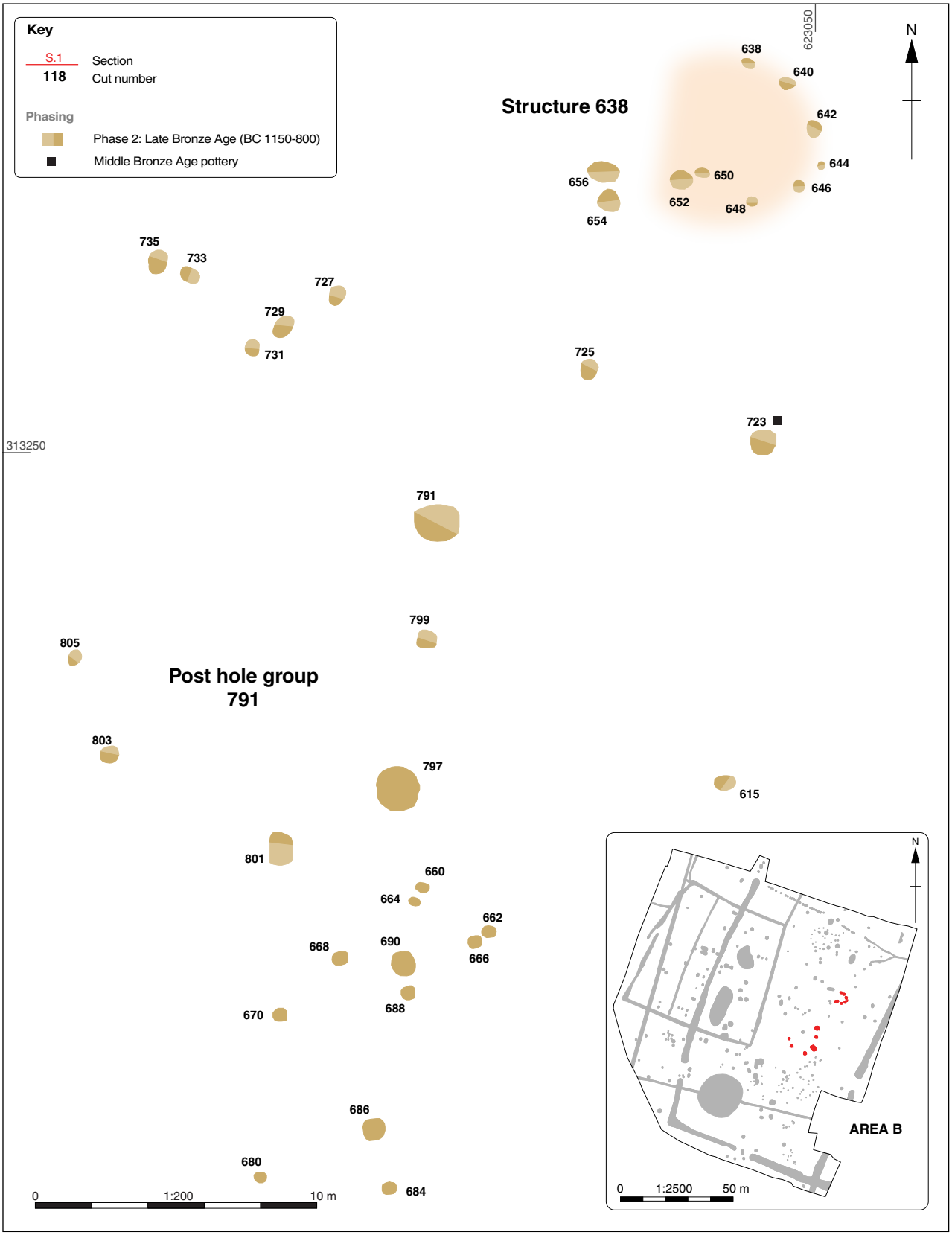


Figure 9: Phase 2: Structure **638** and post hole group **791**

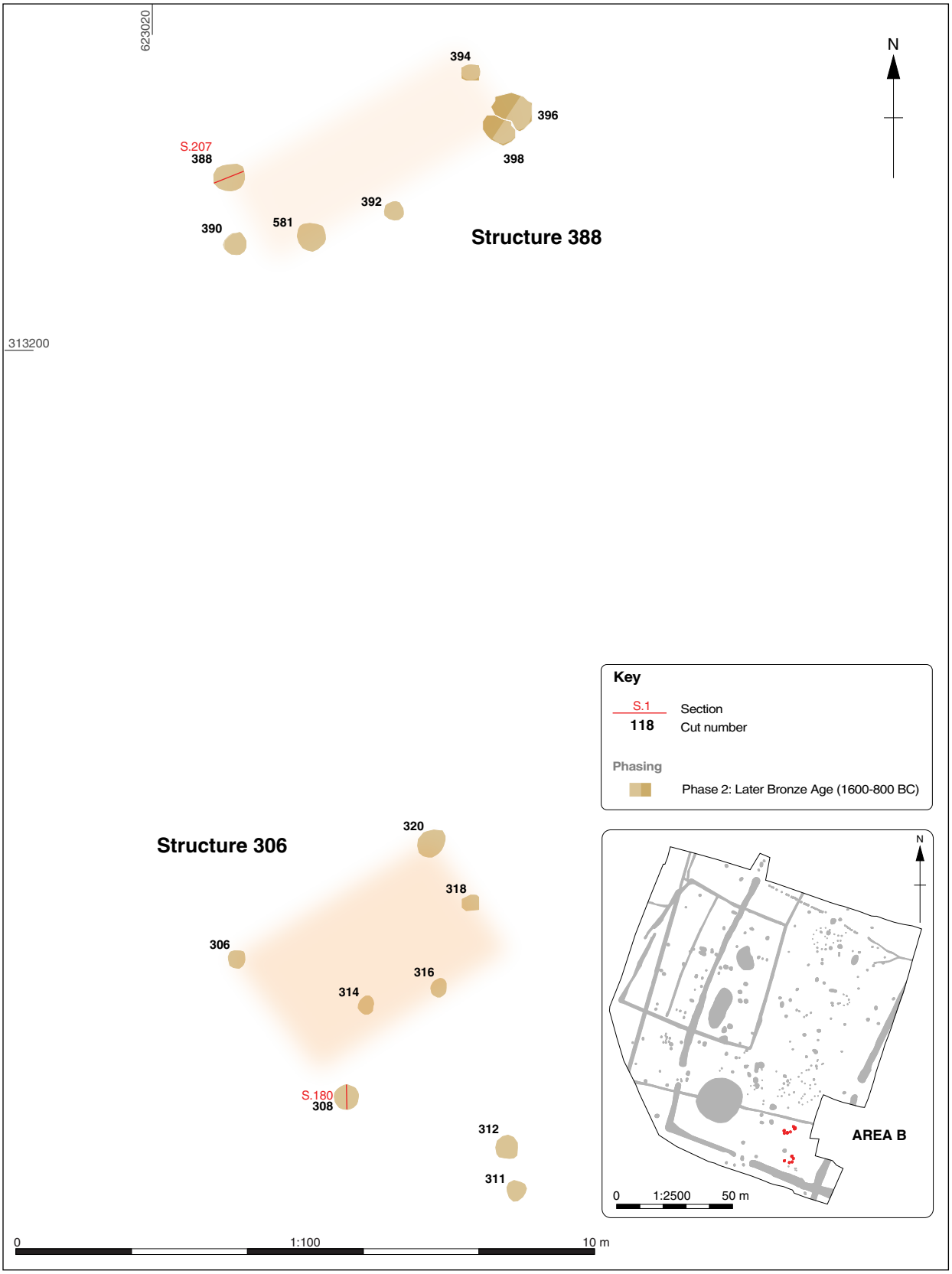


Figure 10: Phase 2: Structures **306** and **388**

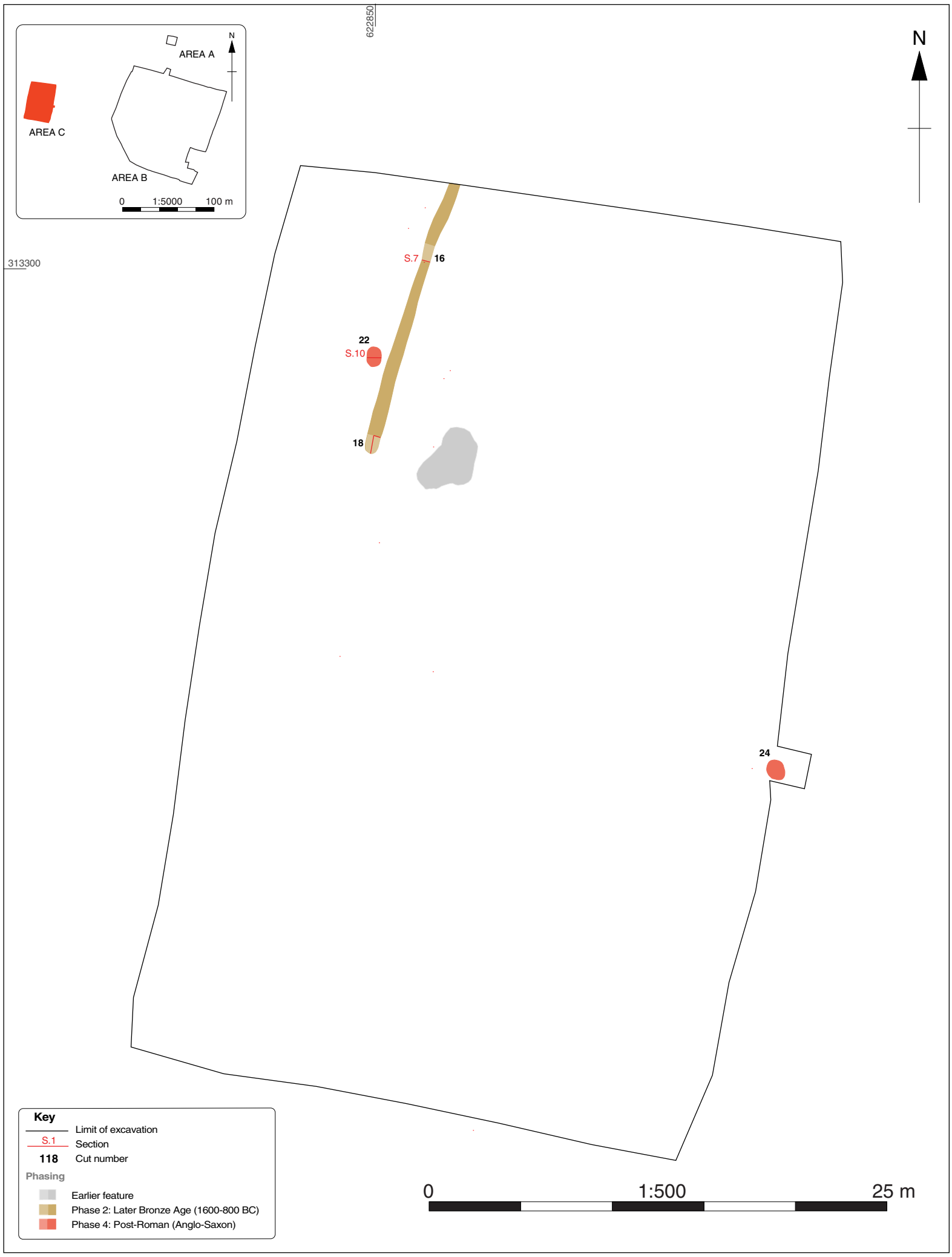


Figure 11: Phase 2 and 4 - Area C

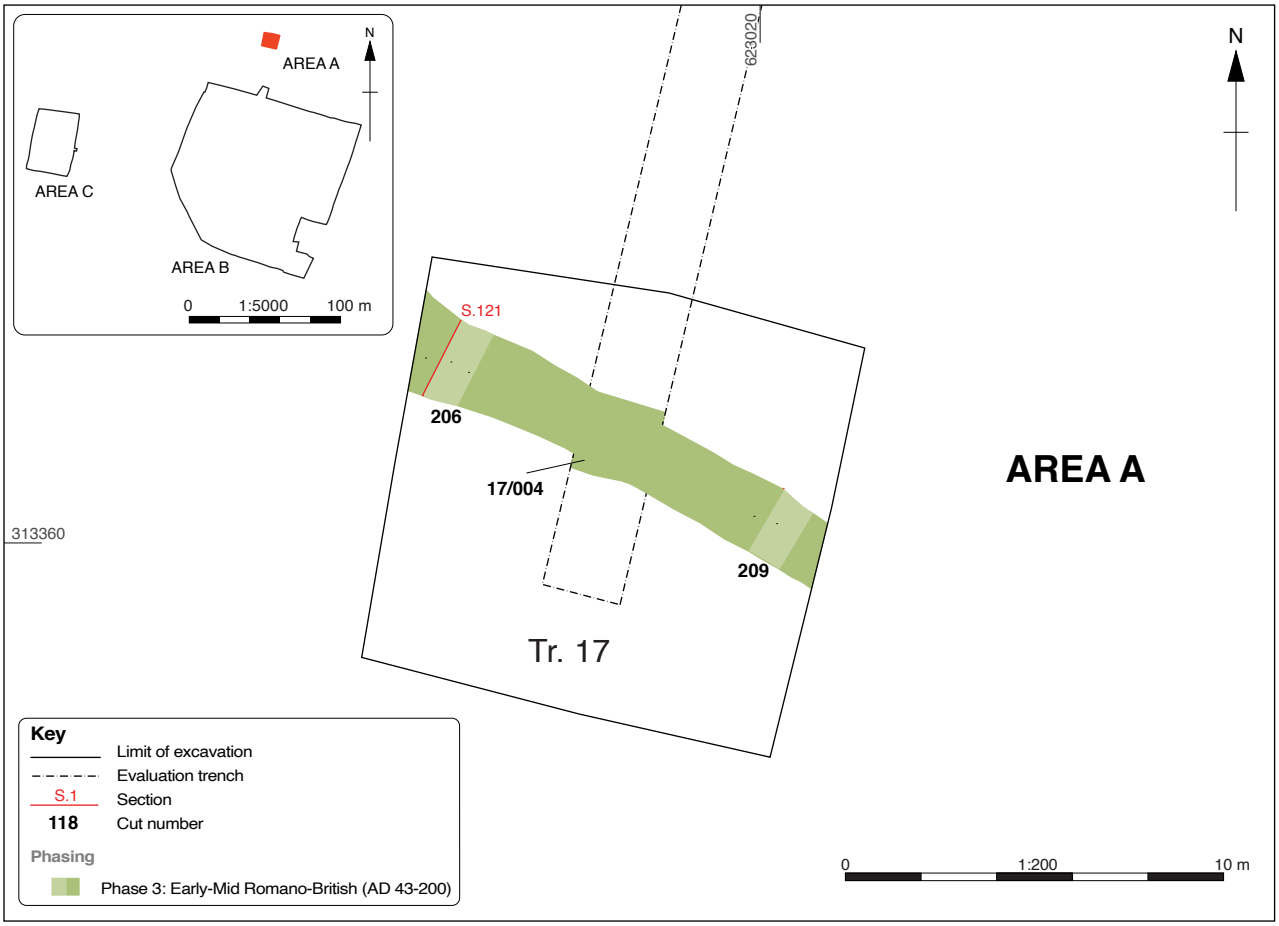


Figure 12: Phase 3: Area A, with relevant evaluation trench and feature

Figure 13: Phase 3 - Area B, including relevant evaluation trenches and features

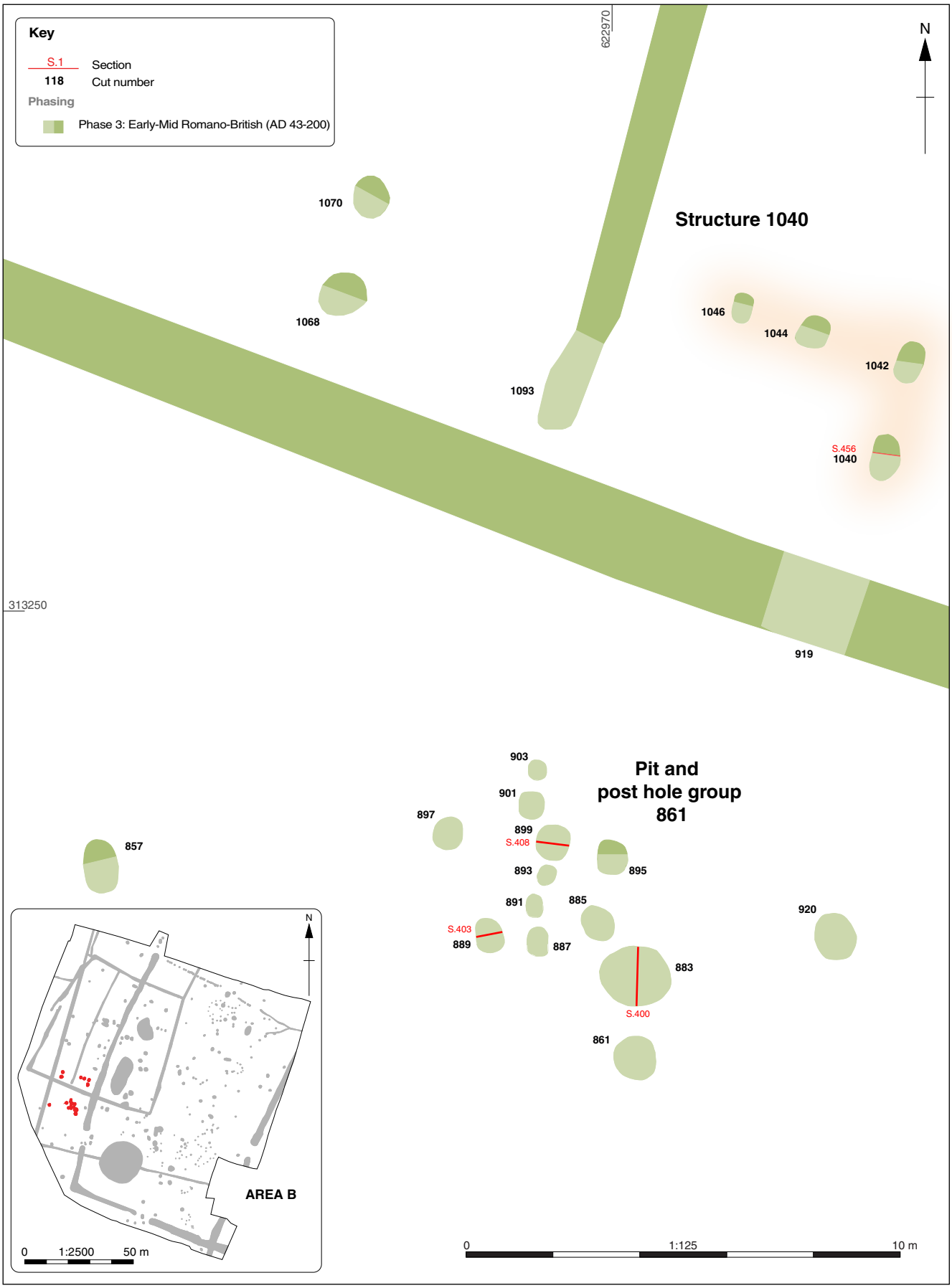


Figure 14 Phase 3: Structure **1040** and pit and post hole group **861**

Figure 15: Phase 4 - Area B , including relevant trench and features

Figure 16: Phase 5 - Area B

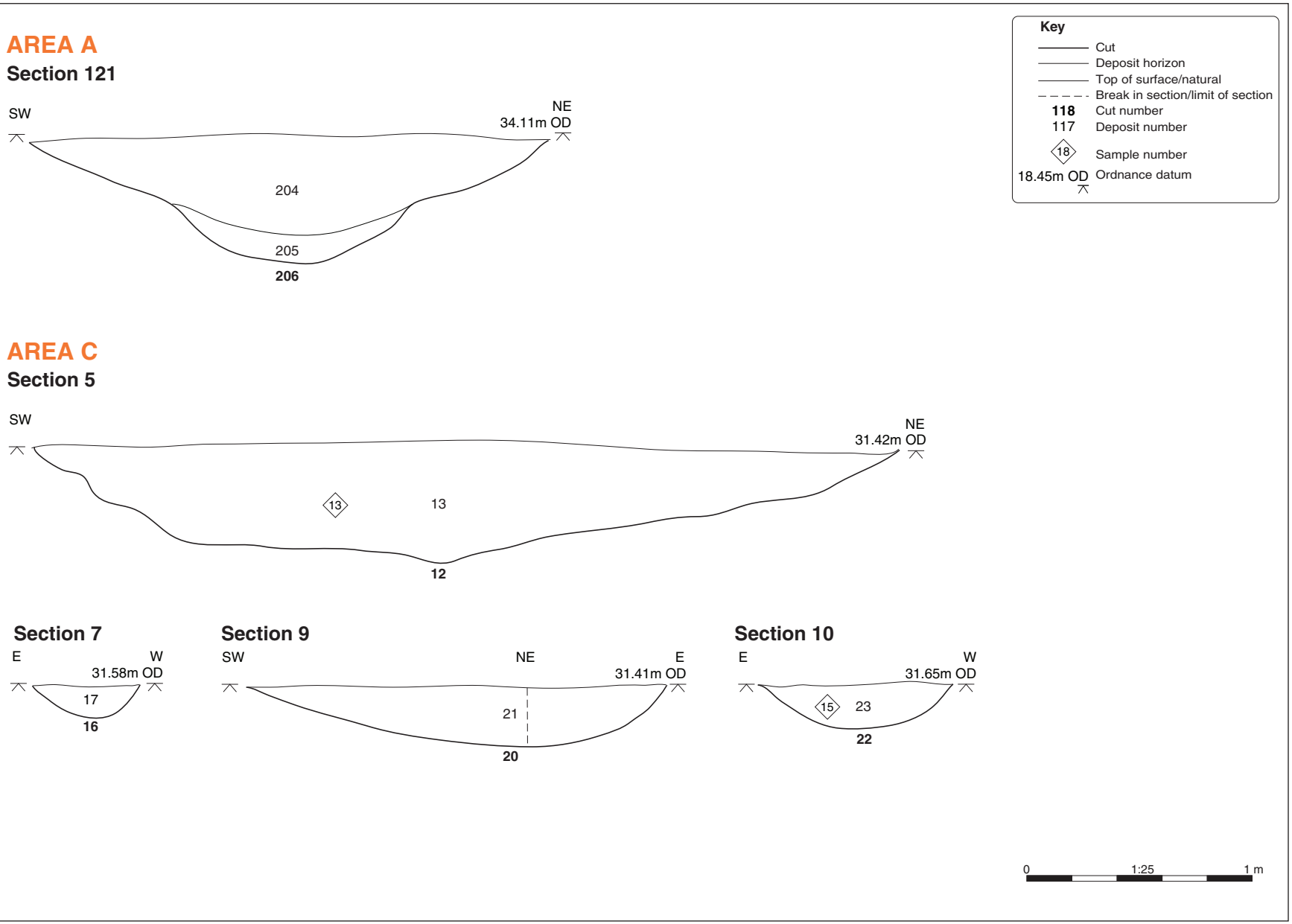
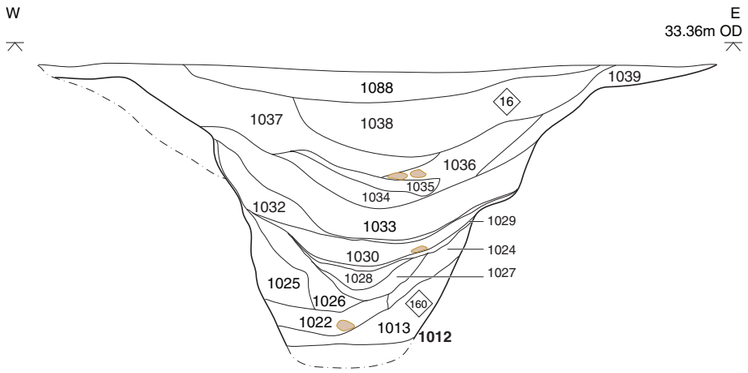


Figure 17: Selected sections, Areaa A and C

AREA B

Section 452



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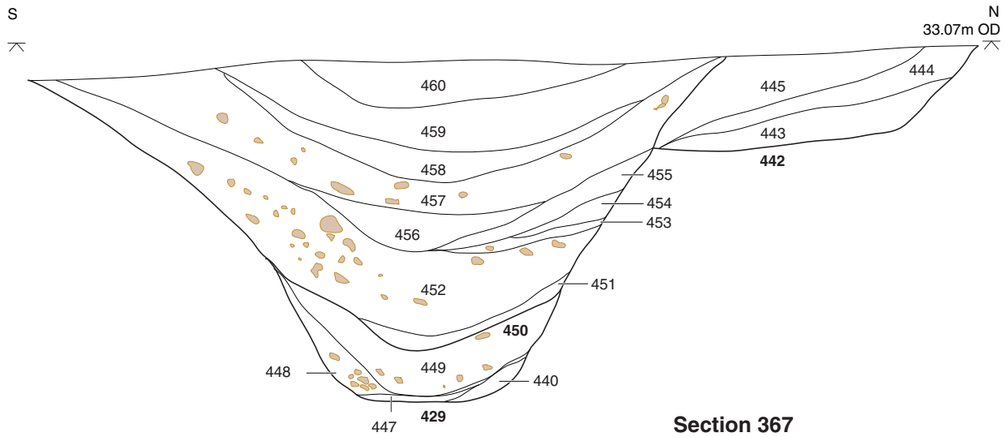

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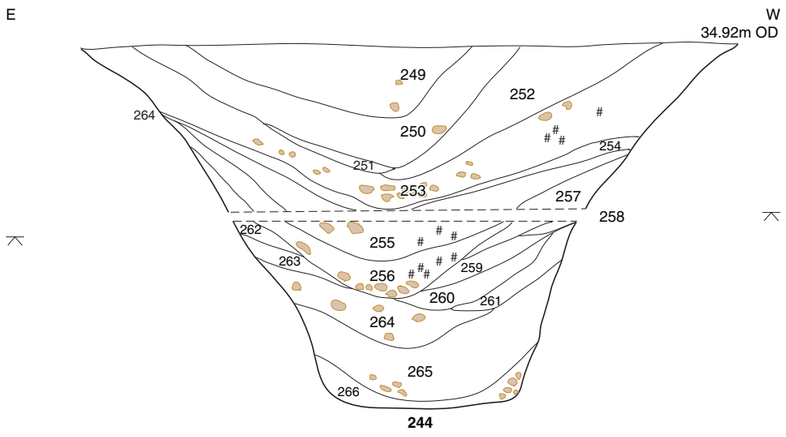

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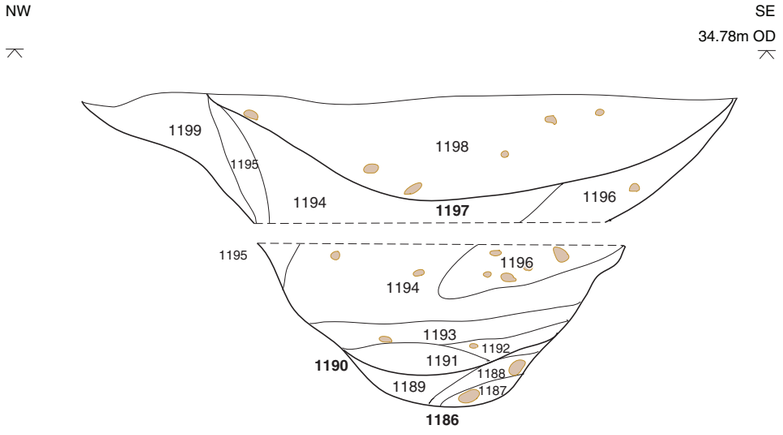

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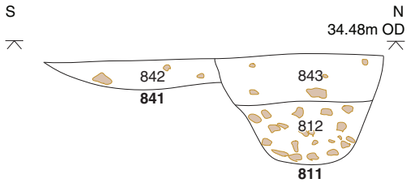

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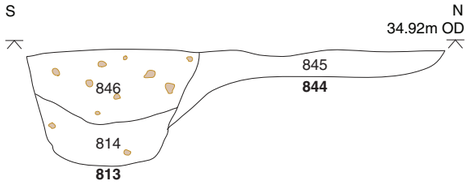

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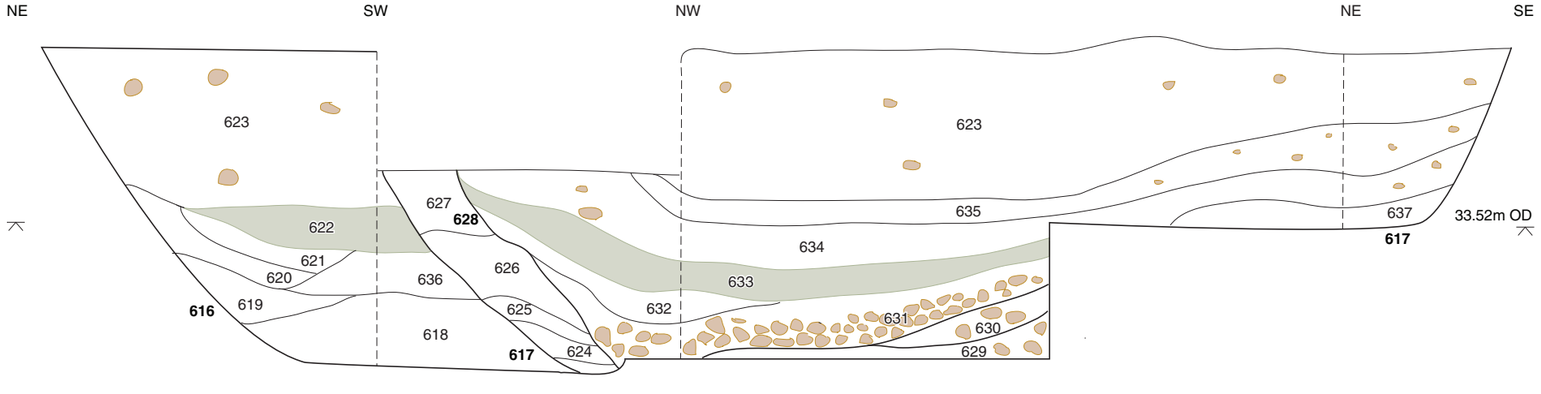


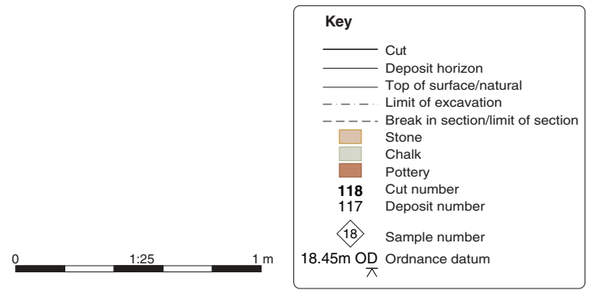


Figure 18: Selected sections, Area B

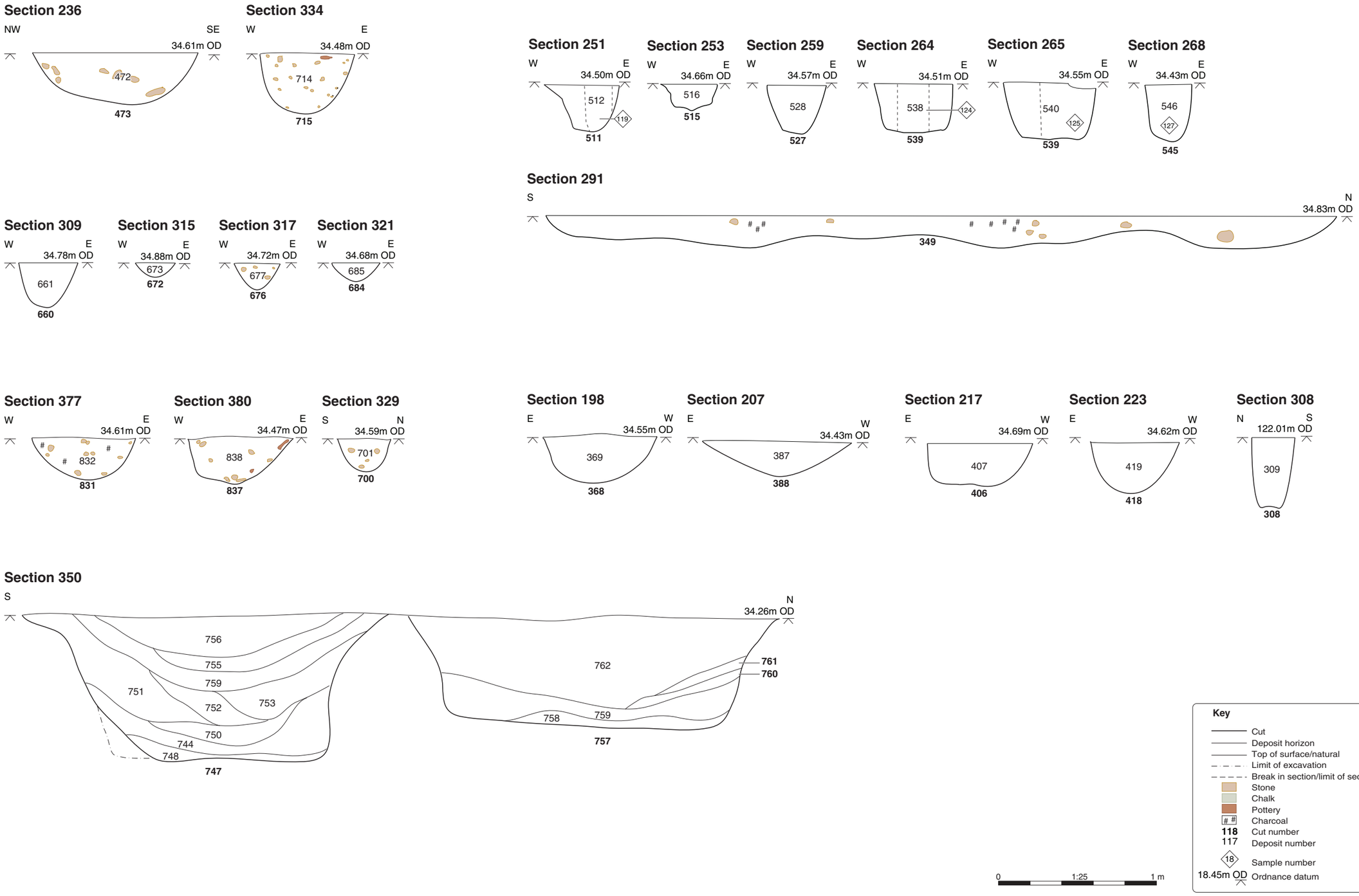


Figure 19: Selected sections, Area B

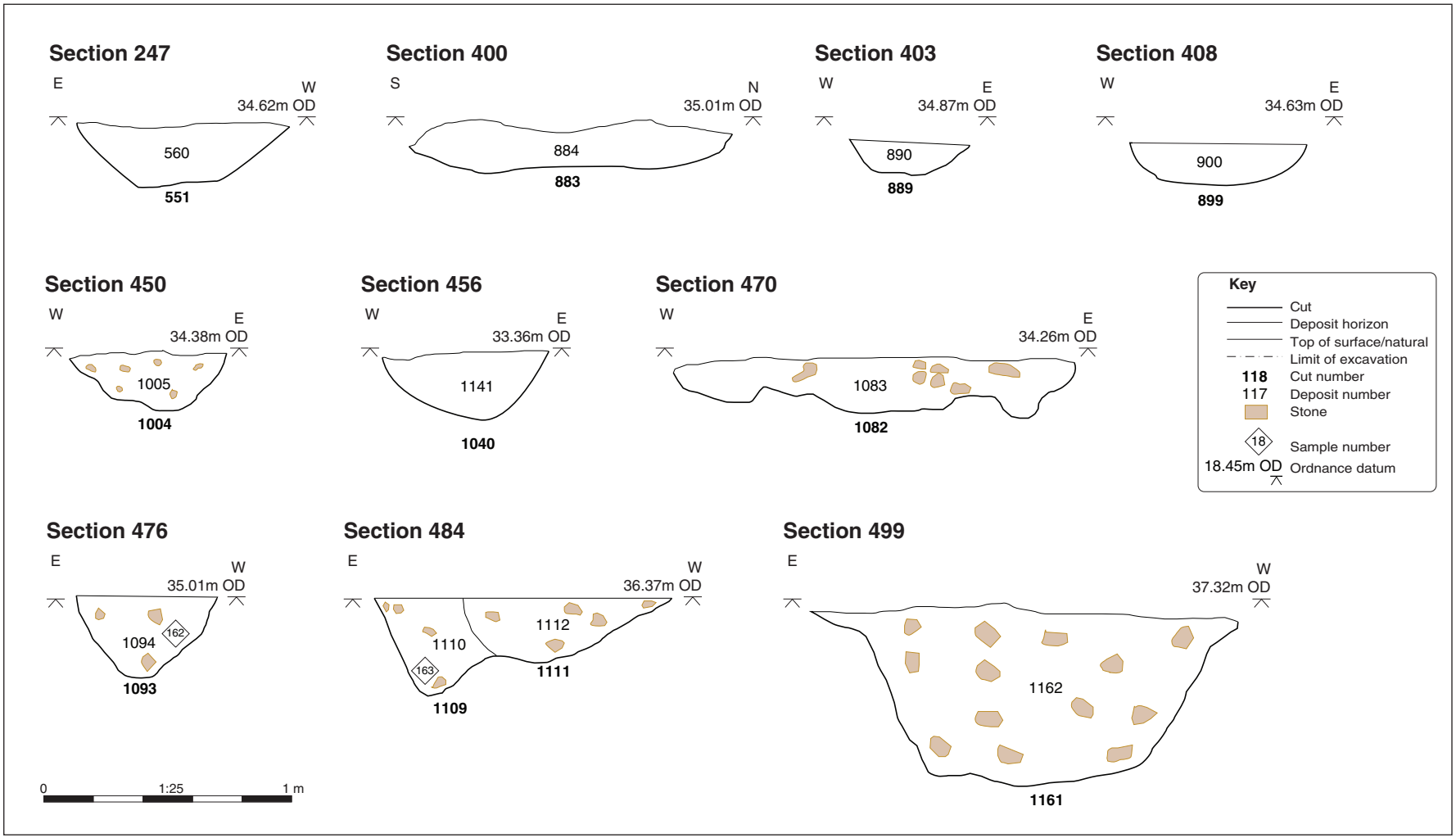


Figure 20: Selected sections, Area B

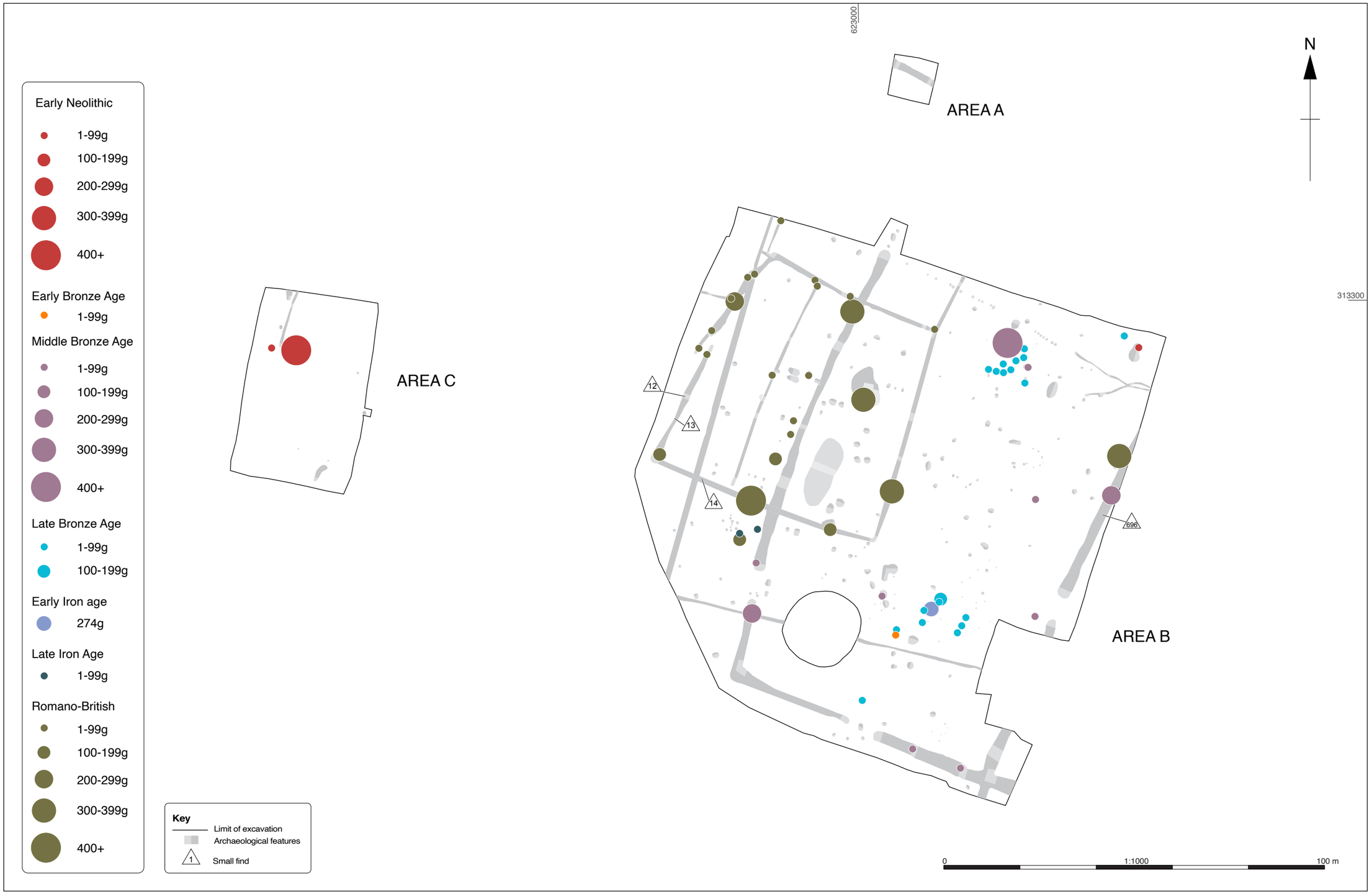
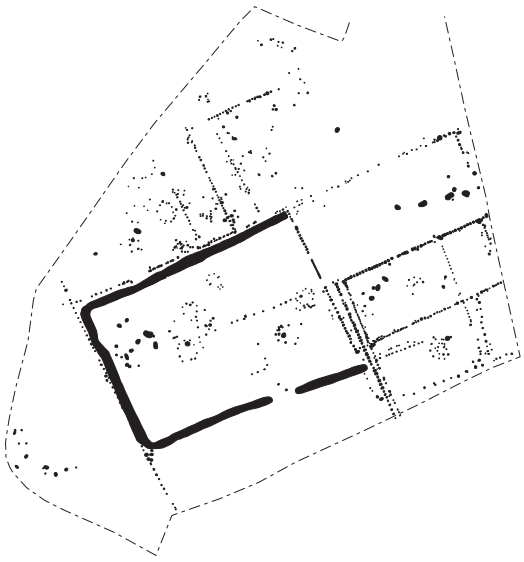


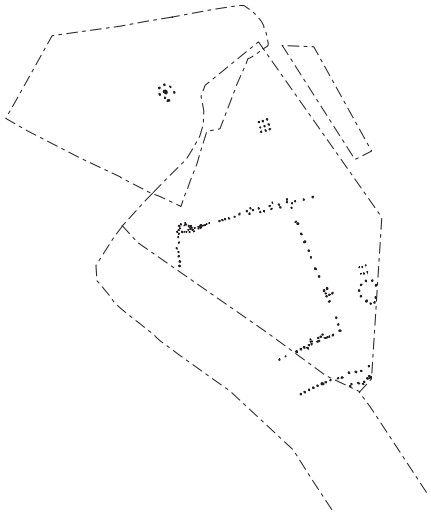
Figure 21: Pottery distribution

A. St Faith's Road, Old Catton

B. Bell Farm, Horsford (NNDR)



C. Redgate Hill, Hunstanton
(*Patten, 2002)*



D. Ormesby St Michael
(after Gilmour et al, 2014)

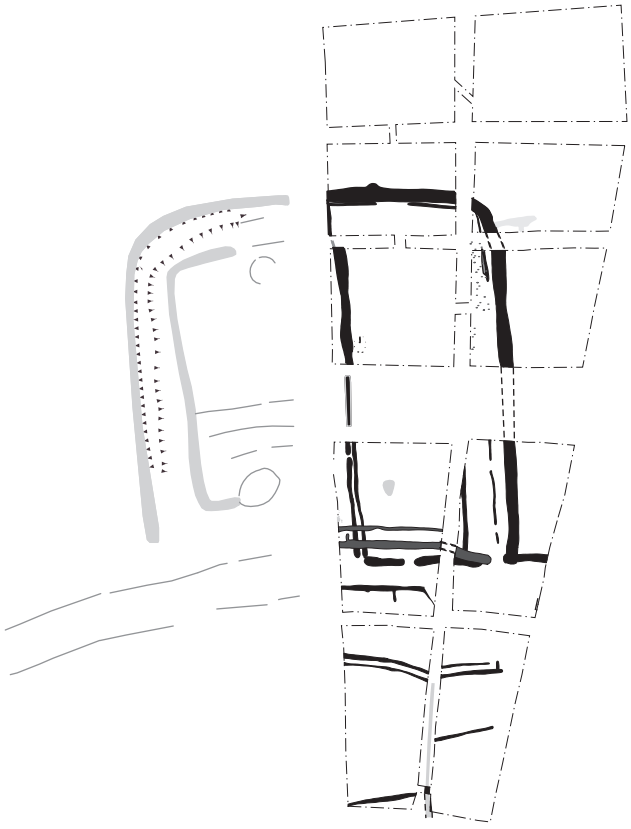


Figure 22: Comparative examples of Later Bronze Age sites in Norfolk

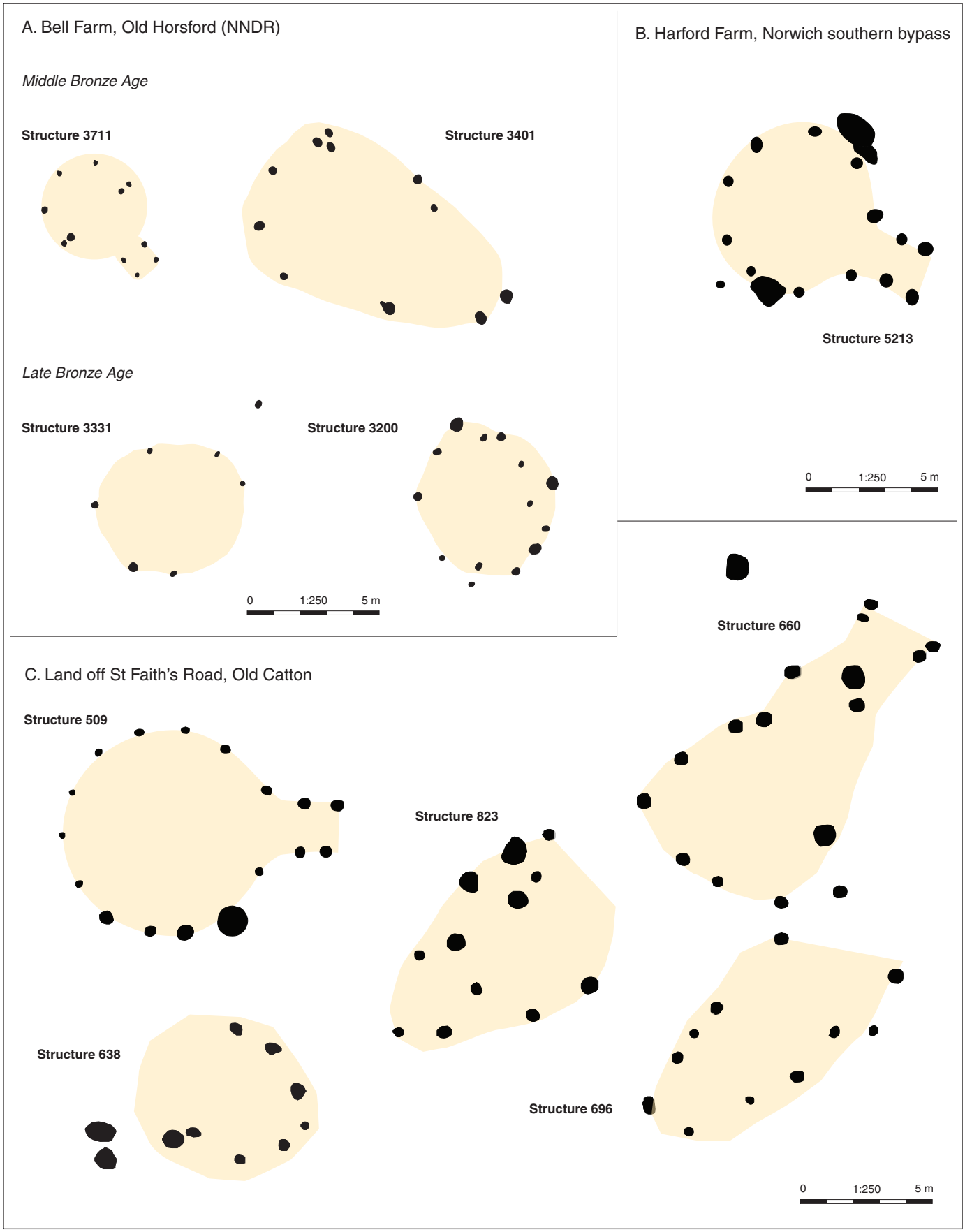


Figure 23: Comparative examples of Later Bronze Age structures in Norfolk

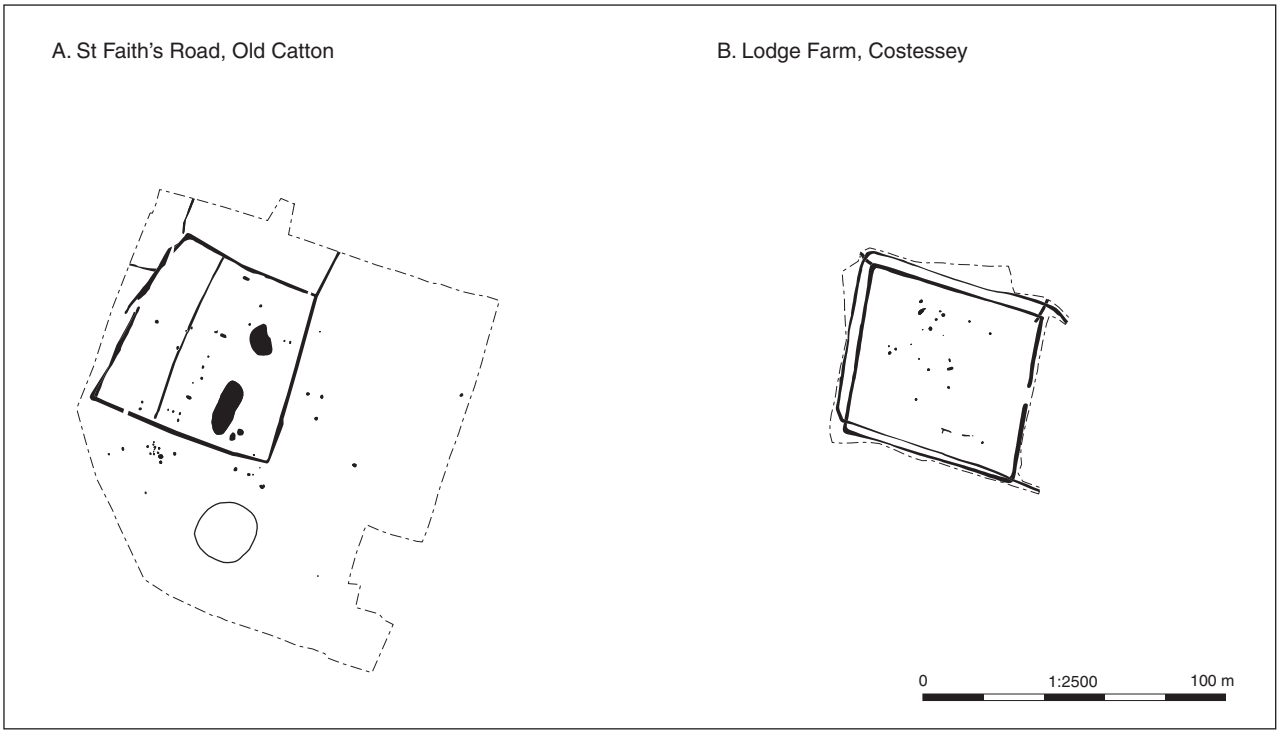


Figure 24: Comparative plans of Old Catton and Lodge Farm, Costessey, Area C (Romano-British phases)

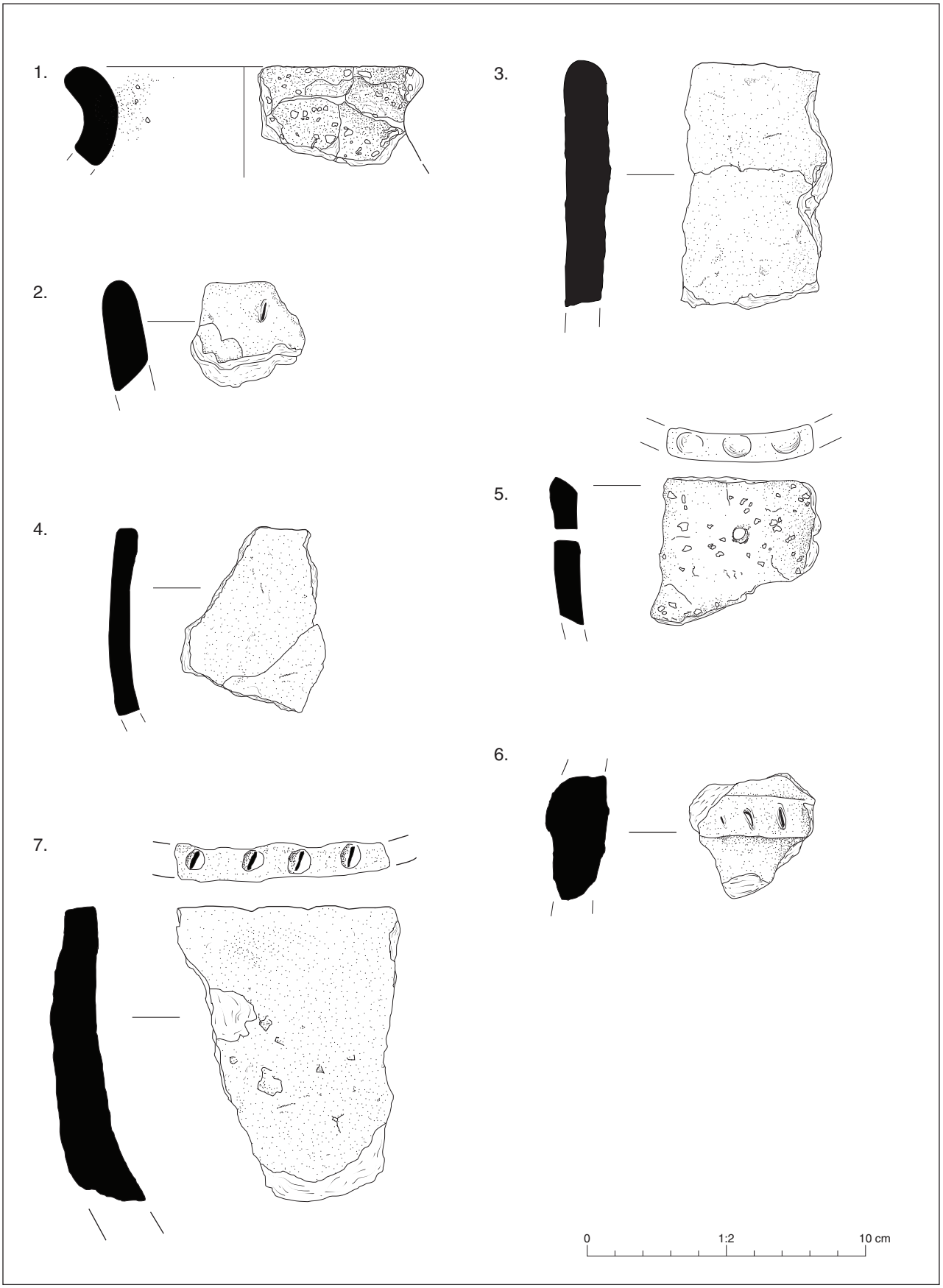


Figure 25: Prehistoric pottery illustrations, Early Neolithic (No 1.) and Middle Bronze Age (No. 2-7)

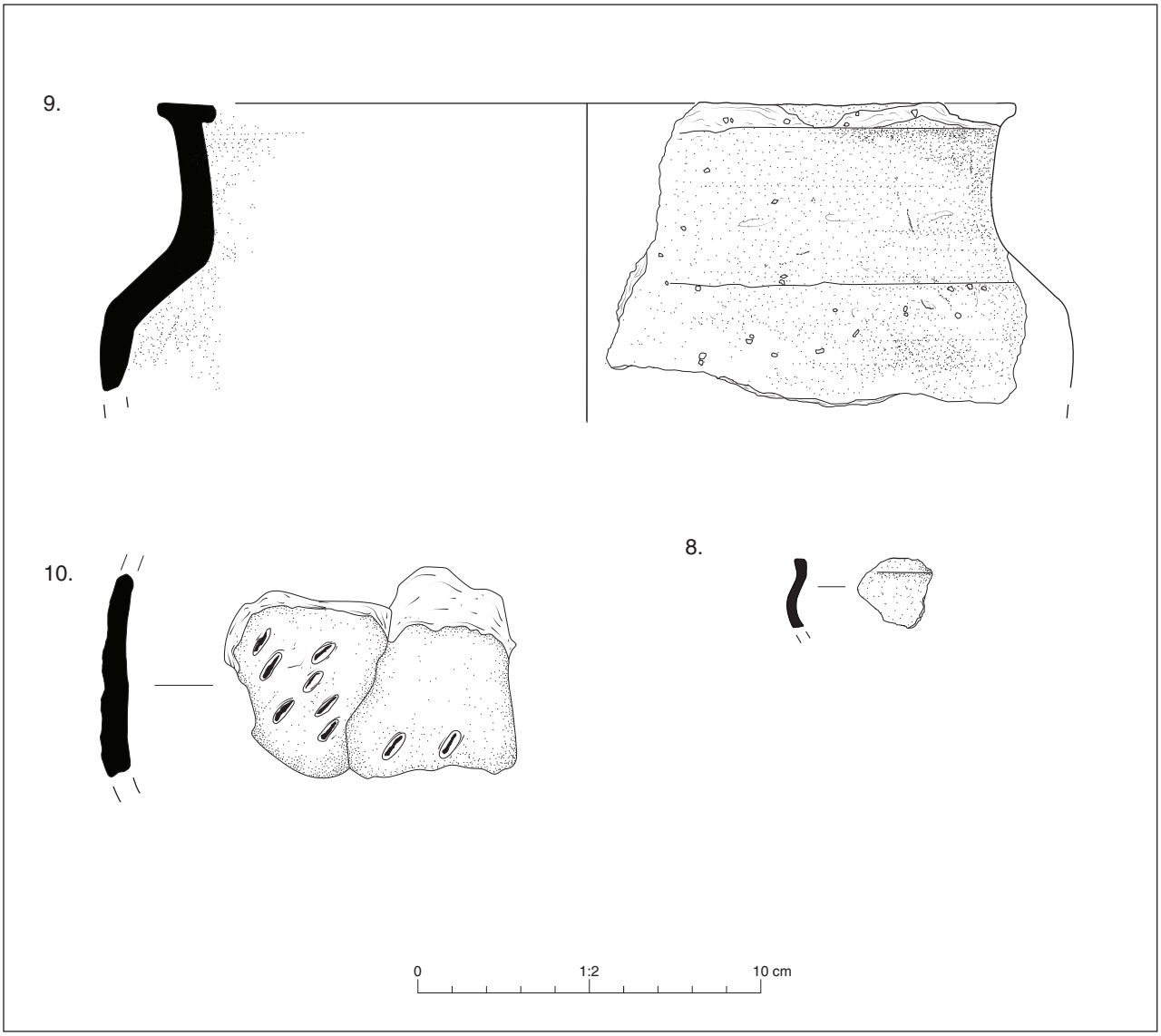


Figure 26: Prehistoric pottery illustrations, Late Bronze Age (No.8) and Early Iron Age (No. 9-10)

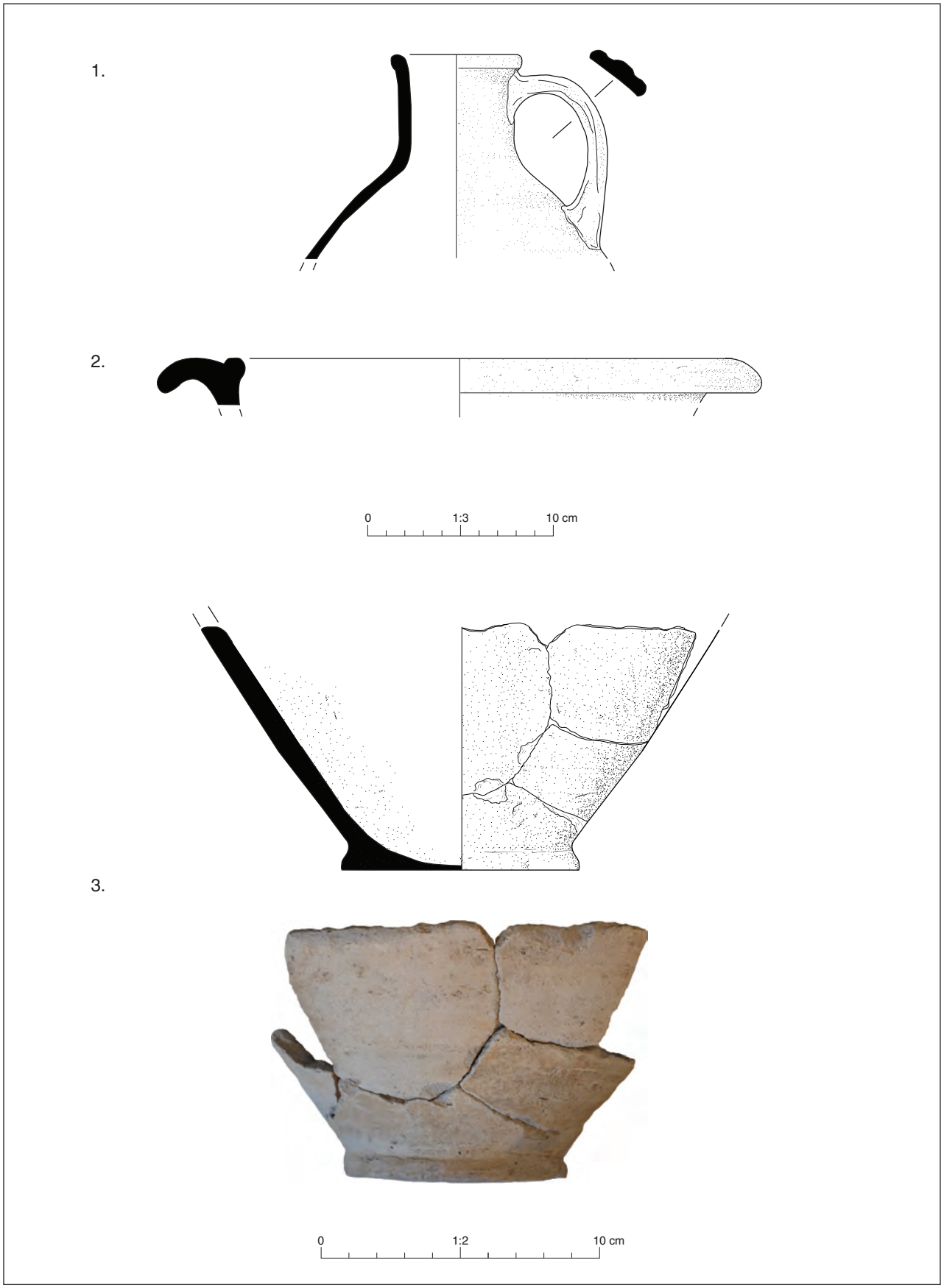


Figure 27: Romano-British pottery illustrations, Hofheim-type flagon (No. 1), mortarium (No. 2) and cremation urn SF10 (No. 3)

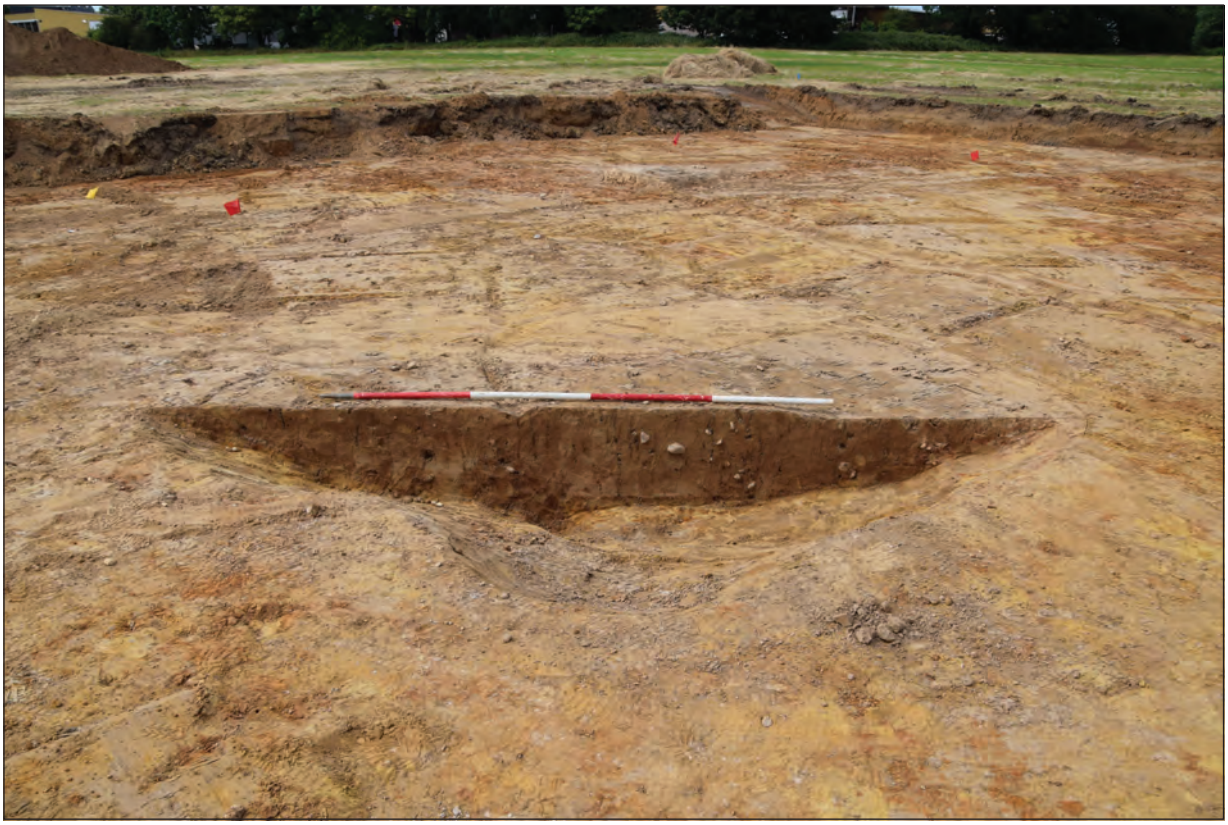


Plate 1: Tree throw **12**, Phase 1, Area C, looking west

Plate 2: Ditch **1012**, Enclosure **244**, Phase 2, Area B, looking north

Plate 3: Post alignment **366**, Phase 2, Area B, looking west

Plate 4: Enclosure **244**, western entrance, Phase 2, Area B, looking east

Plate 5: Structure **509**, Phase 2, Area B, looking west

Plate 6: Pit **349**, Phase 2, Area B, looking west

Plate 7: Pits **747** and **757**, Phase 2, Area B, looking south-west

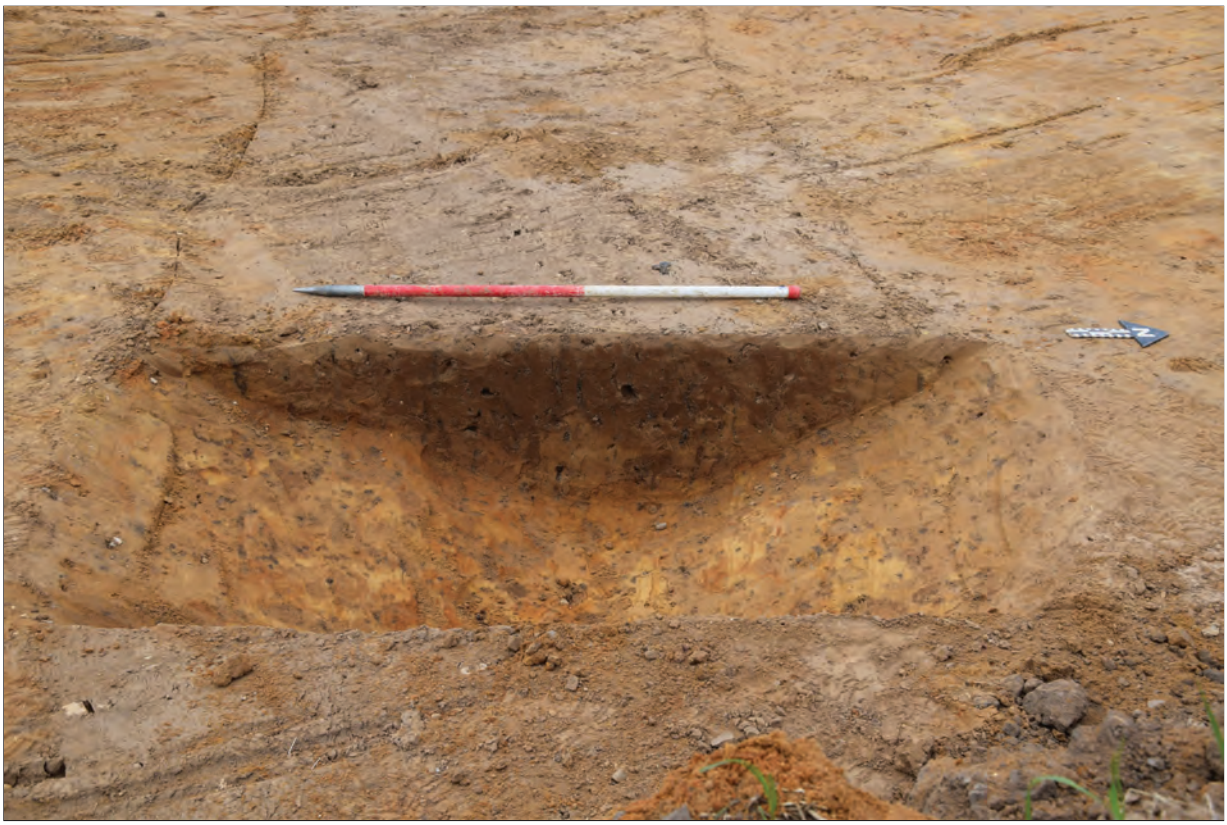


Plate 6: Ditch **209**, Phase 3, Area A, looking west

Plate 9: Ditch **491**, Enclosure **402**, Phase 3 and pit **489**, Phase 4, Area B, looking south-east

Plate 10: Ditch **962**, Enclosure **402**, Phase 3, Area B, looking north

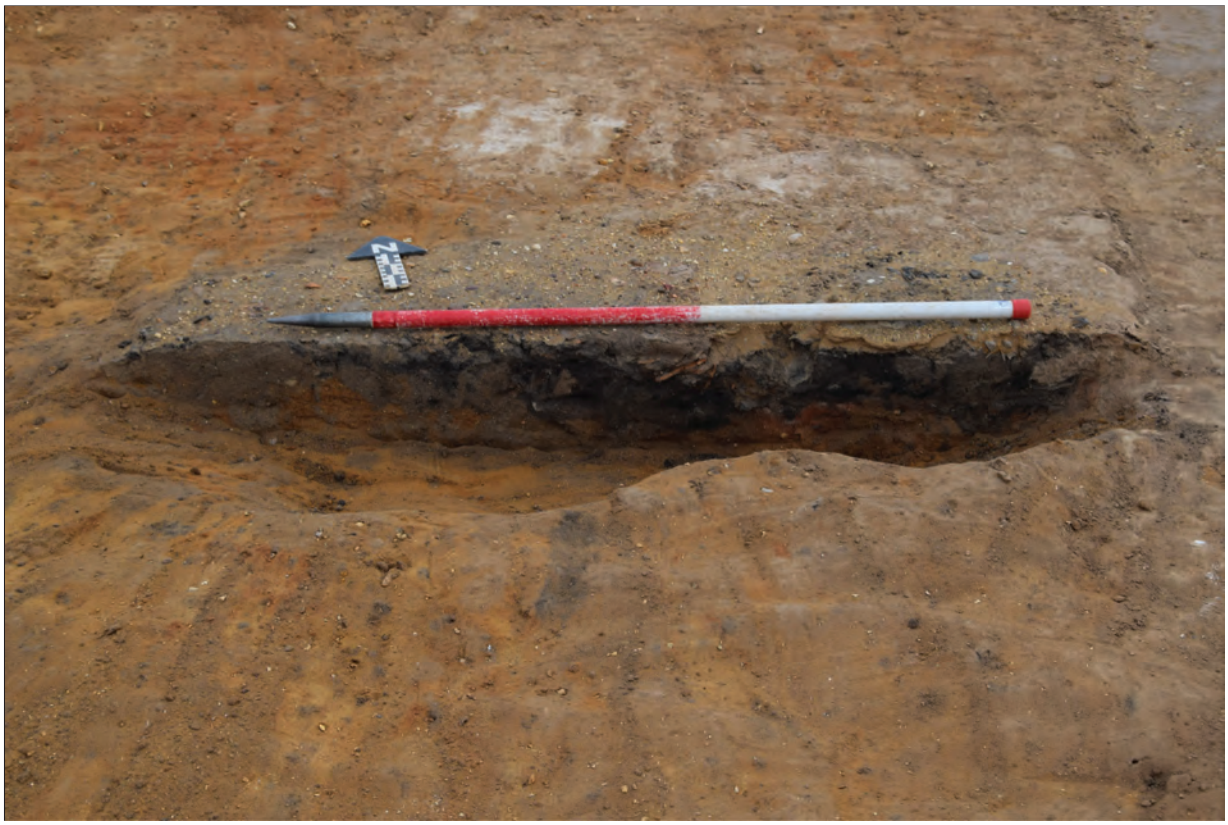


Plate 11: Kiln **1082**, Phase 3, Area B, looking north-east

Plate 12: Possible structure **1040**, Phase 3, Area B, looking north

Plate 13: Hollow **928**, Phase 3, Pit **930**, Phase 4, Area B, looking north-west

Plate 14: Pit and post hole group **861**, Phase 3, Area B, looking north

Plate 15: Pit **721**, Phase 4, Area B, looking north

Plate 16: Pit **849**, Phase 4, Area B, looking north

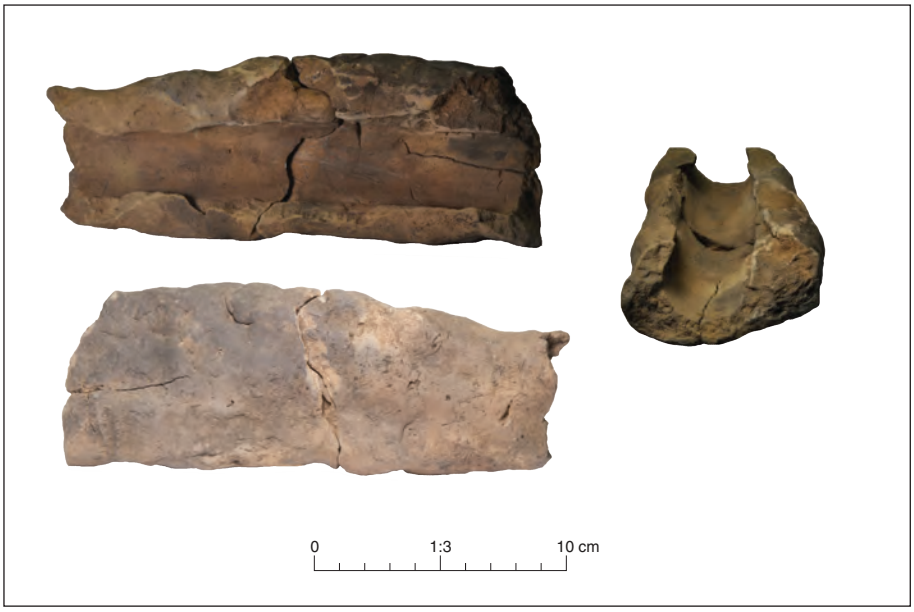


Plate 17: Kiln Bar from corn drier/kiln **1082**, Phase 3, Area B

Plate 18: Triangular weight from post hole **883**, pit and post hole group 861 Phase 3, Area B

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