



A Beaker Burial and Iron Age to Roman Activity at Knights Hill, Kings Lynn, Norfolk

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A Beaker Burial and Iron Age to Roman Activity at Knights Hill, King's Lynn, Norfolk

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Between the 7th February and the 22nd April 2022 Oxford Archaeology (OA) East conducted an archaeological excavation (3.54ha) at Knights Hill, King's Lynn, Norfolk (TF 6623 2252). This work followed a trenching evaluation (Wright 2015) which identified a Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure and associated features.

Four phases of activity were revealed within the excavation area that span the prehistoric to post-medieval periods, with a peak during the Early Roman period.

The earliest activity (Phase 1) dated to the Early Bronze Age and comprised a small number of pits containing pottery and/or worked flint. A sample from one of these pits produced evidence of crabapple and hazelnuts. A single Beaker inhumation burial was also found. Phase 2 is represented by several pits that produced Middle Iron Age pottery, with sherds of this date also present in later features.

Most of the features dated to the Late Iron Age to Roman period (Phase 3) and comprised a possible sub-square enclosure in the western part of the site that was later replaced by larger sub-rectangular stock enclosure and associated internal features. To the east were several ditches, pits and a hearth which yielded pottery, animal bone, fired clay, charred grains and charcoal indicative of domestic settlement waste. Other finds from the site include metalworking debris and two copper-alloy brooches of 1st-century date.

Features assigned to the final post-Roman phase (Phase 4) were scattered across the area and included a ditch, a pond and quarry pits that yielded small quantities of medieval and post-medieval pottery, glass and clay tobacco pipe.

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The project was managed for OA East by Andrew Greef. The fieldwork was directed by Kathryn Blackburn who was supported by Ed Cole, Steph Matthews, Lizzie Duru, Ioannis Thannos, Chris Smallwood, Holly Wright and Ansel Burn. Survey and digitising were carried out by Valerio Pinna. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation (3.54ha) was conducted at Knights Hill, adjacent to Grimston Road (A148), King's Lynn, Norfolk (TF 6623 2252; Fig. 1). The fieldwork was commissioned in advance of a residential development and followed a programme of geophysical survey and trial trenching (Bartlett 2014; Wright 2015; Fig. 3) which identified a Late Iron Age to Early Roman enclosure and associated features. A further programme of informative trenching was carried out to the south-west between February and March 2022, which demonstrated that no archaeological remains were present within that part of the proposed development area (Clarke 2022).
- 1.1.2 Reffley Wood Bronze Age barrow lies within the wider development area and the proposed mitigation work was initially designed to include excavation of the double ring ditch. However, this feature is now to be preserved *in situ* within the revised design of the development and will remain undisturbed.
- 1.1.3 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in Historic England's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment*, specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (2006)* and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation (2008)*. The work was undertaken in accordance with the Written Scheme of Investigation (Greef 2021) prepared in response to an Archaeological Brief issued by Steve Hickling of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Team (NCC HET).

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The development site is located approximately 3km north-east of the centre of King's Lynn on the north side of the Gaywood Valley. This former agricultural land comprises very gently sloping ground, which varies in elevation from 50m OD in the north (at the top of Knights Hill) to 10m OD at the south of the development area (Fig. 1). The site is bounded to the north by Grimston Road and to the east by the A149. To the west of the development site lies Reffley Wood and the eastern fringe of South Wootton.
- 1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises Dersingham Formation - sandstone and mudstone. Superficial deposits comprise Lowestoft Formation Diamicton (www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html, accessed 11th April 2022).

1.3 Archaeological background

- 1.3.1 A full search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) of a 1km radius centred on the development area was commissioned from NCC HES on 13th April 2022. A desk-based assessment (DBA) of the development site (Mills Whipp Projects 2012) was also compiled as part of the previous trenching programme (Wright 2015). The following section is therefore a summary based on the results of the DBA, the 2015 trial trenching and the NHER search, with pertinent records shown on Fig. 2.

Early prehistoric (c.500,000-4000BC)

- 1.3.2 Evidence for Palaeolithic activity in the area is provided by a stone axehead recovered from South Wootton Common (NHER 28093), approximately 950m north-west of the development. Several early prehistoric struck flints were also found during the Reffley Wood barrow excavation (located within the development area, see below).
- 1.3.3 A small number of Mesolithic flint blades have been found near Bawsey church (NHER 20576) and Mesolithic settlement activity was recorded approximately 1.5km to the south at Fairstead (Beadsmoore 2005; not illustrated).

Later prehistoric (c.4000BC-c.AD43)

- 1.3.4 Along with the Late Mesolithic activity identified at Fairstead, a significant amount of Neolithic settlement activity was recorded, with over 1700 flints recovered (Beadsmoore 2005). Locally, a leaf-shaped arrowhead was recovered 500m to the south at Bawsey (NHER 20580) and two Neolithic axe heads have also been found, one 100m to the west in Reffley Wood (NHER 5499) and another 1km to the east (NHER 3303). A possible axe production site was recorded 800m to the south-west (NHER 5548).
- 1.3.5 Reffley Wood barrow lies within the wider development area and is to be preserved *in situ*. This monument was excavated in 1937 and 1938 with Collared Urn cremations recovered from the barrow and hearths and midden layers sealed beneath it (NHER 5489). Further barrows are recorded in the area at Grimston Warren (800m to the east), which occupy a similar position overlooking the Gaywood Valley (Cushion 2007; not illustrated). In addition, barbed and tanged arrowheads have been recovered from the eastern fringe of Reffley Wood (NHER 19426) and 200m to the north-west of the site near South Wootton (NHER 3336).
- 1.3.6 Iron Age finds are recorded from the area including a concentration of objects recovered near Bawsey (700m to the south of the development area). These comprised two torcs and two electrum along with numerous fragments of gold and silver alloy wire representing further torcs (NHER 3326). Two Iron Age coins have been discovered; one was recovered 650m to the north-east (NHER 18386) and a second, bearing an Iceni horse pattern, was found 900m to the east of the development (NHER 18148).

Romano-British (c.AD43-410)

- 1.3.7 Widespread settlement and land use in the Roman period is attested to by the large amounts of Roman material recovered from the area. The previously-mentioned Iron Age site to the south at Bawsey also produced large quantities of Roman material including pottery, coins, brooches, a stylus, a strap fitting, a pestle and a large number of roof tiles indicative of some form of Roman settlement on the site (NHER 21078, 24430, 25926, 23752, 16986, 34254). Similar scatters of material in the vicinity of Warren Farm (c.800m to the east of the development area) also indicate an area of Roman occupation and potential industrial activity (NHER 21713, 21712, 3316, 18505, 3303). Other individual findspots include a hoard of 30 silver coins recovered 1km to the south of the development area (NHER 31200), a coin of Constantine 1km to the west (NHER 28387), a harness fitting and strap fitting found in Reffley Wood

immediately to the west (NHER 5499) and two brooches and a quantity of metal working waste recovered 200m to the north (NHER 3302).

Anglo-Saxon (c.AD 410-1066)

- 1.3.8 The riverside settlement at Bawsey continued to be a focus of activity into the Anglo-Saxon period with a considerable number of Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon artefacts recovered from within its vicinity. These include pottery sherds, tweezers, boxes, a girdle hanger and buckle, pins, strap ends, styli, coins and hanging bowls (NHER 12364, 21078, 24430, 25926, 23752, 34354). Two possible Late Anglo-Saxon copper alloy ingots have also been identified which would indicate a well-established settlement, possibly including a market and/or a port (NHER 25926).

Medieval (c.AD1066-1500)

- 1.3.9 In the medieval period the landscape was dominated by the town of King's Lynn to the west and the mid-12th century Norman fortress of Castle Rising. Land use was predominantly agricultural, separated by areas of heathland and woodland. Land associated with Castle Rising and Reffley Wood to the north and west of the site were the locations of medieval deer parks (NHER 3345) and Grimston Warren was the site of a rabbit warren (Cushion 2007).
- 1.3.10 The settlement at Bawsey continued in use into the medieval period and would have been the site of a small village (NHER 12364, 24430). The remains of the 11/12th century church of St James survives as the only remnant of the settlement (NHER 3328). Other chance finds from the landscape include two silver Henry VII groats (NHER 30253) and a lead shield-shaped weight; both recovered within a few hundred metres to the north of the site (NHER 30254).

Post-medieval (c.AD1500-1750)

- 1.3.11 Sand quarries and a possible WWII bomb crater have been recorded c.800m to the east of the site by the Archaeological Earthwork Rapid Identification Survey (Cushion 2007; NHER 50442, 50450, 50447, 50448). Further industry is evidenced by the sites of two brickworks in the west (NHER 16825) and to the north (NHER 14467) of Reffley Wood; the northern site may have been in use as early as the 17th century.

Previous work

- 1.3.12 The previous phases of geophysical survey by Bartlett-Clark Consultancy and archaeological trial trenching by the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) in 2014 revealed a complex of Late Iron Age–Early Roman occupation in the northern part of the site, including a small ditch complex, a possible Early Roman enclosure and evidence of metalworking (Bartlett 2014; Wright 2015). The trenching also revealed a double ring ditch in the southern part of the site which was potentially the site of the Reffley Wood Barrow (excavated in the 1930s; see above).
- 1.3.13 In 2016, CAPITA provided an impact assessment of the development on potential buried archaeological resources. This study concluded the development could have adverse effects on potential below ground archaeological assets and that a programme of archaeological mitigation work was required. The mitigation work was initially to include excavation of the double ring ditch. However, this feature is now to

be preserved *in situ* within the revised design of the development and will remain undisturbed.

1.3.14 In 2022 a further programme of informative trenching was carried out on the western edge of the proposed development, which identified no archaeological remains in this area (Clarke 2022).

1.4 Original research aims and objectives

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

1.4.2 Based on the results of the previous phase of trial trenching (Wright 2015) and the recommendations of the Brief, more specific aims and research questions were formulated:

1.4.3 To investigate the character and morphology of the Late Iron Age activity on the site placing it within its landscape context.

- *At what point did the Late Iron Age activity begin on the site, can any earlier Iron Age activity be identified?*
- *What are the forms and sizes of enclosures at the site, and to what extent can their functions be discerned?*
- *Are any building-types present and if so, how far can functions be attributed to them?*

1.4.4 To investigate the impact of Romanisation on the landscape with reference to the reorganisation of existing patterns of settlement and agriculture.

- *What is the extent of continuity between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period?*
- *How is continuity manifest in the archaeological record (i.e., the form of structures, redefinition or boundaries and enclosures, continuity in faunal signature etc.)?*
- *Were there changes in how the agrarian landscape was organised, in terms of enclosures, the establishment of new field systems? Can evidence of these changes be traced in the environmental record?*

1.4.5 To investigate the form and character of the large Early Roman enclosure.

- *What function can be attributed to the large slightly trapezoidal enclosure present on the site?*
- *Are any building-types present and if so, how far can functions be attributed to them?*
- *Was there any later Roman occupation at the site? Did a reorganisation of the site/landscape take place at the end of the 1st century AD?*

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

- 1.5.1 All works were carried out in accordance with the Written Scheme of investigation (Greef 2021) approved by NCC HET prior to commencement of works on site and with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation*.
- 1.5.2 Excavation was undertaken using a 20-tonne 360-type mechanical excavator using a 2.2m-wide ditching bucket. All machine excavation was monitored by a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 1.5.3 Features were excavated by hand in accordance with the WSI and all archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East pro-forma sheets, and plans and sections were drawn at appropriate scales. Site photographs were taken of all features using a DSLR camera.
- 1.5.4 Site survey was conducted using a Leica GS08 GPS system and photogrammetry using a pole cam or UAV.
- 1.5.5 All features across the site were metal detected and all metalwork was retained.
- 1.5.6 Bulk samples were taken from a range of features within the excavated area and processed at OA East's processing facility at Bourn.

1.6 Project scope

- 1.6.1 The results of the trial trench evaluation (ENF152027; Clarke 2022) have been reported on separately and will not be included in this assessment, which deals solely with the excavation. The results of the 2014 evaluation and geophysical survey (Bartlett 2014; Wright 2015) are not specifically included in this assessment: these will be integrated during analysis and incorporated in the final grey literature report.

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Number
Context sheets	777
Sections	269
Environmental Sample Records	62
Photographs	1020

Table 1: Stratigraphic records

2.1.2 Four phases of activity have been identified spanning the Early Bronze Age to the post-medieval periods, with most features dating to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. The earliest activity on site is represented by a poorly-preserved Beaker burial and a small number of pits producing small quantities of Early Bronze Age pottery and worked flint. A small number of pits have been dated to the Middle Iron Age, while pottery of this date was found residually in some Late Iron Age to Early Roman features.

2.1.3 The Late Iron Age to Early Roman phase is represented by a large sub-rectangular ditched enclosure, in addition to ditches and pits. The paucity of evidence for any internal structures suggests that the enclosure probably had an agricultural use.

2.1.4 Several features have been dated to the post-Roman period, including a ditch within the south-east corner of the site, a pond and a possible quarry pit within the western part of the site. A layer of colluvial material was identified in the north-west part of the site partially obscuring the Late Iron Age/Early Roman enclosure and was cut by a post-medieval pond. No finds were recovered from this layer.

2.1.5 An overview of the results is presented below by phase, with further details including dimensions included in Appendix A, and full specialist assessments provided in Appendices B and C. Figure 3 shows all the excavated features, with provisional phasing, and a selection of sections is included in Figure 4, followed by a selection of plates. In general, linear features or those with multiple excavated sections are referred to in the text by their lowest cut number (in **bold**), while interpretative groups (Pit Groups and Enclosures) are capitalised but not bold.

2.1.6 The natural geology (3002) consisted of a light yellow orange sand with flint inclusions. This was overlain by a subsoil (3001) of mid orange brown silty sand that contained a copper-alloy object (SF3), Roman pottery and animal bone, which was in turn overlain by topsoil 3000 which consisted of a mid brown grey sandy silt.

2.1.7 The provisional site phases are as follows:

Natural features

Phase 1 – Early Bronze Age

Phase 2 – Middle to Late Iron Age

Phase 3 – Late Iron Age to Roman

Phase 4 – Medieval to post-medieval

Unphased

2.2 Natural Features and Deposits (Fig. 4)

- 2.2.1 Natural features (tree throws) were scattered across the site, of which a total of 16 were excavated: **3102, 3114, 3134, 3152, 3175** (Section 220, Fig. 4), **3177, 3371, 3440, 3509, 3581, 3589, 3664, 3687, 3707, 3722** and **3797**. The excavated examples measured between 0.31m to 3.6m wide and 0.08m to 0.72m deep with irregular sides and bases. Their single fills consisted of mid orange brown or dark grey brown silty sand, from which no finds were recovered. A sample of the fill of **3581** yielded a single charred grain and abundant charcoal.
- 2.2.2 A layer of colluvium (3459) was identified in the north-west part of the site, partially obscuring Late Iron Age to Early Roman (Phase 3) Enclosure 3477 and cut by Phase 4 pond **3777**. It measured approximately 150m (east-to-west) by 28m (north to south) and was a maximum of 0.32m thick along the northern limits of the site. The layer consisted of a very pale grey silty sand that produced no finds.

2.3 Phase 1: Early Bronze Age (c.2500 to 1800 BC) (Fig. 4)

- 2.3.1 Five sub-circular pits are assigned to this phase based on the presence of small quantities of Early Bronze Age pottery (pits **3171, 3601**; Plate 2) and worked/burnt flint (pits **3599, 3421, 3423** and **3454**). They were scattered across the site and measured between 0.22m and 0.9m wide and between 0.15m and 0.34m deep. An environmental sample from pit **3599** (Section 333, Fig. 5) yielded charred grains, seeds, fruit/nut remains and charcoal (App. C.1).

Beaker burial 3397

- 2.3.2 A single sub-rectangular grave located in the south-east part of the site contained the partial remains of a possible adult female (skeleton 3408; App. C.2) with a Beaker vessel placed close to its feet. The skeleton was lying in a crouched/flexed position on its left side and orientated roughly north to south (Plate 1; Fig. 5, Section 277). The Beaker (SF4) has horizontal rows of comb impressions and dates from the period c.2200 to 1800 BC (App. B.5).

2.4 Phase 2: Middle to Late Iron Age (c.350 BC to AD 0/50 BC) (Fig. 4)

- 2.4.1 A total of 11 pits have been phased to the Middle Iron Age based on the recovery of pottery of this date. Other finds include small amounts of fired clay, slag, intrusive Roman pottery, animal bone and worked flint. Middle Iron Age pottery also occurred as residual elements within several Late Iron Age to Roman (Phase 3) features.
- 2.4.2 Dispersed across the site, the pits were predominantly sub-circular in plan with concave profiles, measuring between 0.5m and 1.3m wide and between 0.1m and 0.46m deep. A line of three pits was found in the north-east corner of the site (**3016** (Plate 3), **3089** and **3875**), one of which (**3089**) produced charred grains, seeds and chaff alongside charcoal (App. C.1). The remaining pits were scattered to the south (**3156, 3189**) and further to the west (**3051, 3053, 3026, 3538, 3637** and **3803**).

2.5 Phase 3: Late Iron Age to Roman (c.AD 0/50 to AD 400)

2.5.1 Most of the features uncovered belong to this phase. The main elements comprise a possible early sub-square enclosure (3491), subsequently replaced by a larger sub-rectangular enclosure (3477) and associated features in the western part of the site, alongside boundary ditches and other features to the east. A rapid assessment of the pottery indicates that the assemblage extends over the whole Romano-British period, but with a focus on the Early Roman period (1st to 2nd centuries AD).

Enclosures 3491 and 3477

2.5.2 Enclosure 3491 (Ditches 3491, 3679 (Fig. 5, Section 361) and 3577 (Section 324; Plate 4)) measured approximately 58m (north to south) by 57m (east to west) with only the northern, eastern and southern sides visible (see Table 2 for individual ditch cuts/interventions). The ditches measured from 0.56m to 1.5m wide and 0.19m to 0.79m deep with gently sloping or steep sides and concave bases. Multiple fills were identified which produced pottery dating to the Middle Iron Age and Roman periods.

2.5.3 Later Enclosure 3477 measured 127m long (east to west) and 85m wide (north to south), with two entrances and internal sub-divisions, that is interpreted as a probable stock enclosure. A total of 26 interventions were excavated into the main enclosure ditch, which contained multiple fills (Table 2; Fig. 5 Sections 300, 412 and 415). Three of the interventions (**3477=3492=3528**) contained Middle Iron Age pottery, however a greater number (22) contained Roman pottery. Other finds included animal bone, worked flint, burnt stone, metalworking debris, fired clay, oyster shell and two metal objects. Charred plant remains and charcoal were also recovered from five of the interventions (Table 2).

Cut	Fills	Measurements (m)	Profile	Finds and environmental remains
3477	3478, 3479, 3480, 3481 3482	2.85 x 1.18	flat V-shaped	1 sherd (49g) MIA pot, animal bone, 26 sherds (743g) Roman pottery. Charred grains and charcoal
3483	3484, 3485, 3486, 3487	3.3 x	V-shaped	Roman pottery
3490	3493, 3494, 3495, 3496, 3497	5.1 x 1.32	U-shaped	SF 5 – CuA nail, animal bone, Roman pottery. Charred grains and charcoal
3492	3622, 3623, 3624, 3625	3 x 1.06	U-shaped	2 sherds (52g) MIA/LIA pot, Roman pottery
3524	3525, 3526	1.9 x 0.86	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3528	3529	3.9 x 1.3	V-shaped	13g burnt stone, 1 sherd (16g) MIA/LIA pot, animal bone, Roman pottery
3540	3541-42	4.5 x 1.16	V-shaped	Roman pottery
3556	3557, 3558, 3563, 3564	3.5 x 0.98	flat U-shaped/	Roman pottery
3559	3560, 3561, 3574	2.68 x 1.04	V-shaped	Roman pottery
3643	3644, 3645, 3646	X 0.96	unknown	Roman pottery
3682	3693, 3694, 3695, 3696, 3697, 3698	2.95 x 1.08	U-shaped	-
3709	3710, 3711	3.64 x 1.6	irregular U-shaped	9 worked flints, Roman pottery
3732	3733, 3734, 3735	2.58 x 1.15	U-shaped	Fragment of crucible, 1 worked flint, 8 frags (264g) fired clay, Roman pottery. Charred grains, seed and charcoal

Cut	Fills	Measurements (m)	Profile	Finds and environmental remains
3744	3745, 3746, 3747	2.2x 1.02	flat V-shaped	Roman pottery
3779	3780, 3781	3.3 x 0.32	U-shaped	-
3782	3783, 3784, 3785	3.14 x 1.36	V-shaped	-
3790	3809	1.78 x 0.92	U-shaped	Animal bone, Roman pottery
3807	3811, 3812	1.2 x .1.1	V-shaped	Animal bone, Roman pottery
3815	3816, 3817, 3818	3.1 x 1	U-shaped	Roman pottery, Charred grain and charcoal
3819	3820, 3821, 3822, 3823, 3824, 3825	2 x 1.04	V-shaped	2 pieces (99g) Oyster shell, animal bone, 2 sherds (493g) Roman pottery. Charred grains and charcoal
3840	3842, 3843, 3844	8.4 x 0.8	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3846	3847, 3848	2.7 x 0.5	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3849	3856, 3857, 3858, 3859	4.9 x 1.2	irregular U-shaped	12 worked flints, Roman pottery
3850	3851, 3852, 3853	2.92 x 1.11	V-shaped	Animal bone, Roman pottery
3866	3867	7.2 x 0.94	U-shaped	Iron object, animal bone, Roman pottery
3868	3869, 3870, 3871, 3872	2.3 x 1.08	U-shaped	-

Table 2: Summary of Enclosure 3477

2.5.4 Two ditches within the enclosure formed subdivisions (Ditches **3456 (3498)**: Fig. 5, Section 301) and **3458** (Plate 5; Fig. 5, Section 291)), and measured between 1.11m to 2.7m wide and 0.58m to 1.02m deep with steep sides and concave bases (see Table 3 for individual interventions). The fills produced mixed assemblages of pottery, fired clay and animal bone, with charred plant remains, hazelnut shell and charcoal recovered from environmental samples (Table 3).

Cut	Fills	Ditch/ Group	Measurements (m)	Profile	Finds and environmental remains
3456	3457	3456	2.7 x 0.72	U-shaped	11 frags (29g) fired clay, Roman pottery. Charred grains and charcoal
3458	3460	3458	1.73 x 0.76	V-shaped	-
3466	3467, 3468, 3469, 3470	3458	1.62 x 0.66	U-shaped	Hazelnut shell and charcoal
3471	3472, 3473	3458	1.76 x 0.78	U-shaped	1 worked flint
3488	3489	3458	2.6 x 0.98	U-shaped	-
3498	3500, 3501, 3502	3456	1.5 x 0.98	unknown	1 sherd (29g) MIA pot, animal bone, 5 sherds (142g) Roman pottery
3499	3503, 3504, 3505	3458	1.1 x 0.9	unknown	-
3517	3518	3456	2.6 x 0.28	U-shaped	-
3521	3522, 3523	3456	2.26 x 0.95	Unknown	1 sherd (21g) LIA pot, animal bone. Charred grains, chaff and charcoal
3546	3547, 3548	3456	2.66 x 1.02	V-shaped	-
3699	3700, 3701	3456	1.86 x 0.68	U-shaped	Animal bone
3788	3789	3456	1.12 x 0.58	flat U-shaped	-
3808	3810	3456	2 x 0.8	V-shaped	-

Table 3: Summary of Ditches **3456** and **3458**

Pits within Enclosure 3477

2.5.5 Ten pits (**3613, 3653, 3671, 3673, 3675, 3677, 3766, 3739, 3799** and **3801**) within the enclosure have so far been securely dated to the Late Iron Age to (Early) Roman period, largely due to the presence of pottery of this date. The pits measured between 0.25m to 0.96m wide and 0.05m to 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and slightly flat to concave bases (Table 4). In addition to pottery, other finds include a nail, worked flint, animal bone, shell, fired clay and metal working debris.

Cut	Fills	Measurements (m)	Profile	Finds and environmental remains
3613	3614	0.6 x 0.15	U-shaped	Roman pottery, charred grains and charcoal
3653	3654	3.2 x 0.5	Flat bottomed U-shape	Fe nail, 2 sherds (31g) MIA pot, animal bone, 9 worked flints, 38 frags (468g) fired clay, Roman pottery. Charred grains and charcoal
3671	3672	0.96 x 0.07	Bowl shaped	Roman pottery
3673	3674	0.54 x 0.2	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3675	3676	0.37 x 0.18	U-shaped	-
3677	3678	0.25 x 0.05	flat U-shaped	-
3766	3767	0.9 x 0.16	U-shaped	6 pieces (11g) Oyster shell, Roman pottery
3739	3740	0.62 x 0.08	U-shaped	1 frag (10g) slag, Roman pottery
3799	3800	0.8 x 0.2	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3801	3802	0.5 x 0.14	U-shaped	1 sherd (260g) Roman pottery

Table 4: Pits within Enclosure 3477

Ditches

2.5.6 A small number of ditches (Ditch 3003 recut by Ditch 3007, intervention **3122** (Fig. 5, Section 198), **3464, 3049** and **3207**) within the eastern part of the site have been dated to this period and may have formed enclosures or boundaries on various alignments. Together these produced pottery, fired clay, animal bone and flint, alongside some charred plant remains, with Ditch 3007 being the most finds-rich.

2.5.7 Ditch 3007 (**3007=3055=3142**), aligned broadly north-to-south, measured between 0.5m to 1.8m wide and 0.11m to 0.59m deep with gently sloping to steep sides and a concave base (Plate 6; Fig. 5, Section 170). Its multiple fills yielded mixed finds assemblages including pottery, metalworking debris and metal objects (two 1st-century brooches; Table 5), with most coming from the northern part of the ditch.

Cut	Fills	Group/Ditch	Measurements (m)	Profile	Finds and environmental remains
3007	3008, 3009, 3010, 3877	3007	1.36 x 0.49	U-shaped	27 frags (613g) slag, 8 sherds (233g) MIA pot, 2 sherds (63g) MIA/LIA pot, Animal bone, 1 fragment (13g) fired clay, Roman pottery
3033	3034, 3035	3007	1.8 x 0.52	U-shaped	Two frags (9g) slag, 1 fragment (10g) fired clay, 3 sherds (210g) Roman pottery
3036	3037, 3038	3007	1.55 x 0.59	U-shaped	Fragment of crucible, 4 frags (351g) slag, 3 sherds (27g) of EBA pot, animal bone, Roman pottery
3048	3057	3007	1.26 x 0.48	U-shaped	1 sherd (110g) MIA pot, Roman pottery. Charred grains.
3055	3056	3055	0.8 x 0.45	U-shaped	467g burnt stone, SF 1 – Iron object, SF2 – CuA brooch, animal bone, Roman pottery

Cut	Fills	Group/ Ditch	Measurements (m)	Profile	Finds and environmental remains
3065	3066	3055	1.1 x 0.55	U-shaped	4 sherds (35g) MIA pot, 1 sherd (4g) LIA pot, animal bone, Roman pottery
3079	3080	3055	0.5 x 0.11	U-shaped	-
3081	3082	3055	1.2 x 0.24	U-shaped	7 sherds (49g) MIA pot, Roman pottery
3104	3105	3055	0.68 x 0.34	U-shaped	6 sherds (53g) MIA pot, 1 sherd (7g) LIA pot. Roman pottery
3142	3143	3142	1.06 x 0.16	Unknown	-
3229	3230	3142	1.58 x 0.5	Unknown	Animal bone, 3 worked flints, Roman pottery
3373	3374	3142	1.2 x 0.34	U-shaped	4 worked flints, Roman pottery
3425	3426	3142	0.75 x 0.28	U-shaped	-
3438	3439	3142	0.6 x 0.3	U-shaped	-
3442	3443	3142	0.52 x 0.4	U-shaped	-
3446	3447	3142	0.65 x 0.26	U-shaped	-
3452	3453	3142	1.64 x 0.32	U-shaped	SF6 – CuA brooch, Roman pottery

Table 5: Interventions within Ditch 3007

Pits

2.5.8 A total of 51 pits, including two Pit Groups (3148 and 3191) within the area of ditches described above, have been assigned to this phase. It is probable that other currently unphased pits may also belong to this phase and will be reviewed at the analysis stage.

Pit Group 3148

2.5.9 Pit Group 3148 comprised nine pits (**3148, 3150, 3195, 3197, 3199, 3201, 3203, 3205** and **3361**) extending over an area measuring 5.4m by 4.3m (Plate 7), to the south of Ditch **3122**. These pits measured between 0.68m and 1.52m wide and 0.16m to 0.31m deep with gently sloping sides and concave bases (Table 6). Their single fills produced small quantities of Roman and earlier pottery, animal bone and worked flint.

Cut	Fills	Measurements (m)	Profile	Finds and environmental remains
3148	3149	0.84 x 0.31	U-shaped	4 sherds (32g) MIA pot, animal bone, Roman pottery
3150	3151	1.52 x 0.3	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3195	3196	0.71 x 0.22	U-shaped	Animal bone, Roman pottery
3197	3198	0.75 x 0.21	V-Shaped	2 worked flints, 1 burnt flint, Roman pottery
3199	3200	1.04 x 0.26	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3201	3202	0.84 x 0.22	U-shaped	1 sherd (15g) MIA/LIA pot, animal bone, 1 worked flint
3203	3204	1.04 x 0.21	U-shaped	Animal bone, Roman pottery
3205	3206	0.68 x 0.16	U-shaped	-
3361	3362	0.8 x 0.25	U-shaped	1 sherd (23g) MIA/LIA pot

Table 6: Summary of Pit Group 3148

Pit Group 3191

2.5.10 Immediately south-west of Pit Group 3148 was Pit Group 3191 which comprised nine often intercutting pits (**3191, 3193, 3215, 3217, 3219, 3211, 3223, 3225** and **3227**) covering an area of 6.5m by 5.3m. These pits measured between 0.6m to 2.2m wide and 0.09m to 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and concave bases. Together, they produced small quantities of finds (Table 7).

Cut	Fills	Measurements (m)	Profile	Findings and environmental remains
3191	3192, 3360	0.73 x 0.14	Irregular	-
3193	3194	2.2 x 0.28	Irregular	Animal bone, 2 fragments (5g) fired clay, Roman pottery. Charred grains
3215	3216	0.65 x 0.09	U-shaped	-
3217	3218	0.68 x 0.17	U-shaped	Animal bone
3219	3220	0.67 x 0.09	U-shaped	-
3211	3222	0.6 x 0.26	Irregular U-shaped	Roman pottery
3223	3224	0.54 x 0.13	U-shaped	-
3225	3226	0.93 x 0.2	U-shaped	-
3227	3228	0.55 x 0.16	U-shaped	-

Table 7: Summary of Pit Group 3191

Other pits

2.5.11 The majority of the remaining 33 pits were located within the eastern part of the site, apart from pits **3462** and **3772** which were positioned just outside Enclosure 3477 in the western part of the excavation area. The pits measured between 0.38m to 3.2m wide and 0.06m to 0.5m deep with U-shaped profiles (Plate 8: pit **3173**). Roman (and earlier) pottery was recovered from most of the pits, with some yielding animal bone, worked flint and shell. Pit **3032** in the north-east part of the site may represent the remains of a hearth as it produced several fragments of fired clay alongside charred grains and seeds (Table 8).

Cut	Fills	Measurements (m)	Profile	Findings and environmental remains
3022= 3024	3023= 3025	3.15 x 0.2	flat U-shaped	Roman pottery
3028	3029	1.08 x 0.2	U-shaped	Charred grains, seeds and charcoal
3032	3041, 3042, 3045	0.72 x 0.2	U-shaped	22 fragments (351g) fired clay. Charred grains and seeds, Roman pottery
3075	3076	0.38 x 0.1	V-shaped	Roman pottery
3085	3086	0.75 x 0.18	U-shaped	2 sherds (97g) MIA pot, Roman pottery
3098	3099	0.67 x 0.29	U-shaped	2 sherds (30g) MIA pot, Roman pottery
3100	3101	1.1 x 0.95	U-shaped	Fe nail, 6 fragments (59g) fired clay
3111	3112, 3113	0.92 x 0.32	U-shaped	11 sherds (179g) of MIA pot, animal bone, 2 worked flints, Roman pottery
3118	3119	1.04 x 0.24	Bowl shaped	Roman pottery
3136	3137, 3138	1.45 x 0.32	U-shaped	2 sherds (12g) fired clay, Roman pottery
3144	3145	1.93 x 0.26	Irregular U-shaped	1 sherd (10g) MIA pot, 11 sherds (164g) LIA pot, animal bone, 1 worked flint, Roman pottery
3158	3159	0.7 x 0.22	U-shaped	2 sherds (12g) Med pottery, 4 fragments (302g) fired clay, Roman pottery. Charred grains and seeds, charcoal
3165	3166	1.2 x 0.24	flat U-shaped	Roman pottery
3173	3174	0.9 x 0.4	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3179	3180	1.4 x 0.17	U-shaped	Animal bone, Roman pottery

Cut	Fills	Measurements (m)	Profile	Findings and environmental remains
3181	3182	1.3 x 0.21	U-shaped	-
3183	3184	0.8 x 0.2	U-shaped	4 fragments (521g) fired clay, Roman pottery
3185	3186	1.2 x 0.35	U-shaped	1 sherd (10g) MIA pot, 16 sherds (250g) LIA pot
3209	3210	0.7 x 0.07	flat U-shaped	Roman pottery
3213	3214	1.5 x 0.13	U-shaped	1 sherd (40g) MIA/LIA pot, 1 worked flint, Roman pottery
3233	3234	1.2 x 0.4	flat U-shaped	6 sherds (100g) MIA/LIA pot, Roman pottery
3344	3345	0.6 x 0.2	U-shaped	-
3346	3347	1.4 x 0.25	U-shaped	1 sherd (16g) MIA pot, Roman pottery
3348	3349, 3350	0.7 x 0.28	U-shaped	Animal bone, 1 frag (1g) fired clay, 22 sherds (2411g) Roman pottery. Charred seeds
3365	3366	1.5 x 0.2	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3369	3370	0.5 x 0.04	Bowl shaped	Roman pottery
3404	3405	0.8 x 0.14	U-shaped	Animal bone, Roman pottery
3430	3431	0.42 x 0.25	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3432	3433	1.63 x 0.43	U-shaped	1 piece (2g) Oyster shell, 5 worked flints, Roman pottery. Charred seeds and charcoal
3462	3463	0.9 x 0.06	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3615	3616	0.65 x 0.2	U-shaped	-
3649	3650	0.72 x 0.46	U-shaped	Roman pottery
3772	3773	1.4 x 0.18	U-shaped	1 sherd (276g) Roman pottery

Table 8: Summary of Phase 3 pits

2.6 Phase 4: Medieval to post-medieval (12th to 19th century)

- 2.6.1 A single north-to-south aligned Ditch 3335 (**3335=3338=3341=3409=3444**) in the south-east corner of the site may date to the medieval period. It measured a maximum of 2.05m wide and 0.82m deep with steep sides and a concave base (Plate 9; Fig. 5, Section 240) and produced three sherds of abraded late 12th to 14th-century pottery.
- 2.6.2 The remaining features from this phase are most probably post-medieval in date. Pond **3777** was located in the north-west corner of the site and measured 30m long, 12.3m wide and 0.7m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. Its upper fill contained four sherds of post-medieval (18th to 19th-century) pottery.
- 2.6.3 A small group of intercutting quarry pits lay within the area of the Phase 3 Enclosure 3477. These pits (**3830=3860** and **3834=3864**) measured 6.4m wide and 0.34m deep with sloping sides and concave bases. Multiple fills were identified and yielded small amounts of Roman and post-medieval pottery, post-medieval glass, tobacco pipe, oyster shell and a modern iron object.

2.7 Unphased

- 2.7.1 Many of the excavated features (mostly pits) are currently unphased but are likely to belong to the Middle Iron Age (Phase 2) or Late Iron Age to (Early) Roman (Phase 3) phases. These will be reviewed during analysis once all specialist data and associated dating evidence are available.

- 2.7.2 Three ditches (**3124**, **3379** and **3718**) along the eastern and south-west limits of the excavation contained no datable finds but may have formed boundaries associated with the Phase 3 or 4 activity described above. They measured between 0.4m to 0.92m wide and 0.09m to 0.21m deep with gently sloping sides and concave bases.
- 2.7.3 A total of 123 pits are currently unphased: they range considerably in size from 0.2m to 2.44m wide and 0.04m to 0.76m deep with varying profiles and containing between one and two fills (see App. A). Three of the pits (**3096**, **3221** and **3395**) contained fired clay and pit **3474** contained animal bone, while environmental samples from three other pits (**3039**, **3160** and **3414**) produced evidence for charred plant remains (Table 9).

Cut	Fills	Measurements (m)	Profile	Finds and environmental remains
3039	3040	0.6 x 0.2	U-shaped	Charred seeds and charcoal
3096	3097	1 x 0.23	Bowl shaped	1 frag (16g) Fired clay
3160	3161	0.75 x 0.12	U-shaped	Charred grains and charcoal
3221	3222	0.68 x 0.1	Bowl shaped	1 frag (9g) Fired clay
3395	3396	0.64 x 0.24	U-shaped	1 frag (39g) Fired clay
3414	3415, 3416	0.74x 0.16	Bowl shaped	Charred grains, seeds, chaff and charcoal
3474	3475	0.5 x 0.38	U-shaped	Animal bone
3506	3507, 3508	1.5 x 0.3	Bowl shaped	Charred grains, seeds and charcoal
3511	3512, 3513	0.9 x 0.48	U-shaped	Charred grains and charcoal

Table 9: Unphased pits which contained undatable finds and charred plant remains

Post-holes

- 2.7.4 Eight post-holes (**3406**, **3450**, **3607**, **3609**, **3611**, **3641**, **3749**, **3750**) have been identified, although no structures could be discerned. They measured between 0.2m to 0.4m wide and 0.08m to 0.17m deep with moderately sloping to steep sides and concave bases, with single fills.

3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The following finds were recovered:

Material	Number	Weight (g)
Metal objects	9	-
Metalworking debris	37	1024
Flint	74 worked and 3 unworked	-
Beaker pottery	51	346
Prehistoric pottery	183	3176
Roman pottery	(TBC)	19.627
Medieval to post-medieval pottery	14	118
Stone	2	480
Fired clay	113	2425
Ceramic building material	5	968
Glass	2	4
Clay tobacco pipe	2	4

Table 10: Summary of finds

3.2 Metal objects (App. B.1)

Summary

3.2.1 Nine metal objects were recovered from ditches, a pit and layers. Of note are two Early Roman copper alloy brooches, both found in Phase 3 Ditch 3007.

Statement of potential

3.2.2 This small assemblage of metalwork does little to contribute to the site's research objectives. The two brooches are contemporary with the pottery retrieved from these ditches and the remainder of the assemblage suggests a degree of activity in the area from the Roman period to the modern day.

3.3 Metalworking debris (App. B.2–3)

Summary

3.3.1 A small assemblage of metalworking debris (35 fragments; 1006g) was recovered, most of which is undiagnostic, alongside two fragments of crucible. The presence of a possible hearth (or oven) **3032** may suggest smithing was taking place on site during the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period.

Statement of potential

3.3.2 This assemblage, together with the possible hearth does have some limited potential to add to the currently limited understanding of earlier ironworking and production in this area of East Anglia. The two fragments of crucible probably come from two different used and broken crucibles associated with later Iron Age non-ferrous (copper-alloy) metalworking, most likely the melting of bronze scrap for semi-domestic-scale casting of small metal objects.

3.4 Flint (App. B.4)

Summary

- 3.4.1 A small assemblage of 74 struck flints and three unworked burnt flints was thinly distributed, deriving from 21 individual contexts. Much of this represents residual material caught up in the fills of later features, with the only coherent, single period, assemblage being a small group of 16 worked flints of probable Early Bronze Age date from pit **3599**. There are few strictly diagnostic pieces among the worked flints, but much of the assemblage is likely to represent later Neolithic to Bronze Age activity.

Statement of potential

- 3.4.2 Beyond providing evidence for some, presumably fairly low level, Neolithic to Bronze Age activity at the site this small assemblage provides only a very small/minor addition to the body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the local area.

3.5 Beaker pottery (App. B.5)

Summary

- 3.5.1 An assemblage totalling 51 sherds (346g) of Beaker pottery was recovered from Phase 1 grave **3397**. The majority (44 sherds) represents the remains of a near complete vessel (SF4) placed next to skeleton 3408. The Beaker's form would fit within the group defined as "S-profile Beakers" by Needham (2005), although the all-over-comb decoration is more common in other forms. S-profile Beakers are potentially later in the chronology of this ceramic tradition, dating to c.2,200-1,800 cal BC (Needham 2005, 206).

Statement of potential

- 3.5.2 This pottery will add to the corpus of Beakers known in Norfolk and East Anglia more widely. However, the primary interest in this vessel is the potential to provide information on Early Bronze Age burial practices.

3.6 Prehistoric pottery (App. B.6)

Summary

- 3.6.1 An assemblage totalling 183 sherds (3176g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 17.3g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 42 contexts and, apart from 13 sherds (59g) dating to the Early Bronze Age, all the pottery belongs to the Middle/late Iron Age potting tradition, c. 350 BC–50 AD.
- 3.6.2 The Middle Iron Age assemblage comprises sherds in a range of fabrics, all broadly typical of pottery groups dating to this period in this part of Norfolk. Many of the vessels are classified as small to medium sized pots and are likely to have been used as everyday cooking and serving pots. The Late Iron Age pottery assemblage is also dominated by sandy wares, typical of the later Iron Age in East Anglia, with pots identified being of similar size and function to those dating to the Middle Iron Age.

Statement of potential

- 3.6.3 The two assemblages allow comparisons to be made to further explore how ceramics changed across the Middle and Late Iron Age (and transition to Early Roman) and could help construct a more detailed understanding of ceramic development in this part of Norfolk. They can also provide comparative data on fabrics, methods of surface treatment, decoration and ceramic technology with other pottery assemblages in the area and in the region.

3.7 Roman pottery (App. B.7)

Summary

- 3.7.1 An assemblage of Roman pottery weighing a total of 19.627kg was recovered, of which a sub-sample was selected (63 sherds, weighing 4.627kg; representing a minimum of 11 individual, mainly Early Roman, vessels) for assessment. A rapid scan of the remaining sherds indicates that the sub-sample is broadly characteristic of the whole assemblage in terms of fabric, form, and chronology. The pottery assemblage extends over the whole Romano-British period with a focus on the 1st to 2nd centuries and clearly includes a transitional element (see App. B.6).
- 3.7.2 Of the sherds that were assessed at this stage, all comprise locally-produced coarse wares, although the entire assemblage appears to include fine wares and some specialist wares.

Statement of potential

- 3.7.3 This is a relatively small assemblage associated with a rural agricultural settlement that was evidently active during the pre- and post-conquest periods (see App. B.6). The potential of the Roman pottery assemblage is to provide evidence for dating features on the site; pottery use and consumption; trade links both within and outside Norfolk; and status of the occupants.
- 3.7.4 The assemblage provides a useful ‘snapshot’ of a transitional period where local pottery production (comprising sandy fabrics typical for the Norfolk area) was shifting from the Iron Age forms, fabrics and techniques to more ‘Romanising’ methods including adoption of the wheel and copying imported vessels from Gaul.

3.8 Medieval and post-medieval pottery (App. B.8)

Summary

- 3.8.1 A small assemblage (14 sherds, weighing 118g) of medieval to c. late 18th–mid 19th century pottery was recovered from a ditch, a pits and a pond. The pottery is very likely to be domestic in origin. However, the paucity of medieval material strongly suggests the pottery represents redistribution by manuring and ploughing, rather than deliberate deposition in the features from which it was recovered. The later material relates to more recent rubbish deposition.

Statement of potential

- 3.8.2 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

3.9 Stone (App. B.9)

Summary

- 3.9.1 Two pieces (480g) of burnt stone were recovered from a Phase 2 pit and a Phase 3 ditch. One fragment of quartz schist cobble appears to have been used as a rubbing stone or polisher, and perhaps as an anvil stone prior to its fracture and the loss of one half.

Statement of potential

- 3.9.2 There is no potential for further work on this small assemblage.

3.10 Fired clay (App. B.10)

Summary

- 3.10.1 A small assemblage of fired clay (113 fragments, 2425g) was recovered from 21 features from across the site. The main concentration of material (56 fragments, 1664g) was found in and around the eastern edge of the site associated largely with Phase 3 Ditch 3007 and hearth **3032**. A smaller fraction of the material (57 fragments, 761g) was collected from features around Enclosure 3477 to the west and a cluster of pits to the south.

Statement of potential

- 3.10.2 The fired clay assemblage is typical of the kind of detrital material from productive settlements. While the original form or function of this assemblage is not clear, where larger fragments were present it appears likely that the clay was used structurally and at least some of it originates from oven-type features.

3.11 Ceramic building material (App. B. 11)

Summary

- 3.11.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) comprising five fragments (968g) of medieval to post-medieval date was recovered, with the majority (four pieces, 958g) collected from Phase 4 quarry pit **3830**.

Statement of potential

- 3.11.2 The assemblage is of little archaeological significance, apart from providing further dating evidence for the latest activity on the site.

3.12 Glass (App. B.12)

Summary

- 3.12.1 Two shards of glass (4g) were recovered from Phase 4 quarry pit **3830** and dated to the 19th century or later.

Statement of potential

- 3.12.2 The fragmentation of the assemblage and its limited size means it has no potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

3.13 Clay tobacco pipe (App. B.13)

Summary

3.13.1 Phase 4 quarry pit **3830** yielded two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem which date to the post-medieval period.

Statement of potential

3.13.2 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities. The pipe fragment does little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 General

4.1.1 The following environmental and osteological remains were recovered:

Environmental and osteological evidence	Number/weight
Samples	62
Human skeletal remains	1
Faunal remains	6.340kg
Shell	10

Table 11: Summary of environmental and osteological evidence

4.1.2 A total of 62 environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross-section of feature types, locations and date, with samples also taken from a single Phase 1 inhumation.

Sample Type	Burial	Pit	Ditch	Other	Total
Bulk	4	33	22	3	62

Table 12: Summary of environmental samples

4.2 Charred plant remains (App. C.1)

Summary

4.2.1 Cereal grain is present in 25 of the 62 samples; however, in 19 of these, this is limited to a very small number of grains (often fewer than five examples) and the grains are often poorly preserved. The remaining samples produced more abundant remains and have been recommended for further analysis. Barley grain was present in a fill of Phase 3 hearth **3032**, amongst fragments of hearth lining. Sample 140, taken from Phase 1 pit **3599**, contains remains of crabapples (*Malus sylvestris*), alongside frequent fragments of hazelnut shell and occasional cereal grains.

4.2.2 Of the 33 samples from pits, ten have been recorded as abundant or highly abundant for charcoal, while in general only small amounts of charcoal were recovered from the ditch samples.

Statement of potential

4.2.3 The extent to which cereal cultivation superseded collection of wild plant resources in the Neolithic and Bronze Age is a subject of current debate (Stevens and Fuller 2012, 2015; Bishop 2015), and the presence of foods such as hazelnuts and crabapples on many prehistoric sites suggests that foraging continued to play an important role even after the introduction of arable farming (eg Moffett *et al.* 1989; Robinson 2000).

4.2.4 The richest feature for charred plant remains is unphased pit **3414**, the two fills of which appear to contain refuse from different stages in the crop-processing sequence. These are recommended for analysis in order that they can be compared and potentially suitable material for radiocarbon dating can be identified.

- 4.2.5 Pit **3506** (also currently unphased) is very rich in cereal grains with both wheat and barley present. The absence of smaller weed seeds or cereal chaff indicates that this is a cleaned crop, which perhaps became charred whilst in storage or during food preparation. This sample is recommended for analysis as it appears to be representative of the cereals being consumed at the site and can be compared to regional patterns of crop production. Eastern England is thought to have seen an expansion of cereal cultivation in the Romano-British period, with many sites suggesting an emphasis on large-scale spelt wheat production (Murphy 1997, 42); the cultivation of hulled barley, although widespread, is suggested to have been of secondary importance (*ibid*; Murphy and de Moulins 2004).
- 4.2.6 The most common feature-type to be sampled at the site are pits, with roughly half of these samples containing charcoal that can be described as frequent or abundant. Charcoal-rich pits occur at a number of sites from Norfolk and it is recommended that wood species identification be undertaken to ascertain if they are homogeneous in character across the site, and how they compare to such assemblages from other sites in the region. These may also produce material suitable for radiocarbon dating.

4.3 Human skeletal remains (App. C.2)

Summary

- 4.3.1 A single skeleton was recovered from Beaker burial **3397**. The surviving limb epiphyses are fused suggesting that the individual was at least 18 years old at time of death. Only a single trait, the sciatic notch on the pelvis is present for estimation of sex. This trait would suggest a very tentative estimation of female.

Statement of potential

- 4.3.2 The skeleton adds to a growing corpus of Beaker burials in Norfolk and a radiocarbon date could help refine the chronology of these burials in the region.

4.4 Faunal remains (App. C.3)

Summary

- 4.4.1 A total of 6.340kg of animal bone was recovered: the assemblage is in poor condition and highly fragmented with only 186 countable bones recorded. All features containing bone were ditches and small pits, largely of a Late Iron Age to (Early) Roman date. Most notable was Phase 3 pit **3144** which contained a partially articulated juvenile cow skeleton. Taxa identified were primarily domestic: cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, and cat. A single rabbit femur was identified from unphased pit **3474**, that is most probably an intrusive specimen.

Statement of potential

- 4.4.2 This is a small assemblage, however, there is some limited potential to provide further information about the site. Withers height estimates will provide a guide as to the size of both sheep/goat and cattle. Tooth wear analysis can provide an age at death and allow for further interpretations as to whether livestock was being exploited for primary or secondary products. More precise phasing will allow for the assemblage to

be analysed with a view to determining whether there is any change in the faunal signature between the Late Iron Age and Roman period.

4.5 Shell (App. C.4)

Summary

- 4.5.1 In total, 10 shells or shell fragments (128g) were collected by hand from pits and ditches: all are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*.

Statement of potential

- 4.5.2 Features produced low numbers of shells and none of the oysters show evidence of shucking, suggesting the mollusca were cooked before being eaten. The presence of marine mollusca indicates transportation of a marine food source to the site and demonstrates the ability of the occupants of the settlement to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland. The shells recovered represent general discarded food waste indicating, at most, a small number of meals.

5 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Revised research aims

- 5.1.1 A number of aims were identified in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Greef 2021) and reiterated in Section 1.4 in this report, many of which are still relevant. These have been updated below, with reference to regional frameworks (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000; Medlycott 2011; <https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>).

Early Bronze Age

How can the chronology of the Early Bronze Age in this part of Norfolk be refined and how can the site contribute to current knowledge about Bronze Age burial? Is the settlement evidence contemporary?

- 5.1.2 The single Beaker burial (**3397**) found at the site is poorly preserved, however the skeleton can be tentatively identified as an adult female who was buried in a crouched/flexed position with the head to the north. Placed at the skeleton's feet was a near complete Beaker which has been dated to 2200-1800 cal BC based on its form and decoration (App.B.5). Obtaining a radiocarbon date from this grave will aid in refining dating for Beaker burials in the region as well as helping to refine Beaker typologies.
- 5.1.3 A small number of pits produced either Early Bronze Age pottery or worked flint, indicative of low-level settlement in the vicinity. It is uncertain whether these pits were contemporary with the Beaker burial and radiocarbon dating may aid in establishing this, if suitable material is present (*e.g.* pit **3599**, which contains several complete or nearly complete crabapples; App. C.1).

Middle to Late Iron Age

To investigate the character and morphology of the Iron Age activity on the site, placing it within its landscape context. When did Iron Age activity begin on the site?

- 5.1.4 Eleven pits have been provisionally phased to the Middle Iron Age period based on the recovery of pottery of this date. In many cases Middle Iron Age pottery also occurred residually within the Late Iron Age to Early Roman features and there may have been a degree of continuation between the two phases. Further analysis of the pottery assemblages in relation to the site stratigraphy and alongside radiocarbon dates may help to refine when activity commenced at the site and whether it was continuous into the Early Roman period (see below). Analysis of the Middle and Late Iron Age pottery should also establish whether there are any affinities with contemporary groups from the surrounding area.

Late Iron Age to Early Roman

- 5.1.5 The Late Iron Age to Early Roman activity is represented by enclosures, ditches, pits and a possible hearth yielding a number of contemporary finds assemblages (pottery, animal bone, metalworking debris, fired clay and metal objects). Although the activity within the western part of the site (within Enclosure 3477) is thought to relate to agricultural activities (stock-keeping), the features and associated finds in the eastern part of the site may represent domestic activity, although no structures were present.

In general, the site adds to a growing corpus of Iron Age and Roman rural agricultural settlements recorded in the area (see Section 1.3.6 and 1.37).

What are the forms and sizes of enclosures at the site, and to what extent can their functions be discerned? Are any building-types present and if so, how far can functions be attributed to them?

- 5.1.6 Two enclosures were identified at the site: a possible smaller sub-square enclosure (3491) measuring approximately 58m (north to south) by 57m (east to west) with two possible entrances observed; one in the north-east corner and the other in the north-west. This enclosure was later replaced by the sub-rectangular Enclosure 3477 that measured 127m long (east to west) and 85m wide (north to south). Enclosure 3477 had two entrances, one in the north-east corner and one in the south-west, and was sub-divided by two internal ditches. It is difficult to establish at what point these subdivisions were added to the enclosure, however there were no obvious entrances suggesting a degree of phasing or at least later alteration to these internal ditches.
- 5.1.7 There is no evidence for structures within the enclosures, with pits being the only features identified and only 10 of these being securely dated to the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period. More detailed analysis of the pottery assemblages should help refine the chronology of the enclosures and their longevity. The evidence suggests that the enclosures had an agricultural use, most probably stock enclosures for cattle or sheep/goat, which were the most prominent species present within the faunal assemblage. Further analysis will include comparison with other enclosures of similar date and/or morphology excavated in this part of Norfolk (e.g. at Middleton; Blackburn and Clarke 2020) which should aid interpretation.

What was the nature of settlement and can any specific activities be discerned?

- 5.1.8 Analysis of the character, date and distribution of the associated finds and environmental assemblages from the site should establish what types of activities were being undertaken within the settlement and where. Evidence of crop-processing is provided by the burnt remains of cereal crops from several (some currently unphased) pits, while the presence of sooting and burnt residues on some of the pottery vessels is indicative of their use in cooking.
- 5.1.9 The faunal assemblage is dominated by cattle and includes some evidence of on-site butchery, while further metrical analysis should help to identify whether livestock were being exploited for primary or secondary products. The recovery of smithing hearth bottoms and crucibles suggests some low-level metalworking on or near the site, possibly in the later Iron Age. The presence of a possible hearth is of some interest and analysis will establish whether this was associated with domestic (bread oven/corn-dryer) or more industrial use (metalworking). Charcoal analysis will help to identify the types of wood being exploited for fuel within the settlement as well as provide additional material to enable radiocarbon dating of features which did not produce datable finds.

To investigate the impact of Romanisation on the landscape with reference to the reorganisation of existing patterns of settlement and agriculture. What is the extent of continuity between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period? Was there any later

Roman occupation at the site? Did a reorganisation of the site/landscape take place at the end of the 1st century AD?

- 5.1.10 At this stage of assessment it appears that there was continuity between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods at the site, with much of the pottery assemblage spanning this date range, although analysis will need to confirm this. The features identified on site indicate very little evidence for intercutting or truncation, suggesting that this was not an intensively-utilised site, with the main phase of settlement seeming to have been during the Early Roman period (1st to 2nd centuries AD). Some activity may have continued into the later Roman period, given the presence of small quantities of pottery of this date, but this appears to have been low-level and it is likely that the focus of settlement moved elsewhere after the 2nd century.
- 5.1.11 Analysis of the Roman pottery assemblage will be key in providing a chronological framework for the settlement, and for identifying the transition to more ‘Romanising’ potting technologies. As this is a transitional assemblage, close collaboration with the specialist analysing the Middle/Late Iron Age material will be crucial.
- 5.1.12 After the Roman period, this area seems to have reverted to agricultural (possibly pastoral) use in the post-Roman period, with ?medieval boundary ditches and post-medieval to modern quarrying and a pond evident.

5.2 Methods statements

Stratigraphy

- 5.2.1 Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database. A full stratigraphic text will be prepared for all features, based on a group matrix and utilising tabulated data where appropriate. Features will be grouped by association where relevant and described spatially and stratigraphically. The specialist information will be integrated (utilising the site database and GIS software programmes) to aid dating and complete more detailed phasing and spatial consideration of the site. This will incorporate pertinent results from the evaluation (Wright 2015). Analysis will also focus on placing the results within their broader context, with a particular focus on Late Iron Age to Early Roman settlements in Norfolk.

Illustration

- 5.2.2 The existing plans and sections will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections of features digitised (c.25). Report/publication figures, including detailed phase plans, will be generated using QGIS and Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and/or digitised, or where appropriate, photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken (see below).

Documentary research

- 5.2.3 Published and unpublished sources will be consulted where appropriate, using information from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, including a scrutiny of reports on comparable/relevant sites locally and nationally in order to properly contextualise the site. This evidence will be collated and where relevant reproduced in the full grey literature report and any subsequent publication.

Artefact analysis

Metal objects

- 5.2.4 Photographs of brooches SF2 and 6 as well as iron object SF1 should be included in the final report (after cleaning). The remaining iron objects can be deselected prior to archiving.

Metalworking debris

- 5.2.5 The environmental samples should be assessed for the presence of hammerscale see whether the possible hearth could have been used for smelting. All fragments should be retained and a final report produced.

Flint

- 5.2.6 The assemblage has been fully recorded, and no further analysis is required. Following final phasing, the catalogue should be updated, and a full archive report on the assemblage prepared. None of the flintwork requires illustration.

Beaker pottery

- 5.2.7 The pottery is worthy of full recording. Sherds from all contexts should be counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gramme) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type should be recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment and decoration. Where possible, rim and base diameters should be measured, and surviving percentages noted. All pottery should be subject to sherd size analysis. A programme of sherd refitting should also be conducted during recording. The quantified data should be entered onto an Excel data sheet to be held with the site archive.
- 5.2.8 The assemblage should be compared more closely with pottery from Norfolk and more widely across England. Following the production of a full archive-ready pottery report, a shortened summary of the report should be prepared for publication. Vessel SF4 should be illustrated, and an accompanying catalogue produced. If possible, a radiocarbon date should be obtained from the burial, as additional dates will help with refining the chronology of the Beaker ceramic tradition.

Prehistoric pottery

- 5.2.9 All the prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the Middle and later Iron Age assemblages and their affinities with contemporary groups from the surrounding area.
- 5.2.10 The Middle and Late Iron Age pottery is worthy of publication, which should include a summary version of the pottery report, with priority given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon dated contexts.

Roman pottery

- 5.2.11 All the pottery should be fully recorded, focusing on forms, fabric groups, decoration, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition, and the data analysed and presented in an archive report. Time should be allowed to identify any local production

sites, research any contemporary assemblages in the area, comparing the sources of supply and range of vessel types, and establish the site's location with regard to trading routes and markets. Once final site phasing is complete, more detailed analysis of the pottery will establish if there was continuity of settlement here across the whole Roman period and possibly help identify any changes in levels and types of activity represented. As this is a transitional assemblage, close collaboration with the specialist analysing the Middle/Late Iron Age material will be crucial.

5.2.12 A maximum of 15 sherds should be selected for illustration.

Medieval to post-medieval pottery

5.2.13 This report acts as a full record, and no further work is recommended on this assemblage. If published, this report may be summarised for the publication.

Stone

5.2.14 There is no potential for further work on this small assemblage, and all pieces of stone can deselected prior to archiving.

Fired clay

5.2.15 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The structural pieces are recommended for retention.

5.2.16 Further work will reassess the distribution of the material/fabrics by phase followed by rewriting of the relevant sections of this report.

Ceramic building material

5.2.17 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. There are no fragments that require illustration or photography.

Glass

5.2.18 No further work is recommended, and the catalogue acts as a full archival record.

Clay tobacco pipe

5.2.19 The report acts as a full record, and no further work is recommended on this assemblage.

Charred plant remains and charcoal

5.2.20 Following assessment, five samples have been identified as having potential for further analysis: samples 105, 118, 119, 130 and 140. Each sample should be sorted for charred plant remains using a stereomicroscope at up to x35 magnification, with all quantifiable remains extracted. All identified material will be quantified and tabulated. The results will then be reported on, including discussion of how the results relate to the rest of the site, and drawing on relevant research and comparative sites.

5.2.21 A further phase of assessment is recommended to look at the composition of 14 of the richest charcoal assemblages from the pits. The 14 samples are: 144, 148, 131, 113, 110, 151, 112, 119, 120, 103, 142, 146, 108 and 149. This will involve the identification of 20 fragments from each sample and the results should provide an indication of variation between the samples, and will be used as the basis for selecting

up to 6 samples for full analysis. In addition, charcoal from possible Bronze Age sample 140 should be analysed.

- 5.2.22 Full analysis will entail the identification of 100 charcoal fragments from each selected sample, with the exception of sample 140, for which all suitable fragments should be identified. Identifications will be tabulated and the results reported on. Any suitable samples for radiocarbon dating will be identified.

Human skeletal remains

- 5.2.23 The skeleton should be fully recorded and a full report produced. A radiocarbon date should be retrieved from the skeleton if possible, to help refine dating.

Animal bone

- 5.2.24 Biometric measurements should be taken and tooth wear analysis conducted on all suitable specimens. A full report will be produced and the assemblage will be compared against other contemporary sites in the region.

Shell

- 5.2.25 The catalogue acts as a full archival record, beyond this no further work is recommended.

5.3 Publication and dissemination of results

- 5.3.1 A full grey literature report will be prepared with reference to the requirements of the *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al.* 2018) and made available digitally via the OA library (<https://oxfordarchaeology.com/oalibrary>). The report will incorporate pertinent results from the evaluation (Wright 2015) and include HER data, detailed phase plans, sections and plates, in addition to artefact illustrations recommended by specialists.

- 5.3.2 It is intended that the results of this excavation should be published as a note/short article in *Norfolk Archaeology*.

5.4 Retention and dispersal of finds and environmental evidence

- 5.4.1 Individual finds specialists have made recommendations at this stage as to which material should be retained or dispersed. The assemblages of medieval and post-medieval pottery, stone, glass and clay tobacco pipe can be deselected.

- 5.4.2 All metalwork, metalworking debris, worked flint, prehistoric and Roman pottery, HSR, and animal bone should be retained for the archive (see Appendices B and C). NB: Marking of the prehistoric (Beaker) pottery should only be considered where absolutely necessary in order not to damage any potential residues, or limit further scientific analysis in the future.

5.5 Ownership and archive

- 5.5.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and (following Transfer of Title) ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all

artefacts. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

- 5.5.2 OA will retain copyright of all reports and the documentary and digital archive produced in this project (unless the client has reserved copyright). The archive will be prepared in accordance with OA East guidelines, which are based the standards recommended by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014), the Archaeological Archives Forum (Brown 2011), and any standards specific to the relevant county/museum.
- 5.5.3 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Services under the Accession number NWHCM2021.230 and the NHER Event Number ENF152028. The material archive is estimated to comprise: three document boxes and one A3 hanging file (documentary); 12 Norfolk-size boxes (bulk finds), and one Small Find box (metal objects). The digital archive (including copies of the reports, digital photographs, figures, plates and CAD/GIS plans) will also be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Services or an approved digital repository. A signed Transfer of Title form will be obtained from the client.

6 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

6.1 Project team structure

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

Name	Organisation	Role
Andrew Greef	OA East	Project management
Kathryn Blackbourn	OA East	Project Officer/author
Denis Sami	OA East	Metal objects
Carole Fletcher	OA East	Finds management/admin
Rona Booth	OA East	Flint
Simon Timberlake	External specialist	Metal working debris
Nick Gilmour	OA East	Beaker pottery
Carlotta Marchetto	OA East	Prehistoric pottery
S��verine B��zie	OA East	Roman pottery and Illustrator
Ted Levermore	OA East	Fired Clay
Julia Meen	OA South	Charred plant remains
Zoe Ui Choileain	OA East	Human skeletal remains and faunal remains
Rachel Clarke	OA East	Editor/Post-excavation management
Elizabeth Popescu	OA East	Head of post-excavation and publication
Katherine Hamilton	OA East	Archiving
Archive Assistant (GT-AS)	OA East	Finds / document marking, reboxing, digital prep etc

Table 13: Project team

6.2 Task list and programme

6.2.1 Following approval of this assessment by relevant parties, the analysis will commence and will culminate in the issue of the full report, estimated to be in March 2023. Following approval of the archive report, a short article or note will be prepared for Norfolk Archaeology for submission by August 2023.

6.2.2 A task list is presented below.

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
	Stratigraphic/report writing		
1	Refine groups and phasing, including currently unphased features	KB	1
2	Check and edit database and GIS plan with updated phasing	KB	2
3	Write grey literature report	KB	5
4	Read, comment and integrate finds reports	KB	2
5	Research/comparison based on nearby sites	KB	0.5
6	Select and prepare sections, illustrations and plates	KB	0.5
7	Check and initial edit grey literature report	AG/RC	1
8	Project liaison and administration	KB/AG/CF	2
	Artefactual		
9	Metalwork: update report	DS	0.15
10	Metalworking debris: integrate any finds recovered from samples, pXRF analysis of the crucible fragments	ST	1

Task no.	Description	Performed by	Days
11	Flint: integrate any finds recovered from samples	RB	0.5
12	Beaker pottery: fully record vessel and produce final report	NG	2
13	Prehistoric pottery: Full analysis of all material and produce a full report	CM	3
14	Roman pottery: Full analysis of all material (including that from samples) and produce a full report	SB	10
15	Fired clay: rewrite any elements of the report affected by final phasing and distribution analysis	TL	1
Faunal and Environmental			
16	Charred plant remains: process a further 5 samples and produce a final report	JM	7
17	Charcoal identification: Assess charcoal from 14 pits and produce a full report Hammerscale? Esp in hearth	JM	7
18	Human skeletal remains: full recording of skeleton and produce full report	ZuC	1.5
19	Faunal remains: full recording and produce a full report	ZuC	1.5
20	Select items from six features for radiocarbon dating	KB/SUERC	0.25/£350 per sample
Illustration			
21	Illustrator (Figures, plates, sections)	SB	6
22	Illustrate up to 15 Roman sherds	SB	4
23	Illustrate Beaker	TBC	1.5
24	Illustrate 7 MIA vessel profiles & 1 decorated body sherd	TBC	1.5
25	Photograph/draw 3 x metal objects	TBC	0.5
Editing			
26	Edit grey literature report	RC	2
Publication			
27	Produce note for Norfolk Archaeology	KB	2
28	Publication figures	SB	1.5
29	Edit/Proofs etc	RC	1.5
Archive			
30	Finds & paperwork marking	AA	15
31	Reboxing/box lists	AA	3
32	Digital archive	AA	2
33	Oversight	KH	1
Project Management			
34	Project Management tasks	AG/RC	2

Table 14: Task list

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3000	0		layer	topsoil	0	0	0		0.3
3001	0		layer	subsoil	0	0	0		0.2
3002	0		layer	natural	0	0	0		
3003	0		cut	ditch	3	0	0		0.57
3004	3003		fill	ditch	3	0	0		0.38
3005	3003		fill	ditch	3	0	0	0.5	0.13
3006	3003		fill	ditch	3	0	0		0.25
3007	0	3033, 3036, 3048	cut	ditch	3	3007	0	1.36	0.49
3008	3007		fill	ditch	3	3007	0	0.35	0.11
3009	3007		fill	ditch	3	3007	0		0.18
3010	3007		fill	ditch	3	3007	0		0.36
3011	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.55	0.3
3012	3011		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.3
3013	3011		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.11
3014	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.7	0.21
3015	3014		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.21
3016	0		cut	pit	2	0	0	1.1	0.29
3017	3016		fill	pit	2	0	0		0.29
3018	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.8	0.11
3019	3018		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.11
3020	0		cut	pit	0	0	0		
3021	3020		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.15
3022	0	3024	cut	pit	3	0	0	0.38	0.25
3023	3022		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.25
3024	0	3022	cut	pit	3	0	0	3.15	0.2
3025	3024		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.2
3026	0		cut	pit	2	0	0	1	0.15
3027	3026		fill	pit	2	0	0		0.15
3028	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.08	0.2
3029	3028		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.2
3030	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.01	0.23
3031	3030		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.23
3032	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.72	0.2
3033	0	3007, 3036, 3048	cut	ditch	3	3007	0	1.8	0.52
3034	3033		fill	ditch	3	3007	0		0.24
3035	3033		fill	ditch	3	3007	0		0.35
3036	0	3007,3033, 3048	cut	ditch	3	3007	0	1.55	0.59
3037	3036		fill	ditch	3	3007	0		0.3
3038	3036		fill	ditch	3	3007	0		0.33
3039	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.2
3040	3039		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2
3041	3032		fill	hearth	3	0	0		0.16
3042	3032	3041?	fill	hearth	3	0	0		0.16

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3043	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.5	0.2
3044	3043		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2
3045	3032		fill	hearth	0	0	0		0.2
3046	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.13
3047	3046		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.13
3048	0	3007, 3033, 3036	cut	ditch	3	3007	0	1.26	0.48
3049	0	3063, 3067, 3083, 3330, 3332	cut	ditch	3	3049	0	0.4	0.1
3050	3049		fill	pit	3	3049	0		0.1
3051	0		cut	pit	2	0	0	0.8	0.1
3052	3051		fill	pit	2	0	0		0.1
3053	0		cut	pit	2	0	0	0.5	0.1
3054	3053		fill	pit	2	0	0		0.1
3055	0	3065, 3079, 3081, 3104	cut	ditch	3	3055	0	0.8	0.45
3056	3055	3057?	fill	ditch	3	3055	0	1.2	0.45
3057	3048	3056	fill	ditch	3	3007	0		0.48
3058	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.65	0.13
3059	3058		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.13
3060	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.5	0.15
3061	3060		fill	pit	0	0	0	1.5	0.15
3062	3060		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.08
3063	0	3049, 3067, 3083, 3330, 3332	cut	ditch	3	3049	0	0.5	0.3
3064	3063		fill	ditch	3	3049	0		0.3
3065	0	3055, 3079, 3081, 3104	cut	ditch	3	3055	0	1.1	0.55
3066	3065		fill	ditch	3	3055	0		0.55
3067	0	3049, 3063, 3083, 3330, 3332	cut	ditch	3	3049	0	1.35	0.3
3068	3067		fill	ditch	3	3049	0		0.3
3069	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.95	0.27
3070	3069		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.27
3071	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.72	0.2
3072	3071		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.9	0.2
3073	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.25
3074	3073		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.25
3075	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.38	0.1
3076	3075		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.1
3077	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.64	0.06
3078	3077		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.06
3079	0	3081, 3065, 3055, 3104	cut	ditch	3	3055	0	0.5	0.11
3080	3079		fill	ditch	3	3055	0		0.11
3081	0	3055, 3065, 3079, 3104	cut	ditch	3	3055	0	1.2	0.24

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3082	3081		fill	ditch	3	3055	0		0.24
3083	0	3049, 3063, 3067, 3330, 3332	cut	ditch	3	3049	0	0.53	0.3
3084	3083		fill	ditch	3	3049	0		0.3
3085	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.75	0.18
3086	3085		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.18
3087	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.85	0.18
3088	3087		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.18
3089	0		cut	pit	2	0	0	1.05	0.46
3090	3089		fill	pit	2	0	0		0.3
3091	3089		fill	pit	2	0	0		0.16
3092	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.9	0.3
3093	3092		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.3
3094	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.57	0.16
3095	3094		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.16
3096	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1	0.23
3097	3096		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.23
3098	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.67	0.29
3099	3098		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.29
3100	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.95	0.18
3101	3100		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.18
3102	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.52	0.25
3103	3102		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.25
3104	0	3081, 3079, 3065, 3055	cut	ditch	3	3055	0	0.68	0.34
3105	3104		fill	ditch	3	3055	0		0.34
3106	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.27	0.15
3107	3106		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.05
3108	0		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.1
3109	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.91	0.16
3110	3109		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.16
3111	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.92	0.32
3112	3111		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.42
3113	3111		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.32
3114	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.42	0.2
3115	3114		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.2
3116	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.61	0.14
3117	3116		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.14
3118	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.04	0.24
3119	3118		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.24
3120	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.25
3121	3120		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.25
3122	0	3132, 3146	cut	ditch	3	3122	0	1.63	0.71
3123	3122		fill	ditch	3	3122	0		0.71
3124	0	3126, 3128, 3130	cut	ditch	0	3124	0	0.42	0.09

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3125	3124		fill	ditch	0	3124	0		0.09
3126	0	3124, 3128, 3130	cut	ditch	0	3124	0	0.63	0.1
3127	3126		fill	ditch	0	3124	0		0.1
3128	0	3124, 3126, 3130	cut	ditch	0	3124	0	0.6	0.12
3129	3128		fill	ditch	0	3124	0		0.12
3130	0	3124, 3126, 3128	cut	ditch	0	3124	0	0.75	0.1
3131	3130		fill	ditch	0	3124	0		0.1
3132	0	3122, 3146	cut	ditch	3	3122	0	1.25	0.68
3133	3132		fill	ditch	3	3122	0		0.68
3134	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.81	0.15
3135	3134		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.15
3136	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.45	0.32
3137	3136		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.14
3138	3136		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.18
3140	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.2	0.21
3141	3140		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.21
3142	0	3229, 3373, 3425, 3438, 3442, 3446, 3452	cut	ditch	3	3142	0	1.06	0.16
3143	4142		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.16
3144	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.93	0.26
3145	3144		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.26
3146	0	3122, 3132	cut	ditch	3	3122	0	1.9	0.4
3147	3146		fill	ditch	3	3122	0		0.4
3148	0		cut	pit	3	3148	0	0.84	0.31
3149	3148		fill	pit	3	3148	0		0.31
3150	0		cut	pit	3	3148	0	1.52	0.3
3151	3150		fill	pit	3	3148	0		0.3
3152	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.85	0.14
3153	3152		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.14
3154	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.4	0.26
3155	3154		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.26
3156	0		cut	pit	2	0	0	1.25	0.33
3157	3156		fill	pit	2	0	0		0.33
3158	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.7	0.22
3159	3158		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.22
3160	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.75	0.12
3161	3160		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.12
3163	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.2	0.26
3164	3163		fill	pit/natural?	0	0	0		0.26
3165	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.2	0.24
3166	3165		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.24
3167	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.58	0.14
3168	3167		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.14

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3169	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.44	0.15
3170	3169		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.15
3171	0		cut	pit	1	0	0	0.22	0.17
3172	3171		fill	pit	1	0	0		0.17
3173	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.9	0.4
3174	3173		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.4
3175	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.65	0.12
3176	3175		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.12
3177	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	1.05	0.15
3178	3177		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.15
3179	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.4	0.17
3180	3179		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.17
3181	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.3	0.21
3182	3181		fill	pit	3	0	0	1.3	0.21
3183	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.8	0.2
3184	3183		fill	pit	3	0	0		
3185	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.2	0.35
3186	3185		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.35
3187	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.2
3188	3187		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2
3189	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.3	0.32
3190	3189		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.32
3191	0		cut	pit	0	3191	0	0.73	0.14
3192	3191		fill	pit	0	3191	0	0.42	0.12
3193	0		cut	pit	3	3191	0	2.2	0.28
3194	3193		fill	pit	3	3191	0	0	0.28
3195	0		cut	pit	3	3148	0	0.71	0.22
3196	3195		fill	pit	3	3148	0		0.22
3197	0		cut	pit	3	3148	0	0.75	0.21
3198	3197		fill	pit	3	3148	0	0	0.21
3199	0		cut	pit	3	3148	0	1.04	0.26
3200	3199		fill	pit	3	3148	0		0.26
3201	0		cut	pit	3	3148	0	0.84	0.22
3202	3201		fill	pit	3	3148	0		0.22
3203	0		cut	pit	3	3148	0	1.04	0.21
3204	3203		fill	pit	3	3148	0		
3205	0		cut	pit	3	3148	0	0.68	0.16
3206	3205		fill	pit	3	3148	0		0.16
3207	0	3393, 3417, 3419	cut	ditch	3	3207	0	1.14	0.42
3208	3207		fill	ditch	3	3207	0		0.42
3209	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.7	0.07
3210	3209		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.07
3211	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.68	0.1
3212	3211		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.1
3213	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.5	0.13

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3214	3213		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.13
3215	0		cut	pit	0	3191	0	0.65	0.09
3216	3215		fill	pit	0	3191	0	0	0.09
3217	0		cut	pit	0	3191	0	0.68	0.17
3218	3217		fill	pit	0	3191	0		0.17
3219	0		cut	pit	0	3191	0	0.67	0.09
3220	3219		fill	pit	0	3191	0		0.09
3221	0		cut	pit	0	3191	0	0.6	0.26
3222	3221		fill	pit	0	3191	0		0.26
3223	0		cut	pit	0	3191	0		0.13
3224	3223		fill	pit	0	3191	0		0.13
3225	0		cut	pit	0	3191	0		0.2
3226	3225		fill	pit	0	3191	0		0.2
3227	0		cut	pit	0	3191	0		0.16
3228	3227		fill	pit	0	3191	0		0.16
3229	0	3142, 3373, 3425, 3438, 3442, 3446, 3452	cut	ditch	3	3142	0	1.58	0.5
3230	3229		fill	ditch	3	3142	0		0.5
3231	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.5	0.16
3232	3231		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.16
3233			cut	pit	3	0	0	1.2	0.4
3234	3233		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.4
3330	0	3049, 3063, 3067, 3083, 3332	cut	ditch	3	3049	0	0.82	0.52
3331	3330		fill	ditch	0	0	0	0	0.52
3332	0	3049, 3063, 3067, 3083, 3330	cut	ditch	3	3049	0	0.81	0.21
3333	3332		fill	ditch	3	3049	0		0.21
3335	0	3338, 3341, 3409, 3444	cut	ditch	4	3335	0	1.72	0.82
3336	3335		fill	ditch	4	3335	0		0.3
3337	3335	3340, 3343	fill	ditch	4	3335	0		0.52
3338	0	3335, 3341, 3409, 3444	cut	ditch	4	3335	0	2	0.82
3339	3338	3336, 3342	fill	ditch	4	3335	0		0.23
3340	3338	337, 3343	fill	ditch	4	3335	0		0.61
3341	0	3335, 3338, 3409, 3444	cut	ditch	4	3335	0	2	0.8
3342	3341		fill	ditch	4	0	0		0.16
3343	3341	3337, 3340	fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.64
3344	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.6	0.2
3345	3344		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.2
3346	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.4	0.25
3347	3346		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.25
3348	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.7	0.28
3349	3348		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.04
3350	3348		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.28

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3351	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.63	0.28
3352	3351		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.28
3353	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.55	0.17
3354	3353		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.17
3355	3353		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.05
3356	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.34	0.11
3357	3356		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.11
3358	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.4	0.12
3359	3358		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.4	0.12
3360	3191		fill	pit	0	3191	0	0.52	0.14
3361	0		cut	pit	3	3148	0	0.8	0.25
3362	3361		fill	pit	3	3148	0		0.25
3363	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.66	0.4
3364	3363		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.4
3365	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.5	0.2
3366	3365		fill	pit	3	0	0	0	0.2
3367	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.31	0.15
3368	3367		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.15
3369	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.5	0.04
3370	3369		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.04
3371	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	1.32	0.19
3372	337		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.19
3373	0	3142, 3229, 3425, 3438, 3442, 3446, 3452	cut	ditch	3	3142	0	1.2	0.34
3374	3373		fill	ditch	3	3142	0		0.34
3375	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.71	0.26
3376	3375		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.71	0.26
3377	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.66	0.17
3378	3377		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.17
3379	0	3381, 3385, 3389	cut	ditch	0	3379	0	0.71	0.21
3380	3379		fill	ditch	0	3379			0.21
3381	0	3379, 3385, 3389	cut	ditch	0	3379	0	0.92	0.16
3382	3381		fill	ditch	0	3379	0		0.16
3383	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.52	0.14
3384	3383		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.14
3385	0	3379, 3381, 3389	cut	ditch	0	3379	0	0.8	0.16
3386	3385		fill	ditch	0	3379	0		0.16
3387	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.06	0.28
3388	3387		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.28
3389	0	3379, 3381, 3385	cut	ditch	0	3379	0	0.71	0.16
3390	3389		fill	ditch	0	3379	0	0.71	0.16
3391	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.4	0.12
3392	3391		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.12
3393	0	3207, 3417, 3419	cut	ditch	3	3207	0	1	0.2

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3394	3393		fill	ditch	3	3207	0		0.2
3395	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.64	0.24
3396	3395		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.24
3397	3397		cut	grave	1	0	0		
3398	3397		fill	grave	1	0	0	1.32	0.26
3399	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.35	0.09
3400	3399		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.09
3401	3397		fill	grave	1	0	3397	0.8	0.24
3402	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.05	0.22
3403	3402		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.22
3404	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.8	0.14
3405	3404		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.14
3406	0		cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.24	0.08
3407	3406		fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.08
3408	3397		HSR	skeleton	1	0	0		
3409	0	3335, 3338, 3341, 3444	cut	ditch	4	3335	0	2.05	0.71
3410	3409		fill	ditch	4	3335	0		0.71
3411	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.1	0.2
3412	3411		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2
3413	3411		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.16
3414	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.74	0.16
3415	3414		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.09
3416	3414		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.13
3417	0	3207, 3393, 3419	cut	ditch	3	3207	0	1.14	0.2
3418	3417		fill	ditch	0	0	0	1.14	0.2
3419	0	3207, 3393, 3417	cut	ditch	3	3207	0	0.7	0.13
3420	3419	3207, 3393, 3417	fill	ditch	3	3207	0		0.13
3421	0		cut	pit	1	0	0	0.9	0.3
3422	3421		fill	pit	1	0	0		0.3
3423	0		cut	pit	1	0	0	0.86	0.28
3424	3423		fill	pit	1	0	0		0.28
3425	0	3142, 3229, 3373, 3438, 3442, 3446, 3452	cut	ditch	3	3142	0	0.75	0.28
3426	3425		fill	ditch	3	3142	0		0.28
3427	3397		fill	grave	1	0	3397	0.6	0.04
3428	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.54	0.28
3429	3428		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.28
3430	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.42	0.25
3431	3430		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.25
3432	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.63	0.43
3433	3432		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.43
3434	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.95	0.14
3435	3434		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.14
3436	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.86	0.3

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3437	3436		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.3
3438	0	3142, 3229, 3373, 3425, 3442, 3446, 3452	cut	ditch	3	3142	0	0.6	0.3
3439	3438	3425, 3373 ??	fill	ditch	3	3142	0		0.3
3440	3440		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.69	0.2
3441	3440		fill	natural	0	0	0	0.69	0.2
3442	0	3142, 3229, 3373, 3425, 3438, 3446, 3452	cut	ditch	3	3142	0	0.52	0.4
3443	3442		fill	ditch	3	3142	0		0.4
3444	0	3335, 3338, 3341, 3409	cut	ditch	4	3335	0	2	
3445	3444		fill	ditch	4	3335	0		
3446	0	3142, 3229, 3373, 3425, 3438, 3442, 3452	cut	ditch	3	3142	0	0.65	0.26
3447	3446		fill	ditch	3	3142	0		0.26
3448	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.48	0.18
3449	3448		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.18
3450	0		cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.2	0.08
3451	3450		fill	post hole/pit?	0	0	0		0.08
3452	0	3142, 3229, 3373, 3425, 3438, 3442, 3446	cut	ditch	3	3142	0	1.64	0.32
3453	3452		fill	ditch	3	3142	0		0.32
3454	0		cut	pit	1	0	0	0.68	0.15
3455	3454		fill	pit	1	0	0		0.15
3456	0	3498, 3517, 3521, 3546, 3699, 3788, 3808	cut	ditch	3	3456	0	2.7	0.72
3457	3456		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.72
3458	0	3466, 3471, 3488, 3499	cut	ditch	3	3458	0	1.73	0.76
3459	0		layer	natural	0	0	0		0.14
3460	3458		fill	ditch	3	3458	0	1.73	0.76
3461	3458		fill	ditch	3	3458	0		0.2
3462	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.9	0.06
3463	3462		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.06
3464	0		cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.64	0.32
3465	3464		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.32
3466	0	3458, 3471, 3488, 3499	cut	ditch	3	3458	0	1.62	0.66
3467	3466		fill	ditch	3	3458	0		0.72
3468	3466		fill	ditch	3	3458	0		0.85
3469	3466		fill	ditch	3	3458	0		0.3
3470	3466		fill	ditch	3	3458	0		0.2
3471	0	3458, 3466, 3488, 3499	cut	ditch	3	3458	0	1.76	0.78
3472	3471		fill	ditch	3	3458	0		0.2
3473	3471		fill	ditch	3	3458	0		0.55
3474	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.5	0.38
3475	3474		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.5	0.34

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3476	3474		fill	pit	0	0	0	0	0.12
3477	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	2.85	1.18
3478	3477		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.34
3479	3477		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.36
3480	3477		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.3
3481	3477		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.3
3482	3477		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.45
3483	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	3.3	
3484	3483		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.43
3485	3483		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.66
3486	3483		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.21
3487	3483		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	0	0.37
3488	0	3458, 3466, 3471, 3499	cut	ditch	3	3458	0	2.6	0.98
3489	3488		fill	ditch	3	3458	0		0.98
3490	0	3482	cut	ditch	3	3477	0	5.1	1.32
3491	0	3681, 3759	cut	ditch	3	3491	3491	1.2	0.62
3492	0	3682	cut	ditch	3	3477	0	3	1.06
3493	3490		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	0	0.2
3494	3490		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.5
3495	3490		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.1
3496	3490		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.46
3497	3490		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	1.1	0.15
3498	0	3456, 3517, 3521, 3546, 3699, 3788, 3808	cut	ditch	3	3456	0	1.5	0.98
3499	0	3458, 3466, 3471, 3488	cut	ditch	3	3458	0	1.1	0.9
3500	3498		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.26
3501	3498		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.2
3502	3498		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.6
3503	3499		fill	ditch	3	3458	0	0	0.32
3504	3499		fill	ditch	3	3458	0		0.5
3505	3499		fill	ditch	3	3458	0		0.24
3506	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.5	0.3
3507	3406		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.28
3508	3506		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.08
3509	3509		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.95	0.2
3510	3509		fill	natural	0	0	0	0.96	0.2
3511	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.9	0.48
3512	3511		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.48
3513	3611		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.34
3514	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.75	0.16
3515	3514		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.16
3516	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.47	0.15
3517	0	3456, 3498, 3521, 3546, 3699, 3788, 3808	cut	ditch	3	3456	0	2.6	0.28
3518	3517		fill	ditch	3	3456	0	0	0.28

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3519	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.37	0.15
3520	3519		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.15
3521	0	3456, 3498, 3517, 3546, 3699, 3788, 3808	cut	ditch	3	3456	0	2.26	0.95
3522	3521		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.47
3523	3521		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.48
3524	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	1.9	0.86
3525	0		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.08
3526	0		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.5
3528	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	3.9	1.3
3529	3528		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		1.3
3530	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.3	0.24
3531	3530		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.24
3532	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.3	0.28
3533	3532		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.28
3534	3534		cut	pit				0.8	0.11
3535	3534		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.11
3536	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.75	0.18
3537	3536		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.18
3538	0		cut	pit	2	0	0	0.85	0.2
3539	3537		fill	pit	2	0	0		0.2
3540	0	3590, 3482	cut	ditch	3	3477	0	4.5	1.16
3541	3540		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	0.9	0.22
3542	3540		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	4.5	0.94
3543	3538		fill	pit	2	0	0		0.12
3544	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.8	0.16
3545	3544		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.16
3546	0	3456, 3498, 3517, 3521, 3699, 3788, 3808	cut	ditch	3	3456	0	2.66	1.02
3547	3546		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.58
3548	3546		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.44
3549	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.9	0.14
3550	3549		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.14
3551	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.86	0.2
3552	3551		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2
3553	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.95	0.2
3554	35530		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2
3555	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.14
3556	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	3.5	0.98
3557	3556		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.38
3558	0		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.74
3559	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	2.68	1.04
3560	3559		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.84
3561	3559		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	0.8	0.68
3562	3559		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.42
3563	3556		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	1.1	0.8

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3564	3556		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.88
3565	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.5	0.36
3566	3565		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.06
3567	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.4	0.29
3568	3567		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.29
3569	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.9	0.2
3570	3569		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2
3571	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.4	0.18
3572	3571		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.18
3573	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	2.22	0.16
3574	3559		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.5
3575	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.34	0.13
3576	3575		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.13
3577	0	3595, 3617, 3647, 3651, 3836	cut	ditch	3	3491	3577	1.4	0.48
3578	3577		fill	ditch	3	3491	3577		0.48
3579	3555		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.14
3580	3573		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.16
3581	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.31	0.15
3582	3581		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.15
3583	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.77	0.48
3584	3583		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.48
3585	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.57	0.2
3586	3585		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2
3587	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.45	0.14
3588	3587		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.14
3589	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.35	0.11
3590	3589		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.11
3591	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.45	0.14
3592	3591		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.08
3593	3591		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.11
3594	3516		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.15
3595	0	3577, 3617, 3647, 3651, 3836	cut	ditch	3	3491	3577	0.9	0.42
3596	3595		fill	ditch	3	3491	3577		0.16
3597	3595		fill	ditch	3	3491	3577		0.26
3599	0		cut	pit	1	0	0	0.8	0.34
3600	3599		fill	pit	1	0	0		0.34
3601	0		cut	pit	1	0	0	0.7	0.2
3602	3601		fill	pit	1	0	0		0.2
3603	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1	0.12
3604	3603		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.12
3605	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.65	0.16
3606	0		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.16
3607	0		cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.4	0.13

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3608	3607		fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.13
3609	0		cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.26	0.08
3610	3609		fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.08
3611	0		cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.22	0.14
3612	3611		fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.14
3613	0	3615	cut	pit	3	0	0	0.6	0.15
3614	3613		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.15
3615	0	3613	cut	pit	3	0	0	0.65	0.2
3616	3615		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.2
3617	0	3577, 3595, 3647, 3651, 3836	cut	ditch	3	3491	3577	0.9	0.29
3618	3617		fill	ditch	3	3491	3577		0.29
3619	3565		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.3
3620	3491		fill	ditch	3	3491	3491		0.27
3621	3491		fill	ditch	3	3491	3491		0.35
3622	3492		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.29
3623	3492		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	2.8	0.32
3624	3492		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.57
3625	3492		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.29
3626	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.88	0.16
3627	3626		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.16
3628	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.93	0.13
3629	3628		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.13
3630	0	3689	layer	natural	0	0	0		0.32
3631	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1	0.61
3632	3631		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.61
3633			void		0				
3634			void						
3635	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.65	0.14
3636	3635		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.14
3637	0		cut	pit	2	0	0	0.5	0.18
3638	3637		fill	pit	2	0	0		0.18
3639	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.45	0.17
3640	0		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.17
3641	0		cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.25	0.11
3642	3641		fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.11
3643	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0		0.96
3644	3643		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.3
3645	3643		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.6
3646	3643		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.56
3647	0	3577, 3595, 3617, 3651, 3836	cut	ditch	3	3491	3577	1.31	0.28
3648	3647		fill	ditch	3	3491	3577		0.28
3649	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.72	0.46
3650	3649		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.72	0.46

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3651	0	3577, 3595, 3647, 3617, 3836	cut	ditch	3	3491	3577	0.82	0.3
3652	3651		fill	ditch	3	3491	3577		0.3
3653	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	3.2	0.5
3654	3653		fill	pit		0	0		0.5
3655	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.6	0.3
3656	3655		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.3
3657	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	2.15	0.2
3658	3657		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2
3659	0		sc	pit	0	0	0	0.66	0.06
3660	3659		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.06
3661	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.2	0.09
3662	3661		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.08
3663	3661		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.09
3664	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.68	0.19
3665	0		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.19
3666	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	2.44	0.76
3667	3666		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.76
3668	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	2	0.18
3669	3668		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.1
3670	3668		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.17
3671	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.96	0.07
3672	3671		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.07
3673	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.54	0.2
3674	3673		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.2
3675	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.37	0.18
3676	3675		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.18
3677	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.25	0.05
3678	3677		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.05
3679	0	3702, 3741	cut	ditch	3	3491	3679	1.46	0.52
3680	3679		fill	ditch	3	3491	3679		0.52
3681	0	3491, 3759	cut	ditch	3	3491	3491	1.5	0.79
3682	0	3492	cut	ditch	3	3477	0	2.95	1.08
3683	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.85	0.44
3684	3683		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.44
3685	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.7	0.14
3686	3685		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.14
3687	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	1.54	0.44
3688	3687		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.44
3689	0	3630	layer	natural	0	0	0		0.54
3690	3681		fill	ditch	3	3491	3491		0.32
3691	3681		fill	ditch	3	3491	3491		0.45
3692	3681		fill	ditch	3	3491	3491		0.19
3693	3682		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.34

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3694	3682		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.24
3695	3682		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.38
3696	3682		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.32
3697	3682		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.49
3698	3682		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.3
3699	0	3456, 3498, 3517, 3521, 3546, 3788, 3808	cut	ditch	3	3456	0	1.86	0.68
3700	3699		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.56
3701	3699		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.25
3702	0	3679, 3741	cut	ditch	3	3491	3679	1.5	0.66
3703	3702		fill	ditch	3	3491	3679		0.5
3704	3702		fill	ditch	3	3491	3679		0.5
3705	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.82	0.14
3706	3705		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.14
3707	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	3.6	0.72
3708	3707		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.72
3709	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	3.64	1.6
3710	3709		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.76
3711	3709		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.84
3712	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.7	0.24
3713	3712		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.24
3714	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.45	0.04
3715	3714		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.04
3716	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.1
3717	3716		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.1
3718	0	3793, 3795	cut	ditch	0	3718	0	0.45	0.16
3719	3718		fill	ditch	0	3718	0		0.16
3720	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.2	0.12
3721	3720		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.12
3722	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.85	0.22
3723	3722		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.22
3724	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.92	
3725	0		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.3
3726	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.8	0.18
3727	3726		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.18
3728	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.1
3729	0		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.1
3730	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.5	0.29
3731	3730		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.29
3732	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	2.58	1.15
3733	3732		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.42
3734	3732		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.02
3735	3732		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.9
3736	0		cut	ditch	0	0	0	0.82	0.48
3737	3736		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.48

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3738	0		layer		0	0	0	0.78	0.1
3739	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.62	0.08
3740	3439		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.08
3741	0	3679, 3702	cut	ditch	3	3491	3679	0.56	0.7
3742	3741		fill	ditch	3	3491	3679		0.1
3743	3741		fill	ditch	3	3491	3679		0.6
3744	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	2.2	1.02
3745	3744		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.46
3746	3677		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.22
3747	3744		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.46
3749	0		cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.2	0.1
3750	0		cut	post hole	0	0	0	0.3	0.17
3751	3749		fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.1
3752	3750		fill	post hole	0	0	0		0.17
3753	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.6	0.12
3754	3753		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.12
3755	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.4	0.12
3756	3755		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.12
3757	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.9	0.19
3758	3757		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.19
3759	0	3491, 3681	cut	ditch	3	3491	3491	1.1	0.19
3760	3759		fill	ditch	3	3491	3491		0.19
3761	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.12	0.26
3762	3761		fill	pit	0	0	0	1.12	0.26
3763	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.36	0.12
3764	3763		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.22	0.12
3765	3763		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.08
3766	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.9	0.16
3767	3766		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.16
3768	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.5	0.14
3769	3768		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.14
3770	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.2	0.2
3771	3770		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2
3772	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	1.4	0.18
3773	3772		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.18
3774	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.5	0.32
3775	3774		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.16
3776	3774		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.16
3777	0		cut	pond	5	0	0		
3778	3777		fill	pond	5	0	0		
3779	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	3.3	0.32
3780	3779		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		
3781	3779		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		
3782	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	3.14	1.36

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3783	3782		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.46
3784	3782		fill	ditch	0	34770	0		0.46
3785	3782		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.24
3786	0		layer	natural	0	0	0		0.04
3787	0		layer	natural	0	0	0		0.2
3788	0	3456, 3498, 3517, 3521, 3546, 3699, 3808	cut	ditch	3	3456	0	1.12	0.58
3789	3788		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.58
3790	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	1.78	0.92
3791	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.9	0.4
3792	3791		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.4
3793	0	3718, 3795	cut	ditch	0	3718	0	0.58	0.18
3795	0	3718, 3793	cut	ditch	0	3718	0	0.4	0.15
3796	3795		fill	ditch	0	3718	0		0.15
3797	0		cut	natural	0	0	0	0.9	0.08
3798	3797		fill	natural	0	0	0		0.08
3799	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.8	0.2
3800	3799		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.2
3801	0		cut	pit	3	0	0	0.5	0.14
3802	3801		fill	pit	3	0	0		0.14
3803	0		cut	pit	2	0	0	0.78	0.33
3804	3803		fill	pit	2	0	0		0.33
3805	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.88	0.15
3806	3805		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.15
3807	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	1.2	1.1
3808	0	3456, 3498, 3517, 3521, 3546, 3699, 3788	cut	ditch	3	3456	0	2	0.8
3809	3790		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.92
3810	3808		fill	ditch	3	3456	0		0.8
3811	3807		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.5
3812	3807		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.6
3813	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1.15	0.2
3814	3813		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.2
3815	0	3492, 3682, 3807	cut	ditch	3	3477	0	3.1	1
3816	3815		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.16
3817	3815		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.4
3818	3815		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.5
3819	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	2	1.04
3820	3819		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.36
3821	3819		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.66
3822	3819		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.5
3823	3819		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.52
3824	3819		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.41
3825	3819		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.56

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3826	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	1	0.09
3827	0		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.09
3828	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.65	0.22
3829	3828		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.22
3830	0		cut	ditch	4	0	0	0.94	0.46
3831	3830		fill	ditch	4	0	0		0.08
3832	0		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.07
3833	3830		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.4
3834	0	3864	cut	pit	4	0	0	6.4	0.34
3835	3834		fill	pit	4	0	0		0.34
3836	0	3577, 3595, 3617,3647, 3651	cut	ditch	3	3491	3577	0.76	0.62
3837	3836		fill	ditch	3	3491	3577		0.38
3838	0		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.18
3839	3836		fill	ditch	3	3491	3577		0.22
3840	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	8.4	0.8
3841	3777		fill	pond	5	0	0		
3842	3840		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	8.4	0.8
3843	3840		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	2.2	0.3
3844	3840		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	3.8	0.2
3846	0	3840	cut	ditch	3	3477	0	2.7	0.5
3847	3846		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	2.7	0.5
3848	3846		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	0.94	0.12
3849	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0		
3850	0	3819	cut	ditch	3	3477	0	2.92	1.11
3851	3850		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	1.42	0.29
3852	3850		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	2.29	0.38
3853	3850		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.44
3854	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.86	0.15
3855	3854		fill	pit	0	0	0		0.15
3856	3849		fill	ditch	3	3477	0	3.6	0.66
3857	3849		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.5
3858	3849		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.26
3859	3849		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.2
3860	0	3830	cut	Pit	4	0	0	0.9	0.38
3861	3860		fill	pit	4	0	0		0.04
3862	3860		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.08
3863	3860		fill	ditch	0	0	0		0.26
3864	0	3834	cut	pit	4	0	0	6.8	0.36
3865	3864		fill	pit	4	0	0		0.36
3866	0		cut	ditch	3	3477	0	7.2	0.94
3867	3866		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.94
3868	0	3849	cut	ditch	3	3477	0	2.3	1.08
3869	3868		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		1.08

Context	Cut	Same as	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Master Number	Width (m)	Depth (m)
3870	3868		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.72
3871	3868		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.22
3872	3868		fill	ditch	3	3477	0		0.68
3873	0		cut	ditch	0	0	0	1.52	0.48
3874	3873		fill	ditch	0	0	0	1.52	0.48
3875	0		cut	pit	0	0	0	0.8	0.32
3876	3875		fill	pit	0	0	0	0.8	0.32
3877	3033		fill	ditch	3	3007	0		

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Metal objects, by Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 The excavation produced an assemblage of nine metal artefacts comprising copper-alloy and iron items (Table 15). Finds were recovered from ditches, pits and layers. From the few identified artefacts, the metalwork is representative of dress accessories and fittings and can be dated to the Roman and modern periods. Most of the finds are undiagnostic fragments that can only be dated by association with pottery.

Material	No. Artefact
Copper Alloy (CuA)	4
Iron (Fe)	5
Total	9

Table 15: Quantification of the metal objects by material

Methodology

B.1.2 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the OA East 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.1.3 The portable Antiquities Scheme Recording Guide about Roman brooches (https://finds.org.uk/counties/findsrecordingguides/brooches-2/#Strip_bow) was used in the identification and description of SF2 and SF6.

B.1.4 The assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted and classified on a context by context basis and recorded on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Factual data

B.1.5 The overall preservation of the metalwork is poor, with most of the artefacts incomplete and heavily encrusted.

B.1.6 Ditches produced most of the metalwork, but finds were also recovered from pits and subsoil (Table 16).

Feature-type	No. Artefact
Ditch	6
Pit	2
Subsoil	1
Total	9

Table 16: Quantification of metalwork by archaeological feature

B.1.7 Most of the metalwork comprises undiagnostic fragments of possible post-medieval to modern date with only two items dating to the Early Roman period. SF2 from Phase

3 ditch **3055** is a Colchester derivative type brooch dating from c. AD 43 to c. 100, while SF6 from Phase 3 ditch **3452** is a hinged strip bow type produced between c. AD 25-70.

Statement of potential

- B.1.8 Given the poor preservation and general undiagnostic nature of the metalwork, this assemblage cannot add any valuable contribution to the research objectives.
- B.1.9 The two Early Roman brooches suggest some degree of activity in the area during the 1st century AD, while the fragments of nails possibly point to the presence of timber constructions.

Recommendations for further work

- B.1.10 A photograph of brooches SF 2 and 6 as well as iron object SF 1 should be included in the final report.
- B.1.11 No consolidation or x-ray is needed for this assemblage.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.1.12 The iron artefacts should be reassessed and considered for dispersal after the site is phased.

B.2 Metalworking debris, by Sam Gedrych

Introduction

- B.2.1 A small assemblage of metalworking debris consisting of 35 fragments, weighing a total of 1006g, was recovered during excavations on site. This site has produced evidence of metallurgical activity with the identification of a possible hearth structure (**3032**) and the recovery of a crucible fragment from ditch **3036** (see App. B.3).
- B.2.2 The site is largely of later Iron Age to Early Roman date and the metalworking debris recovered probably dates to this period.

Methodology

- B.2.3 All the material was washed and recorded. The slag was counted, its weight and dimensions measured, and a basic description recorded. The slag was also tested with a magnet to determine the presence of free iron or wüstite. Where required the material was viewed under a microscope at 4x magnification. A full catalogue is retained in the project archive.
- B.2.4 *Archaeometallurgy; guidelines for best practice* (Historic England 2015) acts as the standard for the visual assessment of metalworking debris, whilst *Metals and Metalworking: a Research Framework for Archaeometallurgy* (HMS Occasional Paper no. 6, 2008) acts as the standard for the assessment of research potential.

Factual data

B.2.5 The results of the visual assessment have been quantified below (Table 17).

Material	Count	Weight (g)
Vitrified clay lining	6	68
baked clay lining	6	62
Smithing hearth bottom fragment	2	200
?Hearth Slag	1	144
Undiagnostic slag	20	532
Total	35	1006

Table 17: Metalworking debris by type

B.2.6 A large collection of undiagnostic slags and fragments of furnace lining was recovered from the fill of Phase 3 ditch **3007**.

B.2.7 The single fill of Phase 2 pit **3016** produced a thin fragment (47x32x6mm) of baked clay lining displaying a slightly vitrified face. Although this fragment cannot be considered indicative of metalworking on its own, the quantity of slags and furnace lining fragments in the immediate vicinity would suggest this fragment is associated (and possibly intrusive).

B.2.8 Two small fragments of clay lining were recovered from the uppermost fill of ditch **3033** (part of Phase 3 Ditch 3007). Interestingly, the smaller fragment displaying a dark vitrified upper surface appears to have a partial 'U'-shaped profile and a reddish glassy stain suggesting it may have been broken off the inside of a mould or crucible.

B.2.9 Four fragments, consisting of a partial smithing hearth bottom (200g), a strongly magnetic probable hearth slag (144g) and a small fragment of baked clay lining (7g) were recovered from the uppermost fill of ditch **3036** (part of Phase 3 Ditch **3007**).

B.2.10 A single small fragment of undiagnostic slag (10g) was recovered from the single fill of unphased pit **3739** and is the only metalworking residues identified from within Enclosure **3477**.

Discussion

B.2.11 The assemblage recovered from boundary Ditch **3007** and nearby pit **3016** is entirely typical of metallurgical residues produced within a smithing hearth. Despite over half of the assemblage (532g) being undiagnostic of metallurgical process, since these slags can be formed in both furnaces and smithing hearths (Dungworth *et al.* 2015, 24), the identification of a possible hearth on site (**3032**) may suggest that these slags were most likely produced in a smithing hearth.

B.2.12 The size of the assemblage and limited distribution are indicative of small-scale, secondary ironworking taking place on this site, particularly in the north-eastern area, during the Late Iron Age to Early Roman period.

B.2.13 An unknown quantity of Late Iron Age/Early Roman iron slag was found 200m to the north of this site (NHER3302). A unique 2nd-century Roman smelting site with an induced draught furnace (NHER3382) utilising locally sourced nodular carbonate ores

was identified during excavations in the 1950s at Ashwicken, approximately 5km to the south.

Statement of potential

B.2.14 This assemblage together with the crucible fragments and possible hearth do have some potential to add to the currently limited understanding of earlier ironworking and production in this part of East Anglia (see Schrüfer-Kolb 2004, 118), albeit in a limited manner.

Recommendations for further work

B.2.15 The environmental samples should be assessed for the presence of hammerscale to aid in identifying whether the possible hearth could have been used for smelting, and any results incorporated in this report. This statement acts as a complete record for the archive and no further work is required, beyond summarising the information for publication

B.2.16 This statement acts as a complete record for the archive and no further work is required, beyond summarising the information for publication.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.2.17 This small assemblage should be retained within the archive.

B.3 Metalworking crucibles, by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.3.1 Two ceramic crucible sherds weighing 16g were recovered, one of which is a partly-vitrified crucible rim sherd and the other a body sherd with a piece of accreting copper slag attached to the interior face.

Methodology

B.3.2 The ceramic-and-slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with a metalworking reference collection, alongside study of possible crucible analogues. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the ceramic fabric. pXRF analysis will be added as an addendum to this report once completed.

Factual data

B.3.3 A single body sherd weighing 9g and approximately 8mm thick (size: 45 x 32 x 8mm) was recovered from context 3038, a fill in ditch **3036**, part of Phase 3 Ditch **3007**. The crucible fabric in this case was a dark grey brown fine silty ware with a fine quartz grit temper from a hand-made vessel. This appears to be a lower body sherd from what may have been a triangular-shaped crucible, close to the join with a slightly-thickened base. The crucible appears to have been reduce-fired on both of its exterior and interior faces, without any appreciable fire-reddening effect. The interior surface is heavily-vitrified, and about half-way up the slightly concave face there is a several

millimetre-thick linear concretion of copper slag (at least 25mm long across the face of the broken sherd), which has subsequently oxidised to a greenish colour. Almost certainly this represents the meniscus level of the molten metal within the crucible prior to pouring, the oxidised slag rim suggesting that the metal was molten for some time within the crucible inside of the hearth prior to its last pouring.

- B.3.4 The second crucible sherd was recovered from a different context (3735, fill in ditch **3732**, part of Phase 3 Enclosure **3477**). This is from the tapered rim of another, probably similar, triangular-shaped crucible, the lower part of this sherd being altogether thicker than that from 3038. There is no reason to suppose that the two sherds came from the same crucible, although it seems likely that the type and age of the two sherds are similar. In fact the fabric composition of this particular sherd is quite different; it is a little coarser with a dark sandy-silty matrix and an obvious angular coarse grit temper made up of a white quartz grit. There is substantial vitrification along the interior face of the upper rim, although there is no visual indication of copper slag.
- B.3.5 The likelihood is that these crucible sherds are Late Iron Age in date based upon form, yet there is no certainty in this, given the obvious lack of diagnostic pieces, and also knowledge about context. An analysis of the copper slag and crucible contamination may yet reveal information about alloy type.

Conclusion and statement of potential

- B.3.6 In all probability these sherds come from two different used and broken crucibles associated with later Iron Age non-ferrous (copper-alloy) metalworking, most likely the melting of bronze scrap for semi-domestic-scale casting of small metal objects. Although the crucible sherds were not particularly diagnostic in themselves, it seems likely that belonged to triangular crucible types, similar to those recorded from Gussage All Saints in Dorset (Spratling 1979).

Recommendations for further work

- B.3.7 It is recommended that pXRF analysis of the interior and exterior surfaces of the sherds, which is expected to confirm the metalworking use of these crucibles for the melting of a leaded tin bronze. The analyses will be provided as an addendum to this report.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.3.8 The two sherds should be retained within the site archive for future reference.

B.4 Flint, by Rona Booth with Lawrence Billington

Introduction

- B.4.1 A relatively small assemblage of 74 struck flints and three fragments of unworked burnt flint was recovered from the excavation (Table 18). The flint was thinly distributed, deriving from 21 individual contexts. The vast majority of the flint

represents residual material caught up in the fills of later features, with the only coherent, single period, assemblage identified at this stage being a small group of 16 worked flints of probable Early Bronze Age date from Phase 1 pit **3599**. There are few strictly diagnostic pieces among the worked flints, but much of the assemblage is likely to represent later Neolithic to Bronze Age activity.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow flake/blade	Rejuvenation flake	Sub-circular scraper	Piercer	Miscellaneous retouched flake	Bifacial implement	Edge-trimmed flake	Retouched piece	Core fragment	Possible heavy implement	Unworked burnt	Total
3112	3111	pit						1					1				2
3145	3144	pit			1												1
3190	3189	pit			1												1
3198	3197	pit		1												1	2
3202	3201	pit											1				1
3214	3213	pit				1											1
3230	3229	ditch			2					1							3
3374	3373	ditch			3							1					4
3422	3421	pit			1												1
3424	3423	pit		2	2												4
3433	3432	pit			2								1				3
3453	3432	pit		1								1					2
3455	3454	pit			1											2	3
3465	3464	ditch								1							1
3473	3471	ditch			1												1
3600	3599	pit		2	4		2			2				6			16
3654	3653	pit	1	1	4		2							1			9
3710	3709	ditch		5	1	1								2			9
3734	3732	ditch			1												1
3856	3849	ditch			2												2
3857	3849	ditch		3	2	1			1		1				2		10
		Total	1	15	28	3	4	1	1	4	1	2	3	9	2	3	77

Table 18. Quantification of the flint assemblage by context

Methodology

B.4.2 The worked flint assemblage has been recorded/catalogued according to technological and typological classes based largely on the approach of Inzian and colleagues (1999) and follows standard practice for the analysis and classification of post glacial British lithic assemblages (*e.g.* Healy 1988; Bamford 1985; Butler 2005). The assemblage was recorded on an Excel spreadsheet, a copy of which is retained in the site archive.

Factual data

Assemblage characterisation

- B.4.3 The assemblage is made up exclusively of fine-grained, relatively good quality flint, and the character of surviving cortical surfaces suggests that most, if not all, of this material was sourced locally from the chalk and gravels found at the site. Approximately two thirds of the total assemblage display some recortication (patination). Most of the worked flint bears some minor to moderate edge damage/rounding consistent with recovery as a residual element from later features/deposits.
- B.4.4 The only coherent assemblage identified is a small group of 16 worked flints from pit **3599**, this is dominated by irregular, non-bulbar, core fragments/chunks and simple hard hammer struck flakes, some of which probably derive from the same nodule/cobble, alongside two edge retouched flakes. Although not strongly diagnostic, the character of this material is consistent with an Early Bronze Age date.
- B.4.5 Aside from this assemblage the flintwork was very thinly distributed, coming from the fills of pits, ditches and a single natural feature, none of which produced in excess of ten flints. This material is dominated by simple flake-based debitage consistent with a broad later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date and including some very crudely worked pieces which could attest to later prehistoric, Middle Bronze Age to Iron Age, flintworking. Tools are limited to edge retouched/utilised flakes and simple flake tools including a sub-circular scraper, a piercer and a notched flake.

Statement of potential

- B.4.6 This small assemblage is of very limited significance beyond providing evidence for some, presumably fairly low-level, Neolithic to Bronze Age activity at the site. The dearth of Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic (blade-based) flintwork is notable, but is consistent with the composition of the much larger flint assemblages (dominated by Early Bronze Age material) from the area, recovered during the excavation of the Reffley Wood round barrow in the 1930s (Healy 1986, 84-9) and the trial trenching of the site in 2014 (Beadsmoore 2015); with the current assemblage making only a very small/minor addition to this body of evidence for prehistoric activity in the local area.

Recommendations for further work

- B.4.7 The assemblage has been fully recorded, and no further analysis is required. Following full phasing/stratigraphic analysis of the site the catalogue should be updated and a full archive report on the assemblage prepared. None of the flintwork requires illustration.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.4.8 The worked flint should be retained in the project archive, whilst the small quantity of unworked burnt flint should be considered for discard.

B.5 Beaker pottery, by Nick Gilmour

Introduction

- B.5.1 An assemblage totalling 51 sherds (346g) of Beaker pottery was recovered from the excavations. The majority of these sherds (44 sherds) represent the remains of a near-complete vessel (SF4). All of the pottery was recovered from deposits related to a crouched burial (Table 19).
- B.5.2 The pottery is in a moderate/stable condition, typical of most prehistoric assemblages from the region. The sherds count given is the current total number of fragments, although the majority of breaks on vessel SF4 are recent.
- B.5.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also provides a discussion of significance and recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Small Find no	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date
3401	3397	Inhumation burial	4	44	299	Beaker
3401	3397	Inhumation burial	-	7	47	Beaker
Total				51	346	

Table 19: Quantification of prehistoric (Beaker) pottery by context

Factual data

- B.5.4 Vessel SF4 is a Beaker and was recovered from grave **3397**. It was lifted on site as a complete vessel. It is highly likely that the remaining seven sherds recovered from feature **3397** are also from vessel SF4. This vessel has a simple mid-bellied S-profile, with an everted and rounded rim. The base has a diameter of 6cm and the rim diameter is 8cm. The exterior of the vessel is entirely covered with horizontal rows of comb impressions.
- B.5.5 The form of this vessel would fit within the group defined as “S-profile Beakers” by Needham (2005), although the all-over-comb decoration is more common in other forms. S-profile Beakers are potentially later in the chronology of this ceramic tradition, dating to c. 2200-1800 cal BC (Needham 2005, 206).
- B.5.6 The complete Beaker was recovered from grave **3397**. It had been placed close to the feet of the individual; there were no other grave goods. The vessel is not very well fired, and the surface finish is variable (from dark grey to buff orange in colour). The poor quality of firing could indicate that the vessel was manufactured for deposition in a grave, where a completely robust vessel may not have been required (*e.g.* Boast 1995).

Statement of potential

- B.5.7 The excavation has yielded a near-complete Beaker dating to the Late Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age. This pottery will add to the corpus of Beakers known in Norfolk, and East

Anglia more widely. However, perhaps the primary interest in this vessel is the potential to provide information on Early Bronze Age burial practices.

Recommendations for further work

- B.5.8 The pottery is worthy of full recording, following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups should be devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts should be counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gramme) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type should be recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Where possible, rim and base diameters should be measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel should be categorised by form. All pottery should be subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter should be classified as 'small'; sherds measuring 4-8cm classified as 'medium', and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large'. A programme of sherd refitting should also be conducted during recording. The quantified data should be entered onto an Excel data sheet to be held with the site archive.
- B.5.9 The assemblage (including that recorded in App. B.6) should be compared more closely with pottery from Norfolk and more widely across England. Following the production of a full archive pottery report, a shortened summary of the report should be prepared for publication.
- B.5.10 Vessel SF4 should be illustrated, and an accompanying catalogue produced. If possible, a radiocarbon date should be obtained from the burial, as additional dates will help with refining the chronology of the Beaker ceramic tradition. All the prehistoric pottery should be retained for deposition. Marking of the pottery should only be considered where absolutely necessary in order not to damage any potential residues, or limit further scientific analysis in the future.

Description	Performed by	Days
Illustrate vessel SF4	Illustrator	1
Produce a full catalogue of the Beaker pottery	prehistoric pottery specialist	1
Produce full report on prehistoric pottery, including comparisons to local and regional examples	prehistoric pottery specialist	1
Radiocarbon date	SUERC	

Table 20: Beaker pottery task list

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.5.11 The prehistoric pottery should be retained and deposited with the archive.

B.6 Prehistoric pottery, by Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

- B.6.1 An assemblage totalling 183 sherds (3176g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 17.3g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 42 contexts relating to 42 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 21). With the exception of 13 sherds (59g) dating to the Early Bronze Age, all the pottery belongs to the Middle/Later Iron Age potting tradition, c. 350 BC–50 AD.
- B.6.2 The pottery is in a moderate/stable condition, and the assemblage contains a range of partial and complete vessel profiles. Small sherds (<4cm in size) dominate, but most are relatively ‘fresh’ and unabraded. Dating is therefore largely based on the character of the fabrics and their comparison with material from larger published assemblages from the region.
- B.6.3 This assessment report provides a general characterisation of the assemblage with basic quantification (counts and weights) of the material by context and date. It also provides a statement on significance and series of recommendations for further recording, analysis, publication and retention.

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
3010	3007	ditch	3007	1	24	MIA	3
3017	3016	pit	-	2	53	MIA	2
3027	3026	pit	-	1	6	MIA	2
3038	3036	ditch	3007	3	27	EBA	3
3052	3051	pit	-	2	179	MIA	2
3054	3053	pit	-	5	123	MIA	2
3057	3048	ditch	3007	1	110	MIA	3
3066	3065	ditch	3055	1	4	LIA	3
3066	3065	ditch	3055	4	35	MIA	3
3068	3067	ditch	3049	11	333	LIA	3
3082	3081	ditch	3055	7	49	MIA	3
3084	3083	ditch	3049	4	54	MIA	3
3086	3085	pit	-	2	97	MIA	3
3090	3089	pit	-	1	51	MIA	2
3099	3098	pit	-	2	30	MIA	3
3105	3104	ditch	3055	1	7	LIA	3
3105	3104	ditch	3055	6	53	MIA	3
3112	3111	pit	-	11	179	MIA	3
3145	3144	pit	-	11	164	LIA	3
3145	3144	pit	-	1	10	MIA	3
3149	3148	pit	3148	4	32	MIA	3
3157	3156	pit	-	1	11	MIA	2
3172	3171	pit	-	6	23	EBA	1
3186	3185	pit	-	16	250	LIA	3
3186	3185	pit	-	1	10	MIA	3
3190	3189	pit	-	8	101	MIA	3
3202	3201	pit	3148	1	15	MIA/LIA	3
3214	3213	pit	-	1	40	MIA/LIA	3
3234	3233	pit	-	6	100	MIA/LIA	3
3331	3330	ditch	3049	1	13	LIA	3

Context	Cut	Feature	Group	No sherds	Wt (g)	Date	Phase
3331	3330	ditch	3049	3	20	MIA	3
3347	3346	pit	-	1	16	MIA	3
3362	3361	pit	3148	1	23	MIA/LIA	3
3481	3477	ditch	3477	1	49	MIA	3
3500	3498	ditch	3456	1	29	MIA	3
3522	3521	ditch	3456	1	21	LIA	3
3529	3528	ditch	3477	1	16	MIA/LIA	3
3543	3538	pit	-	1	15	MIA/LIA	2
3602	3601	pit	-	4	9	EBA	1
3618	3617	ditch	3577	1	37	MIA	3
3623	3492	ditch	3477	2	52	MIA/LIA	3
3638	3637	pit	-	1	19	MIA	2
3654	3653	pit	-	2	31	MIA	3
3680	3679	ditch	3679	30	329	MIA	3
3804	3803	pit	-	1	4	MIA	2
3876	3875	pit	-	1	51	MIA	2
3877	3033	ditch	3007	7	209	MIA	3
3877	3033	ditch	3007	2	63	MIA/LIA	3
<i>Total</i>	-	-	-	183	3176	-	

Table 21: Prehistoric pottery quantification by context

Methodology

- B.6.4 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 (wheel-made or handmade), 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.6.5 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. The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156). The Late Iron Age vessels were classified using Isobel Thompson's (1982) catalogue, and her alphanumeric codes, prefixed with TH-.
- B.6.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (103 sherds; 57%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (72 sherds; 39%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (8 sherds; 4%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the project archive.

Early Bronze Age pottery (c. 2500-1800 BC)

B.6.7 A total of 13 sherds (59g) of Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the excavation with a MSW of 4.5g. The pottery derives from one ditch and two pits. The pottery from the ditch can be considered residual.

Assemblage characteristics

B.6.8 The assemblage is characterised by a fairly narrow range of fabrics, three in total. The principal inclusions are grog and flint. Flint fabrics account for 15% of the pottery by weight and sherds with only grog for 8%. The remaining 77% comprises sandy sherds tempered with grog (QG1).

B.6.9 The bulk of these vessels are represented by relatively small, fragmentary decorated body sherds. Decoration is present on eight sherds and is represented by fingertip rusticated sherds, typical of the Beaker pottery tradition.

Middle Iron Age pottery (c. 350-50 BC)

B.6.10 The assemblage comprises 109 sherds of pottery (1966g) with a MSW of 18g. The pottery derives from 29 contexts relating to 29 cut features/labelled interventions. These are associated with 11 ditches, 17 pits and one natural feature. The majority of the pottery (84% of the pottery by count) derive from features also containing Roman pottery.

Assemblage characteristics

B.6.11 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all broadly typical of pottery groups dating to the Middle Iron Age in this part of Norfolk. The assemblage was predominantly composed of sandy ware sherds, either on their own, or in combination with other additives: grog and/or dissolved organic inclusions. Sand fabrics constitute around 76% of the pottery (by weight). The other sandy wares have inclusions of grog (11%) or dissolved organic matter (13%).

B.6.12 Based on the total number of different rims, bases and rim and shoulders identified, the Middle Iron Age is estimated to contain a minimum of 23 different vessels: four different rims, five different bases and 14 partial vessel profiles. Most vessels have everted rims with round or tapered lips, but upright rounded rims are also present. Partial vessel profiles are relatively common (23 identified), with vast majority being constricted necked vessels (Hill Form B). Other types include round-shouldered vessels with short upright or out-turned rims (Hill Form D), neckless jar with very slight everted rim (Hill Form N), neckless barrel-shaped jars/bowls (Hill Form K) and globular S-profiled vessels (Hill Form G). Measurable vessel rims (16 in total) have a range of diameters from a minimum of 5cm to a maximum of 18cm and belong to small to medium-sized pots. Vessels of this size are likely to have been everyday cooking and serving pots and 16 retains traces of carbonised residue. In general, residues are not rare in the assemblage, with 55 sherds with residue recorded (915g). Decoration is present on three sherds (35g). These sherds display a scored decoration characteristic of the East Midlands Scored Ware tradition (Elsden 1992).

B.6.13 The ditches yielding Middle Iron Age pottery contained small assemblages of material weighing less than 350g. These comprise fewer than 40 sherds. Pits only contained small pottery assemblages. The only assemblage from the period that may be classified as medium (over 250g of pottery) is from Phase 3 ditch **3679** (30 sherds, 329g). This ditch contains one of the 23 vessels represented in the Middle Iron Age assemblage but also contains pottery dating to the Roman period.

Middle to Late Iron Age pottery (100 BC–AD 50)

B.6.14 The assemblage comprises 61 sherds of pottery (1151g) with a MSW of 18.9g. The pottery derives from 15 contexts relating to 15 features/labelled interventions. These comprise eight ditches and seven pits. The majority of the pottery (72% of the pottery by count) was found alongside Roman wares.

Assemblage characteristics

B.6.15 The assemblage is dominated by sandy wares, typical of the later Iron Age in East Anglia. Sherds with just quartz sand in the clay matrix (fabric Q1) are most prolific, accounting for 46% of the pottery by weight. The other sandy wares have inclusions of vegetable matter (fabric VeQ1, 38%) and grog (fabric QG2, 16%).

B.6.16 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the later Iron Age is estimated to contain a minimum of six different vessels: three different rims, one different base and two complete vessel profiles. Most vessels have everted or simple rounded rims. Two vessels are sufficiently intact to assign to form (33% of vessels). This includes 17 sherds (445g), representing 28% of the Middle/Late Iron Age assemblage by sherd count or 39% by weight. Two vessel forms were recognised and belong to a wheel-finished bowl with offset neck and one cordon (TH-D1-1) and the other one to a handmade round bowl with rippled shoulder (TH-D2-4).

B.6.17 Measurable vessel rims (five in total) have a range of diameters from a minimum of 6 cm to a maximum of 28 cm and belong to small to medium-sized pots. Vessels of this size are likely to have been everyday cooking and serving pots, although many of them retain traces of carbonised residue. In general, however, residues are very rare in the assemblage, with only three sherds with residue recorded (47g).

B.6.18 Decoration is present on 36 sherds (774g) relating to maximum of four vessels. Applications include cordon, groove, rippling, rilling, combing, light scoring and geometrical impressed lines. Decoration is mainly applied to the neck, shoulder, or body with any rim treated.

Statement of potential

B.6.19 The excavation yielded a relatively small assemblage of prehistoric pottery of Early Bronze Age to Late Iron Age origin. The earlier prehistoric pottery, dating from the Early Bronze Age, consists of small group of body sherds, most of which were residual in Roman features.

B.6.20 The bulk of the assemblage comprises Middle Iron Age-type wares characterised by a limited range of mainly plain, sandy, jar and bowl forms typical of ceramic repertoires of the mid-4th to 1st century BC in East Anglia.

- B.6.21 Of particular significance is the Middle/Late Iron Age assemblage, which includes several partial and complete vessel profiles and comprise many decorated sherds (59% by count). The assemblage contains refitting fragments of a wheel-finished cordoned bowl TH-D1 that is considered a basic form in 'Belgic' pottery and has a long life continuing in increasingly Romanised fabric into the later 1st century AD (Thompson 1982).
- B.6.22 The two assemblages can therefore be compared to further explore how ceramics changed across the Middle and Late Iron Age and could help build a more detailed understanding of ceramic development in this part of the landscape. They can also provide comparative data on fabrics, methods of surface treatment, decoration and ceramic technology with other pottery assemblages in the area and in the region.

Recommendations for further work

- B.6.23 All the prehistoric pottery should be subject to full analysis, focussing on forms, fabrics, method of surface treatment, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition. The attribute data should be presented in a fully quantified archive pottery report. The main focus of the analysis should be on the Middle and later Iron Age assemblages and their affinities with contemporary groups from the surrounding area. As this is a transitional assemblage, close collaboration with the specialist analysing the Roman material will be crucial.
- B.6.24 The Middle and Late Iron Age pottery is worthy of publication. Publication should provide a summary version of the archive pottery report and priority should be given to illustrating material from any radiocarbon-dated contexts.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

- B.6.25 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete and all pottery has been analysed. It may be appropriate to disperse residual material after the production of an archive pottery report.
- B.6.26 Illustrations: seven vessel profiles, one decorated body sherd.
- B.6.27 Analytical report on the above and a synthesis for publication (2 days).

B.7 Roman pottery, by Séverine Bézie

Introduction

- B.7.1 An assemblage of Roman pottery weighing 19.627kg was recovered (not including sherds collected from environmental samples), of which a sub-sample was selected by the site director and project manager for assessment. The sub-sample (63 sherds, weighing 4.627kg; Table 22) represents a minimum of 11 individual, mainly Early Roman, vessels (1.35 estimated vessel equivalent (EVE)). A rapid scan of the remaining sherds indicates that the sub-sample is broadly characteristic of the whole assemblage in terms of fabric, form, and chronology. Full recording, analysis and reporting of the entire assemblage will be undertaken for the archive report.

B.7.2 The pottery is generally in good condition, moderately abraded, with a high average sherd weight (ASW) of 73.4g. Some larger, ‘fresher’ sherds were recovered, although the presence of more fragmentary sherds in some features is indicative of midden material deposited as rubbish.

Group	Context	Phase	Cut	Feature	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)	MNV	Sum of EVE	Pottery date
3007	3035	3	3033	Ditch	3	210	4.54	1	0.02	AD MC1-LC3
3049	3084	3	3083	Ditch	1	29	0.63	0	0	AD MC1-C4
3348	3350	3	3348	Pit	22	2411	52.11	0	0	AD C1-LC3
3456	3500	3	3498	Ditch	5	142	3.07	1	0.07	AD EC1-LC3
3477	3479	3	3477	Ditch	7	76	1.64	1	0.09	AD C1-C2
	3482	3	3477	Ditch	19	667	14.42	5	0.8	AD EC1-MC3
	3821	3	3819	Ditch	2	493	10.65	1	0.17	AD C1-C2
3679	3680	3	3679	Ditch	2	63	1.36	1	0.08	AD E-MC1
3772	3773	3	3772	Pit	1	276	5.96	0	0	AD MC1-C4
3801	3802	3	3801	Pit	1	260	5.62	1	0.12	AD EC1-MC2
Total					63	4627	100	11	1.35	

Table 22: Quantification of Roman pottery by group and context with date

Methodology

- B.7.3 The pottery was examined in accordance with the guidelines set by the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al.* 2016), and a catalogue was prepared.
- B.7.4 All the sherds in the sub-sample have been counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. The pottery was divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present and a sample was examined using a x10 magnifying lens. Vessel form was also noted, also any decoration, residue and levels of abrasion.
- B.7.5 National publications (Biddulph *et al.* 2015; Going 1987; Gregory 1977; Hawkes and Hull 1947; Lyons & Tester 2014; Marney 1989; Thompson 1982; Symonds & Wade 1999; Tomber and Dore 1998; Tyers 1996) were used for identifying the fabrics and forms. The type series is based on one originally designed by Jude Plouviez (Suffolk Archaeological Unit) and adapted in this case to reflect local typologies.

Factual data

- B.7.6 In chronological terms, the pottery assemblage extends over the whole Romano-British period, from the mid-1st century AD to the 4th century, with a focus on the 1st to 2nd centuries. It clearly includes a transitional element, showing the development from Late Iron Age to ‘Romanised’ pottery production (see App. B.6 for the Iron Age pottery report).
- B.7.7 The largest group of sub-sampled pottery by weight (22 sherds, weighing 2411g) was found in pit **3348** located in the south-west corner of the site, while two other selected pits (**3772** and **3901**) produced much smaller quantities. Two ditches (**3456**, **3477**) forming part of the main enclosure in the western part of the site together produced 33 sherds dated to the early 1st to late 3rd century AD. Small quantities of pottery

were also recovered from three ditches (**3007**, **3679** and **3049**) in the eastern part of the site, the earliest of which dates to the early to mid-1st century AD (Table 22).

Assemblage characteristics

- B.7.8 Seven broad fabric groups were identified within the sub-sample, all of which comprise coarsewares (Table 23), although it should be noted that some finewares and specialist wares were observed during a rapid scan of the remaining assemblage. Some sherds are sooted and have burnt residues adhering.
- B.7.9 The earliest element comprises grey wares (18.72% by weight), a small percentage of which is handmade (12.01% by weight), and dates from the early 1st century to the mid-2nd century AD. Predominant are grey wares with black-slipped surface(s), likely to have been locally-made in the Norfolk area, and sometimes copying the continental ‘Gallo-Belgic’ wares including carinated bowls.
- B.7.10 A large portion of the assemblage is composed of locally-produced ‘Romanising’ coarse sandy grey ware (22.20% by weight). This group encompasses a variety of wheel-made fabrics, some of which was probably produced in the Nene Valley. The range of forms comprises mainly jar and jar/bowls.
- B.7.11 Associated with the sandy grey ware group is the black-surfaced ware group (16.19% by weight), all of which are wheel-made. Black-surfaced wares are common during the Roman period, forming part of a tradition of reduced ware production in East Anglia, although their usage decreased during the mid-2nd century. The forms include local copies following the ‘Gallo-Belgic’ tradition.
- B.7.12 The Storage jar fabric (STOR) group (41.65% by weight) comprises handmade, very coarse wares, abundantly tempered with grog, shell, and charcoal inclusions and was widely used, predominantly in the earlier Roman period.
- B.7.13 The remaining small components include Miscellaneous (or unsourced) oxidised wares (RED), dating from the early 1st to the late 3rd century AD and Unspecified buff wares (BUF) represented by a single vessel produced from the mid-1st to mid-3rd century AD. The final category is the oxidised version of the coarse sandy – Sandy Oxidised ware (SOW) – represented by a single platter.

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sum of EVE	Weight (%)
Storage jar fabric (Biddulph <i>et al</i> 2014, https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics ; Chelmsford fabric 44: Going 1987,9) Fabric 44	STOR	Storage jar (4.14)	14	1927	0	41.65
Sandy Grey ware (Going 1987, 9-10)	SGW	Beaker; Bowl; Bowl/jar; Jar (4.0; 4.1); Jar/bowl; Lid (8.1)	19	1027	0.12	22.20
Grey ware (Lyons & Tester 2014, 256-61)	GW	Beaker (Bowl (CAM 212; CAM 214B; CAM 216; CAM 218B/C; CAM 218Cb); Jar (C7-1); Lid-seated jar (4.1)	12	866	0.61	18.72
Black-surfaced wares (Biddulph <i>et al</i> 2014, https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics)	BSW	Bowl (CAM 219; CAM 220); Bowl/jar; Flask (CAM 231B); Jar (4.1); Jar/bowl	12	749	0.34	16.19
Miscellaneous oxidised wares (Biddulph <i>et al</i> 2014, https://intarch.ac.uk/journal/issue40/1/3-2.html#fabrics)	RED	Beaker (3.0); Bowl (CAM 211); Bowl/jar	4	30	0.07	0.65

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Sum of EVE	Weight (%)
2.html#fabrics ; Chelmsford fabric 21: Going 1987,6)						
Unspecified buff wares (Chelmsford fabric 31: Going 1987, 7)	BUF	Jar (4.1)	1	22	0.19	0.48
Sandy Oxidised ware (Lyons & Tester 2014, 256-61)	SOW	Platter (CAM 31)	1	6	0.02	0.13
Total			63	4627	1.35	100.00

Table 23: Roman Pottery fabrics and forms, in descending order of weight (%)

Statement of potential

- B.7.14 Less than a quarter (by weight) of the assemblage has been assessed and as such only preliminary conclusions can be drawn in terms of its interpretation and significance. With this caveat in mind, it appears (from a rapid scan) that the sub-sample is largely representative of the whole assemblage. It represents a transitional assemblage dating predominantly to the Early Roman period, with a floruit during the 1st and 2nd centuries and some activity continuing during the 3rd and 4th centuries.
- B.7.15 This is a relatively small assemblage associated with a rural agricultural settlement that was evidently active during the pre- and post-conquest periods, with an assemblage of Middle/late Iron Age pottery (c. 350 BC–AD 50) also recovered (reported on separately; App.B.6). The potential of the Roman pottery assemblage is to provide evidence for dating features on the site; pottery use and consumption; trade links both within and outside Norfolk; and status of the occupants.
- B.7.16 The assemblage provides a useful ‘snapshot’ of a transitional period where local pottery production (comprising sandy fabrics typical for the Norfolk area) was shifting from the Iron Age forms, fabrics and techniques to more ‘Romanising’ methods including adoption of the wheel and copying imported vessels from Gaul.

Recommendation for further work

- B.7.17 All the pottery should be fully recorded, focusing on forms, fabric groups, decoration, vessel use, patterns of vessel fragmentation and deposition, and the data presented in an archive report. Time should be allowed to identify any local production sites, research any contemporary assemblages in the area, comparing the sources of supply and range of vessel types, and establish the site’s location with regard to trading routes and markets. Once final site phasing is complete, more detailed analysis of the pottery will establish if there was continuity of settlement here across the whole Roman period and possibly help identify any changes in levels and types of activity represented. As this is a transitional assemblage, close collaboration with the specialist analysing the Middle/Late Iron Age material will be crucial.
- B.7.18 A selection of vessel profiles will be illustrated, although most of the forms are paralleled and published elsewhere (Katie Anderson pers. comm.).

- B.7.19 A publication text combining the Late Iron Age and the Roman assemblages (broadly from the 1st century BC to the 2nd century AD) would provide a useful case study for a transitional pottery assemblage in this part of East Anglia.

Description	Performed by	Days
Complete catalogue of Romano-British pottery	Séverine Bézie	6
Analytical report and synthesis for publication	Séverine Bézie	4
Illustration of a maximum of 15 vessels (TBC) and produce a catalogue	Séverine Bézie	4

Table 24: Roman pottery task list

Retention, dispersal, and display

- B.7.20 None of the material should be considered for dispersal until the phasing is complete and all pottery has been analysed. It may be appropriate to disperse residual or unstratified material after the production of the archive pottery report.

B.8 Medieval and post-medieval pottery, by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

- B.8.1 Archaeological works produced a small assemblage of medieval to c.late 18th-mid 19th century pottery from a ditch, pits and a pond. In total, 14 sherds, weighing 118g, were recovered.
- B.8.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and 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. A simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric codes assigned from Sue Anderson's unpublished post-Roman fabric series, based on Jennings (1981), with basic description and weight recorded in the text.

Factual data

- B.8.3 Phase 3 Pit **3158** produced two abraded sherds from a Medieval sandy coarseware vessel (12g) with an everted, slightly externally thickened (somewhat lid-seated), rim with a diameter of 140mm, having an estimated vessel equivalence (EVE) of 14%.
- B.8.4 Three moderately abraded sherds (40g) from a Grimston-type ware (GRIM, late 12th-14th century) vessel or vessels were recovered from Phase 4 ditch **3335**. One body sherd is unglazed, while two sherds are partially green glazed, and, of these, one is a fragment of base angle. The sherds are probably from a jug.
- B.8.5 Phase 4 Pond **3777** produced post-medieval pottery. Firstly, a single unabraded flat base sherd (10g) from a Late slipped kitchen ware (LSKW, c.1800-1900+) bowl, with internal off-white slip covered with clear glaze. Secondly, a moderately abraded sherd from a creamware vessel (0.004kg) with external slip decoration in shades of brown. Much of the glazed surface is missing but may have been a tortoiseshell-type decoration (CREA TORT, c.1740–1770). Alongside these were three slightly convex base sherds with footring (50g), from a creamware rounded bowl, the outer surface is

covered with brown slip (CREA SLIP, c.1775-1830). There is a cross-fit between one of these sherds and a body sherd in Phase 4 pit **3830**.

- B.8.6 Quarry pit **3830** produced two sherds of creamware covered in brown slip from different vessels, indicated by the slip and clear internal glaze shades differing. The first, a small body sherd (1g) has a cross-fit or join as previously mentioned with a sherd from Pit **3830**. The second sherd (1g) externally has a narrow raised annular band. The feature also produced a small pearlware body sherd (c.1770-1840) and an unabraded body sherd from a stoneware vessel (c.1700-1900), possibly a drinking vessel as there is a handle join scar.

Discussion

- B.8.7 The pottery recovered spans the medieval period to the 19th century and is very likely to be domestic in origin. However, the paucity of medieval material strongly suggests the pottery represents redistribution by manuring and ploughing, rather than deliberate deposition in the features from which it was recovered. The later material relates to more recent rubbish deposition.

Statement of Potential

- B.8.8 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities.

Recommendations for further work

- B.8.9 This report acts as a full record, and no further work is recommended on this assemblage. If published, this report may be summarised for the publication.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.8.10 The post-medieval pottery may be deselected prior to archive deposition, while the medieval sherds may be retained or deselected depending on the acquiring museum's requirements.

B.9 Stone, by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

- B.9.1 In total, 480g (two pieces) of burnt stone - which includes one piece of possible worked stone (467g) - was examined from this excavation.

Methodology

- B.9.2 The stone was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with a stone reference collection, alongside study of the BGS Geological Survey Memoir for map sheets 129 and 145 (Geology of the Country around King's Lynn 1994). A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite in the rock.

Factual data

- B.9.3 One half of a split and possibly worked glacial erratic cobble composed of quartz schist (467g), in addition to a single fragment of strongly burnt sandstone (13g) were recovered from two different contexts: fill 3056 of Phase 3 ditch **3055** and fill 3529 of Phase 2 pit **3538** respectively. The stones are burnt but show no signs of having been immersed in water, thus they do not appear to have been used as potboilers.
- B.9.4 The split cobble of quartz schist from fill 3056 appears also to have been used, possibly quite briefly, upon its flattest face as a rubbing stone or polisher, and perhaps as an anvil stone prior to its fracture and the loss of one half. Little more can be said of this, but the opportunistic use of this stone would seem to imply the use also of a saddlequern – the object in question almost certainly being prehistoric in date and domestic in function. However, it may well be re-deposited in this context.

Statement of potential

- B.9.5 The majority of the collected pieces of stone from this site are geofacts, mostly composed of local Carstone and were deselected prior to this report. However, there is one half of a burnt and split erratic cobble which appears to have been briefly used as a prehistoric stone rubber or polisher prior to breakage. None of these objects have any further research value.

Recommendations for further work

- B.9.6 There is no potential for further work on this small assemblage, and all pieces of stone can deselected prior to archiving.

B.10 Fired clay by Ted Levermore

Introduction

- B.10.1 Excavation work and soil sampling recovered a small assemblage of fired clay (113 fragments, 2425g). The material is fragmentary and moderately to severely abraded, comprising amorphous fragments with no discernible features and pieces with structural attributes – flattened faces and occasional rod impressions – but no diagnostic objects. The character and level of abrasion of this assemblage is consistent with the detrital remains of settlement activity.

Methodology

- B.10.2 The material was analysed in accordance with the *Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. As such, the assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fragments were identified as ‘amorphous’ when they possessed no discernible features beyond weight and fabric, ‘structural’ when they presented at least one diagnostic feature (e.g. a flattened surface, a rounded corner, an arris, a wattle/rod impression or any other traces of hand-forming) or as an ‘object’ when the diagnostic features were such that the original form could be identified or implied.

B.10.3 Fabrics were examined in hand-specimen using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present. A summary of the fabrics can be found in Table 25. A full catalogue is retained in the project archive, a summary of which will be included in the final report.

Factual data

Fabrics

B.10.4 A narrow set of fabrics is present in this assemblage. The clays present were either silty/marly (F1 and F3) or fine micaceous sandy (F2). Organics represented by impressions and voids were common as well as flint and other gritty material. It is possible that these fabrics represent a spectrum of difference, in parent clays or paste preparation, and so the division made here is potentially arbitrary.

B.10.5 The clays are likely to have been locally sourced from young riverine sands and gravels as there were minimal calcareous elements present, which might have related this material to the underlying Lowestoft Formation. The fineness of the sands and the sub-angular nature of the flint and the fairly even size of the inclusions suggests sorting via mechanical means. It is likely however that these fabric received some degree of paste preparation, as the addition of organic material (?chaff) points to a level of intervention.

Code	Colour	Matrix	Fine inclusions	Coarse inclusions	Mixing	Comments
F1	Buff, Reds	Silty/Marl	Rare calc flecks	No visible	Mod	Marl/Silt Clay. Lightweight
F2	Oranges, reds, some swirling	Fine sandy	quartz and mica	occ quartz and organic temper	Mod	Organic tempered fine mica sandy
F2a	Browns, Oranges, greys	Fine sandy	mica, quartz and sandy minerals	Rare sub-angular ?flint/?stone	Mod	Compact micaceous and fine sandy with fewer organics
F3	Bufs, pales oxidation	Silty	common ?organic voids, fine sandy minerals	occ voids	Mod	Organic voidy, friable

Table 25: Fired clay fabrics

Distribution

B.10.6 The fired clay assemblage was recovered from 21 features from across the site. The main concentration of material (56 fragments, 1664g) was found in and around the eastern edge of the site associated largely with Phase 3 Ditch **3007** and hearth **3032**. A smaller fraction of the material (57 fragments, 761g) was collected from features around the square Enclosure 3477 to the west and a cluster to the south.

Forms: Structural

B.10.7 This fraction of the assemblage is populated by pieces with flattened and exacted faces. A smaller number retained corners and arises and wattle/rod impressions in the body clay. Generally, this material presented with one face and an irregular reverse. It is likely that these pieces derive from oven features, *i.e.* lining, or other parts of some sort of superstructure. This conclusion should not be overstated as fragmentation and abrasion are significant limiting factors.

B.10.8 Three notable groups were seen. The first set survive as small, abraded pieces retaining a smooth buff-grey face. Some appear to retain a thin coating of a similar colour, which is suggestive of an applied layer or an effect from high heat. These pieces were mostly found in features related to the enclosure to the west, mostly Phase 3 pit **3653**. The second are a group of relatively large and unabraded pieces that each retain an exacted face and irregular reverse. They were made in a refined sandy clay with few coarse inclusions. One piece survives as an arris and there were associated amorphous pieces. These are likely to be lining or part of a refractory structure/object. These were recovered from features associated with Ditch **3007** and the hearth **3032**. The third group is made up of refitting pieces of an object corner which may derive from a triangular weight, collected from Phase 3 pit **3772**. Again, the level of abrasion is high and certainty is limited.

Forms: Amorphous

B.10.9 Amorphous material makes up the rest of the assemblage (55 pieces, 392g). It is similar to the other material only with much greater degrees of abrasion. These fragments possess no discernible features and therefore offer very little archaeological insight beyond conclusions related to the distribution of fabrics in common with the structural fraction and therefore potential contemporaneity of the parent features.

Conclusion and statement of potential

B.10.10 Taken in sum, the fired clay assemblage is typical of the kind of detrital material from productive settlements. While the original form or function of this assemblage is not clear, where larger fragments were present it appears likely that the clay was used structurally and at least some of it originates from oven-type features.

Recommendations for further work

B.10.11 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described. The structural pieces are recommended for retention.

B.10.12 Further work: Reassess the distribution of the material/fabrics by phase and rewrite the related parts of this report (1 day).

B.11 Ceramic building material, by Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.11.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM; five fragments, 968g) was recovered, comprising medieval to post-medieval brick and tile fragments. The assemblage is fragmentary, abraded and largely uninformative.

Methodology

B.11.2 The material was analysed in accordance with the *Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Assemblage

B.11.3 The majority of the CBM was collected from fill 3833 in Phase 4 quarry pit **3830** (four pieces, 958g) with only a single undiagnostic piece (10g) retrieved from fill 3529, of Phase 3 enclosure ditch **3477**. Pit **3830** produced a curved body fragment from a post-medieval pantile (278g; 16mm thick). It is well made in a refined mid-orange sandy fabric containing occasional dark ferrous grit. Found with it was a brick header made in a dull orange, soft micaceous fabric. It is moderately abraded but retains a width of 105mm and a thickness of 60mm. The fabric is typical of local products of the Norfolk geology and the dimensions suggest a later medieval date. The rest of the material is undiagnostic and unrecordable.

Conclusion and statement of potential

B.11.4 The assemblage is of little archaeological significance. The CBM aids in the dating of pit **3830** which has been dated to the medieval to post-medieval period.

Recommendations for further work

B.11.5 The assemblage has been fully recorded and described.

B.11.6 There are no fragments that require illustration or photography.

B.11.7 All fragments should be considered for deselection.

B.12 Glass, by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.12.1 Archaeological works produced an assemblage of two shards of glass (4g), both recovered from a single feature. The glass was scanned and catalogued, weighed and its colour recorded. The glass that is not closely datable may be dated by association

with the pottery and other material with which it was found. The glass is recorded in the text below.

Factual Data

B.12.2 Phase 4 pit **3830** produced two fragments of flat glass of differing sizes and from two separate sources. The larger shard (3.9g, 3.7mm thick) of clear near-colourless glass, is sub-rectangular; none of the breaks are recent and the surfaces and edges are all matt. The upper and lower surfaces are slightly cloudy, and one surface is possibly weathered. The thickness of the glass suggests it may be from a door or perhaps security glass and is very probably 19th century or later. The second sub-rectangular shard (0.9g, 1.8mm thick) is of clear window glass with a blue-green cast and slight surface clouding. The glass is broadly post-medieval but not closely datable.

Discussion

B.12.3 The glass assemblage was probably deposited into the feature as general rubbish, alongside the clay tobacco pipe stems.

Statement of potential

B.12.4 The fragmentation of the assemblage and its limited size means it has no potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

Recommendations for further work

B.12.5 No further work is recommended, beyond preparing a statement for publication and the catalogue acts as a full archival record.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.12.6 The glass may be retained or deselected prior to archive deposition, depending on the collection policy of the receiving museum.

B.13 Clay tobacco pipe, by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.13.1 During the excavation, two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from a single feature. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (Crummy 1988, 47-66), and details of the finds are recorded in the text.

Factual data

B.13.2 Phase 4 pit **3830** produced two fragments of undecorated clay pipe stem (4g). The stem fragments are relatively unabraded and unburnt, do not re-join and are from different pipes. The longest fragment of stem is 46.5mm long and slightly oval, 6.4 x 6.8mm to 6.6 x 7mm, the bore is relatively small and well-centred at the narrow end of the stem and off-centre at the wider end of the stem. The mould seams are well trimmed, but one seam is still obvious. The shorter length of stem (29mm) is also oval,

6.1 x 6.9mm, with an off-centre bore and trimmed but still visible mould lines. The stem fragment is not closely datable.

Statement of potential

B.13.3 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities. The pipe fragment does little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site.

Further work

B.13.4 This report acts as a full record, and no further work is recommended on this assemblage. If published, this report may be summarised for the publication.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.13.5 The clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Charred plant remains, by Julia Meen

Introduction and Methodology

C.1.1 A total of 62 bulk sediment samples were processed for the recovery of charred plant remains and charcoal with the majority taken from features dating to Late Iron Age and Early Roman settlement activity, although there are also some Beaker Period/Bronze Age features at the site. Of the 62 samples, over half (33 samples) are taken from pits, a further third (22 samples) come from ditches, two samples are from a possible hearth, four are from a burial and one from a natural feature.

C.1.2 Processing was carried out by Environmental Technicians at OA East. The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraff-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. 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.1.3 Assessment of the flots was undertaken at OA South using a Leica EZ4D stereomicroscope at up to x35 magnification. Each flot was scanned and the abundance of five classes of ecofact (cereal grain, cultivated legume, weed seed, cereal chaff and fruit/nut) was scored using the following scale:

#	1-5 items
##	5-24 items
###	25-99 items
####	100+ items

C.1.4 Presence of other items, such as modern contamination and bone, was also noted, and preliminary identifications of the cereals, chaff and weed seeds were also made. Cereal identifications were made following Jacomet (2006) and plant nomenclature follows Stace (2010). Many of the samples contain terrestrial molluscs: these were scored using the same scale, and preliminary species identifications recorded. Mollusc nomenclature follows Anderson (2005). To assess potential for charcoal, the number of fragments greater than 4mm and 4-2mm in size from the flot, and the number of fragments extracted from the heavy residue, was roughly quantified. Charcoal should be a minimum of 2mm in diameter for identification to be successfully attempted, and ideally, at least a hundred fragments should be identified from a sample in order to reliably characterise the range and relative abundance of wood taxa present; recording charcoal abundance in this way, therefore, provides an indication of which samples have potential for charcoal analysis, as well as illustrating the degree of fragmentation in the sample.

Factual data

C.1.5 Table 26 shows the results of the assessment.

Charred plant remains

- C.1.6 Most of the samples are associated with Late Iron Age or Roman settlement activity. The majority are poor for charred plant remains, often limited to sparse fragments and isolated grains; over half (35 samples) contain no charred plant remains at all, while many contain modern roots, insects or moss.
- C.1.7 Cereal grain is present in 25 of the samples; however, in 19 of these, they are limited to a very small number of grains (often fewer than 5 examples) and the grains are often poorly preserved. Barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) occurs more commonly than wheat: it has been provisionally identified from 18 samples in contrast to the 6 samples confirmed as containing wheat (*Triticum* sp.). However, where wheat or barley are frequent or abundant there is more equal representation, with three samples each. These include unphased pit **3506** (sample 130) which contains around a thousand grains: a mixture of wheat and barley as well as caryopses of brome grass (*Bromus* sp.). Highly abundant wheat grains were recovered from currently unphased pit **3414** (sample 118) while barley grain was present in moderate quantity from a fill of Phase 3 hearth **3032**, amongst fragments of hearth lining.
- C.1.8 Cereal chaff is rare from the site. The only sample in which it occurs in quantity is sample 119, which contains abundant spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) glume bases. Weed seeds are also generally rare; aside from caryopses of brome (*Bromus* sp.), which occur in three of the grain rich samples, seeds occur in very small numbers and are drawn from a limited range, mostly examples of elder (*Sambucus nigra*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) grasses (Poaceae) and small vetches or tares (*Vicia/Lathyrus*).
- C.1.9 Sample 140, taken from Phase 1 pit **3599**, contains several complete or nearly complete crabapples (*Malus sylvestris*), as well as numerous crabapple seeds and fragments of what is almost certainly crabapple flesh. There are also frequent fragments of hazelnut shell and occasional cereal grains. Worked flint provisionally identified as Bronze Age was recovered from this pit and so this material is in contrast to the Late Iron Age/Early Roman material from the other features.

Charcoal

- C.1.10 Thirty-three samples were taken from pits. Of these, ten have been recorded as abundant or highly abundant for charcoal. Charcoal occurs frequently in a further four pit samples, and a moderate quantity is present in five samples. Charcoal is present in low quantity in eight samples, and is very sparse or absent in four samples.
- C.1.11 In general, only small amounts of charcoal were recovered from the ditch samples. The exceptions are Phase 3 ditches **3840** (sample 156), **3819** (sample 155) and **3490** (sample 129), although much of the charcoal is of small size from these features. Little charcoal was recovered from the two hearth samples or the grave samples. Pit **3653** (sample 147), contained frequent charcoal, although mostly of small size.

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature	No boxes	Sample Vol.	Flot Volume	Charred Plant Remains						Charcoal				Molluscs		
							Grain	Legume	Seed	Chaff	Fruit/nut	Comments Charred Plant Remains	Potential CPR	Flot charcoal >4mm	Flot charcoal 2-4mm	Res charcoal >4 mm	Comments Charcoal	Potential Charcoal	Molluscs
100	3021	3020	Pit	1	5L	20ml					No charred plant remains	D	22	38	92	Frequent charcoal	?		
101	3029	3028	Pit	2	14L	50ml	###		#		Flot contains vitrified material - possible burnt hearth base? Around 30-40 cereal grains, preservation mixed, where identifiable are barley. Couple of small non-cultivar Vicia/Lathyrus.	C	7	18	36	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	D		
102	3006	3003	Ditch	1	8L	40ml	#				Two barley grains	D	2	36	16	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	D		
103	3040	3039	Pit	1	6L	70ml			#		Rare weed seeds, including Plantago lanceolata	D	124	300	0	Abundant charcoal	B		
104	3041	3041	Hearth	2	16L	20ml	##		#		Occasional barley grains. Two Rumex seeds.	C	0	0	8	No charcoal in flot, very little from residue.	D		
105	3042	3042	Hearth	2	16L	40ml	###				Highly abundant modern root. Burnt hearth lining. Frequent barley grain (c. 70 grains)	B	0	5	2	Charcoal rare	D		
106	3057	3048	Ditch	2	16L	40ml	#				Rare barley grain. Abundant modern root.	D	1	11	50	Charcoal rare in flot, moderate amount from residue	C		
107	3084	3083	Ditch	1	5L	2ml					No charred plant remains from flot.	D	0	0	3	No charcoal of	D		

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature	No boxes	Sample Vol.	Flot Volume	Charred Plant Remains						Charcoal				Molluscs	
							Grain	Legume	Seed	Chaff	Fruit/nut	Comments Charred Plant Remains	Potential CPR	Flot charcoal >4mm	Flot charcoal 2-4mm	Res charcoal >4 mm	Comments Charcoal	Potential Charcoal
											Fragment of barley grain from residue.					identifiable size		
108	3086	3085	Pit	1	7L	40ml					No charred plant remains	D	45	200	55	Frequent charcoal	B	
109	3090	3089	Pit	1	8L	20ml	#		#	#	Rare cereal grain. One glume base Triticum spelta. One Vicia/Lathyrus, three grass seeds.	D	1	32	23	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	C	
110	3108	3106	Pit	2	15L	300ml					No charred plant remains	D	450	500	178	Very abundant charcoal	A	
111	3112	3111	Pit	1	7L	5ml					No charred plant remains	D	0	3	3	Rare charcoal	D	
112	3161	3160	Pit	2	16L	100ml	#				Four barley grains. Abundant modern flies and fly pupae.	D	267	200	84	Abundant charcoal	A	Cecilioides
113	3164	3163	Pit	2	16L	600ml					No charred plant remains	D	623	1000	172	Highly abundant charcoal	A	
114	3159	3158	Pit	2	16L	60ml	#		#	#	One barley grain, one fragment hazelnut shell, two Rumex seeds, one seed Thlaspi arvense	D	1	42	12	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	C	Cecilioides
115	3337	3335	Ditch	2	16L	20ml					No charred plant remains	D	1	3	7	Little charcoal of identifiable size	D	
116	3355	3353	Pit	1	7L	5ml					No charred plant remains	D	2	19	29	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	C	

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature	No boxes	Sample Vol.	Flot Volume	Charred Plant Remains						Charcoal				Molluscs			
							Grain	Legume	Seed	Chaff	Fruit/nut	Comments Charred Plant Remains	Potential CPR	Flot charcoal >4mm	Flot charcoal 2-4mm	Res charcoal >4 mm	Comments Charcoal	Potential Charcoal	Molluscs	Mollusc Taxa
117	3350	3348	Pit	2	16L	30ml			#			One seed Fallopia convolvulus, otherwise no charred plant remains	D	10	13	25	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	C		Cecilioides
118	3415	3414	Pit	1	5L	20ml	####		#	#		Highly abundant wheat grain. Occasional brome/grass seeds, rare glume bases.	A	6	10	85	Large pieces of charcoal, mostly extracted from residue.	B/C		
119	3416	3414	Pit	2	11L	150ml	###		##	####		Occasional wheat grains, well preserved. Occasional brome caryopses. Abundant T. spelta glume bases.	A	200	300	14	Abundant charcoal, non oak	A		Cecilioides
120	3413	3411	Pit	1	7L	100ml						No charred plant remains	D	170	500	0	Frequent charcoal	B		Cecilioides
121	3433	3432	Pit	2	12L	30ml			#			Much modern root. One grass/small cereal grain and one Sambucus seed.	D	1	15	52	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	C		Cecilioides
122	3457	3456	Ditch	2	16L	20ml	#					Two barley grains. Modern root.	D	1	6	0	Charcoal mostly flecks	D	#	Cochlicopa, Cecilioides
127	3479	3477	Ditch	4	16L	50ml	#					One barley grain and two indeterminate cereal grains	D	6	39	3	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	C		
128	3469	3466	Ditch	2	15L	40ml				#		One fragment hazelnut shell from residue. No charred plant remains in flot	D	5	23	27	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	C		
129	3497	3490	Ditch	2	14L	30ml	#					Two poorly preserved cereal grains	D	37	129	58	Frequent charcoal	B/C		

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature	No boxes	Sample Vol.	Flot Volume	Charred Plant Remains						Charcoal				Molluscs		
							Grain	Legume	Seed	Chaff	Fruit/nut	Comments Charred Plant Remains	Potential CPR	Flot charcoal >4mm	Flot charcoal 2-4mm	Res charcoal >4 mm	Comments Charcoal	Potential Charcoal	Molluscs
130	3508	3506	Pit	2	8L	100ml	####		###		Highly abundant cereal grains (c.1000), with both wheat and barley present. Frequent brome caryopses.	A	24	50	31	Moderate quantity charcoal.	B/C		
131	3513	3511	Pit	2	14L	400ml	#				One poorly preserved cereal grain, otherwise flot entirely charcoal	D	730	2000	22	Highly abundant charcoal	A		
132	3522	3521	Ditch	2	16L	25ml	#		#		Three barley grains and two indeterminate cereal grains. One barley rachis fragment.	D	6	60	46	Moderate quantity charcoal.	B/C		
133	3520	3519	Pit	2	7L	10ml					Some modern root and numerous modern ants. No charred plant remains.	D	0	10	8	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	D	#	Trochulus hispidus
134	3515	3514	Pit	2	16L	60ml					No charred plant remains	D	5	70	31	Moderate quantity charcoal.	B/C		
135	3542	3540	Ditch	2	13L	20ml					No charred plant remains	D	1	5	9	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	D		Cecilioides
136	3545	3544	Pit	2	16L	20ml					No charred plant remains	D	2	2	0	Charcoal mostly flecks	D		Cecilioides
137	3578	3577	Ditch	2	15L	15ml					No charred plant remains	D	8	14	8	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	D		

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature	No boxes	Sample Vol.	Flot Volume	Charred Plant Remains						Charcoal				Molluscs			
							Grain	Legume	Seed	Chaff	Fruit/nut	Comments Charred Plant Remains	Potential CPR	Flot charcoal >4mm	Flot charcoal 2-4mm	Res charcoal >4 mm	Comments Charcoal	Potential Charcoal	Molluscs	Mollusc Taxa
138	3590	3589	Natural Feature	1	4L	25ml						No charred plant remains	D	26	66	12	Moderate quantity charcoal.	B/C		
139	3582	3581	Pit	1	6L	250ml	#					One barley grain, otherwise flot entirely composed of charcoal	D	400	1000	54	Highly abundant charcoal	A		
140	3600	3599	Pit	2	16L	60ml	##		###	####		Several whole or large fragments of crabapple plus several seeds and many smaller fruit fragments. Frequent fragments hazelnut shell. Occasional cereal grain. BRONZE AGE	A	4	21	0	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	A		
141	3614	3613	Pit	1	4L	10ml	#					Two barley grains	D	10	19	8	Small quantity identifiable charcoal	D		
142	3627	3626	Pit	2	14L	40ml						No charred plant remains	D	66	200	5	Frequent charcoal	B		
143	3629	3628	Pit	2	16L	40ml						No charred plant remains	D	15	145	1	Frequent charcoal, although generally of small size	B/C		
144	3632	3631	Pit	1	6L	1300ml						No charred plant remains; flot is entirely charcoal	D	1600	5000	0	Highly abundant charcoal	A		
146	3650	3649	Pit	1	8L	40ml						No charred plant remains	D	65	100	39	Frequent charcoal	B		
147	3654	3653	Pit	5	16L	50ml	##					Small number of cereal grains, both wheat and barley,	D	15	100	45	Frequent charcoal. Analyse if	B?		Trochulus hispidus

Sample No.	Context	Cut	Feature	No boxes	Sample Vol.	Flot Volume	Charred Plant Remains						Charcoal				Molluscs		
							Grain	Legume	Seed	Chaff	Fruit/nut	Comments Charred Plant Remains	Potential CPR	Flot charcoal >4mm	Flot charcoal 2-4mm	Res charcoal >4 mm	Comments Charcoal	Potential Charcoal	Molluscs
																			Carychium, Vallonia
156	3844	3840	Ditch	2	16L	40ml					No charred plant remains	D	54	100	9	Moderate quantity charcoal	C		
157	3856	3849	Ditch	2	16L	10ml					Flot composed only of modern roots	D	0	0	0	No charcoal	D		
158	3856	3849	Ditch	2	12L	2ml					Flot composed only of modern roots	D	0	0	0	No charcoal	D		Cecilioides
159	3858	3849	Ditch	2	16L	20ml					Flot composed of modern moss, roots and fine sand	D	0	1	0	Almost no charcoal	D		
160	3859	3849	Ditch	2	16L	20ml					No charred plant remains. Flot composed almost entirely of modern root.	D	0	2	8	Charcoal flecks only.	D		
161	3733	3732	Ditch	2	15L	10ml					No charred plant remains	D	3	13	39	Small quantity identifiable charcoal, mostly from heavy residues	C		
162	3735	3732	Ditch	2	16L	50ml					No charred plant remains. Flot composed almost entirely of modern root and fine sand	D	1	12	0	Little charcoal of identifiable size	D		
163	3194	3193	Pit	2	15L	30ml	#				Flot predominately composed of modern root, moss and fine	D	1	1	36	Small quantity identifiable charcoal,	C		Cecilioides, Vallonia

Molluscs

C.1.12 Terrestrial snails are present in a number of samples. For the most part, these are limited to shells of *Cecilioides acicula*, a burrowing snail which is commonly found in the subsoil and is not archaeologically significant, aside from indicating disturbance. However, the occasional presence of other taxa demonstrates that soil conditions at the site are suitable for the preservation of ancient shells. The only sample to contain significant numbers of snails is from Phase 3 ditch **3819** (sample 155). This rich assemblage includes *Discus rotundatus*, Clausillidae, *Valvata piscinalis*, *Cochlicopa* sp., *Carychium* sp. and *Vallonia* sp.

Statement of potential

Charred plant remains

C.1.13 Probable Bronze Age sample 140, which contains both crabapples and hazelnut shell, should be prioritised for analysis. The extent to which cereal cultivation superseded collection of wild plant resources in the Neolithic and Bronze Age is a subject of current debate (Stevens and Fuller 2012, 2015; Bishop 2015), and the presence of foods such as hazelnuts and crabapples on many prehistoric sites suggests that foraging continued to play an important role even after the introduction of arable farming (eg Moffett et al 1989, Robinson 2000). It is unusual for the fragile flesh of fruit, rather than the more robust seeds, to survive in a charred state and therefore the crabapples from the site are especially significant and worthy of recording.

C.1.14 The richest feature for charred plant remains is unphased pit **3414**, from which two samples have been recovered. Sample 118 contains highly abundant wheat grain, while sample 119 contains abundant glume bases of spelt wheat: the only sample in which cereal chaff occurs in quantity from the site. This contrast between grain rich sample 188 and chaff rich sample 119 is interesting as it suggests that the two fills contain refuse from different stages in the crop-processing sequence. Both fills of this pit are recommended for analysis so that the two assemblages can be compared.

C.1.15 Pit **3506** is very rich in cereal grains with both wheat and barley present. Brome caryopses – which also occur in both samples from pit **3414** – are frequent, probably as a contaminant which evaded the cleaning of other weed seeds from the crop, due to their being a similar size to the cereal grains. The absence of smaller weed seeds or cereal chaff indicates, therefore, that this is a cleaned crop, which perhaps became charred whilst in storage or during food preparation. This sample is recommended for analysis as it appears to be representative of the cereals being consumed at the site and can be compared to regional patterns of crop production. Eastern England is thought to have seen an expansion of cereal cultivation in the Romano-British period, with many sites suggesting an emphasis on large-scale spelt wheat production (Murphy 1997, 42); the cultivation of hulled barley, although widespread, is suggested to have been of secondary importance (*ibid*; Murphy and de Moulins, 2004).

C.1.16 A smaller cereal assemblage from possible (Phase 3) hearth **3042**, which appears to be entirely barley, is also recommended for analysis. While hulled barley is often considered to be a fodder crop, there is evidence, not least the very large number of sites from this period at which it has been found, that it formed part of the human diet

in Roman Britain (Lodwick 2017, 18). This deposit appears, from the fragments of burnt hearth lining also found in the sample, to be an in situ deposit and may therefore represent domestic preparation of barley for human consumption.

- C.1.17 Aside from the brome present in the above three samples, weed seeds occur in very small numbers at the site and are drawn from a small range, suggesting that crop cleaning was occurring away from this area of settlement. There is therefore no potential to investigate crop cultivation regimes through study of the crop weeds.

Wood charcoal

- C.1.18 The most common feature type to be sampled at the site are pits, with roughly half of these samples containing charcoal that can be described as frequent or abundant. Charcoal-rich pits occur at a number of sites from Norfolk and it is recommended that wood species identification be undertaken to ascertain if they are homogeneous in character across the site, and how they compare to such assemblages from other sites in the region. It is suggested that initially, identifications should be undertaken on 20 charcoal fragments from each of the richest 14 pit samples to establish where there appears to be variation or not (for example, a superficial scan already suggests that some of the samples appear to be dominated by oak while others, such as sample 119, clearly contain some non-oak). Depending on the results of this limited analysis, it is recommended that up to six of the samples be fully analysed so that the species composition can be reliably characterised.
- C.1.19 Sample 140, from pit **3599**, has been provisionally identified as Bronze Age on the basis of associated worked flint. This contained a relatively small amount of charcoal, but, as it appears to be the only sample of earlier prehistoric date, it is recommended that this should also be analysed, to provide a comparison to the Iron Age/Roman material.
- C.1.20 The ditch samples from the site are generally poor for charcoal, with a few exceptions; however, as these are likely to represent dumps of mixed material or backfill, they are not recommended for further work.

Molluscs

- C.1.21 The only sample to contain significant numbers of snails is from Phase 3 ditch **3819** (sample 155). Because limited ecological information can be inferred from a single feature, it is not recommended that this assemblage be analysed further.

Potential for radiocarbon dating

- C.1.22 If no datable artefacts have been recovered from the charcoal-rich pits and their relationship to the rest of the settlement is unclear, then there is potential for radiocarbon dating of the charcoal. Charcoal should be from short lived tree species, or from roundwood or sapwood, and so further assessment would be required to see which samples contain charcoal most suitable for dating. Sample 119 (pit **3414**) also contains charred plant remains which would be suitable for dating; although, as these include frequent glume bases of spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), the date can almost certainly be narrowed down to Iron Age or Roman.

C.1.23 Sample 140 (pit **3599**) contains worked flint which has been provisionally identified as Bronze Age. This sample contains numerous fragments of crabapple and hazelnut shell, which would be consistent with such a date. If the feature cannot be conclusively dated from the flint then the hazelnut would be suitable for radiocarbon dating.

Methods statement

Charred plant remains

C.1.24 Following assessment, five samples have been identified as having potential for further analysis: samples 105, 118, 119, 130 and 140. Each sample should be sorted for charred plant remains using a stereomicroscope at up to x35 magnification, with all quantifiable remains extracted. Sample 119, which contains abundant glume bases, will probably need to be riffled. Remains should be identified using appropriate reference material, including the modern comparative collection held at OAS and published guides, such as Jacomet (2006) and Cappers (2006). Nomenclature should follow Stace (2010). All identified material will be quantified and tabulated. The results will then be reported on, including discussion of how the results relate to the rest of the site, and drawing on relevant research and comparative sites.

Description	Performed by	Days
Sorting, identification and quantification of five samples	Archaeobotany PO	5
Tabulation	Archaeobotany PO	0.5
Research and Reporting	Archaeobotany PO	1.5
TOTAL		7

Table 27: Further work on charred plant remains

Charcoal

C.1.25 A further phase of assessment is recommended to look at the composition of 14 of the richest charcoal assemblages from pits. The 14 samples are: 144, 148, 131, 113, 110, 151, 112, 119, 120, 103, 142, 146, 108 and 149. This will involve the identification of 20 fragments from each sample and the results should provide an indication of variation between the samples, and will be used as the basis for selecting up to six samples for full analysis. In addition, charcoal from possible Bronze Age sample 140 should be analysed.

C.1.26 Full analysis will entail the identification of 100 charcoal fragments from each selected sample, with the exception of sample 140, for which all suitable fragments should be identified. Identifications will be made on the basis of diagnostic anatomical characteristics, following keys in Schweingruber (1990) and Hather (2016). Charcoal should be fractured and examined initially on the transverse, radial and tangential sections, as required at up to x400 magnification using a Brunel SPD400 metallurgical microscope. Identifications will be tabulated and the results reported on.

Description	Performed by	Days
Further assessment of 14 pit samples	J. Meen	2
Full analysis of up to 6 pit samples + BA sample (and up to two other samples)	J. Meen	3 (+ 1)
Tabulation, Research and Reporting	J. Meen	2
TOTAL		7 (+ 1)

Table 28: Further work for charcoal analysis

Retention and disposal

C.1.27 It is recommended that all samples apart from those assessed to have no potential (ie containing no identifiable charred plant remains, or no charcoal of identifiable size) should be retained within the archive. This should include all samples scored as 'C' or higher for potential for any assessed class of remains and include all extracted and identified remains from the samples selected for analysis. Retention of this material will allow for any further work that researchers may wish to undertake on it in the future, such as radiocarbon dating.

C.2 Human skeletal remains, by Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

- C.2.1 A single burial (grave **3397**) was discovered comprising a crouched inhumation aligned north to south, with a Beaker pot placed to the south-west.
- C.2.2 The inhumation (skeleton 3408) was situated in the south-east part of the site, approximately 15.74m from the southern limit of excavation. A cluster of pits were within a 20m radius however do not appear to be related. Beaker pottery ranges from 2400-1700BC and the pot in burial **3397** appears to conform to the latter half of this period between 2200-1800BC (App. B.5). This provisionally dates the burial to the Early Bronze Age.

Methodology

- C.2.3 Excavation, processing and analysis of the inhumations was carried out in accordance with published guidelines (McKinley 2004; Mays *et al* 2004). The condition of the cortical bone is recorded in accordance with McKinley's 0-5 scale where 0 represents no erosion and 5 represents total erosion of the surface (McKinley 2004, fig. 6).
- C.2.4 Age categories are based on fusion of epiphyses where they are present and follow standards laid out in Buikstra and Ubelaker (1994).

Factual data

Preservation

- C.2.5 The condition of the cortical bone best represents a 3-4 on the 0-5 scale devised by McKinley. This means that almost all of the bone is affected by some level of erosion. Fragmentation levels are high with no complete bones present. In total only 25% of the skeleton remains for analysis. Remaining bone is primarily fragments of upper and lower limb.

Results and Discussion

- C.2.6 This was an isolated burial. The skeleton was crouched on the left side and buried with its skull to the north. The beaker pot was buried by the feet in the south of the grave.
- C.2.7 The surviving limb epiphyses are fused suggesting that the individual was at least 18 years old at time of death. Only a single trait, the sciatic notch on the pelvis, is present for estimation of sex. This trait would suggest a very tentative estimation of female.

Cut	Skeleton	Period	Age	Sex	Orientation	Comments
3397	3408	Early Bronze Age (Phase 1)	18 +	??F	N-S	Buried with complete beaker pot at feet

Table 29: A summary of burial **3397**

- C.2.8 Beaker burials, both inhumations and cremation burials occur across Norfolk with examples in Feltwell (NHER5188), Hilborough (NHER5108) and Hockwold Cum Wilton (Hob Uid: 380257). Grave **3397** would appear to fit with the regional pattern.

Statement of potential

C.2.9 While the condition of this individual is poor, the burial adds to the story of the Early Bronze Age occupation of King's Lynn. Radiocarbon dating of the individual is highly recommended in order to provide information towards the following research aims (<https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/>):

- 1) E-MBA 03: How can we refine the chronology of the Early and Middle Bronze Age
- 2) E-MBA 09: How can we refine the chronology of Early Bronze Age ceramic sequences
- 3) E-MBA 21: How best can we synthesise what we already know about Bronze Age burial?

C.2.10 Radiocarbon dating of skeleton 3408 will refine not only the date of the burial itself but the date of the pottery. The skeleton should be fully recorded and compared with other Beaker burials in the surrounding area to help aid in current understanding of the character and variety of Early Bronze Age burials within the region.

Description	Performed by	Days
C14 dating of skeleton	SUERC £315 per sample	-
Full recording of skeleton	Zoe Ui Choileain	0.5
Full grey literature report with comparisons	Zoe Ui Choileain	1

Table 30: Further work on human skeletal remains

C.3 Faunal remains, by Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.3.1 A total of 6.340kg of animal bone was recovered: the assemblage is in poor condition and highly fragmented. Only 186 countable bones were recorded. The site has been broadly phased to the Late Iron Age / Early Roman period. All features containing bone were ditches and small pits. Most notable was Phase 3 pit **3144** which contained a partially articulated juvenile cow skeleton. Taxa identified were primarily domestic: cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, and cat. A single rabbit femur was identified from unphased pit **3474**, which is most probably an intrusive specimen.

Methodology

C.3.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of all long bones has been attempted however only fragments with enough diagnostic traits to be clearly identified to taxon are included in NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals) counts. A full catalogue is retained in the project archive, a summary of which will be included in the final report.

C.3.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at OA East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), and von den Driesch (1976) were used where needed for identification purposes.

Factual data

- C.3.4 The condition of the cortical bone is fair to poor with almost every surface marked by some degree of erosion. Many loose teeth had disintegrated leaving only the enamel surface. Levels of fragmentation are high.
- C.3.5 Observation of the degree of fusion of proximal or distal epiphyses in order to estimate age at death is possible on 69 specimens.
- C.3.6 Seventeen fragments of bone are burnt. The majority of burnt bone is calcined indicating that the act of burning was for disposal rather than cooking. Almost all identifiable burnt bone is sheep/goat and deposition was most likely opportunistic, with at least one natural feature containing burnt bone or domestic waste.
- C.3.7 Tooth wear analysis is possible on 24 specimens. Most are cattle and sheep/goat however tooth wear is also recordable on two pig teeth.
- C.3.8 Biometric measurements are possible on 11 specimens. Specimens are primarily proximal phalanges however two sheep/goat metapodials and a cattle metapodial provide the opportunity for withers height estimations.
- C.3.9 Butchery is observable on seven fragments. Both chop marks and cut marks are present. All fragments represent long bones or ribs.

Taxon	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cat (<i>Felis catis</i>)	2	1.23	1	11.11
Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	102	62.96	3	33.33
Horse (<i>Equus sp.</i>)	4	2.47	1	11.11
Pig (<i>Sus sp.</i>)	6	3.7	1	11.11
Lagomorph (<i>Oryctolagus cuniculus</i>)	1	0.62	1	11.11
Sheep/goat (<i>Ovis/Capra</i>)	47	29.01	2	22.22
Totals	162	100	9	100

Table 31: NISP (number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (minimum number of individuals for all taxa)

- C.3.10 The assemblage is dominated by cattle bone. There is clearly a preservation bias towards larger and more robust bones in addition to the presence of a partially articulated cattle skeleton in pit **3144**. However, this assemblage still represents an expected predominance of cattle over sheep which is known to increase throughout the Late Iron Age to Roman transition period. There is some limited evidence of domestic activity in the form of small-scale butchery and burning but there is little evidence of cooking or large middens / rubbish pits and the evidence points towards a rural area such as a small farmstead.

Statement of potential

- C.3.11 This is a small assemblage, however, there is some limited potential to provide further information about the site. Withers height estimates will provide a guide as to the size of both sheep/goat and cattle. Tooth wear analysis can provide an age at death and allow for further interpretations as to whether livestock was being exploited for

primary or secondary products. More precise phasing will allow for the assemblage to be analysed with a view to determining whether there is any change in the faunal signature between the Late Iron Age and Early Roman periods.

Recommendations for further work

Description	Performed by	Days
Biometric measurements	Zoe Ui Choileain	0.25
Tooth wear analysis	Zoe Ui Choileain	0.25
Full report with regional comparisons	Zoe Ui Choileain	1

Table 32: Further work on faunal remains

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.12 All stratified bone should be retained within the site archive.

C.4 Shell, by Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- C.4.1 Marine mollusca were collected by hand from pits and ditches; in total, 10 shells or shell fragments, weighing 128g, were recovered. The shells are edible examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*. The shell is moderately well to poorly preserved and does not appear to have been deliberately broken or crushed, although it has undergone post-depositional damage. A small number of snail shells were also recovered from ditch **3819**; these were discarded, having not been taken as a sample.
- C.4.2 The shells were weighed, recorded by species, and right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals, width, or length was not recorded, due to the small size of the assemblage.

Factual data

- C.4.3 Phase 3 pit **3432** produced a powdery fragment of oyster shell (2g) of indeterminate valve.
- C.4.4 Phase 3 pit **3766** produced six, somewhat powdery, fragments from a single right oyster valve (11g), mostly fragments of ventral margin.
- C.4.5 Phase 3 ditch **3819** produced the bulk of the shells in the assemblage. Firstly, a heavy, near-complete large, older, thicker oyster right valve (62g), with very slight damage to the ventral margin and moderate damage to the umbo. The shell has also suffered slight worm boring damage. The second shell is a heavy, thicker, older, incomplete right valve (37g), broken across the centre of the shell from posterior to anterior margin.
- C.4.6 Phase 4 pit **3830** produced two oyster right valve fragments (16g), which may be from the same shell. The lower portion has completely lost all of its margins, while the upper

part of the shell has slight marine worm boring damage and a large patch of calcareous worm tubes.

Discussion

- C.4.7 No features contained enough shells to indicate one or more meals of oysters alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods. Features produced low numbers of shells and none of the oysters show evidence of shucking, suggesting the mollusca were cooked before being eaten. The presence of marine mollusca indicates transportation of a marine food source to the site and demonstrates the ability of the occupants of the settlement to access foods sources beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland. The shells recovered represent general discarded food waste indicating, at most, a small number of meals.
- C.4.8 Although not closely datable in themselves, the mollusca may be dated by their association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features. The assemblage is too small to draw any but the broadest conclusions, in that shellfish were reaching the site from the coastal regions. Overall, this indicates trade with the wider area.

Statement of potential

- C.4.9 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

Recommendations for further work

- C.4.10 This report acts as a full archival record, beyond this no further work is recommended.

Retention, dispersal and display

- C.4.11 The mollusca may be of some use for educational/handling collections, otherwise the material may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX D HEALTH AND SAFETY

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

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

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-503233		
Project Name	A beaker burial and Late Iron Age to Roman activity at Knights Hill, King's Lynn, Norfolk		
Start of Fieldwork	7/2/22	End of Fieldwork	22/4/22
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFKNH22EX	Planning App. Number	16/02231/OM
HER Number	ENF152028	Related Numbers	ENF152027
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)		
Development Type	Rural Residential		

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Open-area excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Test-pit Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Inhumation	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)	Human Remains	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Pit	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)	Pottery	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)
Ditch	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)	Pottery	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Pit	Late Iron Age (- 100 to 43)	Pottery	Late Iron Age

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Address (including Postcode) Knights Hill Grimston Road King's Lynn PE30 3HQ
District	West Norfolk	
Parish	King's Lynn	
HER office	Norwich	
Size of Study Area	3.5ha	
National Grid Ref	TF 6623 2252	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Steve Hickling
Project Design Originator	Andrew Greef

Project Manager
Project Supervisor

Andrew Greef
Kathryn Blackbourn

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norwich Castle Museum	ENF152028
Digital Archive	OAE	XNFKNH22EX
Paper Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	ENF152028

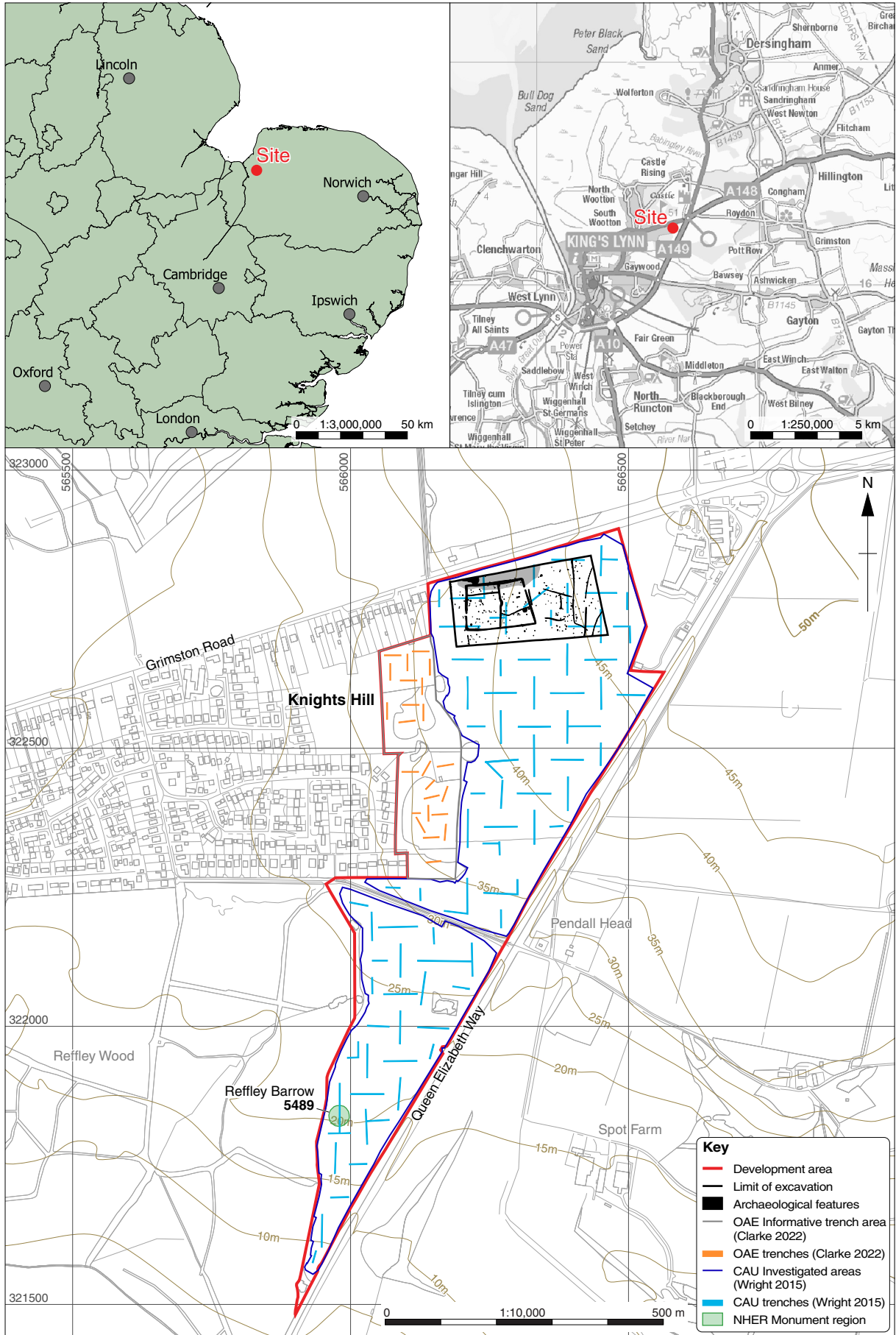
Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media

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

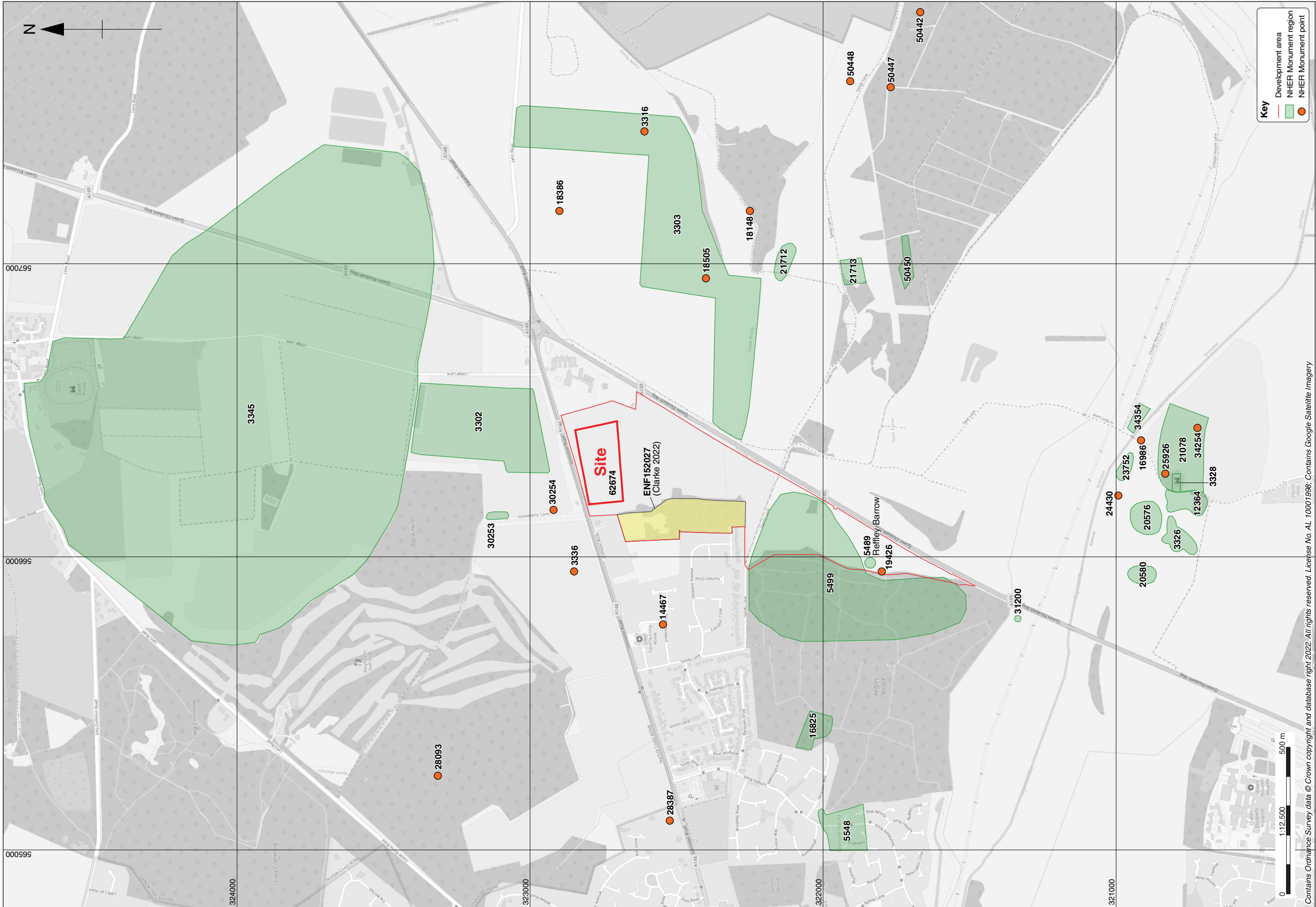
Paper Media

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



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Figure 1: Site location map



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Figure 2: NHER data

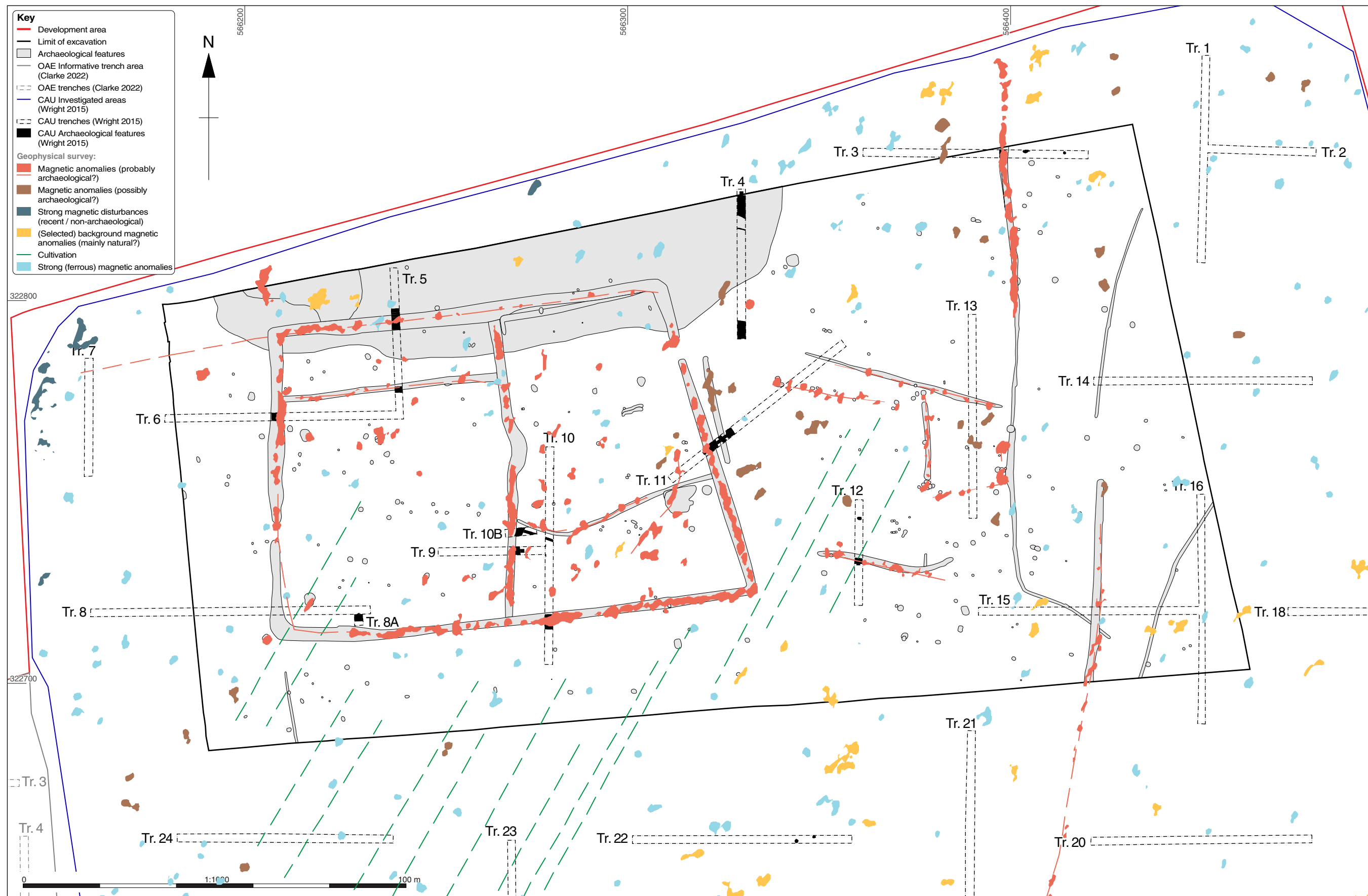


Figure 3: Detail of main part of the development area showing excavation area overlain on previous trenching (after Wright 2015 and Clarke 2022) and geophysical survey interpretation (after Bartlett 2014)

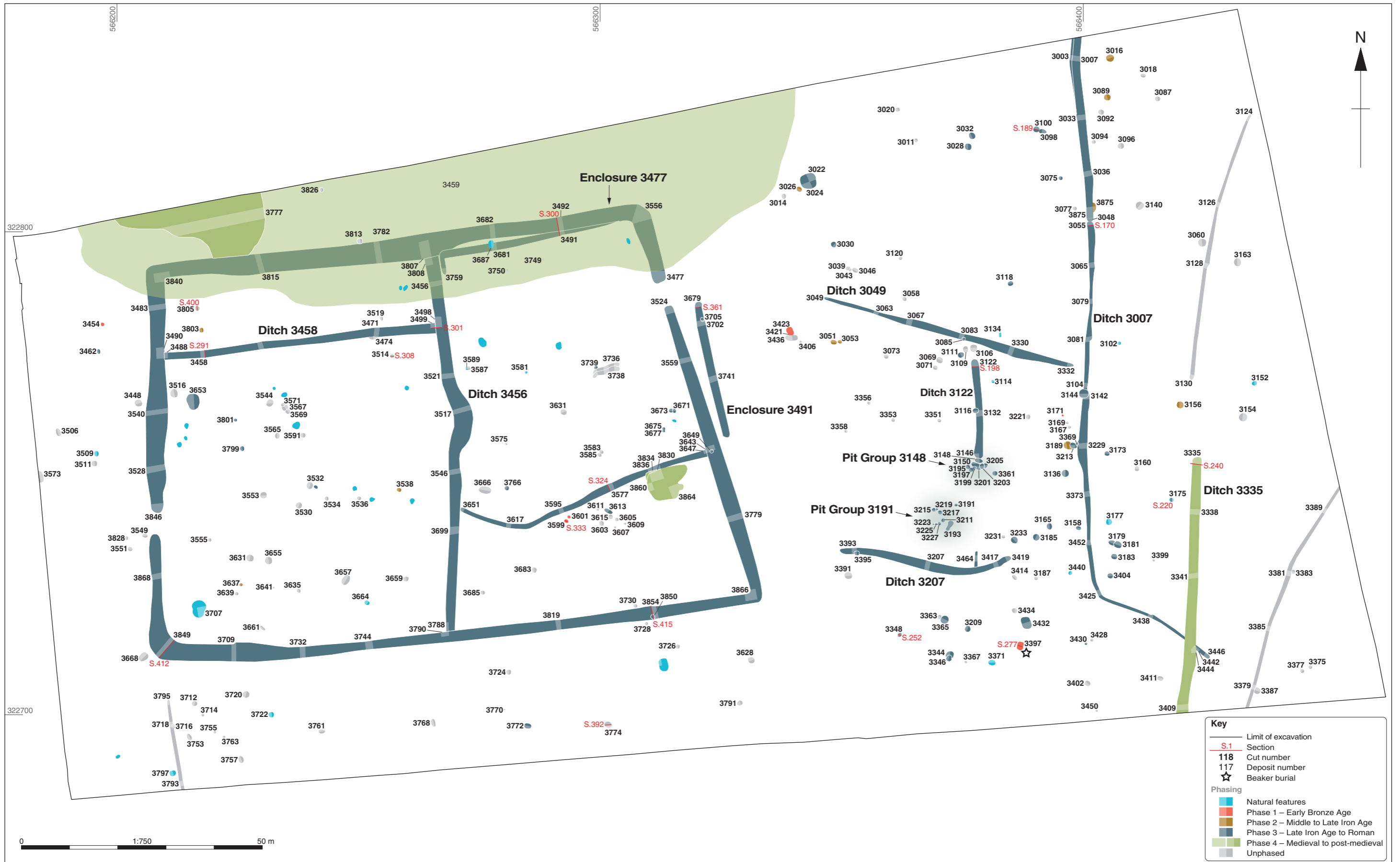


Figure 4: All features plan with provisional phasing

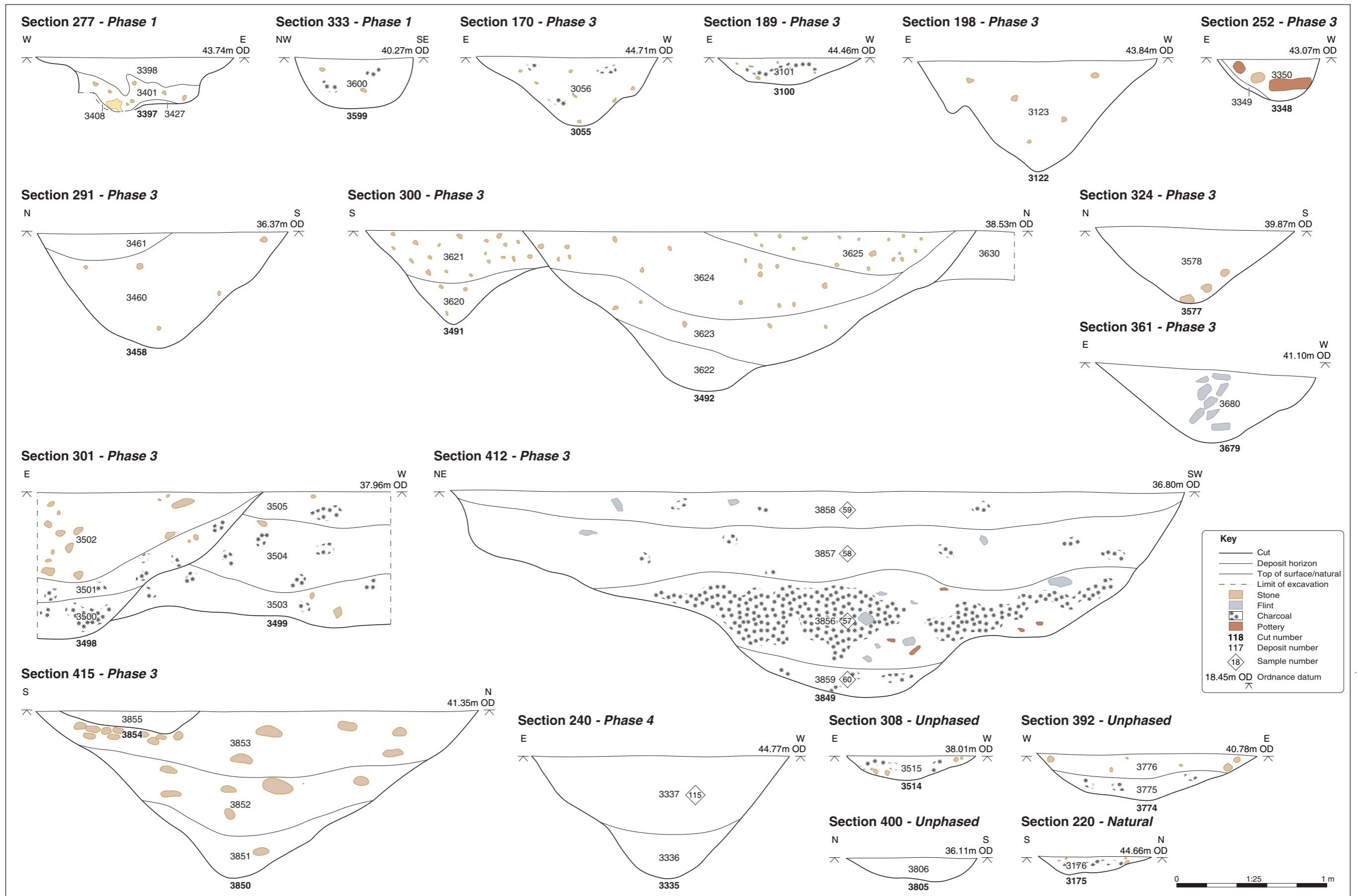


Figure 5: Selected sections



Plate 1: Beaker burial
3397, Phase 1, looking
north



Plate 2: Pits **3599** and
3601, Phase 1, looking
north-east

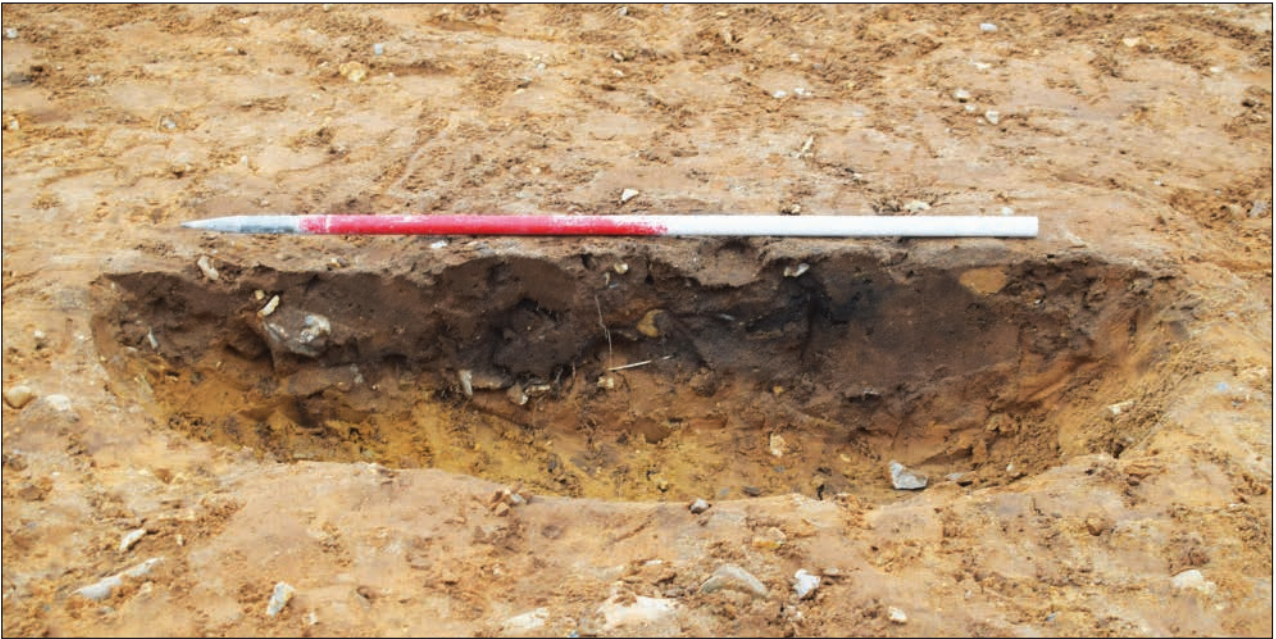


Plate 3: Pit **3016**, Phase 2, looking south



Plate 4: Ditch **3491** (Enclosure 3491) and ditch **3492** (Enclosure 3477), Phase 3, looking west



Plate 5: Ditch **3458**, Phase 3, looking east



Plate 6: Ditch **3033**, Phase 3, looking north



Plate 7: Pit Group 3148, Phase 3, looking north-east



Plate 8: Pit 3173, Phase 3, looking south

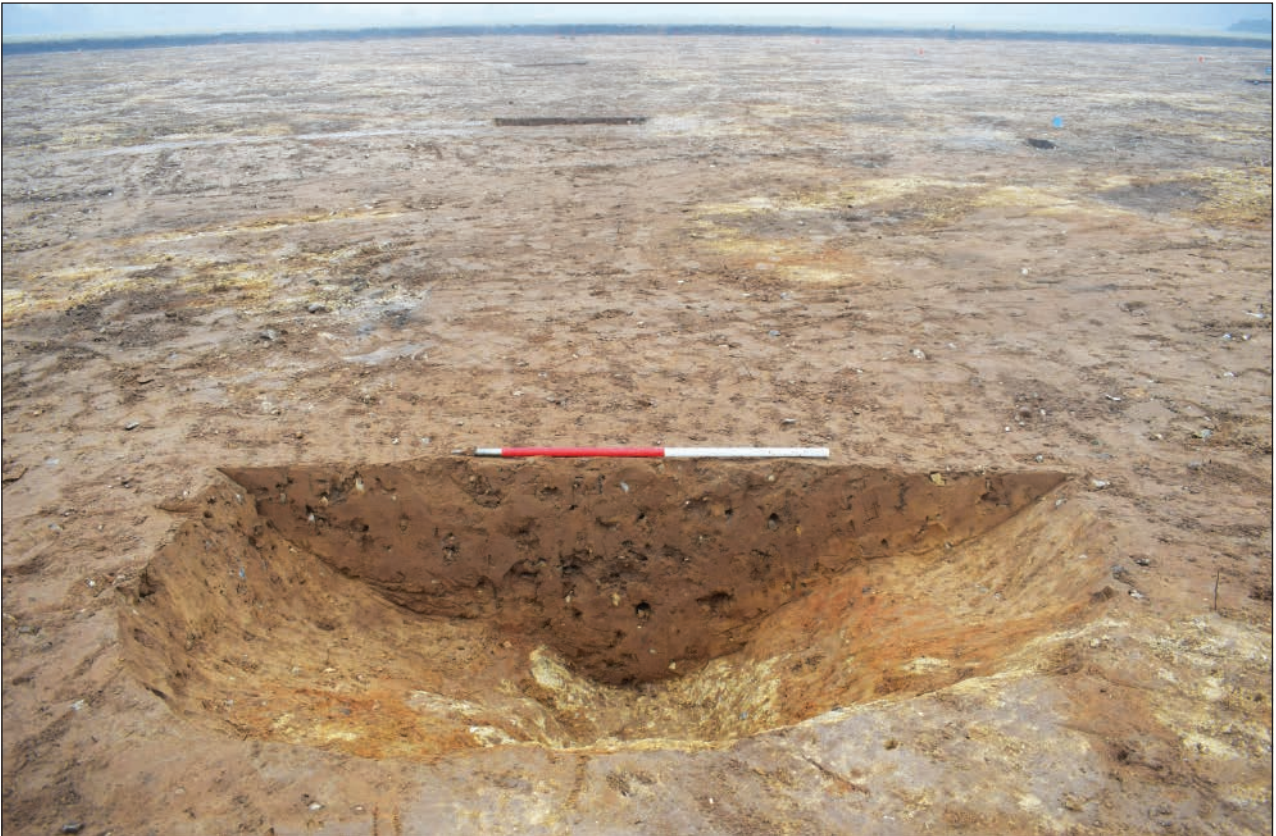


Plate 9: Ditch terminus **3335**, Phase 4, looking south



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