Land South of Dereham Road, Mattishall, Norfolk

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Land South of Dereham Road, Mattishall, Norfolk

Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

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Summary

Between 28th April and 23rd July 2021, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) undertook an archaeological excavation at land south of Dereham Road, Mattishall (TG0395 1118). A total of 1.2ha was excavated in advance of residential development, targeting the results of previous geophysical and trial trenching surveys. The excavation revealed three main phases of activity spanning the medieval through to the post-medieval periods, with a focus being on the development of a common edge settlement established between the 12th–14th centuries.

In addition to the (reworked) boundary demarcating the southern edge of Mattishall's West Green common, the fieldwork uncovered evidence of numerous related plots, boundary ditches and other features, including an area of pits associated with a probable smithy or forge. A clear shift in the nature and intensity of activity was evident in the late medieval period (14th–15th centuries), while during the post-medieval period (16th–19th centuries) the focus moved to the east of the site, closer to Mattishall village, where the remains of a structure depicted on 19th century maps were revealed.

The excavations produced a fairly typical finds assemblage, including a moderately-sized group of medieval to post-medieval pottery, alongside lava quern stone, ceramic building material and (structural) iron objects. More unusual is the significant quantity of metalworking waste recovered from an area in the eastern part of the site. Botanical remains were sparse and poorly preserved, but appear consistent with comparable sites in the region, while the modestly-sized faunal assemblage suggests a predominantly pastoral economy based largely on cattle and sheep/goat.

Together, the stratigraphic, ecofactual and artefactual remains have good potential to contribute to wider research into the origins, development, economy and eventual decline of common-edge settlements in Norfolk and beyond.

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1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background

1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted on land south of Dereham Road, Mattishall, Norfolk (TG03931117; Fig. 1) from 28/04/2021 to 23/07/21. The fieldwork was commissioned by RPS on behalf of Hopkins and Moore Developments Ltd and was caried out as a condition of planning permission (Ref: 3PL/2015/0498/O, APP/F2605/W/17/3185918) for a residential development covering an area of approximately 4ha. This work followed earlier programmes of geophysical survey (Stratascan 2015) and trial trenching (Lees 2015), which identified medieval and post-medieval settlement remains, including a large common edge boundary ditch with associated plots and features.

1.1.2 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: The MoRPHE Project Managers' Guide (2015) and PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008). The work was undertaken in accordance with the Archaeological Brief (Albone 2018), Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI; Gailey 2018) and Project Design (Gilmour 2021), which incorporated the requirements of the *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al.* 2018) for both excavation and post-excavation stages.

1.2 Geology and topography

1.2.1 The bedrock geology of the site comprises River Terrace Deposits of Sand and Gravels to the west and Lowestoft Formation – Diamiction over the remainder of the site, overlying Chalk Bedrock (BGS Map Viewer: https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed 27/01/22), although during the evaluation the natural geological horizon was identified as a mixture of clay and chalky clay (Lees 2015, 7).

1.2.2 The 4ha site, comprising former arable farmland, is situated in the western edge of the village of Mattishall (Fig. 1) and is bounded to the north by Dereham Road, to the west by Old Hall Road, to the east by Rayner's Farm and to the south by agricultural land. The site slopes gently towards the River Tudd which flows approximately 1.5km to the north, while a tributary of the river flows through the western part of the site, partly culverted. The excavation area was approximately level at 41m OD.

1.3 Archaeological background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background for the site has been previously detailed in a DBA prepared by CgMs (Now RPS; CgMs 2015), and the archaeological evaluation report (Lees 2015). A brief updated background to the site is provided here and incorporates the results of an updated search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), with the location of selected records plotted in Fig. 2.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 A number of prehistoric finds have been recorded within the search area surrounding the site largely as a result of metal detecting or fieldwalking events. These include a Middle Palaeolithic cordate flint hand axe found to the southeast (NHER 29811) and a findspot of a Neolithic polished flint axehead found to the northeast of the site (NHER 3071), in addition to a Neolithic scraper, Bronze Age knife, Bronze Age awl, Bronze Age axehead and prehistoric flakes (NHERs 29811, 52837, 41920, 25629). A Beaker period barbed and tanged arrowhead was also recorded approximately 500m northeast of the site (NHER 13015) and a Late Bronze Age copper-alloy arrowhead was recovered approximately 850m south of the site (NHER 41006). Further evidence for the utilisation of this landscape includes a possible burnt mound and associated Mesolithic flints identified some distance to the north of the site (NHER 3076).

Iron Age to Roman

1.3.3 There is no *in-situ* evidence of Iron Age or Roman activity within a 1km radius of the study site, although the number and range of finds recorded suggests some settlement activity in the vicinity. A hoard of Iron Age and Roman coins along with sherds of Roman pottery and a puddingstone quern were found during metal detecting 800m southeast of the site (NHER 52837). A hoard of 1100 Roman silver coins was also found during construction works in Mattishall approximately 700m east of the site, although no traces of associated Roman activity were recorded close to this (NHER 3074).

1.3.4 Further isolated Roman finds have been recorded within the wider area during metal detecting or fieldwalking surveys around Mattishall. Metal detected finds include coins, brooches, pottery sherds, furniture fittings and a buckle (NHERs 25629, 41920, 29811, 53961 (to the immediate south of the site), 51554, 37083, 28114, 25729, 25535). Part of a Roman pot was found on the surface of a field approximately 750m northeast of the site (NHER 25731). A single coin was found in the garden of Holly Hedges around 750m east of the site (NHER 13842). The projected line of a possible Roman road (Stone Road; NHER 3082) lies to the north of the site, although no definite evidence for any Roman origins have so far been identified.

Anglo Saxon and medieval

1.3.5 Mattishall was recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086 as a large settlement with a church. The existing All Saints Church, located approximately 1.3km east of the study site, dates from the late 14th century, but may have replaced an earlier Anglo-Saxon church.

1.3.6 The site lies some distance from the core of the medieval settlement of Mattishall, on the southern edge of West Green common. Faden (1797; see DBA fig. 2) depicts this area as being a rural landscape interspersed by farmsteads. A possible common-edge settlement of probable medieval or post-medieval date is recorded from aerial photographs some 250m southeast of the site (NHER 33882). A medieval moated site lies approximately 750m northeast of the site (3081).

1.3.7 Metal detecting in the surrounding area recorded various Anglo-Saxon and medieval items, including an Early Saxon brooch, Late Saxon weight, stirrup, strap end and brooch. Other finds include medieval pottery, coins, buckles, clasps, chafing dish handle, horse harness, seal matrix and brooches (NHERs 25729, 25730, 28114, 37083, 51554, 53961, 29811, 52837, 41920, 41165, 25629, 40282, 55379, 38066, 33372, 31084 and25728).

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.8 During the post-medieval period the site continued to be located within agricultural land on the fringes of settlement south of West Green common, with little change up until the 19th century. By the time of Bryant's map (1826; see DBA fig. 3), the southern common boundary that had still been present on Faden's map of 1797 is no longer evident.

1.3.9 The tithe map of 1839 (see DBA, fig. 4) records a cottage and garden in the eastern part of the development site with two large fields to the west and what is later named Rayner's Farm to the east. The former common to the north had been encroached upon by this time, with several roadside plots and fields extending northwards from Dereham Road. The cottage and associated building in the eastern part of the site had been demolished by the late 19th century, by which time a pond located on a boundary between the fields to the west had also been backfilled and a new one excavated in the northeastern part of the site. A boundary demarcating the western side of the plot containing the cottage had also been removed by the time of the first edition Ordnance Survey map (see DBA fig. 5) and the boundary between the two fields to the west was subsequently infilled. Rayner's Farm to the immediate east (still standing) is shown as a series of buildings set back from the road with an orchard to the north.

1.3.10 Metal detecting in the wider area has recovered a number of stray finds dating to the post-medieval period (NHERS 31084, 33372, 40282, 41920, 52837, 29811, 53961, 51554, 37083, 25729, 25535, 55201, 51556, 30135).

Previous work

1.3.11 A geophysical (detailed gradiometry) survey was undertaken in January 2015 (Stratiscan 2015) which recorded evidence of linear anomalies and backfilled pits indictive of former settlement activity across the southern part of the development area. A subsequent field evaluation conducted in March 2015 by PCA (Lees 2015) identified a clear phase of medieval activity (12th to 14th centuries) with some possibly earlier 11th century features, and some later post-medieval activity. This appeared to represent common edge settlement with evidence of medieval land divisions in the form of boundary ditches on multiple alignments.

1.4 Original research aims and objectives

1.4.1 The overall aims of the investigation outlined in the WSI (Gailey 2018, 7) were:

- To preserve by record the archaeological evidence contained within the development area and attempt to reconstruct the history and use of the site.

- To mitigate the loss of the archaeological remains within the areas of significant archaeological potential.
- To investigate the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of the remains revealed, and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities.
- To assess the artefactual and environmental potential of archaeological deposits encountered.
- To assess archaeological features in line with relevant research agendas.
- To consider the site within its local, regional and national archaeological context as appropriate.
- To produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for accessions to the Norfolk HER, to ensure long-term survival of the excavated data.

Research Framework

1.4.2 The programme of archaeological investigation was to be conducted within the general research parameters and objectives defined by the following:

- Research Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000)
- Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011)
- Updated research frameworks for the East of England: https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/

1.4.3 The site was identified as having the potential to contribute towards (but not limited to) research in the medieval agrarian economy, social organisation, industrial activity, settlement distribution, and rural landscapes, and the development of common edge settlement during the medieval and post-medieval periods.

1.4.4 The site-specific research objectives were:

- To recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.
- To establish the development and phasing of the common-edge settlement.

1.4.5 The investigation was also designed to take into account the national research programmes outlined in Historic England's 'Strategic Framework for historic environment Activities and Programmes in English Heritage (SHAPE)' first published in 2008.

1.4.6 The research framework was expected to evolve over the course of the excavations once the date, character and significance of the archaeological features were identified and understood.

1.5 Fieldwork methodology

1.5.1 The work was carried out in accordance with the WSI (Gailey 2018) and Project Design (Gilmour 2021), the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (2014a) *Standard and guidance for archaeological excavation* and the NCC *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al*. 2018).

1.5.2 The excavation area specified in the Brief (Albone 2018) was designed to examine an area of 1.3ha with a contingency to extend the excavation area if significant remains were found to extend beyond the defined boundary.

1.5.3 Service plans were checked before work commenced on site and excavation areas were scanned prior to stripping by a qualified and experienced operator, using a CAT and Genny with a valid calibration certificate.

1.5.4 Excavation was undertaken by tracked 360-type mechanical excavators equipped with toothless ditching buckets under supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist. Topsoil was initially removed, followed by the removal of any subsoil and alluvium. The spoil was stored in locations pre-arranged with the client and/or their representatives.

1.5.5 Features were excavated in accordance with the WSI to provide an accurate assessment of their character and any relationships between features were investigated and recorded where not clear in plan.

1.5.6 A register of all contexts, photographs, sections and small finds was maintained and all features, layers and deposits were recorded on OA East pro-forma sheets comprising factual data and interpretative elements. Sections of features were drawn at 1:10 or 1:20 depending on their relative size or significance. The photographic record comprises high resolution digital photographs including both general site shots and photographs of specific features. Cameras complied with the requirements set out in *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al*. 2018, section 4.3).

1.5.7 Site survey was conducted using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica GS08) system connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical, supplemented by photogrammetry using a pole cam or drone (UAV). Photogrammetric models were based on high-resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5 MB. Photogrammetric processing was conducted using the Agisoft Metashape (Professional Edition) software, and were referenced using ground control points measured using a dGPS or total station

1.5.8 Artefacts were collected by hand and metal detector and were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern. All finds were bagged and labelled according to the individual deposit from which they were recovered, ready for later cleaning and analysis.

1.5.9 A total of 59 samples were taken (up to 40L or 100% of a context where less was available) were taken from a range of features and deposits, including a focus on the 'industrial' areas and cobbled surfaces identified. No waterlogged remains were present.

1.6 Project scope

1.6.1 This assessment report covers the results of the 2021 excavation exclusively and whilst reference is made to earlier work at the site (where relevant), the results of the earlier trench evaluation (Lees 2015) have not been incorporated into the stratigraphic or finds/environmental assessments.

2 FACTUAL DATA: STRATIGRAPHY

2.1 General

2.1.1 The following stratigraphic records were created:

Record type	Number
Context records (200 onwards)	1037
Context registers	*
Section registers	9
Small find registers	1
Photo registers	22
Sample registers	*
Permatrace sheets	35
Photographs	1189

Table 1: Stratigraphic records
(* created as part of the digital recording system, DRS)

2.2 General distribution of archaeological features

2.2.1 A range of archaeological features and deposits was revealed across the excavation area, including boundary ditches, enclosures, pits, postholes, and cobbled surfaces representing common-edge activity dating to the medieval and post-medieval periods (Plate 1).

2.2.2 The soil sequence across the site was fairly uniform, with the natural clay sealed by a mid greyish brown clayey silt subsoil (201) no more than 0.15m thick, overlain by a dark greyish brown clayey silt topsoil (200) between 0.3 and 0.4m thick. The site conditions were generally dry, however after periods of rain the far northwest corner was affected by surface ground water for long periods of time.

2.3 Phasing and presentation

2.3.1 Provisional phasing and grouping of features recorded during the excavation has been undertaken to create a basic framework for post-excavation assessment. At this stage, limited detailed analysis of individual features or feature groups has been undertaken and the stratigraphic summary below focuses on the major features/ feature groups and their associated finds, sufficient to outline their general character and allow an assessment of their research potential and any further analysis required. The majority of features are attributed to the medieval period (Phase 1) at this stage, but this clearly represents fairly complex activity with many intercutting features: this will be reviewed during analysis when further sub-phases will be defined. This will also enable a more refined chronology to be assigned.

2.3.2 Where multiple interventions were excavated through single features, such as ditches, the feature as a whole is generally referred to by its lowest intervention number. Throughout the text, intervention/cut numbers are rendered in **bold** type.

2.3.3 Summary descriptions of the features and artefacts included in this section are supplemented by a context inventory presented in Appendix A, which enables cross referencing between grouped features such as ditches. Specialist assessment reports including spot-dating where applicable are included as Appendices B and C. An

overview of the excavation results is shown in Fig. 3. Preliminary phase plans (with pertinent features labelled) are presented as Figs 4 and 5, with selected sections included as Fig. 6.

2.3.4 Three preliminary phases of activity have been identified:

Phase 1: Medieval (*c.*12th–14th centuries)

Phase 2: Late medieval (*c.*14th–15th centuries)

Phase 3: Post-medieval (*c.*16th–19th centuries)

2.4 Phase 1: Medieval (*c.*12th–14th centuries) (Fig. 3)

2.4.1 This phase was characterised by a major boundary ditch that defined the southern edge of West Green common, with a series of north–south ditches delineating properties/plots and associated features to the south, including an area of metalworking.

Common edge boundary and associated ditches

2.4.2 A major boundary ditch was aligned east to west across the northern part of the site and appears to have been maintained over a period of time as it was recut several times (in stratigraphic order: **511, 513**, **870**, **515** and **453**). Each recut encroached slightly further northwards into the common, with the final ditch (**453**) being the largest (Fig. 6, Section 215, **879**). The ditches (**513** onwards) also appear to have been associated with/curved around an area of metalworking in the eastern part of the site (see below). Small quantities of pottery (predominantly dating to the 12th–13th centuries) were recovered from the ditch fills, alongside metalworking debris (slag), iron objects/nails, animal bone and a fragment of quern (see Table 2). A sample from Ditch **453** (**517**) contained ostracods, showing that the feature held water at some point, possibly seasonally (App. C.2).

2.4.3 Located to the south of the main boundary line were several similarly aligned ditches that may have formed earlier delineations of the common edge, the sequence of which, alongside some earlier boundaries, will be refined during analysis. These include ditch **464** to the immediate south of the main boundary; ditches **258**, **459**, **653** and **654** (Plate 2) extending across the site to the south of this; ditches **833**, **835**, and **837** in the west of the site and a series of recut ditches **264**, **319** and **321** in the east – the latter group seemingly continuing the line of ditch **511** (see above).

2.4.4 Ditches possibly defining earlier enclosures or plots include ditches **441** and **763** in the west of the site, which were cut by further ditches (**523** and **521** (in addition to **653**)), and a possibly later ditch laid out at right angles to these (**767**). Ditches **467**, **469**, **491** and **526** were located to the east of these, with further ditches (**431** and **433**) in the centre of the site and ditches **591** and **262** in the east (see Plots 1–3 below).

2.4.5 On the whole these features produced very few finds (Table 2), although the fill of one of the earliest ditches (cut **634** of ditch **433**) contained sherds of possible early medieval pottery (11th–12th centuries). The other boundary ditches produced occasional sherds of predominantly 12th–13th or 12th–14th century pottery, while the group of ditches located in the eastern part of the site (**264**, **319** and **321**) also

produced largely 12th–14th century pottery. The latter features are notable as they also contained, in addition to animal bone and ceramic building material (CBM), quantities of metalworking debris (see Pit group **331**, below).

Ditch (Group)	Width (max) m	Depth (max) m	Pottery weight (count)	Other finds (count)
Main boundary ditch group				
511	1.5	0.58	94g (7)	MWD (1, 29g), bone (1)
513	2.1	0.79	159g (7)	MWD (15, 1kg), bone (6); Fe object
515	2.03	0.88	42g (4)	MWD (17; 1kg), bone (6); Fe object
870	2.58	0.96	74g (2)	MWD (1, 37g), bone (1); Fe object
453	3.5	1.1	24g (4)	Bone (7), lava quern, Fe nail
Earlier ditches				
262	1.02	0.23	-	-
431	1.23	0.24	3 (1)	-
433	0.75	0.24	190g (17)	-
441	2.06	0.58	-	-
591	0.9	0.26	7g (1)	Fired clay (1)
763	1.8	0.56	65g	-
Associated boundary/plot ditches				
464	1.9	0.68	-	Fired clay (1)
258	1.8	0.78	314g (13)	Fe nail
459	2.3	0.88	37g (3)	-
653	3.5	0.92	43g (4)	Bone (2)
(Western ditches)				
833	1.4	0.39	-	-
835	1.01	0.37	-	-
837	1.28	0.6	-	-
521	0.88	0.5	-	Bone (1)
523	2.08	0.58	50g (5)	Bone (2)
767	0.99	0.36	68g (5)	Fired clay (1)
(Central ditches)				
467	0.7	0.22	-	-
469	1	0.32	96g (4)	
491	1.08	0.28	-	-
526	1.32	0.43	-	-
(Eastern ditches)				
264	1.26	0.38	38g (2)	MWD (6; 1.58kg), bone (2)
319	1.05	0.36	72g (2)	MWD (3; 1.6kg), bone (4), CBM (1)
321	1.6	0.58	39g (1)	MWD (10; 1.35kg)

Table 2: Overview of main Common-edge boundary and associated ditches *MWD = metalworking debris; CBM = ceramic building material

Plots and associated features

2.4.6 A series of at least six rectilinear plots or enclosures developed to the south of the main common edge boundary over the course of Phase 1, all aligned north-northeast to south-southwest (Fig. 3).

2.4.7 Plots 1 and 2 in the eastern part of the site appear to be the earliest and measured around 17–18m wide. They were defined by ditches **397** (Plate 3) and **591** (see above), that cut across boundary ditch **258**, in addition to a series of recut ditches to the east (**409** and **290/292**). A silver half penny of Henry III (SF18) was found on the surface

(556) of ditch **397**, dated to 1248–1250, while three sherds of pottery (9g) were recovered from ditch **591**, dating from the 12th to 13th century.

2.4.8 Both plots contained small groups of pits or postholes, with Plot 1 also being associated with metalworking (see below). In Plot 1, Posthole group **266** produced (intrusive) post-medieval pottery (184g), while Pit/Posthole group **279** to the south produced a sherd of 11th–12th century pottery (7g) and a copper alloy book mount (SF1). Plot 2 contained a group of three small pits or postholes (Group **632**), all undated.

2.4.9 At some point Plot 2 was reconfigured and a new plot or enclosure (Plot 3) created, defined by ditch **644** to the west and south (cutting boundary ditches **511** and **513**; see above) and possibly **304** on the east. These measured a maximum of 2.32m wide and 0.78m deep and contained 12th–14th century pottery (19 sherds; 166g), alongside animal bone including a complete dog skeleton from ditch **644**.

2.4.10 Plots 4–6 extended to the west of Plots 1–3 and measured between 7.5m and 26.5m wide and 30–35m in length. The plot boundary ditches (**534**, **536**, **439**, **451**, **493**) varied in width from 0.78m to 1.4m and were between 0.37m and 0.54m deep (Fig. 6. Section 122). Plots 4 and 5 were bounded to the south by ditch **483** and Plot 6 by ditch **451**. Together these ditches produced small amounts of 12th–13th century pottery (318g) and animal bone.

2.4.11 A small rectilinear open-sided enclosure was present within Plot 4, defined by ditch **548** (Fig. 6, Section 131), with a group of postholes and an L-shaped gully to the south (Posthole group **598**). The enclosure, which produced no finds, measured *c.*14m long and 10m wide, while the postholes produced two sherds of 12th–13th century pottery (11g).

Metalworking 'industrial' area

2.4.12 A group of 16 pits (Pit group **331**; Plate 4) located to the northeast of Plots 1–3 and adjacent to the common boundary ditch contained large quantities of metalworking (iron) debris, indicative of a smithy in the vicinity. The pits ranged between 0.21m and 3.13m wide and between 0.32m and 0.79m deep. Two pits in particular produced the most metalworking waste from this group: pits **335** (Plate 5) (5.46kg) and **404** (3.03kg). This comprised secondary iron smithy slag including hearth base, smithing lump, vitrified hearth lining and hammerscale floor concretion as well as fragments of fired clay (7g). Of these features, pit **335** produced 12th–14th century pottery (24g) and a fragment of lava quern. Two samples from these pits also produced a large amount of metalworking debris and hammerscale.

2.4.13 To the south of this pit group (within Plot 1) were two large shallow pits (Pit group **904**) that produced two sherds (27g) of 13th to 14th century pottery along with a large quantity of metalworking debris (smithing hearth base) (2.39kg) and iron nails or fittings. Some of the ditches in this area (see above), such as ditch **402**, may also have been associated. A sample from this ditch (**693**) contained frequent cereal grains and charcoal (App C.2).

Other pits

2.4.14 Other groups of pits are also provisionally assigned to this phase, with the most notable being groups **700** and **826**. Pit group **700** was located close to the common edge boundary ditch in the centre of the site, possibly within Plot 4. These steep-sided sub-rectangular pits produced four sherds of 13th–14th century pottery (36g) and an iron object, while samples yielded a moderate amount of cereal grains. Pit group **826** was located in the far west of the site close to a series of small ditches (**833**, **835**, **837**, see above) in what was the western limit of the medieval settlement. The upper fills of these intercutting pits contained a large amount of light red-coloured (possibly heat-affected) silty clay; a sample from one of the pits (**826**; Fig. 6, Section 194) produced cereal grains and charcoal. This pit also yielded three sherds (44g) of 12th–13th century pottery and pit **828** produced eight sherds (106g) of 12th–15th century pottery.

2.4.15 To the east of these were two groups of small shallow pits or postholes (Groups **677** and **856**), which in total produced 10 sherds of 12th–14th century pottery (67g).

2.5 Phase 2: Late medieval (*c.*14th–15th century) (Fig. 3)

2.5.1 Phase 2 was defined by a potential change in land use focused on the western half of the site, probably during the 15th century. This phase is characterised by the establishment of cobbled surfaces (probably associated with structures or processing activities) and a series of related pits in the area to the west of the main Phase 1 plots, suggesting that they may no longer have been in use.

Metalled surfaces and associated features

2.5.2 Three main areas of cobbled surfaces survived within the western half of the site (581, 818, 771), of which 581 was the most intact (Fig. 6, Section 133). These generally comprised compact medium to large sub-rounded flints laid on the natural, overlying which were disuse or occupation layers. The latter (582 overlying surface 581) produced 32 sherds (570g) of predominantly 14th–15th century pottery, numerous iron nails, a fragment of anvil stone, and animal bone. A sample contained frequent cereal grains and occasional legumes. Pit group **716** (Fig. 6, Section 177) was situated to the west of surface 581 and produced 29 sherds of 14th–15th century pottery (5.5kg) and an iron knife (SF21), from pit **717**. Surface 818 was located a few metres to the east of 581, with the gap between possibly being the location of an associated structure. Most of the lava quern was found in this area, with SF6, SF8, and SF27 all deriving from the disuse layer(s) over the cobbled surfaces.

2.5.3 The most westerly cobbled surface (771; Plate 6) included evidence of burnt material and heat-affected stones within its northern part, alongside a clay surface (841). Associated finds include iron nails and animal bone, in addition to three pottery sherds (46g) dating to the 13th–16th centuries.

Ditches

2.5.4 In the eastern part of the site, two parallel ditches (**260** and **312**) were revealed beneath later layer 357 (see below) and produced four sherds of 14th–15th century pottery (139g), animal bone and shells.

2.6 Phase 3: Post-medieval (*c.*16th–19th centuries) (Fig. 4)

2.6.1 Features assigned to Phase 3 were concentrated at the eastern extent of the site in an area known from historic maps (notably the tithe map of 1839; CGMS 2015, fig. 4) to have contained two buildings (demolished by the early 20th century), with a boundary ditch to the west. By this time the rest of the site appears to have been unoccupied and in agricultural use.

Occupation layers and associated features

2.6.2 Several ditches of varying dimensions are assigned to this phase and formed boundaries presumably associated with the buildings that were once located here, or the newly-defined road to the north. Ditch **285** (Fig. 6, Section 46) in the northeast corner may have been a continuation of Phase 1 ditch **453** but contained 17th–19th century pottery (392g) in addition to post-medieval vessel glass, clay tobacco pipe (datable to *c.*1730–80), a horseshoe and a gunflint (from ditch cut **314**). Two parallel ditches (**221** and **287**) to the north contained pottery dating from the 16th to 19th centuries (224g) alongside post-medieval CBM (389g). Extending across these was ditch **276** which follows the line of a boundary shown on 19th century maps and was infilled during the 20th century. A smaller ditch (**296**) remains undated, while ditch **400** to the west produced 18th–19th century pottery (36g).

2.6.3 Two large spreads or occupation layers (557 filling a hollow, and 357/802) to the east of boundary ditch **276** probably relate to the (demolition of) post-medieval buildings and associated activity here. Several nails were recovered from the surface of 557, while layer 357 produced post-medieval CBM (70g) alongside 18th–19th century pottery (99g). Layer 357 sealed a pit (**254**; not illustrated) and was cut by a large pit (**308**) that produced 12 sherds of 18th–19th century pottery (144g) and CBM (1.7kg) in addition to a fragment of ivory comb (SF2). Samples from this pit produced cereal grains and weeds seeds alongside heather and charcoal fragments (App C.2).

2.6.4 Located between the two spreads/layers was a group of 20 small pits or postholes forming a possible structure (Structure/Posthole group **203**) that varied in width from 0.23m to 1.3m and were between 0.05m and 0.39m deep. Although no finds were recovered, they were located within a general surface spread of post-medieval brick and mortar debris.

2.7 Unphased features

2.7.1 A number of features are currently unphased (not illustrated), largely comprising pits and small gullies. Most of these are likely to relate to the medieval activity outlined above, predominantly Phase 1. These will be re-examined during analysis and assigned to a phase where possible, based on any associated evidence.

3 FACTUAL DATA: ARTEFACTS

3.1 General

3.1.1 The following finds were recovered:

Material	Number	Weight (kg)
Iron (Fe)	100	-
Copper alloy (Cua)	5	-
Lead (Pb) and pewter	4	-
Silver	1	-
Metalworking waste	396	24.87
Flint (worked and burnt)	5	0.206
Glass	6	0.150
Pottery	545	8.755
Tobacco Pipe	2	0.008
CBM	39	14.103
Mortar	2	0.096
Worked stone	32	8.580
Fired clay	4	0.31
Worked bone	1	3

Table 3: Quantification of artefacts

3.2 Coins

3.2.1 A single silver long-cross type penny of Henry III (SF18; AD1248–1250) that has been cut in half was recovered from metal detecting on the surface of Phase 1 ditch **397**.

3.3 Metalwork

3.3.1 A total of 109 fragments of metalwork relating to 107 objects were recovered by metal detecting, as well as from features including ditches and pits. Iron artefacts represent the bulk of the assemblage (91%) followed by copper alloy objects (4%) and lead and pewter items (1%). There are a large number of structural fittings which point to a potential presence of one or more buildings on the site.

3.4 Metalworking waste/slag

3.4.1 A total of 396 pieces of iron smithing slag (24.87kg) was recovered from the excavation, indicative of a potential smithy in the close vicinity. Most of the secondary iron smithing slag consisted of smithing hearth base (19.9kg), alongside slag smithing lump (3.326kg), vitrified hearth lining (0.95kg), vitrified clay (0.95kg) and hammerscale (0.128kg).

3.5 Flint

3.5.1 A total of four worked flints and a single fragment of burnt flint were recovered during the excavation. These came from ditches and the disuse layer over Phase 2 cobbled surfaces. The assemblage is very small in size but does include a broken portion of ground/polished Neolithic flint axehead, as well as a post-medieval gunflint.

3.6 Glass

3.6.1 Six shards of vessel glass (150g) were recovered, representing five utility bottles, all recovered from ditches in Phase 3, the bulk of which date to the 18th–19th centuries.

3.7 Post-Roman pottery

3.7.1 A total of 545 sherds (8.755kg) was recovered from 128 contexts, mostly from pits and ditches. Most of the assemblage comprises pottery of the 11th to 14th centuries, including handmade wares and wheel-made greywares. The proportion of glazed wares (31.7%) is unusually high for rural sites of a similar date range. The late medieval pottery is dominated by Grimston products and most of the post-medieval wares are typical red earthenware of local origin.

3.8 Clay tobacco pipe

3.8.1 Two fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe were recovered from the excavation from posthole **268** and ditch **314** (**285**), with the latter an Oswald type 22 from 1730–80 AD.

3.9 Ceramic building material (CBM)

3.9.1 Thirty-nine fragments (14.103kg) of ceramic building material and two pieces of white lime mortar (96g) were recovered. The CBM consists of roof tile alongside handmade brick with broad date ranges of 15th–17th, 16th–18th and 18–19th centuries.

3.10 Worked stone

3.10.1 A total of 32 pieces of worked stone (8.58kg) consisting mostly of burnt and weathered fragments of rotary lava quern were recovered largely associated with Phase 2 deposits. The lava quern has initially been identified as Anglo-Saxon with some reused Roman stone.

3.11 Fired clay

3.11.1 Four fragments of fired clay (31g) were recovered comprising two abraded fragments in fine sandy fabrics both from ditch fill 303 in Phase 1 ditch **302** and two fragments of vitrified hearth lining from pit fill 336 in Phase 1 pit **335** and ditch fill 414 (ditch **413**).

3.12 Worked ivory

3.12.1 A fragment of an ivory double-sided comb (SF2) was recovered from Phase 3 pit **308**. Ivory combs were introduced into England from the 16th century and functioned as nit combs.

4 FACTUAL DATA: ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL EVIDENCE

4.1 General

Environmental remains	Number	Weight (kg)
Animal bone	731	8.22
Shell	17	0.123
Samples (bulk)	59	-

Table 4: Quantification of ecofacts

4.2 Animal bone

4.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone was collected from hand excavation and sampling. A total of 731 fragments (8220g) were recovered from medieval (predominantly Phase 1) contexts with 138 identifiable to taxon. The species present include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and frog (*Anura rana*), with cattle making up the highest percentage.

4.3 Marine mollusca

4.3.1 Marine mollusca were collected from pits and layers, totalling 17 shells (123g). The shells include examples of oyster *Ostrea edulis*, with *cockles Cerastoderma edule* and mussel *Mytilus edulis.* The shell is moderately well to poorly preserved, with layer 674 (part of 582 overlying Phase 2 surface 581) producing the largest, most diverse assemblage.

4.4 Environmental samples

4.4.1 In total 59 bulk samples were taken across the site from a range of contexts across all phases, of which 20 were selected for assessment. The botanical remains mainly consist of carbonised (charred) plant remains and are in a relatively poor state of preservation, with generally small quantities of cereal grains recovered from some features as well as weed seeds and some heather fragments in a Phase 3 feature. Notable quantities of metalworking debris and hammerscale were recovered from two Phase 1 pits, indicative of industrial activity in the area.

5 STATEMENT OF POTENTIAL

5.1 Stratigraphy

5.1.1 The stratigraphic record is underpinned by OA East's Digital Recording system (DRS), including indices, and forms part of the digital archive of the project alongside digital photographs and feature plans. The site database (MS Access) includes full details of all context records and finds quantification. The digital and paper elements of the contextual record form the main components of the stratigraphic archive and are sufficient to form the basis of the site narrative. This record has good potential to further understanding of the site development, with further analysis focusing on refining the stratigraphic sequence relating to the medieval (Phase 1) period in particular.

5.2 Metalwork and coins

5.2.1 Given its poor preservation and ambiguity in terms of dating, the metalwork assemblage is not in itself significant. However, the large number of structural fittings including numerous nails and a key (SF24) suggest the presence of one or more buildings in the area, while knives SF21 and SF26 may suggest some craft activity. The presence of a book mount (SF1) is also of some interest. The single silver long cross half penny (SF18) provides some additional dating evidence, although it was found by metal detecting on the surface of a Phase 1 ditch and is essentially unstratified.

5.3 Metalworking waste

5.3.1 The recovery of nearly 25kg of metalworking waste from the site indicates proximity to a smithy – the size and composition of the assemblage being consistent with the site's location within an iron producing area. The assemblage is both significant and well preserved enough to be studied in respect of any original features from which it derived, which appear to be concentrated in the northeastern part of the site. Accurate dating of these features and further analysis (alongside hammerscale from samples) is required to understand the full potential, but it will add to the understanding of iron production using local ores in Norfolk, of which the true scale is only just becoming apparent.

5.4 Flint

5.4.1 This small assemblage has little potential to contribute to the project's research objectives. However, the partial ground flint axehead is of intrinsic significance and provides evidence for Neolithic activity in the area.

5.5 Glass

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

5.6 Pottery

5.6.1 The post-Roman pottery assemblage has a high potential to further our knowledge of medieval pottery of this period in this region, particularly as very few large

assemblages have been found in central Norfolk recently. It would be of value to add the large evaluation assemblage to this group. A narrow phasing for the site would be of value to study the distribution of the main medieval wares and association with earlier and later fabrics, and enable a tightening of date ranges which would be of value for the study of future Norfolk assemblages. The assemblage can provide evidence for dating, pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture, as well as trade links within and outside of East Anglia and the status of the occupants.

5.7 Clay tobacco pipe

5.7.1 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.

5.8 Ceramic building material

5.8.1 The assemblage is small, and it can provide little information about nearby structures. Its main potential is to provide information on the range of fabrics and forms available in the various periods in this parish, and to aid in site taphonomy and dating.

5.9 Worked stone

5.9.1 The occurrence of what appears to be Roman-type lava quern alongside Anglo-Saxon lava quern is interesting and a little further investigation is needed within the context and phasing of the site. There is some potential for further background investigations, but there is no potential for additional object analysis.

5.10 Fired clay

5.10.1 The fired clay assemblage is very small and has yet to be placed in context with the site or within the broader historic environment of the region, so further study will be required to understand if there is any further potential.

5.11 Worked ivory

5.11.1 Ivory combs became a common item by the 17th century with the opening of new trade routes, and manufactured in urban centres such as Norwich. This object, although of some intrinsic interest, has little potential to aid the regional or local research objectives beyond providing some further dating evidence and basic information on trade in the region.

5.12 Animal bone

5.12.1 The material is a good representation of a medieval domestic faunal assemblage, with a modest quantity of identifiable bone. The data conforms to regional patterns when viewed against other contemporary sites in Norfolk. Spatial analysis would allow for interpretations and comparisons to be made between assemblages originating from different types of features and areas of occupation. Full biometric data would aid in comparison with other sites in the area to investigate any changes in the range and development of domestic species.

5.13 Marine mollusca

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

5.14 Environmental samples

5.14.1 The assemblage is limited in what information can be drawn from it due to the minimal amounts of botanical material recovered and its poor preservation. There is no distinctive change between phases and any further analysis is not recommended. However, further processing of samples associated with the metalworking/industrial area for the retrieval of hammerscale could potentially aid interpretation of the location of the smithy and associated activity (a maximum of eight additional samples are available for processing from this general area).

5.15 Overall potential

5.15.1 Together, the stratigraphic data along with the potential offered by the artefact and ecofact assemblages is considered to be of sufficient quality to address the project's updated Research Objectives (Section 6) and to form the basis of a full archive report and targeted publication.

6 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

6.1 Revised research aims

6.1.1 The original research framework set out in Section 1.4 remains pertinent, although as a result of the post-excavation assessment a series of updated and targeted research themes and related questions has been devised with reference to the Updated Research Frameworks for the East of England: https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/ (see section 1.4.2 for other references).

6.1.2 The revised research aims focus on the significant remains relating to the origin and development of this common-edge settlement across the medieval and post-medieval periods, in particular the evidence for land division and use, in addition to ironworking.

Medieval settlement development

How can the site contribute to understanding the origin and development (and abandonment) of Mattishall?

Can the site contribute to the wider study of the evolution of medieval villages, in particular common-edge settlements?

6.1.3 The origin, date and development of common-edge settlements has been identified as an area of future research in the region (Medlycott 2011, 79; Martin 2012; Martin 2018, 4). The identification of the major boundary ditch is important in terms of understanding the original extent of the common, how and when this peripheral settlement developed and how it related to the main core of Mattishall to the east. There is evidence of several phases of subdivision delineating plots laid out at right angles along the common edge boundary ditch, further analysis of which has good potential for studying the spatial and temporal development of these plots. Most of the pottery from the site dates to the period spanning the 11th–14th-century, although it may be possible to refine the chronology during analysis. Nearby cropmarks associated with a medieval moated site (NHER 3081) to the northeast of the village are also indicative of former common edge settlement that, like the current site, are typically peripheral to the main parish centres (Martin 2012; 2018, 4). Review of this evidence may help in establishing the extent and layout of the village as a whole, which seems to have incorporated several former greens or commons, and investigate when these areas were abandoned and why. Excavations of a common-edge settlement site at Lingwood (Joshua White pers. comm.) may also prove useful in terms of placing the evidence from Mattishall within its wider context.

When was the settlement abandoned (and why)?

6.1.4 There is evidence for a distinct change in use of the site from the medieval to post-medieval periods. Pottery evidence suggests most of the plots and settlement in the east of the site were no longer occupied by the 15th century, with a shift of focus to the west, further from the village core. Cobbled surfaces and pits possibly surrounding buildings (of which no *in-situ* trace survived) and possibly associated with processing or craft activities were identified in this area, although this area was also seemingly abandoned by or during the 16th century. The reasons for this will be examined to see if there may have been any localised factors at play (such as changes in agricultural

regimes to more sheep/wool-based economies) or if this was related to more general effects of population decline and settlement contraction. This may also contribute to the understanding of the effect that the enclosure of the commons may have had on society at this time. Subsequently, the most easterly part of the site was re-occupied during the post-medieval period, by which time the main common-edge boundary ditch seems to no longer have been maintained. There was evidence of demolished post-medieval structures and a new boundary ditch that relate to a small farm or agricultural buildings which are shown on the 1848 tithe map.

Land division and the significance of boundaries

When was the major common-edge boundary established and how does its evolution and relationship with land allotment/division to the south contribute to refining the broader chronology of encroachment and enclosure of medieval commons and greens?

6.1.5 Analysis of the complex sequence of common-edge boundary and associated ditches will enable a fuller understanding of the northward encroachment of settlement onto the former common of West Green. The current picture suggests shifting boundaries and establishment of properties and agricultural plots along the southern edge of the common during the 11th–14th centuries. This fits with the broader development of common-edge settlements in East Anglia which predominantly appear to be post-Norman conquest in origin (Martin 2018, 4). Stratigraphic analysis combined with pottery analysis will hopefully enable a more refined chronology for the sequence of boundaries, land division and encroachment onto the common to be developed for this part of Mattishall, which in turn will contribute to the wider study of commons in the region.

6.1.6 The main common-edge boundary was recut on a number of occasions, reiterating its significance in the local medieval landscape. It clearly circumnavigates the area of metalworking in the east of the site (see below), suggesting a link to this activity. Historic map evidence suggests that the southern extent of West Green common had largely been enclosed and encroached upon by the early 19th century (and Dereham Road was formalised during the post-medieval period), and this will be further explored against the backdrop of similar sites in the region. Establishing when the final ditch in the common-edge boundary was infilled will also be key to understanding this later land use.

Farmers and ironsmiths?

What was the nature of settlement here and what types of activities were being undertaken?

6.1.7 Enclosure **548** within Plot 4 and an associated series of postholes and gullies (**598**) could suggest agricultural uses for some of these plots strung along the common edge, comparable to remains identified at Stoke Holy Cross (White and Ames 2021). Analysis of the faunal remains and to a lesser extent the environmental samples will also help to determine the economic basis of the settlement. The (albeit limited) faunal data suggests that cattle were exploited primarily for meat (with evidence for primary

butchery present) whereas sheep/goat were primarily used for secondary products such as wool and milk. Presumably these animals were grazed on the adjacent common. The plant assemblages in Phases 1 and 2 are typical of the medieval period in that free-threshing wheat predominates with small quantities of oats, rye and barley. Legumes such as peas and beans were also present in relatively low quantities. The minimal quantity of chaff suggests that cereal processing was not a regular occurrence at this site. The presence of quern fragments in Phase 2 in particular will also need further investigation, especially as these are currently interpreted as being of Anglo-Saxon type and therefore residual in these contexts.

What is the extent, date and significance of the metalworking evidence on site?

6.1.8 The concentration of pits (Pit group **331**) and adjacent ditches in the east of the site produced significant evidence for a possible smithy or forge on the site. The metalworking waste recovered included secondary iron smithing slag, vitrified hearth floor remains, alongside hammerscale recovered from bulk samples. Only a small amount of associated pottery was recovered (dated to the 12th–14th centuries), and although assessment of the metalworking debris (prior to phasing/dating information) indicated a Roman or Saxon date it is more likely that this activity belonged to the medieval use of the site, especially as the main common-edge boundary ditch circumnavigated the area containing Pit group **331**. Further analysis of the stratigraphy to refine the phasing of the metalworking waste could potentially be of great importance in understanding the date and duration of this activity. Spatial analysis of the distribution of ironworking debris including hammerscale should help to pinpoint the location of the smithy. If suitable material (charcoal) is identified, it may be possible to obtain a radiocarbon date associated with this activity. Recent investigations on projects such as the Norwich NDR (Phillips and Moan in prep) have only recently revealed the true scale of iron working and smithing of local ores in Norfolk, so the evidence from Mattishall will make a valuable contribution to this developing area of research.

What evidence is there for the presence of medieval or later buildings? What are the uses and function of the cobbled surfaces?

6.1.9 There were no clearly defined medieval buildings within the plots, however there are areas where their presence can be suggested, where postholes, small enclosures and gullies were found. The late medieval (Phase 2) cobbled surfaces (581, 771, 818) in the west of the site probably once surrounded timber buildings, of which no below ground remains have survived. Analysis of datable finds suggest a late medieval date (14th–15th/16th century) for these surfaces, pointing to a possible change in the development and use of the site at this time. Comparable cobbled areas have been found at Thuxton (Butler and Wade-Martins 1989) and Flixton Quarry, Suffolk (Joshua White pers. comm.) both of which were suggested to have been external surfaces to former structures. Excavations at Stoke Holy Cross (White and Ames 2021) indicated that these cobbled surfaces were used as basic ground consolidation for areas of high human and/or animal traffic. Iron structural fittings and nails were recovered from the disuse layers overlying of some of these cobbled areas, so further analysis of the distribution of these may help to determine the location or proximity of any associated

structures. The presence of a post-medieval building (203) in Phase 3 is also of interest as it can be linked to a property shown on historic maps.

How do consumption patterns, material culture and settlement form compare with other sites locally and regionally, of similar and different status and type?

6.1.10 The site at Mattishall appears to be typical of a lower-middling status rural site of this period. The pottery assemblage incudes a high proportion of glazed wares, while the presence of a book mount (SF1) suggests literacy and/or higher status links. It is important to contextualise the site against other sites of both similar and higher/lower status, as well as to understand the development of different types of settlements of this period both locally and regionally. The site excavated at Lingwood (Hodges 2016) has many parallels to Mattishall as well as further common edge sites such as Grenstein (Wade-Martins 10). Other medieval rural sites such as those excavated at Cedars Park, Stowmarket, Suffolk (Woolhouse 2016) and Dersingham in Norfolk (White 2020) may also provide useful comparisons.

What potential does the medieval pottery assemblage have in contributing to understanding of settlement and social organisation? How does the pottery assemblage compare to other sites of this period?

6.1.11 The pottery assemblage has very high potential to further current knowledge of ceramics of this period in the region, particularly as very few large assemblages have been recovered from central Norfolk in recent years. The assemblage has good potential to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and status of the occupants.

6.1.12 A comparison of the assemblage with groups excavated along the Bacton to King's Lynn pipeline (Anderson 2009, 2012), around the Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Pooley *et al*. 2015; Phillips and Moan in prep), and other sites in the western part of the county will help to place the assemblage in context.

6.2 Interfaces

6.2.1 The Post-Excavation Assessment has been undertaken principally by Kelly Sinclair (KS) and edited, augmented, checked and quality assured in-house by Post-Excavation Editor Rachel Clarke (RC), Senior Project Manager Nick Gilmour (NG) and Head of Post-Excavation and Publication Elizabeth Popescu (EP). It will be distributed to the Client (RPS) and the Local planning Authority for approval.

6.2.2 Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment, discussions will be had between RC/NG, RPS and representatives of the Local Planning Authority to progress the post-excavation analysis and publication. As a result of this meeting, a Publication Synopsis will be prepared, with internal consultation with EP.

6.2.3 Meetings will be arranged at relevant points during the post-excavation analysis with RPS and the Local Planning Authority representative or be conducted via email or telephone as appropriate.

6.3 Methods statement

Stratigraphy

6.3.1 Contextual, finds and environmental data will be analysed using an MS Access database in combination with a GIS application. The specialist information will be fully integrated with the site matrix to aid dating and complete more detailed grouping and phasing of the site. A full stratigraphic narrative will be produced based on that presented in this report and integrated with the results of the specialist analysis and form the basis of the archive report. The results (stratigraphic and artefactual/ecofactual) of the earlier trench evaluation (Lees 2015) will be incorporated into the final report.

Illustration

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

Documentary research

6.3.3 Published and unpublished sources will be consulted where appropriate, using information from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record and other resources such as historic maps, 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

Coins

6.3.4 The only additional work will involve the identification of the moneyer on the reverse of the silver penny of Henry III (SF18).

Metalwork

6.3.5 All iron artefacts should be x-rayed, and undiagnostic items should be selected for dispersal. A total of eight artefacts should be considered for illustration (SF1, SF24, SF16, SF17, SF19, SF20, SF21). A spatial distribution of metalwork may highlight areas of specific activity and can contribute to the site narrative along with the distribution of pottery and other finds. Comparisons with similar and contemporary sites in Norfolk will help in placing the site in its context. If publication is planned, a sample of structural fittings (up to five items) could also be considered for illustration.

Metalworking waste

6.3.6 The assemblage has been recorded but the catalogue will require updating once final phasing and dating of individual features has been finalised to properly assess the potential of the assemblage and aid in interpretation of the site. A distribution plan of the metalworking debris (including any hammerscale derived from samples) should help to identify the location of the potential smithy.

Flint

6.3.7 No further work is required. An edited version of the report should be included in any final excavation report and provision should be made for an illustration and/or high-quality photograph of the Neolithic axehead.

Glass

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

Post-Roman pottery

6.3.9 The excavation assemblage has been recorded in full and no further cataloguing is required, although further cataloguing would be needed if the evaluation group is available for study. The pottery needs to be put into context with relation to site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed publication report produced. Comparison of the assemblage with groups excavated along the Bacton to King's Lynn pipeline, around the Norwich Northern Distributor Route, and other sites in the western part of the county will help to place the group in context.

6.3.10 It is recommended that samples should be selected for chemical analysis. It would be of value to compare the 'MCW1', 'MCW3' and 'GRIMT' finds from this site with similar wares identified along the Bacton to King's Lynn pipeline and from the Grimston kiln sites (data for which are forthcoming). Up to six samples could be selected for this. Sixteen vessels have been selected for illustration.

Clay tobacco pipe

6.3.11 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.

Ceramic building material

6.3.12 The assemblage has been recorded in full and no further cataloguing is required. The CBM needs to be put into context with relation to site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed archive report produced.

Worked stone

6.3.13 No further work other than integration of updated dating and phasing information to contextualise the worked stone within the site, and comparison with similar

sites/objects. Seven stone artefacts have been selected for possible illustration/photography.

Fired clay

6.3.14 No further work is required.

Worked ivory

6.3.15 An archive report will be produced comparing the comb with the Norwich series.

Animal bone

6.3.16 The assemblage requires full recording, including taking measurements and analysing any further material recovered from environmental samples. A full report should be prepared presenting the results of this analysis.

Mollusca

6.3.17 The catalogue and assessment report acts as a full archival record, no further work is recommended.

Environmental samples

6.3.18 Based on current evidence, no further work is recommended. However, if a selection of samples for further processing is made (maximum of 10, including potentially eight for the retrieval of hammerscale/MWD), the samples will be floated and sorted and the flots scanned.

6.4 Publication and dissemination of results

Archive report (grey literature)

6.4.1 Following approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment by the Local Planning Authority, it will be lodged with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record and made available online at the Archaeological Data Service and on the OA Library (https://oxfordarchaeology.com/oalibrary).

6.4.2 A full archive report will then be prepared; tasks associated with this are identified in the task list below (Section 7). This archive will include results of all further analyses.

Publication

6.4.3 It is proposed that the results of the excavation are published as an article in Norfolk Archaeology. A publication proposal will be submitted to the editor of Norfolk Archaeology and the Local Planning Authority representative following approval of this report.

6.5 Retention and discard of finds and environmental evidence

6.5.1 Recommendations for the retention and/or deselection of finds and environmental remains have been made by the relevant specialists during this assessment stage (see

Apps B and C). A summary of material recommended for deselection is provided here in Table 5. On completion of full analysis, discussions will be held between the relevant parties (see Section 6.2 above) to oversee the deselection of material and preparation of material for archiving. The retained material will be deposited with the site archive in due course (see below). Thirty-eight samples of soil remain unprocessed and if no additional processing is undertaken these samples will be deselected (*).

Category	Quantification/summary
Flint (unworked burnt)	1 fragment (51.7g)
Glass	6 shards (150g)
Clay Tobacco Pipe	2 fragments (8g)
Undiagnostic quern stone	TBC
Environmental samples	38*

Table 5: Material recommended for deselection prior to archiving

6.6 Ownership and archive

6.6.1 All artefactual material recovered will be held in storage by OA East and ownership of all such archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible.

6.6.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with the OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines. The material archive is estimated to comprise: two Norfolk-size boxes, one A3 hanging file (paperwork), nine Norfolk-size boxes (bulk finds), and four Small Find boxes (metalwork and other small finds).

6.6.3 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Services under the Accession number NWHCM:2022.57 and the NHER Event Number ENF151408. The digital archive will also be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Services or an approved digital repository. A signed Transfer of Ownership form has been obtained from the client.

7 RESOURCES AND PROGRAMMING

7.1 Project team structure

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

Name	Initials	Organisation	Role
Nick Gilmour	NG	OAE	Project management
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	OAE	Head of Post-Excavation and Publication
Rachel Clarke	RC	OAE	Post-excavation manager
Kelly Sinclair	KS	OAE	Project Officer and author
Denis Sami	DS	OAE	Coins and metalwork specialist
Simon Timberlake	ST	Freelance	Stone, metalworking residues, and CBM specialist
Sue Anderson	SA	Freelance	Post-Roman pottery, CBM, and fired clay specialist
Ian Riddler	IR	Freelance	Worked bone
Hayley Foster	HF	OAE	Animal bone specialist
Karen Barker	KB	OAN	Conservator and x-radiography
Rachel Fosberry	RF	OAE	Environmental coordinator and archaeobotanist
Martha Craven	MC	OAE	Environmental Assistant Supervisor
Danielle Hall	DH	OAE	Illustrator
Geomatics Officer (TBC)	GO	OAE	GIS: distribution plots
Illustrator (TBC)	Ill	OAE	Finds illustration
Katherine Hamilton	KH	OAE	Archives Supervisor
Archives Assistant (TBC)	AA	OAE	Archive preparation

Table 6: Project team

7.2 Task list and programme

7.2.1 Compilation of a final archive report is normally competed within one year of the approval of the Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design (PXA & UPD). The full archive report is anticipated to be submitted in March 2023, with publication to follow approval of the archive report.

7.2.2 A task list is presented below.

Task no.	Description	Staff	Days
Project Management			
1	Project Management	NG RC	2.5
2	Team meetings	KS NG RC etc	1
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	Various	1
Stratigraphic analysis			
4a	Finalise site matrix and incorporate spot dating, refine phasing, including relevant evaluation data	KS	1
4b	Update database with final phasing and grouping and share with specialists	KS	1
5	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of full/archive report	KS	7

Task no.	Description	Staff	Days
6	Review, collate and standardize results for all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text	KS	2
7	Create distribution plots of main artefacts, focusing on pottery, metalwork and metalworking waste	KS/GO	1.5
Documentary research			
8	Research into relevant medieval common edge/rural sites	KS	1
Artefacts and environmental studies			
9	X-ray Fe artefacts	KB	0.25
10	Metalworking waste: Update report with phasing, distribution plots and research (and any additional finds from samples)	ST	1
11	Post-Roman pottery: samples selected for chemical analysis. Update report with phasing, detailed archive report including comparison sites	SA	2.5
12	Chemical analysis of max 6 sherds (c. £50 per sample)	TBC	
13	Stone: update and augment assessment report/catalogue with phasing and comparisons	ST	0.5
14	CBM: Update site phasing and spatial distribution, and a more detailed publication report produced.	SA	1
15	Worked ivory: update/augment report	IR	0.5
16	Animal bone: Take measurements and complete full recording data analysis, adjust phasing and writing of report	HF	3
17a	Samples: Potential additional processing of c.10 samples for MWD	AS	1
17b	Potential assessment of additional flots and report writing/amendment	MC	1
17c	Possible radiocarbon dating of any suitable material associated with metalworking	SUERC	TBC
Illustration			
18	Prepare final phase plans/mockups, select sections and plates/other report figures (HER, historic maps) and captions	KS	1.5
19	Digitise additional sections	DH	2
20	Prepare draft figures based on PXA, including HER plot, detailed plans and additional plates	DH/Ill	6
21	Illustrate 8 x metal artefacts and 1 x ivory	Ill	1
22	Post-Roman pottery: Illustrate 16 x vessels	Ill	2.5
23	Flint: photograph Neolithic axehead fragment	Ill	0.5
24	Stone: Illustrate/photograph max 7 x artefacts	Ill	1.5
Report Writing			
25	Integrate documentary research	KS	1
26	Compile list of illustrations, liaise with illustrators	KS/DH etc	1
27	Write background, discussion and conclusions	KS	3
28	Collate, edit/check captions, bibliography, appendices	KS	1
29	Internal edit	RC	3
30	Incorporate Internal edits	KS	0.5
31	Final edit. Internal approval/QC	RC NG EP	0.5
32	Send to RPS/NCC for approval	NG	0.1

Task no.	Description	Staff	Days
33	Approval revisions	KS/RC	1
Publication			
34	Produce publication proposal	KS/RC	0.5
35	Produce draft publication text	KS	4
36	Compile list of illustrations and mock-ups/liaise with illustrators	KS RC	0.5
37	Produce publication figures	Ill	3
38	Internal edit	RC	2
39	Incorporate internal edits	KS	1
40	Post-ref edits/proof reading (print costs c. £50pp)	RC	2
Archiving			
41	Compile paper archive, marking and reboxing	AA	3
42	Finds marking/reboxing (TBC following deselection)	AA	
42	Archive/delete/rename digital photographs and prepare digital archive	AA	3
43	Oversight/checking	KH	1
	Deposition cost estimate at NWCM (£1,415)	-	

Table 7: Task list

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APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
200	0	layer	topsoil	0	0				dark brownish grey	clayey silt
201	0	layer	subsoil	0	0				mid reddish brown	clayey silt
202	0	layer	natural	0	0				mid orange brown/yellow	gravely silt/clay
203	0	cut	pit	3	203	0.6	0.39	sub-circular		
204	203	fill	pit	3	203		0.39		dark grey	silty clay
205	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.5	0.2	sub-circular		
206	205	fill	post hole	3	203		0.2		mid grey	silty clay
207	0	cut	pit	3	203	0.4	0.15	sub-circular		
208	207	fill	pit	3	203		0.15		mid grey	silty clay
209	0	cut	pit	3		1.3	0.28	sub-circular		
210	209	fill	pit	3	203		0.28		light grey	silty clay
211	0	cut	pit	3	203	0.5	0.1	sub-circular		
212	211	fill	pit	3	203	0.5	0.1		dark grey	silty clay
213	0	cut	pit	3	203	0.5	0.11	sub-rectangular		
214	213	fill	pit	3	203	0.5	0.11		dark grey	silty clay
215	0	cut	pit	3	0	0.36	0.13	sub-circular		
216	215	fill	pit	3	0		0.13		dark grey	silty clay
217	0	cut	ditch	3	0	0.56	0.06	linear		
218	217	fill	ditch	3	0		0.06		dark grey	silty clay
219	0	cut	ditch	3	0	0.58	0.22	linear		
220	219	fill	ditch	3	0		0.22		mid grey	silty clay
221	0	cut	ditch	3	221	0.74	0.34	linear		
222	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.7	0.08	sub-circular		
223	221	fill	ditch	3	221		0.14		mid brownish grey	sandy silt
224	222	fill	post hole	0	203		0.08		mid grey	silty clay
225	221	fill	ditch	3	221		0.2		mid brownish grey	clayey silt
226	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.45	0.07	sub-circular		
227	226	fill	post hole	3	203		0.07		mid grey	silty clay
228	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.3	0.07	sub-circular		
229	228	fill	post hole	3	203	0.3	0.07		mid grey	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
230	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.3	0.09	sub-circular		
231	230	fill	post hole	3	203		0.09		mid grey	silty clay
232	0	cut	pit	3	203	1.3	0.12	sub-rectangular		
233	232	fill	pit	3	203		0.12		black	clayey silt
234	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.35	0.07	sub-circular		
235	234	fill	post hole	3	203		0.7		mid grey	silty clay
236	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.23	0.2	sub-circular		
237	236	fill	post hole	3	203		0.2		mid grey	silty clay
238	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.4	0.12	sub-circular		
239	238	fill	post hole	3	203		0.12		mid grey	silty clay
240	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.64	0.13	sub-circular		
241	240	fill	post hole	3	203		0.13		mid grey	silty clay
242	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.43	0.13	sub-circular		
243	242	fill	post hole	3	203		0.13		mid grey	silty clay
244	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.25	0.05	sub-circular		
245	244	fill	post hole	3	203		0.05		mid grey	silty clay
246	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.36	0.09	sub-circular		
247	246	fill	post hole	3	203		0.09		mid grey	silty clay
248	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.35	0.14	sub-circular		
249	248	fill	post hole	3	203		0.14		mid grey	silty clay
250	0	cut	post hole	3	203	0.3	0.09	sub-circular		
251	250	fill	post hole	3	203		0.09		mid grey	silty clay
252	0	cut	ditch	1	0	1.6	0.7	linear		
253	252	fill	ditch	1	0		0.7		mid grey with yellow mottled patches	silty clay
254	0	cut	pit	3	0	3	0.86	unclear		
255	254	fill	pit	3	0		0.27		mid grey	silty clay
256	254	fill	ditch	3	0		0.56		mid brown	silty clay
257	254	fill	ditch	3	0		0.27		black	clayey silt
258	0	cut	ditch	1	258	1	0.78	linear		
259	258	fill	ditch	1	258		0.78		black	clayey silt
260	0	cut	ditch	2	260	1.16	0.31	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
261	260	fill	ditch	2	260	1.16	0.31		mid blackish brown	silty clay
262		cut	ditch	1	262	1.02	0.23	linear		
263	262	fill	ditch	1	262	1.02	0.23		light greyish brown	silty clay
264	0	cut	ditch	1	264	1.21	0.25	linear		
265	264	fill	ditch	1	264		0.25		light greyish brown	silty clay
266	0	cut	post hole	1	266	0.29	0.06	circular		
267	266	fill	post hole	1	266		0.06		dark brown	silty clay
268		cut	post hole	1	266	0.45	0.08	sub-circular		
269	268	fill	post hole	1	266		0.08		mid brown	silty clay
270	0	cut	post hole	1	266	0.38	0.1	sub-circular		
271	270	fill	post hole	1	266		0.1		dark brown	silty clay
272	0	cut	post hole	1	266	0.27	0.06	circular		
273	272	fill	post hole	1	266		0.06		dark brown	silty clay
274	0	cut	post hole	1	266	0.45	0.06	sub-circular		
275	274	fill	post hole	1	266		0.06		mid brown	silty clay
276	0	cut	ditch	3	276	2	0.56	linear		
277	276	fill	ditch	3	276	1.27	0.56		dark brown grey	silty clay
278	276	fill	ditch	3	276	0.79	0.54		dark brownish grey	silty clay
279	0	cut	pit	1	279	2.04	0.42	circular		
280	279	fill	pit	1	279		0.42		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
281	279	fill	pit	1	279		0.42		mid orangey brown	sandy clay
282	0	cut	pit	1	279	1.26	0.15	circular		
283	282	fill	pit	1	279		0.15		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
284	282	fill	pit	1	279		0.15		mid orangey brown	sandy clay
285	0	cut	ditch	3	285	1.9	0.4	linear		
286	285	fill	ditch	3	285	1.9	0.4		mid greyish brown	silty clay
287	0	cut	ditch	3	287	1.04	0.33	linear		
288	287	fill	ditch	3	287		0.11		mid brownish grey	sandy silt

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
289	287	fill	ditch	3	287		0.22		mid yellowish grey	sandy silt
290	0	cut	ditch	1	290	1.46	0.53	linear		
291	290	fill	ditch	1	290	1.46	0.53		mid-dark grey brown	silty clay
292	0	cut	ditch	1	292	0.51	0.22	linear		
293	292	fill	ditch	1	292	0.51	0.22		dark brown grey	silty clay
294	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.49	0.15	circular		
295	294	fill	pit	1	0	0.49	0.15		mid greyish brown	silty clay
296	0	cut	ditch	3	296	0.6	0.1	linear		
297	296	fill	ditch	3	296		0.1		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
298	0	cut	ditch	3	221	0.38	0.31	linear		
299	298	fill	ditch	3	221	0.38	0.31		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
300	0	cut	ditch	3	296	0.72	0.33	linear		
301	300	fill	ditch	3	296	0.72	0.33		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
302	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.88	0.24	not visible		
303	302	fill	ditch	1	0	0.88	0.24		mid yellowish greyish brown	sandy silty clay
304	0	cut	ditch	1	304	2.21	0.74	linear		
305	304	fill	ditch	1	304	0.9	0.34		mid reddish brown	sandy clay
306	304	fill	ditch	1	304	1.06	0.12		light greenish grey	sandy silty clay
307	304	fill	ditch	1	304	2.21	0.44		mid brown	sandy clay
308	0	cut	pit	3	0	4	0.48	amorphous		
309	308	fill	pit	3	0	4	0.48		very dark brown grey/black	silty clay
310	0	cut	ditch	2	0	0.32	0.22	not visible		
311	310	fill	ditch	2	0	0.32	0.22		mid reddish orangish brown	sandy clay
312	0	cut	ditch	2	312	0.63	0.23	linear		
313	312	fill	ditch	2	312	0.63	0.23		mid brown	silty sandy clay
314	0	cut	ditch	3	285	0.62	0.38	linear		
315	314	fill	ditch	3	285	0.62	0.38		mid greyish brown	sandy clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
316	0	cut	ditch	3	296	0.76	0.45	linear		
317	316	fill	ditch	3	296		0.12		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
318	316	fill	ditch	3	296		0.3		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
319	0	cut	gully	1	319	0.48	0.3	linear		
320	319	fill	gully	1	319	0.48	0.3		dark greyish brown	silty clay
321	0	cut	ditch	1	321	0.86	0.44	linear		
322	321	fill	ditch	1	321	0.86	0.44		mid greyish brown	silty clay
323	0	cut	ditch	1	262	0.95	0.2	linear		
324	323	fill	ditch	1	262		0.2		pale yellowish brown	clayey silt
325	0	cut	gully	1	0	0.54	0.3	linear		
326	325	fill	gully	1	0	0.54	0.3		dark greyish brown	silty clay
327	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	327	2.32	0.6	linear		
328	327	fill	ditch terminus	1	327	2.32	0.6		light greyish brown	silty clay
329	0	cut	ditch	3	287	0.94	0.26	linear		
330	329	fill	ditch	3	287	0.94	0.26		mid reddish brown	silty sandy clay
331	0	cut	pit	1	331	0.52	0.11	sub-circular		
332	331	fill	pit	1	331	0.52	0.11		mid brown grey	silty clay
333	0	cut	pit	1	331	0.42	0.09	sub-circular		
334	333	fill	pit	1	331	0.42	0.09		dark brown grey	silty sand clay
335	0	cut	pit	1	331	3.12	0.79	sub-circular		
336	335	fill	pit	1	331	3.12	0.74		dark brown grey/black	silty clay
337	0	cut	ditch	3	287	0.6	0.14	linear		
338	337	fill	ditch	3	287	0.48	0.14		mid yellowish brown	sandy clay
339	0	cut	pit	3	339	0.69	0.32	circular		
340	339	fill	pit	3	339		0.11		mid greyish brown	sandy clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
341	339	fill	pit	3	339		0.2		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
342	0	cut	ditch	3	287	0.7	0.4	curvilinear		
343	342	fill	ditch	3	287	0.7	0.4		mid reddish brown	sand clay
344	0	cut	post hole	3	339	0.34	0.4	circular		
345	344	fill	post hole	3	339	0.34	0.32		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
346	344	fill	post hole	3	339	0.34	0.08		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
347		cut	post hole	3	339	0.29	0.22	circular		
348	347	fill	post hole	3	339	0.29	0.22		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
349	0	cut	ditch	2	312	1	0.19	linear		
350	349	fill	ditch	2	312		0.19		mid yellowish grey	clayey silt
351	0	cut	ditch	2	260	0.9	0.19	linear		
352	351	fill	ditch	2	260		0.19		mid brownish grey	clayey silt
353	0	cut	pit	3	0	1.1	0.2	sub-circular		
354	353	fill	pit	3	0		0.2		mid greyish brown	clayey/sandy silt
355	0	cut	pit	3	0	0.36	0.16	sub-circular		
356	355	fill	pit	3	0		0.16		mottled orange brown	sandy silt
357	0	layer	occupation	3	0	3.2	0.1		dark brownish grey	sandy/clayey silt
358	0	cut	pit	1	331	0.34	0.13	circular		
359	358	fill	pit	1	331	0.34	0.13		dark brown grey	silty clay
360	0	cut	pit	1	331	0.68	0.14	sub-circular		
361	360	fill	pit	1	331	0.68	0.14		mid brown grey	silty clay
363	362	fill	pit	1	331	0.68	0.14		dark-mid brown grey	silty clay
364	0	cut	post hole	1	331	0.28	0.12	circular		
365	364	fill	post hole	1	331	0.28	0.12		dark brown grey	silty clay
366	0	layer	other	0	0					
367	0	cut	ditch	3	221	0.82	0.28	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
368	367	fill	ditch	3	221		0.12		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
369	367	fill	ditch	3	221		0.15		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
370	0	cut	pit	1	331	0.73	0.32	circular		
371	370	fill	pit	1	331	0.35	0.24		dark brownish grey	silty clay
372	370	fill	pit	1	331	0.72	0.09		mid grey brown	silty clay
373		cut	post hole	1	331	0.21	0.32	circular		
374	373	fill	post hole	1	331	0.21	0.32		dark brown grey/black	silty clay
375	0	cut	post hole	1	331	0.6	0.38	circular		
376	375	fill	post hole	1	331	0.51	0.32		mid g/grey brown	silty clay
377	375	fill	post hole	1	331	0.6	0.08		dark brown grey	silty clay
378	0	layer	other	0	0					
379	529	fill	ditch	0	0					
380		cut	pit	1	331	0.3	0.11	circular		
381	380	fill	pit	1	331	0.3	0.11		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
382	0	cut	pit	1	331	0.96	0.21	sub-circular		
383	382	fill	pit	1	331	0.96	0.21		mid brown grey	silty clay
384	0	cut	pit	1	331	0.59	0.1	sub-circular		
385	384	fill	pit	1	331	0.59	0.1		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
386	0	cut	ditch	1	258	1.04	0.25	linear		
387	386	fill	ditch	1	258		0.25		mid brownish grey	sandy silt
388	0	layer	other	0	0					
389	0	cut	gully terminus	1	0	0.25	0.07	circular		
390	389	fill	gully terminus	1	0	0.25	0.07		dark brown grey	silty clay
391	0	cut	pit	1	331	0.74	0.26	sub-circular		
392	391	fill	pit	1	331	0.74	0.26		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
393		cut	pit	1	331	1.02	0.15	sub-circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
394	393	fill	pit	1	331	1.02	0.15		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
395	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.75	0.14	linear		
396	395	fill	ditch	1	0		0.14		mid brownish grey	sandy silt
397	0	cut	ditch	1	397	1.9	0.7	linear		
398	397	fill	ditch	1	397	1.32	0.4		light greyish brown	silty clay
399	397	fill	ditch	1	397	1.9	0.3		mid greyish brown	silty clay
400	0	cut	ditch	3	0	0.8	0.28	curvilinear		
402	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	402	1.08	0.33	linear		
403	402	fill	ditch terminus	1	402	1.08	0.33		mid grey brown	silty clay
404	0	cut	pit	1	331	1.29	0.42	sub-circular		
405	404	fill	pit	1	331	1.29	0.42		mid + dark brown grey	silty clay
406	400	fill	ditch	3			0.28		dark brownish grey	sandy silt
407	0	cut	pit	3	331	0.86	0.29	sub-circular		
408	407	fill	pit	3	331	0.86	0.29		dark brown grey	silty clay
409	0	cut	ditch	1	0	1	0.39	linear		
410	409	fill	ditch	1	0		0.39		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
411	0	cut	ditch	1	290	0.8	0.34	linear		
412	411	fill	ditch	1	290	0.8	0.34		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
415	0	cut	ditch	1	292	0.95	0.34	linear		
416	415	fill	ditch	1	292		0.34		mid greyish brown	sandy clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
417	0	cut	ditch	1	319	1.05	0.32	linear		
418	417	fill	ditch	1	319		0.32		mdi greyish brown	sandy clay
419	0	cut	ditch	0	0	0.86	0.2	linear		
420	419	fill	ditch	0	0	0.86	0.2		light greyish brown	silty clay
421	0	cut	gully	1	421	0.35	0.12	linear		
422	421	fill	gully	1	421	0.33	0.12		pale greyish brown	silty clay
423	0	cut	ditch	0	0			linear		
424	423	fill	ditch	0	0				light greyish brown	silty clay
425	0	cut	ditch	0	425	0.36	0.14	linear		
426	425	fill	ditch	0	425	0.36	0.14		mid greyish brown	silty clay
427	0	cut	ditch terminus	0	427	0.41	0.2	linear		
428	427	fill	ditch terminus	0	427	0.41	0.2		mid greyish brown	silty clay
429	0	cut	ditch	1	321	1.2	0.33	linear		
430	429	fill	ditch	1	321	1.2	0.33		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
431	0	cut	ditch	1	431	1.23	0.18	linear		
432	431	fill	ditch	1	431	1.23	0.18		mid grey brown	silty clay
433	0	cut	ditch	1	433	0.55	0.22	linear		
434	433	fill	ditch	1	433	0.55	0.22		mid brown grey	silty clay
435	0	cut	pit	0	0	1.62	0.46	sub-circular		
436	435	fill	pit	0	0	1.62	0.46		mid brown grey	silty clay
437	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.9	0.3	circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
438	437	fill	pit	1	0	0.9	0.3		mid greyish brown	silty clay
439	0	cut	ditch	1	439	1.18	0.39	linear		
440	439	fill	ditch	1	439	1.18	0.39		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
441	0	cut	ditch	1	441	2.06	0.58	linear		
442	441	fill	ditch	1	441	0.64	0.14		light yellowish brown	sandy clay
443	441	fill	ditch	1	441	0.44	0.24		mid yellowish brown	sandy clay
444	441	fill	ditch	1	441	1	0.48		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
445	441	fill	ditch	1	441	0.7	0.12		mid yellowish brown	sandy clay
446	441	fill	ditch	1	441	1.16	0.24		mid brownish grey	sandy clay
447	0	cut	post hole	1	0	0.28	0.24	sub-circular		
448	447	fill	post hole	1	0	0.28	0.24		mid brownish grey	sandy clay
449	0	cut	ditch	1	449	0.9	0.29	linear		
450	449	fill	ditch	1	449	0.9	0.29		light greyish brown	sandy clay
451	0	cut	ditch	1	451	1.45	0.49	linear		
452	451	fill	ditch	1	451	1.45	0.49		dark greyish brown	sandy clay
453	0	cut	ditch	1	453	2.68	0.74	linear		
454	453	fill	ditch	1	453		0.1		light brownish grey	clayey silt
455	453	fill	ditch	1	453		0.35		mid reddish grey	clayey silt

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
456	453	fill	ditch	1	453		0.42		dark greyish brown	clayey silt
457	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.6	0.17	linear		
458	457	fill	ditch	1	0	0.6	0.17		dark brownish grey	clayey sand
459	0	cut	ditch	1	459	2.3	0.64	linear		
460	459	fill	ditch	1	459	1.54	0.3		light greyish brown	silty clay
461	459	fill	ditch	1	459	2.3	0.34		mid greyish brown	silty clay
462	0	cut	ditch	1	462	0.78	0.17	linear		
463	462	fill	ditch	1	462	0.78	0.17		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
464	0	cut	ditch	1	464	1.8	0.68	linear		
465	464	fill	ditch	1	464	0.46	0.18		mid brown grey	silty clay
466	464	fill	ditch	1	464	1.8	0.56		mid brown orange	silty clay
467	0	cut	ditch	1	467	0.7	0.22	linear		
468	467	fill	ditch	1	467		0.22		mid brownish grey	clayey silt
469	0	cut	ditch	1	0	1	0.32	linear		
470	469	fill	ditch	1	0		0.32		dark brownish grey	sandy silt
471	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.98	0.5	linear		
472	471	fill	ditch	1	0	0.98	0.5		mid greyish brown	silty clay
473	0	cut	post hole	0	0	0.32	0.06	circular		
474	473	fill	post hole	0	0	0.32	0.06		light greyish brown	silty clay
475	0	cut	post hole	0	0	0.25	0.1	circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
476	475	fill	post hole	0	0	0.25	0.1		light greyish brown	silty clay
477	0	cut	post hole	0	0	0.34	0.12	circular		
478	477	fill	post hole	0	0	0.34	0.12		light greyish brown	silty clay
479	0	cut	gully	0	0	0.49	0.08	linear		
480	479	fill	gully	0	0	0.49	0.08		mid greyish brown	silty clay
481	0	cut	gully	0	0	0.64	0.15	linear		
482	481	fill	gully	0	0	0.64	0.15		mid greyish brown	silty clay
483	0	cut	ditch	1	483	0.8	0.42	linear		
484	483	fill	ditch	1	483	0.8	0.42		mid reddish brown	clayey sand
485	0	cut	ditch	1	483	0.74	0.32	linear		
487		cut	ditch	1	439	1.01	0.32	linear		
488	487	fill	ditch	1	439	1.01	0.32		light greyish brown	sandy clay
489		cut	ditch	1	451	0.86	0.24	linear		
490	489	fill	ditch	1	451	0.86	0.24		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
491		cut	ditch	1	0	1.08	0.28	linear		
492	491	fill	ditch	1	0	1.08	0.28		mid brownish grey	clayey silt
493	0	cut	ditch	1	493	0.78	0.4	linear		
494	493	fill	ditch	1	493	0.78	0.4		mid reddish brown	clayey sand
495	0	cut	ditch	1	495	0.72	0.35	linear		
496	495	fill	ditch	1	495	0.72	0.35		dark brownish grey	sandy clay
497	0	cut	ditch?	3	0	1.9	0.34	sub-circular		
498	497	fill	ditch?	3	0		0.22		dark reddish brown	clayey silt

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
499	497	fill	ditch?	3	0		0.12		mid orange brown	sandy clay
500		cut	ditch	3	0	0.54	0.23	linear		
501	500	fill	ditch	3	0		0.23		dark brown grey	clayey silt
502	0	cut	ditch	3	221	0.74	0.14	linear		
503	502	fill	ditch	3	221		0.14		light yellowish brown	clayey silt
504	0	cut	ditch	1	504	0.58	0.16	linear		
505	504	fill	secondary fill	1	504	0.58	0.16		mid greyish yellow	sandy clay
506	0	cut	ditch	3	221	0.86	0.34	linear		
507	506	fill	ditch	3	221		0.16		mid orange red	sandy silt
508	506	fill	ditch	3	221		0.18		mid brownish grey	clayey silt
509	0	cut	pit	1	0	1.7	0.5	linear		
510	509	fill	pit	1	0	1.7	0.5		mid greyish brown	silty clay
511	0	cut	ditch	1	511	1.36	0.58	linear		
512	511	fill	ditch	1	511	1.36	0.58		mid brown grey	silty clay
513	0	cut	ditch	1	513	1.74	0.59	linear		
514	513	fill	ditch	1	513	1.74	0.59		mid brown grey	silty clay
515	0	cut	ditch	1	515	1.68	0.88	linear		
516	515	fill	ditch	1	515	1.68	0.88		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
517	0	cut	ditch	1	453	3.18	1.1	linear		
518	517	fill	ditch	1	453	3.18	1.1		dark brown grey/black	silty clay
519	0	cut	ditch	1	0	1.24	0.4	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
520	519	fill	ditch	1	0		0.4		dark greyish brown	silty clay
521	0	cut	ditch	1	521	0.88	0.5	linear		
522	521	fill	ditch	1	521		0.5		dark grey brown	silty clay
523	0	cut	ditch	1	523	2.08	0.58	linear		
524	523	fill	ditch	1	523		0.13		dark yellow brown	silty clay
525	523	fill	ditch	1	523		0.52		mid yellow brown	silty clay
526	0	cut	ditch	1	526	1.32	0.43	linear		
527	526	fill	ditch	1	526		0.26		mid reddish grey	silty sand
528	526	fill	ditch	1	526		0.14		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
529		cut	ditch	1	462	1.16	0.26	linear		
530	529	fill	ditch	1	462		0.26		mid brownish grey	clayey/sandy silt
531	0	cut	ditch	1	258	1.8	0.45	linear		
532	531	fill	ditch	1	258	1.8	0.45		light orangey brown	sandy clay
533	0	cut	pit	1	0	3.92	1.02	circular		
534	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.36	0.3	linear		
535	534	fill	ditch	1	0		0.3		dark greyish brown/red mottling	sandy silt
536	0	cut	ditch	1	536	1.24	0.54	linear		
537	536	fill	ditch	1	536		0.2		dark reddish grey	silty sand
538	536	fill	ditch	1	536		0.32		light yellowish brown	silty clay
539	536	fill	ditch	1	536		0.34		dark greyish brown	sandy silt
540	533	fill	primary	1	0	0.96	0.14		light grey	silt

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
541	533	fill	secondary	1	0	1.76	0.2		mid brownish grey	silty clay
542	533	fill	secondary	1	0	3.6	0.4		id greyish brown	silty clay
543	533	fill	tertiary	1	0	3.92	0.3		dark greyish brown	silty clay
544	0	cut	gully	1	544	0.34	0.08	linear		
545	544	fill	gully	1	544	0.34	0.08		mid brown grey	silty clay
546		cut	gully terminus	1	544	1.12	0.14	linear		
547	546	fill	gully terminus	1	544	1.12	0.14		light-mid grey brown	silty clay
548	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	548	1.1	0.24	linear		
549	548	fill	ditch terminus	1	548	1.1	0.24		mid grey brown	silty clay
550	0	cut	ditch	1	548	1.15	0.38	curvilinear		
551	550	fill	ditch	1	548	2.8	0.38		mid-dark grey brown	silty clay
552	0	cut	ditch	1	548	1.07	0.34	curvilinear		
553	552	fill	ditch	1	548	3.14	0.34		mid grey brown	silty clay
554	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	548	0.72	0.27	linear		
555	554	fill	ditch terminus	1	548	0.72	0.27		mid-dark grey brown	silty clay
556	0	layer	other		0					
557		layer	occupational	3	0				mid brown	clayey silt
558	0	cut	pit	1	319	0.58	0.2	circular		
559	558	fill	pit	1	319	0.58	0.2		light greyish brown	silty clay
560	0	cut	ditch	1	321	1.5	0.5	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
561	560	fill	ditch	1	321	1.5	0.5		light greyish brown	silty clay
562	0	cut	ditch	1	327	2.1	0.5	linear		
563	562	fill	ditch	1	327	1.9	0.5		dark greyish brown	silty clay
564	0	cut	ditch	1	511	1.48	0.5	linear		
565	564	fill	ditch	1	511		0.2		light yellowish brown	silty clay
566	564	fill	ditch	1	511		0.33		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
567	0	cut	ditch	1	304	1.44	0.4	linear		
568	567	fill	ditch	1	304		0.38		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
569	567	fill	ditch	1	304		0.14		dark brownish grey	clayey silt
570		cut	ditch	1	548	1	0.33	linear		
571	570	fill	ditch	1	548	1	0.33		mid grey brown	silty clay
572	0	cut	ditch	1	548	1.4	0.46	linear		
573	572	fill	ditch	1	548	1.4	0.46		mid grey brown	silty clay
574	0	cut	ditch	1	548	1.1	0.35	linear		
575	574	fill	ditch	1	548	1.1	0.35		mid grey brown	silty clay
576	562	fill	ditch	1		1.81	0.4		light greyish brown	silty clay
577	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.9	0.4	sub-circular		
578	577	fill	pit	1	0	0.9	0.4		light greyish brown	silty clay
579	0	cut	gully	1	0	0.8	0.2	linear		
580	579	cut	gully	1	0	0.8	0.2		light orangey brown	silty clay
581	595	layer	surface	2	581	4.8	0.12		mid greyish brown	sandy clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
582	595	layer	disuse layer	2	582		0.14		mid brownish grey	sandy clay
583		cut	gully terminus	1	544	0.76	0.13	linear		
584	583	fill	gully terminus	1	544	0.76	0.13		light - mid grey brown	silty clay
585	0	cut	ditch	1	0	1.9	0.38	linear		
586	585	fill	ditch	1	0	1.9	0.38		mid orangey brown	sandy clay
587	0	cut	ditch	1		1.44	0.6	linear		
588	588	fill	ditch	1			0.28		dark reddish grey	clayey silt
589	0	cut	ditch	1		0.48	0.36	linear		
590	589	fill	ditch	3			0.36		light yellow brown	silty clay
591	0	cut	ditch	1	591	0.75	0.24	linear		
592	591	fill	ditch	1	591		0.24		dark greyish brown	clayey silt
593	0	cut	ditch	1	523	1.2	0.29	linear		
594	593	fill	ditch	1	523		0.29		mid yellowish brown	silty clay
595	0	cut	construction cut	2	582	4.8	0.18	sub-circular		
596	0	cut	ditch	1	521	0.7	0.36	linear		
597	596	fill	ditch	1	521		0.36		dark grey brown	silty clay
598		cut	post hole	1	598	0.33	0.21	circular		
599	598	fill	post hole	1	598	0.33	0.21		mid grey brown	silty clay
600	0	cut	post hole	1	598	0.26	0.27	circular		
601	600	fill	post hole	1	598	0.26	0.27		mid grey brown	silty clay
602	0	cut	post hole	1	598	0.2	0.06	circular		
603	602	fill	post hole	1	598	0.2	0.06		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
604	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	604	0.64	0.23	linear		
605	604	fill	ditch terminus	1	604	0.64	0.23		mid brown grey	silty clay
606	0	cut	ditch	1	604	0.25	0.09	linear		
607	606	fill	ditch	1	604	0.25	0.09		mid grey brown	silty clay
608	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	604	0.48	0.14	linear		
609	608	fill	ditch	1	604	0.48	0.14		mid grey brown	silty clay
610	0	cut	post hole	1	598	0.48	0.34	circular		
611	610	fill	post hole	1	598	0.48	0.34		mid grey brown	silty clay
612	0	cut	post hole	1	598	0.45	0.14	circular		
613	612	fill	post hole	1	598	0.45	0.14		mid grey brown	silty clay
614	0	cut	ditch	1	264	1.2	0.38	linear		
615	614	fill	ditch	1	264	1.2	0.38		light greyish brown	silty clay
616	0	cut	ditch	1	319	1.02	0.34	linear		
617	616	fill	ditch	1	319	1.02	0.34		dark greyish brown	silty clay
618	0	cut	pit	1	321	0.58	0.3	circular		
619	618	fill	pit	1	321	0.58	0.3		dark greyish brown	silty clay
620	0	cut	ditch	3	620	1	0.28	linear		
621	620	fill	ditch	3	620	1	0.28		light greyish brown	silty clay
622	0	cut	ditch	1	622	0.96	0.2	linear		
623	622	fill	ditch	1	622	0.96	0.2		light greyish brown	silty clay
624	0	cut	ditch	1	644					
625	624	fill	ditch	1	644					
626	0	cut	ditch	1	483	0.82	0.25	linear		
627	626	fill	ditch	1	483	0.82	0.25		mid greyish brown	silty clay
628	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	0	1.16	0.38	linear		
629	628	fill	ditch terminus	1	0	1.16	0.38		mid grey brown	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
630	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.56	0.08	circular		
631	630	fill	pit	1	0	0.36	0.08		dark brown grey/black	silty clay
632	0	cut	pit	1	632	0.55	0.17	circular		
633	632	fill	pit	1	632	0.55	0.17		mid grey brown	silty clay
634	0	cut	ditch	1	433	0.75	0.22	linear		
635	634	fill	ditch	1	433	0.75	0.22		mid	silty clay
636	0	cut	ditch	1	483	1.08	0.5	linear		
637	636	fill	ditch	1	483		0.2		light yellowish	clayey silt
638	636	fill	ditch	1	483		0.3		mid yellowish brown	clayey silt
639	0	cut	ditch	1	0	1.48	0.72	linear		
640	639	fill	ditch	1	0		0.19		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
641	639	fill	ditch	1	0		0.34		mid greyish brown	clayey/sandy silt
642	0	cut	pit	1	0	1.32	0.25	sub-circular		
643	642	fill	pit	1	0		0.25		light yellowish brown	clayey silt
644	0	cut	ditch	1	644	2.32	0.78	linear		
645	644	fill	ditch	1	644		0.56		dark brownish grey	clayey silt
646	644	fill	ditch	1	644		0.28		dark greyish brown	clayey silt
647	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	647	1.08	0.13	linear		
648	647	fill	ditch terminus	1	647	1.08	0.13		light-mid grey brown	silty clay
649	0	cut	ditch terminus	1		1.46	0.31	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
650	649	fill	ditch terminus	1		1.46	0.31		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
651	0	cut	pit	1		0.4	0.18	sub-circular		
652	651	fill	pit	1		0.4	0.18		mid brown grey	silty clay
653	0	cut	ditch	1	653	1.52	0.64	linear		
654	0	cut	ditch	1	459	1.86	0.88	linear		
655	0	cut	ditch	1	449	0.8	0.22	linear		
656	655	fill	ditch	1	449	0.8	0.22		mid grey brown	clay
657	653	fill	ditch	1	653		0.16		dark yellow brown	silty clay
658	653	fill	ditch	1	653		0.48		mid yellow brown	silty clay
659	654	fill	ditch	1	459		0.05		light yellow brown	silty clay
660	654	fill	ditch	1	459		0.34		dark yellow brown	silty clay
661	654	fill	ditch	1	459		0.58		mid yellow brown	silty clay
662	0	cut	ditch	1	662	0.9	0.22	linear		
663	662	fill	ditch	1	662	0.7	0.22		mid grey brown	clay
664	0	cut	ditch	1	647	1.3	0.23	linear		
665	664	fill	ditch	1	647	1.3	0.23		mid grey brown	silty clay
666	0	cut	ditch	1	666	0.6	0.2	linear		
667	666	fill	ditch	1	666	0.6	0.2		light-mid grey brown	silty clay
668	0	cut	cut for surface layer/structural	2	0			sub-circular		
669	0	cut	pit	2	0			circular		
670	669	fill	secondary	2	0	0.6	0.46		dark brownish grey	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
671	668	layer	floor surface	2	581	1	0.07		n/a	n/a
672	668	layer		2	582	1	0.15		mid greyish brown	silty clay
673	0	layer		2	582	1	0.04		mid greyish brown	silty clay
674	668	layer		2	582	1	0.22		dark brownish grey	sandy clay
675	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	666	0.45	0.14	linear		
676	675	fill	ditch terminus	1	666	0.45	0.14		light-mid brown grey	silty clay
677	0	cut	post hole	1	677	0.4	0.24	sub-circular		
678	677	fill	post hole	1	677	0.4	0.24		mid reddish brown	clay
679	0	cut	post hole	1	677	0.43	0.19	sub-circular		
680	679	fill	post hole	1	677	0.43	0.19		dark reddish brown	clay
681	0	cut	ditch	3		0.8	0.4	linear		
682	681	fill	ditch	3		0.8	0.4		light greyish brown	silty clay
683	0	cut	ditch	1	0	2.83	1	linear		
684	683	fill	ditch	1	0	1.63	0.48		dark greyish brown with red inclusions	silty clay
685	683	fill	ditch	1	0	2.38	0.4		blue greyish brown	silty clay
686	683	fill	ditch	1	0	2.63	0.24		light greyish brown	silty clay
687	0	cut	ditch	0	221	0.8	0.5	linear		
688	687	fill	ditch	0	221	0.8	0.5		light greyish brown	silty clay
689	0	cut	gully	1	0	0.24	0.14	linear		
690	689	fill	gully	1	0	0.24	0.14		mid grey brown	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
691	0	cut	ditch	1	513	1.08	0.34	linear		
692	691	fill	ditch	1	513	1.08	0.34		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
693	0	cut	ditch	1	402	1.14	0.36	linear		
694	693	fill	ditch	1	402	0.85	0.2		dark grey red	silty clay
695	693	fill	ditch	1	402	1.15	0.21		dark brown grey/black	silty clay
696	0	cut	pit	1	0	1.08	0.32	sub-circular		
697	696	fill	pit	1	0	1.08	0.32		mid brown grey	silty clay
698	0	cut	ditch	3	276	1.3	0.71	n/a		
699	698	fill	ditch	3	276	1.3	0.71		mid greyish brown	n/a
700	0	cut	pit	1	700	1.8	0.19	sub-circular		
701	700	fill	pit	1	700	1.8	0.19		mid greyish brown	silty clay
702	0	layer	occupation layer	1	0	1.14	0.15		mid grey brown	silty clay
703	0	layer	occupation layer	1	0	0.7	0.17		mid brown grey	silty clay
704	0	cut	pit	1	279	0.51	0.16	sub-circular		
705	704	fill	deliberate backfill	1	279	0.36	0.07		mid brown grey	silty clay
706	704	fill	secondary	1	279	0.32	0.05		mid grey brown	silty clay
707	704	fill	secondary	1	279	0.42	0.05		mid grey brown/red	silty clay
708	0	cut	pit	1	279	1.21	0.5	sub-circular		
709	708	fill	pit	1	279	1.21	0.5		mid brown grey	silty clay
710	0	cut	pit	1	700	1.6	0.78	sub-circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
711	710	fill	pit	1	700	1.6	0.78		mid greyish brown	silty clay
712	0	cut	ditch	1	511	0.3	0.5	linear		
713	712	fill	ditch	1	511	0.3	0.3		light	clay
714	0	cut	pit	1	700	1.8	0.37	sub-circular		
715	714	fill	pit	1	700	1.8	0.37		mid greyish brown	clay
716	0	cut	pit	2	716	1.1	0.39	sub-circular		
717	0	cut	pit	2	716	2.14		sub-circular		
718	0	cut	pit	2	716	2	0.27	sub-circular elongated		
719	0	cut	pit	2	716	0.8	0.6	sub-rectangular		
720	0	cut	pit	1	0	1.3	0.3	linear		
721	720	fill	layer	1	0		0.3		dark	silty mud
722	0	cut	ditch	1	513	2.1	0.58	linear		
723	722	fill	ditch	1	513		0.58		mid to light brown	sand
724	0	cut	ditch	1	515	1.6	0.69	linear		
725	724	fill	ditch	1	515		0.69		mid brown	sand
726	724	fill	secondary	1	515		0.3		dark brown	silty mud
727	0	cut	ditch	1	515	1.5	0.44	linear		
728	727	fill	ditch	1	515		0.44		mid greyish brown	clay
729	0	cut	ditch	1	453	2.1	0.84	linear		
730	729	fill	ditch	1	453		0.84		dark orange brown	silty clay
731	0	cut	ditch	1	515	2.03	0.6	linear		
732	731	fill	ditch	1	515		0.6		dark orange brown	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
733	731	fill	ditch	1	515		0.33		light yellow brown	silty clay
734	0	cut	ditch	1	513	1.85	0.37	linear		
735	734	fill	ditch	1	513		0.37		dark orange brown	silty clay
736	0	cut	ditch	1	511	0.87	0.4	linear		
737	736	fill	ditch	1	511		0.4		mid orange brown	silty clay
738	0	cut	pit	2	716	3.76	1.19	sub-circular		
739	716	fill	primary	2	716		0.19		mottled yellowish brown	sandy clay
740	717	fill	primary	2	716	0.84	0.34		mid grey, orange flecks/mottle	silty clay
741	717	fill	secondary	2	716	1	0.55		mid brownish grey	silty clay
742	738	fill	primary	2	716	0.32	0.26		mottled yellowish brown	sandy silt
743	738	fill	secondary	2	716	1.46	0.18		dark grey, orange flecks, possible green tinge in places	sandy silt
744	738	fill	tertiary	2	716	3.78	0.98		dark grey	silty clay
745	719	fill	primary	2	716	0.8	0.35		yellowish grey	silty clay
746	719	fill	secondary	2	716	0.65	0.28		dark brownish grey	silty clay
747	718	fill	secondary/primary?	2	716	2	0.27		dark grey	silty clay
748	0	cut	ditch	1	511			linear		
749	748	fill	ditch	1	511				mid yellowish grey	clayey silt
750	0	cut	ditch	1	750			linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
751	751	fill	ditch	1	750				mid yellowish brown	clayey silt
752	0	cut	pit	0	0	0.5	0.1	circular		
753	752	fill	pit	0	0	0.5	0.1		dark greyish brown	silty clay
754	0	cut	pit	0	0	0.6	0.14	circular		
755	754	fill	pit	0	0	0.6	0.14		dark greyish brown	silty clay
756	0	cut	ditch	1	451	1.2	0.7	linear		
757	756	fill	ditch	1	451	1.2	0.7		light greyish brown	silty clay
758	0	cut	pit	1	0	2.38	0.44	circular		
759	758	fill	pit	1	0	2.38	0.44		light greyish brown	silty clay
760	0	cut	ditch	1	526	0.68	0.44	linear		
761	760	fill	ditch	1	526	0.68	0.44		mid greyish brown	silty clay
762	0	layer	occupational	0	0	2.4	0.16		light greyish brown	silty clay
763	0	cut	ditch	1	763	1.51	0.32	linear		
764	763	fill	ditch	1	763		0.32		mid brown	clayey silt
765	0	cut	pit	1	765	0.5	0.3	sub-rectangular		
766	765	fill	pit	1	765		0.3		dark greyish brown	clayey silt
767	0	cut	ditch	1	767	0.99	0.36	linear		
768	767	fill	ditch	1	767		0.36		light brown grey	clayey silt
769	0	cut	ditch	1	653	0.7	0.3	linear		
770	769	fill	ditch	1	653	1	0.3		dark brownish grey	sandy/silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
771	0	layer	surface (external)	2	0	3	0.15		mostly whiteish patches of light brownish red, light whitish pink, light pinkish red	dark reddish brown clay
772	0	deposit	layer	2	0	2.5	0.15		dark reddish brown & dark yellowish brown	silty clay, moderate patches, lenses & fragments of burnt clay
773	0	cut	pit	1	0	1	0.3	irregular sub-circular		
774	773	deposit	fill	1	0	1	0.14		dark reddish brown	clay silt
775	773	deposit	fill	1	0		0.3		mid brownish grey	clay silt
776	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.15	0.25	sub-circular		
777	776	deposit	fill	1	0	0.65	0.25		dark brownish grey	clay silt
778	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.5	0.35	only seen partially in sondage		
779	778	deposit	fill	1	0		0.35		light brownish grey	clay silt
780	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	763	0.2	0.4	linear		
781	780	fill	ditch	1	763		0.4		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
782	0	cut	ditch	1	441	0.7	0.3	linear		
783	782	fill	ditch	1	441		0.3		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
784	0	cut	posthole/pit	1	677		0.2	circular		
785	784	fill	PH/pit	1	677		0.2		dark orangey brown	slightly silty clay
786	0	cut	pit	1	677	1	0.25	sub-circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
787	786	fill	pit	1	677				mid yellowish brown	slightly sandy clay
788	0	cut	pit	1	677	0.45	0.12	circular		
789	0	fill	pit	1	677	1.45	0.12		mid orangey brown	fine sandy silty
790	0	cut	pit	1	856	0.6	0.2	oval		
791	790	fill	pit	1	856		0.2		dark yellowish brown	silty clay
792	0	cut	pit	3	0	0.7	0.3	sub-circular		
793	792	fill	pit	3	0		0.3		mid brownish grey	clayey silt
794	0	cut	pit	3	0	1.58	0.21	sub-circular		
795	794	fill	pit	3	0		0.21		mid orangey brown	sandy silt
796	0	cut	pit	3	0	1.95	0.34	sub-circular		
797	796	fill	pit	3	0		0.34		mid greyish brown	sandy silt
798	0	cut	ditch	3	221	1.2	0.54	linear		
799	798	fill	ditch	3	221		0.54			
800	0	cut	ditch	3	285	2.32	0.3	linear		
801	800	fill	ditch	3	285		0.25		dark brownish grey	clayey silt
802	0	layer	occupation	3	0	5.9	0.14		mid brown	clayey silt
803	0	cut	ditch	1	483	1.36	0.58	linear		
804	803	fill	ditch	1	483		0.3		light yellowish brown	clayey silt
805	0	cut	ditch	1	439	1.4	0.47	linear		
806	805	fill	ditch	1	439		0.28		dark brownish grey	clayey silt
807	0	cut	ditch	1	483		0.4	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
808	807	fill	ditch	1	482		0.4		dark greyish brown	clayey silt
809	0	cut	ditch	1	451	1.88	0.44	linear		
810	809	fill	ditch	1	451				dark brownish grey	clayey silt
811	0	cut	ditch	1	449	0.72	0.2	linear		
812	0	fill	ditch	1	449		0.2		mid yellowish grey	clayey silt
813	0	cut	ditch	1	439	1.4	0.47	linear		
814	813	fill	ditch	1	439		0.47		dark yellowish grey	clayey silt
815	0	cut	ditch	1	451	1.88	0.44	linear		
816	815	fill	ditch	1	451		0.44		dark brownish grey	clayey silt
817	0	layer	occupational	2	818	6.2	0.08		mid orangey brown	silty sand
818	0	layer	occupational	2	818	2.2	0.07		dark orangey brown	silty clay
819	0	cut	pit	1		0.54	0.16	circular		
820	819	fill	pit	1	0	0.54	0.16		mid orangey brown	silty clay
821	0	layer	occupational	2	818	2.2	0.12		light greyish brown	silty clay
822	0	cut	pit	2	0	1.91	0.76	circular		
823	822	fill	pit	2	0	1.2	0.36		mid greyish brown	silty clay
824	822	fill	pit	2	0	1.46	0.12		light to mid grey with red bands	silty clay
825	822	fill	pit	2	0	1.91	0.3		light greyish brown	silty clay
826	0	cut	pit	1	826	1.05	0.74	sub-circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
827	826	fill	pit	1	826		0.74		mid brown grey	silty clay
828	0	cut	pit	2	826	0.41	0.5	sub-circular		
829	828	fill	pit	2	826		0.5		mid brown grey	silty clay
830	0	cut	pit	2	826	1.05	0.36	sub-circular		
831	830	fill	pit	2	826		0.38		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
832	830	fill	pit	2	826		0.24		dark grey red	silty clay/sand
833	0	cut	ditch	1	833	0.9	0.39	linear		
834	833	fill	ditch	1	833	0.9	0.39		mid brown grey	silty clay
835	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	0	1.01	0.37	linear		
836	835	fill	ditch terminus	1	0	1.01	0.37		mid grey brown	silty clay
837		cut	ditch	1	837	1.28	0.6	linear		
838	837	fill	ditch	1	837	1.28	0.6		mid brown grey	silty clay
839	0	cut	ditch	1	763	1.8	0.56	linear		
840	839	fill	ditch	1	763	1.8	0.56		mid brown	silty clay
841	0	layer	floor	1	0	2.2	0.08		light brownish yellow	silty clay
842	0	layer	natural	1	0	4	0.15		dark greyish brown	clayey silt
843	0	cut	gully	1	0	0.4		linear		
844	0	fill	gully	1	0				light brownish grey	clayey silt
845	0	cut	post hole	1	0			square		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
846	845	fill		1	0				dark brownish grey	clayey silt
847	0	cut	post hole	1	0			sub-circular		
848	847	fill	post hole	1	0					
849	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.45	0.1			
850	849	fill	pit	1	0				light brownish grey	clayey silt
851	0	cut	ditch	1	464		0.25	linear		
852	851	fill	ditch	1	464		0.25		mid brown grey	clayey silt
853	0	cut	ditch	1	591		0.26	linear		
854	853	fill	ditch	1	591		0.19		mid greyish brown	clayey silt
855	853	fill	ditch	1	0		0.05		dark grey	clayey silt
856	0	cut	pit	1	856	0.7	0.18	sub-circular		
857	856	fill	pit	1	956		0.08		mid brownish yellow	silty clay
858	856	fill	pit	1	856		0.12		dark yellowish brown	slightly sandy silty clay
859	0	cut	pit	1	856	0.8	0.25	sub-circular		
860	859	fill	pit	1	856	1.3	0.22		dark yellowish brown	silty clay
861	859	fill	pit	1	856	0.22	0.2		mid yellowish brown	silty clay
862	859	fill	pit	1	856		0.08		dark brownish yellow	silty clay, some sand
863	0	cut	pit	1	856	0.7	0.17	sub-circular		
864	863	fill	pit	1	856		0.17		mid greyish brown	slightly sandy, silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
865	863	fill	pit	1	856		0.16		mid yellowish brown	silty clay
866	0	cut	post hole	1	856	1.04	0.12	circular		
867	866	fill	post hole	1	856	1.04	0.12		mid orangey grey	sandy silt/clay
868	0	cut	pit	1	856	0.65	0.15	sub-circular		
869	868	fill	pit	1	856		0.15		light yellowish brown	silty clay
870	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	870	2.16	0.81	linear		
871	870	fill	ditch terminus	1	870	2.16	0.81		dark brown grey	silty clay
872	0	cut	gully	1	640	0.63	0.32	linear		
873	872	fill	gully	1	640	0.63	0.32		light brown yellow	silty clay
874		cut	pit	1	0	1.26	0.18	sub-circular		
875	874	fill	pit	1	0	1.26	0.18		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
876	0	cut	ditch	1	513	1.96	0.72	linear		
877	0	cut	ditch	1	870	2.58	0.96	linear		
878	0	cut	ditch	1	515	0.64	0.76	linear		
879	0	cut	ditch	1	453	3.5	0.92	linear		
880		cut	ditch terminus	1	622	1	0.15	linear		
881	880	fill	ditch terminus	1	622	1	0.15		light - mid red - brown	silty clay/sand
882	0	cut	relationship ditch	1	493		0.31	linear		
883	882	fill	relationship ditch	1	493		0.31		mid brown	clayey sand
884	0	cut	relationship ditch	1	511	1.5	0.37	linear		
885	884	fill	relationship ditch	1	511	1.5	0.37		mid brown	clayey sand

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
886	876	fill	ditch	1	513		0.32		mid orange brown	silty
887	876	fill	ditch	1	513		0.4		light orange brown	silty clay
888	877	fill	ditch	1	870		0.54		mid orange brown	silty clay
889	877	fill	ditch	1	870		0.36		dark blue grey	silty clay
890	877	fill	ditch	1	870		0.24		dark grey brown	silty clay
891	877	fill	ditch	1	870		0.52		mid yellow brown	silty clay
892	878	fill	ditch	1	515		0.76		light yellow orange	silty clay
893	879	fill	ditch	1	453		0.4		dark yellow brown	silty clay
894	879	fill	ditch	1	453		0.58		mid yellow brown	silty clay
895	0	cut	relationship ditch	1	493	1.7	0.46	linear		
896	895	fill	relationship ditch	1	493	1.7	0.46		moderate brown	clayey sand
897	0	cut	relationship ditch	1	464	1.7	0.55	linear		
898	897	fill	relationship ditch	1	464	1.7	0.55		moderate brown	clayey sand
899	0	cut	gully	0	425	0.69	0.15	linear		
900	899	fill	gully	0	425	0.69	0.15		mid greyish brown	silty clay
901	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.2	0.08	circular		
902	901	fill	pit	1	0	0.2	0.08		light greyish brown	silty clay
903	0	cut	ditch	1	459	1.02	0.3	linear		
904	0	cut	pit	1	904	2.9	0.14	sub-circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
905	904	fill	pit	1	904	2.9	0.14		dark brown grey	silty clay
906	0	cut	pit	1	904	2.03	0.14	sub-circular		
907	906	fill	pit	1	904	2.03	0.14		mid-dark grey brown	silty clay
908	0	cut	ditch	1	0	1	0.29	linear		
909	908	fill	ditch	1	0	1	0.29		light brown	silty clay
910	0	cut	ditch	1	910	1	0.3	linear		
911	910	fill	ditch	1	910	1	0.3		light brown	silty clay
912	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.8	0.22	linear		
913	912	fill	ditch	1	0	0.8	0.22		mid brown	silty clay
914	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.4	0.08	circular		
915	914	fill	pit	1	0	0.4	0.08		light-mid brown grey	silty clay
916	0	cut	pit	1	0	1	0.24	sub-circular		
917	916	fill	pit	1	0	1	0.24		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
918	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	0	0.65	0.13	linear		
919	918	fill	ditch terminus	1	0	0.65	0.13		mid grey brown	silty clay
920	0	cut	ditch terminus	0	0	0.9	0.24	half semi-circular		
921	920	fill	ditch terminus	0	0	0.9	0.24		mid reddish brown	silty clay
922	0	cut	ditch terminus	1	856	0.9	0.21	linear		
923	922	fill	ditch terminus	1	856	0.9	0.21		mid brownish orange	clayey sand
924	0	cut	pit	1	632	0.55	0.15	circular		
925	924	fill	pit	1	632	0.55	0.15		mid grey brown	silty clay
926		cut	pit	1	632	0.53	0.2	circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
927	926	fill	pit	1	632	0.53	0.2		mid brown grey	silty clay
928	595	layer	floor surface	2	581	3.5	0.12		mid whiteish grey	silty clay
929	0	cut	ditch	1	464		0.2	linear		
930	929	fill	ditch	1	464		0.2		mid yellowish brown	sandy silt
931	0	cut	ditch	1	304	0.3	0.22	linear		
932	931	fill	ditch	1	304		0.22		mid greyish brown	sandy silt
933	0	cut	gully	1	451	0.64	0.15	linear		
934	933	fill	gully	1	451	0.64	0.15		light greyish brown	silty clay
935	0	cut	gully	1	421	0.54	0.24	linear		
936	935	fill	gully	1	421	0.54	0.24		mid greyish brown	silty clay
937	0	cut	ditch	1	536	0.8	0.25	linear		
938	937	fill	enclosure	1	536	0.8	0.25		mid greyish brown	silty clay
939	0	cut	ditch	1	451	0.36	0.19	linear		
940	0	fill	ditch	1	451	0.36	0.19		light greyish brown	silty clay
941	0	cut	gully	1	662	0.52	0.1	linear		
942	941	fill	gully	1	662	0.52	0.1		light greyish brown	sandy clay
943	0	cut	gully terminus	1	0	0.33	0.1	linear		
944	943	fill	gully terminus	1	0	0.33	0.1		mid greyish brown	silty sand
947	0	cut	gully	0	0	0.46	0.1	irregular		
948	947	fill	gully	0	0	0.46	0.1		light greyish brown	silty clay
949	0	cut	ditch	1	511		0.25	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
950	949	fill	ditch	1	511		0.25		mid yellowish grey	sandy silt
951	0	cut	ditch	1	644	0.5	0.26	linear		
952	951	fill	ditch	1	644	0.5	0.26		mid greyish brown	sandy silt
953	0	cut	pit	1	0	3.99	0.42	irregular		
954	953	fill	pit	1	0		0.42		mid grey brown	silty clay
955	953	fill	pit	1	0		0.16		dark orange brown	silty clay
956	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.9	0.31	linear		
957	956	fill	ditch	1	0	0.9	0.31		mid brown	silty clay
958	0	cut	ditch relationship	1	958	2.2	0.35	linear		
959	958	fill	ditch relationship	1	958	2.2	0.36		mid greyish brown	silty clay
960	0	cut	ditch relationship	1	910	2.2	0.25	linear		
961	960	fill	ditch relationship	1	910	2.2	0.25		mid reddish brown	clayey sand
962	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.91	0.25	linear		
963	962	fill	ditch	1	0	0.91	0.25		mid yellowish grey	sandy silt
964	0	cut	ditch	1	644	0.94	0.28	linear		
965	964	fill	ditch	1	644	0.94	0.28		mid brownish grey	sandy silt
966	0	cut	gully	1	467	0.6	0.1	linear		
967	966	fill	gully	1	467	0.6	0.1		mid greyish brown	silty clay
968	0	cut	ditch	1	258	1.08	0.51	linear		
969	968	fill	ditch	1	258	0.31	0.13		dark brown grey	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
970	968	fill	ditch	1	258	1.08	0.39		mid grey brown	silty clay
971	971	cut	gully	1	0	0.6	0.15	linear		
972	971	fill	gully	1	0	0.6	0.15		light grey brown	silty clay
973	0	cut	gully terminus	1	0	0.35	0.08	linear		
974	973	fill	gully terminus	1	0	0.35	0.08		mid grey brown	silty clay
975	0	cut	ditch	0	483		0.3	curvilinear		
976	975	fill	ditch	0	483		0.3		dark greyish brown	sandy silt
977	0	cut	pit	0	0	0.36	0.14	sub-circular		
978	977	fill	pit	0	0	0.36	0.14		mid brown grey	silty clay
979		cut	pit	1		0.67	0.07	sub-circular		
980	979	fill	pit	1		0.67	0.07		dark brown grey	sandy silt
981	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.7	0.3	linear		
982	981	fill	ditch	1	0	0.7	0.3		mid greyish brown	silty clay
983	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.6	0.2	linear		
984	983	fill	ditch	1	0	0.6	0.2		mid greyish brown	silty clay
985	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.8	0.24	linear		
986	985	fill	ditch	1	0	0.8	0.24		mid greyish brown	silty clay
987	0	cut	ditch	1	464	0.93	0.14	linear		
988	987	fill	ditch	1	464	0.93	0.14		dark greyish brown	silty clay
989	987	cut	ditch	1	483		0.1	linear		
990	989	fill	ditch	1	483		0.1		mid greyish brown	sandy silt
991	0	cut	ditch	1	433	0.3	0.2	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
992	991	fill	ditch	1	433	0.3	0.2		dark brownish grey	sandy silt
993	0	cut	pit	1	856	1.8	0.29	sub-circular		
994	993	fill	pit	1	856	1.8	0.29		dark brown	clayey sand
995	0	cut	ditch	1	431	0.66	0.24	linear		
996	995	fill	ditch	1	431	0.66	0.24		mid yellow grey	sandy silt
997	0	cut	ditch	1	433	0.66	0.24	linear		
998	997	fill	ditch	1	433	0.66	0.24		mid brownish grey	sandy silt
999	0	cut	ditch	1	0	1.42	0.4	linear		
1000	999	fill	ditch	1	0	0.97	17		dark brown grey	silty clay
1001	999	fill	ditch	1	0	1.42	0.22		light-mid brown grey	silty clay
1002	0	layer	occupational	1	0	0.8	0.21		mid grey brown	silty clay
1003	595	layer	occupational	2	582		0.3		mid brown	clayey silt
1004	0	cut	pit	2	0	2.2	0.8	sub-circular		
1005	1004	fill	pit	2	0		0.3		mid grey brown	clayey silt
1006	1004	fill	pit	2	0		0.63		mid brown with yellowy brown mottling	silty clay
1007	1004	fill	pit	2	0		0.16		V dark grey (almost black)	V fine clayey silt
1008	0	cut	ditch	1	1008		0.45	linear		
1009	1008	fill	ditch	1	1008		0.45		mid grey brown	clayey silt
1010	0	cut	ditch	1	453		0.45	linear		
1011	1010	fill	ditch	1	453		0.45		mid grey brown	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
1012	0	cut	pit	0	0	1.3	0.7	sub-circular		
1013	1012	fill	pit	0	0		0.7		mid greyish brown	silty clay
1014	0	cut	ditch	1	513	0.62	0.2	linear		
1015	1014	fill	ditch	1	513	0.62	0.2		light greyish brown	silty clay
1016	0	cut	ditch	1	451	0.7	0.2	linear		
1017	1016	fill	ditch	1	451	0.7	0.2		mid greyish brown	silty clay
1018		cut	gully	1	0	1.27	0.13	linear		
1019	1018	fill	secondary	1	0	1.27	0.13		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
1020	0	cut	gully	1	647	0.41	0.11	linear		
1021	1020	fill	secondary	1	647	0.41	0.11		mid greyish brown	sandy clay
1022		cut	gully	1	666	0.56	0.06	linear		
1023	1022	fill	secondary	1	666	0.56	0.06		dark brownish grey	sandy clay
1024	0	cut	post hole	0	0	0.39	0.12	circular		
1025	1024	fill	post hole	0	0	0.3	0.07		dark grey, almost black	silty clay
1026	1024	fill	post hole	0	0	0.4	0.05		light greyish brown	sandy clay
1027	0	cut	ditch	1	258		0.09	linear		
1028	1027	fill	ditch	1	258		0.09		mid brown grey	sandy silt
1029	0	cut	ditch	1	548	0.38	0.16	linear		
1030	1029	fill	ditch	1	548	0.38	0.16		dark greyish brown	sandy silt
1031	0	cut	pit	1	0	2.51	1.04	sub-circular		
1032	1031	fill	pit	1	0		0.46		dark grey brown colour	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
1033	1031	fill	pit	1	0		0.38		light yellow brown	silty clay
1034	1031	fill	pit	1	0		0.6		mid yellow brown	silty clay
1035	0	cut	post hole	0	0	0.15	0.06	circular		
1036	1035	fill	post hole	0	0	0.15	0.06		light greyish brown	sandy clay
1037	0	cut	ditch	1	395	0.8	0.16	linear		
1038	1037	fill	ditch	1	395	0.8	0.16		light grey brown	silty clay
1039	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.53	0.42	linear		
1040	1039	fill	ditch	1	0	0.53	0.42		mid brown grey	silty clay
1041		cut	ditch	1	258	1.22	0.32	linear		
1042	1041	fill	ditch	1	258	1.22	0.32		mid brownish grey	sandy silt
1043	0	cut	pit	1	765	2.6	0.43	linear		
1044	1043	fill	pit	1	765	2.6	0.43		mid to dark brown	clayey sand
1045		cut	ditch	1	292	0.58	0.21	linear		
1046	1045	fill	ditch	1	292	0.58	0.21		mid grey brown	silty clay
1047	0	cut	pit	1	598	0.66	0.26	sub-circular		
1048	1047	fill	pit	1	598	0.66	0.26		dark brownish grey	clayey silt
1049	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.82	0.15	linear		
1050	1049	fill	ditch	1	0	0.82	0.15		light greyish brown	silty clay
1051		cut	ditch	1	433		0.2	linear		
1052	1051	fill	ditch	1	433		0.2		mid brown grey	sandy silt
1053	0	cut	ditch	1	258	0.37	0.18	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
1054	1053	fill	ditch	1	258	0.37	0.18		dark greyish brown	sandy silt
1055	0	cut	post hole	0	0	0.42	0.08	circular		
1056	1055	fill	post hole	0	0	0.42	0.08		light greyish brown	silty clay
1057	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.4	0.17	sub-circular		
1058	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.4	0.12	sub-circular		
1059	0	cut	pit	1	0	0.82	0.15	circular		
1060	1059	fill	pit	1	0	0.82	0.15		light greyish brown	silty clay
1061	0	cut	ditch	1	258		0.31	linear		
1062	1061	fill	ditch	1	258		0.31		mid grey brown	sandy silt
1063		cut	ditch	1	493	0.52	0.36	linear		
1064	1063	fill	ditch	1	493	0.52	0.36		mid yellowish brown	clayey silt
1065	0	cut	pit	1		2.8	0.44	sub-circular		
1066	1065	fill	pit	1	0	2.8	0.44		mid greyish brown	clayey sand
1067	1012	fill	pit	0	0	1.3	0.7		dark grey	clayey silt
1068	1057	fill	secondary	1	0	0.4	0.28		dark brownish grey	clayey silt
1069	1058	fill	secondary	1	0	0.42	0.36		dark brownish grey	sandy clay
1070	0	layer	waste dumping	1	0	1.6	0.07		dark grey	clayey silt
1071	0	cut	ditch	1	591	0.9	0.17	linear		
1072	1071	fill	ditch	1	591		0.17		mid yellowish grey	clayey silt
1073	0	cut	pit	1	0	1.8	0.39	sub-circular		
1074	1073	fill	pit	1	0	1.8	0.39		mid greyish brown	clayey sand

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
1075	0	cut	gully	1	0					
1076	1075	fill	gully	1	0					
1077	0	cut	pit	1	0					
1078	0	cut	ditch/gully	1	292	0.58	0.27	linear		
1079	1078	fill	ditch/gully	1	292	0.58	0.27		mid grey brown	silty clay
1080	0	cut	ditch	1	321	1.6	0.58	linear		
1081	1080	fill	ditch	1	321	2.78	0.58		mid brown grey	silty clay
1082	1080	fill	ditch/pit?	1	321	1.14	0.31		dark grey brown/black	silty clay
1083	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.8	0.27	linear		
1084	1083	fill	ditch	1	0	0.8	0.27		mid yellowish brown	silty clay
1085	0	cut	ditch	1	1008	1.9	0.24	curvilinear		
1086	1085	fill	ditch	1	1008	1.9	0.24		mid grey	silty clay
1087		cut	pit	0	0	0.85	0.15	sub-circular		
1088	1087	fill	pit	0	0	0.85	0.15		mid grey brown	silty clay
1089	0	cut	pit	2	0	1.22	0.76	sub-circular		
1090	1089	fill	pit	2	0		0.49		dark reddish brown	clayey silt
1091	1089	fill	pit	2	0		0.2		mid grey	clayey silt
1092	1089	fill	pit	2	0		0.16		mid grey brown	sandy silt
1093		cut	natural?	1	0	1.5	0.57	sub-circular		
1094	1093	fill	secondary	1	0	1.5	0.67		dark brownish grey	clayey silt
1095	0	cut	post hole	0	0	0.58	0.32	sub-circular		
1096	1095	fill	post hole	0	0	0.58	0.32		mid grey	silty clay
1097	0	cut	pit	1	0	1.4	0.46	sub-circular		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
1098	1097	fill	pit	1	0	1.4	0.46		dark reddish brown	silty clay
1099	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.6	0.15	linear		
1100	1099	fill	ditch	1	0	0.6	0.15		dark greyish brown	silty clay
1101	0	cut	ditch	1	258	1.11	0.19	linear		
1102	1101	fill	ditch	1	258	1.11	0.19		light greyish brown	silty clay
1103	0	cut	pit	1	0	1	0.16	sub-circular		
1104	1103	fill	pit	1	0	1	0.16		light yellowish brown	silty clay
1105		cut	pit	1	1105	1.58	0.2	sub-circular		
1106	1105	fill	pit	1	1105	1.58	0.2		dark reddish brown	sandy silt
1107		cut	ditch	1	647	0.96	0.23	linear		
1108	1107	fill	ditch	1	647	0.96	0.23		mid yellowish brown	clayey silt
1109	0	cut	ditch	1	666	0.78	0.1	linear		
1110	1109	fill	ditch	1	666	0.78	0.1		mid yellowish brown	clayey silt
1111	0	cut	ditch	1	767	0.8	0.19	linear		
1112	1111	fill	ditch	1	767	0.8	0.19		light yellowish brown	silty clay
1113		cut	pit	1	904	0.37	0.1	circular		
1114	1113	fill	pit	1	904	0.37	0.1		dark brown grey	silty clay
1115		cut	ditch	1	264	1.26	0.35	linear		
1116	1115	fill	ditch	1	264	1.26	0.35		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
1117	0	cut	ditch	1	319	0.72	0.36	linear		
1118	1117	fill	ditch	1	319	0.72	0.36		mid-dark grey brown	silty clay

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
1119	0	cut	pit	0	0	0.8	0.24	sub-circular		
1120	1119	fill	pit	0	0	0.8	0.24		mid yellowish brown	clayey sand
1121	0	cut	pit	0	0	3.1	0.4	circular		
1122	1121	fill	pit	0	0	3.1	0.4		mid greyish brown	silty clay
1123	0	cut	gully terminus	1	464	1.08	0.12	linear		
1124	1123	fill	gully	1	464	1.08	0.12		light greyish brown	silty clay
1125		cut	ditch terminus	1	397	0.65	0.14	linear		
1126	1125	fill	ditch terminus	1	397	0.65	0.14		light grey brown	silty clay
1127	0	cut	ditch	1	513	0.2	0.3	linear		
1128	1127	fill	secondary	1	513	0.22	0.23		dark brownish grey	silty clay
1129	0	cut	pit	1	0	2.12	0.1	sub-circular		
1130	1129	fill	secondary	1	0	1.1	0.31		dark brownish grey	silty clay
1131	0	cut	ditch	1	515	0.38	0.4	linear		
1132	1131	fill	secondary	1	515	0.38	0.4		mid yellowish brown	silty clay
1133		cut	ditch	1	319		0.3	linear		
1134	1133	fill	ditch	1	319		0.3		mid grey brown	sandy silt
1135		cut	ditch	1	304		0.33	linear		
1136	1135	fill	ditch	1	304		0.33		mid grey brown	clayey silt
1137	1127	fill	primary	1	264		0.08		brownish yellow mid	sandy silt
1138	1129	fill	primary	1	0	1.1	0.12		mid brownish yellow	sandy silt
1139	0	cut	pit	1	0	5	0.62	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
1140	1139	fill	pit	1	0	5	0.62		dark reddish brown	silty clay
1141		cut	ditch terminus	0	0	0.98	0.39	linear		
1142	1141	fill	ditch terminus	0	0	0.98	0.39		mid-dark brown grey	silty clay
1143		cut	pit	0	0	0.5	0.22	sub-circular		
1144	1143	fill	pit	0	0	0.5	0.22		mid brown grey	silty clay
1145	0	cut	pit	2	0	1.3	0.83	sub-circular		
1146	1145	fill	pit	2	0				dark reddish brown	clayey silt
1147	1145	fill	pit	2	0		0.44		mid greyish yellow	sandy silt
1148	1145	fill	pit	2	0		0.1		dark grey	clayey silt
1149	0	cut	ditch	1	837	1.2	0.38	linear		
1150	1149	fill	ditch	1	837	1.2	0.38		mid brown grey	silty clay
1151	0	cut	ditch	1	0	0.72	0.24	linear		
1152	1151	fill	ditch	1	0	0.72	0.24		mid yellow brown	clayey silt
1153	0	cut	ditch	1	833	1.1	0.18	linear		
1154	1153	fill	ditch	1	833	1.1	0.18		light brown	silty clay
1155	0	cut	pit	2		0.7	0.7	sub-circular		
1156	1155	fill	pit	2			0.3		mid-light greyish brown	silty clay
1157	1155	fill	pit	2		0.7	0.56		mid grey	silty clay
1158	1155	fill	pit	2			0.16		dark grey	clayey silt
1159	0	cut	pit	0	0	0.81	0.1	sub-circular		
1160	1159	fill	pit	0	0	0.81	0.1		mid grey	sandy silt
1161	0	cut	relationship ditch	1	833	1.4	0.25	linear		

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
1162	1161	fill	relationship ditch	1	833	1.4	0.25		mid yellowish brown	clayey sand
1163		cut	relationship ditch	1	763	1.4	0.2	linear		
1164	1163	fill	relationship ditch	1	763	1.4	0.2		light yellowish brown	clayey sand
1165	903	fill	ditch	0	0	1.02	0.3		light greyish brown	silty clay
1166	0	cut	ditch	1	833	0.9	0.15	linear		
1167	1166	fill	ditch	1	833	0.9	0.15		mid yellowish brown	silty clay
1168		cut	ditch	1	767	0.9	0.15	linear		
1169	1168	fill	ditch	1	767	0.9	0.15		mid brown	silty clay
1170	0	cut	ditch	1	653	1.28	0.32	linear		
1171	1170	fill	ditch	1	653	1.28	0.32		dark reddish brown	clayey silt
1172	0	cut	ditch	1	653		0.32	linear		
1173	1172	fill	ditch	1	653		0.32		dark reddish grey	clayey silt
1174	0	layer	occupation layer	2	0	2.5	0.22		mid reddish brown	silty clay
1175	0	void		0						
1176	1176	cut	ditch	1	1008					
1177	1176	fill	ditch	1	1008					
1178	0	cut	ditch	1	750					
1179	1178	fill	ditch	1	750					
1180		cut	ditch	0	427					
1181	1180	fill	ditch	0	427					
1182	0	cut	ditch	0	425					
1183	1182	fill	ditch	0	425					
1184	0	cut	ditch	0	427					
1185	1184	fill	ditch	0	427					
1186	0	cut	ditch	1	459					
1187	1186	fill	ditch	1	459					
1188	0	cut	ditch	1	521					
1189	1188	fill	ditch	1	521					

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
1190	0	cut	ditch	1	504					
1191	1190	fill	ditch	1	504					
1192	0	cut	ditch	1	521					
1193	1192	fill	ditch	1	521					
1194	0	cut	ditch	1	763					
1195	1194	fill	ditch	1	763					
1196	0	cut	ditch	1	493					
1197	1196	fill	ditch	1	493					
1198		cut	ditch	1	483				Mid orange brown	sandy clay
1199	0	cut	ditch	1	483					
1200	1199	fill	ditch	1	763				id orange brown	sandy clay
1201		cut	ditch	1	459					
1202	1201	fill	ditch	1	459				mid yellow brown	sandy clay
1203	0	cut	ditch	1	304					
1204	1203	fill	ditch	1	304				light yellow brown	sandy clay
1205	0	cut	pit	1	1105					
1206	1205	fill	pit	1	1105				mid grey brown	sandy clay
1207	0	cut	ditch	3	276					
1208	1206	fill	ditch	3	276				mid grey brown	sandy clay
1209	0	cut	ditch	3	400					
1210	1209	fill	ditch	3	400				mid orange brown	sandy clay
1211	0	cut	ditch	1	763					
1212	0	cut	ditch	1	459					
1213	0	cut	ditch	1	523					
1214	0	cut	ditch	1	504					
1215	0	cut	ditch	1	397					
1216	0	cut	ditch	1	258					
1217		cut	ditch	1	763					
1218	1217	fill	ditch	1	763					
1219	0	cut	ditch	1	523					
1220	1219	fill	ditch	1	523					
1221	0	cut	ditch	1	453					
1222	1221	fill	ditch	1	453					
1223	0	cut	ditch	1	536					

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Breadth	Depth	Shape in Plan	Colour	Fine component
1224	1223	fill	ditch	1	536					
1225	0	cut	ditch	1	644					
1226	1225	fill	ditch	1	644					
1227	0	cut	ditch	1	453					
1228	1227	fill	ditch	1	453					
1229	0	cut	ditch	1	958					
1230	1229	fill	ditch	1	958					
1231	0	cut	ditch	1	912					
1232	1232	fill	ditch	1	912					
1233	1198	fill	ditch	1	483					
1234	1211	fill	ditch	1	763					
1235	1212	fill	ditch	1	459					
1236	1213	fill	ditch	1	523					
1237	1214	fill	ditch	1	504					
1238	1215	fill	ditch	1	397					
1239	1216	fill	ditch	1	258					
1240	1217	fill	ditch	1	763					
1241	1077	fill	pit	1	0					
1242	0	cut	ditch	0	264					
1243	1242	fill	ditch	0	264					

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT ASSESSMENTS

B.1 Coins *by Denis Sami*

Introduction

B.1.1 A single silver medieval penny was recovered and is a long-cross type of Henry III that has been cut in half. Although incomplete, the coin is in good condition, and it was possible to identify the typological class (3b) and its chronology (AD1248–50). However, given that the item is incomplete, at this stage it is not possible to identify the moneyer and the mint.

Methodology

B.1.2 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) metalwork finds standards 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 For the identification of the penny, the volume dedicated to the voided long-cross by Christopher Wren (2006) was used. This provides a scheme for description, classification, and date of the coin.

B.1.4 The coin was catalogued using an Access database (Table 8).

Factual Data and Statement of Potential

B.1.5 The silver penny was recovered from metal detecting (surface find context 556, currently assigned to Phase 3) over the surface of Phase 1 ditch **397**. Henry III voided long-cross type 3b coins are among the most common type of Henry III issues, and it dates to between 1248 and 1250.

B.1.6 Although intrinsically datable, this item is essentially unstratified and has very limited potential to contribute the project research objectives.

Recommendations for further work

B.1.7 An attempt should be made to identify the moneyer indicated on the reverse of the coin.

B.1.8 Two hours of work is estimated to take this assessment to a report level.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.1.9 The coin is stable and should be retained with the archive and stored appropriately.

Catalogue

Context	sf no.	Feature	Phase	Denomination	Alloy	Min Date	Max Date	Class	Authority	Obv description	Obv. legend	Rev. description	Rev. legend	Weight	Diam	Thickness	Bibliography
556	18	Layer	3	Penny (cut in half)	Ag	1248	1250	3b(?)	Henry III	Crowned facing portrait of King Henry III	[hЄN]RIC VS R[ЄX | III]	Voided long cross with trefoil of pellets in each angle, legend around	Illegible	0.4	15.8	0.4	Wren 2006: 53

Table 8: Catalogue of silver coin

B.2 Metalwork *by Denis Sami*

Introduction

B.2.1 The excavation produced an assemblage of 109 fragments of metalwork relating to 107 objects. Finds were recovered from layers, ditches and pits. Iron artefacts represent the bulk of the assemblage (92%) followed by copper-alloy objects (4%) and lead and pewter items (2%) (Table 9).

Metal	No. Fragment	% No. Fragment	No. Artefact	% No. Artefact
CuA	5	4% (4.6%)	5	4% (4.7%)
Fe	100	92% (91.8%)	98	92% (91.5%)
Pb	2	2% (1.8%)	2	2% (1.9%)
Pewter	2	2% (1.8%)	2	2% (1.9%)
Total	**109**	**100.00%**	**107**	**100.00%**

Table 9: Quantification of metalwork by metal

B.2.2 The assemblage is medieval to post-medieval in date.

Methodology

B.2.3 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (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.2.4 *The Medieval Household* volume by Egan (2010) and the study of medieval dress accessories by Egan and Pritchard (2002) was used in the identification and description of fittings, household equipment and dress items, while the research about medieval knives by Cowgill *et al.* (1987) was consulted in the cataloguing of blades. Book mount SF1 was compared and discussed in line with the PhD thesis by Howsam (2016) that is focused on medieval book furnishings.

B.2.5 Where undiagnostic, finds were dated according to the associated pottery and context phase.

B.2.6 The metalwork assemblage was quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted and classified on a context-by-context basis. A summary catalogue of the Excel spreadsheet is included below, organised by context number (Table 10).

Factual data

B.2.7 The assemblage mostly consists of fittings (80%), with few dress accessories (4%) and possible tools (4%) (Table 10).

Artefact category	No. Fragment	% No. Fragment	No. Artefact	% No. Artefact
Dress accessories	4	4% (3.66%)	4	4% (3.73%)
Fittings	86	79% (78.89%)	86	80% (80.37%)
Household equipment	2	2% (1.83%)	2	2% (1.86%)
Militaria	1	1% (0.9%)	1	1% (0.93%)
Miscellaneous	8	7% (7.33%)	8	7% (7.47%)
Tools	5	5% (4.58%)	4	4% (3.73%)
Transport	2	2% (1.83%)	1	1% (0.93%)
Weighing and measuring	1	1% (0.9%)	1	1% (0.93%)
Total	**109**	**100%**	**107**	**100%**

Table 10: Quantification by artefact categories

B.2.8 The overall preservation of finds is poor, with the objects being fragmented and heavily encrusted

Statement of potential

B.2.9 Given its poor preservation and chronological ambiguity, the metalwork is perhaps limited in terms of contributing to the site's research objectives. However, the large number of structural fittings and key SF24 point to the potential presence of one or more buildings on the site. Knives SF21 and 26 and shears SF20 suggest some degree of craft activity or possibly textile production took place in the area. Evidence of literacy and some high-status connection is indicated by the book mount (SF1).

Recommendations for further work

B.2.10 All the iron artefacts should be x-rayed. After x-ray, undiagnostic iron artefacts should be selected for dispersal.

B.2.11 For the archive report it is recommended that a total of eight artefacts be considered for illustration (Table 11)

Context	SF	Artefact
280	1	Book mount
556	24	Key
556	16	Pin
556	17	Buckle
582	19	Unidentified
685	20	Shears
744	21	Knife
959	0	Knife

Table 11: List of artefacts for illustration

B.2.12 A spatial distribution plot of the metalwork may highlight areas of specific activity (such as buildings) especially if combined with other artefact types such as pottery or metalworking debris.

B.2.13 Comparison with similar and contemporary metalwork assemblages from Norfolk will help in placing the site in context.

B.2.14 If publication is planned, a sample of structural fittings (up to five items) should be considered for illustration and added to the list of illustrations listed above.

B.2.15 One day of work is estimated to take this assessment to a full report level.

Retention dispersal and display

B.2.16 Finds should be kept and stored appropriately until x-rayed.

Catalogue

SF	Context	Cut	Phase (Context)	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. Artefact	Description	Date min.	Date max.
	259	258	1	Ditch	Fe	Nail	4	Four nails with square cross-section	11th	13th
1	280	279	1	Pit	CuA	Book mount	1	A domed boss book mount originally gilded. The boss is pyramidal with a circular hole at its top. A rivet loop is present at each of the four angles of the boss. Traces suggest the boss was originally gilded.	11th	13th
	315	314	3	Ditch	Fe	Horseshoe	1	A small size horseshoe possibly for a pony	16th	19th
9	388	0	0	Layer	Fe	Tool	1	A slightly curved and tapering strip of metal with rounded terminal. The terminal appears to be pierced. It is possible the artefact had originally two cutting edges.	11th	19th
10	388	0	0	Layer	Fe	Right-angled hook	1	A L shaped swivelling hook with round and rectangular cross-section	16th	19th
	405	404	1	Pit	Fe	Nail	5	Five nails with square cross-section	11th	13th
24	556	0	3	Layer	Fe	Key	1	A large key with circular bow and straight shank with circular cross-section. The bit is very encrusted and cannot be identified	11th	19th
12	556	558	3	pit	CuA	Button	1	An undecorated circular and flat button with missing loop	16th	19th
14	556	0	3	Layer	CuA	Rivet	1	An upholstery rivet with circular slightly doomed head	16th	19th
16	556	0	3	Layer	Pewter	Pin	1	A possible bi-convex head of a pin	16th	19th
17	556	0	3	Layer	CuA	Buckle	1	A folded and riveted rectangular buckle plate.	11th	13th
13	556	0	3	Layer	Pb	Weight	1	A plano-convex and oval in plan possible weigh. Alternatively, this artefact could be a gaming piece	11th	19th
15	556	0	3	Layer	Pb	Shot	1	A lead shot	16th	19th
	557	0	3	Layer	Fe	Fitting	1	A T shaped possible structural fitting with square cross-section	16th	19th
	557	0	3	Layer	Fe	Fitting	6	Six possible fragments of fittings	16th	19th

SF	Context	Cut	Phase (Context)	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. Artefact	Description	Date min.	Date max.
	559	558	3	pit	Fe	Fitting	1	A long nail or fitting with square cross-section and circular and flat head	16th	19th
	581	0	2	Layer	Fe	Nail	1	A nail with tapering stem	14th	15th
	582	0	2	Layer	Fe	Nail	2	Two nails with square cross-section	14th	15th
19	582	0	2	Layer	Fe	Unidentified	1	A curved sub-rectangular plate with an irregular hole at the centre	14th	15th
	670	669	2	Pit	Fe	Nail	4	Four nails with square cross-section	14th	15th
	673	0	2	Layer	Fe	Nail	4	Four nails with square cross-section	14th	15th
	674	0	2	Layer	Fe	Nail	21	A group of nails with square cross-section and tapering stem	14th	15th
20	685	683	1	Ditch	Fe	Shears	1	A complete blade with straight back and curved tip. Blade measures 128x28x4 mm. The remains of a tang with rectangular cross-section it is still attached to the blade	11th	13th
	697	696	1	Pit	Fe	Nail	2	Two nails with square cross-section	11th	13th
22	699	698	3	Ditch	Fe	Unidentified	1	A rod of metal with circular cross-section. Originally it must have been straight and later bent by ploughing	16th	19th
	699	698	3	Ditch	Fe	Nail	1	A nail with tapering stem and circular head	16th	19th
	723	722	1	Ditch	Fe	Unidentified	1	A curved rod of metal with circular cross-section	11th	13th
	741	717	2	Pit	Fe	Right-angled hook	1	A L shaped swivelling hook with rectangular cross-section	1300	1400
21	744	738	2	Pit	Fe	Knife	1	A knife with central, long (67 mm) and rectangular in cross-section tapering tang stepping into a straight back with curved tip. The blade has heavy worn evidence in the cutting edge	1150	1250
0	774	773	1	Pond	Fe	Nail	2	Two nails with tapering stem and square cross-section	11th	13th
23	779	778	1	Quarry	CuA	Unidentified	1	An incomplete very thin strip of metal	11th	13th
25	799	798	3	Ditch	Pewter	Button	1	An undecorated circular and flat button	16th	19th
	802	0	3	Layer	Fe	Nail	2	Two nails with tapering stem and square cross-section. One is clinched 28 mm below the missing head	16th	19th
	841	0	1	Layer	Fe	Nail	1	A nail with square cross-section	11th	13th
	871	870	1	Ditch	Fe	Unidentified	1	A rod of metal with rectangular cross-section	11th	13th
0	893	879	3	Ditch	Fe	Fitting	1	A long structural fitting with square cross-section tapering stem and sub-circular head	16th	19th
0	905	904	1	Pit	Fe	Fitting	2	A nail and a possible fitting artefact	11th	13th
	905	904	1	Pit	Fe	Nail	1	A nail with square cross-section	11th	13th
	911	910	1	Ditch	Fe	Nail	1	A nail with tapering stem	11th	13th
26	959	958	1	Ditch	Fe	Knife	1	A late Saxon tradition blade with straight back and angled tip. The tang and part of the tip are missing	11th	1150
	959	958	1	Ditch	Fe	Nail	1	A deformed nail with square cross-section	11th	13th
	1003	0	2	Layer 582	Fe	Nail	19	A group of incomplete nails, some are clinch others are deformed by possible extraction for reuse	14th	15th

SF	Context	Cut	Phase (Context)	Feature	Material	Artefact	No. Artefact	Description	Date min.	Date max.
	1003	0	2	Layer 582	Fe	Unidentified	1	A curved strip of metal with expanded possibly incomplete terminal	14th	15th
	1070	0	1	Layer	Fe	Right-angled hook	1	A L shaped swivelling hook with rectangular cross-section	11th	13th
	1088	1087	0	Pit	Fe	Unidentified	1	An unidentified artefact made from a straight rod of metal with rectangular cross section. One terminal possibly tapers into a pointed tip. The opposite terminal develops into a sub-triangular head. This object could be a structural fitting, or perhaps part of a latch lifter.	11th	19th
	1817	ND		ND	Fe	Unidentified	1	A straight rod of metal with circular cross-section	11th	19th

Table 12: Summary catalogue of metalwork

B.3 Flint *by Lawrence Billington*

Introduction

B.3.1 A total four worked flints and a single fragment of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the excavation. Despite its very small size the assemblage is notable for including a broken portion of a ground/polished Neolithic flint axehead, as well as a post-medieval gunflint.

B.3.2 The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Excel spreadsheet and the artefacts were classified according to a system of broad artefact/debitage types based on standard definitions for post-glacial lithic assemblages from southern Britain (*e.g.* Bamford 1985, 72–77; Healy 1988, 48–9; Butler 2005; Ballin 2021).

B.3.3 A summary quantification of the assemblage by context is presented in Table 13.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Flake	Gunflint	Ground axehead	Burnt flint
315	**314**	Ditch		1		
403	**402**	Ditch				1 (51.7g)
1003		layer	1			
779	**778**	pit	1			
582		Layer			1	

Table 13: Basic quantification of the flint assemblage

Factual data/assemblage characterisation

B.3.4 Two lightly corticated (patinated) flakes were recovered from Phase 2 layer 1003 (group 582) and Phase 1 pit **778**. Neither is diagnostic but they are likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.

B.3.5 The fill of Phase 3 ditch **314** (**285**) produced a single post-medieval gunflint. It is a typical sub-rectangular-shaped 'wedge' gunflint (cf. McNabb and Ashton 1990) - made from a single 'janus' flake (a removal from the ventral surface of a larger flake), its heel

is formed by the trimmed remnant of its striking platform and the other three sides have been beveled by light trimming, with abrasion resulting from use on its leading edge. This kind of gunflint is distinct from the gunflints made from segmented blade sections that became dominant from the late 18th century (especially well-known from the major production centre at Brandon, Suffolk), with the manufacture of these kind of wedge gunflints more common from the late 17th to the late 18th century (Lotbiniere 1977). Its size (33mm wide, 28mm long) is broadly comparable to those used for muskets and carbines during the 19th century (Skertchley 1879, 47-64).

B.3.6 The final worked flint recovered during the excavation (from Phase 2 layer 582 overlying surface 581) is the heavily recorticated (patinated) butt end of a ground and polished flint axehead of Neolithic date. The original colour of the flint is masked by cortication/staining and there has been differential cortication of the ground surfaces when compared to the surfaces of the deeper flake scars which have remained unground. It has a straight transverse break and probably represents somewhere between a third and a half of the original artefact, with a narrow butt and tapering sides (87mm long, up to 47mm wide and 30mm thick). It has a regular lenticular cross section, with a narrow bevel/fact along its lateral edges and bears grinding and polishing over its entire surface, although it has not been enough to totally obscure the traces of deeper flake scars over both faces of the piece.

Statement of potential

B.3.7 This small assemblage has little potential to contribute to the project's research objectives. However, the partial ground flint axehead is an artefact of intrinsic interest/significance and provides evidence for Neolithic activity in the area – albeit that Neolithic axeheads are often recovered from locations with little other evidence for contemporary settlement – perhaps reflecting loss whilst carrying out activities in the wider landscape, away from domestic settings, or reflecting specific social practices and conventions concerning the deposition/disposal of axes (cf. Garrow 2006, 20; Lambdin-Whymark 2008, 199).

Recommendations

B.3.8 No further work is required. An edited version of this report should be included in any final excavation report and provision should be made for an illustration and/or high-quality photograph of the Neolithic axehead.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.3.9 All of the worked flint should be retained in the project archive. The single piece of unworked burnt flint can be discarded prior to deposition.

B.4 Glass *by Carole Fletcher*

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 Archaeological works produced an assemblage of six shards of vessel glass (0.150kg), from a minimum of five utility bottles, all recovered from ditches in Phase 3.

B.4.2 The glass was scanned and catalogued, weighed and recorded, as individual vessels where possible, and colour is that of the glass when held to a strong light. The glass that is not closely datable may be dated by association with the pottery and other material with which it was found. All dates given for the periods are those assigned by the excavator. The terminology used in the report and the catalogue, for the various glass forms, is taken from *Glass Through the Ages* (Barrington Haynes 1970), *Antique Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution* (1500–1850) (Van den Bossche 2001), *A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America* (Hume 1969), *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan *et al* 1989). The glass is catalogued in the text below.

Factual data

B.4.3 Ditch **285** produced two shards of vessel glass, from two vessels. The larger shard (0.070kg, 4.3–7.6mm thick) is from close to the base of a ?free blown or mould blown cylindrical bottle in mid olive green glass. The glass surface is clouded, with some flaking iridescence, and there are many faults and common bubbles in the glass itself. The shard is early 18th to early 19th century. The second shard (0.011kg, 2–2.7mm thick), is a pale olive green with common small bubbles within the glass and the surface is covered with pale iridescence. It is probably of a similar date to the larger fragment. The feature also produced 17th–18th and 18th–19th century pottery (see Anderson App. B5).

B.4.4 Ditch **314** (also part of ditch **285**) produced three shards of glass, from two separate vessels. Two curved shards (0.024kg) are thick (4.7–8.7mm), mid olive green, with very common small bubbles in the glass, heavily iridised, which is flaking, and the inner surface of the glass is in poor condition. The heavy iridescence and the poor condition of the glass suggests the shards are perhaps early 18th century. The third shard (0.006kg, 2.8–3.2mm thick) is pale to mid olive green, with slight iridescence, and occasional small bubbles and faults in the glass, and has a scratched surface. This shard is possibly mid 18th–19th century. The feature also produced post-medieval material, including 16th–18th and 17th–19th century pottery (see Anderson App. B5).

B.4.5 The largest fragment of glass (0.039kg) in the assemblage was recovered from ditch **400**, a curved piece from a cylindrical utility bottle and, like the glass from the other ditches, the surfaces are iridescent and flaking, with some degree of surface loss. The pale-mid olive green glass has common small-medium sized bubbles and some faults, with some thickening towards the base of the bottle (2.9–7.5mm), which bulges out slightly. The shape and condition suggest the glass may be 18th century and the feature also produced 18th–19th century pottery (see Anderson App. B5).

Discussion

B.4.6 The bulk of the glass assemblage is 18th–19th century, which aligns well with the date of the pottery recovered from the features, suggesting that the ditch fills were deposited during this period. The glass utility bottles probably once contained wine, however, the shards were probably deposited into the ditches as general rubbish.

Statement of potential

B.4.7 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.4.8 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.4.9 The glass may be retained or deselected prior to archive deposition, dependent on the collection policy of the receiving museum.

B.5 Post-Roman pottery *by Sue Anderson*

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 545 sherds of pottery weighing 8.755kg was collected from 128 contexts during the excavation. Previously, a further 112 sherds were recovered during the evaluation (Sudds 2015). It should be noted that no phasing or grouping information was available at the time of writing.

Methodology

B.5.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, an expanded version based on Jennings' Norwich corpus (1981) and partially available online as the Suffolk Pottery Fabric Series (Anderson 2020a). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

The Assemblage

B.5.3 Table 14 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Table 16.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th–12th c.	23	178	0.16	15
Early medieval ware flinty	EMWFL	11th–12th c.?	32	451	0.31	20
EMW micaceous	EMWM	11th–13th c.	3	61		2
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	12th–M.13th c.	2	14		2
Medieval sandy coarseware	MCW	12th–14th c.	2	25		1
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	12th–14th c.	34	360	0.50	25
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	12th–14th c.	19	189	0.05	11
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	12th–14th c.	188	2647	3.12	133
Medieval coarseware 5	MCW5	12th–14th c.	1	23	0.06	1
Medieval coarseware 6	MCW6	12th–14th c.	3	26		3
Medieval coarseware 7	MCW7	12th–14th c.	7	64	0.38	6
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	12th–14th c.	3	33		2
Unprovenanced glazed ware 1	UPG1	12th–14th c.	4	14		3
Unprovenanced glazed ware 2	UPG2	12th–14th c.	3	25		3
Unprovenanced glazed ware 3	UPG3	12th–14th c.	2	30		2
Unprovenanced glazed ware 4	UPG4	12th–14th c.	1	8		1
Grimston ware	GRIM	L.12th–14th c.	77	1394	0.20	57
Grimston–type ware	GRIMT	13th–14th c.	25	448	0.17	20
Grimston ware (possibly late med)	GRIM/L	L.12th–15th c.	1	11		1
Late medieval Grimston coarseware	GRCWL	14th–15th c.	3	37	0.19	3
Late medieval Grimston–type ware	GRIL	14th–15th c.?	37	1057	0.35	17
Late medieval and Transitional Dereham type	LMTD	M.14th–15th c.?	12	156	0.41	10
Late medieval and transitional wares	LMT	M.14th–M.16th c.	12	285	0.43	7
Unprovenanced late medieval	NLLM	15th–16th c.?	1	6	0.08	1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	RAER	L.15th–16th c.	2	98		2
Frechen Stoneware	FREC	16th–17th c.	2	77		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	16th–18th c.	12	299	0.45	9
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	16th–18th c.	2	21		1
English Stoneware	ESW	17th–19th c.	1	10		11
Westerwald Stoneware	WEST	E.17th–19th c.	1	26		1
English Stoneware Staffordshire–type	ESWS	L.17th–M.18th c.	4	135		1
Speckle-glazed ware	SPEC	L.17th–18th c.	6	72	0.16	6
Staffordshire-type slipware	STAF	L.17th–18th c.	3	32		2
Staffordshire-type slipware red–bodied	STAFT	L.17th–18th c.	1	42	0.07	1
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	18th c.	1	8		1
Creamwares	CRW	18th–E.19th c.	6	45	0.06	6
Late glazed red earthenware	LGRE	18th–19th c.	8	299	0.41	5
Late blackwares	LBW	18th–E.20th c.	1	49		1
Totals			*545*	*8755*	*3.95*	*395*

Table 14: Pottery quantification by fabrics (c. = century)

Pottery by period

Early to high medieval

B.5.4 Most of this assemblage comprised pottery of 11th–14th-century date. This includes both the handmade wares (some of which had wheel-finished rims) classified as 'early medieval' and the wheel-made greywares classified as 'medieval'. In this part of Norfolk, as elsewhere in rural East Anglia, the two methods of manufacture appear to have overlapped during the 12th–13th centuries.

B.5.5 The range of fabrics present during the early medieval period was relatively limited. The early medieval wares were all sandy types, with fine sandy EMWFL and EMW occurring most frequently. Three micaceous sandy wares were also present. No calcareous-tempered wares were present. Only four rims were found in this group, all from jars with simple or slightly thickened everted rims. A few fragments were from sagging bases with angled edges, but one base in EMWFL appeared to be a rounded type with no base angle.

B.5.6 Most of the medieval coarsewares in this group were comparable with those identified along the Bacton to King's Lynn pipeline (Anderson 2009 and 2012), so the same fabric codes have been used (note no MCW4 was present in the Mattishall assemblage). By far the most frequent find was MCW3, which is a handmade and wheel-finished ware with generally more developed rim forms than EMWFL, although it is otherwise very similar (body sherds have sometimes been difficult to separate as a result, but MCW3 typically has thicker walls). It has similarities to Blackborough End wares (Rogerson and Ashley 1985), which are dated to the 12th–13th centuries in Norfolk and which appear to be the dominant type (probably made at a number of so-far unidentified production sites) across much of western Norfolk in this period. Most of the other coarsewares are fine sandy types which have similarities to the standard Norwich 'LMU' fabric and generally have the same rim forms.

B.5.7 The range of forms present in the high medieval group comprises 39 jars, 14 bowls/dishes, a handled/spouted bowl, a possible jug and a curfew. The range of rim forms included early, transitional and late types, but only a few were likely to date to the 14th century.

B.5.8 Glazed wares formed 31.7% of the high medieval group (based on MNV). This is an unusually high proportion for rural sites of similar date range. Grimston wares dominated, but some of these were in a non-standard fabric which has been identified at other sites in (mainly) south-west and central Norfolk. It is similar to Bourne B ware from south Lincolnshire and this may have been the source of some of the 'GRIMT' sherds, but there is a strong possibility that other production sites, using sandy clays with common ferrous and sparse calcareous inclusions, were operating in the area. Certainly there is evidence for production of late Grimston-type glazed wares in Dersingham, based on finds of waster sherds there (Anderson 2020b), although the fabric of these is not the same as GRIMT. A few unprovenanced redwares, possibly of local or Lincolnshire origin, were also found. Although a number of handle fragments were present, only two rims were found, both of jugs.

Late medieval

B.5.9 Late medieval pottery was also dominated by Grimston products, again including a few which were in non-standard fabrics. One jug rim, several handles including a straight one from a skillet or pipkin, and a bunghole fragment from a cistern were found. Three rims of late Grimston coarsewares were also identified, two from bowls and one from a jar. Other late medieval wares included a high proportion of 'Dereham-type' LMT (these are based on finds of wasters which are attributed to Badley Moor, held at Dereham Museum), including rims of two jars and a lid, and two base fragments of a chafing dish or similar pedestal-based vessel. There were also some harder fired LMT wares which are likely to be from elsewhere in the county, or of later date, and these

included another chafing dish base and rims of a jug and a bowl. One other jug rim in a hard very fine sandy fabric and internal and external green glaze may be a non-local late medieval ware, although the bands of rouletted decoration may indicate an earlier date. Finally, there were two body sherds of Raeren mugs or drinking jugs.

Post-medieval

B.5.10 Most of the post-medieval wares in this assemblage were typical red earthenwares of local origin (GRE, SPEC) and included fragments of jars, bowls, a dish and a mug. There were two fragments of a TGE base with hand-painted blue floral decoration internally, and several sherds of Staffordshire-type press-moulded flatwares including a red-bodied type. Two fragments of Frechen stoneware were both from Bellarmine-type bottles, one with a Type II face mask (Holmes 1951).

B.5.11 Later wares included a rim fragment of a Westerwald stoneware chamber pot, several fragments of creamware plates and a mug/jug handle, a Staffordshire-type stoneware tankard, some pale glazed earthenware bowls and a late blackware base.

Provenance

B.5.12 The site is well stratified and much of the material is derived from sealed contexts. A spotdating table is included as Table 17. Table 15 provides a quantification by feature type.

Feature Type	No	Wt/g	MNV
Pit	192	2772	130
Ditch	227	4069	173
Gully	9	262	6
Posthole	9	187	9
Floor/surface	7	87	7
Layer	100	1374	43
Natural	1	4	1

Table 15: Pottery distribution by features

B.5.13 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches, pits and layers. The largest single group was 62 sherds from occupation layer 1174, with the next largest being 26 sherds from pit fill 1032 (**1031**). Only seven other contexts contained ten sherds or more, but as the 545 sherds were spread across 128 contexts this is perhaps not surprising.

B.5.14 No phasing or grouping information was available at the time of writing, but it will be useful to consider the pottery recovered from feature groups at the analysis stage. However, given that the assemblage is so thinly spread, it may simply represent dumping or manuring from nearby households.

Assessment of potential

B.5.15 The assemblage is one of several recently excavated rural medieval groups in Norfolk. Such an assemblage has very high potential to further current knowledge of medieval pottery of this period in the region, particularly as very few large assemblages have been recovered from central Norfolk in recent years. It would be of value to add the

relatively large evaluation assemblage to this group and to catalogue it using the same fabrics, if the pottery can be obtained from PCA or the archive.

B.5.16 If it is possible to produce a narrow phasing structure for the site, or if a Harris matrix is available, it will be of value to study the distribution of the main medieval wares and their association with earlier and later fabrics in relation to their stratigraphic positions. This may enable a tightening of date ranges for the forms and/or fabrics which will be of value for the study of future Norfolk assemblages.

B.5.17 Comparison of the assemblage with groups excavated along the Bacton to King's Lynn pipeline, around the Norwich Northern Distributor Route, and other sites in the western part of the county will help to place the group in context.

B.5.18 In summary, the potential of this assemblage is to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and status of the occupants.

Additional specialist work

B.5.19 Sixteen vessels are recommended for illustration (Table 18).

B.5.20 It is recommended that samples should be selected for chemical analysis. It would be of value to compare the 'MCW1', 'MCW3' and 'GRIMT' finds from this site with similar wares identified along the Bacton to King's Lynn pipeline and from the Grimston kiln sites (data for which are forthcoming). Up to six samples could be selected for this.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
225	GRE	JR	SQBD	2	31			16th–18th c.
257	GRE			1	17			16th–18th c.
257	GRIMT			1	9	glaze is mostly unfused; poss a GRIL variant		13th–14th c.
257	MCWM			1	7			12th–14th c.
257	SPEC	JR?	?	1	18	ext rim mostly lost, internal bead		L.17th–18th c.
257	GRCWL	BL	FLAR	1	18			14th–15th c.
261	EMW			1	10			11th–12th c.
261	GRIL			1	20			14th–15th c.?
261	GRIMT			1	8			13th–14th c.
269	GRE			2	50			16th–18th c.
269	SPEC			2	26			L.17th–18th c.
269	RAER			1	23			L.15th–16th c.
269	FREC	BT		1	66			16th–17th c.
269	GRE	BL?	THEV	1	15			16th–18th c.
269	SPEC	MG?	UPPL	1	4			L.17th–18th c.
280	EMWM			1	8			11th–13th c.
280	GRCW			1	7			11th–M.13th c.
280	MCW2			1	8			12th–14th c.
280	MCW3			2	12			12th–14th c.
280	MCW3	JR	UPFT	1	12	same as BKL MCW3? WM rim & HM body?		12th–14th c.
280	MCW3	JR	UPFTBD	1	18			12th–14th c.
286	GRIM			1	2	ext flake		L.12th–14th c.
286	SPEC			1	9			L.17th–18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
286	STAF			2	8			L.17th–18th c.
286	TGE			2	21		17–18	16th–18th c.
286	ESWS	TK		4	135	poss hard STMG rather than stoneware?		L.17th–M.18th c.
286	LGRE	PN	EVBD	3	119			18th–19th c.
289	CRW			1	4			1730–1760
289	GRE	BL		1	114			16th–18th c.
289	WEST	CH	FTEV	1	26			E.17th–19th c.
295	MCW1	JR	THEV	1	9	LMU-type form, sim to BKL MCW1?		12th–14th c.
303	MCW3			2	10			12th–14th c.
303	MCW3	JR	EVBIF	4	21	slightly bifid rim		12th–14th c.
307	MCW2			1	6			12th–14th c.
307	MCW3			6	32			12th–14th c.
307	MCW7			2	10			12th–14th c.
309	LGRE			1	6			18th–19th c.
309	CRW			2	13			1730–1760
309	SWSW			1	8			18th c.
309	STAF			1	24			L.17th–18th c.
309	CRW	PL		2	17			1730–1760
309	CRW	PL	EV	1	11			1730–1760
309	GRE	JR?	SQBD	1	9			16th–18th c.
309	GRE	DS	THEV	3	56			16th–18th c.
313	GRIL			1	101			14th–15th c.?
315	MCW1			1	13			12th–14th c.
315	UPG4			1	8			12th–14th c.
315	MCW3			1	7			12th–14th c.
315	GRIL			1	38			14th–15th c.?
315	GRE			1	7			16th–18th c.
315	ESW			1	10			17th–19th c.
315	SPEC			1	15			L.17th–18th c.
328	EMWM			2	53			11th–13th c.
336	MCW7			1	24			12th–14th c.
343	MCW3	BL	EVSQ	1	14		13	12th–14th c.
355	STAFT	PMF	PL	1	42			L.17th–18th c.
399	UPG1			2	2	unfused glaze		12th–14th c.
406	LGRE	BL	BD	1	35	burnt, reduced ext		18th–19th c.
416	GRIM	JG		2	266			L.12th–14th c.
416	MCW1	JR	T	1	29			12th–14th c.
430	MCW1			1	38			12th–14th c.
440	MCW3	BLH?		10	147	short hollow handle or spout?		12th–14th c.
443	MCW3			5	48			12th–14th c.
445	MCW3			1	6			12th–14th c.
452	MCW3	JR?	UPPL?	1	17	poss lug on rim, or could be inturned		12th–14th c.
458	MCW3			1	11			12th–14th c.
458	EMWFL			3	9	or thin-walled MCW3?		11th–12th c.?
470	MCW6			1	7			12th–14th c.
470	MCW3			1	8			12th–14th c.
470	MCW3	JR		1	20	neck		12th–14th c.
470	MCW3	JR	UPTAP	1	61			12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
488	MCW3			1	9			12th–14th c.
490	MCW3			1	5			12th–14th c.
496	GRIMT			1	4			13th–14th c.
501	LGRE	BL	BD	1	40			18th–19th c.
510	GRIMT			1	17			13th–14th c.
514	MCW3	BL	HH	1	30			12th–14th c.
525	GRIMT			1	18			13th–14th c.
525	MCW3			3	16			12th–14th c.
525	MCW3	DS/BL	UPFTTH	1	16			12th–14th c.
530	MCW3			2	17			12th–14th c.
530	MCW3			1	20	overfired		12th–14th c.
530	MCW3	JR		1	17	neck		12th–14th c.
530	MCW7	JR	EVBD	1	14		13	12th–14th c.
535	MCW3			1	11			12th–14th c.
542	MCW3			1	12			12th–14th c.
542	MCW3	JR		1	6	neck, thin-walled		12th–14th c.
543	MCW3			3	22			12th–14th c.
543	GRIM			1	33			L.12th–14th c.
555	MCW3			1	12			12th–14th c.
555	LMTD	JR	LSEV	2	10			M.14th–15th c.?
563	GRIM			1	74	poss same as body		L.12th–14th c.
563	GRIM			1	14	poss same as handle		L.12th–14th c.
566	MCW3	JR	EVBIF	1	8	WM		12th–14th c.
566	MCW3	JR	THEV	1	12	WM		12th–14th c.
569	UPG2			1	6			12th–14th c.
569	MCW3			3	12			12th–14th c.
569	EMW			1	1			11th–12th c.
569	GRIM			2	56			L.12th–14th c.
569	GRIMT			1	15	glaze poor/unfused?		13th–14th c.
569	MCW5	JR	THEV	1	23	crazed		12th–14th c.
571	MCW3	BL	EVFTBD	1	23	KT rim		12th–14th c.
582	LMTD	CD?		1	13			M.14th–15th c.?
586	GRIM			1	21	kiln scar		L.12th–14th c.
592	MCW3			1	7			12th–14th c.
597	EMWFL			1	1	or thin-walled MCW3		11th–12th c.?
617	UPG3			1	28	sim to BOUA/B		12th–14th c.
627	MCW3			1	7			12th–14th c.
635	EMWFL	JR	SEV	6	127	squared-off rim; form EMed, fabric between UGBB and MCW3		11th–12th c.?
641	EMWFL			1	6			11th–12th c.?
641	GRIM			1	4			L.12th–14th c.
650	GRCW			1	7			11th–M.13th c.
661	MCW			2	25	Fen type? Sim to GRCW superficially		12th–14th c.
661	MCW3	JR?	UPFT	1	12	odd, thick-walled, short neck, poss costrel?		12th–14th c.
662	EMWFL			1	10			11th–12th c.?
670	GRIM			1	8			L.12th–14th c.
670	LMTD			1	5			M.14th–15th c.?
670	MCW6			1	17			12th–14th c.
670	UPG2			1	6			12th–14th c.
672	LMTD			1	14			M.14th–15th c.?

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
672	GRIL	CS		2	54			14th–15th c.?
672	GRCWL	BL	FLAR	1	11			14th–15th c.
673	GRIL			1	70			14th–15th c.?
673	LMTD			2	48			M.14th–15th c.?
674	GRIL			6	92			14th–15th c.?
674	GRIL			1	17	poorly fused glaze		14th–15th c.?
674	GRIM			1	6			L.12th–14th c.
674	LMT			3	40			15th–16th c.
674	LMT			2	20	1 internal flake		15th–16th c.
674	LMTD			1	9			M.14th–15th c.?
674	EMWFL			1	24	poss a local THET?		11th–12th c.?
674	RAER	MG		1	75			L.15th–16th c.
674	LMT	BL	EVINT	2	49			15th–16th c.
695	EMW			1	11			11th–12th c.
695	MCW3			3	81	rounded base? Finger impressions int		12th–14th c.
695	MCW3	DS/BL	BD	1	76	KT, HM		12th–14th c.
695	MCW3	DS/BL	BD	1	39	poss same vessel as larger sherd, but angle odd and rim different - because HM?		12th–14th c.
695	MCW3	JR	UPEV	1	15	WM	13	12th–14th c.
709	EMW			1	7			11th–12th c.
711	GRIM			1	17			L.12th–14th c.
711	GRIMT			1	4			13th–14th c.
715	UPG1			1	3			12th–14th c.
715	GRIMT			1	12	most glaze lost		13th–14th c.
723	UPG2			1	13			12th–14th c.
723	MCW3			1	12			12th–14th c.
723	EMWFL			1	26			11th–12th c.?
723	GRIM			1	38			L.12th–14th c.
723	MCW3	BL?	EVFTBD	1	23			12th–14th c.
725	EMW			1	11			11th–12th c.
725	MCW1	JR	THEV	1	6			12th–14th c.
730	GRIM			1	3	kiln scar ext		L.12th–14th c.
732	MCW3			1	16			12th–14th c.
737	EMWFL	JR	SEV	5	92	WF rim		11th–12th c.?
739	GRIM			2	37			L.12th–14th c.
739	EMW			1	12			11th–12th c.
741	EMW			1	5			11th–12th c.
741	GRIL			3	38			14th–15th c.?
741	NLLM	JG/MG ?	UPPL	1	6			15th–16th c.
744	MCW1			1	5	poss same as rim		12th–14th c.
744	EMW			3	27			11th–12th c.
744	MCW3			1	6			12th–14th c.
744	GRIM			2	12			L.12th–14th c.
744	GRIMT	JG	BIF	2	90			13th–14th c.
744	GRIL	JG	FTBD	1	14	'tulip' shaped		14th–15th c.?
744	MCW1	JR	UPEV	1	14			12th–14th c.
746	GRIL			1	8			14th–15th c.?
746	MCW3			6	69			12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
746	GRIL	JG	FTBD	3	209			14th–15th c.?
768	MCW3			4	24			12th–14th c.
768	MCW3	BL/DS	UPTH	1	44			12th–14th c.
770	MCW3			3	31			12th–14th c.
770	MCW3	JR	THEV	1	12	WM	13	12th–14th c.
771	MCW3			1	5			12th–14th c.
771	GRIM			1	20			L.12th–14th c.
772	LMT			1	21			15th–16th c.
774	MCW3			1	7	WM?		12th–14th c.
774	LMT	CD?		1	28			15th–16th c.
774	MCW1	BL	EVSQ	1	35		13–14	12th–14th c.
775	MCW1			1	6			12th–14th c.
775	MCW1	JR	EVSQ	1	4	outer edge lost	13–14	12th–14th c.
779	MCW1			1	5			12th–14th c.
779	GRIL	JG		4	171			14th–15th c.?
791	MCW3			1	7			12th–14th c.
791	GRIMT			2	4			13th–14th c.
799	LBW			1	49		18–19	18th–E.20th c.
802	LGRE	BL	BD	2	99			18th–19th c.
808	EMW			1	6			11th–12th c.
816	EMWFL			2	5			11th–12th c.?
816	MCW6			1	2			12th–14th c.
820	MCW3			1	26			12th–14th c.
820	GRIMT			1	13			13th–14th c.
827	MCW3			1	13			12th–14th c.
827	EMWFL	JR		1	14	neck		11th–12th c.?
827	MCW3	BL	EVFTBD	1	17	KT rim		12th–14th c.
829	EMWFL			1	5			11th–12th c.?
829	MCW3			4	30	poss all 1 vessel		12th–14th c.
829	GRCWL	JR	EV	1	8	WM		14th–15th c.
829	MCW3	JR	SEV	1	32	or EMWFL; rim squared off		12th–14th c.
829	MCW3	JR	TAPBD	1	31			12th–14th c.
839	EMWFL			2	65			11th–12th c.?
841	EMW	JR	SEV	1	5	WF		11th–12th c.
841	EMW	JR	THEV	1	5	WF/WM		11th–12th c.
844	EMWFL			2	12			11th–12th c.?
844	MCW2			1	7			12th–14th c.
844	MCW3	CF	UPPL	2	110	chimney		12th–14th c.
848	MCW3			1	3			12th–14th c.
858	GRIMT			1	4			13th–14th c.
860	UPG3			1	2			12th–14th c.
860	MCW3	BL	BD	1	11	WM		12th–14th c.
869	EMWFL			1	15			11th–12th c.?
869	EMWFL			1	6	burnt		11th–12th c.?
869	MCW3	JR	EVFTTH	2	18			12th–14th c.
889	GRIM			2	74			L.12th–14th c.
893	FREC			1	11			16th–17th c.
893	MCW3			1	5			12th–14th c.
893	MCW7	JG?	UPFTTH	1	5	WM		12th–14th c.
907	GRIM			2	27			L.12th–14th c.
917	EMWFL			1	9			11th–12th c.?
917	MCW7	JR	UPTHFT	1	7	WM		12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
928	UPG1			1	9			12th–14th c.
928	GRIM			1	10			L.12th–14th c.
928	LMTD	LD	UPPL	1	33			M.14th–15th c.?
934	GRIM			1	6			L.12th–14th c.
934	LMT	JG	UPPL	3	127			15th–16th c.
955	GRIMT			1	9	poss GRIL		13th–14th c.
955	GRIMT			1	4	unfused glaze		13th–14th c.
955	MCW3	JR	FLAR	3	18	pitted surfaces		12th–14th c.
959	MCW3			2	19			12th–14th c.
959	MCW2			1	9			12th–14th c.
959	GRIMT			1	4			13th–14th c.
961	GRIM			1	24			L.12th–14th c.
961	GRIMT			2	55	thick-walled		13th–14th c.
961	MCW1			1	5			12th–14th c.
961	MCW3			1	15	poss THETG or similar		12th–14th c.
961	GRIL			4	90	globular vessel, fabric more like GRIMT or poss YARG		14th–15th c.?
969	MCW3	BL	UPFT	6	301			12th–14th c.
982	MCW2			5	89			12th–14th c.
996	MCW3			1	3			12th–14th c.
998	MCW1			1	5			12th–14th c.
998	MCW3			2	9			12th–14th c.
1003	GRIM			2	14			L.12th–14th c.
1003	GRIMT			1	7			13th–14th c.
1003	LMTD			1	5			M.14th–15th c.?
1003	MCW3			2	7			12th–14th c.
1003	LMTD	CD?		1	8			M.14th–15th c.?
1007	GRIMT			3	131	poss GRIL		13th–14th c.
1007	GRIL	JG		4	102			14th–15th c.?
1007	LMTD	JR	COMP	1	11			M.14th–15th c.?
1032	EMWFL			2	25			11th–12th c.?
1032	MCW3			1	26			12th–14th c.
1032	MCW3	JR	UPFTBD	1	25	int bevel		12th–14th c.
1032	MCW3	JR	UPTH	9	122	HM body & base, rim WF?		12th–14th c.
1032	MCW3	JR	UPTH	1	9	int bevel		12th–14th c.
1032	MCW3	JR	UPTH	12	128	thin–walled, hard, rim (int bevel) more developed than usual for EMW but still HM	13?	12th–14th c.
1042	MCW3			3	13			12th–14th c.
1044	MCW1			2	15			12th–14th c.
1044	MCW7			1	4			12th–14th c.
1044	EMW			10	78			11th–12th c.
1044	MCW3			5	52			12th–14th c.
1044	MCW2			1	8			12th–14th c.
1044	MCW1	JR	THEV	1	9	most of outer edge lost		12th–14th c.
1044	MCW1	JR	UPTHFT	1	6			12th–14th c.
1048	MCW3			2	11			12th–14th c.
1066	GRIM			1	8			L.12th–14th c.
1066	MCW3	BL	UPFT	1	36	KT		12th–14th c.
1070	GRIM/L			1	11			L.12th–15th c.
1070	GRIM			1	31		14	L.12th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Notes	Spot date	Fabric date range
1074	MCW3			2	21			12th–14th c.
1074	MCW3	BL	UPFT	1	11			12th–14th c.
1086	MCW1			6	61			12th–14th c.
1086	MCW3			2	81	thick, fairly short?		12th–14th c.
1090	MCW3			1	14			12th–14th c.
1090	GRIL			1	6			14th–15th c.?
1090	GRIM			2	14			L.12th–14th c.
1090	GRIMT			1	30			13th–14th c.
1090	MCW1			2	15			12th–14th c.
1090	MCW3	JR	THEV	1	11	developed, WM	L13–14?	12th–14th c.
1094	MCW3			1	4			12th–14th c.
1098	MCW3	JR	SEV	2	49	WF squared–off rim, thin-walled	12?	12th–14th c.
1104	GRIM			2	52			L.12th–14th c.
1104	MCW1			3	26			12th–14th c.
1104	MCW3			3	33			12th–14th c.
1104	MCW3	JR	THEV?	1	5			12th–14th c.
1116	MCW2			1	13			12th–14th c.
1116	MCW3			1	25			12th–14th c.
1128	MCWM			1	17			12th–14th c.
1132	MCWM			1	9			12th–14th c.
1134	GRIM			1	6			L.12th–14th c.
1136	MCW1			1	5	thin		12th–14th c.
1140	GRIMT			1	10			13th–14th c.
1140	MCW3			1	4			12th–14th c.
1140	GRIM	JG	COLL	2	82			L.12th–14th c.
1140	MCW3	JR	UPTH	1	6	intbevel		12th–14th c.
1140	MCW3	BL	UPTHFT	1	28			12th–14th c.
1158	GRIM			1	11			L.12th–14th c.
1174	GRIL			3	27			14th–15th c.?
1174	MCW3			1	8	smooth int		12th–14th c.
1174	MCW3			6	54			12th–14th c.
1174	MCW2			7	43			12th–14th c.
1174	MCW1			4	40			12th–14th c.
1174	GRIM			10	81	some misfired?		L.12th–14th c.
1174	GRIM			15	177			L.12th–14th c.
1174	GRIM			13	166	poss 2 bases		L.12th–14th c.
1174	MCW1	JR	COMP	1	9		14	12th–14th c.
1174	MCW3	JR	EVINT	1	18	sim to other rims with int bevels		12th–14th c.
1174	MCW2	JR	THEV	1	6			12th–14th c.

Table 16: Pottery summary

Forms: BL – bowl; BLH – handled/spouted bowl; BT – bottle; CD – chafing dish; CF – curfew; CH – chamber pot; CS – cistern; DS – dish; JG – jug; JR – jar; LD – lid; MG – mug; PL – plate; PMF – press-moulded flatware; PN – pancheon; TK – tankard.

Rim forms: BD – beaded; COLL – collared; COMP – complex everted; EV – everted; EVBD – everted rounded beaded; EVBIF – everted with bifid tip; EVFTBD/TH – everted flat-topped beaded/thickened; EVINT – everted with inturned/bevelled tip; EVSQ – everted square beaded; FLAR – flaring; FTBD – flat-topped bead; FTEV – flat-topped everted; HH – hammerhead; LSEV – lid-seated everted; PL – plain; SEV – simple everted; SQBD – square beaded; T – T-shaped; TAPBD – tapered bead; THEV – thickened everted; UPEV – upright with everted tip; UPFT – upright flat-topped; UPFTBD/TH – upright flat-topped beaded/thickened; UPPL – upright plain; UPTAP – upright tapered; UPTH – upright thickened.

Notes: HM – handmade; WM – wheelmade; WF – wheel-finished.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Spotdate	CBM date
225	221	ditch				2		16–18	
257	254	ditch		2	1	2		17–18	pmed
261	260	ditch	1	1	1			14–15	
269	268	post hole			1	7		17	18–19
280	279	pit	1	6				12–13	
286	285	ditch		1		5	7	18	18–19
289	287	ditch				1	2	18	pmed
295	294	pit		1				13–14	
303	302	ditch		6				12–13	
307	304	ditch		9				12–14	
309	308	pit				5	7	18	18–19
313	312	ditch			1			14–15	
315	314	ditch		3	1	2	1	18–19?	
328	327	ditch terminus	2					11–12	
330	329	ditch						–	15–17
336	335	pit		1				12–14	
343	342	ditch		1				13	
348	347	post hole						–	16–18
355	355	pit				1		L17–18	18–19?
368	367	ditch						–	pmed
399	397	ditch		2				13?	
405	404	pit						–	18–19?
406	400	ditch					1	18–19	pmed
416	415	ditch		3				13	
430	429	ditch		1				13–14	
440	439	ditch		10				12?	
443	441	ditch		5				12–13	
445	441	ditch		1				12–13	
452	451	ditch		1				13	
458	457	ditch	3	1				12?	
470	469	ditch		4				13	
488	487	ditch		1				12–13	
490	489	ditch		1				12–13	
496	495	ditch		1				13–14	
501	500	ditch					1	18–19	
510	509	ditch		1				13–14	
514	513	ditch		1				12–13	
525	523	ditch		5				13	
530	529	ditch		5				12–13	
535	534	ditch		1				12–13	
542	533	pit		2				12–13	
543	533	pit		4				13?	
555	554	ditch terminus		1	2			M.14–15	
563	562	ditch		2				L12–14	
566	564	ditch		2				12–13	
569	567	ditch	1	8				13–14	
571	570	ditch		1				12–13	
582	595	disuse layer			1			15?	
586	585	ditch		1				L12–14	
592	591	ditch		1				12–13	
597	596	ditch	1					11–12	

Context	Cut	Feature Type	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Spotdate	CBM date
617	616	ditch		1				12–14	18–19?
627	626	ditch		1				12–13	
635	634	ditch	6					11–12	
641	639	ditch	1	1				13?	
650	649	ditch terminus		1				12–13	
661	654	ditch		3				12–13	
662	662	ditch	1					11–12	
670	669	pit		3	1			M14–15	
672	668	layer			4			M14–15	pmed
673	0	layer			3			M14–15	
674	668	layer	1	1	16			L15–16	
685	683	ditch						-	pmed
695	693	ditch	1	6				12–13	
697	696	ditch						-	pmed
709	708	pit	1					11–12	
711	710	ditch		2				13–14	
715	714	ditch		2				13–14	
723	722	ditch	1	4				13?	
725	724	ditch	1	1				13–14	
730	729	ditch		1				13–14	
732	731	ditch		1				12–13	
737	736	ditch	5					11–12	
739	716	pit	1	2				13?	
741	717	pit	1		4			14–15	
744	738	pit	3	7	1			14–15	
746	719	pit		6	4			14–15	
768	767	ditch		5				12–13	
770	769	ditch		4				13	
771	771	surface (external)		2				13?	
772	771	layer			1			15–16	
774	773	pit		2	1			15–16	
775	773	pit		2				13–14	
779	778	pit		1	4			14–15	
791	790	pit		3				13?	
799	798	ditch					1	18–19	18–19
802	0	occupation layer					2	18–19	pmed
808	807	ditch	1					11–12	
816	815	ditch	2	1				12–13	
820	819	pit		2				13?	
827	826	pit	1	2				12–13	
829	828	pit	1	6	1			14–15	
839	839	ditch	2					11–12	
841	841	floor	2					12?	
844	843	gully	2	3				12–13	
848	847	post hole		1				12–13	
858	857	pit		1				13–14	
860	859	pit		2				13?	
869	868	pit	2	2				12–13	
889	877	ditch		2				13–14	
893	879	ditch		2		1		16–17	
907	906	pit		2				13–14	
917	916	pit	1	1				13–14	

Context	Cut	Feature Type	EMed	Med	LMed	PMed	Mod	Spotdate	CBM date
928	595	floor		2	1			M14–15	
934	933	gully		1	3			15–16	
955	953	pit		5				13?	
959	958	ditch		4				13?	
961	960	ditch		5	4			14–15	
969	968	ditch		6				12–13	
982	981	ditch		5				12–14	
996	995	ditch		1				12–13	
998	997	ditch		3				12–13	
1003	545	occupation layer		5	2			M14–15	
1007	1004	pit		3	5			M14–15	
1032	1031	pit	2	24				12–13	
1042	1041	ditch		3				12–13	
1044	1043	pit	10	11				13–14	
1048	1047	pit		2				12–13	
1066	1065	pit		2				13?	
1070	0	waste dumping		1	1			13–14	
1074	1073	pit		3				12–13	
1086	1085	ditch		8				12–13	
1090	1089	pit		7	1			14?	
1094	1093	natural		1				12–13	
1098	1097	pit		2				12–13	
1104	1103	pit		9				13–14	
1116	1115	ditch		2				12–13	
1128	1127	ditch		1				12–14	
1132	1131	ditch		1				12–14	
1134	1133	ditch		1				L12–14	
1136	1135	ditch		1				12–14	
1140	1139	pit		6				13–14	
1158	1155	pit		1				13–14	
1174	0	occupation layer		59	3			14?	

Table 17: Spotdating

No.	Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	Rim diam	Also in
01	635	EMWFL	JR	SEV	220	
02	1098	MCW3	JR	SEV	170	
03	1032	MCW3	JR	UPTH	160	
04	829	MCW3	JR	TAPBD	130	
05	470	MCW3	JR	UPTAP	220	
06	969	MCW3	BL	UPFT	420	
07	695	MCW3	DS/BL	BD	440	
08	514	MCW3	BL	HH	400	
09	768	MCW3	BL/DS	UPTH	260	
10	525	MCW3	DS/BL	UPFTTH	300	
11	440	MCW3	BLH?			
12	844	MCW3	CF	UPPL	85	
13	746	GRIL	JG	FTBD	90	744
14	934	LMT	JG	UPPL	100	
15	555	LMTD	JR	LSEV	110	
16	928	LMTD	LD	UPPL	150	

Table 18: Vessels selected for illustration

B.6 Clay tobacco pipe *by Carole Fletcher*

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 A single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem and a partial bowl and spur were recovered from features assigned to Phases 1 and 3. 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 and Discussion

B.6.2 Phase 1: a single fragment of undecorated clay pipe stem (0.003kg) was recovered from posthole **268** in Posthole group **266**. The stem fragment is moderately abraded and slightly burnt, being rather grey in colour. The stem is 37.9mm long and slightly oval, 6.9 x 7.9mm. The bore is completely off-centre, and the mould seams are well trimmed but still obvious. The stem fragment is not closely datable.

B.6.3 Phase 3: ditch **314** (**285**) produced a partial bowl and spur with a short length of slightly oval stem (25.5mm, 7.5 x 8.3mm). The stem has well-trimmed seams and is slightly burnished, and the remains of the bowl and the stem show a dark grey core to the pipe, with a small central bore. Not enough of the bowl survives for an identification, although the surviving spur is complete and slightly forward facing, however, it is untrimmed, 10mm long and 6.3–7.5mm wide, including untrimmed seams. The spur suggests that this is an Oswald type 22 bowl, *c*.1730–80.

Statement of potential

B.6.4 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional, and national research priorities. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site.

Further work

B.6.5 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. Neither object warrants retention within the archive.

B.7 Metalworking waste *by Simon Timberlake*

Introduction

B.7.1 Some 24.867kg (396 pieces) of iron smithing slag was recovered from the excavation. This included a range of different types of smithing hearth base in addition to a small amount of evidence for smithy floor deposit(s). The period of this secondary ironworking activity is uncertain, and may be Anglo-Saxon/ early medieval rather than Roman (NB: no phasing or dating information was available at the time of writing, but the metalworking evidence has subsequently been shown to be related to medieval activity). In almost all cases the slag came from different contexts than the worked stone, although many of these context/features may have been close-by.

Methodology

B.7.2 The slag and smithing debris were identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with a slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate.

Factual data

B.7.3 The 24.867kg of iron smithing slag recorded from the site derived from 33 different contexts; the largest amounts coming from fill 336 in pit **335** (5.462kg) and 405 in pit **404** (3.034kg); both part of industrial/metalworking Pit group **331**. Most of this secondary iron smithing slag consisted of smithing hearth base (SHB; 19.9kg (MNI=79)), alongside 3.326kg of slag smithing lump (SSL), 959g of vitrified hearth lining (VHL), 950g of vitrified clay (VC) and 128g of hammerscale (HS) concretion (the latter most probably represents small fragments of concreted smithy floor).

B.7.4 A surprising range of different-sized SHBs was recorded, with some significantly large but generally quite irregularly-formed examples up to 160mm in (estimated) diameter, but with many between 80–100mm, and just a few small examples of around 50-60mm diameter. Many of the smaller SHBs were plano-convex to conular-bottomed in shape, some were denser, and a good number more weathered than the largest examples. This may suggest two different phases of activity and/or methods of smithing, although many of these occur together, yet re-deposition remains a possibility. All of the smithing, however, appears to have been undertaken using charcoal as a fuel. Some very good examples survive amongst the group of larger SHBs of hinge fractures associated with the removal of these accreting slag lumps from the tips of the associated tuyeres. In most cases the tuyeres appear to have been made from refractory clay, and were round (cylindrical or conular in shape), between 90–100mm in diameter with a central (blowing) aperture of between 22mm-30mm. In a good many cases crushed flint appears to have been thrown or dropped into the hearth, perhaps to help the melting and separation of the slag from the tuyere and in the forging/welding of the iron. A more finely-crushed flint sand was used to temper the thin (6–20mm thick) clay lining for these shallow semi-circular earth-fast smithing hearths.

B.7.5 The latter type of hearth is what one might expect to find within Romano-British to Anglo-Saxon smithies (NB rather than medieval – early post-medieval ones), and an Early Anglo-Saxon date for at least some of this activity appears to be suggested by the recovery of a thick hand-made pot rim (heavily scorched and partly vitrified) associated with slag from context 392 (**391**; part of Pit group **331**). This first needs to be properly identified, yet it may have come from a large storage jar (such as Late Saxon Thetford ware).

B.7.6 The recognition of platy and spheroidal (magnetic) hammerscale within four different lumps of sandy iron-rich concretion is interesting in that it probably represents (re-distributed?) fragments of consolidated smithy floor deposit. Although only 128g of this concretion was recognised within the assemblage, all of it came from reasonably closely-associated contexts 359 (pit **358**), 363 (pit **362**) and 383 (pit **382**); part of Pit group **331**. Indeed, the largest collection of smithing slag from the site (*i.e.* that collected from context 336) also came from the same group of features.

Statement of potential and methods statement

B.7.7 The recovery of *c*.25kg of smithing slag from this site indicates proximity to a major smithy. Indeed, this sort of volume and weight of smithing slag is what one might expect of a smithy within an iron-producing area. The true scale of Romano-British/ Anglo Saxon and medieval iron production using local ores in north Norfolk has only just become apparent through recent investigations associated with road schemes and pipelines (such as the (OA East-led) Norwich NDR and Marsham Resilience scheme). The greater part of this industrial activity relates to exploitation, smelting and associated secondary ironworking carried out during the Early-Mid Anglo-Saxon period. Whether or not the ironworking at Dereham Road relates to this is a moot point, yet here it is both significant and well-preserved enough to be studied in respect of trying to recognise the original features/ structures/ hearths from whence the iron was worked and from which the slag might have come, including spatial analysis. The accurate dating of this will prove crucial, but without access to this at the present time, it is difficult to properly assess the potential, except to say that it is likely to be very important in the interpretation of the site.

Feature /context	Nos	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam.(mm)	Category	Comments
334	3	105x65x40(refit) + 60x35x35	280	0	110	x1 SHB (232) + x1 SSL (42)	half of a plano-convex SHB with much crushed flint inclusion (thrown in) with an accreted VHL /red fired clay lining and a small puncture in molten slag top (0.4mm rod?)
336	25	135x130x70+100x90x55 +100x80x60 + 90x70x60+110x60x80 + 100x75x50 + 85x70x40 + 90x80x40 + 85x60x40 + 90x50x35+ 110x70x30 + 80–35	5462	01-Apr	150 - 160	x17 SHBs (4885) + x8 SSL (520)	small broken SHB + at least 5 plano-convex dense SHBs with rounded or conular bottoms, and the remainder v irregular or partially-formed. x4 with well-developed tuyere hinge fractures with trace of 90-100 mm diam clay tuyere, one with 30mm central aperture. Largest SHB= 970g. Charc and flint incl
359	4	70x40x20 + 45x25x14 + 45x30x20+ 40x20x20	90	0 + 2 + 2		x2 SSL (54) + VC (21) + HS (12)	small SSL with accreted portion of VHL dropped into hearth. Small lump of hammerscale concretion (smithy floor?)
361	1	90x80x70	300	0	90+	SHB	porous SHB with much in way of charcoal inclusion
363	4	60x35x35 + 40x45x35 + 30-35	187	0+1+3	90?	x1 SHB (94) + SSL (70) + x2 HS (21)	broken or partially-formed SHB, SSL with attached VHL and x2 small lumps of hammerscale concretion – possibly smithy floor deposit?
372	2	120x90x40	494	2	120	SHB (448) +VHL (44)	irregular to plano-convex SHB Calcined flint suggests that silica is being added to the forming slag bottom
381	2	60x40x35 + 60x35x30	124	0 + 1		SSL	incl porous slag with much charcoal inclusion
383 a	1	55x25x20	18	3		HS	mix of spheroidal and platy hammerscale within fired (but not vitrified) clay
383 b	2	60x40x25 + 55x35x5	77	4+2		HS	mix of spheroidal and platy hammerscale within concretion – possibly smithy floor deposit?

Feature /context	Nos	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam.(mm)	Category	Comments
392	2	55x30x12-25 (refit)	47	0		large PT sherd (refired) ?	uncertain – but would appear to be large coarse pottery sherd rim fragment dropped into furnace and re-fired? If pottery > Thetford Ware large storage jar (to check)
394	7	110x80x45 + 80x70x60 + 70x70x35 + 80x50x30 + 70-40	801	4+1+0	c.120	x2 SHB(396) + x2 VHL (60)n + x3 SSL (337)	large SSL piece has VHL attached which indicates a shallow clay-lined pit lining
403	6	130x100x65+ 65x65x25+ 65x65x30 +70x65x30+ 70x40x25+70x50x30 + 50x55x25	1205	0-2	75 -130	x5 SHBs (1112) + x1 SSL(86)	large SHB (670g) includes fragment of part-vitrified reddish fabric pottery sherd upon upper surface and has tuyere hinge with imprint of c.100mm diam round clay tuyere with central aperture of 23+mm. Some of smaller SHB frags part weathered
405 *	23	120x115x70 +90x85x60 + 90x80x60 + 85x70x60 + 75x70x45 +85x60x30+90-50	3034	0-4	50-120	x7 SHB (2047) + x4 VHL(244) + x11 SSL(702) + x1 VC(929)	an unusual range of different-sized and quite irregular SHB – the largest being 120mm diameter. Inclusions of charcoal suggest this was the fuel, whilst the gently convex bases define this as a small clay-lined pit. Wide tuyere hinge breaks indicate a clay tuyere nozzle of c.90mm diameter with a central aperture of 30mm
408	6	80x55x40+70x50x4+ 50x35x35+40x45x20+ 40x45x30+50X30x20	456	0-3	up to 90mm	x1 SHB (182) + x2 VHL (57) + x3 SSL (213)	SHB hinge with aperture diameter of c.30mm + SSL beneath base of highly vitrified clay lining NB clay has crushed flint in as temper. Charcoal incl within SHB
430	1	70x55x25	96	2	70	SHB	mall, thin concavo-convex shape with vitrified upper surface
566	1	40x42x17	22	0	100mm+	VHL	NB lip of shallow lined-hearth
569	1	70x70x40	197	2	80+	SHB	poorly-developed SHB with flint and clay+ charcoal inclusions and accreted VHL

Feature /context	Nos	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam.(mm)	Category	Comments
615	2	70x60x70 + 11x85x40	481	4	65-110	x1SHB (271) + VHL (210)	includes x1 fused vitrified hearth base more or less empty of slag with blast depression from tuyere. SHB has inclusions of calcined flint
617 *	3	125x90x60 + 75x75x60 + 85x85x40	1613	02-Apr	90 -140+(?)	SHB + SHB/VHL	x2 pieces of broken-up SHB accreted VHL have well developed tuyere hinge breaks – one with clay surface from a 100mm diamer tuyere tip with a 22mm wide central aperture/ The 2 SHB/VHL fragments may have come from the same hearth
619	2	90x80x50 + 60x5x25	357	1 + 3	150?	SHB (312) + SSL (45)	flat-bottomed v porous but somewhat heavy SHB fragment with charcoal incl accreted VHL on base
641	1	35x25x17	12	0		VHL	VHL 17mm thick NB crushed flint as temper/ mix within clay
650	7	100x80x55 + 85x60x60 + 70x70x40 + 60x60x40 + 60x50x30 +65x45x25 + 65x45x25	1176	2+1+0	60-100	x6 SHBs	incl x3 broken irreg SHBs (2 of same base) + 3 irreg plano-convex to conular based forms (weathered). One with tuyere hinge break
665	2	80x60x45 + 45x30x30	168	3 + 0	90	SHB + SSL	part of the tuyere hinge break with the central aperture of c.20mm+
667	5	80x80x45 + 80x65x50 + 55x45x20 + 35x30x35 (refit)	629	4+1+0	50 + 80	x3 SHBs (613) + x2 SSL (16)	all SHBs a little weathered (plano-convex) + small SHB (61g). SSL vesicular with flint inclusion
690 a	6	85x60x50 + 90x70x35 + 105x55x35 + 50-60	440	2 + 0	100?	x2 SHBs (297) + x4 VHL (139)	irreg and porous SHBs + thin (6-7mm thick) reddened and strongly vitrified clay lining pieces
871	1	55x40x20	37	0	60	SHB	thin flat – irregular - weathered
881	1	105x65x30	174	0	105	SHB	irregular - weathered
905	18	90x90x55 + 70x60x50 + 90x75x50 + 80x70x35 + 80x50x35 + 80x50x45 + 80x70x35 +90x40x40 + 70x50x35 + 55-50	2391	4 + 2-0	50-95	x13 SHBs (1960) + x5 SSL (357)	x2 conular based dense complete SHBs + x5 broken SHBs. Remainder quite irregular but plano-convex. Somewhat small than from some other contexts. Several are

Feature /context	Nos	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Original hearth diam.(mm)	Category	Comments
							more weathered and different
917	4	70x55x15 + 60x45x25 + 35-40	180	2+1+0	60	x2 SHBs (136) + x2 SSL (42)	irregular and thin + small SHBs
1081	7	105x65x50 + 70x70x60 + 60-40	902	4+2+3 + 0	150 -75	x3 SHBs (773) + x2 VHL (58) + x2 SSL (99)	rim of partially-formed plano-convex SHB with VHL attached. Other SHB is small, round with conical basis. Slagged VHL with clay 7-8mm thick
1094	3	60x40x35 + 60x40x40 + 70x50x30	281	2+1+0	50-65	x3 SHBs	small irregular and broken -weathered
1116	4	110x110x55 + 100x90x60 + 80x60x50 + 100x90x40	1110	0 + 1	110-80	x4 SHBs	x1 porous but dense plano-convex SHB, x1 small irregular dense SHB + x2 porous and v irregular SHBs
1128	15	80x60x45+80x40x35+50x50x35+70x35x35+55x45x35 + 50x40x35+ 45x35x25 + 60-50	1007	0-4	75-80	x8 SHB (688) + x2 VHL(47) + x6 SSL (270)	irregular fragments of partial SHBs some with vitrified clay lining and/or tuyere hinges (similar wide nozzle clay tuyere?). Reddened base VHL fragments look similar to some RB examples
1132	17	90x75x55 + 80x50x40 + 50x40x25 + 40x30x17 + 45x35x25 + 60x40x30 + 55-30	1019	0-4	70-100	x4 broken SHBs (647) + x4 VHL (66) + x6 SSL (281)	hammered and broken-up SHB of a range of shape/size. Largest of these with big calcined flint inclusions

Table 19: Catalogue of iron smithing slag

B.8 Worked stone, by Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 A total of 8.58kg (32 pieces) of worked stone consisting mostly of burnt and weathered (but sometimes re-fitting) fragments of rotary lava quern was recovered from this site. No phasing or dating information was available at the time of writing and it seems that most of the lava quern was probably Anglo-Saxon in date, yet within this was a fair amount of residual and/or re-used Roman material. Amongst the remaining worked stone was a fragment of rotary grindstone.

Methodology

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

Factual data

B.8.3 A total of 8.578kg of worked stone was recovered from this excavation, most of which consisted of fragments of rotary lava quern. Some 1.805kg of this quern (MNI=5 stones) was of the Roman type with either a raised kerb rim or more likely radial harp furrow dressing of the stone (*e.g.* SF7 from layers 388 and 802) whilst 3.305kg of this quern (MNI=6 stones) was of the Anglo-Saxon type with thin flat peck-pattern dressed stones (*e.g*. the refitted stone from fill 379 in ditch **529**, one with a raised collar around the eye (e.g. SF6 from context layer 388).

B.8.4 The Saxon querns were moderately large and were worn quite thin (the upper stone SF8 from layer 388 was estimated as being *c*.500mm in diameter), and collectively the surviving features of these resembled the example illustrated in Watts 2002 (39, fig.14; after Parkhouse), in Horter *et al*. 1950 (fig.1.7) and in Pohl 2010 (148, fig.1).

*Lava quern re-used as whetstone (fill 334 in pit **333**, Pit group **331**)*

B.8.5 This small sub-squared stone tablet (145x110x45–35mm) fashioned from a discarded piece of (probably) an upper lava quern appears to have been re-used opportunistically as a whetstone for sharpening knives. The refitted fragments of this reveal an area of the worn grind surface (bottom right hand corner) which has been considerably smoothened (polished) as a result of subsequent use. It seems likely this piece came from a Saxon quern, therefore its use as a whetstone may be of the same period.

*Rotary grindstone wheel (Fill 361 in pit **360**, Pit group **331**; ID 27309)*

B.8.6 This fragment of what is probably a broken grindstone wheel (probably 15–20% of the original) fashioned from a reddish orthoquartzitic sandstone (perhaps Old Red sandstone or a Triassic Bunter sandstone NB the clast inclusion of a quartzite pebble) appears to have been extensively worn from abrasive use upon its rim before it was broken and burnt. An examination of the 90mm wide grinding rim reveals a slightly

uneven wear and the faint traces of parallel score lines, confirming its use as a vertically-mounted rotary grindstone for the sharpening of chisels or knives. No trace of the axle hole survives, yet a 360mm diameter for the wheel is suggested. The sides of the stone wheel have been crudely fashioned, and the traces of diagonal cross-hatch chisel marks are evident. It is possible that the fragment was later used as a piece of building stone incorporated into a wall, although in the absence of mortar this is impossible to verify. The use of this as a grindstone wheel is also difficult to date. A Saxon origin is possible, though equally this could be a medieval to early post-medieval object.

Anvil stone (layer 674 (582))

B.8.7 This broken flattened waterworn sandstone cobble appears to have been used very briefly as an anvil stone (perhaps upon both sides) for the crushing of foodstuffs or other materials. The use of this was minimal, and seems to pre-date its use as burnt stone. Both associations suggest that the use of this is prehistoric in date, thus it is possible that the stone is residual and was re-deposited within a later feature.

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.8.8 The occurrence of what appears to be Roman lava quern alongside Saxon lava quern, sometimes within the same features, is interesting and requires further investigation in relation to its contextual origin and the site phasing. The same applies to the rotary grindstone: is this Anglo-Saxon or is it medieval/post-medieval, and has the fragment been re-used as building stone? There is therefore some potential for further background investigation in terms of associated dating/phasing and comparison with similar artefacts from nearby sites, but probably none for renewed object analysis.

Context/ SF no	No. pcs	Wt (g)	Dimension (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-5)	Geology	Origin	Period	Notes + re-use
334 *	5	606	150x110x45-35 (refit)	lava quern/ whetstone	3-5	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Saxon?	prob a squared and trimmed frag of U/S re-used upon grind surface as a whetstone for knives etc
361 * (27309)	1	2875	195x150x90 (thick)	grinding wheel?	4	ORS or Trias (Bunter) Sstn	England		a small segment from the outside of a grinding wheel polished smooth from use. The sides have been peck-pattern worked with a chisel c.360mm diameter
366 <3>	1	268	100x80x25	lava quern	4	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman ?	residual and possibly reused. Faint trace of harp furrow dressing
379	6	416	130x110x23-26 (refit)	lava quern	5	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Saxon?	refitting fragments from poss lower stone. Poorly diagnostic. Grind surface has been burnt and is flaky
388 <6> *	2	764	155x90x30-50 (refit)	lava quern	3	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Saxon	refitted frags of central collar rim of an upper stone with grain feed opening of c.100mm (Watts 2002 Fig.14)
388 <7> *	1	597	160x100x32-25	lava quern	4	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman ?	possibly residual Roman U/S re-used in Saxon (NB raised kerb rim and harp furrow dressing grind surface)
388 <8> *	1	700	180x90x35-30	lava quern	3	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Saxon	lower stone with straight/rounded rim.

Context/ SF no	No. pcs	Wt (g)	Dimension (mm)	Identity	Wear (0-5)	Geology	Origin	Period	Notes + re-use
									Underside is peck-pattern worked (SEE Watts 2002,39 fig.14) Est diam. 500mm+
456	2	263	70x70x50 (refit)	lava quern	2	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Saxon?	poorly diagnostic piece
674 *	1	595	120x110x35	anvil stone	1	sandstone	erratic cobble	prehistor?	a slightly used flat cobble with faint indentations in centre (on both sides) – subs burnt and cracked
744	3	162	80x55x25-20 (refit) + 35	lava quern	5	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman ?	pieces from same worn and burnt stone with faint trace of harp furrow dressing (worn down)
802 *	1	190	80x65x30	lava quern	1	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman	well preserved fragment of centre U/S with aperture of c.40mm and segmented harp furrow dressing on both sides (more worn on grind surface)
817	2	588	90x75x30 + 65x70x35	lava quern	3	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Roman ?	non-refit pieces of quern from same U/S? Rim edge vert striations and harp furrow dressing suggest Roman – poss re-used. One piece burnt/sooted
1003 <27>	5	509	85x90x30-22 + 40x55x30 + 45-35	lava quern	4	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany	Saxon ?	x4 associated but non-refitting pieces of a probable worn U/S of a flat-top quern
1007	1	45	40x40x30	lava quern	5	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany		undiagnostic – burnt and weathered lump

*Table 20: Catalogue of worked stone from Dereham Road, Mattishall * requires an illustration*

B.9 CBM, mortar and fired clay *by Sue Anderson*

Introduction

B.9.1 Thirty-nine fragments (14.013kg) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from seventeen contexts (Table 23). Four fragments of fired clay (31g) were found in three contexts (Table 24). Two pieces of mortar (96g) were found in one context (Table 25). It should be noted that no phasing or grouping information was available at the time of assessment.

Methodology

B.9.2 The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements; other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

Factual data

CBM

B.9.3 Table 21 shows the quantification by type and form.

Type	form	code	No	Wt(g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	15	1290
	Ridge tile: post-medieval	RID	2	190
	Pantile	PAN	1	26
Walling	Post-medieval brick	LB	14	8718
	Post-medieval brick?	LB?	1	41
Flooring	Floor brick	FB	2	717
	Floor brick?	FB?	3	183
Unknown	Brick?	B?	1	2848
Total			39	14013

Table 21: CBM by type and form

B.9.4 The assemblage comprised material of late to post-medieval date, dominated by plain roof tile and 'later' bricks.

B.9.5 Fifteen fragments of plain roofing tile were found, all in fully oxidised fabrics of probable post-medieval date. Only two had peg holes, both circular. The fragments were in a variety of fine and medium sandy fabrics with typical local inclusions such as very fine chalk, flint, ferrous oxide and clay pellets. Six tiles had traces of lime mortar on one or more surfaces/breaks, suggesting that they were re-used in walls. Two fragments of ridge tile (18–19mm thick), one with a slightly chamfered inner edge, were also found, and there was one small piece of pantile.

B.9.6 Most fragments of post-medieval brick were small and abraded, but eight were full-thickness (50–61mm), four were complete in width (98–115mm) and one was complete (235 x 107 x 61mm). Ten bricks or fragments were in a medium sandy fabric containing coarse or very coarse flint and sparse ferrous oxide (fabric msffe), and several of these were overfired with patchy vitrification. The complete brick, from fill 405 (in pit **404**), was slightly warped. Two bricks were recovered from this feature, both with thick deposits of white lime mortar, and the smaller fragment had a course of three fragments of roof tile embedded in the mortar layer. Based on size and appearance there were bricks with broad date ranges in the 15th–17th, 16th–18th and 18th–19th centuries. All were handmade.

B.9.7 A maximum of five fragments of white-firing floor bricks of late 17th–19th-century date was identified, only one of which was complete in two dimensions. This fragment, from pit fill 309 (**308**), measured 110 x 43mm and showed no signs of wear. Another fragment from ditch fill 799 (**798**) had very heavy wear and was only 22mm thick.

B.9.8 One other fragment was recovered, also in a white-firing fabric, and found in pit fill 405 (**404**). It was more than 162mm long and had a near-square section (112 x 107mm). It may be a piece of simple terracotta of late medieval or early post-medieval date, although white-firing fabrics tend to be more common in the 18th and 19th centuries in East Anglia.

Provenance

B.9.9 Table 22 shows the quantities of CBM recovered by feature/context type.

Cut Type	No	Wt/g
Ditch	19	2448
Pit	12	10076
Posthole	6	1339
Occupation	1	70
Layer	1	80

Table 22: CBM by context type

Fired clay

B.9.10 The small assemblage of fired clay comprised two small, abraded fragments in fine sandy fabrics with chalk inclusions, both from ditch fill 303 (**302**), and two pieces of vitrified hearth lining from fill 336 in pit **335** and fill 414 in ditch **413**.

Mortar

B.9.11 Two fragments of white lime mortar with medium sand, chalk and flint aggregates were recovered from posthole fill 269 (**268**). These are likely to be of post-medieval date and their irregular shapes suggest that they probably came from a rubble wall.

Assessment of potential and methodology for analysis

B.9.12 The site is well stratified and much of the material is derived from sealed contexts. Pottery and other dating evidence may prove useful in suggesting dates for particular CBM fabrics and forms. No phasing or grouping information was available at the time of assessment.

B.9.13 Further work will be required to complete the CBM analysis once final phasing and grouping information is available. However the assemblage is small, and it can provide little information about nearby structures. Its main potential is to provide information on the range of fabrics and forms available in the various periods in this parish, and to aid in site taphonomy and dating.

B.9.14 This report provides an outline of the CBM, mortar and fired clay types present in the assemblage, but the material has not yet been placed in context, either within the site itself or within the broader historic environment of the region.

- Comparison of the assemblage with other large groups of CBM from the region will be possible.
- Three-dimensional spatial distribution of CBM fabrics and forms in features and structures will be important in studying the taphonomy of the site, and in providing information relevant to the study of social status and land use.
- A report suitable for archive and/or publication will be prepared.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.9.15 A representative sample of the stratified CBM should be retained with the archive, although once phasing is complete it is likely that much of the post-medieval to modern material can be dispersed.

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments
257	fsf	LB	1	66	+					thin cream fs	
257	fsfe	RTP	1	39							
257	fs	RTP	1	33						thin on base	
257	fscp	RTP	1	79	+						orange, buff base
257	msffe	LB	1	163	+			54			
269	wsgfe	FB?	1	63	+						large rounded grog, but some prob cp, pink
269	msffe	LB	1	178	+			51		ms buff on base	reduced surface
269	fsfe	LB?	1	41	+						
269	ms	RTP	1	37						ms white on base & side	
286	fsc	RTP	1	46	+						small flecks? calcite
286	wsgfe	FB?	1	81	++						no surfaces
286	ms	RTP	1	48							
289	msffe	LB	1	52	+						
289	fsf	RID	1	158				18			
289	fsf	RID	1	32	+			19			KT chamfered inner edge
289	fsfc	RTP	1	33	+						
309	msffe	LB	1	1030			111	55		thick mscca	streaky white clay in matrix, overfired, cracked, surface reduced
309	fsf	RTP	1	82	+				1 x R?		
309	fsf	PAN	1	26							
309	wfs	FB	1	580	+		110	43		thin patches on surface	
330	fsgfe	LB	1	252	+			54			partly reduced/vit surfaces, broken edge rubbed?
348	msffe	LB	1	1014			115	50			vit surfaces; NOT SEEN - recorded by slag specialist, fabric guessed
348	msffe	LB	1	6	+						
355	wfx	FB?	1	39	+						
368	msf	RTP	1	25	+						
405	msffe	RTP	1	25	+						
405	wfgf	B?	1	2848		>162	112	107			terracotta?
405	msffe	LB	1	3207		235	107	61		thick (up to 30mm) white fsc on surface, smaller patches on base	overfired, patchy vit, slightly warped
405	msffe	LB	1	1537			98	59		thick (up to 48mm) on stretcher and onto break	overfired, patchy vit, 3 frags of RTP forming a single course within mortar
406	fsf	LB	1	159	+						rubbed on one side
406	msf	RTP	1	61					1 x R	thick white ms on base	

context	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments
617	msffe	LB	1	892	+			59		thin white on both surfaces	rubbed corner - rounded
672	fsc	RTP	1	80	+					thin patches	
685	msffe	LB	1	92	++						
697	msf	RTP	1	210						thin on surface & breaks	reduced surfaces
697	msf	RTP	1	441	+					thick white fsc all over	mortar same as on 405
697	msf	RTP	1	51							
799	wfg	FB	1	137				22+			v worn
802	fsf	LB	1	70	+						

Table 23. CBM by context

code	fabric	RTP	RID	PAN	LB	LB?	B?	FB	FB?
fs	fine sandy	1							
fsc	fs with chalk	2							
fscp	fs with clay pellets	1							
fsf	fs with flint	1	2	1	3				
fsfc	fsf with chalk	1							
fsfe	fs with ferrous oxide	1				1			
fsgfe	fsfe with grog				1				
ms	medium sandy	2							
msf	ms with flint	5							
msffe	msf with ferrous oxide	1			10				
wfs	white-firing fine sandy							1	
wfg	wfs with grog							1	
wfgf	wfg with flint						1		
wfx	wfs poorly mixed								1
wsgfe	white-firing silty with grog and ferrous oxide								2

Table 24: Key fabrics and quantities by form (fragment count)

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
303	fsc		1	6	red/cream			+	
303	fsc		1	2	dk grey			+	
336	fs?	VHL	1	7	grey-red	irregular		+	
414	fs?	VHL	1	16	grey-red	irregular		+	

Fabric: fs – fine sandy; fsc – fs with chalk. Type: VHL – vitrified hearth lining.

Table 25: Fired clay

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
269	mscf		1	49	white	slightly concave			rough irreg underside
269	mscf		1	47	white	1 flat edge		+	rounded lump

Fabric: mscf – medium sand, chalk and flint.

Table 26: Mortar

B.10 Ivory comb *by Ian Riddler*

Introduction and factual data

B.10.1 A fragmentary ivory double-sided simple comb (SF2) was recovered from Phase 3 pit **308**. It includes one end and a set of complete teeth, as well as a set of worn and damaged teeth. The opposite end is missing, but over half of the comb survives. The comb is made from elephant ivory and distinctive Schreger or percussion lines can be seen running across the central area.

SF2: Fragmentary double-sided simple comb, made from elephant ivory with percussion lines visible across the central area on both sides. Six teeth per centimetre on one side, with no traces of wear on them. Set of teeth opposite are shorter in length and finer, at eleven teeth per centimetre, with traces of wear along their bases in the central area on both sides. The initial L has been cut into the central area on one side. Polished from use throughout.

Length:	31.4mm	Width:	39.7mm	Thickness:	1.7mm

Context 309

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

B.10.2 This object (probably a nit comb) is of some intrinsic interest and has good potential for comparison with other ivory combs contained within the Norwich sample, which is one of the largest from England to have been studied so far. The introduction of ivory combs in the late 16th century can be related to the opening of direct trade routes to the south and east, which provided sufficient quantities of elephant ivory to sustain a specific craft in that material. Ivory combs were commonplace in the 17th and 18th centuries, after which the use of ivory declined in favour of other materials, including bone and tortoiseshell.

B.10.3 An archive report will be produced, comparing the comb to the sample recorded in the Norwich group (Margeson 1993, 65-7; Riddler and Huddle 2009), to enable closer dating, and incorporating research to place the comb within its wider context.

Retention, dispersal and display

B.10.4 The comb is stable and should be retained with the archive and stored appropriately.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL ASSESSMENTS

C.1 Animal bone *by Hayley Foster*

Introduction and methodology

C.1.1 This assessment details the analysis of the animal bone recovered from Dereham Road, Mattishall, Norfolk. The assemblage is of a small size, comprising 8.22kg of bone from hand collection. The species present include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*), horse (*Equus caballus*), pig (*Sus scrofa*), dog (*Canis familiaris*), chicken (*Gallus gallus*) and frog (*Anura rana*). Animal bone was recovered from features dating to the medieval period.

C.1.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which was modified from Albarella and Davis (1996).

C.1.3 Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at Oxford Archaeology East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) and Cohen & Serjeantson (1996) were used where needed for identification purposes.

Results of analysis

C.1.4 The assemblage is in good condition with moderate levels of fragmentation. Material was mainly recovered from ditches and pits.

C.1.5 Cattle make up the highest percentage of the NISP followed by sheep/goat. Dental wear data suggests cattle were slaughtered between 30 and 50 months, indicating they were probably slaughtered for meat. The element distribution of the assemblage overwhelmingly shows that the majority of faunal remains are made up of cranial and foot elements, comprising over 75% of the assemblage, indicating primary butchery, in which head and feet were removed initially and disposed of.

Species	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle	60	43.5	3	17.6
Sheep/Goat	41	29.7	8	47.1
Dog	17	12.3	2	11.8
Horse	8	5.8	1	5.9
Pig	7	5.1	1	5.9
Bird	4	2.9	1	5.9
Frog	1	0.7	1	5.9
Total	**138**	**100.0**	**17**	**100.0**

Table 27: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) of the total assemblage.

C.1.6 Sheep/goat remains were aged to mainly mature and adult animals, suggesting exploitation for secondary products. Cranial and extremities (including metapodia and phalanges) comprised 76% of those elements identified as sheep/goat.

C.1.7 Dog remains are solely from Phase 1 ditch **624** and consist of a partial medium sized dog skeleton. Long bones contain fused epiphyses suggesting an adult animal.

C.1.8 Horse and pig are minimally represented, with a pig ageing to 17-19 months of age at death based on dental wear.

C.1.9 Bird remains belong solely to domestic fowl and the single amphibian fragment belongs to frog.

C.1.10 In the medieval period cattle were numerically predominant over sheep, with the relative sizes of cattle and sheep carcasses, beef would contribute much more to the diet of the residents than lamb or mutton.

C.1.11 At Dereham Road, domestic mammals were the mainstay of the food economy, with cattle and sheep/goat remains being the most well represented species. The size of the assemblage unfortunately does not allow for solid interpretations to be made regarding farming practices; however, the limited data would suggest cattle were being exploited primarily for meat whereas sheep/goat were primarily exploited for secondary products such as wool and milk.

Statement of potential

C.1.12 The material is a good representation of a predominately medieval domestic faunal assemblage. The data represents a modest quantity of identifiable animal bone. When viewed against data from contemporary sites in Norfolk, it appears that in terms of taxa representation the assemblage mostly conforms to regional patterns. Conducting spatial analysis would allow for interpretations and comparisons to be made on the distribution of different types of faunal material coming from specific features. Collecting full biometric data could allow for comparison to be made with other sites in the area and to determine if there were any changes in size of the main domestic species retrieved.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.1.13 It would be recommended that the assemblage be retained as it can add to the regional picture of diet and husbandry practices in this area of Norfolk.

C.2 Environmental remains *by Martha Craven and Rachel Fosberry*

Introduction

C.2.1 A total of 59 bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated area, of which 20 were selected for processing based on their predicted productivity and to ensure that a variety of features were represented.

C.2.2 The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present, their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regards to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

C.2.3 Preservation of plant material is quite poor, and the majority of the samples are unproductive, with low density and diversity of plant taxa.

Methodology

C.2.4 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.2.5 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.2.6 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 28–30.

C.2.7 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al.* 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.2.8 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds, and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.2.9 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

Factual data

C.2.10 The botanical material from this site consists primarily of carbonised (charred) plant remains and the remains are in a relatively poor state of preservation. Several samples contain untransformed seeds that appear modern but may be contemporary. These tend to be plant species that have seeds with tough outer coats that can sometimes survive in an untransformed state.

Phase 1: Medieval

C.2.11 Cereal grains are present in eight of the samples from this phase, mostly in small quantities. The cereals consist of free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), oats (*Avena sp.*), rye (*Secale cereale*) and cereals that were too poorly preserved to identify. Ditch **693** (**402**) is notable in that it contains frequent cereal grains and a single culm node; the only chaff fragment recovered from this phase. Small to moderate quantities of legumes (Fabaceae) were also noted in this feature and included cultivated varieties such peas (*Pisum sp.*) and beans (Fabaceae)**.**

C.2.12 Weed seeds from this phase are quite scarce and consist of small grass seeds (Poaceae), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and docks (*Rumex sp.*). Grasses and docks are typical arable weeds whilst stinking chamomile is associated with the farming of heavy clay soils (Stace 2010). Ditches **386** and **517** contain untransformed elder seeds (*Sambucus nigra*). Elder seeds are often found in ditch deposits and reflect the vegetation growing alongside the feature. The outer coating of elder seeds is particularly resistant to decay and as such these seeds may be contemporary to the context from which they were sampled. The presence of ostracods in ditch **517** shows that the feature held water at some point, possibly seasonally. Most of the samples contain small quantities of charcoal except for ditch **693** (ditch **402**) which contains approximately 41 millilitres.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Ostracods	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Snails	Pottery	Flint Debitage	Metal Working Debris	Hammerscale
3	336	335	Pit	16	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	0	#	##	+
5	383	382	Pit	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	+	0	0	##	++++
6	387	386	Ditch	10	5	0	0	0	0	#U	0	<1	++	0	0	0	0
11	465	464	Ditch	14	10	0	0	0	0	0		1	0	0	0	0	0
14	518	517	Ditch	12	20	0	0	0	0	###U	++	0	+++	0	0	0	0
15	530	529	Ditch	12	1	#	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	#	0	0	0
16	535	534	Ditch	16	15	#	0	0	0	0	0	1	+	0	0	0	0
18	551	550	Ditch	16	10	#f	0	0	0	0	0	6	0	#	0	0	0
22	541	533	Pit	16	5	#	0	0	#	0	0	<1	+	0	0	0	0
24	563	562	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	#U	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
25	601	600	Posthole	2	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	#	0	0	0
36	695	693	Ditch	14	50	###	#	##	#	0	0	41	+++	0	0	##	++
37	705	704	Pit	12	10	##	0	0	0	0	0	7	++	0	0	0	0
45	764	763	Ditch	16	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	++	0	0	0	0

Table 28: Phase 1 samples

Phase 2: Late medieval

C.2.13 The plant material from this phase appears to be quite similar to that of the previous phase. Cereal grains were present in four of the five samples and consist of wheat, oats, barley and cereals that were too poorly preserved to identify. Layer 672 (part of layer 582) contains frequent cereal grains and occasional small to medium legumes. Chaff was not present in any of the samples, but a single detached cereal sprout was noted in Sample 59, layer 1174. Weed seeds were found only within layer 672 in the form of a small quantity of dock, while charcoal fragments are not frequent. In contrast to the Phase 1 samples, no hammerscale was present.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Snails	Pottery	Large Mammal Bones	Metal Fe
43	740	717	Pit	15	20	#	0	0	6	++	0	0	0
47	831	830	Pit	16	5	#	0	0	1	+	0	0	0
56	1090	1089	Pit	16	10	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0
57	672	668	Layer	16	30	###	#	#	15	++	0	#	#
59	1174	1174	Occupation Layer	16	10	#	0	0	<1	++	#	0	0

Table 29: Phase 2 Samples

Phase 3: Post-medieval

C.2.14 Sample 2, fill 309 of pit **308**, was the sole sample processed from Phase 3. This sample contained occasional wheat and barley grains and a single barley rachis fragment. Large quantities of heather and charcoal fragments were also recovered from this feature. Weed seeds present include hoary plantain (*Plantago media*), bristle club-rush (*Isolepis setacea*), cinquefoil (*Potentilla sp*.) sedges (*Carex sp.*), buttercups *(Ranunculus sp*.) and common bird's foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatum*). Hoary plantain, buttercups and common bird's foot trefoil typically grow in grassland environments whilst sedges and bristle club-rush favour wetland/damp environments (Stace, 2010). This sample also contains an unidentifiable charred material which may be burnt bread or dung.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed Seeds	Wetland/Aquatic plants	Other Plant Macrofossils	Charred indet.	Ostracods	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Snails	Pottery	Large Mammal Bones	Metal Fe
2	309	308	Pit	16	40	#	#	##	#	###	+	+	120	+++	#	#	#

Table 30: Phase 3 samples

Discussion

C.2.15 The relative scarcity of plant remains at this site through all three phases is not suggestive of high levels of domestic activity. The few comparatively richer samples do not appear to form any distinctive pattern which when combined with the apparent lack of definite structures uncovered in this excavation, suggests that this was not an area of intense settlement.

C.2.16 The plant assemblages in Phases 1 and 2 are typical of the medieval period in that free-threshing wheat predominates with small contributions from oats, rye and barley. Free-threshing wheat rapidly replaced hulled varieties from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards (Moffett, 2012). The minimal quantity of chaff suggests that cereal processing was not a regular occurrence at this site. The legumes cultivated would have been an important source of protein when meat was scarce and an extra source of animal fodder. In this period, legumes were also identified as a way in which to improve soil fertility (Treasure and Church 2017).

C.2.17 It is interesting to note that there are significant quantities of metalworking debris and hammerscale recovered from pits **382** and **335** as well as ditch **693**. These features are near one another and suggest that industrial activity may have been taking place in this area. It is possible that the large quantity of cereal grains and legumes in ditch **693** may have been domestic waste that was utilised as kindling for the fires in these industrial processes.

C.2.18 The heather and wetland/damp plant species found within post-medieval pit **308** may demonstrate the collection of wild resources from local moorland/fen/marshy grassland. Heather was frequently used as both a domestic and industrial fuel in this period (Warde & Williamson 2014). The plant species within this sample, such as cinquefoils and rushes, are also taxa that are currently growing on Mattishall Moor (Breckland District Council 2001).

Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

C.2.19 The assemblage is limited in what information can be drawn from it due to the minimal amounts of botanical material recovered and its poor preservation. There appears to be no distinctive changes between phases, and it seems clear that this area was not a hub of intensive agricultural processing or domestic life. Any further analysis of the assemblage as it stands is not recommended.

C.2.20 Thirty-nine samples remain unprocessed, and it is possible that processing more of them may provide a greater understanding of this site, although this assessment has indicated that the types of plant remains preserved represent the usual charred debris that is recovered from most medieval and post-medieval sites. It may, however, be worthwhile to select samples from the industrial/metalworking area to further understand the extent of this activity through recovery of hammerscale and MWD; and potentially identify material for radiocarbon dating if appropriate. A maximum of 10 additional samples have provisionally been identified from the metalworking area and elsewhere on the site.

Methods statement

C.2.21 If a selection of samples for further processing is made, the samples will be floated and sorted and the flots scanned.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.2.22 Thirty-nine samples of soil remain unprocessed and once any additional processing is undertaken the remaining samples will be deselected. All of the assessed/processed samples will be retained within the site archive.

C.3 Marine mollusca *by Carole Fletcher*

Introduction and Methodology

C.3.1 Marine mollusca were collected by hand from pits and layers; in total, 17 shells, weighing 0.123kg, were recovered. The shells recovered are edible examples of oyster

Ostrea edulis, with cockles *Cerastoderma edule* and mussel *Mytilus edulis* also present. 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.

C.3.2 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.3.3 Phase 1: pit **404** produced a near-complete, large right valve from an oyster (0.038kg), the shell is damaged on the ventral margin and has some minor damage caused by boring marine worms.

C.3.4 Phase 2: the bulk of the assemblage was recovered from this phase, from two pits and two layers. Pit **669** produced two incomplete cockle shells (0.004kg), one of which may be a right valve, the other is indeterminate. The pit also produced three small oyster shells (0.015kg), a complete right valve, an incomplete right valve, missing most of the ventral margin, and a near-complete left valve with some damage to the ventral margin.

C.3.5 Pit **738** produced a near-complete medium oyster left valve (0.009kg) with minor damage to the ventral margin and some slight boring damage. The pit also produced a medium-large snail shell from *C. hortensis/nemoralis*; this single example is not significant and was not retained.

C.3.6 A single large near-complete cockle right valve was recovered (0.005kg) from layer 672.

C.3.7 Phase 2 layer 674 (582) produced the largest and most diverse assemblage of shell, including a near-complete pair of small-medium cockle shells (0.002kg), the right valve of which has only minor damage to the posterior ventral margin. The left valve is damaged on the dorsal margin and the umbo is missing. The layer also produced three incomplete, badly damaged mussel shells, two left valves and a right valve, alongside two indeterminate fragments (0.012kg). The final group are oyster shells, a complete medium right valve and three small-medium left valves, two of which have damaged ventral margins, the third is broken on the posterior margin (0.038kg).

Discussion

C.3.8 No features contained enough shells to indicate one or more meals of oysters or any of the marine molluscs alone, however, they may have been combined with other foods. Most features produced low numbers of shells and none of the oysters show clear 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 that it formed part of the medieval diet. The shells demonstrate the ability of the occupants of the settlement to access foods sourced beyond their immediate area and surrounding hinterland. The shells recovered represent general discarded food waste indicating, at most, a small number of meals.

C.3.9 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, although perhaps with a broader range of species available than usually seen. Overall, this indicates trade with the wider area.

Statement of potential

C.3.10 The assemblage has little potential to aid local, regional and national research priorities.

Further work

C.3.11 This report and the catalogue acts as a full archival record, beyond this no further work is recommended.

Retention, display and dispersal

C.3.12 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

D.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
- COSSH (1988) – finds conservation and environmental processing/analysis

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-504856
Project Name	Land south of Dereham, Mattishall

Start of Fieldwork	28/04/2021	End of Fieldwork	23/07/2021
Previous Work	n/a	Future Work	n/a

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFDRM21/ENF151408	Planning App. No.	3PL/2015/0498/O, APP/F2605/W/17/3185918
HER Number	ENF151408	Related Numbers	CNF45864

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

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

☐	Aerial Photography – interpretation	☒	Grab-sampling	☐	Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
☐	Aerial Photography - new	☐	Gravity-core	☐	Sample Trenches
☒	Annotated Sketch	☐	Laser Scanning	☐	Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure
☐	Augering	☒	Measured Survey	☐	Targeted Trenches
☐	Dendrochonological Survey	☒	Metal Detectors	☐	Test Pits
☒	Documentary Search	☐	Phosphate Survey	☐	Topographic Survey
☒	Environmental Sampling	☐	Photogrammetric Survey	☐	Vibro-core
☐	Fieldwalking	☒	Photographic Survey	☒	Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
☒	Geophysical Survey	☐	Rectified Photography		

Monument	Period
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pit	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Posthole	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Posthole	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Surface	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Metalwork	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Metalwork	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
CBM	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Metalworking waste	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Fired clay	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Stone	Medieval (1066 to 1540)
Flint	Neolithic (- 4000 to - 2200)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk
District	Breckland
Parish	Mattishall
HER office	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Services
Size of Study Area	1.8ha
National Grid Ref	TG03951118

Address (including Postcode)

Land south of Dereham Road
Mattishall
Norfolk
NR20 3NU

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archeology East
Project Brief Originator	Breckland Council
Project Design Originator	RPS
Project Manager	Nick Gilmour
Project Supervisor	Kelly Sinclair

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norwich Castle Museum	ENF151408
Digital Archive	OAE	ENF151408
Paper Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	ENF151408

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

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☒	Correspondence	☒

Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☒
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☒
		Research/Notes	☒
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☒
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☒

Further Comments

Figure 1: Site location showing excavation area (black) in development area (red) and previous evaluation trenches (grey)

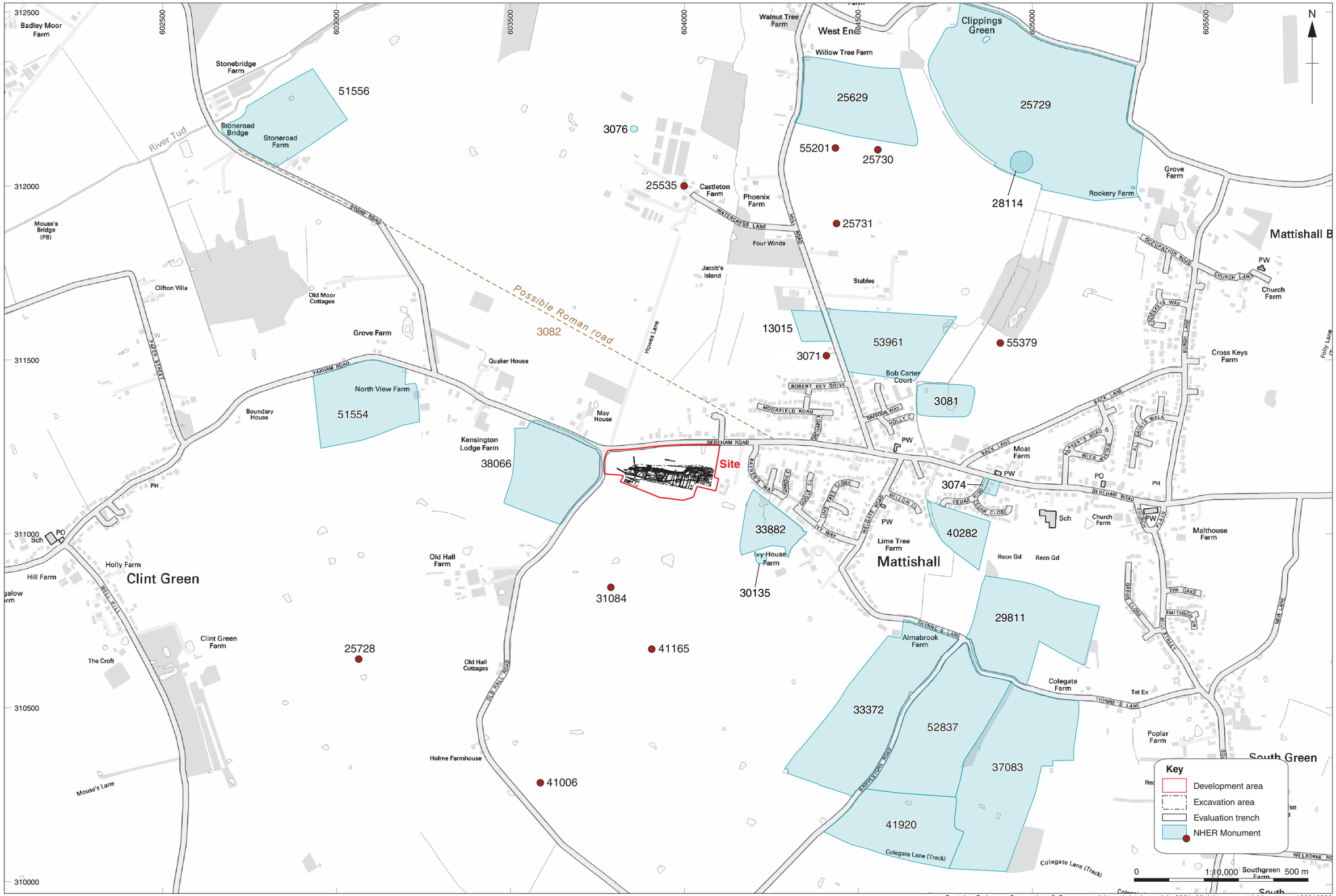


Figure 2: HER Data entries

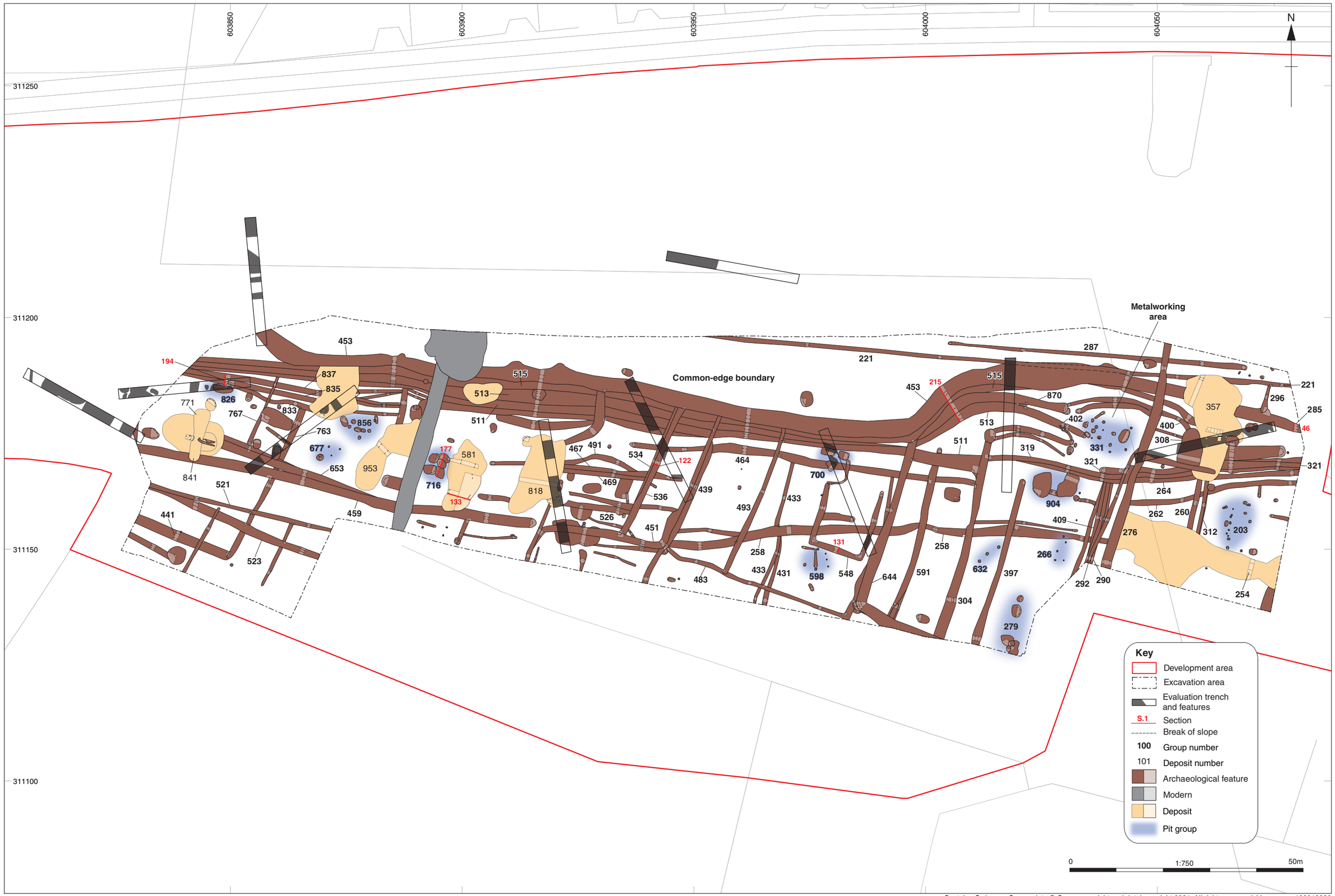
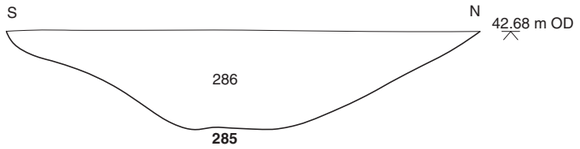


Figure 3: All Features plan

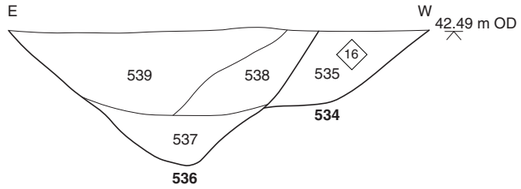
Figure 4: Plan of Phases 1 and 2

Figure 5: Plan of Phase 3

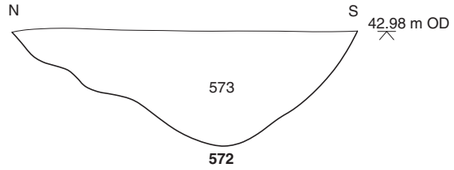
Section 46



Section 122



Section 131



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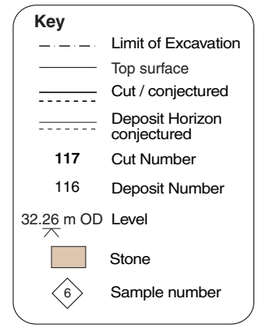

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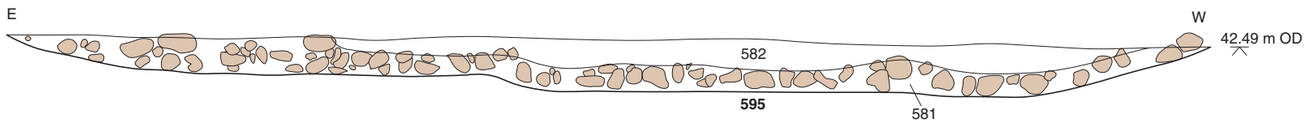

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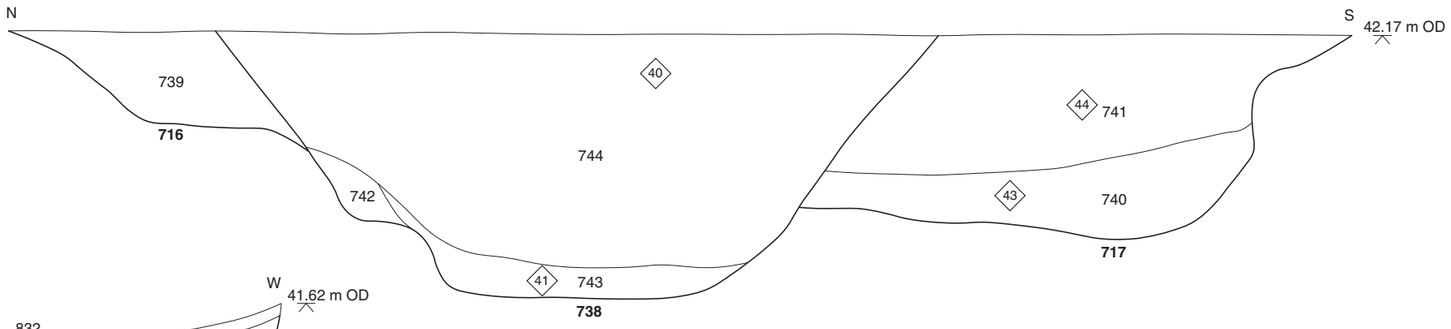
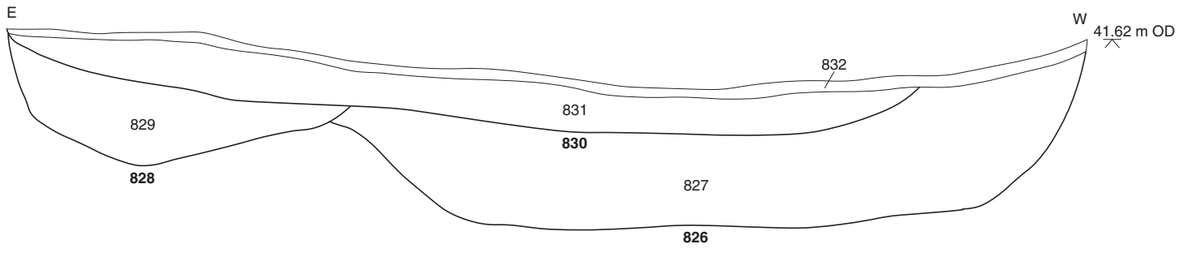


Section 194



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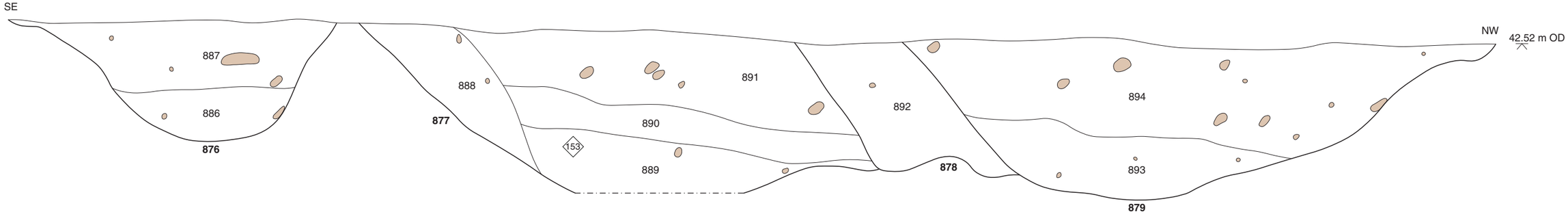

Figure 6: Selected sections

Plate 1: Orthophotograph of the site

Plate 2: Phase 1, Ditches **653** and **654**, from the west

Plate 3: Phase 1, Ditch **397**, from the south

Plate 4: Phase 1, pre-excavation photograph of metalworking area, from the west

Plate 5: Phase 1, Pit **335** (Pit group **331**), from the west

Plate 6: Phase 1 Pit **849** and gully **843**, overlain by Phase 2 cobbled layer 771, from the west

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