Lodge Farm, Costessey, Norfolk (Phase 2)

Archaeological Excavation Report

December 2019

Client: RPS on behalf of Taylor Wimpey

Issue No: 1
OAE Report No: 2292
NGR: TG 1602 1018

oxfordarchaeology
easteasteast

Client Name:	RPS on behalf of Taylor Wimpey
Client Ref No:	22035
Document Title:	Lodge Farm, Costessey, Norfolk (Phase 2)
Document Type:	Excavation Report
Report No:	2292
Grid Reference:	TG 1602 1018
Planning Reference:	2013/0567
Site Code:	ENF145618
NHES Consultation No.	CNF43432
Invoice Code:	XNFLFC19
Receiving Body:	Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service
Accession No:	NWHCM:2019.313
OASIS No:	oxfordar3-359071
OA Document File Location:	Y:/Norfolk/XNFLFC19_LodgeFarm_Costessey/Project reports/Full Report
Issue No:	1
Date:	December 2019
Prepared by:	Dan Firth (Field Project Supervisor) and Lawrence Billington (Post-excavation Project Officer)
Checked by:	Matt Brudenell (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by:	Tom Phillips (Post-Excavation Manager)
Approved for Issue by:	Paul Spoerry (Regional Manager)
Signature:	……..

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

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

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

Lodge Farm, Costessey, Norfolk (Phase 2)

Archaeological Excavation Report

Written by Dan Firth BSc MSc and Lawrence Billington MA PhD

With contributions from, Rona Booth PhD PCIfA, Matt Brudenell BA PhD, Carole Fletcher ACIfA HND BA (Hons) Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Ted Levermore BA, Alice Lyons BA MA MCIfA, Simon Timberlake MSc PhD and Zoe Ui Choileain MA MSC BABAO

Illustrations by Gillian Greer BSc and Isobelle Ward

Contents

List of Figures v
List of Plates v
Summary vii
Acknowledgements viii
1 INTRODUCTION 1
1.1 Scope of work 1
1.2 Location, topography and geology 1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background 1
2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY 4
2.1 Aims 4
2.2 Methodology 4
3 RESULTS 6
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results 6
3.2 Area B 7
3.3 Area C 17
3.4 Area E 22
3.5 Finds summary 27
4 DISCUSSION 30
4.2 Neolithic to Bronze Age (Period 1) 30
4.3 Iron Age (Period 2) 30
4.4 Romano-British 32
4.5 Anglo-Saxon (Period 4) 34

4.6 Post-medieval to modern (Period 5) 35
4.7 Conclusions 35
5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING 36
APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY 37
APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS 78
B.1 Prehistoric pottery 78
B.2 Roman Pottery 85
B.3 Fired Clay 88
B.4 Flint 101
B.5 Worked and Burnt Stone 108
B.6 Iron Slag 112
B.7 Ceramic Building Material 113
B.8 Glass 114
B.9 Post-Medieval Pottery 114
B.10 Clay Tobacco Pipe 117
APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS 118
C.1 Human Skeletal Remains 118
C.2 Animal Bone 119
C.3 Environmental Samples 121
C.4 Mollusca 126
C.5 Wood charcoal 126
APPENDIX D RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATES 129
APPENDIX E BIBLIOGRAPHY 133
APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM 138

List of Figures

*Cover image: Decorated Iron Age bowl from pit **10039**, Area B*

Figure 1 Site location showing excavation areas (Areas B, C and E) and earlier phases of work at Lodge Farm
Figure 2 HER data map
Figure 3 Area B: all features plan
Figure 4 Area B: Periods 1 (Neolithic-Bronze Age) and 2 (Iron Age)
Figure 5 Area B: Period 3 (Romano-British)
Figure 6 Area B: Periods 4 (Anglo-Saxon), 5 (post-medieval/modern) and unphased and natural features
Figure 7 Area B: selected sections
Figure 8 Area C: all features
Figure 9 Area C: Periods 1 (Neolithic-Bronze Age), 2 (Iron Age) and 3 (Romano-British)
Figure 10 Area C: Period 4 (Anglo-Saxon), unphased and natural features
Figure 11 Area E: all features
Figure 12 Area E: Period 3 (Romano-British)
Figure 13 Area E: Period 4 (Anglo-Saxon), unphased and natural features
Figure 14 Areas C and E: selected sections
Figure 15 Areas B, C and E in relation to cropmark evidence
Figure 16 Decorated Iron Age bowl from pit **10039**

List of Plates

Plate 1 Area B: Machining in progress
Plate 2 Area B. Period 1 cremation pit **10103**, prior to excavation, looking north
Plate 3 Area B. Period 1 ring gully **10090**, fully excavated, looking east
Plate 4 Area B: Period 2 'storage' pit **10109**, looking north
Plate 5 Area B. Period 2 'storage' pit **10253**, looking west
Plate 6 Area B: Period 2 pit **10039**, from the south, mid-excavation (0.4m scale).
Plate 7 Area B. Period 2 pit/well **10165**, looking west
Plate 8 Area B. Period 2 pit **10208**, looking north
Plate 9 Area B: East facing section of (from left to right) Period 3 ditches **10064** and **10065**, Period 1 pit **10066**, Period 3 ditch **10067** and Period 1 pit **10068** (see Section 10030, Fig. 6)
Plate 10 Area B Period 3 ditches **10086**, **10108** and **10106**, looking east
Plate 11 Area B. Period 4 pit **10149** looking east
Plate 12 Area C. Excavated north-west corner of Period 2 enclosure (**10393**) looking south-west
Plate 13 Area C. Period 2 beam slot **10371** looking west
Plate 14 Area C. Period 2 beam slot **10375** fully excavated, looking north
Plate 15 Area E. South-west facing section of (from left to right) Period 4 pit **10459** and Period 3 ditches **10457** and **10455**

Plate 16. Area E. West facing section of Period 3 ditches (from left to right) **10485**, **10487**, **10489** and **10491**
Plate 17. Area E. Period 4 pit **10401**, looking north

Summary

Between the 21st of January and the 1st of March 2019, Oxford Archaeology East carried out archaeological excavations in three areas (Area B, C and E), in the southern part of the Lodge Farm Phase 2 Development Area, Costessey, Norfolk (centred TG 1602 1018). The excavations, covering a total area of c.1.5ha, were targeted on features identified through a combination of cropmarks, geophysical survey and trial trenching, and followed an earlier phase of excavations in the northern part of the development area undertaken by Archaeological Solutions.

The earliest remains recorded related to Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity. A single pit associated with Early Neolithic pottery was found in Area B, and a Beaker associated pit in Area C. Several tree throw features in Areas B and C also produced Neolithic/Early Bronze Age flintwork whilst an undated cremation burial and a small pennanular ring ditch in Area B may also date to this broad period.

In Area B, evidence for Middle Iron Age settlement was recorded in the form of dispersed pits, some of which were associated with substantial pottery assemblages, and which included several large steep sided features of the kind usually interpreted as grain storage pits. There was no evidence for contemporary activity in the other excavation areas, but a regular rectangular enclosure of Late Iron Age date was exposed in Area C, and was associated with a possible beam slot structure.

Early Roman (1st to 2nd century AD) remains were encountered in all three excavation areas, with a series of rectilinear fields/enclosures in Area B, a rectilinear enclosure in Area C and a series of boundary/trackway ditches in Area E. All of these ditched systems were laid out on broadly north to south/east to west alignments and clearly belong to a much more extensive system of boundaries and enclosures over the wider development area, known from cropmarks and previous excavations. Few of the Early Roman features produced substantial finds assemblage and there were no structures and few discrete features. On this basis, many of the enclosures could relate to agricultural use, although the finds from some of the ditches suggest that there may have been some domestic-type activity in the immediate vicinity of Areas B and C.

There was no evidence for later Roman activity, and the only post-Roman features were a series of charcoal-rich pits found across all three excavation areas. Two of these feature have been radiocarbon dated to the Anglo-Saxon period (the more reliable dating suggesting a Late Saxon date) and they can be compared to analogous features known from other sites in the region which have been interpreted as relating to charcoal production.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Taylor Wimpey for commissioning this project. Thanks go to James Albone who monitored the work on behalf of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service and Duncan Hawkins of RPS for their advice and guidance.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Matt Brudenell. The fieldwork was directed by Dan Firth, who was supported by Ashley Pooley, Thomas Lucking, Jon Cousins, Thomas Houghton, Andrew Baldwin, Frankie Wildmun and Rory Coduri. Survey and digitising was carried out by Sarita Louzolo, Katie Hutton and Lindsey Kemp. Thanks are due to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Kat Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS on behalf of Taylor Wimpey to undertake archaeological mitigation works at the site of Lodge Farm, Costessey, Norfolk, comprising three areas of strip map and sample excavation (Areas B, C and E) (centred on TG 1602 1018; Fig. 1)

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 2013/0567), for the construction of 495 dwellings, associated infrastructure, open space and allotments. A written scheme of investigation was produced by OA (Brudenell 2018) detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The Lodge Farm Phase 2 development is located towards the western edge of New Costessey. The site is bounded to the north by the A1074, to the west by the A47, to the east by residential development and the south by trees in the Beech Plantation. The entire development area covers some 35ha.

1.2.2 Excavation areas B, C and E are located within the southern part of the development area, which lies on the interfluve between the valleys of the River Yar and Tud, at a height of between c. 40 and 45m OD. The area is underlain by chalk, capped by extensive deposits of glacial sands and gravels belonging to the Sheringham Cliffs Formation (British Geological Society online mapping: http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

Introduction and previous work

1.3.1 The work reported on here forms part of a larger programme of works associated with the Lodge Farm development (Fig. 1). Archaeological works associated with Phase 1 of the development were undertaken by Archaeological Solutions (AS) between 2003 and 2005 on two parcels of land to the east of the Phase 2 development area, with trial trenching (ENF 95982; ENF 137898) followed by two small open area excavations (ENF103135; 137901).

1.3.2 Investigations of the Phase 2 development area began with a desk based assessment (Thompson 2011), followed by programmes of geophysical survey, fieldwalking/metal detecting and trial trenching carried out in 2013 (ENF 133246; Egan 2013; Earley and Egan 2014; Richardson 2013). On the basis of this evaluation fieldwork, AS were then contracted to carry out an excavation over an area of approximately 5ha in the northern part of the development area (ENF 145617), and a strip map and sample excavation along a drainage outfall corridor through the central part of the site (ENF141571).

1.3.3 The work reported on here, in Areas B, C and E, represent further mitigation works which were required in the southern part of the Phase 2 development area. The relationship of each excavation area to the results of previous work undertaken in the development area is summarised in the results section presented below (Section 3).

1.3.4 The general archaeological and historical background to the site has been discussed in detail in an earlier desk-based assessment (Thompson 2011), and in a Heritage Appraisal report (James 2013) (supplemented by further discussion in the evaluation and fieldwalking reports; Egan 2013; Earley and Egan 2014) and only a brief summary is provided here. The location of selected Historic Environment Records (HER) and cropmarks, as plotted by the National Mapping Programme, are shown on Fig. 2, based on a search of the Norfolk HER (NHER Enquiry 19_03_20).

Prehistoric

1.3.5 In the environs of the Lodge Farm development, trial trenching by the NAU c.300m to the west at the site of the Costessey Park & Ride (NHER 33842) revealed prehistoric remains dating to the Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age. A watching brief by the NAU for the Norwich Southern bypass, c.230m southwest of the site (NHER 29049) also found prehistoric remains in the form of pits. Pits and hearths were discovered separately (NHER 29048) during the same works c.260m northwest of the site.

1.3.6 A number of flint finds and Iron Age pottery sherds were recovered in an area around 1km southeast of the site (NHER 16895, 16896) centred around a natural mound visible from aerial photography. Fieldwalking in the field c.600m south recovered an assemblage of later prehistoric worked flint and tools (NHER 52663). A prehistoric lithic working site (NHER 39351) was found during fieldwalking about 350m to the east of site, and another (NHER 37646) 600m northeast of the site.

1.3.7 The cropmark of a possible curvilinear enclosure lies c.1km west of the site, visible as a cropmark (NHER 54440), which is possibly related to an oval barrow (NHER 9290) located immediately to its south.

1.3.8 A Late Bronze Age hoard, along with other prehistoric finds (NHER 16398) was found during metal detecting c.700m to the east of site, in the area of the Phase 1 development. The hoard included three complete socketed axes with fragments of another two, a knife, an ingot and a metal scrap. A sixth socketed axe was found at the same site during later metal detecting as well as a medieval sword chape.

1.3.9 Within the Phase 2 development area itself, aerial photography has revealed cropmarks across most of the site and over the area of the adjacent Phase 1 investigations (NHER 31518; 54472; 54470; 12791; 54471; 54479; 54453). Varying alignments are recorded, with some features likely to be part of a prehistoric boundary system, potentially with Bronze Age origins. Others are clearly later but may date to the Iron Age. Geophysical survey failed to record many of the features known from cropmarks in the Phase 2 development area (Richardson 2013), but subsequent trial trenching was able to confirm the presence of many of the ditches, some of which produced Iron Age pottery (Earley and Egan 2014).

1.3.10 The trenching also revealed a scatter of prehistoric pits, whilst fieldwalking of the site yielded small quantities of worked and burnt flint (Egan 2013).

Romano-British

1.3.11 Approximately 780m south of site is the projected line of the Bawburgh to Bishop Bridge Roman road (NHER 5244). Aerial photography revealed the possible presence of another Roman road in the development area (NHER 15768). Undated cropmarks (NHER 61022), possibly a double ditched trackway that may be a precursor to Long Lane were observed on a similar alignment to the Bawburgh Roman road

1.3.12 Cropmarks c.1km to the southeast of the development area suggest the possible presence of Roman ditches and enclosures (NHER 54443, 54452).

1.3.13 Two Roman coins (NHER 52580) were recovered 250m south of the site. Another coin was discovered as part of a watching brief for the Norwich Southern bypass 290m southwest of site (NHER 29049).

1.3.14 A Roman pit containing kiln debris (NHER 29047) was also found during part of a watching brief for the Norwich Southern bypass c.1km northwest of site

1.3.15 Trial trenching across the Phase 2 development area identified Roman features including ditches, a scatter of pits, a posthole and a possible kiln flue with Roman pottery (Egan 2014). These were distributed across the site and indicate Roman occupation. The area excavations in the northern part of the development area have revealed that these belong to a Roman farmstead with associated ditched boundaries and a field system.

Post Roman

1.3.16 Approximately 400m south of the site Saxon and medieval metal finds were recovered from metal detecting (NHER 29393), while fieldwalking and metal detecting in the development area itself recovered multiple Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds including coins and brooches (NHER 52663).

1.3.17 A post medieval brick kiln (NHER 7916) that is marked on Faden's map of 1797 lies 240m north of the site and was uncovered during the previous phase of excavation.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

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

2.1.2 Given the work already conducted at the site, the aim was to understand how the archaeology in Areas B, C and E related to that already investigated to the north and to boundaries mapped from aerial photography and geophysical survey.

2.1.3 The mitigation works took place within, and contributed to the goals of Regional Research Frameworks relevant to this area:

- Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England (Medlycott 2011, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 24)
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 1. Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 3);
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown & Glazebrook 2000, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Papers 8)

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the written scheme of investigation (Brudenell 2018)

2.2.2 Machine excavation and soil stripping was undertaken by a 360^{o} type excavator using a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket, with a wheeled dumper transporting and storing spoil to the designated areas, under the constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist (Plate 1).

2.2.3 Metal detecting of spoil heaps, exposed surfaces and features was undertaken by an experienced metal detector user, with the metal detector set to not discriminate against iron. All metal detected and hand collected finds were retained for inspection, except for those which were obviously modern.

2.2.4 The excavation area was hand cleaned when necessary to aid in the identification of archaeological features, which were then excavated by hand to the agreed extents as laid out in the WSI (Brudenell 2018).

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA pro-forma sheets. Site plans and sections were recorded by hand at appropriate scales, and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Bulk environmental samples were taken from contexts deemed likely to preserve ecofactual remains in order to gain data that could aid with the interpretation of past land use.

2.2.7 All archaeological features were planned (pre-excavation) using a Leica GS08 GPS.

2.2.8 Plans of selected archaeological features were supplemented with photogrammetric recording. Photogrammetric models were based on high resolution digital photographs with a minimum file size of 5MB. Photogrammetric processing was conducted using Agisoft Photosoft (Professional Edition) software, and incorporated reference points taken by GPS based survey equipment.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below by excavation area (Sections 3.2-3.4), followed by summaries of the finds and environmental evidence from the site (Section 3.5) and a discussion of the results within their wider context (Section 4). Phased plans for all three areas and selected section drawings are provided in Figs 3-14 and selected site photographs are reproduced as Plates 1-17. An inventory of all the contexts from the excavation is included as Appendix A. Full finds and environmental reports are attached in Appendices B and C respectively.

3.1.2 Throughout the text cut/intervention numbers are rendered in **bold** type. Where multiple interventions were excavated into a single feature, the lowest number allocated is generally used to refer to the feature as a whole, and this number is rendered in larger type on the plans.

Phasing and dating

3.1.3 Phasing of the site was based upon a combination of the analysis of datable material recovered from the features, radiocarbon dating and analysis of stratigraphic and spatial relationships. A proportion of the archaeological features could not be assigned a phase based on the criteria above and remain unphased. These features excepted, the remains in all three areas have been attributed to the following five periods:

Period 1: Neolithic to Bronze Age (4000-800 BC)

Period 2: Iron Age (800 BC- AD 43)

Period 3: Romano-British (AD 43-410)

Period 4: Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066 CE)

Period 5: Post medieval and modern (AD 1500 -present)

3.1.4 Two radiocarbon dates were acquired on charred plant material from the charcoal-rich fills of two Period 4 (Anglo-Saxon) pits. These dates are summarised here in Table 1 and the laboratory certificates are reproduced in App. D. The calibrated date ranges presented in Table 1 (and given elsewhere in the text) have been calculated using the program OxCal v4.3 (Bronk Ramsey 2009) and the IntCal13 data set (Reimer *et al*. 2013), and are quoted in the form recommended by Mook (1986), with date ranges rounded outwards to decadal endpoints.

Lab. Code	Radiocarbon Age BP	$\delta^{13}C$ ‰	Date cal AD (95% confidence)	Material	Context
SUERC-89923	1108 ± 23	-29.3	890-990	Charred fruit fragment (acorn cup) : Quercus sp	Basal fill (10360) of pit **10359**, Area C
SUERC-89924	1489 ± 24	-28.7	540-640	Charcoal : Quercus sp	Basal fill (10460) of pit **10459**, Area E

Table 1. Radiocarbon dates

Soil and ground conditions

3.1.5 The natural geology of the site was sand and gravels with flint inclusions. The natural also consisted of occasional silt sand patches scattered across the site. Immediately overlying the natural was a topsoil layer of dark brown grey sand silt, with occasional unsorted stone and flints of varying size.

3.1.6 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good, and the mitigation areas remained dry throughout, as any water quickly drained through the sandy geology Archaeological features were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.2 Area B

3.2.1 Area B (Fig. 3) was the largest of the three excavation areas, covering an area of c. 0.9ha, and was located immediately to the south of Archaeological Solutions' excavation area and to the west of the drainage outfall corridor watching brief area (ENF 145617, ENF 141571; see Fig. 1). The area was opened over the location of a series of east to west linear features recorded as cropmarks (NHER 54472; see Fig. 2), some of which were also identified during the geophysical survey. The evaluation trenching confirmed the presence of some of these ditches and a series of pits (exposed in Trench 83), but no finds were recovered and the features remained undated.

3.2.2 The excavations revealed evidence for Neolithic, Iron Age, Roman and post-medieval/modern activity, with the most significant remains consisting of a dispersed but extensive scatter of Middle Iron Age pits and a series of early Roman enclosure ditches.

Period 1: Neolithic to Bronze Age (4000-800 BC) (Fig. 4)

Summary

3.2.3 Few of the features in Area B could be attributed to Period 1, with a single pit (**10260**) associated with Early Neolithic pottery and flintwork firmly dated to this period. Also included here, but much more tentatively, are two very poorly dated features which are thought most likely to relate to pre-Iron Age activity - a cremation burial and a small pennanular ring ditch. Aside from these features, small quantities of Neolithic pottery were recovered from several later features; Period 3 ditches **10041**, **10059** and **10164** (see Fig. 5), and from a natural tree throw feature (**10228**; discussed below under 'natural features').

*Early Neolithic pit **10260***

3.2.4 A single pit dated to the Neolithic period pit (**10260**) was located c.5.8m from the western edge of site and c.48m from the southern edge of site. The pit was sub-circular in shape measuring 1.0m by 0.8m in length and width and 0.17m in depth, with gentle sloping sides that break gradually into a concave base (Section 10102, Fig. 7). The pit was filled by a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small gravel inclusions (10261). This feature contained eight sherds (102g) of Early Neolithic pottery, nine worked flints and a single fragment of unworked burnt flint (6g), whilst an environmental sample produced occasional charcoal fragments but no other charred plant remains.

*Cremation **10103***

3.2.5 A pit containing a small quantity of cremated human bone (**10103**) was exposed in the southeast corner of the site approximately 4.7m from the southern edge and 15m from the eastern edge of site (Plate 2). The cremation was a sub circular pit measuring 0.42m in length, 0.36m in width and 0.12m in depth, with moderate sloping sides that gradually broke onto a concave base (Section 10035, Fig. 7). It contained a single fill (10104), a dark grey sand with frequent charcoal inclusions which contained 10g of cremated bone including skull fragment. Sampling of the fill produced little charcoal, but frequent fungal sclerotia were observed – these are small spheroids of hardened fungal mycelium that are found in soil and are frequently found in samples with high wood charcoal content (see App. C.3).

*Ring Gully **10090***

3.2.6 Approximately 38m from the southern edge of excavation and 23m from the eastern edge of site was ring gully **10090** (=**10092, 10066**), which was cut by a later, Roman, ditch (ditch **10067**). A pennanular feature with a narrow opening on its eastern side, the ring gully enclosed an area measuring 3.1m in diameter north to south, 4.1m east to west in diameter (Plate 3). The gully measured between 0.38-0.44m in width and 0.14-0.24m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The gully was filled solely by deposit (10091 = 10093) a mid grey brown sand silt with rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones and rare charcoal inclusions. Despite full excavation of this feature, no dateable finds were recovered, with a single struck flint flake and 437g of unworked burnt flint coming from its fill and an environmental sample producing only sparse charcoal.

3.2.7 Two pits (**10087** and **10068**) appeared to have been cut into the fills of ring gully **10092**. Both were sub-circular in plan, measuring between 1.4m and 2.3m across and between 0.3 and 0.5m deep and were filled with mid grey silty sands, with charcoal inclusions. Neither feature produced any finds.

Period 2: Iron Age (800 BC- AD 43) (Fig. 4)

Summary

3.2.8 The Iron Age phase of activity in Area B was represented solely by pits, with no associated enclosure/boundary ditches or structural remains. In total, thirty-two individual features have been attributed to this period (Fig. 4). Many of these produced Middle Iron Age pottery, but they do include a proportion of essentially undated features which have been included on the basis of their spatial proximity to dated Iron Age features and similarities in their morphology/fills.

3.2.9 The Iron Age features were found widely dispersed across the area, and although occasional intercutting pairs of pits were exposed, there were few well defined or closely set clusters of features. Nonetheless, in the western half of the area the Iron Age pits have been attributed to two major groups, Pit Groups 1 and 2. Pit Group 1 is dominated by small bowl-shaped, often poorly dated, features but includes two relatively large cylindrical 'storage pits' associated with substantial finds assemblages (**10109** and **10253**; Plates 4 and 5; Sections 10037 and 10099, Fig. 7). Comparable features were lacking from Pit Group 2 but many of the pits in this group were associated with small or medium sized pottery assemblages. In the eastern half of the site the pits were more dispersed, and no attempt at grouping has been made. These pits were varied in terms of their morphology and associated finds assemblages, but include several features with substantial assemblages of pottery (most notably pit **10039**; Plate 6), whilst one large pit was likely to have been a well (**10165**; Plate 7; Section 10063, Fig. 7).

3.2.10 In total, the pits attributed to this period produced a substantial assemblage of 176 sherds (2795g) of handmade Middle Iron Age pottery. Other finds included burnt flint and stone, a small amount of worked flint (including a fragment of flint quernstone) and over 13kg of fired clay, including fragments of several loom weights and pieces which appear to represent oven/hearth lining. A very small animal bone assemblage was recovered from two of the Iron Age pits, with five pieces identifiable to species and representing all three main domestic taxa (sheep/goat, cattle and pig). Despite extensive environmental sampling, few features yielded significant charred plant remains, which were generally restricted to charcoal, although occasional cereal grains were recorded and hammerscale was noted in the residue of samples from two of the pits in Pit Group 1.

Pit Group 1

3.2.11 Pit Group 1 (**10079**, **10083**, **10109**, **10138**, **10141**, **10143**, **10253**, **10349**, **10353**, **10355**) was located to the northwest of the site and was comprised of ten individual pits scattered over a broad area. The most notable features in this group were two large cylindrical pits of the kind usually interpreted as grain storage features (**10109** and **10253**). Pit **10109** was sub-circular in plan and measured up to 1.5m across and 0.69m deep, with near vertical sides that broke sharply onto a flat base (Section 10037, Fig. 7; Plate 4). The pit was filled by two deposits (10110 and 10111); the basal fill (10110) was a dark brown grey sand with frequent charcoal and occasional small gravel inclusions, and yielded a single sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (6g), 6g of animal bone and 61g of fired clay. The upper fill (10111) was a mid grey brown silt sand with rare charcoal and occasional small to medium size gravel inclusions and contained six sherds (129g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and two worked flints.

3.2.12 The second 'storage pit', **10253**, was sub-circular in plan and measured up to 1.5m in diameter and 0.45m deep, with near vertical sides that broke sharply onto a flat base (Section 10099, Fig. 7; Plate 5). The feature was filled by three deposits (10251, 10252 and 10254), the lower fill (10254) was a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional flint and charcoal inclusions, measuring 0.15m in thickness. The middle fill (10252) was a dark grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal, frequent reddened clay and occasional flint inclusions, measuring 0.25m in thickness, which contained a substantial finds assemblage, with 30 sherds (633g), 9836g of fired clay (including fragments of several loom weights and pieces of probable oven lining), 29g of animal bone, 920g of burnt flint, 1.192kg of burnt stone, three worked flints, including a hammerstone, and a two hammerstones made of sandstone. The upper fill of the pit (10251) was a dark grey brown silt sand with occasional angular and sub-angular flint inclusions, measuring 0.25m in thickness; it yielded 43 sherds (433g) of pottery, 148g of burnt flint, 25g of animal bone and 1999g of fired clay – again including loom weight fragments and probable oven/hearth lining.

3.2.13 The remaining pits in this group were sub-circular in shape measuring between 0.46-3.1m in length and 0.44-1.2m in width, with depths between 0.06-0.59m. The pits had gentle or moderate sloping sides that broke gradually onto concave bases. The pits were all filled by dark grey brown silty sands with charcoal and gravel inclusions (10080, 10084, 10140, 10142, 10144, 10350, 10356). One of the pits (**10138**) had a basal fill (10139) of dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Closely dateable finds, in the form of pottery, were recovered from only one pit, **10355**, which produced a single sherd (11g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. Pits **10079** and **10349** produced small quantities of unworked burnt flint (15g and 335g respectively). A much larger assemblage of unworked burnt flint, with 134 fragments weighing 2.16kg, was recovered from pit **10083**.

Pit Group 2

3.2.14 Approximately 17m south of Pit Group 1 and located in the western portion of the area was Pit Group 2 (**10212**, **10214**, **10255**, **10257**, **10262**, **10285**, **10345**, **10347**). These eight pits were all sub-circular and measured between 0.53-1.85m in length, 0.4m-1.16m in width and 0.1-0.34m in depth, with gradual to moderate sloping sides and concave bases – none were of comparable morphology to the

two storage pits recorded in Pit Group 1. All the pits in the group had a single fill of mid brown grey silt sand with occasional small gravel and charcoal inclusions (10213, 10215, 10256, 10263, 10286, 10346, 10348, 10366). Pit **10257** also had a basal fill (10258) a light yellow grey silt sand with occasional small gravel inclusions (Section 10101, Fig. 7). Half of the features in this group produced small to medium-sized assemblages of Middle Iron Age pottery; with a total of 42 sherds (640g) from pits **10212**, **10214**, **10255** and **10257**. Two pits (**10214** and **10257**) produced single fragments of unworked burnt flint (65g in total) and two unusual worked flints were also recovered; a fragment of a flint quern stone from **10255** and a hammerstone/pounder from **10262**

Other Pits

3.2.15 Pit **10071** was located close to the northern edge of the site, to the northwest of Pit Group 1. It was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 2.04m in length, 0.82m in width and 0.34m deep, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Pit **10071** was filled by three deposits (10072, 10073 and 10074), the basal fill (10072) was a light yellow brown silt sand with occasional small gravel inclusions, measuring 0.06m in thickness. Fill (10073) was next stratigraphically, a dark brown grey silt sand with frequent charcoal and occasional small gravel inclusions, measuring 0.18m in thickness, and contained ten sherds (69g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, 54g of fired clay, and 81g of burnt flint. The upper fill (10074) was a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional charcoal and small gravel inclusions.

3.2.16 Approximately 25m to the southeast of pit **10071** was a further possible Iron Age pit (**10028**), sub-circular in plan and measuring 0.65m in diameter and 0.09m in depth, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single fill (10029) filled the pit, a dark brown grey silt sand with occasional small gravels and frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.2.17 Pit **10077** was located just to the northeast of Pit Group 1 and was a sub circular feature measuring 0.45m by 0.3m across and 0.09m in depth, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10078), a dark brown grey silt sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.

3.2.18 Located approximately 32m to the southeast of pit **10077** was pit **10030**, a sub circular pit measuring 0.88m x 0.8m in length and width and 0.41m in depth, with near vertical sides sharply breaking to a flat base. The pit was filled by one deposit (10031), a mid brown grey silt sand with rare charcoal and occasional small gravel inclusions; a single fragment of intrusive post-medieval ceramic building material was found on the surface of this feature.

3.2.19 Around 16.6m north of ring gully **10090** were a pair of intercutting pits (**10039** and **10047**). The earliest of the two pits (**10039**) was sub-circular in plan and measured 2.1m in length, 1.3m in width and 0.25m deep, with moderate sloping sides and a flat base (Section 10021, Fig. 7; Plate 6). It was filled by (10040) a mid brown grey silt sand with occasional small gravel and charcoal inclusions. This pit contained a substantial finds assemblage of 37 sherds of pottery (780g), fragments of fired clay deriving from a single triangular loomweight (1332g) and 639g of burnt flint. The pottery assemblage includes a large number of sherds from a single vessel - an unusual elaborately decorated bowl (see Brudenell, App. B.1 and Fig. 16) Cutting pit **10039** on its western side was a sub-rectangular pit (**10047**) measuring 1.54m long, 0.86m wide and 0.38m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a single fill (10048), a mid brown grey silt sand with occasional small gravel inclusions – which produced no finds.

3.2.20 Approximately 5m to the northeast of ring gully **10090** was a sub circular pit (**10169**) measuring 1.6m in diameter and 0.4m in depth, with moderately sloping sides gradually breaking to a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10170) of mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint inclusions which produced 25g of burnt flint.

3.2.21 Immediately east of ring gully **10090** was a large sub circular pit, probably a well (**10165**). It measured 3.1m in diameter and 1.2m in depth, with steeply sloping sides which broke very sharply onto a flat base (Section 10063, Fig. 7; Plate 7). The pit was filled by five deposits (10175, 10176, 10177, 10178 and 10179). Basal fill 10175 was light yellow grey sand silt with occasional small sub-rounded flint inclusions, measuring 0.2m in thickness and contained a single small sherd of abraded, residual, Neolithic pottery (1g). This was overlain by a mid grey brown silt sand (10176) with occasional small sub-rounded flints sorted to the base of the fill, occasional charcoal inclusions, and a single flint flake. Next in the stratigraphic sequence of fills was a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small sub-

rounded flints sorted to the base of the fill (10177), measuring 0.15m in thickness. Overlying this was a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small sub-rounded flints and rare charcoal inclusions (10178) which contained a flint flake and a sherd (5g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. The uppermost fill (10179) was a dark grey brown silt sand with occasional small flints and charcoal inclusions, measuring 0.5m in thickness.

3.2.22 Approximately 7.7m south of ring gully **10090** was a sub-circular pit (**10145**), measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.1m in depth, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by (10146), a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small gravel inclusions. The only finds from this feature were seven fragments of burnt flint (19g).

3.2.23 Located 31.1m southwest of pit **10145**, and close to Period 4 Pit Group 4 (see below), was a sub-circular pit (**10208**), measuring 2.1m in diameter and 0.78m in depth, with steeply sloping sides sharply breaking to an irregular base (Plate 8). A single fill (10209) filled this pit, a mid yellow brown silt sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint inclusions. Three sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (58g), 39g of burnt flint, a single flint flake and 2g of fired clay were recovered from this pit.

3.2.24 Approximately 10m to the southwest of pit **10208** were two intercutting pits (**10275** and **10277**). The earliest feature (**10275**) was circular in plan and measured 0.88m in diameter and 0.3m in depth, with steep sides and a concave base. A single fill (10276) filled the pit, a mid brown silt sand with occasional flint inclusions. Pit **10277** cut pit **10275** on its northern side and was sub-circular in plan measuring 1m in length, 0.74m in width and 0.26m in depth, with steep sides moderately breaking into a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10278), a dark brown silt sand with occasional flint inclusions.

3.2.25 Approximately 4.2m north-northwest of cremation **10103** was pit **10130**, a sub-circular pit measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.1m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. A single fill (10131) filled the pit, a dark red brown silt sand with occasional sub-angular flint and charcoal inclusions. Although no closely dateable finds were recovered from this feature it produced a large quantity, 2834g, of burnt stone suggested to be of prehistoric date (App. B.5) and a small quantity of iron slag which could be of Iron Age, Roman or early medieval date (App. B.6) - a combination of finds which suggest an Iron Age date for this feature is perhaps most likely.

3.2.26 Located 4.6m southwest of **10130** was pit **10132**, a sub circular feature measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.08m in depth, with gentle sloping sides that broke imperceptibly to a concave base. Fill (10133) was the sole fill of this pit, a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint and charcoal inclusions.

Period 3: Romano-British (AD 43-410) (Fig. 5)

Summary

3.2.27 The Romano-British activity was represented by a series of ditched boundaries and enclosures, all laid out on a broadly north-south/east-west alignments (Fig. 5). It has only been possible to assign one discrete feature to this period - a single pit containing a substantial assemblage of Roman pottery (**10264**).

3.2.28 The stratigraphically earliest of the ditches was a north-south aligned ditch (**10070**) exposed adjacent to the eastern edge of the excavation area, which appears to align with a similar set of boundary ditches visible as cropmarks to the north and exposed in the area of Archaeological Solutions' excavations (ENF 145617; see Figs 1; 2 and 15). This feature was subsequently cut by the ditch of a large rectangular enclosure, partly exposed in the southern part of the excavation area which seems likely to have enclosed an area of at least 400m^2 (enclosure ditch **10041**). To the north of this, a set of smaller ditches seem to have defined a smaller, potentially multi-phase enclosure/compound (ditches **10067**, **10181**, **10219**, **10059**).

3.2.29 Very few finds were recovered from the ditch of the larger enclosure (**10041**) with most of the pottery deriving from features associated with the smaller enclosure(s) to the north. Even here finds were relatively sparse, with a total of 114 sherds of Roman pottery (861g), dominated by forms characteristic of the mid 1st to 2nd century, much of which (56 sherds) was derived from a single pit located just to the west of the enclosure. Other finds include two quernstone fragments. Environmental sampling of the Roman features produced very poor results, with sparse charcoal and very occasional cereal grains.

Ditch 10122

3.2.30 Protruding from the northern edge of site approximately 19.6m from the eastern edge of the excavation was ditch **10122**, a curvilinear ditch *c*.12m in length. The ditch measured 0.83m in width and 0.28m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 7, Section 10042). A single deposit (10123) filled the ditch, a light grey brown silt sand with occasional small to medium size gravel inclusions. Three sherds of Roman pottery (37g) and two residual sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (31g) were recovered from this feature, alongside a fragment of rotary quern (661g).

Boundary ditch 10070

3.2.31 Ditch **10070** (=**10076**, **10082**, **10086**) was a north to south aligned linear ditch approximately 6m from the eastern edge of the site, with a length of *c*.55m, extending from the northern edge of site before gently turning eastwards out of the excavation area. The ditch measured between 0.95-1.2m in width and 0.25-0.35m in depth (Plate 10). The ditch was filled by a single fill (10069, 10075, 10081, 10085), a light grey brown silt sand with occasional rounded to sub-angular flint inclusions. This ditch yielded seven sherds of Roman pottery (44g), a sherd (5g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery, a single fragment of oyster shell, and 44g of unworked burnt flint.

*Southern Enclosure (**10041**)*

3.2.32 At its southern end, ditch **10070** was cut by the ditch of a large sub rectangular enclosure (**10041**) (=**10064**, **10106**, **10116**, **10171**, **10186**, **10188** and **10298**), of which the remains of three of its sides were partially exposed in the excavation area. The northern side was defined by an east to west orientated ditch which extended from the eastern edge of site for some 100m before turning ninety degrees to the south and extending 11.4m before passing beyond the western edge of excavation. A c. 30m length of ditch probably representing the southern side of the enclosure (**10298**) was exposed in the southeastern corner of the excavation area. The enclosure ditch had a width of between 0.25-1.48m, and between 0.18-0.36m deep, with gentle to moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Section 10030, Fig. 7; Plate 9). The ditch was filled by a single deposit (10042, 10097, 10105, 10117, 10172, 10187, 10189, 10299) a mid grey brown silt sand with rare to occasional small unsorted sub-rounded stone inclusions. The only pottery recovered from this feature were single small sherds of residual Neolithic and Iron Age material, and other finds were restricted to 309g of unworked burnt flint and three worked flints.

3.2.33 Along much of the northern side of the enclosure, its infilled ditch had later been recut along its northern edge by **10043** (=**10065 10108 10118** and **10173**), a linear gully on an east to west alignment with a width between 0.22m and 0.82m, and a depth between 0.12m and 0.28m, with moderate to steep sides and a concave base (Section 10030, Fig. 7; Plate 9; Plate 10). This gully was filled by a single deposit of a mid brown grey silt sand with rare to occasional small sub-rounded stone inclusions (10044, 10098, 10107, 10119, 10174).

Northern Enclosure(s)

3.2.34 Ditch **10219** (=**10221**, **10226**) was located in the northern half of the area, 24.5m south of the northern boundary of site. The linear ditch lay on an east to west alignment with a length of 33.8m. The ditch had a width of between 0.35-0.45m and 0.05-0.1m in depth, with moderate sloping sides gradually breaking into a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single fill (10218, 10220, 10225), a mid grey brown silt sand with frequent flint inclusions. Two sherds (3g) of Roman pottery, one sherd (1g) of

Middle Iron Age pottery, 248g of unworked burnt flint and seven worked flints were recovered from this feature.

3.2.35 Approximately 10m to the east of the eastern terminus of ditch **10219**, was a ditch (**10207**) on the same alignment. Ditch **10207** was cut at its western end by **10070** and was only 3.1m in length. It measured 0.5m in width and 0.15m in depth, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit filled the ditch (10206), a light grey brown silt sand with frequent sand patches.

3.2.36 Parallel to ditch **10219** and 5.75m to its south was ditch **10181** (=**10183**, **10185**), a linear feature on an east to west alignment, with the eastern terminus turning southwards. The ditch measured between 0.45-0.8m in width and 0.1-0.25m in depth, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Section 10065, Fig. 7). A single deposit (10180, 10182 and 10184) filled the ditch, a mid brown grey silt sand with occasional rounded to sub-angular flint inclusions. A single sherd (19g) of Roman pottery was recovered from this feature alongside small quantities of unworked burnt and worked flint.

3.2.37 South of **10181** by 6.2m was ditch **10059** (=**10063**), an east to west aligned ditch measuring 16.7m in length, 0.83m in width and 0.21m in depth, with moderate sloping sides breaking into a concave base. Its basal fill was a mid brown yellow silt sand with rare charcoal flecks (10058). Overlying this was the upper fill, a light grey brown silt sand with occasional rounded to angular flint inclusions (10062 = 10057), this upper fill yielded two fragments from a lava stone rotary quernstone (1506g), 16 sherds of Roman pottery (94g) and a small fragment of fired clay (3g).

3.2.38 Forming an L-shape in the centre of the site was ditch **10067** (**10113**, **10114**, **10120**, **10125**, **10156**, **10158**, **10160**, **10162**, **10164**, **10166**). The ditch was aligned north to south for a length of 34.9m, cutting over ditch **10059**, before turning westwards to an east to west alignment for 40m, cutting over Period 2 pit **10165** and Period 1 ring ditch **10090** before terminating. The ditch resumed 7.3m to the west and continued for 5.4m before turning northwards for a length of 3.1m before terminating. The ditch measured between 0.36-0.92m in width and 0.05-0.28m in depth, with gentle to moderate sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single fill (10101, 10112, 10115, 10121, 10124, 10157, 10159, 10161, 10163, 10166), a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional unsorted small to medium size sub-rounded stone inclusions. This feature produced a total of 23 sherds of Roman pottery (100g), with one sherd of residual Neolithic pottery (11g) and 19g of unworked burnt flint.

*Pit **10264***

3.2.39 To the west of the sub-rectangular compound/enclosure formed by ditches **10067**, **10181**, **10219** and **10059**, an oval/elongated pit measuring 3.1m long and 0.82m wide was exposed (**10264**). With a maximum depth of 0.26m it was filled by a mid-brownish grey silty sand (10265). A substantial assemblage of 57 sherds of Early Roman pottery (469g) was recovered from this feature.

Period 4: Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066) (Fig. 6)

Summary

3.2.40 Anglo-Saxon activity was represented by 16 pits containing distinctive charcoal-rich fills (Fig. 6). Although none of these features were associated with dateable finds, they have been attributed this period with some confidence based on radiocarbon dates on analogous features in Area C and E (see Table 1, Section 3.1; and below), and on the basis of parallels with similar features recorded elsewhere in the region (see Discussion, Section 4.5).

3.2.41 The pits were found widely scattered across the area and were rarely organised into tight clusters or pairs. Nonetheless, ten pits have been attributed to two broad groups in the southern part of the site (Pit Groups 3 and 4), with a further six found as isolated features across the northern part of the area. The pits were invariably circular to sub-

circular, bowl-shaped features, ranging in size from 0.35m to 1.1m in diameter and from 01m to 0.4m in depth. Most contained single fills of charcoal-rich dark grey silty sands (see Plate 11), sometimes capped by a more sterile upper fill. Several of the pits also contained assemblages of burnt flint, generally in relatively small quantities (under 100g). Environmental sampling of the charcoal rich fills of eleven of these features produced substantial quantities of wood charcoal, up to 67ml per litre of sediment (see App. C.3) and analysis of the charcoal (App. C.5) from one feature (**10293**) showed that this was made up exclusively of mature oak (*Quercus* sp.).

Pit Group 3

3.2.42 Pit Group 3, (**10281**, **10283**, **10293**, **10296**) was located towards the western edge of site, immediately south of Period 2 Pit Group 2, and consisted of four sub-circular pits measuring between 0.35-1.3m in length, 0.35-1.1m in width and 0.03-0.28m in depth, with gentle to moderate sloping sides gradually breaking to concave bases. The pits were all filled solely by a dark grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions. Pit **10293** also had an upper fill of mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint and charcoal inclusions. Finds were absent, aside from two pieces of burnt flint (142g) from pit **10283**.

Pit Group 4

3.2.43 Pit Group 4 was located some 25m to the east of Pit Group 3. The group consisted of five sub-circular pits (**10210**, **10266**, **10269**, **10271**, **10273**) measuring between 0.62-0.86m in diameter and 0.09-0.42m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and concave bases. The pits were all filled by mid grey brown silt sands with charcoal and small flint inclusions. Pit **10266** also had a basal fill (10267), a light green grey clay with occasional charcoal inclusions, possibly serving as a clay lining (Section 10105, Fig. 7). The only finds were from this feature (**10266**), which yielded 1.102kg of burnt flint and 84g of burnt stone from its upper fill (10268).

Other Pits

3.2.44 Pit **10357** was located in the northwest corner of the site. This sub-circular pit measured 0.8m in diameter and 0.12m in depth, with moderately steeply sloping sides breaking gradually into a concave base. The pit was filled by a single fill (10358), a dark grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal and occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions. This feature contained a single sherd (10g) of residual Middle Iron Age pottery and 74g of burnt flint.

3.2.45 Pit **10216** was located to the south of Period 3 ditch **10041**, this circular feature measured 0.4m in diameter and 0.1m in depth, with gradual sloping sides that imperceptibly break into a concave base. The pit was filled solely by a mid grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions (10218), which produced 30g of unworked burnt flint.

3.2.46 Pit **10229** was located in the eastern part of the Period 3 enclosure defined by L-shaped ditch **10067**. This circular feature measured 0.4m in diameter, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **10229** was filled by a single deposit (10230), a dark grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal occasional small sub-rounded flint and rare sub-rounded chalk inclusions. This pit produced 78g of burnt flint.

3.2.47 Approximately 2m west of Period 1 ring gully **10090** was a sub-circular feature (**10149**) measuring 0.93m in diameter and 0.11m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 11). The pit was filled solely by fill a dark grey sand (10150) with frequent charcoal inclusions. Pit **10149** contained a large assemblage of burnt flint weighing 3.67kg.

3.2.48 Pit **10147** was located *c*.5.5m south of Period 1 ring gully **10090**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.88m x 0.86m in width and length and 0.13m in depth, with steep sides that gradually broke onto a concave base. The pit was filled by a dark grey brown silt sand with occasional unsorted small sub-rounded flint and frequent charcoal inclusions (10148). This pit yielded 74g of burnt flint and a single flint scraper.

3.2.49 Approximately 20m to the east of pit **10147** was a pair of pits (**10126** and **10128**). Pit **10126** was a sub-circular feature measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.22m in depth, with moderate sloping sides and a

concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10127), a dark grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal. This pit contained 37g of burnt flint. Pit **10128** lay immediately southwest of pit **10126**, and was a sub-circular feature measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.21m in depth, with steep sides that gradually break into a concave base. A single deposit (10129) filled the pit, a dark grey brown silt sand with occasional small sub angular flint and charcoal inclusions. This pit produced 36g of burnt flint.

Period 5: Post-medieval (AD 1500 - Present) (Fig. 6)

Summary

3.2.50 Post-medieval/modern features included an east to west aligned boundary ditch (**10137**) which bisected the site, truncating several of the Roman (Period 3) ditches. This ditch corresponds to a field boundary shown on the 1839 Tithe map for Bawburgh, and appears on successive editions of Ordnance Survey mapping until at least as late as 1950 (Thompson 2011, figs 8-12). To the south and aligned parallel to this ditch the remains of a small rectangular beam slot structure, Building 1, were exposed – this produced a small number of modern pottery sherds dating to the late 18th to 19th centuries. A number of discrete features of this date, identified on the basis of dateable finds and/or fills suggestive of a modern date were also exposed across the site, including a dispersed group of postholes close to the eastern edge of excavation (Posthole Group 1).

Boundary ditch

3.2.51 A single east to west aligned ditch (**10137**) (=**10152**, **10155**) extended across the entirety of the site approximately 27.5 south of the northern limit of the site. The ditch measured between 0.8-1.5m in width and 0.37-0.55m in depth. The ditch was filled by a single deposit (10136, 10151, 10153), a mid grey brown sand silt with occasional rounded to sub-angular flint and rare charcoal inclusions. At one point (**10155**) the ditch also contained a basal slumping deposit (10154), a dark grey brown silt sand with occasional rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles and frequent coarse flint grit inclusions measuring 0.05m in thickness. This ditch yielded a small quantity of burnt flint, a single piece of fried clay (13g) and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe.

3.2.52 Ditch **10137** was cut on its northern edge by a modern field drain (**10135**), that ran parallel with the ditch for its entire length. The drainage cut measured 0.4m in width and 0.65m in depth. The drain was filled by a single backfill deposit (10135) a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional coal flecks and occasional sub-angular stone inclusions. At the base of the drain cut was a ceramic drain pipe.

Posthole Group 1

3.2.53 Located at the eastern edge of the site, approximately 21m from the northern edge of excavation was Posthole Group 1, a group of seven postholes (**10007**, **10010**, **10013**, **10016**, **10019**, **10022**, **10308**); all were sub-circular in plan measuring between 0.21-0.54m in diameter and 0.14-0.29m in depth, with steep sides and concave bases. The postholes all had a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small gravel inclusions deposit that served as the post packing deposit, and a dark brown grey silt sand with occasional small gravels and coal flecks that appears to be the post pipe fill. Postholes **10022** and **10308** contained only the first of these fills.

Building 1

3.2.54 The remains of a small rectangular building in the eastern half of the site, in the form of three beam slots and a single pit. The beam slots appear to define a small rectangular structure measuring c. 10m by 7m. The northern-most of the beam slots (**10050**, **10052**) was on an east to west alignment measuring 3.44m in length, between 0.33-0.52m in width and 0.05-0.08m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. A single deposit (10049, 10051) filled this feature, a dark grey brown silt sand with occasional sub-rounded to angular flint and occasional charcoal inclusions. This feature contained a shard of modern glass.

3.2.55 A second beam slot (**10056**), was located 9m south of **10050** and was on a parallel east to west alignment to it. The slot measured 2.2m in length, between 0.35-0.4m in width and 0.05-0.06m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The beam slot was filled by a single deposit (10053, 10055), a dark grey brown silt sand with occasional rounded to sub-angular flint inclusions. This feature yielded three sherds of modern (18th-20th century) pottery.

3.2.56 Beam slot **10036** (=**10038**) was located immediately east of **10050** on a north to south alignment and measured 6.2m in length. The northern end of the beam slot turned 90 degrees west and continued for 1m before terminating. The slot measured between 0.45-0.48m in width and 0.08-0.1m in depth, with gentle sloping sides gradually breaking to a concave base (Section 10018, Fig. 7). The slot was filled solely by (10035, 10037), a mid brown grey silt sand with frequent rounded to sub-angular flint and coal fragment inclusions. Two sherds of modern pottery were recovered from this feature.

3.2.57 A single pit (**10061**) was located 2.3m to the west of beam slot **10054** - given its location it may possibly have been associated with Building 1. The pit was circular in plan measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.08m in depth, with gentle sloping sides gradually breaking to a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10060), a dark brown grey silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

Other features

3.2.58 Approximately 17m northwest of Posthole Group 1 was posthole (**10003**), a sub-circular feature measuring 0.45m x 0.35m in length and width and 0.4m in depth, with near vertical sides and a concave base. The posthole was filled entirely by (10002), a mid brown red silt sand and produced a single small piece of ceramic building material (2g).

3.2.59 Located *c.*4.6m south of **10003** was pit **10025**, a sub-circular feature measuring 2.1m north to south in length, 1.8m in width and excavated to depth of 0.65m, with near vertical sides. The feature was not fully excavated due to health and safety concerns. The feature was filled by a single deposit (10024), a mid grey brown silt sand deposit with frequent charcoal and sub-angular flint inclusions.

3.2.60 Approximately 17m to the southeast of pit **10025**, was a posthole (**10032**), a sub-circular feature measuring 0.9m in diameter and 0.41m in depth, with near vertical sides breaking sharply to a flat base. The posthole was filled by (10033) a mid yellow brown silt sand with occasional small gravels, which was overlain by (10034) a dark brown grey silt with occasional small gravel inclusions, which yielded a shard of modern glass.

3.2.61 Pit **10310** was located 10m west of **10032**, a circular feature measuring 1.14m in diameter and 0.57m in depth, with steep sides and a flat base. The pit was filled by a single fill (10311), a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional flint inclusions.

3.2.62 Posthole **10004** was located immediately west of **10028**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.37m x 0.29m in length and width and 0.28m in depth, with steep sides and a concave base.

3.2.63 Pit **10279** was located immediately east of Period 4 Pit Group 3. This was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.55m in diameter and 0.06m deep, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a dark grey brown silt sand with occasional charcoal inclusions (10280); this fill contained a single sherd of modern pottery.

Natural features (Fig. 6)

3.2.64 Two natural tree throw features were excavated in Area B (**10228** and **10045**).

3.2.65 Tree throw **10228** was a sub-circular feature measuring 2m in diameter and 0.45m in depth, with an irregular profile. The natural feature was filled by a mid-grey brown silt sand with occasional charcoal inclusions (10227). This feature contained a single small sherd (3g) of Neolithic pottery and a single flint flake and 107g of unworked burnt flint.

3.2.66 Tree throw **10045** was a sub-circular feature, measuring 1.12m in diameter and 0.36m in depth, with steep sides and a concave base. The feature was filled by a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional

small unsorted sub-rounded stone inclusions (10046); a single piece of unworked burnt flint (4g) was recovered from this deposit.

3.3 Area C

3.3.1 Area C (Fig. 8) was located to the southwest of Area B, on the opposite (eastern) side of the drainage outfall corridor watching brief area (ENF 141571; see Fig. 1). No cropmarks had been mapped in this area, but the geophysical survey identified possible boundary/enclosure ditches, the presence of which was subsequently confirmed by the trial trenching (Trenches 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32). One of these ditches (in Trench 31) produced a small quantity of Early Roman pottery.

3.3.2 Area C, covering 0.4ha, was targeted on these ditches and revealed two rectilinear ditched enclosures, one of Late Iron Age date (Period 2) and one of Early Roman date (Period 4), alongside a scatter of discrete features belonging to Period 1 (Neolithic/Bronze Age) and Period 4 (Anglo-Saxon).

Period 1: Neolithic – Bronze Age (4000-800 BC) (Fig. 9)

Summary

3.3.3 Prehistoric activity in Area C (Fig. 9) was represented by a single pit (**10198**) associated with Beaker pottery and worked flint. Also included here are three natural features; these irregular discrete features have been interpreted as tree throw features, and one (**10201**) was associated with a fairly substantial assemblage of worked flint of Neolithic date, which seems likely to represent a deliberate deposit. Another of the tree throw features produced a large assemblage of unworked burnt flint – which again was probably deliberately deposited during earlier prehistory.

Beaker pit

3.3.4 Pit **10198** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.1m by 0.95m across and up to 0.34m deep, with steep sides that broke sharply onto a concave base. The feature was filled by two deposits (10199, 10200). The basal fill (10199) was a dark grey sand with frequent charcoal and occasional small gravel inclusions measuring 0.22m in thickness, and contained two small sherds (6g) of Beaker pottery, twenty pieces of worked flint (including three scrapers), 539g of unworked burnt flint and 43g of burnt stone. Upper fill (10200) was a mid grey brown silt sand with rare charcoal and occasional small gravel inclusions, measuring 0.14m in thickness; it contained 51g of burnt flint.

Tree throw features

3.3.5 Probable tree throw feature **10201** was an irregular shaped feature measuring 1.32m by 1.12m across and up to 0.35m in depth, with moderate sloping sides that gradually broke into a concave base (Section 10075, Fig. 14). The tree throw was filled by two deposits (10202 and 10203). The basal fill (10202) was a mid yellow brown silt sand with occasional small and medium sized gravel inclusions which yielded three struck flints, including a retouched blade. Upper fill (10203) was a dark brown grey silt sand with occasional charcoal and occasional small and medium sized gravel inclusions which yielded 19 worked flints, including a scraper and a piercer, alongside 116g of unworked burnt flint. The flintwork from this feature appears to represent a coherent, single period, assemblage of Neolithic date (see App. B.4).

3.3.6 Tree throw **10190** was an irregular shaped feature measuring 3.0m in length by 0.98m in width and 0.38m in depth, with moderate sloping sides that gradually broke onto a concave base. The tree throw

had a single fill (10191), a light brown grey silt sand with occasional small gravel and rare charcoal inclusions. This feature yielded 167g of unworked burnt flint.

3.3.7 Tree throw **10192** was located 1.7m north of **10190**, and was an irregular shaped feature measuring 1.9m in length by 0.6m in width and 0.09m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The feature was filled by a single deposit (10193), a mid grey brown silty sand with occasional small gravel inclusions. A relatively large assemblage of 782g of burnt flint were recovered from this feature, alongside two worked flints and 24g of fired clay.

Period 2: Iron Age (800 BC- AD 43) (Fig. 9)

Summary

3.3.8 Iron Age remains in Area C were dominated by a regular sub-square enclosure, within the southern part of which were two linear features interpreted as beam slots belonging to one or more structures (Fig. 9). In the northern part of the Area, the enclosure (**10287**) cut across two short lengths of ditch representing an earlier phase of boundaries (**10322** and **10389**) – these features are undated, and whilst they have been attributed to this period it remains possible they are somewhat earlier.

3.3.9 The enclosure itself was aligned north-northeast to south-southwest/west-northwest to east-southeast. Almost exactly square, its internal area measured 56m by 52m across, thus enclosing an area of some 2900 sq metres (roughly 0.3ha). The ditch defining the enclosure varied in size but was rarely more than 1.5m wide and 0.5m deep), with no evidence for any episodes of recutting or modification and with no indication from the fills for the location of a bank (Plate 12; Sections 10114, 10118, 10145 and 10157, Fig. 14) - although it might be assumed that the enclosure was bounded by at least a modest external bank. The ditch was broken in the centre of the east south-east side of the enclosure with an entranceway 5m wide. Excavation of the ditch produced a modest assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery (14 sherds, 158g) and small amounts of fired clay and burnt flint.

3.3.10 In the southern part of the enclosure the two probable beam slots were aligned broadly parallel to the enclosure ditch (features **10371** and **10375**; see Plates 13 and 14). Spaced some 3.5m apart and on slightly different alignments, it is unclear whether they formed one side of a single structure or represent elements of two separate buildings/or phases of construction. These were relatively ephemeral features, nowhere more than 0.2m deep, and it seems clear that other elements of the building(s) had not survived truncation. These features produced a small assemblage of Late Iron Age pottery (13 sherds, 101g) comparable to that from the enclosure ditch, as well as 601g of fired clay. Environmental sampling of the Iron Age features produced poor results, with few charred remains aside from charcoal, and no faunal material was recovered.

Ditches 10322 and 10389

3.3.11 Ditch **10389** (=**10394**), was a northwest to southeast aligned linear feature that extended 5.3m from the northwest corner of the excavation area and was truncated by the ditches of Period 2 and 3 enclosures **10287** and **10300**. Ditch **10389** measured between 0.52-0.55m in width and was 0.26m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single deposit

(10390, 10396), a mid yellow brown silt sand with occasional small and medium size gravel inclusions. No finds were recovered.

3.3.12 Extending 8.7m southwards from the northeast corner of site was ditch (**10322**), a linear feature again cut by the ditches of enclosures **10287** and **10300**. The ditch measured 0.8m in width and 0.24m in depth, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled solely by (10323), a dark brown grey sand silt deposit. No finds were recovered

Square Enclosure

3.3.13 Enclosure **10287** (**10302**, **10312**, **10316**, **10320**, **10326**, **10330**, **10335**, **10339**, **10343**, **10364**, **10393**) was a four-sided sub-square enclosure measuring approximately 52m north-northeast to south-southwest and approximately 56m west-northwest to east-southeast. An entranceway measuring c.5m wide was located on the east-southeast side of the enclosure. The enclosure ditch measured between 0.38-1.66m in width and 0.15-0.56m in depth, with the ditch becoming wider and deeper at the corners and the terminals. The ditch maintained a broadly U-shaped profile with moderate sloping sides breaking into a concave base (Sections 10114, 10118, 10127, 10145 and 10157, Fig 14).

3.3.14 In most of the excavated sections, the ditch was filled by a single deposit of mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small unsorted stone, flint and gravel inclusions (10291, 10303, 10313, 10317, 10321, 10327, 10332, 10336, 10340, 10344, 10365, 10395). Additional fills were observed in slots **10287** and **10330**. In slot **10330** a basal deposit (10332) of light yellow brown sand measuring 0.12m thick was observed below the main fill of the ditch (10331). Slot **10287** contained three additional fills all below the main fill (10291). The basal fill (10288) was a mid grey brown silt sand with rare small sub rounded stones and occasional manganese inclusions, measuring 0.4m in thickness. Overlying this was fill (10289) a mid-brown grey silt sand with occasional small sub rounded stones, occasional flint and frequent manganese inclusions, measuring 0.2m in thickness. Overlying fill 10289 was a light yellow brown silt sand with rare small sub-rounded stones, occasional manganese and occasional flint inclusions, measuring 0.2m in thickness (10290).

3.3.15 Finds were recovered from five of the sections excavated across the ditch. Slot **10287** contained 12 sherds (123g) of Late Iron Age pottery and seven small fragments (57g) of fired clay. Slot **10393** yielded two struck flints. Slot **10330** contained one sherd (7g) of Late Iron Age pottery and 141g of fired clay, and slot **10316** produced 39g of fired clay. Finally, slot **10343** yielded 1 sherd (28g) of Late Iron Age pottery.

Beam slot structure

3.3.16 Beam slot **10371** (=**10373**) was a linear feature located in the southern part of Enclosure **10287**. It measured between 0.4-0.5m in width and 0.17-0.18m in depth, with steep sides and a flat base. Beam slot **10371** was filled by a single deposit (10372 = 10374), a mid-yellowish brown silt sand, which contained four sherds (16g) of Late Iron Age pottery and 28g of fired clay.

3.3.17 Approximately 3.6m east of **10371** was beam slot **10375** (=**10377**, **10379**, **10381**). This was a west-northwest to east-southeast aligned linear feature measuring 3.65m in length. A small south-southwest to north-northeast aligned spur measuring 1.1m in length was also part of this feature, protruding from the south-southwest edge of the main part of the feature, approximately 0.7m from the west-northwest end of the slot. Beam slot **10375** measured between 0.36-0.5m in width and 0.12-0.2m in depth, with steep sides that broke sharply onto a concave base (Section 10151, Fig. 14). The feature was filled by a single deposit (10376, 10378, 10380, 10382), a mid brownish grey silt sand with occasional small gravel and rare clay lens inclusions. This feature yielded 573g of fragmentary fired clay belonging to at least two objects, including one probable triangular loom weight. Nine sherds (85g) of Late Iron Age pottery were also recovered

3.3.18 Approximately 0.75m east of the eastern terminus of beam slot **10371** was a posthole (**10369**), sub-circular in plan and measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.08m deep. Although it contained no finds it is possible that it formed part of the structure(s) represented by the beam slots.

Period 3: Romano-British (AD 43-410) (Fig. 9)

Summary

3.3.19 The only demonstrably Romano-British feature in Area C was a rectilinear enclosure ditch (Enclosure **10300**), three sides of which were exposed in the excavation area, with the ditches continuing beyond the eastern edge of excavation (Fig. 9). It was aligned parallel to the earlier, Period 2 square enclosure: its northern and western sides ran around the exterior and 'mirrored' the earlier enclosure ditch, whilst the southern side ran across the southern edge of the interior of the earlier enclosure, cutting across its silted up ditch at two locations. Measuring some 55m across on its north north-east/ south southwest axis and at least 70m long on its west northwest/east southeast axis, it clearly enclosed a larger area than its Iron Age precursor (at least 3800m^2) but its overall dimensions and form remains unknown.

3.3.20 Very little material was recovered during excavation of most sections of the enclosure ditch, its dating resting on a substantial assemblage of pottery from a single context excavated along the southern side of the enclosure (fill of cut **10333**). This material was made up of 80 sherds (641g) from several vessels including two grog tempered jars and several sandy grey ware jars and bowls – its deposition has been dated to the mid-1st century (40-60 AD; see Lyons, App. B.2)

Enclosure ditch 10300

3.3.21 Parallel to, but cutting across, the ditches of Period 2 enclosure **10287** was enclosure **10300** (**10314**, **10318**, **10324**, **10328**, **10333**, **10337**, **10341**, **10362**, **10387**, **10391**) a sub rectangular enclosure measuring approximately 55m north-northeast to south-southwest. The east-southeast edge of the enclosure was not exposed within the excavation area, but the enclosure measured approximately 69m from the west-northwest side of the enclosure to the east-southeast edge of the excavation area. The enclosure ditch measured between 0.3-1.3m in width and 0.07-0.39m in depth (Fig. 14, Section 10137), with the wider and deeper slots on the south-southwest and west-northwest sides of the enclosure. A single deposit filled the ditch (10301, 10315, 10319, 10325, 10329, 10334, 10338, 10342, 10363, 10388, 10392), a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small flints and gravels and rare manganese inclusions, measuring between 0.07-0.39m in thickness. Slot **10333** of this enclosure yielded 80 sherds (656g) of Early Roman pottery, and slot **10362** yielded a single sherd of (residual) Late Iron Age pottery (15g) and a single worked flint.

Period 4: Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066) (Fig. 10)

Summary

3.3.22 The Anglo-Saxon phase of activity in Area C was represented by 14 pits with charcoal-rich fills, directly comparable to those from Area B (see above). As with the Area B examples, all were circular to sub-circular bowl –shaped features, here varying from 1.2m to 0.4m in diameter and up to 0.3m deep. Environmental sampling of the charcoal rich fills of seven of these features invariably produced large quantities of wood charcoal, up to 126ml per litre of sediment (see App. C.3), again dominated by mature oak (*Quercus* sp.) (Apps C.3 and C.5). A charred acorn cup recovered from a sample of one of these charcoal-rich deposits, from pit **10359**, has returned a radiocarbon date of 890-990 cal AD at 95% confidence (see above: Table 1, Section 3.3). No finds were recovered from these features

Pits

3.3.23 Pit **10359** was located *c*. 6.2m from the western limit of excavation and *c*. 7.9m from the northern limit of excavation and was cut into the fill of the ditch of enclosure **10300** (Period 3). The feature was sub-circular in plan measuring 1.05m in length and 0.38m in width, with a depth of 0.13m, the pit had gentle sloping sides and a flat base. Pit **10359** was filled by two deposits; the basal fill (10360) was a dark grey sand with frequent charcoal inclusions measuring 0.13m in thickness. The upper fill (10361) was a mid-grey brown silt sand with occasional charcoal and occasional small gravel inclusions measuring 0.06m in thickness. A charred acorn cup recovered from a sample of the lower fill returned a radiocarbon date of 890-990 cal AD at 95% confidence (see above: Table 1, Section 3.3).

3.3.24 Pit **10222** was located in the northern half of the site, close to Period 1 pit **10198**. This was a sub-circular feature measuring 1.2m in diameter and 0.17m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by two fills (10223 and 10224). The basal fill (10223) was a dark grey sand with frequent charcoal inclusions measuring 0.17m in thickness. The upper fill (10224) was a mid brown grey silt sand with occasional charcoal inclusions.

3.3.25 Located 12.25m to the northeast of **10222** was pit **10233**, a circular feature measuring 0.72m in diameter and 0.09m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. The pit was filled solely by fill (10234) a dark grey silt sand with frequent charcoal and occasional small gravel inclusions.

3.3.26 Pit **10241** was located *c*.7.4m to the southwest of pit **10222** and was sub circular in plan measuring 0.46m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.05m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **10241** was filled solely by a dark grey silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions (10242).

3.3.27 Approximately 6.8m to the west-southwest of **10241** was pit **10247**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.5m in length, 0.4m in width and 0.06m in depth, with gentle sloping sides that broke imperceptibly onto a flat base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10248), a dark grey silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.3.28 Pit **10243** was located *c*.1.9m east of **10247**, a sub-circular feature measuring 1.08m in length, 0.96m in width and 0.12m in depth, with gentle sloping sides that gradually broke onto a flat base. The pit was filled solely by (10248) a dark grey silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.3.29 Located 1.38m to the southwest of **10243** was pit **10245**, a sub-circular pit measuring 1.05m in length, 0.96m in width and 0.28m in depth, with moderate sloping sides that gradually break into a concave base. The feature was filled by a single deposit (10246), a dark grey silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.3.30 Approximately 13.7m to the northwest of **10245** was pit **10249** a circular feature measuring 0.84m in diameter and 0.22m in depth, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **10249** was filled by a single deposit, 10250, a dark grey sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.3.31 Pit **10239** was located 9.2m to the east of **10245** and was a sub-circular feature measuring 0.62m east to west in length, 0.6m north to south in width and 0.1m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. The pit was filled solely by (10240), a dark grey silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.3.32 Located *c*.12.92m to the southeast of **10239** was pit **10235**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.84m in length, 0.78m in width and 0.2m in depth, with moderate sloping sides that gradually broke onto a flat base. Pit **10235** was filled by a single deposit (10236) a dark grey silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.3.33 Pit **10237** was located 10.7m to the southwest of **10235**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.9m in length, 0.8m in width and 0.14m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The feature was filled solely by (10238) a dark grey sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.3.34 Located approximately 25.4m to the southeast of **10237** was pit **10367**, a sub-circular pit measuring 0.82m in diameter and 0.11m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a flat base. The pit was filled solely by (10368), a dark grey sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.3.35 Approximately 14m to the south east of **10367** and cut into the top of the ditch of enclosure **10287** (Period 2) was pit **10306**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.58m in length, 0.45m in width and 0.06m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled solely by (10307) a dark grey silt sand with frequent charcoal and occasional small stone inclusions.

3.3.36 Located 1.45m to the south of **10306** and also cutting the ditch of enclosure **10287** was pit **10304**, a sub-circular pit measuring 0.5m in diameter and 0.07m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10305), a dark grey silt sand with frequent charcoal and rare small sub-angular stone inclusions.

Undated Features (Fig. 9)

3.3.37 A small number of undated discrete features (pits and postholes) were recorded across Area C; these lacked the distinctive charcoal-rich fills of the Period 4 features, and contained no datable finds.

Undated pits and postholes

3.3.38 Pit **10231** was located *c*.0.22m to the south of the northern limit of the area and was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.59m north to south and 0.56m east to west and had a depth of 0.14m, with gentle sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10232), a light brown grey silt sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.

3.3.39 Located 15.1m to the west of **10231** was pit **10194**, a circular feature measuring 0.28m in diameter and 0.12m in depth, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **10194** was filled solely by deposit (10195), a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.

3.3.40 Pit **10196** was located 6.8m to the west of pit **10194** and was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.47m east to west and 0.4m north to south and measured 0.08m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The feature was filled solely by deposit (10197), a mid grey brown silt sand with rare clay lenses and occasional small gravel inclusions.

3.3.41 Pit **10204** was located approximately 15m from the northern limit of Area C, and approximately 31m from the western edge of the area. The posthole was sub circular in plan measuring 0.8m north to south and 0.55m east to west and had a depth of 0.6m, with steep sides and a concave base. Pit **10204** was filled by a single deposit (10205), a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small gravel inclusions. This posthole contained 37g of unworked burnt flint.

3.3.42 Posthole **10385** was located *c*.0.1m from the northwest corner of the area, a sub-circular feature, measuring 0.24m in length by 0.22m in width and 0.28m in depth, with steep sides and a concave base. Posthole **10385** was filled solely by fill (10386), a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small gravel inclusions.

3.4 Area E

3.4.1 Area E was the smallest of the three excavation areas reported on here, covering an area of c. 0.25ha (Fig. 11). Cropmarks mapped by the National Mapping Programme showed a number of broadly east to west aligned linear features in this area (NHER 54453; see Fig. 2), potentially relating to the course of a possible Roman Road just to the north (NHER 15768; see Fig. 2). Trenching in this location (Trenches 157, 159 and 160) revealed a series of ditches broadly equating to the cropmarks, but produced no dating evidence, and it remained an open question as to whether these features were of Roman date or related instead to later, post-medieval boundaries/trackways.

3.4.2 These ditches were more fully exposed during the excavation of Area E, which revealed a sequence of linear features, with two earlier boundary ditches replaced by two pairs of parallel ditches representing probable trackways. Unfortunately, no dating evidence whatsoever was recovered from these features, but they have tentatively been attributed to Period 3 (Romano-British, see below).

3.4.3 The only evidence for prehistoric activity (Periods 1 and 2) in this area was a single sherd of residual Neolithic pottery from one of the trackway ditches (**10439**). As with

the other area, a scatter of pits with charcoal-rich fills was found, and these have been attributed to Period 4 (Anglo-Saxon), whilst a small number of other undated pits remain unphased.

Period 3: Romano-British (AD 43-410) (Fig. 12)

Summary

3.4.4 The major features encountered in Area E were a series of intercutting ditches, aligned broadly northwest to southeast or northeast to southwest. The ditches were rarely more than 1m wide and 0.35m deep, and were invariably filled by single deposits of yellowish brown silty sands. No dateable finds of any kind were recovered from these features, and sampling of selected fills produced only sparse charcoal. In several cases these ditches were cut by later pits (pits **10459**, **10501** and **10403**) – one of which is attributed to Period 4 (Anglo-Saxon; pit **10459**; see section 10183, Fig. 14; Plate 15) and on this basis, and the morphology of the arrangement of ditches, they have been tentatively attributed to the Romano-British period (see also Discussion, Section 4, below).

3.4.5 Although the ditches generally followed similar alignments, they were clearly multi-phase and the examination of stratigraphic relationships between features have allowed them to be arranged into a coherent sequence. The earliest feature was a recut ditch (**10465**; **10443**) aligned broadly north-west to southeast. This feature was subsequently cut by another recut ditch (**10507**; **10405**), running perpendicular to ditch **10465**/**10443**, which extended from the northern edge of the excavation. These two recut ditches appear to represent simple boundary ditches but were both cut across by two sets of parallel of ditches (recut ditch **10467**/**10417** and ditch **10439**) which appear to represent a ditched trackway, between c. 5m and 8m wide, running north-west to southeast across the excavation area.

3.4.6 This trackway seems likely to be broadly contemporary with a similar pair of parallel ditches (ditches **10407** and **10445**) which were aligned at right angles to, and terminated shortly before meeting, the northern side of the trackway. These too seem likely to have defined a trackway, here c. 7m wide.

3.4.7 The stratigraphically latest feature was a short length of curvilinear ditch (**10503**), which cut across trackway ditch **10417**.

Boundary ditches

3.4.8 Ditch **10465** was a linear feature, only visible in plan for *c*.9.6m, having been largely cut away by a later re-cut (**10443**). It measured 0.9m in width and 0.3m in depth, with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled solely by a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint inclusions (10466).

3.4.9 The recut of ditch **10465** (**10443 = 10457**, **10463**, **10483**, **10489**, **10495**), was linear in plan, extending *c*.40m from the southeast corner of the site. The ditch measured between 1.0-1.25m in width and 0.28-0.34m in depth, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base (Section 10183, Fig. 14; Plate 15). Ditch **10443** was filled by a single deposit (10444, 10458, 10464, 10484, 10490, 10496), a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional to frequent small to medium sized unsorted stone and gravel inclusions.

3.4.10 Ditch **10507** was exposed for a short length of 2.6m on a broadly northeast to southwest alignment, only the terminal end was visible the rest being truncated by recut **10405**. Linear in plan and measuring

at least 0.35m in width and 0.28m in depth, it had steep sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single deposit (10508), a mid yellow brown silt sand with rare small stone inclusions.

3.4.11 Later recut **10405** (**10405**, **10415**, **10485**, **10509**, **10513**, **10515**) was linear in plan on a northeast to southwest alignment and measured *c*.31m in length, between 0.44-1.55m in width and between 0.2-0.36m in depth, with sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 16). The ditch was filled by a single deposit (10406, 10416, 10486, 10510, 10514, 10516), a mid yellow brown silt sand with rare small sub-rounded stone and gravel inclusions including flint.

Trackway ditches

3.4.12 The northern side of the putative northwest to southeast aligned trackway was formed by recut ditch **10467**/**10417**. The original cut of the ditch (**10467**) had been mostly truncated, but measured at least 0.5m in width and 0.19m in depth, with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single deposit (10468), a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint inclusions. The subsequent recut, **10417** (**10453**, **10455**, **10469**, **10493**, **10499**, **10505**), extended on a northwest to southeast alignment across the entire site for a length of 53m, cutting over the top of earlier boundary ditch **10405**. The ditch was linear in plan and measured between 0.45-1.02m wide and between 0.16-0.30m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The feature was filled by a single deposit of mid grey brown silt sand with rare charcoal and occasional to frequent small sub-rounded stone and flint inclusions (10418, 10454, 10456, 10470, 10494, 10500, 10506).

3.4.13 Approximately 6m to the south of, and parallel to **10417**, was the southern ditch of the trackway - **10439** (**10461**, **10471**, **10481**, **10491**, **10497**). This feature was linear in plan, extending across the site for *c*.51m on a northwest to southeast alignment, and measured between 0.44-0.95m wide and between 0.12-0.34m in depth, with moderate sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch cut across earlier boundary ditch **10443**. The ditch contained a single fill (10440, 10462, 10472, 10482, 10492, 10498). a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small and medium size flint and stone inclusions.

3.4.14 The second, northeast to southwest aligned, possible trackway was formed by ditches **10407** and **10445**. On the same alignment to **10405** and **10445** and c.4.1m east of **10405** was ditch **10407** (**10407**, **10411, 10475**), linear in plan and measuring at least 26m in length, between 0.4-0.82m in width and 0.07-0.16m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single fill (10408, 10412, 10476), a mid yellow brown silt sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint and rare charcoal inclusions.

3.4.15 Ditch (**10445**) (**10445**, **10447**, **10473**) was located c.23m from the western edge of the area and extended 23m on a north to south alignment from the northern edge of the area before terminating. The ditch was linear in plan measuring between 0.44-0.90m in width and between 0.12-0.20m in depth, with sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single deposit (10446, 10448, 10474), a mid yellow brown silt sand with rare small sub-rounded stone and gravel inclusions.

Curvilinear ditch

3.4.16 Located close to the centre of the area, and cutting across boundary ditch **10405** and trackway ditch **10417**, was ditch **10503** (**10503**, **10511**, **10517**). This curvilinear/ L-shaped feature measured 2.7m long on a north to south alignment before turning eastwards and continuing for a further 3.9m. The feature measured between 0.6-0.98m in width and 0.16-0.42m in depth with gradual sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single deposit (10504, 10512, 10518), a dark brown grey silt sand with occasional flint and stone inclusions.

Period 4: Anglo-Saxon (AD 410-1066) (Fig. 13)

Summary

3.4.17 As with Areas B and C, the Anglo-Saxon phase on Area E was represented wholly by a series of pits scattered across the area, with 16 features in total attributed to this period on the basis of their distinctive charcoal rich fills (Fig. 13). These features were

directly comparable to those from the other two areas (see above), although the base of one pit (**10401**) showed evidence for *in situ* burning/heating not observed in any of the other features across the site (see Plate 17). Environmental sampling of the fills of eleven of three of these features again produced substantial quantities of wood charcoal, up to 126ml per litre of sediment, with analysis of one sample suggesting in derives from mature oak (see Apps C.3 and C.5). A sample of this oak charcoal, from pit **10459**, produced a date of 540-640 cal AD at 95% confidence (see above: Table 1, Section 3.1), although given that the oak charcoal may have derived from heartwood this should be regarded only as a *terminus post quem.*

Pits

3.4.18 At the northwest corner of the site was pit **10397**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.35m in diameter and 0.18m in depth, with steep sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10398), a mid grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.4.19 Approximately 18.75m to the east of pit **10397** was pit **10401**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.8m by 0.77m across and 0.12m in depth, with gentle sides breaking gradually to a concave base. Pit **10401** had a very thin layer of red silty sand, indicative of *in situ* burning, at its base, overlain by a deposit of dark grey brown silt sand with occasional small sub-rounded flint and frequent charcoal inclusions (10402) and sealed by a more sterile mid brown silty sand (Plate 17).

3.4.20 Pit **10451** was located approximately 35.5m to the southeast of **10401** and was a circular feature measuring 0.48m in diameter and 0.2m in depth, with moderate sloping sides that gradually break to a concave base. The pit was filled solely by deposit (10452), a dark grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal and rare unsorted small sub-angular stone inclusions.

3.4.21 Located approximately 32.5m to the southwest of pit **10451** was pit **10441** a sub-circular feature measuring 0.7m in length, 0.6m in width and 0.14m in depth, with gentle sloping sides breaking gradually to a concave base. The pit was solely filled by deposit (10442), a mid brown grey silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions.

3.4.22 Pit **10431** was located *c*.5m southeast of **10441**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.6m x 0.66m in width and length and 0.08m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The feature was filled by a single deposit (10432), a mid grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal and occasional small sub-rounded flint inclusions.

3.4.23 Pit **10429** was located 2.7m south of **10431**, a sub-circular feature measuring 1m by 1.5m across and 0.22m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10430), a mid grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal and occasional sub-rounded flint inclusions.

3.4.24 Southwest of **10431** by 4.26m was pit **10437**, a sub-circular feature measuring 1.7m x 1.5m in length and width and 0.24m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled solely by deposit (10438), a mid yellow brown sand with rare small angular flint and occasional charcoal inclusions.

3.4.25 Located 5.7m to the south of **10437** was pit **10435**, a sub-circular feature measuring 1.1m x 0.6m in length and width and 0.1m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10436), a mid yellow brown sand with rare small flint and occasional charcoal inclusions.

3.4.26 Pit **10433** was located approximately 8.3m southeast of **10435**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.8m x 0.5m in length and width and 0.12m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit (10434), a mid yellow brown sand with rare small flint and occasional charcoal inclusions.

3.4.27 Pit **10449** was located 8.5m northeast of **10433**, and was a circular feature measuring 0.54m in diameter and 0.14m in depth, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled solely by

deposit (10450), a dark grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal and rare small unsorted sub-rounded stone inclusions.

3.4.28 Located approximately 5.3m northeast of **10449** was pit **10459**, a sub-circular feature measuring 0.8m x 0.74m in length and width and 0.18m in depth, with gentle sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 14, Section 10183). The pit was filled by a single deposit (10460), a mid grey brown silt sand with frequent charcoal inclusions, and a sample of mature oak charcoal produced a radiocarbon date of 540-640 cal AD at 95% confidence (see above: Table 1, Section 3.1). The pit cut over ditch (**10457**).

3.4.29 Just to the south of trackway ditch **10439** (Period 3) was a cluster of three intercutting pits (**10419**, **10421**, **10423**). The stratigraphic relationship between these features could not be determined but one feature (**10419**) contained a charcoal–rich fill typical of the Period 4 pits. These features were circular in plan, measuring between 0.9m and 1.5m in diameter and between 0.5 and 0.66m deep with steeply sloping sides and concave bases. All were filled with single fills of yellowish brown/grey silty sands (10420, 10422, 10424) and the fill of **10419** (10420) contained frequent charcoal.

3.4.30 To the south of this pit cluster was pair of pits (**10477** and **10479**). Pit **10477** was circular in plan, measuring 0.55m in diameter and just 0.08m deep, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal (10478). Pit **10479** was also circular and measured 0.4m in diameter and up to 0.14m deep, filled by a dark brown grey silty sand with frequent charcoal (10480), from which a single fragment of fired clay (10g) was recovered.

Unphased Features

Summary

3.4.31 A total of six discrete pits found dispersed over Area E produced no finds and lacked the distinctive charcoal rich fills of the Period 4 features. These have been left unphased and are described here.

Pits

3.4.32 Close to the north-western corner of the area was a large pit (**10399**), sub-circular in plan and measuring 2.4m x 2.1m in length and width and 0.22m in depth, with gentle sides gradually breaking into a concave base (Section 10160, Fig. 14). Pit **10399** was filled solely by fill (10400), a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small-medium size sub-rounded flint inclusions.

3.4.33 To the east, close to the northern edge of the excavation area, a pit (**10403**) was found to cut the probable trackway ditch. This sub-circular feature measured 1.92 x 1.2m in length and width and 0.46m in depth, with sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **10403** was filled solely by a mid red brown silt sand with occasional small to medium size sub-rounded flint inclusions (10404).

3.4.34 To the southeast, pit **10409** was a sub-circular feature measuring 2.5m x 1.3m in length and width and 0.42m in depth, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a mid grey brown silt sand with occasional small to medium size sub-rounded flint inclusions fill (10410).

3.4.35 Close to the centre of the area, a small pit (**10501**) cut through the fill of probable trackway ditch 10417. This circular feature measured 0.45m in diameter and 0.08m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid brown grey silty sand (10502).

3.4.36 To the south, adjacent to Period 4 pit cluster **10419**/**1021**/**10423**, was a sub-circular pit (**10425**), measuring up to 1m across and 0.15m deep. it was filled by a mid yellow brown silty sand with rare charcoal flecks.

3.4.37 Close to the southern edge of excavation a relatively large oval-shaped pit was exposed (**10427**); measuring 2.9m long, 0.9m wide and up to 0.28m deep it had steeply sloping sides and a flat base and was filled by a mid grey brown silty sand.

3.4.38 A final unphased pit (**10413**) was found cut into the fill of Period 3 ditch **10405**. This feature measured 1.1m in diameter and up to 0.33m deep, with steeply sloping sides and concave base and was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty sand (10414).

3.5 Finds summary

Prehistoric pottery (App. B.1)

3.5.1 A total of 226 sherds (3242g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the three excavation areas. A small quantity of Neolithic pottery (14 sherds) was recovered, the largest quantity coming from one pit in Area B (**10260**), with the remainder recovered in small quantities form natural or later features. Two sherds of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery were recovered from pit **10198** in Area C. The majority of the prehistoric pottery (182 sherds) was of Middle Iron Age date and derived from a series of pits in Area B; this includes several fairly substantial individual assemblages, including a large portion of an unusual decorated vessel (Fig. 16). Finally, a small quantity of Late Iron Age pottery (28 sherds) was recovered from the Period 2 enclosure and associated beam slot structure investigated in Area C.

Roman pottery (App. B.2)

3.5.2 A total of 196 sherds of Roman pottery (1517g) was recovered from Areas B and C. Much of the pottery was severely abraded, and was generally recovered in low densities from a series of linear features representing enclosures/field system ditches. Two more substantial deposits of pottery came from the Period 3 enclosure ditch in Area C and from a pit (**10264**) in Area B. The pottery is dominated by Early- to Mid-Roman locally produced utilitarian coarse ware jars/bowls.

Fired clay (App. B.3)

3.5.3 A notable assemblage of fired clay (329 fragments, 16544g) was recovered from Areas B and C (and a single fragment from Area E). The material was collected largely from Period 2 (Iron Age) features, with a particular concentration in Middle Iron Age pit **10253** in Area B. The assemblage was characterised by eleven Iron Age triangular weights and fragments of other possible weights (115 fragments, 10329g), three possible block weights or fired clay bricks (49, 3476g) and an assemblage of clay lining (114, 1798g). This material is evidence for Iron Age domestic and possible light production activities on site.

Flint (App. B.4)

3.5.4 A total of 98 struck flints and 13.27kg of unworked burnt flint was recovered. Much of the worked flint was unstratified/residual, but included small assemblages from Period 1 (Neolithic and Early Bronze Age features) and a fragment of flint quern stone and a pounder/hammerstone were recovered from Middle Iron Age contexts. Large quantities of burnt flint were also recovered from several of the Middle Iron Age pits in Area B.

Worked and burnt stone (App. B.5)

3.5.5 Five pieces of worked stone were recovered from the excavations, together with 5.46kg of unworked burnt stone. The worked stone included sandstone cobbles used

as hammerstones from Iron Age contexts and two fragments of quern stone from Period 3 (Roman) ditches, one made of lava stone and the other of Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate.

Iron slag (App. B.6)

3.5.6 Three small pieces (131g) of slag, representing probable iron smithing waste, were recovered from Period 2 (Iron Age) pit **10130** in Area B.

Ceramic building material (App. B.7)

3.5.7 The archaeological excavations recovered five fragments, 160g, of ceramic building material (CBM), all from Area B. The assemblage was fragmentary and abraded, and the diagnostic material was all post-medieval in date.

Glass (App. B.8)

3.5.8 Two fragments of glass were recovered from post-medieval (Period 5) features in Area B.

Post-medieval pottery (App. B.9)

3.5.9 Nine sherds of post-medieval pottery (18th-19th century) were recovered from post-medieval (Period 5) features in Area B.

Clay tobacco pipe (App. B.10)

3.5.10 A single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe was recovered from Phase 5 (post-medieval/modern) boundary ditch **10155**, Area B.

Human skeletal remains (App. C.1)

3.5.11 A single deposit of 10g of cremated human bone was recovered from a small pit in Area B (**10103**) – perhaps representing a heavily truncated cremation burial.

Animal bone (App. C.2)

3.5.12 A total of 77g of animal bone, including five specimens identifiable to species (sheep/goat, pig and cattle), were recovered from two of the Middle Iron Age pits in Area B.

Environmental samples and charcoal analysis (Apps C.3 and C.5)

3.5.13 Despite extensive sampling – with the processing of 48 bulk samples from the three areas – little charred plant material aside from wood charcoal was recovered. Small quantities of hammerscale were recovered from several of the Iron Age (Period 2) and Anglo-Saxon (Period 4) pits; the latter also produced large volumes of charcoal, some of which has been identified as mature oak.

Mollusca (App. C.4)

3.5.14 A single oyster shell was recovered from a Roman (Period 3) ditch in Area B.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1.1 As outlined above, the results from the three excavation areas reported on here form part of a larger programme of works associated with the Lodge Farm Phase 2 development (see Section 1.3). Given that post-excavation analysis of the results of Archaeological Solutions' excavations to the north is ongoing, and anticipating the later integration of the results of all stages of the archaeological works, the discussion provided here is both abbreviated and provisional - comprising a brief period-based summary and interpretation of the remains recorded in the three mitigation areas.

4.2 Neolithic to Bronze Age (Period 1)

4.2.1 Evidence for earlier prehistoric activity was slight and was restricted to Areas B and C. One pit in Area B produced an assemblage of Early Neolithic pottery and flintwork (**10260**), whilst another small pit in Area C produced Beaker pottery and associated worked and burnt flint (**10198**). Aside from these features, several tree throw features in Areas B and C produced small quantities of probable earlier prehistoric finds (mostly worked flint), although one such feature, in Area C (**10201**), produced a more substantial assemblage of 19 worked flints of probable Neolithic date.

4.2.2 This small number of dispersed features is typical of the record of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity in the area, where larger scale excavations routinely expose a small number of scattered earlier prehistoric features, such as those revealed by the investigations carried out ahead of the construction of the Norwich Southern Bypass (Ashwin and Bates 2000). Although these features and their associated finds assemblages probably attest to settlement/domestic activity (Garrow 2006), they seem likely to relate to relatively brief episodes of occupation, especially when compared with the record for Neolithic and Early Bronze Age activity of some nearby sites in the Yar Valley, where larger numbers of features and/or very substantial finds assemblages suggest more sustained/longer-term activity (e.g. Wainwright 1973, Whitmore 2004, Trimble 2004).

4.2.3 Also tentatively attributed to Period 1 are two poorly dated features recorded in Area B. The first of these was a small pit containing a very small quantity of cremated human bone – probably representing a heavily truncated cremation burial (**10103**). An attempt to radiocarbon date a fragment of this bone at the SUERC laboratory failed as the sample could not provide enough material for an AMS date (SUERC ref. GU53538), and its date remains unknown. The second feature was a small pennanular ring gully (**10090**). With a relatively substantial gully relative to its diameter, and enclosing an internal area of just 3.1m, it seems very unlikely to represent a roundhouse ring gully or to relate to some other kind of other structure. Despite total excavation of this feature no datable finds were recovered and its function and date remains a matter for speculation.

4.3 Iron Age (Period 2)

4.3.1 Evidence for Iron Age activity was also restricted to Area B and C, with evidence for an area of unenclosed Middle Iron Age occupation in Area B and a Late Iron Age enclosure with associated possible beam slot structure in Area C.

Middle Iron Age (Area B)

4.3.2 Middle Iron Age activity was represented solely by a number of discrete pits found scattered across Area B. In total 33 features have been attributed to this period, but relatively few produced substantial finds assemblages. The pits were varied in morphology but included shallow scoop/hollow like features which may simply represent rubbish pits, together with two larger cylindrical-shaped storage pits and a single much larger feature probably representing a well. These features were widely dispersed, and despite the presence of a few paired/intercutting pits, there was little sense of features being grouped into well-defined clusters. It also seems likely that overall distribution of features belonging to this period extended beyond the limits of excavation. No structures were identified, but this probably simply reflects the poor archaeological visibility of Iron Age roundhouses where they were not enclosed by substantial ring gullies.

4.3.3 The fairly substantial pottery assemblage from these features consists entirely of handmade jars and bowls typical of Later Iron Age potting traditions in the region, and the lack of any evidence for grog tempered or wheelthrown Late Iron Age forms strongly suggests that the Iron Age activity in Area B can be attributed to the Middle Iron Age (c 350-50 BC). This said, it is possible that a large portion of a single elaborately decorated bowl, reconstructed from sherds recovered form pit **10039**, may be imitative of Late Iron Age 'belgic-related' vessels (see Brudenell, App. B.1; Fig. 16, and cover picture).

4.3.4 Neither charred plant remains or animal bone were well preserved in these Iron Age contexts, but included occasional charred cereal grains and bones of the three main species of domestic stock (sheep/goat, cattle and pig), hinting at the kind of mixed agricultural regime typical of the period. Other finds included a relatively large assemblage of fired clay – including fragments from several loom/thatch weights and material possibly derived from oven/hearth linings of some kind. Small quantities of hammerscale were recovered from samples taken from two of the pits (App. C. 3)., alongside a small quantity of iron slag from pit **10130** (App.B.6), suggesting at least some small-scale smithing was being carried out on the site.

4.3.5 The pits and the relatively substantial assemblages of pottery and fired clay provide clear evidence for unenclosed Middle Iron Age settlement, with a range of features and finds typical of such sites in the county, which can be contrasted to some extent with the record of other parts of Eastern England (Cambridgeshire and Essex) where enclosed settlement is more common (see Brudenell 2018). The widely scattered remains are probably best interpreted as reflecting relatively long-term, shifting, settlement activity in the area as opposed to representing a single contemporary settlement.

Late Iron Age (Area C)

4.3.6 The Iron Age activity in Area C took a very different form to that in Area B, with a relatively large sub-square enclosure associated with the remains of a possible rectangular beam slot structure. Although only a modest amount of pottery was found associated with these features (28 sherds, 274g), it forms a coherent

assemblage of Late Iron Age date, including a high proportion of sherds from grog and sand tempered wheelthrown forms dating to the mid first century BC to mid first century AD.

4.3.7 The enclosure itself was markedly regular in plan, almost exactly square, with a single east facing entrance, and covering an area of roughly 0.3ha. The enclosure can be paralleled to some extent by a distinctive group of sub-square/rectangular Late Iron Age enclosures known from elsewhere in the county, including excavated examples at Thornham, Warham Burrows and Wighton, as well as a number of other putative sites known as cropmarks (Gregory 1986). These 'Thornham-type' enclosures (*ibid*) are distinguished by a regular square plan-form, invariably enclosing an area of around 50m square and having a single entrance way - very similar in these respects to the Area C enclosure. The topographic setting of such enclosures, invariably occupying higher ground overlooking or on the interfluves between river valleys (Gregory 1986, 33-4, fig. 27), also resonates with that of the enclosure discussed here (see Fig. 2). However, it must be emphasised that the excavated examples of these enclosures cited above were defined by substantial ditches (generally well over 1.5m deep, and up to 5m deep at Thornham), a feature which Tony Gregory took to indicate a defensive function (*ibid*). This interpretation seems much less likely in the context of the relatively slight ditches (up to 0.56m deep) of the Lodge Farm enclosure.

4.3.8 Regardless of parallels, the relatively formal layout of the enclosure, and its association with a probable beam slot structure, and finds of pottery and fired clay (dominated by fragments of loom weight) strongly suggest that it should be interpreted as a settlement compound/enclosure, as opposed to a paddock or some other kind of agricultural enclosure. The exact status and form of the potential building(s) represented by the beam slot features found in the southern part of the enclosure remains uncertain however, and whilst the finds from this feature are consistent with its interpretation as a domestic structure, it is difficult to find comparable evidence for rectangular structures of this date in the region.

4.4 Romano-British

4.4.1 Romano-British remains, largely in the form of enclosure/trackway ditches, were encountered in all three excavation areas, although those in Area E produced no dateable finds and are less certainly attributed to this period (see below). Even in Areas B and C finds were relatively scarce, and many of the enclosure ditches attributed to this period produced only very small quantities of abraded pottery. Nonetheless, the pottery from both areas is entirely consistent with a relatively restricted period spanning the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD. The evidence for contemporary settlement during this period is more ambiguous than for the Middle and Late Iron Age phases discussed above (Period 2), although, as set out below, it is possible that Areas B and C saw some domestic-type activity in their immediate vicinity.

4.4.2 The relationship between the excavated remains in all three excavation areas and the cropmark evidence is shown in Fig. 15 (see also Fig. 2). This shows very clearly how the excavated remains in Area B form part of a larger rectilinear system of boundaries

and enclosures to the north, much of which has been subject to area excavation by Archaeological Solutions (ENF 145617). Although the features in Area C and E had not been recorded as cropmarks, they clearly share the same general alignment to the surrounding cropmark complex and can probably be regarded, in broad terms, as belonging to a contemporary system of fields, boundaries and route-ways laid out and used during the first and second centuries AD.

Area B

4.4.3 The Roman remains in Area B consist of a series of enclosure/field systems ditches – including a relatively small rectangular compound/paddock exposed in the northern half of the area. Finds from the ditches were scarce and generally consisted of small quantities of abraded sherds, but somewhat more substantial assemblages were recovered from a small number of ditch fills and from a single pit (**10264**). Much of this material may represent casual refuse disposal or manuring of agricultural land beyond areas of settlement, but the larger assemblage of 57 sherds of pottery from the pit and the recovery of two substantial fragments of quern stone from ditches **10122** and **10063** are more suggestive of on-site or nearby domestic activity, whilst the small size and rectilinear layout of the 'northern enclosure' (**10067**, **10181**, **10219**, **10059)**, could be argued to be more suggestive of a settlement associated enclosure/compound than with an agricultural use.

Area C

4.4.4 The Period 3 rectilinear enclosure (**10300**) exposed in Area C was clearly set out in close reference to the earlier layout of the square enclosure of Late Iron Age date discussed above (**10287**), and although the ditch of the earlier enclosure had largely infilled by the time it was cut by the Early Roman ditches, it seems certain that it must have survived as an earthwork. A close relationship is also implied by the dating of the Roman enclosure- the only excavated section through the ditch to produce pottery contained a substantial assemblage of 80 sherds of very early, 'Conquest period' Roman pottery dated to c. AD 40-60 (App. B.2), which might attest to an essentially unbroken sequence of activity in this area over the Late Iron Age/Early Roman periods.

4.4.5 Given the scale and extent of the excavation area the size and layout of the Period 3 enclosure remains uncertain, as does the extent to which it may have been associated with a wider system of enclosures/boundaries. Although the substantial assemblage of pottery from one location within the enclosure ditch does suggest the deposition of refuse form nearby settlement, it is not clear whether this was taking place within the enclosure itself.

Area E

4.4.6 As noted above, no dateable finds were recovered from any of the boundary/trackway ditches in Area E, and their attribution to the Roman period is tentative. It is, however, important to note that there is no trace of any post-medieval/early modern boundaries or trackways in this area on available historic maps, (the earliest of which being the 1839 Tithe map, see Thompson 2012, figs 8-

12). Perhaps more significant is the observation that at least one of the ditches was cut by one of the charcoal-rich pits attributed to Period 4.

4.4.7 Prior to the excavation, the cropmark evidence had suggested the presence of several parallel east to west aligned ditches, which had been suggested to have a possible association with the putative Roman road running on that alignment a short distance to the north of the site (NHER 15768; see Fig. 2). The excavation revealed what appears to be the junction between an east to west aligned trackway, broadly matching the cropmark features, and a previously unknown broadly north to south aligned trackway, which could potentially have run north to meet the proposed route of the Roman road.

4.5 Anglo-Saxon (Period 4)

4.5.1 The Anglo-Saxon period was represented solely by scattered pits with charcoal-rich fills, found in all three excavation areas. In the absence of datable finds the dating of these features rests largely on their stratigraphic relationship with earlier features (with several examples cutting through the fills of Roman ditches) and radiocarbon dating. Two radiocarbon dates have been acquired on samples from individual pits in Area C and E, as set out above (Table 1, Section 3.1). Of these two dates, the later date on a charred acorn cup (890-990 cal AD, from pit **10359**, Area C) comes from a short life sample and should represent a reliable date for the feature, whilst the earlier date on mature oak charcoal (540-640 cal AD, from pit **10459**, Area E) may have a substantial age offset if taken from oak heartwood, and should be regarded only as a *terminus post quem*.

4.5.2 These distinctive features can be paralleled at several sites elsewhere in the county, most notably at Laurel Farm, Thorpe St Andrew (Bishop and Proctor 2011); Areas 9-13 and 17 of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road Scheme (NNDR) excavations (in Beeston St Andrews, Sprowston and Rackheath; Moan 2018) and Mayton Wood, Buxton with Lammas (Patten 2004), whilst analogous features have also been recorded in parts of east Suffolk (Clover 2013, Woolhouse 2014, Cass 2014; see Druce, App. C.5, for further examples outside of East Anglia). The features from all of these sites are closely comparable: small to medium sized circular or sub-circular bowl-shaped pits which contained a basal or single charcoal-rich fill, generally found dispersed as single, isolated, features or in small loosely clustered groups. The location of the sites are also distinctive in that all appear to be found in agriculturally marginal areas of acidic sands and gravels, many of which carried extensive areas of heathland in post-medieval and early modern times. Radiocarbon dating of the pits at Laurel Farm, Mayton Wood and the various NNDR sites has produced a range of dates, spanning the 7th to 11th centuries AD, essentially corresponding to the Middle and Late Saxon periods.

4.5.3 Detailed analysis of the pits at Laurel Farm and along the NNDR scheme has established that these features were associated with charcoal production and probably represent pits located directly underneath charcoal clamps. At Laurel Farm and Area 10 of NNDR excavations these features were associated with contemporary evidence for the extraction of iron ore from the local gravel deposits and with the residues of large-scale iron smelting, for which the charcoal must have been used as

fuel. At other sites, including Lodge Farm, there is little evidence for such activity and charcoal may have been produced for use elsewhere, potentially in the emerging urban centre in Norwich (Riddler 2011).

4.5.4 As with other areas where such charcoaling pits have been discovered, their presence indicates that the area of Lodge Farm must have been extensively wooded in this period and it seems clear that the area must have lay beyond the core areas of settlement and agriculture. The dominance of slow-grown mature oak charcoal in the analysed samples from all three areas, with features suggesting the charcoal from trees *at least* 20 years old (and probably over 50 years old) suggests that this material is unlikely to have derived from intensively managed, regularly coppiced stands of trees of the kind familiar from accounts of later, medieval, woodland in the region (Rackham 2003; See App. C.5).

4.5.5 The presence of woodland, regardless of the intensity of management and exploitation, has some interesting implications for landscape evolution in the post-Roman period, given the clear evidence from across the site for a cleared and intensively utilised agricultural landscape in the Early Roman period. The regeneration of woodland environments over extensive areas of the Lodge Farm development must indicate not only a change in the location or scale of arable agriculture but also much reduced grazing pressure over the course of the Late Roman and/or Early to Middle Saxon period, surely reflecting major changes in land use and economy and settlement patterns in the local area.

4.6 Post-medieval to modern (Period 5)

4.6.1 Post-medieval remains were encountered in Area B, where an east to west boundary ditch corresponds to a field boundary depicted on the Tithe map of 1839 and in successive OS mapping up until the middle of the 20th century (Thompson 2012, figs 8-12). Just to the south of this boundary ditch the remains of beam slots/foundation trenches belonging to a small rectangular building which produced a small quantity of 18th-20th century pottery was exposed (Building 1). Neither the Tithe map or later OS mapping show a structure in this location, perhaps implying that it had been abandoned and demolished by the early 19th century.

4.7 Conclusions

4.7.1 The excavations in Areas B, C and E of the Lodge Farm Phase 2 development have revealed evidence for earlier prehistoric, Iron Age, Roman and Anglo-Saxon activity. The most significant archaeological remains are probably those of Iron Age date - with evidence for an extensive, if dispersed, area of Middle Iron Age settlement in Area B and a Late Iron Age enclosure in Area C, which appears to have been remodelled/modified very early in the Roman period. The Roman remains appear mostly to relate to field systems/boundaries and trackways dating to the 1st and 2nd centuries AD, with little evidence for contemporary settlement, but they complement the results of the previous excavations carried out by Archaeological Solutions to the north. The site does not appear to have seen occupation during later periods, although scattered pits attesting to charcoal production during the Anglo-Saxon period were found in all three excavation areas.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1.1 It is anticipated that the results of the excavations will be integrated with those of Archaeological Solutions investigations (ENF145617, ENF141571; see Section 1.3) in any publication of the archaeology of the Lodge Farm Phase 2 Area.

5.1.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines. The project archive (excavated material and records) will be deposited with, and curated by, Norwich Castle Museum under the OA East Site Code XNFGHW18 and the county HER code/Event Number ENF143191. Norwich Castle Museum, will also allocate the Accession Number NWHCM:2019.313 for these records. Transfer of ownership of the project archive has been requested from the client and will be confirmed in due course.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10000	B	layer	topsoil	0		0	0	0			dark brown grey	sand silt	occasional stones and flint mixed sizes					
10001	B	layer	natural	0		0	0	0			mid brown yellow	sand	occasional gravels and silty patches					
10002	B	fill	post hole	10003		5	0	0		0.4	mid brown red	silt sand	N/A					
10003	B	cut	post hole	10003	10002	5	0	0.45	0.35	0.4				sub-circular	near vertical	sharp	concave	N/A
10004	B	cut	post hole	10004	1005, 1006	5	0	0.37	0.29	0.28				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	E-W long axis
10005	B	fill	post hole	10004		5	0	0	0.29	0.11	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare coal flecks, occasional small gravel					
10006	B	fill	post hole	10004		5	0	0	0.18	0.28	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional small gravels, occasional coal flecks					
10007	B	cut	post hole	10007	10008, 10009	5	Post hole group 1	0.54	0.4	0.29				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	E-W long axis
10008	B	fill	post hole	10007		5	Post hole group 1	0	0.2	0.28	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10009	B	fill	post hole	10007		5	Post hole group 1	0	0.25	0.28	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional small gravel, rare coal flecks					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10010	B	cut	post hole	10010	10011, 10012	5	Post hole group 1	0.49	0.45	0.23				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	E-W long axis
10011	B	fill	post hole	10010		5	Post hole group 1	0	0.23	0.22	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10012	B	fill	post hole	10010		5	Post hole group 1	0	0.25	0.23	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional coal flecks, occasional small gravels					
10013	B	cut	post hole	10013	10014, 10015	5	Post hole group 1	0.54	0.5	0.22				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N-S long axis
10014	B	fill	post hole	10013		5	Post hole group 1	0	0.5	0.21	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small gravel, rare coal flecks					
10015	B	fill	post hole	10013		5	Post hole group 1	0	0.35	0.22	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional coal flecks, occasional small gravels					
10016	B	cut	post hole	10016	10017, 10018	5	Post hole group 1	0.36	0.23	0.18				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N-S long axis
10017	B	fill	post hole	10016		5	Post hole group 1	0	0.24	0.09	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small gravels, rare coal flecks					
10018	B	fill	post hole	10016		5	Post hole group 1	0	0.16	0.18	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional coal flecks, occasional small gravels					
10019	B	cut	post hole	10019	10020, 10021	5	Post hole group 1	0.43	0.43	0.21				circular	steep	sharp	concave	N/A
10020	B	fill	post hole	10019		5	Post hole group 1	0	0.17	0.21	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small gravels					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10021	B	fill	post hole	10019		5	Post hole group 1	0	0.31	0.21	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional coal flecks, occasional small gravels					
10022	B	cut	post hole	10022	10023	5	Post hole group 1	0.27	0.27	0.14				circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N/A
10023	B	fill	post hole	10022		5	Post hole group 1	0	0.27	0.14	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional coal flecks, occasional small gravels					
10024	B	fill	pit	10025		5	0	1.8	2.1	0.65	mid grey red	silt sand	frequent charcoal, frequent rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles up to 50mm in size					
10025	B	cut	pit	10025	10024	5	0	1.8	2.1	0.65				sub-circular	near vertical	moder ate	N/A	N-S long axis
10026	B	cut	post hole	10026	10027	5	0	0.35	0.27	0.35				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	N-S long axis
10027	B	fill	post hole	10026		5	0	0.35	0.27	0.35	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10028	B	cut	pit	10028	10029	2	0	0.67	0.62	0.09				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW long axis
10029	B	fill	pit	10028		2	0	0.67	0.62	0.09	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional small gravels, frequent charcoal					
10030	B	cut	pit	10030	10031	2	0	0.88	0.8	0.11				sub-circular	gentle	imperc eptible	concave	E-W long axis
10031	B	fill	pit	10030		2	0	0.88	0.8	0.11	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional small gravels, rare coal flecks					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10032	B	cut	post hole	10032	10033, 10034	5	0	0.93	0.77	0.41				sub-circular	near vertical	sharp	flat	N-S long axis
10033	B	fill	post hole	10032		5	0	0		0.41	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10034	B	fill	post hole	10032		5	0	0		0.41	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional small gravels, occasional coal flecks					
10035	B	fill	slot	10036		5	Building 1	0	0.45	0.1	mid brown grey	silt sand	frequent rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles up to 75mm, occasional coal frags					
10036	B	cut	slot	10036	10035	5	Building 1	0	0.45	0.1				L-shaped	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W then turns South
10037	B	fill	slot	10038		5	Building 1	0	0.48	0.08	dark brown grey	silt sand	frequent rounded to angular flint pebbles up to 75mm, occasional coal fragments					
10038	B	cut	slot	10038	10037	5	Building 1	0	0.48	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S
10039	B	cut	pit	10039	10040	3	0	2.1	1.3	0.25				sub-rectangular	moderate	gradual	flat	E-W long axis
10040	B	fill	pit	10039		3	0	0		0.25	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional charcoal, occasional small gravels					
10041	B	cut	ditch	10041	10042	3	10041	0	1.14	0.22				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	E-W

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10042	B	fill	ditch	10041		3	10041	0		0.22	mid grey brown	sand silt	occasional small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10043	B	cut	gully	10043	10044	3	10043	0	0.22	0.12				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W
10044	B	fill	gully	10043		3	10043	0		0.12	mid grey brown	sand silt	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10045	B	cut	natural	10045	10046	0	0	0	1.12	0.36				sub-circular	steep	moderate	concave	N/A
10046	B	fill	natural	10045		0	0	0		0.36	mid grey brown	sand silt	occasional small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10047	B	cut	pit	10047	10048	3	0	1.54	0.86	0.38				sub-rectangular	moderate	gradual	concave	E-W long axis
10048	B	fill	pit	10047		3	0	0		0.38	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10049	B	fill	slot	10050		5	Building 1	0	0.52	0.08	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional angular to rounded flint pebbles up to 75mm, occasional charcoal					
10050	B	cut	slot	10050	10049	5	Building 1	0	0.52	0.08				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W
10051	B	fill	slot	10052		5	Building 1	0	0.33	0.05	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional angular to rounded flint pebbles up to 75mm, occasional charcoal					
10052	B	cut	slot	10052	10051	5	Building 1	0	0.33	0.05				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10053	B	fill	slot	10054		5	Building 1	0	0.35	0.06	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional sub-rounded to angular flint pebbles up to 75mm					
10054	B	cut	slot	10054	10053	5	Building 1	0	0.35	0.06				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W
10055	B	fill	slot	10056		5	Building 1	0	0.4	0.05	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles up to 75mm					
10056	B	cut	slot	10056	10055	5	Building 1	0	0.4	0.05				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W
10057	B	fill	ditch	10059		3	10063	0	1.6	0.37	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles up to 50mm					
10058	B	fill	ditch	10059		3	10063	0		0.2	mid brown yellow	silt sand	occasional charcoal, occasional rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles up to 75mm					
10059	B	cut	ditch	10059	10058, 10057	3	10063	0	1.6	0.57				linear	moderate	moder ate	concave	E-W
10060	B	fill	pit	10061		5	Building 1	0	0.8	0.08	dark brown grey	sand silt	frequent charcoal flecks and fragments					
10061	B	cut	pit	10061	10060	5	Building 1	0.8	0.8	0.08				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10062	B	fill	ditch	10063		3	10063	0		0.21	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional rounded to angular flint pebbles up to 50mm					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10063	B	cut	ditch	10063	10062	3	10063	0	0.83	0.21				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	E-W
10064	B	cut	ditch	10064	10097	3	10041	0	1.02	0.26				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	E-W
10065	B	cut	gully	10065	10098	3	10043	0	0.52	0.28				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W
10066	B	cut	gully	10066	10099, 10100	0	0	0	1.16	0.34				sub-circular	moderate	moderate	concave	E-W
10067	B	cut	ditch	10067	10101	3	10067	0	0.92	0.28				linear	moderate	sharp	concave	E-W
10068	B	cut	pit	10068	10102	0	0	0	0.5	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10069	B	fill	ditch	10070		3	10070	0		0.3	dark red brown	silt sand	occasional rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles up to 50mm, occasional charcoal					
10070	B	cut	ditch	10070	10069	3	10070	0	0.95	0.3				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	N-S
10071	B	cut	pit	10071	10072, 10073, 10074	2	0	2.04	0.82	0.34				sub-rectangular	moderate	gradual	flat	NW-SE long axis
10072	B	fill	pit	10071		2	0	0	0.74	0.06	light yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10073	B	fill	pit	10071		2	0	0	1.54	0.18	dark brown grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small gravels					
10074	B	fill	pit	10071		2	0	0	2	0.27	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional charcoal, occasional small gravels					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10075	B	fill	ditch	10076		3	10070	0	1.05	0.3	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles up to 50mm					
10076	B	cut	ditch	10076	10075	3	10070	0	1.05	0.3				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	N-S
10077	B	cut	pit	10077	10078	2	0	0.45	0.3	0.09				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W long axis
10078	B	fill	pit	10077		2	0	0		0.09	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional charcoal					
10079	B	cut	pit	10079	10080	2	Pit group 1	0.84	0.8	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W long axis
10080	B	fill	pit	10079		2	Pit group 1	0		0.14	dark brown grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small gravels					
10081	B	fill	ditch	10082		3	10070	0		0.35	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles					
10082	B	cut	ditch	10082	10081	3	10070	0	1.05	0.35				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	N-S
10083	B	cut	pit	10083	10084	2	Pit group 1	1.41	1.02	0.59				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	E-W long axis
10084	B	fill	pit	10083		2	Pit group 1	0		0.59	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional charcoal, occasional small gravels					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10085	B	fill	ditch	10086		3	10070	0		0.25	light grey brown	silt sand	frequent angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles up to 50mm					
10086	B	cut	ditch	10086	10085	3	10070	0	1.2	0.25				curvilinear	moderate	moderate	concave	N-S then turns slightly East
10087	B	cut	pit	10087	10088, 10089	0	0	0	0.82	0.32				sub-circular	moderate	sharp	concave	E-W
10088	B	fill	pit	10087		0	0	0		0.32	mid brown grey	sand silt	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones, rare charcoal					
10089	B	fill	pit	10087		0	0	0		0.18	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal, frequent small-med size unsorted sub-angular and angular burnt flint					
10090	B	cut	gully	10090	10091	1	10090	0	0.38	0.25				curvilinear	steep	moderate	concave	C shaped, curve of concave facing East
10091	B	fill	gully	10090		1	10090	0		0.25	mid grey brown	sand silt	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones, rare charcoal flecks					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10092	B	cut	gully	10092	10093	1	10090	0	0.44	0.14				curvilinear	gentle	gradual	concave	C shaped with concavity facing East
10093	B	fill	gully	10092		1	10090	0		0.14	mid grey brown	sand silt	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones, rare charcoal flecks					
10094	B	cut	pit	10094	10095, 10096	0	0	0	1.06	0.5				sub-circular	steep	sharp	V-shape	N/A
10095	B	fill	pit	10094		0	0	0		0.5	mid brown grey	sand silt	rare charcoal flecks					
10096	B	fill	pit	10094		0	0	0		0.34	light yellow brown	silt sand	rare small unsorted stones					
10097	B	fill	ditch	10064		3	10041	0		0.26	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10098	B	fill	gully	10065		3	10043	0		0.28	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A					
10099	B	fill	gully	10066		0	0	0		0.32	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare charcoal flecks					
10100	B	fill	gully	1066		0	0	0		0.22	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal, frequent burnt flint					
10101	B	fill	ditch	10067		3	10067	0		0.28	mid grey brown	sand silt	N/A					
10102	B	fill	pit	10068		0	0	0		0.2	mid grey brown	sand silt	N/A					
10103	B	cut	cremation	10103	10104	1	0	0.42	0.36	0.12				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N-S long axis

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10104	B	fill	cremation	10103		1	0	0		0.12	dark grey	sand	frequent charcoal					
10105	B	fill	ditch	10106		3	10041	0	0.25	0.35	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional charcoal, frequent angular to rounded flint pebbles up to 75mm					
10106	B	cut	ditch	10106	10105	3	10041	0	0.25	0.35				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	E-W
10107	B	fill	gully	10108		3	10043	0	0.9	0.2	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional angular to rounded flint pebbles up to 50mm					
10108	B	cut	gully	10108	10107	3	10043	0	0.9	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W
10109	B	cut	pit	10109	10110, 10111	2	Pit group 1	1.5	1.25	0.69				sub-circular	near vertical	sharp	flat	NE-SW long axis
10110	B	fill	pit	10109		2	Pit group 1	0	1.5	0.56	dark brown grey	sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small-med size gravels					
10111	B	fill	pit	10109		2	Pit group 1	0	1.5	0.47	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare charcoal, occasional small-med gravels					
10112	B	fill	ditch	10113		3	10067	0	0.65	0.27	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles up to 50mm, occasional rounded chalk pieces up to 25mm					
10113	B	cut	ditch	10113	10112	3	10067	0	0.65	0.2				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	N-S
10114	B	cut	ditch	10114	10115	3	10067	0	0.6	0.26				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	N-S then

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
																		turns West
10115	B	fill	ditch	10114		3	10067	0		0.26	mid brown grey	sand silt	N/A					
10116	B	cut	ditch	10116	10117	3	10041	0	1.24	0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W
10117	B	fill	ditch	10116		3	10041	0		0.28	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10118	B	cut	ditch	10118	10119	3	10043	0	0.28	0.12				linear	moderate	gradual	concave	E-W
10119	B	fill	ditch	10118		3	10043	0		0.12	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10120	B	cut	ditch	10120	10121	3	10067	0	0.44	0.25				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W
10121	B	fill	ditch	10120		3	10067	0		0.25	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10122	B	cut	ditch	10122	10123	3	10122	0	0.83	0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W
10123	B	fill	ditch	10122		3	10122	0		0.28	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional small-med size gravels					
10124	B	fill	ditch	10125		3	10067	0	0.55	0.05	light grey brown	silt sand	frequent sub-angular to angular flint pebbles up to 75mm, occasional charcoal					
10125	B	cut	ditch	10125	10124	3	10067	0	0.55	0.05				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S
10126	B	cut	pit	10126	10127	4	0	0.72	0.7	0.22				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N/A
10127	B	fill	pit	10126		4	0	0		0.22	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small sub-angular flint					
10128	B	cut	pit	10128	10129	4	0	0.71	0.69	0.21				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	N/A

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10129	B	fill	pit	10128		4	0	0		0.21	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-angular flint					
10130	B	cut	pit	10130	10131	2	0	0.81	0.79	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	flat	N/A
10131	B	fill	pit	10130		2	0	0		0.1	dark red brown	silt sand	occasional sub-rounded burnt stone and slag, occasional small sub-angular flint, occasional charcoal					
10132	B	cut	pit	10132	10133	2	0	0.51	0.5	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	N/A
10133	B	fill	pit	10132		2	0	0		0.08	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint, occasional charcoal					
10134	B	fill	ditch	10135		5	10137	0	0.4	0.65	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional coal flecks, occasional sub-angular stones					
10135	B	cut	ditch	10135	10134	5	10137	0	0.4	0.65				linear	Vertical	sharp	flat	E-W
10136	B	fill	ditch	10137		5	10137	0	1.5	0.55	mid red brown	sand silt	occasional rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles up to 75mm, occasional rounded chalk pieces up to 25mm					
10137	B	cut	ditch	10137	10136	5	10137	0	1.5	0.55				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	E-W
10138	B	cut	pit	10138	10139, 10140	2	Pit group 1	0.98	0.96	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W long axis
10139	B	fill	pit	10138		2	Pit group 1	0	0.62	0.14	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10140	B	fill	pit	10138		2	Pit group 1	0	0.84	0.14	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional med size sub-angular stones, occasional small gravels					
10141	B	cut	pit	10141	10142	2	Pit group 1	1.2	0.88	0.44				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N-S long axis
10142	B	fill	pit	10141		2	Pit group 1	0		0.44	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10143	B	cut	pit	10143	10144	2	Pit group 1	0.46	0.44	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S long axis
10144	B	fill	pit	10143		2	Pit group 1	0		0.07	dark brown grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10145	B	cut	pit	10145	10146	2	0	0.71	0.7	0.1				sub-circular	moderate	imperceptible	concave	N/A
10146	B	fill	pit	10145		2	0	0		0.1	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10147	B	cut	pit	10147	10148	4	0	0.88	0.86	0.13				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	N/A
10148	B	fill	pit	10147		4	0	0		0.13	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional unsorted small sub-rounded flint, frequent charcoal					
10149	B	cut	pit	10149	10150	2	0	0.94	0.92	0.11				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10150	B	fill	pit	10149		2	0	0		0.11	dark grey	sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small sub-rounded flint, frequent pot boilers					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10151	B	fill	ditch	10152		5	10137	0	0.85	0.37	mid grey brown	sand silt	occasional rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles up to 75mm					
10152	B	cut	ditch	10152	10151	5	10137	0	0.85	0.37				linear	moderate	moderate	flat	E-W
10153	B	fill	ditch	10155		5	10137	0	0.8	0.4	mid grey brown	sand silt	frequent angular to sub-rounded flint pebbles up to 75mm, occasional rounded chalk pieces up to 50mm, occasional charcoal					
10154	B	fill	ditch	10155		5	10137	0		0.05	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles up to 50mm, frequent coarse flint grit					
10155	B	cut	ditch	10155	10153, 10154	5	10137	0	0.8	0.42				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	E-W
10156	B	cut	ditch	10156	10157	3	10067	0	0.48	0.07				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	E-W
10157	B	fill	ditch	10156		3	10067	0		0.07	mid grey brown	sand silt	N/A					
10158	B	cut	ditch	10158	10159	3	10067	0	0.36	0.12				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	E-W
10159	B	fill	ditch	10158		3	10067	0		0.12	mid grey brown	sand silt	N/A					
10160	B	cut	ditch	10160	10161	3	10067	0	0.58	0.17				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	E-W
10161	B	fill	ditch	10160		3	10067	0		0.17	mid grey brown	sand silt	N/A					
10162	B	cut	ditch	10162	10163	3	10067	0	0.46	0.12				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	N-S

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10163	B	fill	ditch	10162		3	10067	0		0.12	mid grey brown	sand silt	N/A					
10164	B	cut	ditch	10164	10166	3	10067	0	0.65	0.28				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W
10165	B	cut	pit	10165	10175, 10176, 10177, 10178, 10179	2	0	3.15	3.1	1.2				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	N/A
10166	B	fill	ditch	10164		3	10067	0		0.28	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional sub-rounded flint near base of fill					
10167	B	cut	ditch	10167	10168	5	10167	0	0.5	0.1				linear	gentle	imperceptible	concave	N-S
10168	B	fill	ditch	10167		5	0	0	0.5	0.1	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10169	B	cut	pit	10169	10170	2	0	1.65	1.6	0.4				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N/A
10170	B	fill	pit	10169		2	0	0		0.4	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10171	B	cut	ditch	10171	10172	3	10041	0	1.5	0.5				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	E-W
10172	B	fill	ditch	10171		3	10041	0		0.5	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A					
10173	B	cut	gully	10173	10174	3	10043	0	0.82	0.24				linear	moderate	sharp	concave	E-W
10174	B	fill	gully	10173		3	10043	0		0.24	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A					
10175	B	fill	pit	10165		2	0	0	1.1	0.2	light yellow grey	sand silt	occasional small sub-rounded flint					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10176	B	fill	pit	10165		2	0	0	2.7	1	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional sorted small sub-rounded flint at base of fill, occasional charcoal flecks					
10177	B	fill	pit	10165		2	0	0	2.2	0.15	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional sorted small sub-rounded flint towards base of fill					
10178	B	fill	pit	10165		2	0	0	2.5	0.2	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint, rare charcoal flecks					
10179	B	fill	pit	10165		2	0	0	2.94	0.5	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint, occasional charcoal flecks					
10180	B	fill	gully	10181		3	10181	0		0.15	light brown yellow	silt sand	occasional rounded to angular flint pebbles up to 50mm					
10181	B	cut	gully	10181	10180	3	10181	0	0.45	0.15				linear	steep	sharp	flat	E-W
10182	B	fill	gully	10183		3	10181	0		0.25	mid brown grey	sand silt	frequent rounded to angular flint pebbles up to 75mm					
10183	B	cut	gully	10183	10182	3	10181	0	0.8	0.25				linear	moderate	moder ate	concave	E-W
10184	B	fill	gully	10185		3	10181	0		0.1	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional rounded to sub-angular flint pebbles up to 50mm					
10185	B	cut	gully	10185	10184	3	10181	0	0.65	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S then E-W

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10186	B	cut	ditch	10186	10187	3	10041	0	1.48	0.36				linear	moderate	gradual	concave	E-W then turns South
10187	B	fill	ditch	10186		3	10041	0		0.36	mid grey brown	sand silt	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10188	B	cut	ditch	10188	10189	3	10041	0	1.5	0.22				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	NE-SW turns West
10189	B	fill	ditch	10188		3	10041	0		0.22	mid grey brown	sand silt	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10190	C	cut	natural	10190	10191	1	0	3	0.98	0.38				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	E-W long axis
10191	C	fill	natural	10190		1	0	0		0.38	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional small-med size gravels, rare charcoal					
10192	C	cut	natural	10192	10193	1	0	1.9	0.6	0.09				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S long axis
10193	C	fill	natural	10192		1	0	0		0.09	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10194	C	cut	pit	10194	10195	0	0	0	0.28	0.12				circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N/A
10195	C	fill	pit	10194		0	0	0		0.12	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10196	C	cut	pit	10196	10197	0	0	0.47	0.4	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W long axis
10197	C	fill	pit	10196		0	0	0		0.08	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare clay lenses, occasional small gravels					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10198	C	cut	pit	10198	10199, 10200	1	0	1.1	0.94	0.34				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	N-S long axis
10199	C	fill	pit	10198		1	0	0	0.84	0.22	dark grey	sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small gravels					
10200	C	fill	pit	10198		1	0	0	0.44	0.14	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare charcoal, occasional small gravels					
10201	C	cut	natural	10201	10202, 10203	1	0	1.32	1.12	0.35				amorp hous	moderate	gradual	concave	E-W
10202	C	fill	natural	10201		1	0		1.12	0.35	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small to med size gravels					
10203	C	fill	natural	10201		1	0	0	1.02	0.28	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional charcoal, occasional small to med size gravels					
10204	C	cut	post hole	10204	10205	0	0	0.8	0.55	0.6				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	N-S
10205	C	fill	post hole	10204		0	0	0.8	0.55	0.6	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional charcoal, occasional small gravels					
10206	B	fill	gully	10207		3	10207	0	0.5	0.15	light grey brown	silt sand	frequent light yellow brown sand patches , frequent mid grey brown sand patches					
10207	B	cut	gully	10207	10206	3	10207	1	0.5	0.15				linear	moderate	moder ate	concave	E-W
10208	B	cut	pit	10208	10209	2	0	2.1	2.08	0.78				sub-circular	steep	sharp	irregular	n/a

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10209	B	fill	pit	10208		2	0	2.1	2.08	0.78	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small charcoal flecks, occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10210	B	cut	pit	10210	10211	4	Pit group 4	0.9	0.8	0.42				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	stepped	N-S
10211	B	fill	pit	10210		4	Pit group 4	0.9	0.8	0.42	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional charcoal fleck, occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10212	B	cut	pit	10212	10213	2	Pit group 2	0.82	0.8	0.1				sub-circular	moderate	imperceptible	concave	
10213	B	fill	pit	10212		2	Pit group 2	0.82	0.8	0.1	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint, rare charcoal					
10214	B	cut	pit	10214	10215	2	Pit group 2	0.95	0.9	0.22				sub-circular	moderate	sharp	concave	
10215	B	fill	pit	10214		2	Pit group 2	0.95	0.9	0.22	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small flint, rare chalk flecks and lumps					
10216	B	cut	pit	10216	10218	4	0	0.4	0.4	0.09				circular	gradual	imperceptible	concave	
10217	B	fill	pit	10216		4	0	0.4	0.4	0.09	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal towards base.					
10218	B	fill	gully	10219		3	10219	1	0.35	0.05	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent flint					
10219	B	cut	gully	10219	10218	3	10219	1	0.35	0.05				linear	moderate	gradual	flat	E-W
10220	B	fill	gully	10221		3	10219	1	0.45	0.1	mid grey brown	sand silt	frequent flint.					
10221	B	cut	gully	10221	10220	3	10219	1	0.45	0.1				linear	moderate	gradual	concave	E-W
10222	C	cut	pit	10222	10223, 10224	4	0	1.24	1.2	0.17				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10223	C	fill	pit	10222		4	0	0	0.6	0.17	dark grey	sand	frequent charcoal					
10224	C	fill	pit	10222		4	0	0	1.05	0.16	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional charcoal					
10225	B	fill	gully	10226		3	10219	1	0.4	0.07	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent dark brown grey silt sand mottling, occasional flints					
10226	B	cut	gully	10226	10225	3	10219	1	0.4	0.07				linear	moderate	gradual	concave	E-W
10227	B	fill	natural	10228		0	0	2	1.8	0.45	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional charcoal flecks					
10228	B	cut	natural	10228	10227	0	0	2	1.8	0.45				sub-circular	moderate	sharp	flat	
10229	B	cut	pit	10229	10230	4	0	0.4	0.39	0.04				circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	
10230	B	fill	pit	10229		4	0	0		0.04	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal, rare sub-rounded chalk, occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10231	C	cut	pit	10231	10232	0	0	0.59	0.56	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S
10232	C	fill	pit	10231		0	0	0.59	0.56	0.14	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10233	C	cut	pit	10233	10234	4	0	0	0.72	0.09				circular	gentle	gradual	flat	
10234	C	fill	pit	10233		4	0	0	0.72	0.09	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small gravel					
10235	C	cut	pit	10235	10236	4	0	0.84	0.78	0.2				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	flat	E-W

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10236	C	fill	pit	10235		4	0	0.84	0.78	0.2	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10237	C	cut	pit	10237	10238	4	0	0.9	0.8	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S
10238	C	fill	pit	10237		4	0	0.9	0.8	0.14	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10239	C	cut	pit	10239	10240	4	0	0.62	0.6	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W
10240	C	fill	pit	10239		4	0	0.62	0.6	0.1	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10241	C	cut	pit	10241	10242	4	0	0.46	0.4	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	E-W
10242	C	fill	pit	10241		4	0	346	0.4	0.05	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10243	C	cut	pit	10243	10244	4	0	1.08	0.96	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S
10244	C	fill	pit	10243		4	0	1.08	0.96	0.12	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10245	C	cut	pit	10245	10246	4	0	1.05	0.96	0.28				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N-S
10246	C	fill	pit	10245		4	0	1.05	0.96	0.28	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10247	C	cut	pit	10247	10248	4	0	0.5	0.4	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	flat	N-S
10248	C	fill	pit	10247		4	0	0.5	0.4	0.06	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10249	C	cut	pit	10249	10250	4	0	0	0.84	0.22				circular	moderate	gradual	concave	
10250	C	fill	pit	10249		4	0	0	0.84	0.22	dark grey	sand	frequent charcoal					
10251	B	fill	pit	10253		2	Pit Group 1	1.4	1.15	0.25	dark grey brown	sand silt	occasional angular to sub-rounded flint.					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10252	B	fill	pit	10253		2	Pit group 1	1.45	1.1	0.25	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent red clay fragments, frequent charcoal, occasional Flint					
10253	B	cut	pit	10253	10251, 10252, 10254	2	Pit group 1	1.5	1.15	0.45				sub-rectangular	near vertical	sharp	flat	N-S
10254	B	fill	pit	10253		2	Pit group 1	1.4	1.05	0.15	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint, occasional charcoal flecks					
10255	B	cut	pit	10255	10256	2	Pit group 2	1.04	1	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S
10256	B	fill	pit	10255		2	Pit group 2	1.04	1	0.12	dark brown grey	silt sand	occasional charcoal, occasional small gravel and med size stones					
10257	B	cut	pit	10257	10258, 10259	2	Pit group 2	1.85	1.16	0.34				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N-S
10258	B	fill	pit	10257		2	Pit group 2	0	1.82	0.34	light yellow grey	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10259	B	fill	pit	10257		2	Pit group 2	0	1.57	0.25	mid grey brown	silt	occasional charcoal, occasional small gravels					
10260	B	cut	pit	10260	10261	1	0	1	0.8	0.17				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W
10261	B	fill	pit	10260		1	0	1	0.8	0.17	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10262	B	cut	pit	10262	10263	2	Pit group 2	1.02	0.84	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W
10263	B	fill	pit	10262		2	Pit group 2	1.02	0.84	0.14	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small to med size gravels					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10264	B	cut	pit	10264	10265	3	0	3.1	0.82	0.26				sub-rectangular	moderate	gradual	concave	NW-SE
10265	B	fill	pit	10264		3	0	0	0.82	0.26	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional small to med size gravels, rare charcoal					
10266	B	cut	pit	10266	10267, 10268	4	Pit group 4	0.82	0.8	0.1				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	
10267	B	fill	pit	10266		4	Pit group 4	0.82	0.8	0.02	light green grey	clay	occasional chalk flecks					
10268	B	fill	pit	10266		4	Pit group 4	0.82	0.8	0.08	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small flint					
10269	B	cut	pit	10269	10270	4	Pit group 4	0	0.86	0.17				sub-circular	moderate	moderate	concave	
10270	B	fill	pit	10269		4	Pit group 4	0	0.5	0.04	red brown	sand	N/A					
10271	B	cut	pit	10271	10272	4	Pit group 4	0	0.62	0.14				circular	moderate	moderate	concave	
10272	B	fill	pit	10271		4	Pit group 4	0	0.62	0.14	mid brown	silt sand	occasional flints, occasional charcoal					
10273	B	cut	pit	10273	10274	4	Pit group 4	0	0.65	0.09				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	
10274	B	fill	pit	10273		4	Pit group 4	0	0.65	0.09	dark grey	silt sand	occasional flint					
10275	B	cut	pit	10275	10276	2	0	0	0.88	0.3				circular	steep	moderate	concave	
10276	B	fill	pit	10275		2	0	0	0.88	0.3	mid brown	silt sand	occasional flints					
10277	B	cut	pit	10277	10278	2	0	1	0.74	0.26				sub-circular	steep	moderate	concave	E-W
10278	B	fill	pit	10277		2	0	1	0.74	0.26	dark brown	silt sand	occasional flints					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10279	B	cut	pit	10279	10280	5	0	0.55	0.54	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	
10280	B	fill	pit	10279		5	0	0.55	0.54	0.06	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10281	B	cut	pit	10281	10282	4	Pit group 3	0.35	0.35	0.03				circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	
10282	B	fill	pit	10281		4	Pit group 3	0.35	0.34	0.03	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small flint					
10283	B	cut	pit	10283	10284	4	Pit group 3	0.63	0.6	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	
10284	B	fill	pit	10283		4	Pit group 3	0.63	0.6	0.1	dark brown grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small flint					
10285	B	cut	pit	10285	10286	2	Pit group 2	0.95	0.66	0.16				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W
10286	B	fill	pit	10285		2	Pit group 2	0.95	0.66	0.16	grey brown	silt sand	occasional small flint, rare charcoal					
10287	C	cut	ditch	10287	10288, 10289, 10290, 10291	2	10287	0	1.66	0.56				linear	moderate	sharp	concave	NE-SW
10288	C	fill	ditch	10287		2	10287	0	0.38	0.4	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare small sub rounded stones, occasional manganese flecks					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10289	C	fill	ditch	10287		2	10287	0	1.36	0.2	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional small sub rounded stones, occasional flint, frequent manganese flecks					
10290	C	fill	ditch	10287		2	10287	0	0.84	0.2	light yellow brown	silt sand	rare small sub-rounded stones, occasional manganese flecks, occasional flint					
10291	C	fill	ditch	10287		2	10287	0	1.26	0.25	light brown grey	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded stones, occasional manganese flecks, occasional flint, rare charcoal					
10292	C	fill	pit	10269		0	0	0	0.86	0.13	mid brown	silt sand	occasional flint 50-200mm					
10293	B	cut	pit	10293	10294, 10295	4	Pit group 3	1.3	1.1	0.28				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	E-W long axis
10294	B	fill	pit	10293		4	Pit group 3	1.3	1.1	0.11	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10295	B	fill	pit	10293		4	Pit group 3	1.3	1.1	0.05	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint, occasional charcoal					
10296	B	cut	pit	10296	10297	4	Pit group 3	0.7	0.65	0.16				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N/A
10297	B	fill	pit	10296		4	Pit group 3	0		0.16	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10298	B	cut	ditch	10298	10299	3	10041	0	1.05	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W
10299	B	fill	ditch	10298		3	10041	0		0.18	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10300	C	cut	ditch	10300	10301	3	10300	0	0.8	0.39				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE
10301	C	fill	ditch	10300		3	10300	0	0.8	0.39	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional small sub-angular stones, occasional small flints, occasional manganese flecks					
10302	C	cut	ditch	10302	10303	2	10287	0	1.52	0.44				linear	moderate	moder ate	concave	NW-SE
10303	C	fill	ditch	10302		2	10287	0		0.44	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent small and med size sub-rounded stones, occasional small flint, occasional manganese flecks					
10304	C	cut	pit	10304	10305	4	0	0.51	0.5	0.07				circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10305	C	fill	pit	10304		4	0	0		0.07	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal, rare small sub-angular stones					
10306	C	cut	pit	10306	10307	4	0	0.58	0.45	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10307	C	fill	pit	10306		4	0	0		0.06	dark grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small stones					
10308	B	cut	post hole	10308	10309	5	Post hole group 1	0	0.21	0.14				circular	steep	moder ate	concave	N/A
10309	B	fill	post hole	10308		5	Post hole group 1	0		0.14	dark grey brown	silt sand	N/A					
10310	B	cut	pit	10310	10311	5	0	0	1.14	0.57				circular	steep	sharp	flat	N/A
10311	B	fill	pit	10310		5	0	0		0.57	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional flint					
10312	C	cut	ditch	10312	10313	2	10287	0.76	0.58	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10313	C	fill	ditch	10312		2	10287	0		0.18	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small-med size gravels					
10314	C	cut	ditch	10314	10315	3	10300	0	0.37	0.34				linear	moderate	gradual	N/A	E-W
10315	C	fill	ditch	10314		3	10300	0		0.34	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small-med size gravels					
10316	C	cut	ditch	10316	10317	2	10287	0	1.34	0.3				linear	moderate	moder ate	concave	N-S
10317	C	fill	ditch	10316		2	10287	0		0.3	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones, rare med size flints					
10318	C	cut	ditch	10318	10319	3	10300	0	1.3	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W
10319	C	fill	ditch	10318		3	10300	0		0.2	dark brown grey	sand silt	occasional small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10320	C	cut	ditch	10320	10321	2	10287	0	1.48	0.47				linear	moderate	moder ate	concave	N-S then turns West
10321	C	fill	ditch	10320		2	10287	0		0.47	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones, rare med size flints					
10322	C	cut	ditch	10322	10323	0	10322	0	0.8	0.24				linear	moderate	moder ate	concave	NE-SW
10323	C	fill	ditch	10322		0	10322	0		0.24	dark brown grey	sand silt	N/A					
10324	C	cut	ditch	10324	10325	3	10300	0	0.42	0.1				linear	moderate	gradual	concave	E-W
10325	C	fill	ditch	10324		3	10300	0		0.1	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A					
10326	C	cut	ditch	10326	10327	2	10287	0	0.66	0.15				linear	moderate	gradual	concave	E-W

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10327	C	fill	ditch	10326		2	10287	0		0.15	mid grey brown	silt sand	N/A					
10328	C	cut	ditch	10328	10329	3	10300	0	0.3	0.07				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W
10329	C	fill	ditch	10328		3	10300	0		0.07	mid yellow brown	silt sand	N/A					
10330	C	cut	ditch	10330	10331, 10332	2	10287	0	1.1	0.38				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	E-W
10331	C	fill	ditch	10330		2	10287	0		0.12	light yellow brown	sand	occasional small unsorted gravels					
10332	C	fill	ditch	10330		2	10287	0		0.28	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small unsorted sub-rounded stones and flint					
10333	C	cut	ditch	10333	10334	3	10300	0	0.55	0.28				linear	steep	moderate	concave	NW-SE
10334	C	fill	ditch	10333		3	10300	0		0.28	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small stones, occasional flint, rare manganese					
10335	C	cut	ditch	10335	10336	2	10287	0	1.05	0.39				linear	steep	moderate	concave	NW-SE
10336	C	fill	ditch	10335		2	10287	0		0.39	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent small sub-angular stones, occasional flint, rare manganese					
10337	C	cut	ditch	10337	10338	3	10300	0	0.3	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE
10338	C	fill	ditch	10337		3	10300	0		0.2	light grey brown	silt sand	rare small stones, rare flint, rare manganese					
10339	C	cut	ditch	10339	10340	2	10287	0	0.6	0.25				linear	steep	gentle	concave	NW-SE

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10340	C	fill	ditch	10339		2	10287	0		0.25	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare small stones, rare manganese					
10341	C	cut	ditch	10341	10342	3	10300	0	0.96	0.24				linear	moderate	moderate	concave	N-S
10342	C	fill	ditch	10341		3	10300	0		0.24	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small to med size gravels					
10343	C	cut	ditch	10343	10344	2	10287	0	1.2	0.26				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S
10344	C	fill	ditch	10343		2	10287	0		0.26	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small to med size gravels					
10345	B	cut	pit	10345	10346	2	Pit group 2	0.53	0.4	0.1				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N/A
10346	B	fill	pit	10345		2	Pit group 2	0		0.1	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10347	B	cut	pit	10347	10348	2	Pit group 2	0.85	0.8	0.14				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N/A
10348	B	fill	pit	10347		2	Pit group 2	0		0.14	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10349	B	cut	pit	10349	10350, 10366	2	Pit group 1	1.4	1.2	0.29				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N/A
10350	B	fill	pit	10349		2	Pit group 1	0		0.29	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10353	B	cut	pit	10353	10354	2	Pit group 1	1.84	0.84	0.28				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	E-W long axis
10354	B	fill	pit	10353		2	0	0		0.28	dark grey brown	silt sand	occasional angular flint, occasional charcoal					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10355	B	cut	pit	10355	10356	2	Pit group 1	0.75	0.6	0.06				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	N/A
10356	B	fill	pit	10355		2	Pit group 1	0		0.06	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small flint					
10357	B	cut	pit	10357	10358	4	0	0.81	0.7	0.12				circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N/A
10358	B	fill	pit	10357		4	0	0		0.12	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional sub-rounded flint					
10359	C	cut	pit	10359	10360, 10361	4	0	1.05	0.88	0.13				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W long axis
10360	C	fill	pit	10359		4	0	0		0.13	dark grey	sand	frequent charcoal					
10361	C	fill	pit	10359		4	0	0		0.06	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional charcoal, occasional small gravels					
10362	C	cut	ditch	10362	10363	3	10300	0	0.94	0.24				linear	gentle	gradual	irregular	N-S
10363	C	fill	ditch	10362		3	10300	0		0.24	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small to med size gravels					
10364	C	cut	ditch	10364	10365	2	10287	0	1.05	0.16				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S
10365	C	fill	ditch	10364		2	10287	0		0.16	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small-med size gravels					
10366	B	fill	pit	10349		2	Pit group 2	0	0.86	0.29	mid red brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-angular flint, occasional charcoal					
10367	C	cut	pit	10367	10368	4	0	0	0.82	0.11				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	flat	N/A
10368	C	fill	pit	10367		4	0	0		0.11	dark grey	sand	frequent charcoal					
10369	C	cut	post hole	10369	10370	0	0	0	0.34	0.08				sub-circular	moderate	moderate	concave	N/A

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10370	C	fill	post hole	10369		0	0	0		0.08	mid grey brown	silt sand	N/A					
10371	C	cut	slot	10371	10372	2	10371	0	0.4	0.18				linear	steep	sharp	flat	E-W
10372	C	fill	slot	10371		2	10371	0		0.18	mid yellow brown	silt sand	N/A					
10373	C	cut	slot	10373	10374	2	10371	0	0.5	0.17				linear	steep	sharp	flat	E-W
10374	C	fill	slot	10373		2	10371	0		0.17	mid yellow brown	silt sand	N/A					
10375	C	cut	slot	10375	10376	2	10375	0	0.5	0.17				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W
10376	C	fill	slot	10375		2	10375	0		0.17	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A					
10377	C	cut	slot	10377	10378	2	10375	0	0.35	0.12				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S
10378	C	fill	slot	10377		2	10375	0		0.12	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A					
10379	C	cut	slot	10379	10380	2	10375	0	0.37	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S
10380	C	fill	slot	10379		2	10375	0		0.2	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A					
10381	C	cut	slot	10381	10382	2	10375	0		0.2				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W
10382	C	fill	slot	10381		2	10375	0		0.2	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A					
10383	C	cut	ditch	10383	10384	0	0	0	0.84	0.38				linear	moderate	sharp	flat	NW-SE
10384	C	fill	ditch	10383		0	0	0		0.38	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional small sub-angular stones and flint, rare manganese					
10385	C	cut	post hole	10385	10386	0	0	0.24	0.22	0.28				sub-circular	steep	sharp	concave	NE-SW long axis

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10386	C	fill	post hole	10385		0	0	0		0.28	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small gravels					
10387	C	cut	ditch	10387	10388	3	10300	0	0.94	0.14				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	E-W turning N-S
10388	C	fill	ditch	10387		3	10300	0		0.14	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional charcoal, occasional small to med size gravels					
10389	C	cut	ditch	10389	10390	0	10389	0	0.55	0.26				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W
10390	C	fill	ditch	10389		0	10389	0		0.26	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small-med size gravels					
10391	C	cut	ditch	10391	10392	3	10300	0	0.9	0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	flat	N-S
10392	C	fill	ditch	10391		3	10300	0		0.28	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small-med size gravel					
10393	C	cut	ditch	10393	10395	2	10287	0	1.39	0.45				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W turning N-S
10394	C	cut	ditch	10394	10396	0	10389	0	0.52	0.12				linear	steep	sharp	concave	NW-SE
10395	C	fill	ditch	10393		2	10287	0		0.45	mid red brown	silt sand	occasional flint					
10396	C	fill	ditch	10394		0	10389	0		0.12	mid red brown	silt sand	N/A					
10397	E	cut	pit	10397	10398	4		0.36	0.35	0.18				sub-circular	steep	gradual	concave	N/A
10398	E	fill	pit	10397		4		0		0.18	mid brown grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10399	E	cut	pit	10399	10400	0		2.4	2.1	0.22				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10400	E	fill	pit	10399		0		0		0.22	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small-medium size sub-rounded flint					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10401	E	cut	pit	10401	10402	4		0.8	0.77	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10402	E	fill	pit	10401		4		0		0.12	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flints, frequent charcoal					
10403	E	cut	pit	10403	10404	0		1.92	1.2	0.46				sub-circular	sloping	gradual	concave	N/A
10404	E	fill	pit	10403		0		0		0.46	mid red brown	silt sand	occasional small to medium size sub-rounded flint					
10405	E	cut	ditch	10405	10406	3	10405	0	1	0.3				linear	sloping	gradual	concave	N-S
10406	E	fill	ditch	10405		3	10405	0		0.3	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10407	E	cut	ditch	10407	10408	3	10407	0	0.5	0.12				linear	steep	gradual	concave	N-S
10408	E	fill	ditch	10407		3	10407	0			mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10409	E	cut	pit	10409	10410	0		2.5	1.3	0.42				sub-circular	steep	gradual	irregular	N-S long axis
10410	E	fill	pit	10410		0		0		0.42	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small to medium size sub-rounded flints					
10411	E	cut	ditch	10411	10412	3	10407	0	0.82	0.16				linear	sloping	gradual	concave	N-S
10412	E	fill	ditch	10411		3	10407	0		0.16	mid yellow brown	silt sand	rare charcoal, occasional small sub-rounded flints					
10413	E	cut	pit	10413	10414	0		0	1.08	0.33				sub-circular	steep	moder ate	concave	N/A

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10414	E	fill	pit	10413		0		0		0.33	mid yellow brown	silt sand	frequent gravel, occasional medium size rounded to sub-angular flints					
10415	E	cut	ditch	10415	10416	3	10405	0	1.55	0.2				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S
10416	E	fill	ditch	10415		3	10405	0		0.2	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare gravels					
10417	E	cut	ditch	10417	10418	3	10417	0	0.7	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	SE-NW
10418	E	fill	ditch	10417		3	10417	0		0.18	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare gravels					
10419	E	cut	pit	10419	10420	0		1.5	1.5	0.66				circular	steep	gradual	concave	N/A
10420	E	fill	pit	10419		0		0		0.66	light yellow grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small to medium size sub-rounded flint					
10421	E	cut	pit	10421	10422	0		0.9	0.8	0.5				sub-circular	steep	sharp	flat	N/A
10422	E	fill	pit	10421		0		0		0.5	mid yellow brown	silt sand	occasional charcoal and small sub-rounded flint					
10423	E	cut	pit	10423	10424	0		1	0.9	0.32				sub-circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N/A
10424	E	fill	pit	10423		0		0		0.39	mid yellow grey	silt sand	occasional charcoal and small to medium size sub-rounded flint					
10425	E	cut	pit	10425	10426	0		1	0.95	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	imperceptible	concave	N/A
10426	E	fill	pit	10425		0		0		0.15	mid yellow brown	silt sand	rare charcoal, occasional small sub-rounded flint					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10427	E	cut	pit	10427	10428	0		2.9	0.9	0.28				sub-circular	steep	gradual	flat	E-W long axis
10428	E	fill	pit	10427		0		0		0.28	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional charcoal and sub-rounded flint					
10429	E	cut	pit	10429	10430	4		1.5	1	0.22				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10430	E	fill	pit	10429		4		0		0.22	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10431	E	cut	pit	10431	10432	4		0.66	0.6	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10432	E	fill	pit	10431		4		0		0.08	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal, occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10433	E	cut	pit	10433	10434	4		0.8	0.5	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10434	E	fill	pit	10433		4		0		0.12	mid yellow brown	sand	rare small flints					
10435	E	cut	pit	10435	10436	4		1.1	0.6	0.1				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10436	E	fill	pit	10435		4		0		0.12	mid yellow brown	sand	rare small flints					
10437	E	cut	pit	10437	10438	4		1.7	1.5	0.24				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10438	E	fill	pit	10437		4		0		0.24	mid yellow brown	sand	rare small angular flints					
10439	E	cut	ditch	10439	10440	3	10439	0	0.84	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S
10440	E	fill	ditch	10439		3	10439	0		0.12	light yellow brown	sand	rare medium sized flint					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10441	E	cut	pit	10441	10442	4		0.7	0.6	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10442	E	fill	pit	10441		4		0		0.14	mid brown grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10443	E	cut	ditch	10443	10444	3	10443	0	1.04	0.34				linear	moderate	gradual	flat	E-W
10444	E	fill	ditch	10443		3	10443	0		0.34	dark yellow brown	silt sand	occasional medium size angular flints					
10445	E	cut	ditch	10445	10446	3	10445	0	0.84	0.12				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S
10446	E	fill	ditch	10445		3	10445	0		0.12	mid yellow brown	silt sand	rare gravels					
10447	E	cut	ditch	10447	10448	3	10445	0	0.9	0.16				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S
10448	E	fill	ditch	10447		3	10445	0		0.16	mid yellow brown	silt sand	rare gravels					
10449	E	cut	pit	10449	10450	4		0	0.54	0.14				circular	moderate	sharp	concave	N/A
10450	E	fill	pit	10449		4		0		0.14	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal, rare small sub-angular stones					
10451	E	cut	pit	10451	10452	4		0	0.48	0.2				circular	moderate	gradual	concave	N/A
10452	E	fill	pit	10451		4		0		0.2	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal, rare small unsorted sub-angular stones					
10453	E	cut	ditch	10453	10454	3	10417	0	0.82	0.22				linear	gentle	moder ate	concave	E-W
10454	E	fill	ditch	10453		3	10417	0		0.22	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare medium size stones					
10455	E	cut	ditch	10455	10456	3	10417	0	0.65	0.3				linear	moderate	gradual	concave	NW-SE
10456	E	fill	ditch	10455		3	10417	0		0.3	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint					

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10457	E	cut	ditch	10457	10458	3	10443	0	1	0.3				linear	moderate	gradual	concave	NW-SE
10458	E	fill	ditch	10457		3	10443	0		0.3	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint, rare charcoal					
10459	E	cut	pit	10459	10460	4		0.8	0.74	0.18				sub-circular	gentle	gradual	concave	N/A
10460	E	fill	pit	10459		4		0		0.18	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent charcoal					
10461	E	cut	ditch	14061	10462	3	10439	0	0.95	0.3				linear	gentle	moder ate	concave	NE-SW
10462	E	fill	ditch	10461		3	10439	0		0.3	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent medium size stones					
10463	E	cut	ditch	10463	10464	3	10443	0	1.2	0.28				linear	moderate	gradual	concave	NW-SE
10464	E	fill	ditch	10463		3	10443	0		0.28	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint, rare charcoal					
10465	E	cut	ditch	10465	10466	3	10465	0	0.9	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	Now-SE
10466	E	fill	ditch	10465		3	10465	0		0.3	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10467	E	cut	ditch	10467	10468	3	10467	0	0.5	0.19				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE
10468	E	fill	ditch	10467		3	10467	0		0.19	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint					
10469	E	cut	ditch	10469	10470	3	10417	0	0.45	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE
10470	E	fill	ditch	10469		3	10417	0		0.3	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint, rare charcoal					
10471	E	cut	ditch	10471	10472	3	10439	0	0.5	0.3				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10472	E	fill	ditch	10471		3	10439	0		0.3	mid grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint, rare charcoal					
10473	E	cut	ditch	10473	10474	3	10445	0	0.44	0.2				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S
10474	E	fill	ditch	10473		3	10445	0		0.2	mid yellow brown	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10475	E	cut	ditch	10475	10476	3	10407	0	0.4	0.07				linear	moderate	sharp	concave	N-S
10476	E	fill	ditch	10475		3	10407	0		0.07	mid yellow brown	silt sand	rare small unsorted stones					
10477	E	cut	pit	10477	10478	0		0	0.54	0.08				circular	moderate	sharp	flat	N/A
10478	E	fill	pit	10477		0		0		0.08	dark brown grey	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-angular stones, frequent charcoal					
10479	E	cut	pit	10479	10480	0		0	0.4	0.14				circular	steep	sharp	concave	N/A
10480	E	fill	pit	10479		0		0		0.14	dark brown grey	silt sand	frequent charcoal, rare small unsorted sub-angular stones					
10481	E	cut	ditch	10481	10482	3	10439	0	0.44	0.14				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S
10482	E	fill	ditch	10481		3	10439	0		0.14	mid yellow brown	silt sand	frequent flint					
10483	E	cut	ditch	10483	10484	3	10483	0	1	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	N-S
10484	E	fill	ditch	10483		3	10443	0		0.18	mid yellow brown	silt sand	frequent flint					
10485	E	cut	ditch	10485	10486	3	10405	0	0.48	0.36				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W
10486	E	fill	ditch	10485		3	10405	0		0.36	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent small to medium sized stones					
10487	E	cut	ditch	10487	10488	3		0	0.47	0.18				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10488	E	fill	ditch	10487		3		0		0.18	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare small stones					
10489	E	cut	ditch	10489	10490	3	10443	0	1.14	0.3				linear	moderate	sharp	concave	E-W
10490	E	fill	ditch	10489		3	10443	0		0.3	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent medium size stones					
10491	E	cut	ditch	10491		3	10439	0	0.9	0.34				linear	moderate	gradual	concave	E-W
10492	E	fill	ditch	10491		3	10439	0		0.34	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare small stones					
10493	E	cut	ditch	10493	10494	3	10417	0	0.7	0.28				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S
10494	E	fill	ditch	10493		3	10417	0		0.28	mid grey brown	silt sand	frequent flint					
10495	E	cut	ditch	10495	10496	3	10443	0	1.25	0.3				linear	moderate	gradual	concave	NW-SE
10496	E	fill	ditch	10495		3	10443	0		0.3	mid brown grey	silt sand	occasional sub-rounded flint, rare charcoal					
10497	E	cut	ditch	10497	10498	3	10439	0	0.5	0.17				linear	steep	gradual	concave	NW-SE
10498	E	fill	ditch	10497		3	10439	0		0.17	light grey brown	silt sand	occasional small sub-rounded flint, rare charcoal					
10499	E	cut	ditch	10499	10500	3	10417	0	1.02	0.2				linear	gentle	moder ate	concave	E-W
10500	E	fill	ditch	10499		3	10417	0		0.2	mid yellow brown	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10501	E	cut	pit	10501	10502	0		0	0.45	0.08				circular	gentle	imperc eptible	concave	N/A
10502	E	fill	pit	10501		0		0		0.08	mid brown grey	silt sand	N/A					
10503	E	cut	ditch	10503	10504	3	10503	0	0.98	0.34				curvilin ear	gentle	gradual	concave	NW-SE then turns N-S

Context	Area	Category	Feature Type	Cut	Filled By	Period	Group	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Side	Break of Slope	Base	Orientation
10504	E	fill	ditch	10503		3	10503	0		0.34	dark grey brown	silt sand	frequent small stones					
10505	E	cut	ditch	10505	10506	3	10417	0	0.82	0.16				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	W-E
10506	E	fill	ditch	10505		3	10417	0		0.16	mid grey brown	silt sand	rare small stones					
10507	E	cut	ditch	10507	10508	3	10507	0	0.35	0.28				linear	steep	sharp	concave	E-W
10508	E	fill	ditch	10507		3	10507	0		0.28	mid yellow brown	silt sand	rare small stones					
10509	E	cut	ditch	10509	10510	3	10405	0	0.44	0.25				linear	gentle	sharp	concave	E-W
10510	E	fill	ditch	10509		3	10405	0		0.25	dark yellow brown	silt sand	rare small stones					
10511	E	cut	ditch	10511	10512	3	10503	0	0.6	0.16				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W
10512	E	fill	ditch	10511		3	10503	0		0.16	mid yellow brown	silt sand	frequent small stones					
10513	E	cut	ditch	10513	10514	3	10405	0	0.52	0.36				linear	moderate	moder ate	concave	N-S
10514	E	fill	ditch	10513		3	10405	0		0.36	mid yellow brown	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10515	E	cut	ditch	10515	10516	3	10405	0		0.28				linear	gentle	gradual	concave	E-W
10516	E	fill	ditch	10515		3	10405	0		0.28	mid brown grey	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones					
10517	E	cut	ditch	10517		3	10503	0	0.62	0.42				linear	steep	sharp	concave	N-S then turns E-W
10518	E	fill	ditch	10517		3	10503	0		0.42	dark brown grey	silt sand	rare small unsorted sub-rounded stones, occ manganese					

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Prehistoric pottery

By Matt Brudenell

Introduction

B.1.1 An assemblage totalling 226 sherds (3242g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered from the excavation, displaying a relatively high mean sherd weight (MSW) of 14.3g. The pottery was recovered from a total of 36 contexts relating to 32 cut features/labelled interventions (Table 2). The pottery dates from the Neolithic to Late Iron Age (Table 3), though the vast majority belongs to the Middle and Late Iron Age (or *later* Iron Age). The distinction between the two hinges upon a small number of diagnostic traits (grog-tempered fabrics and wheel-made ceramics), and is not always clear cut. However, the assemblage from Enclosure **10287** in Area C is of definite Late Iron Age origin, whilst the pottery from Area B has forms and fabrics typical of the Middle Iron Age-type tradition. Only one vessel from Area B may be of Late Iron Age date (from pit **10039**).

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	Date
B	10040	10039	Pit	37	780	MIA*
B	10042	10041	Ditch	1	3	Neo
B	10057	10059	Ditch	1	3	Neo
B	10073	10071	Pit	10	69	MIA
B	10085	10086	Ditch	1	5	MIA
B	10105	10106	Ditch	1	3	MIA
B	10110	10109	Pit	1	6	MIA
B	10111	10109	Pit	6	129	MIA
B	10123	10122	Ditch	2	31	MIA
B	10153	10155	Ditch	1	2	MIA
B	10166	10164	Ditch	1	11	Neo
B	10175	10165	Pit	1	1	Neo
B	10178	10165	Pit	1	5	MIA
B	10209	10208	Pit	3	58	MIA
B	10213	10212	Pit	3	44	MIA
B	10215	10214	Pit	10	322	MIA
B	10225	10226	Gully	1	1	MIA
B	10227	10228	Tree-throw	1	3	Neo
B	10251	10253	Pit	43	433	MIA
B	10252	10253	Pit	30	633	MIA
B	10256	10255	Pit	23	242	MIA
B	10259	10257	Pit	6	32	MIA
B	10261	10260	Pit	8	102	Neo
B	10268	10266	Pit	1	21	MIA
B	10356	10355	Pit	1	11	MIA
B	10358	10357	Pit	1	10	MIA
C	10199	10198	Pit	2	6	EBA
C	10289	10287	Ditch	2	53	LIA

C	10291	10287	Ditch	10	70	LIA
C	10331	10330	Ditch	1	7	LIA
C	10344	10343	Ditch	1	28	LIA
C	10363	10362	Ditch	1	15	LIA
C	10372	10373	Beam slot	4	16	LIA
C	10378	10377	Beam slot	2	45	LIA
C	10380	10379	Beam slot	7	40	LIA
E	10440	10439	Ditch	1	2	Neo
TOTAL				*226*	*3242*	

Table 2. Pottery quantification by context. * denotes the only assemblage from Area B that might be of Late Iron Age date

Period	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	% of assemblage (by wt.)
Neolithic	14	125	3.9
Early Bronze Age	2	6	0.2
Middle Iron Age	182	2837	87.5
Late Iron Age	28	274	3.9
TOTAL	*226*	*3242*	*100.1*

Table 3. Quantification of pottery by period.

B.1.2 The pottery is in a good condition, as reflected by the relatively high MSW. Most context assemblages, however, are small yielding less than 100g of material.

B.1.3 This report provides a fully quantified description of the material by period, and a discussion of its date and affinity.

Methodology

B.1.4 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue, and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.1.5 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was also categorised by form. The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by JD Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156), which is widely employed in East Anglia.

B.1.6 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as ‘small’ (128 sherds, 57% by count), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as ‘medium’ (83 sherds, 37% by count), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as ‘large’ (15 sherds, <7% by count). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Fabrics Series

Flint fabrics

F1: Moderate to common Coarse to very coarse poorly sorted burnt flint (mainly 2-6mm in size)

F2: Moderate to common medium to coarse poorly sorted burnt flint (mainly 1-3mm in size)

F3: Sparse to moderate fine to medium flint (mainly <2mm) in a sandy clay matrix.

FQVE1: Moderate to common medium to coarse poorly sorted burnt flint (mainly 1-3mm in size), with moderate quartz sand and sparse to moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter

Sandy fabrics

Q1: Common quartz. Sherds may contain rare angular quartz grits up to 1.5mm in size or rare flint up to 3mm in size

QVE1: Common quartz with sparse to moderate linear voids from burnt out organic matter

QF1: Common quartz sand with spare to moderate medium to coarse flint (1-3mm in size)

Grog fabrics

GQ1: Common fine grog (mainly <1mm) and moderate quartz sand

Void fabrics

VQ1: Common medium voids (possibly dissolved shell) and spare quartz sand

Neolithic pottery

B.1.7 A total of 14 plain body sherds (125g) of Neolithic pottery were identified in the assemblage. The sherds were recovered from seven contexts relating to seven features/interventions (**10041**, **10059**, **10164**, **1065**, **10228**, **10260**, **10439**). With the exception of a single sherd from ditch **10439** in Area E (the only piece of pottery recovered from this area), all the Neolithic pottery derived from Area B. At least four of the sherds (19g) were residual in ditch contexts (**10041**, **10059**, **10164**, **10439**), most of which were found alongside Roman ceramics. Those which may be contemporary with the contexts from which they derive include three-throw **10228** (one sherd, 3g), pit **10165** (one sherd, 1g) and pit **10260** (eight sherds, 102g). Only the latter yielded more than one sherd.

Assemblage characteristics

B.1.8 In the absence of diagnostic features sherds (rim, decorated fabrics etc.), the pottery has been identified as Neolithic on the basis of the fabrics. All sherds are relatively thick and have poorly sorted burnt flint inclusions characteristic of the period (eight sherds in fabric F1 (103g); five sherds in fabrics F2 (11g) and one sherd in fabric F3

(11g)). Only one sherd in fabric F3 was burnished. The pottery cannot be closely dated within the Neolithic period.

Early Bronze Age pottery

B.1.9 Two body sherds (6g) of Early Bronze Age Beaker pottery were recovered from pit 10198 in Area C. The sherds are decorated with bands of fine cord impressed horizontal lines with incised zig-zags between. The sherds are slightly abraded, and the decoration relatively faint.

Middle Iron Age pottery

B.1.10 The bulk of the pottery recovered from the excavation comprises handmade Middle Iron Age-types wares. These include 182 sherds (2837g) deriving from 20 contexts relating to 18 features/interventions. These comprise 13 pits and five ditches, all in Area B. The material from the ditches (six sherds, 42g from 10086, 10106, 10122, 10155, 10226) is considered to be residual, and was found alongside Roman wares.

Assemblage composition

B.1.11 The assemblage is dominated by sandy wares (Table 4, 98%) typical of the later Iron Age in East Anglia. Sherds with just quartz sand in the clay matrix (fabric Q1) are most prolific, accounting for 86% of the pottery by weight. The other sandy wares have inclusions of vegetable matter (fabric QVE1, 11%) and flint (fabric QF1, <1%). Flint tempered wares (fabrics FQ1 and FQVE1) account for 2% of the assemblage, whilst a one sherd has voids (fabric VQ1), likely to be dissolved/leached shell.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
FQ1	Flint	1/9	0.3	-	-	-	-
FQVE1	Flint	2/34	1.3	1/34	100.0	1	1
Q1	Sand	152/2451	86.4	62/1100	44.9	25	5
QF1	Sand	1/5	0.2	-	-	-	-
QVE1	Sand	25/319	11.2	9/125	39.2	3	1
VQ1	Voids	1/19	0.7	-	-	-	-
TOTAL		*182/2837*	*100.1*	*73/1259*	*44.3*	*29*	*7*

Table 4. Quantification of Middle Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (23 rims, four bases and two complete vessel profiles).

B.1.12 Based on the total number of different rims and bases identified, the Middle Iron Age assemblage is estimated to contain a minimum of 29 different vessels: 23 different rims, four different bases and two complete vessel profiles.

B.1.13 Most vessels have simple flat-topped, rounded or externally thickened rims. A total of 12 vessels are sufficiently intact to assign to form (41% of vessels). This includes 57 sherds (1312g), representing 31.3% of the Middle Iron Age assemblage by sherd count or 46.2% by weight (Table 5). The majority of vessels are slack-shouldered or round-

shouldered pots with short upright or out-turned rims (Form A and D). Other types include neckless barrel-shaped jars (Form K), slightly globular pots with no distinct neck zone but a clearly defined rim (Form L), and globular S-profiled vessels (Form G). The Form G vessels comprise two complete bowl profiles. The form assigned vessels occur in a range of fabrics (Table 6), broadly comparable to their representation in the assemblage as a whole.

B.1.14 Measurable vessel rims (only seven in total) have diameters of 12-24cm, and belong to small to medium-sized pots. Vessels of this size are likely to have been everyday cooking and serving pots, although only one retains traces of carbonised residue. In general, however, residues are rare in the assemblage, with only nine sherds with residues recorded (242g).

Form	Description	MNV	No./wt. (g) sherds	Rim diameter range (cm)
A	Slack shouldered jars with a short upright neck	4	7/282	22-24
D	Slack shouldered jars with outwardly flared neck	2	7/59	16
G	Bowls or globular jars with an S-shaped profile	2	39/843	12-15
K	Globular bowls/squat jars with no neck	1	1/7	12
L	Globular bowls/squat jars with no distinct neck zone, but a clearly defined rim	3	3/121	-
TOTAL		*12*	*56/1312*	*12-24*

Table 5. Quantification of Middle Iron Age vessel forms.

Form/Fabric	FQ1	FQVE1	Q1	QF1	QVE1	VQ1	*TOTAL*
A	-	-	3	-	1	-	*4*
D	-	1	1	-	-	-	*2*
G	-	-	1	-	1	-	*2*
K	-	-	1	-	-	-	*1*
L	-	-	3	-	-	-	*3*
TOTAL	*0*	*1*	*9*	*0*	*2*	*0*	*12*

Table 6. Quantification of Middle Iron Age vessel forms by fabric.

B.1.15 Decoration is present on 31 sherds (814g) relating to a maximum of four vessels (Table 7). Applications include fingertip and nail treatments to the rim-top (on two of the 23 different rims), grooved geometric lines and fine combing.

Decoration	Vessel zone	No./Wt. (g) sherds	No. vessels	Vessel forms, & rim-diameters (cm)
Fingertip impressions	Rim-top	1/8	1	-
Fingernail impressions	Rim-top	2/95	1	Form A, 24cm
Fine combing	Body	5/37	1	-
Grooved horizontal lines and grooved lattice decoration: grooved vertical line	Shoulder: belly/base	23/674	1	Form G, 12cm
TOTAL	-	31/814	4	-

Table 7. Quantification of Middle Iron Age decoration.

B.1.16 The only other form or surface treatment recorded in the assemblage is burnishing. This is very common with 73 sherds (1259g) having carefully smooth/burnished surfaces, representing 40.1% of the assemblage by sherd count, 44.3% by weight or 24% by vessel count. These figures are relatively high for Middle Iron Age-type pottery groups, possibly reflecting an emphasis on serving vessels or a local preference for pots with a lustrous surface finish (similar high frequencies have been recorded at Saxmundham, Suffolk (Brudenell 2017)).

Key groups

B.1.17 Most features/interventions containing Middle Iron Age-type pottery yielded less that 100g of material (13 of the 18 features/interventions), and contained only a few sherds. Three contained slight larger assemblages (pits **10109**, **10214** and **10255**), but only those from pit **10039** and **10253** may be considered 'large' (over 500g of pottery) and constitute key groups. Between them these yielded 110 sherds (1846g), accounting for 60.4% of the Middle Iron Age assemblage by sherd count or 65.1% by weight. They contained just under half of all vessels (by MNV: 14 out of 29) and half for the form assigned vessel (six). The groups are described in turn.

*Pit **10039***

B.1.18 Pit **10039** yielded 37 sherds weighing 780g. The assemblage is dominated by sherds belonging to the complete profile of a highly decorated Form G, S-profiled burnished bowl (Fig. 16) in fabric Q1 (30 sherds, 718g – 24 sherds (696g) refitting). The bowl is 14cm high with a rim diameter of 15cm (55% of the circumference intact) and a base diameter of 8cm (59% of the circumference intact). Just over half the vessel is present. The bowl is decorated with grooved geometric motif. On the upper profile, a band of lattice lines is framed by horizontal lines on the shoulder, whilst of the lower profile, there are groups of vertical lines (in groups of three) between the base and shoulder. A single grooved horizontal line runs around the foot of the vessel.

B.1.19 Similar lattice decoration was found on a vessel from The Plant Site, Barleycroft Farm, Over Cambridgeshire, dated to the Middle Iron Age (Brudenell 2012). This decoration, however, can appear on Late Iron Age jars, where it is often executed as a lattice of burnished lines. The decoration on the lower profile of the bowl is more unusual, but again recalls that on some Late Iron Age wheel-made 'belgic-related' vessels (e.g. Evans 2008, 68, Fig. 2.28, nos. 3, 5 and 8). It is possible that the pot is imitating a Late Iron Age 'belgic-related' motif, but this is difficult to prove. The date of the vessel is therefore somewhat ambiguous, and with nothing (reliable) to submit from the pit for radiocarbon dating, it is not clear whether it is of Middle or Late Iron Age origin. There is certainly no grog-tempered pottery or other diagnostic sherds of the Late Iron Age from the pit, or the whole of Area B.

*Pit **10253***

B.1.20 Pit **10253** yielded the largest assemblage, comprising 73 sherds weighing 1066g. The assemblage includes fragments of 12 different vessels, with three Form L pots, a Form K vessel and the complete profile of a plain S-shaped burnished Form G bowl in fabric Q1. The latter is 12cm high with a rim diameter of 12cm (21% of the circumference

intact) and a base diameter of 7cm (50% of the circumference intact). Around a third of the vessel is present.

Late Iron Age pottery

B.1.21 A total of 28 sherds (274g) of Late Iron Age pottery were identified in the assemblage, all of which derived from Area C. The pottery was recovered from eight context relating to seven interventions through the Period 2 sub-square enclosure ditch **10287** (interventions/slots **10287**, **10330**, **10343**) and associated beam slots (interventions/slots **10373**, **10377** and **10379**), and Period 3 enclosure **10300** (intervention/slot **10362**). The single sherd (15g) from Enclosure **10300** is residual, and was found alongside Roman material. The pottery from Enclosure **10287** and the beam slots forms a coherent groups of Late Iron Age ceramics, including handmade Middle Iron Age-type wares and wheel-made 'belgic-related' wares.

Assemblage composition

B.1.22 The pottery is characterised by sherds in sand (fabric Q1: 8 sherds, 141g), sand and organic matter (fabric QVE1: 11 sherds, 56g) and grog and sand (fabric GQ1: nine sherds, 77g) fabrics. The Q1 and QVE1 sherds are handmade in the Middle Iron Age-type tradition, whereas the GQ1 sherds are 'belgic-related' and are typical of the Late Iron Age. The two are found in the same contexts and are considered to be contemporary. Eight (71g) of the nine GQ1 sherds are wheel-made and include fragments of a foot-ring base (five sherds, 19g). The only other feature sherd in the assemblage is the partial profile of a Form D slack-shouldered handmade jar in fabric Q1 (one sherd, 48g).

Discussion

B.1.23 The excavation yielded a relatively small assemblage of prehistoric pottery of Neolithic to Late Iron Age origin. The earlier prehistoric pottery, dating from the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, consists of small groups of largely plain body sherds, most of which were residual in Roman features. The bulk of the assemblage comprises Middle Iron Age-type wares characterised by a limited range of mainly plain, sandy, jar and bowl forms typical of ceramic repertoires of the mid fourth to first century BC in East Anglia. The pottery can be widely paralleled across the region, with the sinuous S-shaped bowl forms (Form G) present in the assemblage being most similar to those published from West Stow, Suffolk (West 1989; Martin 1989).

B.1.24 Of note is the highly decorated Form G bowl from pit **10039**, Area B. Although questions remain as to the date of this vessel, it is most likely to be a Middle Iron Age pot of second or first century BC date, with the decoration being of 'late La Tène-style'. Decorated bowls such as this form a small but consistent component of Middle Iron Age assemblage in the region, and collectively display a diverse range of motifs which may be individually paralleled amongst the better-known decorative traditions from parts of Northamptonshire, Lincolnshire, southeast Essex, or even the Glastonbury wares from southwest Britain (for an overview and other discussions see Brown 1991a; Elsdon 1975; Hill and Horne 2003, 180; Knight 2002, 131-133). Some of the East Anglian examples are no doubt imports from these areas, but most were probably

locally made. Given the various design grammars shown by published pots from this area, it is hard to argue that a singular 'East Anglian-style' ever existed. Instead potters seem to have imitated and adapted a variety of formal decorative motifs and techniques common to other regions, creating a multiplicity of different local traditions. These pots certainly stood out within the Middle Iron Age repertoire, cutting across the monotony of plain jars and bowls whose forms are little different from one part of East Anglia to the next.

B.1.25 The Late Iron Age assemblage consists of a combination of handmade wares of Middle Iron Age-type and grog tempered 'belgic-related' ceramics, most of which are wheel-made. The assemblage was confined to Area C, and forms a small but coherent group of pottery probably dating from the mid first century BC to mid first century AD.

B.2 Roman Pottery

By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 196 Roman pottery sherds, weighing 1517g (2.71 EVE) were recovered during excavations at Lodge Farm, Costessey. The assemblage represents a minimum of 32 individual vessels. The pottery is fragmentary as it has suffered from severe post-use abrasion as a result the material has an average sherd weight of only 7.7g. The pottery was primarily recovered from ditches, also pits and gullies (Table 8).

Feature	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Ditch	134	1013	66.78
Pit	58	473	31.18
Gully	3	22	1.45
Topsoil	1	9	0.59
Total	**196**	**1517**	**100.00**

Table 8: Roman pottery by feature type

Methodology

B.2.2 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (Table 10). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. The assemblage was assessed for illustration, however, due to its small sherd size and general poor condition none was selected. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The Fabrics and Forms

B.2.3 Three broad fabric groups were identified (Table 9).

Fabric (Abbreviation)	Vessel Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware (SGW)	Jar, beaker, bowl, dish	144	1128	1.97	74.36
Grey ware with grog temper (GW(GROG))	Jar	45	300	0.32	19.77
Sandy oxidised ware (SOW)	Flagon, lid, mortaria	7	89	0.42	5.87
Total		**196**	**1517**	**2.71**	**100.00**

Table 9: Roman pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Coarse Wares

B.2.4 The majority of the assemblage consists of locally made utilitarian coarse ware fabrics and forms, where the pottery can be dated it is diagnostic of the early- to mid-Roman period.

B.2.5 Chronologically some of the earliest material found is a discrete dump of Early Roman reduced wares retrieved from deposit 10334, ditch **10333**, group **10300**. A total of 80 sherds were recorded, weighing 641g and representing 42% (by weight) of the entire assemblage. Of note within this group are the remains of at least two grog-tempered jars: one was a globular jar with an external burnished black slip (36 sherds, weighing 244g with a diameter of 16cm) and the other vessel is a cordoned jar (9 sherds, weighing 56g with a diameter of 16cm). In addition, a distinctive Sandy grey ware with a flint temper was found in the form a cordoned carinated bowl (15 sheds, 137g with a diameter of 14cm). Other Sandy grey jar/bowl forms were also found within this ditch which combine to suggest a spot date for deposition of the mid-1st century (AD 40-60).

B.2.6 A second dump of Early Roman reduced ware pottery was found within deposit 10265, pit **10264**. This group comprises 57 sherds, which weigh 469g and represent 31% (by weight) of the complete assemblage. This material is slightly more Romanised in character, the vessels are tempered with sand rather than grog and flint, although the range of forms still include cordoned and carinated examples. Interestingly, many of these vessel fragments retained soot residues on their external surfaces suggesting that this is a deposit of cooking vessels. These vessels have a spot date in advance of the mid-1st century AD (AD 50-75).

B.2.7 It is noteworthy, although the significance is unclear, that no base sherds were found within these Early Roman deposits, only the upper part of the vessels were found.

B.2.8 The remainder of the assemblage, totalling 59 sherds, weighing 407g, comprises fragmentary Sandy grey ware jar/bowl sherds, also several undiagnostic Sandy oxidised ware flagon fragments and a lid. This material is generally undiagnostic with a small average sherd size (<8g).

Specialist Wares

B.2.9 A single Sandy oxidised mortaria fragment (weighing 19g) from a bead and flanged mixing bowl was also recovered (10180, gully **10181**). As only a small part of the flange

was found it is only possible to say it is of a general East Anglia type made sometime between the mid-1st and 2nd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 117-135).

Fine Wares

B.2.10 No fine wares, or imported material was found.

Adapted Vessels

B.2.11 None of the pottery was adapted and no graffiti was seen.

Summary

B.2.12 This is a small but well recorded and largely stratified group of Early- to Mid-Roman locally produced utilitarian coarse ware jar/bowl, flagon and lid forms; a mortarium fragment was also found. Where these wares were produced is not known although kiln debris has been previously noted in the Costessey area (NHER29047). Although archaeological survey and excavation has been fairly intense in recent years due to large-scale development, Roman remains (including pottery) remain relatively scarce in this area. This material, therefore, makes a significant contribution to our understanding of Roman ceramic use in the vicinity, particularly during the mid-to-late 1st century AD.

The pottery catalogue

KEY: B = base, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, ERB = Early Roman, L=late, M=mid, R = rim, U=undecorated body sherd

*For full fabric names see Table 5.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Fabric	Form	Dsc	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
10000		B	Topsoil	SGW	JAR	R	1	9	MC1-C2
10024	10025	B	Pit	SGW	JAR/BOWL	U	1	4	MC1-C2
10037	10038	B	Beam slot	SGW	JAR	UB	3	92	MC1-C4
10057	10059	B	Ditch	SOW	FLAG	UB	2	22	MC1-C3
10057	10059	B	Ditch	SGW	JAR	U	5	21	LC1-C4
10057	10059	B	Ditch	SGW	BEAK	R	2	2	LC1-C3
10063	10063	B	Ditch	SGW	JAR/BOWL	RU	7	49	MC1-C4
10069	10070	B	Ditch	SOW	FLAG	U	3	24	MC1-C3
10069	10070	B	Ditch	SGW	JAR	R	1	4	MC1-C2
10081	10082	B	Ditch	SGW	JAR/BOWL	UB	1	5	MC1-C4
10085	10086	B	Ditch	SGW	JAR/BOWL	B	1	9	MC1-C2
10085	10086	B	Ditch	SGW	BOWL	R	1	2	MC1-C2
10112	10113	B	Ditch	SGW	JAR	UD	2	11	MC1-C2
10115	10114	B	Ditch	SGW	JAR	RUD	19	74	MC1
10123	10122	B	Ditch	SGW	JAR	U	2	23	MC1-C2
10123	10122	B	Ditch	SGW	DISH	R	1	4	MC1-MC2
10163	10162	B	Ditch	SGW	JAR	U	1	3	MC1-C4

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	Fabric	Form	Dsc	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
10166	10164	B	Ditch	SGW	JAR	R	1	12	MC1-C2
10180	10181	B	Gully	SOW	MORT	F	1	19	MC1-C2
10220	10221	B	Gully	SGW	JAR/BOWL	U	2	3	MC1-C4
10265	10264	B	Pit	SGW	JAR	RU	24	196	LC1-C4
10265	10264	B	Pit	SGW	JAR	RU	18	103	LC1-C4
10265	10264	B	Pit	SGW	JAR	RU	6	43	MC1-C2
10265	10264	B	Pit	SOW	LID	RU	1	24	MC1-C2
10265	10264	B	Pit	SGW	CBOWL	RUD	3	43	MC1+
10265	10264	B	Pit	SGW	JAR	RUD	5	60	M/LC1-C2
10334	10333	C	Ditch	GW(GROG)	JAR	RU	36	244	MC1+
10334	10333	C	Ditch	SGW	JAR	U	19	201	MC1
10334	10333	C	Ditch	SGW	CBOWL	RUD	15	137	MC1
10334	10333	C	Ditch	GW(GROG)	JAR	RU	9	56	MC1
10334	10333	C	Ditch	SGW	JAR/BOWL	U	1	3	MC1-E/MC2
10366	10335	C	Ditch	SGW	JAR/BEAK	U	2	15	MC1-C4

Table 10: Roman Pottery Catalogue

B.3 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 The archaeological excavations produced a notable assemblage of fired clay (329 fragments, 16544g) from Areas B and C (and a single fragment from Area E) (see Table 11). The material was collected largely from Period 2 features, with a concentration in pit **10253**, Area B. The assemblage was characterised by eleven Iron Age triangular weights and fragments of other possible weights (115 fragments, 10329g), three possible block weights or fired clay bricks (49, 3476g) and an assemblage of clay lining (114, 1798g). The rest of the assemblage comprised 'structural' fragments; pieces with recognisable attributes, such as flattened surfaces, but with no clear indication of their original form (98, 1359g). A small fraction of the assemblage were amorphous with no discernible features (15, 89g). This material is evidence for Iron Age domestic and possible light production activities on site.

B.3.2 This report provides a quantified analysis of the material and discusses its significance. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive. Summary tables for pertinent material and an abbreviated catalogue are included in this report.

Area	Object Class	Object Form	Count	Weight (g)
B	Lining	?Oven Lining	112	1752
		?Lip	2	46
		Undiagnostic	2	10
	Weight	Triangular	47	5743
		?Triangular	42	2006
	?Weight	Block	49	3476
	Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic	13	266
		Total	**267**	**13299**
C	Weight	Triangular	12	2374
		?Triangular	15	276
		Undiagnostic	33	561
	Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic	1	24
		Total	**61**	**3235**
E	Undiagnostic	Undiagnostic	1	10
		Grand Total	**329**	**16544**

Table 11: Fired Clay Quantification by Type and Area

Methodology

B.3.3 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. A summary of the catalogue can be found in Tables 11 and 15.

B.3.4 Object numbers, different to the small find numbers, were assigned during analysis – *e.g.* Weights 1-11 and Blocks 1-3 (see summary Table 15). All small find (SF) numbers were retained and recorded alongside the object numbers in the catalogue, where present. Some Small Find numbers do not have an associated object number because they were not deemed sufficiently diagnostic.

Results

Fabrics

B.3.5 Four fabric groups (with internal variation) were recorded within the assemblage; QSF, SCF, LFC and SUN (Table 12). All the fabrics contained quartz, flint and gritty material. The main differences were between those that contained calcareous material, those with coarse flint inclusions or refined clays with few inclusions. All the clays were probably sourced locally to the site, with any variation seen being related to geological variation or differences in paste preparation. Differences in firings and post-deposition preservation are also evident; especially in clays with large voids likely from leeched calcareous material.

Short Description	Code	Fabric Description
Quartz sand with flint	QSF	fine sandy clay, fired to dull yellow-browns, rich in fine quartz with rare mica and dark grit. Coarse fraction composed of sub-rounded voids, rounded pebbles and angular flint with rare very coarse calcareous pellets and related voids. Surfaces were friable but body clay fairly compacted.
Silty with calcareous inclusions, flint and pebbles	SCF	Silty clay fired to buff or white-yellow with orange, reddish and occasionally reduced body/core. Clay contained common fine dark grit, common fine to coarse calcareous flecks or pellets, rare fine to coarse rounded quartz and rare rounded pebbles. Variants (h) – *hard*: compact with rare coarse voids (s) – *soft: friable surfaces, soft but compact core with fewer flint inclusions* (l) – *leeched: compact but seemingly more porous, fewer calcareous inclusions suggest leeched post-deposition*
Low-fired silty clay with calcareous inclusions	LFC	Silty, dull buff-yellow clay with darker surfaces containing common fine calcareous flecks, rare fine quartz and rare coarse sub0angular flint. Examples appear to be looser and possibly lower fired.
Silty, porous, untempered	SUN	Silty dull brown-orange clay with buff coloured surfaces containing rare dark grit and common fine to coarse rounded and sub-rounded voids. A loose clay, voids may be leeched calcareous inclusions but appears this is a refined untempered clay.

Table 12: Fired Clay Fabric Descriptions

B.3.6 In terms of distribution all the fabrics were recorded in the assemblage from Area B and the larger fabric groups - QSF and SCF – were also present in Area C. Many of the smaller fragments were not assigned a fabric, as with the fragment from Area E. Table 13 shows the distribution of fabrics by object class and form. It shows that the triangular weights and blocks form three groups; Weights 1, 3, 6, 9 and 10 were made in QFC clays, Weights 2, 4, 5, 7 and 8 and Blocks 1-3 were made in SCF and Weight 11 in LFC. The lining type fragments were also made in SFC clays and formed the majority of the 'leeched' variant. The significance of these groupings will be explored below.

Fabric	Object Class	Object Number	Count	Weight (g)
QSF	Weight	Weight 1	3	758
		Weight 3	1	120
		Weight 6	5	403
		Weight 9	16	1332
		Weight 10	10	2220
		-	2	154
	?Weight	-	39	753
	Undiagnostic	-	3	54
SCF	Lining	-	112	1752
	Weight	Weight 2	10	1295
		Weight 4	1	425
		Weight 5	11	1073
		Weight 7	1	132
		Weight 8	1	123
	?Weight	Block 1	1	1535

Fabric	Object Class	Object Number	Count	Weight (g)
		Block 2	9	975
		Block 3	39	966
		-	39	894
	Undiagnostic	-	1	134
LFC	Weight	Weight 11	10	1278
SUN	Undiagnostic	-	6	61
Unassigned	Undiagnostic	-	5	51
		Grand Total	**329**	**16544**

Table 13: Fired Clay Objects Grouped by Fabric

Assemblage

B.3.7 By weight, the bulk of this material was concentrated in Area B (267 fragments, 13299g). This portion comprised lining, triangular weights and the blocks/bricks. Area C contained a smaller assemblage of triangular weights and abraded probable weights (61 fragments, 3235g). The material was concentrated in Phase 2 features but with a minor amount residual in modern (Phase 5) features. Several undiagnostic fragments were recorded; these offer little useful information.

Cut	Object Description	Object Number	SF Number	Count	Weight (g)
10253	Block/Brick	**Block 1**	10012	1	1535
10253	Block/Brick	**Block 2**	10011	9	975
10253	Block/Brick	**Block 3**	10010	39	966
10253	Triangular Weight	**Weight 1**	10004	3	758
10253	Triangular Weight	**Weight 2**	10005	10	1295
10253	Triangular Weight	**Weight 3**	10006	1	120
10253	Triangular Weight	**Weight 4**	10007	1	425
10253	Triangular Weight	**Weight 6**	-	5	403
10253	Triangular Weight	**Weight 7**	-	1	132
10039	Triangular Weight	**Weight 9**	-	16	1332
10379	Triangular Weight	**Weight 10**	10017	10	2220
10253	Triangular Weight	**Weight 11**	10008	10	1278
10379	Triangular Weight	**Unassigned**	-	2	154
10253	?Triangular Weight	**Weight 5**	10003	11	1073
10253	?Triangular Weight	**Weight 8**	-	1	123
10253	?Triangular Weight	**Unassigned**	10013	29	740
10379	?Triangular Weight	**Unassigned**	-	15	276
10253	Lining	**Unassigned**	-	112	1752
10253	Lining Lip	**Unassigned**	10002	2	46
Undiagnostic				51	941
			Grand Total	**329**	**16544**

Table 14: Fired Clay Objects

Triangular weights

B.3.8 Iron Age triangular weights, or fragments likely to have derived from such weights, made up the majority of the fired clay assemblage (149 fragments, 10960g). These objects were collected from pits **10039**, **10253** in Area B and ditch **10287** and beam slot **10379** in Area C. Eleven individual weights were identified (assigned Nos. 1-11); many were near-complete, but most objects were represented by vertices and/or related body fragments. Similarities in clay, colouration and finish dictated these groupings. In general, the weights were neatly formed, had rounded to irregular arrises and fairly smooth faces with some creasing. As no complete examples were present it is not clear if any had all three vertices perforated, however many had two. The assemblage was moderately to very severely abraded and therefore prevented measurements from being recorded for every object. Nonetheless, where full lengths (vertex to vertex) were present, or could be estimated, (Weights 1, 2, 6, 9, 10 and 11) they were reasonably uniform at 190-200mm. The vertex perforation diameters were 12 to 15mm; Weight 11 had smaller perforations of 5-10mm. Where thicknesses were present or could be estimated two groups became apparent; 70-75mm thick (Weights 1, 2, 6 and 11) and 100-125mm thick (Weights 9 and 10). It is possible that the thickness groups indicate two sets of similar weights or are simply the limits of a lost range. Comparing this data with the fabric groups suggests the heterogeneity in fabrics does not clearly relate to the homogenous weight forms. The fabric groupings do not align with the thickness groups nor are they mirrored clearly in any forming or finishing differences. The fabrics may indicate different phases of production of similar objects or a single phase of production with a collection of clays used in the process.

B.3.9 Several other fragments of possible weights were present throughout the assemblage, but these were not diagnostic and were not assigned object numbers (33 fragments, 561g).

Blocks/Bricks

B.3.10 Three blocky objects were also collected from pit **10253** (Blocks 1, 2 and 3). Block 1 was a complete example and the other two were made up of refitting fragments that formed some 50-75% of the whole. Each block was a neatly formed cuboid of clay with rounded arrises and corners. They were all made in SCF – Block 3 was a 'leeched' example – and fired to yellow-buff colours. Blocks 1 and 3 were 100mm wide and 70-75mm thick. Block 2 was slightly wider at 110mm but had the same thickness. Block 1 was the only example with a surviving length, which measure 136mm. In many ways they shared the same scale and treatment as the triangular weights. None of the blocks had any evidence for a perforation through its body as might be expected from a Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age brick-like weight.

Oven or Hearth Lining

B.3.11 An assemblage of clay lining was also recovered from Pit **10253** (114 fragments, 1798g). The lining was fragmentary and moderately abraded. They could be divided broadly by thickness, surface type and finish seen. The material was recovered from (10251) and (10252) but showed no differentiation between the contexts. Eighty-three fragments, 1106g, were 10-15mm thick, flattened or slightly concave with a smooth face and an irregular but flat reverse. Some fragments had signs of combing and

smoothing. Ten fragments, 403g, were thicker (20-40mm). Two fragments (46g) were similar to the thin lining fragments but had worked arrises. Perhaps, they were part of the lip of the lining for the feature. The rest of the assemblage was made up of amorphous fragments (9, 104g) which shared the same buff and orange colouration but did not have any discernible features; they were probably backing or body fragments. The original form or extent of the material is unclear but it was likely applied as a layer to the wall of a pit-like feature.

Non-diagnostic material

B.3.12 The rest of the assemblage was less informative, having no discernible features. This amorphous material can only be viewed as the detrital remains of whatever activities were taking place on site.

Discussion

B.3.13 Taken as a whole, the fired clay assemblage is a clear indicator of Middle to Late Iron Age domestic activity, including crafting processes and activity requiring a hearth or oven. The triangular weights and blocky objects are explored further below. The assemblage was concentrated within a small number of features and appeared relatively undisturbed indicating a close proximity to their original place of use. The blocks and weights may have been deposited within a storage pit and were awaiting retrieval. The lack of scattered material across the site suggests a low spread of activity from this period.

Triangular Weights

B.3.14 These triangular objects are usually referred to as 'loomweights' and are common in southern England during Middle and Late Iron Age. The size of the present examples is comparable, if a little larger, to the typical forms found nearby and from larger sites further afield. For example, they are comparable to those recovered at Beech Road, Saxmundham, Suffolk (Levermore 2019a). The Saxmundham examples and the present assemblage are similar in form and scale. Both of these assemblages produced weights similar but larger than Type 1 and 2 weights found at Danebury Hillfort, Hampshire (Poole 1984). Poole's typology is based on a study of 62 clay weights and a survey of several other large assemblages. The present examples are similar in size to nineteen weights found within a single pit at Raunds, Northamptonshire (Moan 2019). These measured 200-220mm long and 75-80mm thick and each weighed around 4kg which is slightly more than the estimated total weight for the present examples.

B.3.15 Across the region, however, there are variations in the size and weight of similar objects. Such variation means their function is debated (see Poole 1984). It is likely the perforations were intended for suspension, but the efficacy of a standard triangular 'loomweight' on a vertical loom can be disputed. Objects most conducive to vertical weaving are narrow and relatively small, so as not to break or collide during the swapping of sheds (Mårtenesson *et al* 2009). To create even tension the loom weights must be as described and used in fairly high numbers. Therefore, many triangular weights would be too bulky and cumbersome for weaving. Far larger and much smaller examples *have* been recorded, which only broadens the possible range of functions. A number of palm-sized triangular weights are known, an example was recorded at

North West Ely, Cambridgeshire, where it was posited that this smaller size was suitable for loom weaving (Levermore 2017). The collection of nineteen near-identical weights found at Raunds, Northamptonshire may have been a single set designed for a heavy-duty purpose, perhaps as thatch-weights (Levermore 2019b). Furthermore, contextual information is often limited which prevents a clear picture of these objects from emerging. Triangular weights are commonly found singularly or broken in discard contexts and provide little archaeological information, bar their date associations. Conversely, they have also been found with evidence of use in hearths, salt making and other light industrial processes. In light of this, it is clear that the relationship between shape, size and intended function is unclear and the label 'loomweight' should be used cautiously. The examples here sit on the upper end of the size spectrum which means they are hardest to identify.

B.3.16 The size of this assemblage and its concentration within a small number of contexts is often associated with substantial sites. For example, Danebury Hillfort produced groups of 4-9 objects within a single pit or posthole (C. Poole, pers. comm. 2019). The size of the assemblage from the storage pit at Raunds is rare but indicative of this trend. The uniformity of the weights in the current assemblage, along with their contextual relationship, suggests they are closely related and perhaps formed a set (or maybe sets). These weights indicate, at least, the presence of domestic Iron Age activity very close to this site. The smaller number of fragments of less diagnostic fragments is perhaps indication of a greater number of activities, however these are unclear.

Fired Clay Blocks

B.3.17 Without any perforations, the Costessey examples have no clear function. Their brick-like form may have lent them to many tasks, none of which can be identified at present. Their recovery within the pit with the triangular weights suggests they too are Iron Age. The block shaped objects in this assemblage were similar to a fragmentary example also found at Beech Road, Saxmundham (Levermore 2019a). This assemblage pattern on both sites lends credence to the idea that they probably occupied the same world of domestic and/or craft activity. At present, further research into the occurrences of these objects elsewhere has not been carried out.

Conclusions

B.3.18 The diagnostic assemblage adds to the body of evidence for Iron Age domestic and craft activity in the region. The fact the composition of this assemblage and the forms are similar to the site at Beech Road, Saxmundham, indicates a common set of activities and functions in both places. The amorphous and undiagnostic fragments have little archaeological significance.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fabric Variant	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object Number	Abrasion	Notes
B	10040	10039	Pit		2		QSF		s	object	Weight	Triangular	Weight 9	sev	Fragments of a wide vertex from a triangular weight. Fragments from a thick triangular weight, several fragment refit to forma wide vertex and much of an end face. Slightly irregular faces, creasing and folds, fairly neat rounded arrises and rounded corners. Remnants of two perforations, one through the vertex and the other terminating in the edge face next to the first (40mm apart) both D20mm). Estimates of edge length c. 170-200mm
B	10057	10059	Ditch	10063	3				a					V Sev	
B	10073	10071	Pit		2		QSF		s	fs					Body fragment with a relatively regular face
B	10110	10109	Pit		2		SUN		s	?fs				V Sev	Fragments of porous/very leeched clay with remnant irregular faces
B	10151	10152	Ditch	10137	5				a					V Sev	
B	10209	10208	Pit		2				a					V Sev	
B	10251	10253	Pit		2		SCF	s	s	fs	Lining	?Oven Lining			Assemblage of flat or slightly concave fragments of fired clay, all with a smoothed face and a flat but irregular reverse. 10-15mm thick, some up to 20mmSome fragments have signs of combing and smoothing, some have thicker bodies or accretions of clay on the backing. Material related to the assemblage in (10252). Unclear original form or size but material was likely applied to a surface as a structural addition, i..e lining
B	10251	10253	Pit		2		SCF	s	a		Lining	?Oven Lining			Fragments related to the lining found in this context. Amorphous but share colouration and fabric.
B	10251	10253	Pit		2	10002	SCF	s	s	fs/c	Lining	?Lip		sev	Two fragments similar to the ?lining fragments but with arrises. Perhaps, lining lip or from a blocky object. No other corner fragments present in the lining assemblage.
B	10251	10253	Pit		2		SCF	s	s	fs	?Lining			Sev	Thin fragments of possible lining, similar to the larger assemblage

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fabric Variant	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object Number	Abrasion	Notes
B	10251	10253	Pit		2	10008	LFC		s	object	Weight	Triangular	Weight 11	Mod	Refitting fragments of low-fire triangular weight. Fragments of a small, roughly made triangular weight, made in a low fired yellow clay. Fairly neat faces, some creases and folds, fairly regular and rounded arrises and corners. Surviving vertex is neat and rounded. A perforation survives, it is small and quite high in the vertex, rounded at one end and narrows to the other (unfinished?). Low fired, unfinished weight?
B	10252	10253	Pit		2	10004	QSF		s	object	Weight	Triangular	Weight 1	Sev	Large fragment of a triangular weight (~30%). Survives as most of a triangular face and some of the body. Neatly formed with smoothed faces and rounded arrises. Remains of two vertex perforations (D15mm) and some of each corner. Third vertex is missing.
B	10252	10253	Pit		2	10012	SCF	h	s	object	?Weight	Block	Block 1	Slight	Complete fired clay block, made in a calc pellet rich clay. Neatly formed cuboid of clay, not perfectly rectangular, rounded arrises and corners. Some cracks on body but still retains a solid form. No perforation, no sign of wear, unclear function. Brick or block weight.
B	10252	10253	Pit		2	10011	SCF	h	s	object	?Weight	Block	Block 2	Sev	Retting fragments of a fired clay block, possibly a brick type weight. (~75%). A neatly formed block with fairly regular and rounded arrises, rounded corners. Full length does not survive; upper portion is missing. No perforation, break may be due to suspension if a perforation was in the missing portion.
B	10252	10253	Pit		2	10010	SCF	l	s	object	?Weight	Block	Block 3	V Sev	Fragments (11 refitting) of a blocky object. Fairly neatly made with smoothed, slightly irregular faces, regular rounded arrises. Fragments make up perhaps 50% of the whole. Refitted fragments glued with B72, they give width and thickness. Yellow-buff surfaces, darker reduced core and part oxidised areas.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fabric Variant	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object Number	Abrasion	Notes
B	10252	10253	Pit		2	10005	SCF	s	s	object	Weight	Triangular	Weight 2	V Sev	Fragments of a triangular weight (25%). Most fragments refit to form most of one edge face with remnants of two vertices, full thickness and two perforations (D15mm). Fairly neatly formed, rounded arrises and even faces. Very abraded, rounded and friable. Two of the larger fragments may be from a second weight in this fabric.
B	10252	10253	Pit		2		SCF	s	s	object	Lining	?Oven Lining			Fragments related to the lining found in this context. Amorphous but share colouration and fabric.
B	10252	10253	Pit		2		SCF	s	s	object	Lining	?Oven Lining			A single large fragment of fired clay, may be a weight fragment or a thicker lining piece. Has same surface treatment as the lining fragments.
B	10252	10253	Pit		2		SCF	s	s	object	Lining	?Oven Lining			An assemblage of flat or slightly concave fragments of fired clay. All have a smoothed face and an irregular but flat reverse. There are two groups, the thinner group is similar to the assemblage in (10251) and a thicker group which show smoothing, combing and digit impressions. As with (10251), unclear original form or size but material was likely applied to a surface as a structural addition, i..e lining
B	10252	10253	Pit		2		SCF	s	s	object	Lining	?Oven Lining			An assemblage of flat or slightly concave fragments of fired clay. All have a smoothed face and an irregular but flat reverse. There are two groups, the thinner group is similar to the assemblage in (10251) and a thicker group which show smoothing, combing and digit impressions. As with (10251), unclear original form or size but material was likely applied to a surface as a structural addition, i..e lining
B	10252	10253	Pit		2	10006	QSF		s	object	Weight	Triangular	Weight 3	Sev	Vertex of a triangular weight. Half thickness of a triangular weight vertex with remnants of a perforation (D~15mm). Neat forming, exacted smooth faces and regular rounded arrises. Probably originally ~80mm thick. Darker greys.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fabric Variant	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object Number	Abrasion	Notes
B	10252	10253	Pit		2	10007	SCF	h	s	object	Weight	Triangular	Weight 4	Sev	Vertex of a triangular weight. Large vertex fragment of a triangular weight with one corner missing and remnants of a perforation (D12mm). Neatly formed with smoothed (but now cracked and flaked) faces and regular rounded arrises. Full width probably was ~120mm. Poss. related to SF10003
B	10252	10253	Pit		2	10003	SCF	h	s	object	Weight	?Triangular	Weight 5	sev	Fragments of a least one, perhaps two triangular weights. Fragments share similarities in surface abrasion including pockmarks and fine cracks. Faces are neatly formed and smoothed, arrises are regular and rounded, corners are rounded (two corners present). Remnant perforations measure D15mm. Unclear if original form was triangular or block-shaped. No full measurements survive. Has a grey-white colour.
B	10252	10253	Pit		2		QSF		s	object	Weight	Triangular	Weight 6	sev	Refitting fragments of a vertex and edge face from a triangular weight. around 40%. Fragments form a neatly formed triangular weight with smoothed faces, rounded regular arrises and rounded corners. Remnants of two perforations, one through the vertex and the other terminating in the edge face next to the first (15mm apart) both D15mm). Closeness of the perforations and remaining vertex suggests this weight was small, perhaps 150-160mm length. poss. related to weight 3
B	10252	10253	Pit		2		SCF	h	s	object	Weight	Triangular	Weight 7	sev	Fragment of a triangular weight vertex, with remnant perforation (15mm). Neatly formed, faces smoothed with some folds and? organic impressions, rounded arrises and rounded vertex. Compact clay used.
B	10252	10253	Pit		2		SCF	h	s	object	Weight	?Triangular	Weight 8	sev	Fragment of vertex from a weight, probably a triangular weight. No corners or faces present. No perforation surviving.
B	10252	10253	Pit		2	10013	SCF	s	s	object	?Weight	?Triangular		v sev	Fragments from one or two object, probably block or triangular weights. Surfaces are exacted and smooth, interiors are friable and reduced purples. Unclear original form.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fabric Variant	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object Number	Abrasion	Notes
B	10252	10253	Pit		2		SCF	h	s	object				sev	Fragment with an exacted face and fairly thick body, no complete dimensions. Does not appear to derive from a weight similar to those in this assemblage. Fabric is very compact and contains mostly coarse calc pellets.
B	10252	10253	Pit		2		SCF	h	s	object	?Weight			Sev	Single fragment of poss. weight, light brown to red colouration. No clear form.
C	10193	10192	Tree Throw		0				a					V Sev	
C	10291	10287	Ditch	10287	2		SCF	l	s	fs/c	?Weight			V Sev	Arris and face fragments; smoothed faces and regular arris. Probably from a blocky object, like a weight
C	10317	10316	Ditch	10287	2		QSF		s	fs/c	?Weight			V Sev	Arris fragment, smoothed face and regular arris. Probably from a blocky object, like a weight
C	10331	10330	Ditch	10287	2		QSF		s	fs	?Weight			V Sev	Fragments with remnant faces and one fragment with body perforation (D15mm). Probably from a weight, unclear what original shape was
C	10372	10371	Beam Slot	10371	2		SCF	l	s	fs/c	?Weight			Sev	Arris fragment, smoothed face and regular arris. Probably from a blocky object, like a weight
C	10376	10375	Beam Slot	10375			QSF		s	fs/c	?Weight			V Sev	Fragments of a blocky object, largest pieces have remnants of regular and smoothed faces with regular rounded arrises. Included 10 small amorphous fragments
C	10380	10379	Beam Slot	10375	2	10017	QSF		s	object	Weight	Triangular	Weight 10	Sev	Two adjoining vertices and part of the body of a large triangular weight. Large fragments refit to form two wide vertices from a triangular weight; includes some of the weight body, c. 60% of whole. Roughly made, fairly smooth surfaces, rounded fairly neat arrises and corners. Perforations through the vertices, D15-20mm. Much larger than the other examples from site, same dimensions as (10040)

Area	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Group	Phase	SF Number	Fabric group	Fabric Variant	Fragment type	Structural type	Object Class	Object Form	Object Number	Abrasion	Notes
C	10380	10379	Beam Slot	10375	2		QSF		s	object	?Weight	?Triangular		Sev	Fragments of a probably triangular weight. Neat, smooth exacted faces with regular rounded arrises. Remnants of a small perforation, D10mm. Was likely a small example of a triangular weight. No refits or full measurements.
C	10380	10379	Beam Slot	10375	2		QSF		s	object	Weight	Triangular		v sev	Two fragments with remnant perforations and arrises, suggesting they are from a triangular weight. Colouration and fabric suggest they are the same perforation or adjacent examples.
E	10480	10479	Pit		0				a					V Sev	

Table 15: Summary fired clay catalogue (a=amorphous, s=structural, w=wattle/rod impression, fs=flattened surface, hf=hand-forming and c=corner)

B.4 Flint

By Rona Booth

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 A total of 98 struck flints and 676 (13.270kg) pieces of unworked burnt flint and stone (three pieces) were recovered from a total of 57 contexts across the site, including the topsoil. Struck flint was thinly distributed with 1 to 3 flints occurring in 27 of these contexts. Three contexts produced a higher number of flints, pit **10198**, Period 1, Area C (20 pieces), pit **10260**, Period 1, Area B (9 pieces) and tree throw **10201**, Period 1, Area C (22 pieces). Tables 16 and 17 provide a quantification of the worked and unworked brunt flint by context, whilst detailed descriptions of all retouched pieces are provided in Table 18.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow flake	Blade-like flake	Rejuvenation flake	Scraper	Knife	Piercer	Retouched flake	Retouched blade(let)	Denticulate	Retouched piece	Single platform flake core	Core fragment	Quern stone	Hammerstone/ maul/ pounder	Grand total
10000	-	top soil		1				6					1						8
10034	10032	posthole				1													1
10040	10039	pit		1															1
10042	10041	ditch						1											1
10046	10045	tree throw				1													1
10085	10084	ditch		1		1		1											3
10093	10090	gully		1															1
10105	10106	ditch			1		1												2
10111	10109	pit						1								1			2
10148	10147	pit						1											1
10176	10165	pit			1														1
10178	10165	pit		1															1
10180	10181	gully								1									1
10182	10183	gully		1															1
10193	10192	tree throw	1	1															2
10199	10198	pit	3	8		4	1	3						1					20
10202	10201	tree throw		2								1							3
10203	10201	tree throw	2	14		1		1		1									19
10209	10208	pit				1													1
10220	10221	gully	1	6															7
10227	10228	tree throw		1															1
10252	10253	pit		2														1	3

Context	Cut	Feature type	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow flake	Blade-like flake	Rejuvenation flake	Scraper	Knife	Piercer	Retouched flake	Retouched blade(let)	Denticulate	Retouched piece	Single platform flake core	Core fragment	Quern stone	Hammerstone/ maul/ pounder	Grand total
10256	10255	pit															1		1
10261	10260	pit	1	5		1	2												9
10263	10262	pit																1	1
10265	10264	pit						1											1
10284	10283	pit													1				1
10363	10362	ditch									1								1
10395	10393	ditch		1					1										2
10462	10461	ditch		1															1
-	-	totals	8	#	2	#	4	#	1	2	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	98

Table 16. Quantification of worked flint

Context	Cut	Feature type	Total No.	Total weight kg	Minimum weight kg	Maximum weight kg
10024	10025	pit	21	0.153	0.001	0.02
10035	10036	building	2	0.04	0.006	0.034
10037	10038	building	5	0.038	0.001	0.021
10040	10039	pit	13	0.639	0.002	0.439
10046	10045	natural	1	0.004	-	-
10053	10054	building	4	0.015	0.001	0.006
10057	10059	ditch	9	0.123	0.003	0.051
10060	10061	pit	8	0.121	0.004	0.078
10063	10063	ditch	1	0.008	-	-
10073	10071	pit	3	0.081	0.005	0.05
10080	10079	pit	2	0.015	0.006	0.01
10081	10082	ditch	2	0.044	0.007	0.037
10084	10083	pit	134	2.166	-	0.116
10085	10086	ditch	9	0.103	0.001	0.025
10091	10090	gully	24	0.336	0.004	0.032
10093	10090	gully	8	0.101	0.006	0.026
10105	10106	ditch	22	0.309	0.001	0.063
10112	10113	ditch	2	0.019	0.005	0.014
10127	10126	pit	3	0.037	0.004	0.019
10129	10128	pit	7	0.036	0.003	0.016
10146	10145	pit	7	0.019	0.001	0.009
10148	10147	pit	6	0.074	0.01	0.019
10150	10149	pit	2	0.35	-	-
10150	10149	pit	102	3.32	0.002	0.068
10151	10152	ditch	2	0.03	0.01	0.021
10153	10155	ditch	1	0.031	-	-

Context	Cut	Feature type	Total No.	Total weight kg	Minimum weight kg	Maximum weight kg
10170	10169	pit	2	0.025	0.01	0.025
10182	10183	gully	1	0.005	-	-
10182	10183	gully	2	0.059	0.008	0.051
10191	10190	natural	11	0.167	0.003	0.035
10193	10192	natural	43	0.782	0.001	0.064
10199	10198	pit	20	0.111	0.002	0.023
10199	10198	pit	54	0.428	-	0.03
10200	10198	pit	3	0.051	0.005	0.022
10203	10201	natural	7	0.116	0.005	0.032
10205	10204	posthole	1	0.037	-	-
10209	10208	pit	1	0.039	-	-
10215	10214	pit	1	0.016	-	-
10217	10216	pit	2	0.03	0.002	0.025
10220	10221	gully	14	0.2	-	0.029
10225	10226	gully	3	0.048	0.01	0.025
10227	10228	natural	9	0.107	0.001	0.02
10230	10229	pit	3	0.078	0.007	0.061
10251	10253	pit	12	0.107	0.003	0.018
10251	10253	pit	5	0.041	0.001	0.024
10252	10253	pit	2	0.011	-	-
10252	10253	pit	2	0.143	-	-
10252	10253	pit	18	0.766	0.003	0.23
10259	10257	pit	1	0.049	-	-
10261	10260	pit	1	0.006	-	-
10268	10266	pit	42	1.102	0.001	0.11
10268	10266	pit	1	0.084	-	-
10284	10283	pit	1	0.041	-	-
10358	10357	pit	1	0.074	-	-
10366	10349	pit	13	0.335	0.001	0.056
			676	13.27		

Table 17. Quantification of unworked burnt flint

Context	Cut	Phase	Context Type	Extent and position of cortex	Edge damage	Measurements	Description
						Length x width	
10000		0	top soil	partially (40%) cortical dorsal surface		41x26mm	end scraper on a damaged flake, invasive retouch is very fine and some spots of gloss are visible on the dorsal surface
10000		0	top soil	partially (30%) cortical dorsal surface		38x22mm	sub-circular scraper, on stubby flake, semi-abrupt, almost invasive retouch on one lateral, gradually becomes more abrupt as it continues around the flake and the opposing lateral
10000		0	top soil	fully cortical dorsal surface		37x31mm	sub-circular scraper made on a thin flake, abruptly retouched

Context	Cut	Phase	Context Type	Extent and position of cortex	Edge damage	Measurements	Description
						Length x width	
10000		0	top soil	partial, 10% along lateral		31x26mm	sub-circular scraper, steep retouch on stubby flake
10000		0	top soil	partially (50%) cortical dorsal surface	yes	50x45mm	discoidal scraper made on very thick stubby flake, retouch is almost invasive, and not finely executed , very worn (ground)
10000		0	top soil	partially (50%) cortical dorsal surface		33x28mm	sub-circular scraper, abrupt retouch on thin flake,
10000		0	top soil	minimal at proximal end, less than 5%		49x29mm	utilised flake with worn denticulation along one lateral and use wear or possible retouch on the opposing lateral
10042	10041	3	ditch	none	yes	45x38mm	side scraper with semi-abrupt retouch on large sub-circular hinged flake
10085	10086	3	ditch	partial lateral edge	yes	48x42mm	Combination tool, semi-abrupt retouch forms scraper at the distal end of a thick sub-circular flake, the retouch extends along the lateral edge, the bulbar end of the tool has inverse retouch forming a pointed edge.
10111	10109	2	pit	partial, less than 5% on lateral edge			miscellaneous scraper? poorly executed steep retouch on thick flake
10148	10147	4	pit	fully cortical dorsal surface		25mm diameter	small discoidal scraper, abruptly retouched around 50% of the perimeter of the flake at the distal end
10180	10181	3	gully	none	yes	20x16mm	piercer made on a broken blade
10199	10198	1	pit	none		20x18mm	semi abrupt retouch forming scraper on one edge of irregular piece , striations and use wear on one edge
10199	10198	1	pit	partial, less than 5%	yes	39x27mm	side scraper made on thick stubby flake, semi-abrupt retouch on shortest edge(resembles an end scraper)
10199	10198	1	pit	minimal	yes	38x28mm	side scraper made on thick stubby, sub-circular flake, semi-abrupt retouch on shortest edge
10199	10198	1	pit	partial lateral edge	yes	46x27mm	end scraper, abrupt, retouch on long flake, retouched lateral edge, cortical on opposing lateral
10202	10201	0	tree throw	partial cortical at distal end	yes		blade-like flake, minimal abrupt retouch at distal end, very fine, possible scraper
10203	10201	0	tree throw	none	yes	26x21mm	end scraper on small, sub-circular flake ,abrupt retouch extends round up one lateral but becomes finer and less invasive toward the proximal end of the flake
10203	10201	0	tree throw	partial, 10% along lateral	yes	35x22mm	potential piercer fashioned out of thin flake, using proximal end as the piercing point , striations and use wear along lateral leading up to point

Context	Cut	Phase	Context Type	Extent and position of cortex	Edge damage	Measurements	Description
						Length x width	
10265	10264	3	pit	partially (50%) cortical dorsal surface		39x22mm	end scraper made on wide, sub-circular , stubby flake, semi-abrupt continuous retouch extends around approximately 2/3rds of the total flake circumference
10363	10362	3	ditch	partial,	yes	31x24mm	abrupt continuous retouch at distal end of a small flake, slight convexity in central part of retouched edge but this is not pronounced
10395	10393	3	ditch	none	yes	104x41mm	knife made on large blade-like flake minimal invasive bifacial retouch at distal end , otherwise mainly use wear and worn serration on lateral edges

Table 18. Descriptions of retouched pieces

Raw Materials and Condition

B.4.2 The struck flint is fine grained and relatively fresh in appearance, with only rare occurrences of patinated pieces. The majority of pieces are either broken or have edge damage, which reflects their incorporation into later features.

B.4.3 Cortical pieces are frequent and it is notable that more than half of the retouched pieces, including all but one of the scrapers, retain cortical surfaces (see Table 18). Where it occurs, cortex is either thin and smooth, and in some cases very worn; or it is thicker and quite rough. This reflects the variable nature of the raw material used, with which was most probably obtained locally.

Burnt Flint

B.4.4 Unworked burnt flint was recovered from 46 contexts (Table 17). It occurred in small quantities, across the site but more substantial numbers were recovered from Beaker (Period 1) pit **10198** (Area C), two Iron Age (Period 2) pits, **10083** and **10149**, and from a pit (**10266**) belonging to Period 4.

B.4.5 The majority of the burnt flint was grey and white in colour with heavily crazed surfaces; only a few pieces were more lightly burnt to pinkish red. Burnt flint occurs in archaeological contexts, either *in situ* or from the 'sweeping up' of debris and is produced when flint is used for a number of processes, for example, to heat water or as a temper for use in pottery.

Characterisation and technology

B.4.6 The assemblage mainly consists of flakes (63 pieces) and a small amount of irregular waste (eight pieces). The flakes can be broadly categorized into those which are thinner and narrower, with some prepared platforms and which are potentially Neolithic in date, alongside larger broader and thicker stubby flakes with plain platforms of late Neolithic and Bronze Age date. The occasional blade-like and narrow flake may be early Neolithic.

Retouched Implements

B.4.7 A total of 22 flints are retouched and these include 15 scrapers of various types, a combination tool, a knife, a piercer and miscellaneous retouched pieces. All were recovered from natural features or from features where they occurred as residual finds. These are listed and described in Table 18.

B.4.8 The retouched pieces account for 22% of the struck flint assemblage. Collection bias seems probable as only retouched pieces (seven in total) were collected from the top soil (10000). If these are discounted, then the total percentage of retouched items drops to 15%.

B.4.9 The scrapers were of various types. A total of four end, three side, four sub-circular, two discoidal and three scrapers of miscellaneous type were represented. The smallest was 20x18mm and the largest 50x45mm. Whilst it is difficult to date these scrapers precisely, especially given that many were recovered from insecure and undated contexts, they can be provisionally dated to a period spanning the late Neolithic through to the Bronze Age, supporting the time span posited from the technological traits of much of the flint work. Unfortunately, no retouched items were recovered from the securely dated Neolithic pit.

Period 1 and unphased/natural features

B.4.10 A total of 43 struck flints and 73 (1.21kg) unworked burnt flints were recovered from five tree throw features (**10045**, **10190**, **10192**, **10201**, **10228**) and the only definite Period 1 features: Neolithic pit **10260** and Beaker pit **10198**. Pit **10260** produced nine struck flints (eight flakes and a piece of irregular waste) and a single unworked burnt flint (0.006kg). This small assemblage is coherent and in good condition. Edge damage occurs on a few pieces but this is minimal compared to the residual flint found in later contexts, and appears to result from utilisation rather than taphonomic processes. The assemblage is consistent with Neolithic flint working and supports the date for the pit, provided by the pottery.

B.4.11 Pit **10198** produced a total of 20 struck flints, including 3 scrapers and a miscellaneous retouched flake. The flint from this pit was relatively coherent and characteristic of post-Neolithic flint technologies; the scrapers were made on thick stubby flakes, mirroring the general appearance of many of the unretouched flakes. This pit also produced 77 unworked burnt flints, consisting of mainly smaller fragments some of which was slightly sooted.

B.4.12 The tree throws, generally produced one to two pieces of struck flint from their fills, with the exception of tree throw **10201**, which produced a more substantial assemblage of 22 struck flints, including four retouched items. These would all sit comfortably in a Neolithic assemblage and it is not improbable that, with the exception of a potential Bronze Age flake, that Neolithic material was deliberately incorporated into the tree throw fill.

Period 2: Iron Age Features

B.4.13 A total of 12 struck flints and 339 (7.92kg) unworked burnt flints were recovered from Iron Age contexts.

B.4.14 A significant amount of burnt flint was also recovered from pits **10083** (39 pieces) and **10149** (43 pieces). All this flint was burnt to white and grey and was heavily crazed. It consisted of small fragments of less than a gram in weight up to 116 grams.

B.4.15 Two artefacts are of particular significance, a large fragment of flint quern was recovered from pit **10255** and a single hammerstone/maul/pounder was found in pit **10263**. A similar hammerstone was recovered from pit **10253**, along with two worked and burnt flakes, but this exhibited only minor potential use wear and is described here for comparative purposes.

Quern Fragment

B.4.16 The only flint artefact recovered from pit **10255** was a flint quern fragment fashioned from light grey opaque flint. It is triangular in shape and measures 92mm by 84mm and has a depth of 47mm. The upper concave surface is pecked whilst the opposing flat surface is considerably worn.

Utilised Nodule

B.4.17 A roughly spherical flint nodule, 56mm in diameter, recovered from pit **10262** displayed signs of intensive utilisation. The piece is hackled across its entire surface with two areas, approximately 30mm diameter, that were very heavily utilised. The potential use of this item is uncertain but may have functioned as a hammer stone, a maul or a pounder.

B.4.18 The second nodule (from pit **10253**), slightly squarer in shape, may have served a similar purpose. It was not as worn as the aforementioned example, and its potential for use is not as certain. It measured 72mm by 69mm with a depth of 47mm.

Phases 4 and 5: Saxon and Post-medieval features

B.4.19 Very few struck flints were recovered from post-Iron Age features and it was thinly distributed.

Discussion

B.4.20 Although the number of struck flints (98) is low, the high proportion of retouched pieces (even accounting for collection bias) and the presence of artefacts found in secure Iron Age contexts, affords this relatively small assemblage some significance, whilst the small assemblages of Neolithic and Early Bronze Age flintwork from secure contexts (pits) make a useful addition to the local record.

B.4.21 The flint quern fragment is a rare artefact type. Frances Healy has suggested that these were used in the absence of abrasive coarse stones in the east of England, and examples have been found on the eastern fen edge and in the Breckland from Early and Middle Bronze Age sites including Mildenhall Fen and at Grimes Graves (see Healy 1996). Flint querns have more recently been found at the Late Bronze Age site of Must Farm, Cambridgeshire (L. Billington pers comm) and they may therefore have a long currency spanning much of the 2nd and 1st millennia BC.

B.5 Worked and Burnt Stone

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 2.73 kg (x5 pieces) of worked stone and 5.46 kg (x30 pieces) of unworked burnt stone were examined from this excavation; the burnt stone being largely 'prehistoric' in character and the worked stone consisting of two prehistoric opportunistically-worked burnt stone pebbles and two pieces of Roman rotary handmill (a total of 2.17 kg of quern).

Methodology

B.5.2 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.

Worked Stone

Catalogue and description of worked stone

B.5.3 The 5.456 kg of worked stone came from two Roman ditches (ditches **10059** (1.5 kg) and **10122** (661g)) and from an Iron Age pit, **10253** (0.568g) (Table 19).

B.5.4 Two of the small rounded burnt stone (sandstone) pebbles from pit **10253** had evidently been briefly and opportunistically used as hand-held hammer stones prior to their re-use as burnt stone. Such use is commonly noted amongst suitably-shaped hand-sized pebbles within these prehistoric burnt stone assemblages, and as such this first use is most likely to be Bronze Age in date, although such stones are also sometimes found within Iron Age contexts. The largest of these two pebbles which is roughly oval to pear-shaped has been used upon its pointed end where a small pounding facet has developed. The unevenness of the actual hammered surface may in part be due to the effect of the later burning and quenching of the stone with water. This is one reason why such ephemerally-worked stone is often not recognized for what it is.

B.5.5 Both fragments of Roman quern come from the more diagnostic upper stones. This includes a rim fragment (from ditch **10059**) derived from the most common 'raised rim' or 'kerb' type small Roman lava stone handmill. In this case due to the degree of wear and thinning of the stone and also the erosional effects of this having been subsequently burnt there is little left of the vertically patterned (chiselled) rim décor or that of the internal top-surface quarter harps, and even more particularly, no trace of the grind surface furrow or worn surface(s). However, it has been possible to estimate the original diameter of this as being of around 400 – 410mm. This is a typical size for these portable handmills (Watts 2002, 34). The source of these querns are the basalt lava stone quarries of Mayen near Andernach in Germany, and as such these

were imported items, but ones which became common in Roman Britain between the late 1st to the 3rd-4th centuries AD.

B.5.6 The second quern fragment comes from the outer rim of another upper stone made from Old Red Sandstone Conglomerate (approx. 5-10%) which is also of around 390mm in diameter. Though small this is much better preserved, the stone here being harder and unburnt, with enough surviving evidence from its lithology and shape to enable a classification of its type, manufacture and probable outcrop source. These basal quartz pebble conglomerates of the Lower Old Red Sandstone were worked (or sourced) for querns and millstones in just a couple of places in Roman Britain such as the Mendips (i.e. Beacon Hill), South Wales and the Wye Valley. With up to 90% of quartz pebble clasts (most of them white but with some red and brown types) and up to 5% of greenish quartz pebbles and a silica (but not calcitic) cement the lithology of this most closely resembles the basal conglomerate from Ross on Wye, Herefordshire; one of the main sources of these querns. Meanwhile the profile and x-section of the rim piece suggests an upper stone of The Type 1b Flat-topped quern type (Shaffrey 2006, 35) which can be dated almost entirely to 2nd century AD and later Romano-British production (ibid. 42). The high degree of wear present has removed any trace of the original grind surface furrows but this has resulted instead in the production of a series of faint shallow concentric score lines across the slightly concave (dished) milling face. This is quite typical of worn-down quern where we see scoring resulting from the relative wear of the softer sandstone matrix compared to the more resistant protruding grains of the larger quartz clasts.

Context	Cut	Featur etype	Nos.	Wt (g)	Dimension (mm)	Shape	Identity	Wear (0-4)	Geology	Source	Period	Notes
10057	**10059**	ditch	2	1506	185x140x 20-52	circular (est. dia 410mm)	rotary quern U/S	4	basalt lava	Mayen, Germany (quarries)	Rom	type raised rim - burnt
10123	**10122**	ditch	1	661	120x100x 30-35	circular (est. dia 390mm)	rotary quern U/S	4	Old Red Sandston	SW England (Ross on Wye?)	Rom	Type 1a 5-10%
10252a	**10253**	pit	2	345 + 223	77x65-40x45 + 70x50x45	oval + kidney (sub-round)	hammer stones	2 + 1	med g sstn	glacial erratic + waterwon	prehist	re-used as BS

Table 19: Catalogue of worked stone

Burnt Stone

Catalogue and description of burnt stone

B.5.7 Almost all of the burnt stone recorded from this site came from pit fills (5.648g out of a total of 6024g) most of which are probably prehistoric in date. The largest amount of stone (by weight) came from pit **10130** (=2.834 kg), but with moderately large amounts also from the fills of pit **10253** (=2.438 kg), and from pit **10070** (=0.376 kg). The range of lithologies encountered within the cracked and broken round to sub-angular pebbles and cobbles in this burnt stone assemblage are fairly typical of the glacial erratic mixture of stones commonly within the flint gravel terraces in East Anglia (Gallois 1988) – for the most part dominated by local greensand and carstone clasts

and even greater numbers of Jurassic sandstones and occasionally Triassic and Lower Palaeozoic rocks (Table 20). In this particular instance the normally small percentage of igneous clasts (typically 10% of rocks such as dolerite and quartz porphyry) is missing, but this might simply reflect the erratic stone population present within the immediate collection area. However, the recognition of sandstones with fossiliferous plant material in them from the Jurassic Lower-Middle Inferior Oolite of Lincolnshire and Yorks. (such as the Cloughton Formation) is more typical of the general composition of stone distributed by fluvio-glacial means into the sedimentary bedload of these Norfolk valleys. The point to be made here (of course) is that we are looking at an assemblage consisting predominantly of quartz-cemented sandstones which have been intentionally selected for burning; particularly for the purposes of boiling water for cooking or bathing (Barfield & Hodder 1987, 370-371; O'Kelly 1954). The phenomena of surface bleaching combined with reddening and sooting, alongside the crazing, cracking and irregular fragmentation of these cobbles are all the typical effects of quenching hot stone in water. Thus the occurrence of these in greater or lesser amounts confirms that we are looking at the same type of use, and likewise, a prehistoric origin for this activity. Therefore, we are looking at a prehistoric date for at least some of the excavated pits.

B.5.8 This type of burnt stone use in East Anglia is most commonly seen within the Middle-Late Bronze Age, but also sometimes during the Early to Middle Iron Age (Evans & Tabor 2012 (at Barleycroft) and Evans et al.2018 (Trumpington, Cambridge).

Context no.	Cut	Feature type	Nos. pieces	Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	Notes
10040	**10039**	pit	1	65	73	decalcified sandstone	glacial erratic	mod - high	prehistoric BS (soot stained frag)
10069	**10070**	ditch	1	110	376	med g quartz sstn (burrowed)	sarsen-type erratic	mod - high	prehistoric BS (sub-rond cobble)
10131	**10130**	pit	10	35-150 (150x 140x30)	2834	laminated ripple sstn (micac) + micac sstn + sstn(x2) + greensand +Inf Oolite Deltaic Ser plant foss sstn + quartz micac grit	glacial erratic	mod - high	prehistoric BS (irreg angular – sub angular to rounded pieces)
10199	**10198**	pit	3	25-45	43	ferrug sstn (carstone?)	glacial erratic	mod	
10213	**10212**	pit (Pit Group 2)	1	52	35	volc tuff/ greywacke	glacial erratic	mod	prehistoric BS (frag round pebble)
10251	**10253**	pit	5	60-110	907	limestone(Jur) + micac sstn(x2) + sstn + quartzite	glacial erratic	mod	prehistoric (sub-angular – sub-round pieces)
10252	**10253**	pit	5	70 - 80	1192	med-fine g sandstone (x1 with impress plant fossil)	glacial erratic + waterworn	mod - high	prehistoric BS (incl x2 pieces used as hammer i.e. 10252a > WS)

Context no.	Cut	Feature type	Nos. pieces	Size (mm)	Weight (g)	Geology	Source	Degree of burning	Notes
10252b	**10253**	pit	2	70	339	greywacke grit + flint	glacial erratic + waterworn	mod - high	prehistoric BS (sub-angular – sub-round pieces)
10256	**10255**	pit (Pit Group 2)	3	30-50	141	fine g sstn + fine g micac sstn	glacial erratic	mod - high	prehistoric BS (small frags sub-round)
10268	**10266**	pit (Pit Group 4)	1	55	84	Fe-stained chert	glacial erratic	mod - high	prehistoric BS (sub-round)

Table 20: Catalogue of burnt stone

Discussion

B.5.9 The occurrence of moderate amounts of 'prehistoric type' burnt stone within some of the pits and pit groups confirms the prehistoric origins of at least some of these features and the evidence therefore for this period of settlement for the domestic activity that it implies. Burnt stone oftentimes suggest transient activity, although by the Early Iron Age (at the latest) we begin to find the distribution of burnt stone and burnt stone features more directly influenced by the locations of roundhouse and other dwelling structures (as noted at Broom, Bedfordshire (Slater 2008). Late Bronze Age evidence for this similar close domestic association of burnt stone with permanent habitation sites was likewise found at the Must Farm platform excavation, Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire (M.Knight forthcoming).

B.5.10 By the same token the recovery of burnt and/or broken-up pieces of handmill quern from the fills of what are most probably Roman trackway ditches confirms the probable presence of settlement nearby. The use of these small handmills is typical of small Romano-British settlements where they functioned at a household level for the milling of flour for bread or else barley for malt used for brewing. Lava quern handmills and millstones arrived in Roman Britain with the military during the 1st century AD, but thereafter were gradually superseded by British-sourced (and often better quality) gritstone querns from the end of the 1st century/ beginning of the 2nd century AD onwards. However, lava querns continued as imports into Britain right up until the end of the 3rd century AD. Examples of these typical 'raised rim' or 'kerb' type lava querns (such as the example described here) are illustrated in Watts (2002, Fig.10) and Green (2017, Figure 32-33). These querns (and also millstones) were quarried as blanks within the Roman quarries at Mayen near. Andernach in Germany (Mangartz 2008), and were imported into Roman Britain via the ports of London, Colchester and York where their manufacture may have been completed in workshops (Green 2017, 16). This mass production made the manufacture of these querns 'cheap' (they were of course also lightweight and easy to transport), although their rate of wear and fragmentation during the milling process resulted in their becoming an inferior product to the earlier puddingstone but also later gritstone querns (Watts 2002, 33).

B.5.11 Rather more interesting is the occurrence (therefore the use here) of a relatively late type of Old Red Sandstone (ORS) quern which only really began to appear during the 2nd-3rd century AD. Although ORS quern has been recorded recently within the Cambridge area (such as the NW Cambridge (Cessford & Evans 2013; Evans et al. 2014)

where it is located at the eastern end of the Roman Road network which distributed these which stretched from the source areas of the Forest of Dean, Mendip Hills and South Wales via the towns of Cirencester, Silchester and St. Albans (Shaffrey 2006; Figure 3.1). The occurrence of these is rare any further to the east and north-east of here, thus Costessey may well be an outlier to the existing mapped distribution (Shaffrey ibid.).

B.5.12 It is important to note that both the provenance and manufacture date (i.e. range of dates) for this quern type is fairly precise – which of course can be useful in dating (these) Roman features.

B.6 Iron Slag

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction and Methodology

B.6.1 A total of just 131 g (x3 pieces) of slag, most likely (but not certainly) iron smithing slag, was recovered from the fill of a pit (**10130**) alongside various other bits of burnt material which includes some 'prehistoric' type burnt stone.

Methodology

B.6.2 The slag was identified visually using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens, and compared where necessary with an archaeological slag reference collection. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of calcite, whilst a magnet was used to help to determine the presence of wustite or free iron.

Catalogue and description of slag

B.6.3 The rather oxidised and evidently re-burnt pieces of slag are almost certainly from ironworking, thus must be Iron Age or later in date. One of the pieces looked at (a rather weathered fragment from the bottom of a slag cake or else a dense and quite crystalline smithing hearth base (SHB)) included the impressions of burnt-out charcoal. This fully-melted slag piece contained almost no wustite (magnetic FeO) thus probably had a faylitic (FeSiO3) composition. The remaining two pieces consisted of a re-melted vitrified hearth lining material with an admixture of iron slag and inclusions that included crushed burnt flint, sand and chalk.

Context	Cut	Feature type	No. pieces	Weight (g)	Dimensions (mm)	Identity	Magnetic (0-4)	Type	Period	Notes
10131	10130	Pit	3	131	35-45	VHL + SHB?	0	smithing?	Phase 2	fragmentary weathered pieces in pit fill

Table 21: Catalogue of slag

Discussion

B.6.4 It is not possible to say with any certainty either that we are looking at secondary ironworking rather than bloomery smelting or primary smithing given the small and undiagnostic assemblage present. If not part of a smithing hearth base then the dense slag comes from the base of a slag cake from a probable Roman-Early Medieval (Anglo-Saxon) furnace, of which there are many examples from the area to the north and west of Norwich (Bishop & Proctor 2011). However, the probability is that this debris (including the pieces of thick vitrified hearth lining) relates to smithing and the nearby presence of a small forge which could date anytime from the Iron Age to the Early Medieval period depending upon the context it was found in.

B.7 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction and Methodology

B.7.1 The archaeological excavations recovered five fragments, 160g, of ceramic building material (CBM), all from Area B. The assemblage was fragmentary. abraded and largely uninformative (average weight 32g). Two fragments were severely abraded and not closely datable, the rest were post-medieval or modern tile fragments, made in refined clays with occasional fine sandy inclusions and rare to few coarse quartz and pellet clay inclusions. Of note, pit **10030** produced a flat tile with remnant of a circular cut-out, perhaps a vent hole.

B.7.2 The assemblage catalogue is summarised below (Table 22). Full catalogue and fabric descriptions are saved on an Excel spreadsheet with the site archive.

Area	Context	Cut	Feature	Phase	Form	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Comment
B	10000	-	Topsoil	0	Undiag	-	1	2	
B	10003	10003	Posthole	5	Undiag	-	1	2	
B	10031	10030	Pit	2	Tile	Pmed-Mod	1	26	Fragment of flat tile with remnants of a semi-circular cut-out. Remnants of a very smooth upper face and fine sanded obverse. The edge of the tile survives at a straight edge with a curve cut into the body. A modification made at forming to a flat tile, perhaps a vent hole? Dull orange-brown in a refined clay.
B	10180	10181	Gully	3	Tile	Pmed-Mod	1	87	Fragment of a well-made tile with a curve. Regular, very smooth convex face and regular densely fine sanded obverse. Made in a refined compact silt clay. Post-breakage burning evident on sanded face and across breaks. Original form unclear - a pantile?
B	10180	10181	Gully	3	Tile	Pmed-Mod	1	43	Fragment of a well-made tile with slight body curve. Regular, very smooth slightly concave face and regular densely fine sanded obverse. Sanded face has a ledge and some press marks, unclear what original form was. Reduced grey-blues.

Table 22. CBM catalogue

B.8 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.8.1 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from Phase 5 features. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible, and recorded in the text.

Assemblage

B.8.2 Phase 5: Post-medieval (16th century to present). A single curved, sub-triangular fragment of clear, dark olive green glass (0.009kg, 3.1-4.8mm thick) was recovered from posthole **10032**. The glass is in good condition, with some pitting to the external surface and some small faults and bubbles visible in the glass. The curvature of the fragment suggests it is from a cylindrical utility bottle, which may be 19th century or later.

B.8.3 From Building 1, an irregular, curved shard of dark, olive green glass (0.005kg, 5.8-6.2mm thick) was recovered from beam slot **10050**. The glass surface is slightly matt, clear if held to the light, with small faults in the glass. The slight curvature of the fragment suggests it is from a utility bottle, possibly cylindrical. Beam slot **10054** from the same building produced late 18th-20th century pottery, and the glass fragment may be later 18th-19th century.

Discussion

B.8.4 Shards of glass from utility bottles are not an uncommon find, and they may be from beer or wine bottles. Neither vessel is closely datable and neither find is significant; they represent casual discard rather than deliberate deposition.

B.8.5 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The statement above acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.9 Post-Medieval Pottery

by Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.9.1 An assemblage of nine sherds, weighing 0.038kg, representing a minimum of nine vessels, all late 18th-19th century, was recovered from topsoil and phased features across the site. The assemblage spans the 18th-19th century. The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, and the mean sherd weight is low at approximately 0.004kg.

Methodology

B.9.2 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards.

B.9.3 Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all sherds, and previously described post-medieval types, named using the Norfolk fabric codes (Anderson in prep) or The Museum of London Archaeology medieval and post-medieval pottery codes (MoLA 2014).

B.9.4 All sherds from phased contexts have been counted, classified and weighed on a context-by-context basis and. The diameter and estimated vessel equivalence (EVE) were recorded for any measurable rim sherds and the minimum number of vessels (MNV) established. Where samples were taken from which pottery was recovered, the pottery has been examined. The assemblage is recorded in the catalogue at the end of this report. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.9.5 The assemblage is relatively small, only nine sherds weighing 0.038kg, including sherds from five refined white earthenware vessels, and a Bone China sherd.

Provenance

B.9.6 There is a limited range of fabrics of non-local origin present in the assemblage, with the bulk of the pottery originating, very probably, from the Staffordshire potteries.

Form

B.9.7 The vessels present in the assemblage are primarily domestic in nature and, where identifiable, are mostly tablewares and a jar that may have contained marmalade.

The Assemblage in Relation to Archaeological Features

B.9.8 Topsoil in Trench B produced two Refined White earthenware sherds. Firstly, a rim sherd from a Pearlware plate or dish with blue transfer-printed decoration (Late 18th-mid 19th century) on the marly, which suggests the original print was a willow pattern-type. Also, a rim sherd, possibly from a cup, decorated with a flow blue pattern (19th century) and a single sherd of undecorated Bone China (19th century).

B.9.9 Phase 5, Building 1, beam slots **10039** and **10054**, both produced 18th-19th century pottery. From **10039**, a small transfer-decorated Creamware sherd (Late 18th-early 19th century) and a Refined White earthenware sherd decorated with blue annular painted or slipped lines (19th century). Three sherds were recovered from beam slot **10054**, two undiagnostic Refined White earthenware sherds and a small sherd in a dull red-brown refined stoneware, similar to a Martincamp type II, however, there is a single brown glaze spot on one surface and the sherd is more likely to be from a Victorian stoneware vessel.

B.9.10 A single pit **10279**, produced post-Roman pottery from sample 10048, a sherd of distinctly later date, late 18th-20th century. The sherd is from a Refined White earthenware cylindrical jar with an upright beaded rim sherd of a type that most probably contained marmalade.

Discussion

B.9.11 The pottery recovered is domestic in nature, with tablewares and a jar being identified. However, most of the sherds are relatively small and are perhaps not reliable dating in all cases. The paucity of pottery and the small nature of the sherds suggests reworking and the pottery may have become incorporated into the feature fills through more recent disturbance of the site. If the beam slots from Building 1 are to be dated by the pottery, it would seem that the building was abandoned and/or demolished in the mid 19th century or later.

B.9.12 The fragmentary and late nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The statement above acts as a full record and the post-medieval pottery may be deselected prior to archival deposition

Pottery Catalogue

Trench	Phase	Context	Cut	Fabric	Form	MNV	Sherd Count	Weight (kg)	Pottery Dates
B		1000		Refined White earthenware - Flow Blue	Moderately abraded rim sherd (everted, simple rounded), possibly from a cup, although this is uncertain as the diameter of the vessel cannot be established. Internally and externally decorated with a flow blue transfer print	1	1	0.002	19th century
				Pearlware	Moderately abraded-abraded rim sherd from a pleat or dish (rim simple, rounded). Internally decorated with a blue transfer print, the border design suggesting the main decoration was a willow pattern-type. Uncertain of diameter, the sherd may be from an oval serving vessel	1	1	0.012	Late 18th-mid 19th century
				Bone China	Moderately abraded, undiagnostic body sherd	1	1	0.012	19th century
	5	10037	**10038**	Creamware	Moderately abraded-abraded, undiagnostic body sherd, externally decorated with a blue transfer-printed design	1	1	0.001	Late 18th-early 19th century
				Refined White Earthenware	Moderately abraded body sherd, possibly from a bowl, externally decorated with blue annular painted lines	1	1	0.002	Late 18th-20th century
		10053	**10054**	Refined White earthenware	Abraded, undiagnostic body sherds	2	2	0.002	Late 18th-20th century
				Stoneware	Unabraded, undiagnostic body sherd with a single spot of brown glaze on the ?exterior surface	1	1	0.002	19th century
		10280 <10048>	**10279**	Refined White Earthenware	Moderately abraded rim sherd (upright, beaded rim) from a cylindrical jar	1	1	0.005	Late 18th-20th century
Total						**9**	**9**	**0.038**	

Table 23: Post Medieval Pottery Catalogue

B.10 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction, Methodology

During the archaeological works, a single fragment of white ball clay tobacco pipe was recovered from Phase 5 boundary ditch **10155**. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage

B.10.1 Phase 5: Post-medieval (16th century to present). A fragment of undecorated clay pipe stem was recovered from boundary ditch **10155** (**10137**/**10152**). The fragment (0.002kg) is moderately abraded, 26mm long and slightly oval (6.9-7.4mm), with a slightly flattened area where the mould seam has been trimmed.

Discussion

B.10.2 The fragment of clay tobacco pipe represents what is most probably a casually discarded pipe. The pipe fragment does little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site at any time from the late 16th century onwards. The fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. This statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Human Skeletal Remains

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction

C.1.1 A single deposit of cremated human bone was recorded during the excavations. The bone was contained within pit **10103** (Area B), which was badly truncated. This is an undated burial, potentially of prehistoric date.

Methodology

C.1.2 This is a small deposit of calcined bone weighing 10g in total. Only a single fragment of skull, measuring 18.61mm is identifiable as human. The material is uniformly oxidised white, suggesting that pyre temperatures were between 645-900 degrees Celsius (Brickley and McKinley 2004, 11).

Cut	Deposit	Sample	>10mm	Weight (g)	5-10mm	Weight (g)	2-5mm	Weight (g)	Total weight
10103	10104	1008	Skull	<1g	Long bone	4	unid	4	9
10103	10104	1009	-	-	-	-	Unid	1	1

Table 24: Weight and fragmentation of bone from cremation pit **10103**

C.1.3 A single older subadult/adult is represented. The feature was only 0.12m in depth and there was burnt bone visible on the surface which suggests an unknown degree of truncation. The level of truncation somewhat hinders the interpretation of the deposit; it is too badly truncated to determine whether this is a token deposit. The fill contained frequent inclusions of charcoal at the base of the pit, presumably from the pyre.

Summary

C.1.4 Due to the small weight of the deposit little more can be determined in relation to the bone itself. The pit is fairly isolated with only pits **10130** and **10132** in the nearby vicinity. No other funerary activity was identified during this excavation.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone weighing 77g in total was recovered from the excavations. Twenty-seven fragments (60g) are recordable. The fragmentation levels are high, and only five fragments can be identified to taxon. The identifiable specimens are from pits **10109** and **10253** and date to the Iron Age period. Eighteen fragments of bone are recordable only as large or medium mammal these are included in the full catalogue provided as Table 26.

C.2.2 All bone was identified using Schmid (1972). Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004 14-15).

Results

C.2.3 The surface condition of the bone is average representing 2-3 on the scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (ibid). This means most of the surface is affected by some level of erosion. NISP (Number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (Minimum number of individuals) are summarised for each taxon in Table 25.

TAXON	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*)	3	60	2	50
Pig (*Sus*)	1	20	1	25
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	1	20	1	25
Total	**5**	**100**	**4**	**100**

Table 25: NISP (Number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (Minimum number of individuals)

C.2.4 Three taxa are identifiable; a fully calcined cattle metapodial from pit 10109 and sheep/goat and pig bone from pit **10253**. There is no gnawing observable on the identifiable bone. The sheep/goat bone consists of an adult radius and neonatal scapula and mandible with unerupted teeth. The pig bone is burnt and consists of a fully erupted unworn 1st or 2nd molar. Butchery is observable in the form of a cut mark on a single large mammal rib. Similarly, some rodent gnawing is present on a medium mammal rib.

Summary

C.2.5 This is a small scrappy assemblage providing little insight into dietary or husbandry practises. The burnt bone most likely represents domestic waste.

Cut	Fill	Feature type	Phase	Taxon	Element	Count	Weight
10109	10110	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Medium mammal	Long bone	8	5
10109	10110	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Medium mammal	Skull	3	1
10109	10110	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Cattle	Metapodial	1	10
	10251	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Sheep/goat	Radius	1	11
	10251	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Medium mammal	Rib	1	3
	10251	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Large mammal	Unidentifiable	2	8
	10251	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	3
10253	10252	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	pig	Maxillary molar	1	3
10253	10252	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Medium mammal	Vertebra	1	1
10253	10252	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Medium mammal	Long bone	1	1
10253	10252	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Sheep/goat	Mandible	1	1
10253	10252	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Sheep/goat	Scapula	1	1
10253	10252	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Medium mammal	Rib	2	1
10253	10252	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Medium mammal	Skull	1	1
10253	10252	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Medium mammal	Rib	1	3
10253	10252	Pit	2 (Iron Age)	Large mammal	Rib	1	7
Totals						**27**	**60**

Table 26: Total weight, count and taxa present per feature.

C.3 Environmental Samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.3.1 Forty-eight bulk samples were taken from within the excavated areas B, C and E at Lodge Farm. 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 regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

C.3.2 The samples were processed by tank flotation using modified Siraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.3.3 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 27-32. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.4 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.3.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

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

U=untransformed

Results

C.3.6 Plant remains are preserved by carbonisation with some samples producing large volumes of charcoal, mostly from Phase 4 pits. Food plant remains in the form of cereal

grains are sparse and are in such low numbers that they may not be contemporary with the deposits and may be intrusive.

Period 1: Neolithic

C.3.7 Pit **10260** produced occasional charcoal fragments. There is no evidence of any charred cereal grains or hazelnut fragments that are frequently found in Neolithic pits. A sample from gully **10090** also produced a small volume of charcoal.

C.3.8 Samples taken from cremation **10013** contain calcined human bone. Charcoal is sparse but frequent fungal sclerotia were observed which are an indication of burning. Fungal sclerotia are small spheroids of hardened fungal mycelium that are found in soil and are frequently found in samples with high wood charcoal content.

Cut Number	Context No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Group	% of deposit	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Weed Seeds	Fungal sclerotia	Charcoal volume (ml)	Human skeletal remains	Burnt flint
10260	10261	10045	B	pit			18	25			2		
10090	10091	10007	B	gully	10090	40	8	10	#U	0	4	0	##
10103	10104	10008	B	cremation	0	50	6	20	0	+++	<1	###	0
10103	10104	10009	B	cremation	0	50	8	4	0	+++	<1	##	0

Table 27: Phase 1 samples

Period 2: Iron Age

C.3.9 Charred plant remains are generally sparse or absent in the Phase 2 pit samples. The exceptions are pits **10138** and **10079** (both Pit Group 1) which both contain charcoal (1600ml and 350ml respectively). Occasional charred cereal grains are present in pit **10255** (Pit Group 2) but their preservation is too poor to allow identification to species. A charred tuber of onion-couch grass (*Arrhenatherum elatius* subspecies *bulbosus*) is also present and can represent the burning of turf. Pit **10253** contains charred sedge (*Carex* sp.) seeds which may be indicative of the burning of sedge for fuel.

C.3.10 Hammerscale was noted in the fine residues of the samples from pits **10109** and **10138** which may be indicative of smithing activities in the near vicinity.

C.3.11 Samples taken from cremation **10013** contain calcined human bone. Charcoal is sparse but frequent fungal sclerotia were observed which are an indication of burning. Fungal sclerotia are small spheroids of hardened fungal mycelium that are found in soil and are frequently found in samples with high wood charcoal content.

Cut Number	Context No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Group	% of deposit	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Fungal sclerotia	Charcoal volume (ml)	Human skeletal remains	Burnt flint	Hammerscale: spheroid
10028	10029	10000	B	pit	0	50	4	20	0	0	0	15	0	0	0
10071	10073	10003	B	pit	0	20	9	8	#	0	+	<1	0	0	0
10079	10080	10004	B	pit	Pit group 1	50	17	35	0	#U	0	350	0	0	0
10083	10084	10005	B	pit	Pit group 1	20	16	45	0	0		<1	0	0	0
10109	10110	10010	B	pit	0	25	20	40	0	0	0	3	0	0	0
10109	10110	10023	B	pit	0	5	20	50	0	0	++	1	0	0	++
10109	10111	10025	B	pit	0	<5	20	50	0	0	0	<1	0	0	++
10130	10131	10018	B	pit	0	50	6	1	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0
10138	10139	10020	B	pit	Pit group 1	50	20	1600	0	0	0	1600	0	0	++
10253	10252	10041	B	pit	0	20	18	10	0	0	++	10	0	0	0
10253	10251	10043	B	pit	0	10	20	30	0	##	0	1	0	0	0
10255	10256	10042	B	pit	Pit group 2	40	20	40	#	#	0	2	0	0	0
10257	10259	10044	B	pit	Pit group 2	10	20	5	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0
10335	10336	10058	C	ditch	10287	>10	19	25	0	0	+	4	0	0	0
10339	10331	10057	C	ditch	10287	>5	16	15	0	0	+++	1	0	0	0

Table 28: Phase 2 samples

Phase 3: Romano-British

C.3.12 Samples taken from Phase 3 ditches are generally sparse in content. Single poorly-preserved indeterminate cereal grains cannot be considered significant.

Cut Number	Context No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Fungal sclerotia	Hammerscale	Charcoal volume (ml)
10039	10040	10002	B	pit	0	6	1	#	0		<1
10116	10117	10014	B	ditch	10041	20	5	0	0		1
10120	10121	10015	B	ditch	10067	19	30	#	0		<1

Cut Number	Context No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Fungal sclerotia	Hammerscale	Charcoal volume (ml)
10318	10319	10056	C	ditch	10300	15	55	0	++		2
10337	10338	10059	C	ditch	10300	16	35	0	+++		4
10447	10448	10080	E	ditch	10445	16	100	0	+	+	1
10461	10462	10078	E	ditch	10439	16	45	0	++	0	2

Table 29: Phase 3 samples

Phase 4: Anglo-Saxon

C.3.13 Samples from Phase 4 deposits are devoid of any food remains but are frequently rich in wood charcoal (see App. C.5). Hammerscale was recovered from Pits **10210** and **10266** (Pit Group 4) and from pits **10128**, **10216** and **10279**.

Cut Number	Context No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Fungal sclerotia	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery	Hammerscale: spheroid
10061	10060	10001	B	pit		4	5	0	4	0	0
10128	10127	10017	B	pit	0	19	700	+	700	0	+
10210	10211	10029	B	pit	Pit group 4	18	1200	+	1200	0	+++
10216	10217	10030	B	pit	0	4	10	0	0	0	++
10266	10268	10046	B	pit	Pit group 4	19	50	0	10	0	+++
10273	10274	10047	B	pit	Pit group 4	10	100	0	100	0	0
10279	10280	10048	B	pit	0	10	100	0	100	#	+
10285	10284	10050	B	pit	Pit group 3	20	400	0	400	0	0
10293	10294	10052	B	pit	Pit group 3	20	3200	0	3200	0	0
10295	10295	10051	B	pit	Pit group 3	20	1500	+	1500	#	0
10357	10358	10066	B	pit	0	16	110	++	110	0	0
10235	10236	10033	C	pit	0	20	1100	+	1100	0	0
10245	10246	10038	C	pit	0	20	2600	0	2600	0	0
10249	10250	10040	C	pit	0	20	40	++	30	#	0
10304	10305	10054	C	pit	0	8	10	0	10	0	0
10306	10307	10055	C	pit	0	4	55	0	55	0	0
10359	10360	10060	C	pit	0	19	1200	0	1200	0	0
10367	10368	10067	C	pit	0	19	2400	0	2400	0	0
10401	10402	10077	E	pit		20	600	+	6000	0	0
10437	10438	10073	E	pit		18	400	++	400	0	0
10459	10460	10072	E	pit		19	1100	+	1100	0	0

Table 30: Phase 4 samples

Phase 5: Post-Medieval

C.3.14 Pits **10061** and **10279** produced charcoal only.

Cut Number	Context No.	Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Group	Function	% of deposit	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery
10061	10060	10001	B	pit	Building 1	silting	50	4	5	4	0
10279	10280	10048	B	pit	0	silting	50	10	100	100	#

Table 31: Phase 5 samples

Phase 0: Unphased

C.3.15 An undated pit, pit **10066**, produced a single indeterminate cereal grain and burnt flint.

Cut Number	Context No.		Sample No.	Trench	Feature Type	Group	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Fungal sclerotia	Hammerscale	Charcoal volume (ml)	Burnt flint
10066	10100		10006	B	pit	0	5	10	#	0	0	2	###

Table 32: Unphased samples

Discussion

C.3.16 Despite extensive sampling, the recovery of charred food remains such as cereal grains is remarkably low suggesting that the deposits are not related to the disposal of food waste, with the exception of Iron Age pits **10109** and **10253** which both contained animal bone but did not contain charred plant remains other than possibly fuel plants.

C.3.17 The significant quantities of charcoal produced indicate the burning of wood which was presumably sourced locally (see App. C.5 for further discussion). The presence of hammerscale could be indicative of blacksmithing activities although very little metalworking debris was recovered from this site. Burnt flint was present in several of the samples and is another indicator of burning.

C.4 Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction, Methodology and Assemblage

C.4.1 A single shell marine shell was collected by hand. The shell recovered is an oyster, *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters. The shell is poorly preserved and has suffered post-depositional damage.

C.4.2 The shell was weighed and recorded by species, with right and left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage.

C.4.3 A single partial left valve weighing 0.007kg, was recovered from ditch **10086**. The entire ventral edge is missing, and the shell is slightly powdery.

Discussion

C.4.4 The shell represents general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable in itself, may be dated by its association with pottery or other material also recovered from the feature. The shell indicates transportation of a marine food source to the site and indicates the ability to access foods sources outside the immediate area and surrounding hinterland. However, the quantity is too small to represent anything other than casual disposal of rubbish.

C.4.5 The small and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The statement above acts as a full record and the shell may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

C.5 Wood charcoal

By Denise Druce

Introduction

C.5.1 Three bulk sample taken during the excavations were subject to charcoal analysis to identify suitable material for radiocarbon dating, and to determine the nature of fuel use at the site. All three samples came from burnt pits, one from each of the three excavation areas, representing probable charcoal production pits (or pit kilns), dated to two distinct phases of use during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Methodology

C.5.2 The samples were processed as described in the Environmental Samples report (App. C.3) and a representative amount of >2mm charcoal fragments were fractured to reveal transverse section, which were scanned using a binocular microscope at up to x40 magnification. to gauge species/group diversity. The presence of any macrofossils, small round wood, sapwood, and short-lived wood species was noted, for the purpose of providing suitable material for radiocarbon dating. Characteristics, such as

possession of tyloses in hardwoods, any insect damage, or radial splitting were also noted as an aid to assessing wood maturity, and condition prior to charring. The results were recorded on an assessment pro-forma, which will be kept with the site archive. Charcoal fragments submitted for radiocarbon dating were fractured to reveal both radial and tangential sections, which were examined under a Meiji incident-light microscope at up to x400 magnification. Identifications were made with reference to Hather (2000), and modern reference material.

Results

C.5.3 The results of the charcoal study are presented in Table 33. All three pits produced large, well preserved, charcoal assemblages, which comprised mature oak (*Quercus* sp) charcoal. Many of the oak fragments possessed tyloses, a feature more prevalent in mature trees at least 20 years, but more likely at least 50 years, in age (Dufraisse et al 2017). In addition, the fragments came from very slow growing trees, which indicates they may have been undergoing some degree of environmental stress. Material from two of the samples (pits **10359** and **10459**) was extracted and submitted for radiocarbon dating (see Table 1 & App. D), which indicated an Anglo-Saxon date for these features.

Sample no	Context no	Feature number	Area	Feature type	Flot size, ml	Charcoal
10051	10295	**10293**	B	Burnt pit	1600	Mature oak
10060	10360	**10359**	C	Burnt pit	1200	Mature oak
10072	10460	**10459**	E	Burnt pit	1100	Mature oak

Table 33. Charcoal from selected samples

Discussion

C.5.4 Although the charcoal may represent in-situ or dumped hearth material, the proliferation of similar charcoal-rich pits in the region, in particular Sussex and Norwich (OA East 2018) especially during the Anglo Saxon period indicates large-scale production.

C.5.5 The evidence from Costessey, and several other Anglo Saxon charcoal pit sites in southern Britain, for example, Bradley Stoke, South Gloucestershire and Parnwell Way, Peterborough (Challinor 2011), suggests oak was the favoured wood for charcoal production, which is perhaps not surprising given oak's supreme burning qualities, especially when converted to charcoal (Edlin 1949). The pit method of making charcoal, also known as pit kilns, as opposed to above ground charcoal-making platforms, involved digging a pit, filling it with stacked wood, and using the excavated earth to insulate and cover the wood whilst being fired (Warren et al 2012).

C.5.6 One of the main industries sustained by charcoal production, certainly by the later medieval period, was iron smelting (Edlin 1949). Indeed, evidence for an earlier, Anglo Saxon, association of iron working with charcoal production has been discovered at several sites in the region, including Rackheath and Laurel Farm, both in or near Norwich (Bishop and Proctor 2011; Moan 2018). However, as Hazell et al (2017) point out, the demands of other smaller scale industries, and domestic and craft-based activities should not be under-estimated. Nor too should the production of charcoal

for funerary sites. Charcoal from Anglo-Saxon charcoal-burial sites, including St Oswald's, Gloucester, and St Aldate's, Oxford, comprised assemblages dominated by oak charcoal, including mature trunk and branch wood in the former (Heighway and Bryant 1999, Tyler et al 2001).

C.5.7 Charcoal production sites are ideally located in wooded regions, where the heavy branchwood (or coppice) was cut (Edlin 1949). It is likely, therefore, that the charcoal producers at Costessey, and many of the other sites in the region had access to large stands of mature oak woodland. Indeed, based on the present evidence, it appears that Anglo Saxon charcoal production in Norwich, and other areas in southern Britain, indicates little pressure on existing woodland cover, which may manifest as evidence for active woodland management in the form of coppicing. It is possible, of course, that the wood used for the charcoal production represents offcuts derived from other important industries such as timber manufacture, however, it is not possible to prove this on the present evidence.

C.5.8 The evidence from elsewhere in the Norwich hinterlands indicates that the use of pit kilns for charcoal production had ceased by the late Saxon or post-conquest periods (see Moan 2018). It is not clear why this was the case, however, a decrease in charcoal demand and/or dwindling supplies of mature oak woodland may have been driving factors.

APPENDIX D RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATES

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
08 November 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-89923 (GU52902)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF145618
Context Reference	10360
Sample Reference	10060
Material	Charred fruit fragment (acorn cup) : Quercus sp
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-29.3 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1108 ± 23

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

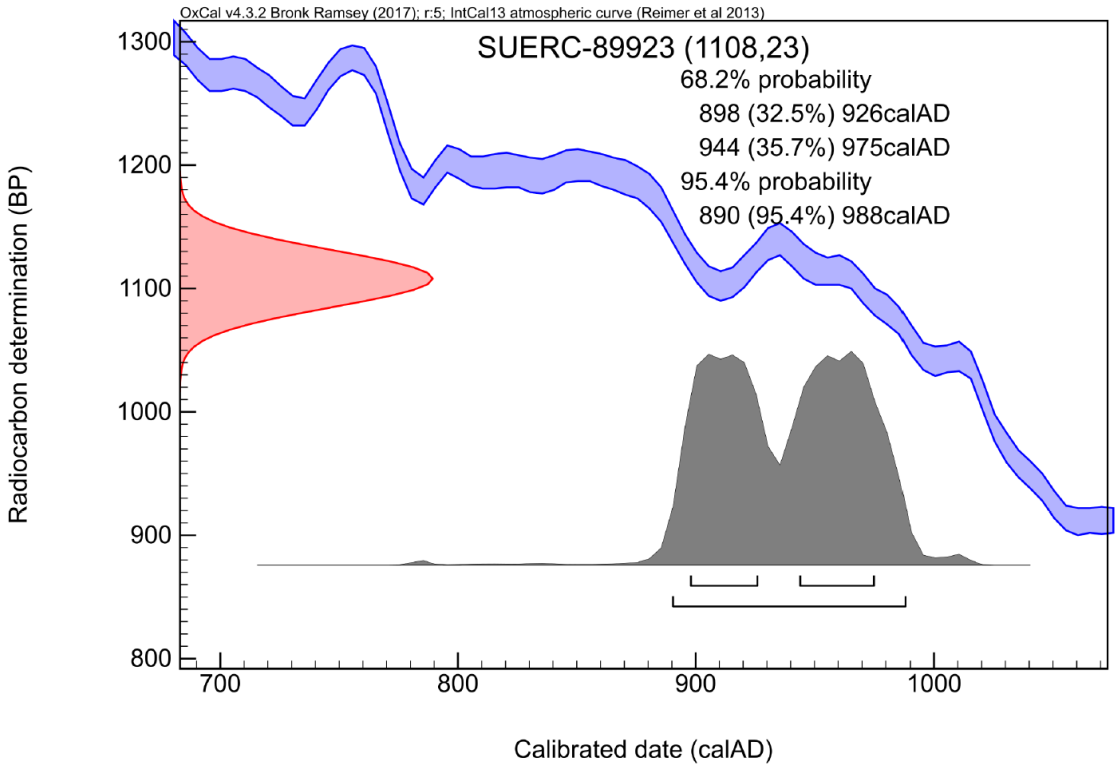
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :



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

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

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

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

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

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
08 November 2019

Laboratory Code	SUERC-89924 (GU52903)
Submitter	Zoe Ui Choileain Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF145618
Context Reference	10460
Sample Reference	10072
Material	Charcoal : Quercus sp
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-28.7 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1489 ± 24

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

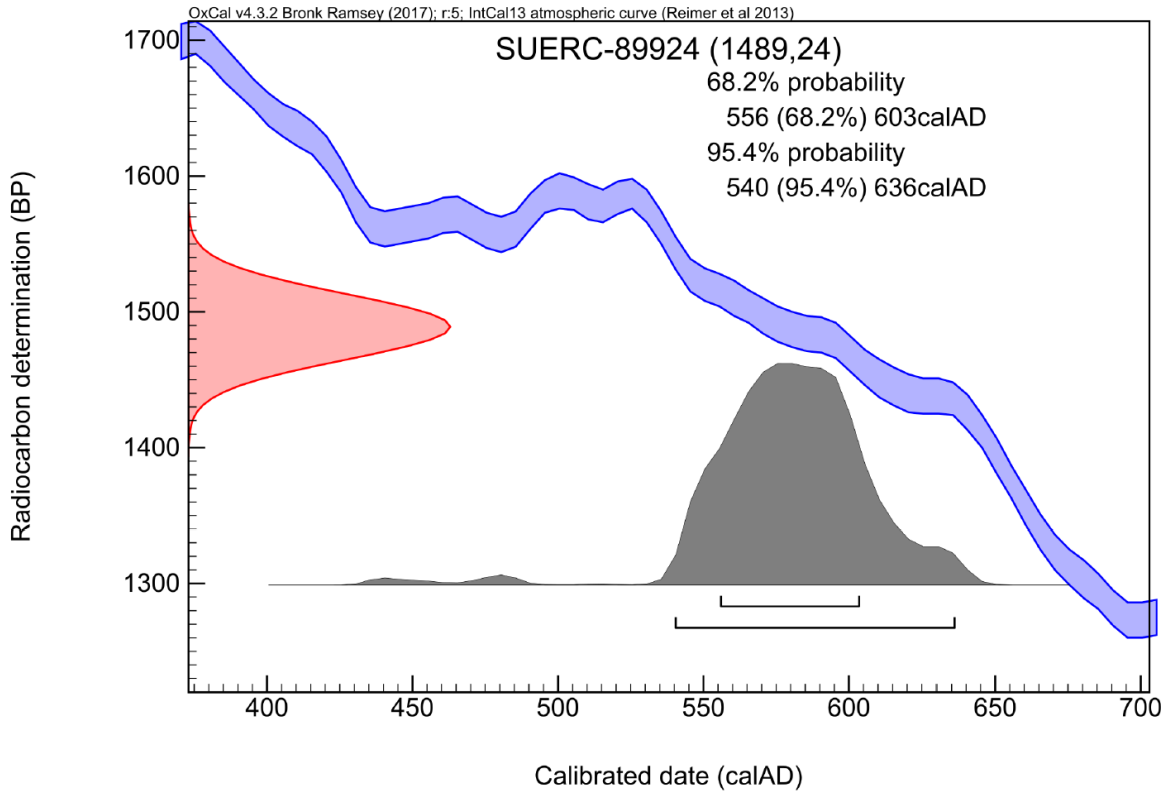
Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Laboratory and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. The laboratory GU coding should also be given in parentheses after the SUERC code.

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

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :

Checked and signed off by :



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

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

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

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

APPENDIX E BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ashwin, T. and Bates, S. 2000. *Excavations on the Norwich Southern Bypass, 1989-91. Part I: Excavations at Bixley, Trowse, Cringleford and Little Melton.* East Anglian Archaeology 91.

Barclay, A., Knight, D., Booth, P., Evans, J., Brown, D.H., Wood, I., 2016 A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology, Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group, Study Group for Roman Pottery (Historic England)

Barfield, L. & Hodder, M. 1987 Burnt mounds as saunas and the prehistory of bathing, Antiquity 61, 170-179

Bayley, J, Dungworth, D and Paynter, S 2001 Archaeometallurgy. English Heritage: London

Bishop, B. & Proctor, J. 2011 Settlement, Ceremony and Industry on Mousehold Heath. Excavations at Laurel Farm (Phase II) Broadland Business Park, Thorpe St.Andrew, Norfolk, PCA Monograph 13

Brickley, M. and McKinley, J.I. 2004. Guidelines to the standards for recording Human Remains IFA Paper 17 (Reading: IFA/BABAO)

Brudenell, M., 2012. Later Prehistoric Pottery. In Evans, C., and Tabor, J. Excavation at Barleycroft Farm, Plant Site. Cambridge Archaeological Unit report 1104

Brudenell, M., 2017, Later Prehistoric pottery. In Clarke, G, Bronze Age and Early Saxon settlement remains on Land East of Warren Hill, Saxmundham, Suffolk. Archaeological Excavation. Oxford Archaeology East Report 2029.

Brudenell, M., 2018 Lodge Farm, Costessey, Norfolk (Phase 2) Written Scheme of Investigation Archaeological Mitigatory Works, Oxford Archaeology

Brudenell, M. 2018. Draft Regional Research Framework Period Summary – Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age. http://eaareports.org.uk/algao-east/regional-research-framework-review/

Brown, N. 1991. Middle Iron Age Decorated Pottery around the Thames Estuary. Essex Archaeology and History 22, 165-66

Cass, S, 2019. Haven Power, The Havens, Ipswich IPS 635. Archaeological Evlauation Report. SCCAS REPORT No. 2010/190

Cessford,C & Evans,C. 2013 NW Cambridge Archaeology 2012-2013 Excavations: Introduction and Prehistory NWC Report 3 Part 1

Cappers, R.T.J, Bekker R.M, and Jans, J.E.A. 2006 Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands Groningen Archaeological Studies 4, Barkhuis Publishing, Eelde, The Netherlands. www.seedatlas.nl

Challinor, D, 2011 The charcoal (pp 27-29) in A Simmonds, Prehistoric, Roman, and Anglo-Saxon activity at Willow Brook Centre, Bradley Stokes, South Gloucestershire, *Trans. Bristol & Gloucestershire Arch Soc*, 129, 11-35

Clover, K. 2013. Archaeological Excavation at Site 1b, Nacton Road, Ipswich, Suffolk, IPS718. OAE report 1507

Crummy, N. 1988 The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85 Colchester Archaeological Report No 6 Colchester Archaeological Trust

Dufraisse, A, Coubray, S, Girardclos, O, Dupin, A, and Lemoine, M, 2017 Contribution of tyloses quantification in earlywood oak vessels to archaeological charcoal analyses: Estimate of a minimum age and influences of physiological and environmental factors, *Quaternary Online*, DOI:10.1016/j.quaint.2017.03.070

Earley, J and Egan, S, 2014, Lodge Farm, Dereham Road, Costessey, Norfolk (Phase 2). An Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching), Archaeological Solutions Report 4493

Edlin, HL, 1949 Woodland crafts in Britain, London

Egan, S. 2013. Lodge Farm Phase 2, Dereham Road, Costessey road, Norfolk: An Archaeological Evaluation (Field Survey) Archaeological Solutions Report 4350

Elsdon, S. 1975. Stamp and Roulette Decorated Pottery of the La Tène Period in Eastern England: a Study in Geometric Designs. Oxford: British Archaeological Reports 10

Evans C, with Mackay D., and Webley L., 2008. Borderlands. The Archaeology of the Addenbrooke's Environs, South Cambridge, 35-9. Cambridge: Cambridge Archaeological Unit

Evans et al. 2014 NW Cambridge Archaeology 2014 Excavations. Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report

Evans,C. & Tabor, J. 2012 Excavations at Barleycroft Farm 2012, Cambridge Archaeological Unit report no. 1104, July 2012

Evans, C., Lucy, S. & Patten, R. 2018 Riversides: Neolithic Barrows, a Beaker Grave, Iron Age and Anglo-Saxon Burials and Settlement at Trumpington, Cambridge, New Archaeologies of the Cambridge Region Volume 2, McDonald Institute Monograph, McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research, University of Cambridge, Oxbow

Gale, R., 1998. Cathedral Close, Exeter: Charcoal Samples for Radiocarbon Analysis, Andover

Gallois, R.W. 1988 Geology of the country around Ely, British Geological Survey Memoir for geological map sheet 173, London: HMSO

Garrow, D. 2006. *Pits, Settlement and Deposition during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age in East Anglia.* Oxford: British Archaeological Report (British Series) 414.

Garrow D, Lucy, S and Gibson, D. 2006. Excavations at Kilverstone, Norfolk: An episodic landscape history. East Anglian Archaeology No 113.

Green. C. 2017 Querns and millstones in Late Iron Age and Roman London and South-East England, Chapter 8 IN: D.Bird Agriculture and Industry in SE Roman Britain, Oxbow

Gregory, T. 1986. 'Enclosures of 'Thornham' type in Norfolk. In Gregory, T. and Gurney, D. 1986. *Excavations at Thornham, Warham, Wighton and Caistor St. Edmund, Norfolk.* East Anglian Archaeology 30, 32-35.

Hather, JG, 2000 The identification of the Northern European Woods, London

Hazell, Z, Crosby, V, Oakey, M, and Marshall, P, 2017 Archaeological investigation and charcoal analysis of charcoal burning platforms, Barbon, Cumbria, UK, Quaternary International, 458, 178-199

Healy, F. 1996. The Fenland project, Number 11: The Wissey Embayment: Evidence for Pre-Iron Age Occupation Accumulated prior to the Fenland Project. East Anglian Archaeology No 78.

Heighway, C, and Bryant, R, 1999. The Golden Minster: the Anglo-Saxon minster and later medieval priory of St Oswald at Gloucester, York: Council for British Archaeology

Hill, J.D., and Horne, L., 2003, Iron Age and Early Roman pottery. In C. Evans, Power and Island Communities: Excavations at the Wardy Hill Ringwork, Coveney, Ely, 145-84. Cambridge: East Anglian Archaeology Report 103.

Hill, J.D., and Braddock, P., 2006, The Iron Age pottery. In C. Evans and I. Hodder, Marshland communities and cultural landscapes. The Haddenham Project Volume 2, 152-194. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research.

Jacomet, S. 2006 Identification of cereal remains from archaeological sites. (2nd edition, 2006) IPNA, Universität Basel / Published by the IPAS, Basel University.

James, E. 2013. Heritage Appraisal. Lodge Farm Phase 2 Development. Beacon Planning.

Knight, D. A Regional Ceramic Sequence: Pottery of the First Millennium BC between the Humber and the Nene. In A. Woodward and J.D. Hill (eds), Prehistoric Britain: the ceramic basis, 119-142. Oxford: Oxbow

Levermore, T. 2017. Fired Clay in Moan, P. *Late Iron Age to Early Roman Settlement at North-West Ely Field I.* Post-Excavation Assessment. Oxford Archaeology East Report 2051 (unpublished).

Levermore, T. 2019a. Fired Clay in Cox, N. and Moan, L. *Bronze Age to Post-Medieval Remains to the North-East of Beech Road, Saxmundham, Suffolk.* Archaeological Excavation Report. Oxford Archaeology East Report 2261 (unpublished).

Levermore, T. 2019b. Fired Clay in Moan, L. *Multi-period remains at Warth Park Phase 3, Raunds, Northamptonshire*. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. Oxford Archaeology East Report 2225 (unpublished).

Mangartz, F. 2008 Römischer Basaltlava-Abbay Zwischen Eifel und Rhein, Verlag des Römisch-Germanischen Zentralmuseums, Mainz

Mårtensson, L., Nosch, M-L., Andersson Strand, E. 2009. Shape of Things: Understanding a Loom Weight. *Oxford Journal of Archaeology* 28(4): 373-398. Blackwell Publishing LTD.

Martin, E. 1989. Commentary on the illustrated Iron Age pottery. In S. West, West Stow, Suffolk: The Prehistoric and Romano-British Occupation, 65-68. Bury St Edmunds: East Anglian Archaeology Report 48

McComish, J.M. 2015. A Guide to Ceramic Building Materials. York Archaeological Trust. Report Number 2015/36. Web Based Report.

Moan, P, 2018. Norwich Northern Distributor Road, Norfolk. Archaeological Excavation. Volume 1: Stratigraphic Results and Discussion. OAE Report 2100

Moan, L. 2019. *Multi-period remains at Warth Park Phase 3, Raunds, Northamptonshire*. Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design. Oxford Archaeology East Report 2225 (unpublished).

O'Kelly, M.J. 1954 Excavations and experiments in ancient Irish cooking places, Journal of the Royal Society of Antiquaries of Ireland 84, 105-155

Oswald, A. 1975 Clay Pipes for the Archaeologist British Archaeological Reports No. 14 British Archaeological Reports, Oxford.

Patten, R, 2004, Mayton Wood, Buxton with Lammas, Norfolk: A 'Strip, Map and Sample' Excavation. CAU Report 649

Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group, 2011, The Study of Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication. PCRG Occ. Paper 1 & 2.

Rackham, O. 2003. *Ancient Woodland: its history, vegetation and uses in England. New [2nd] Edition.* Colvend: Castlepoint Press.

Richardson, T, 2013, Geophysical Survey Report, Lodge Farm, Dereham Road, Costessey, Stratascan Report, Ref J5545

Riddler, I. 2011. 'An East Anglian Context' in Bishop, B and Proctor J. *Settlement, Ceremony and Industryon Mousehold Heath: Excavations at Laurel Farm (Phase II), Broadland Business Park, Thorpe St.Andrew, Norfolk.* Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd. Monograph No. 13, 123-5

Schmid, E. 1972. Atlas of Animal Bones Elsevier Publishing Company

Shaffrey, R. 2006 Grinding and Milling: A study of Romano-British rotary quern stones and millstones from Old Red Sandstone, British Archaeological Reports (BAR) Series 409

Slater, A. 2008 Broom Quarry Extension, Broom, Bedfordshire. Interim Report, Cambridge Archaeological Unit Report No.808, January 2008

Thompson, P. 2011. Land West of Lodge Farm, Costessey, Norfolk. An Archaeological Desk-Based Assessment. Archaeological Solutions Report No. 3916.

Trimble, G. 2004. Harford Park and Ride, Harford, Norfolk, Assessment Report and Post Excavation Project Design. Norfolk Archaeological Unit. NAU Report No. 938.

Turner, R. 1921 The English Coal Industry in the Seventeenth and Eighteenth Centuries, IN: The American Historical Review, vol.27 no.1, 1-23

Tyers P., 1996 Roman Pottery in Britain, London, Batsford

Tyler, R., A. Boyle & D. Challinor, 2001. Archaeological investigations during refurbishment of St Aldate's Church, Oxford. *Oxoniensia*, 66, 369-410

Wainwright, G.J., 1973. The excavation of prehistoric and Romano-British settlements at Eaton Heath, Norwich. Archaeological Journal, 130 (1), 1-43.

Warren, G, McDermott, C, O'Donnell, L, and Sands, R, 2012, Recent excavations of charcoal production platforms in the Glendalough valley, C. Wicklow, The Journal of Irish Archaeology, Vol 21, 85-112

Watts, M. 2002 The Archaeology of Mills and Milling, Tempus, Stroud, Glos.,160 pp

Whitmore, D. 2004 Excavations at a Neolithic site at The John Innes Centre, Colney, 2000. Norfolk Archaeology 44 (3), 406–431

Woodforde, J. 1976. *Bricks: To Build a House*. Routledge and Kegan Paul.

Woolhouse, T, 2014. Land South of Main Road, Martlesham, Suffolk: Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring. Post-Excavation Assessment. PCA report R11803

Stace, C., 2010 New Flora of the British Isles. Third edition. Cambridge University Press

West, S. 1989. The Iron Age Pottery. In S. West, West Stow, Suffolk: The Prehistoric and Romano-British Occupation, 59-65. Bury St Edmunds: East Anglian Archaeology Report 48

Winder, J.M 2011 Oyster Shells from Archaeological Sites A brief illustrated guide to basic processing https://oystersetcetera.wordpress.com/2011/03/29/oyster-shells-from-archaeological-sites-a-brief-illustrated-guide-to-basic-processing/ consulted 21/06/2019

Zohary, D., Hopf, M. 2000 Domestication of Plants in the Old World – The origin and spread of cultivated plants in West Asia, Europe, and the. Nile Valley. 3rd edition. Oxford University Press

APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-359071
Project Name	Lodge Farm, Costessey (Phase 2)

Start of Fieldwork	21/01/2019	End of Fieldwork	03/05/19
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF145618	Planning App. No.	2013/0567
HER Number	ENF145618	Related Numbers	XNFLFC19

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

Monument	Period
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Ditch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Ditch	Modern (1901 to Present)
Pit	Early Medieval (410 to 1066)
Cremation	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)

Object	Period
Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Fe Nail	Modern (1901 to Present)
Fired Clay	Iron Age (-800 to 43
Fired Clay	Roman (43 to 410)
Glass	Modern (1901 to Present)
Clay tobacco pipe	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Cu Alloy Booch	Roman (43 to 410)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk
District	South Norfolk
Parish	Costessey
HER office	Norfolk County Council
Size of Study Area	1.31ha
National Grid Ref	TG 1602 1018

Address (including Postcode)

Land South of Dereham Road
Costessey
Norfolk
NR9 3LX

Project Originators

Organisation	OAE
Project Brief Originator	James Albone
Project Design Originator	Matt Brudenell
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Project Supervisor	Dan Firth

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM:2019.313
Digital Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM:2019.313
Paper Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM:2019.313

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

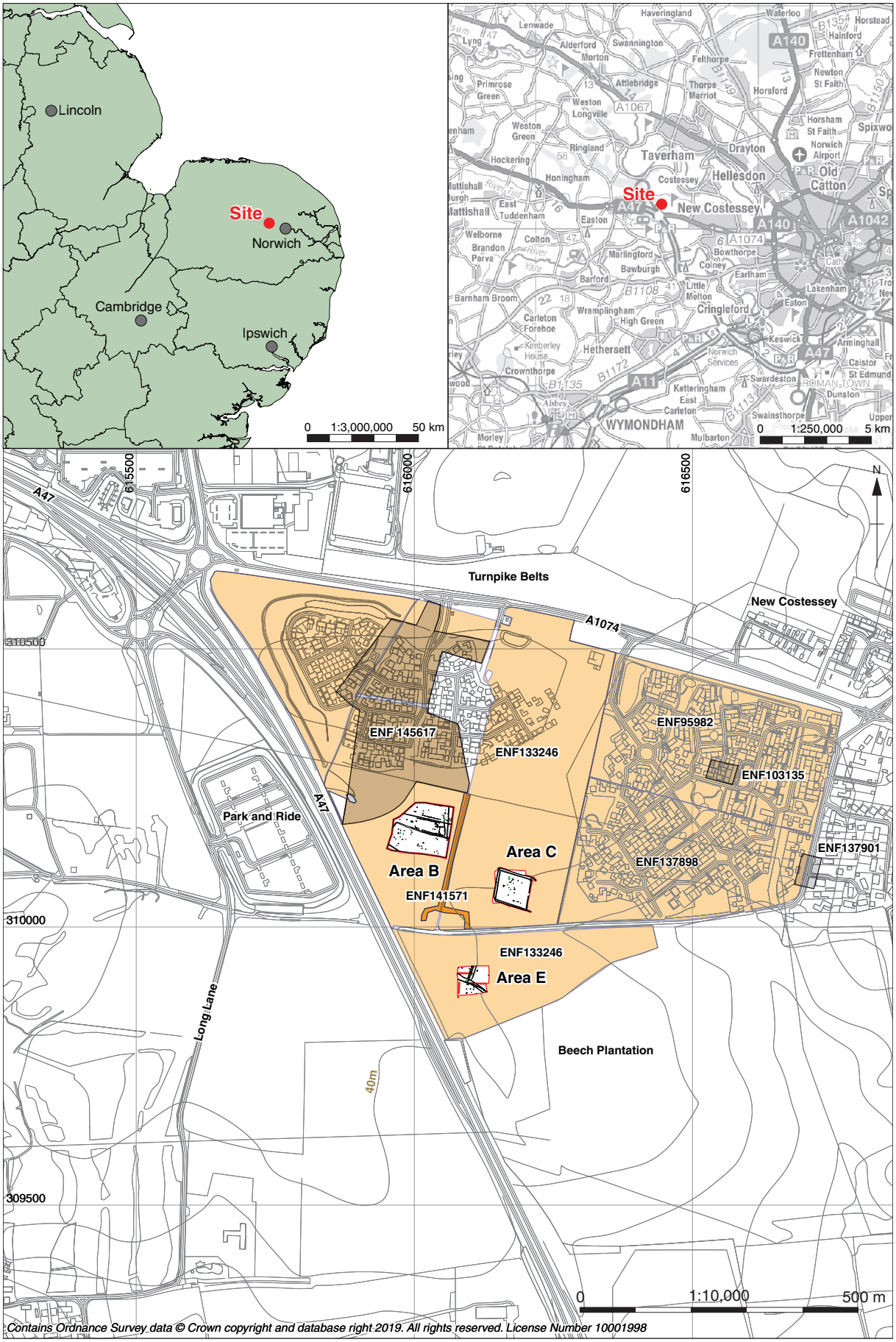


Figure 1: Site location showing excavation areas (Areas B, C and E) and earlier phases of work at Lodge Farm

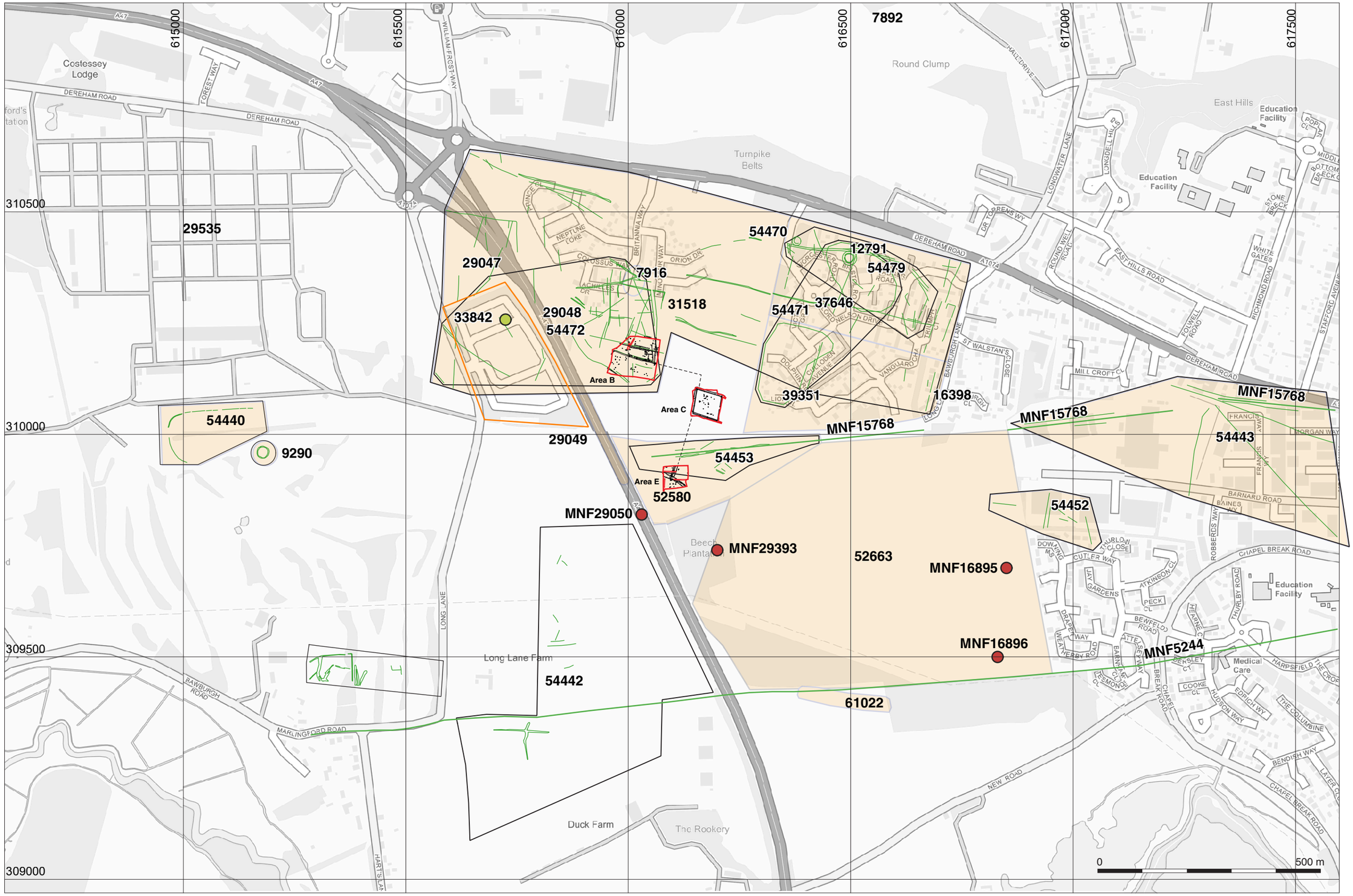
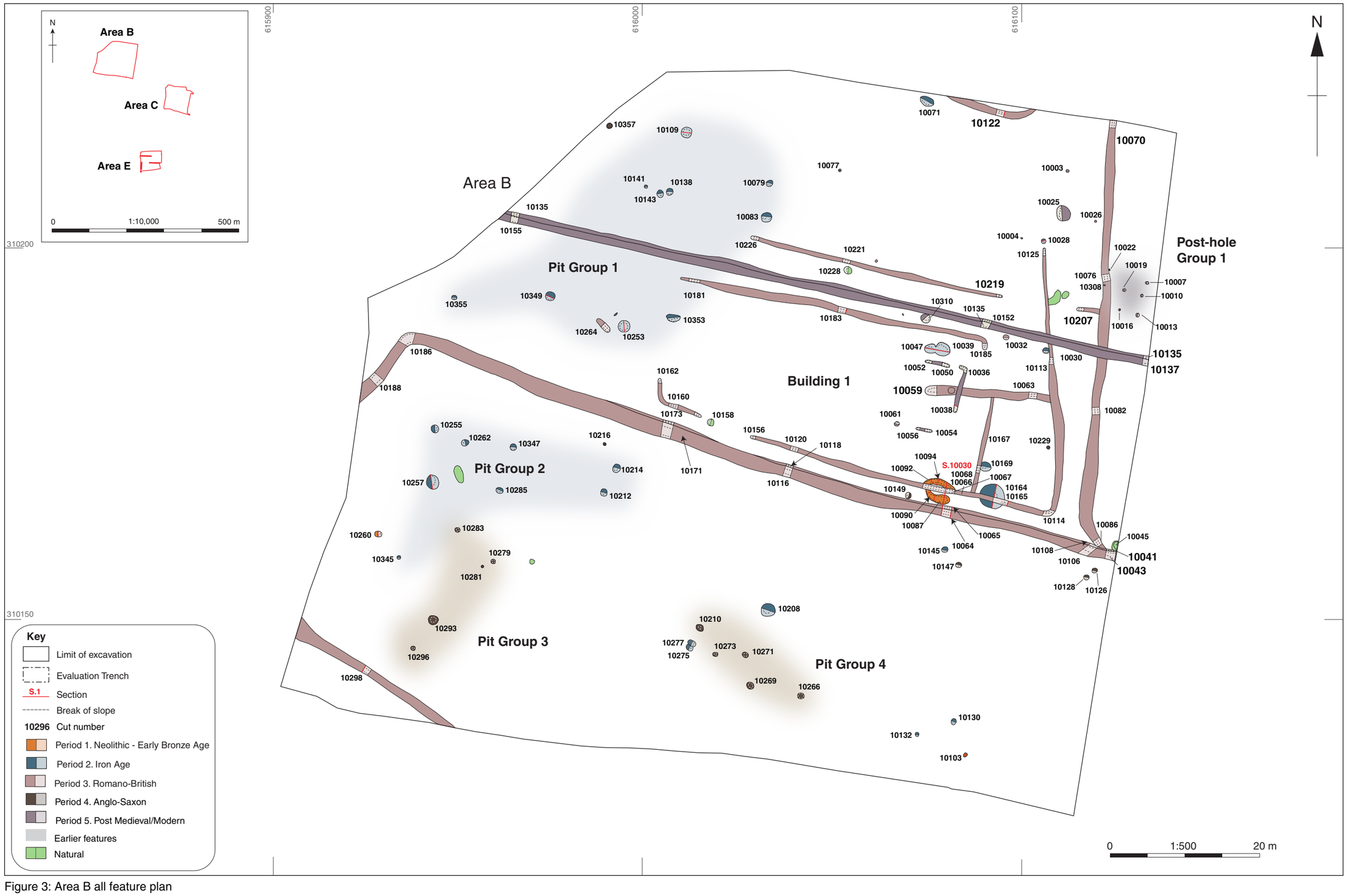


Figure 2: HER data map



Key

- Limit of excavation
- Evaluation Trench
- S.1 Section
- Break of slope
- 10296 Cut number
- Period 1. Neolithic - Early Bronze Age
- Period 2. Iron Age
- Period 3. Romano-British
- Period 4. Anglo-Saxon
- Period 5. Post Medieval/Modern
- Earlier features
- Natural

Figure 3: Area B all feature plan

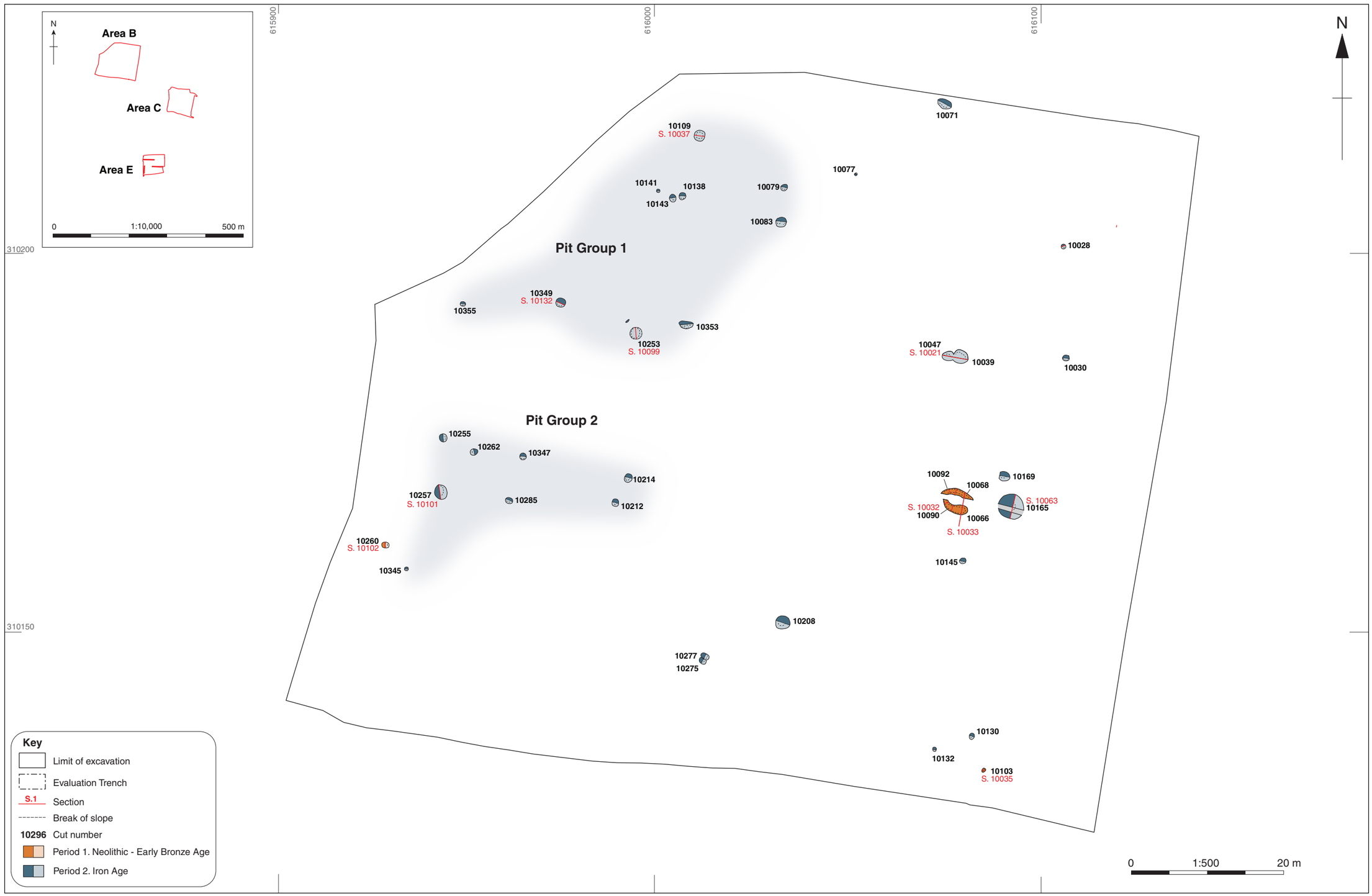


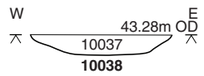
Figure 4: Area B Periods 1: (Neolithic-Early Bronze Age) and 2 (Iron Age) features

Figure 5: Area B Period 3 (Romano-British)

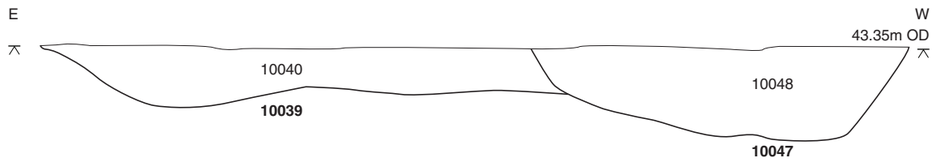
Figure 6: Area B Periods 4 (Anglo-Saxon), 5 (post-medieval/modern) and unphased and natural features

Area B

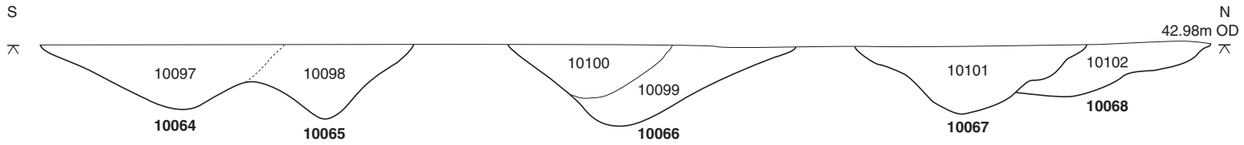
Section 10018



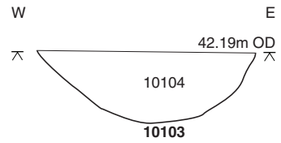
Section 10021



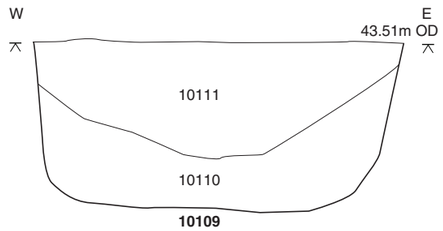
Section 10030



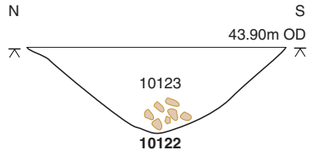
Section 10035



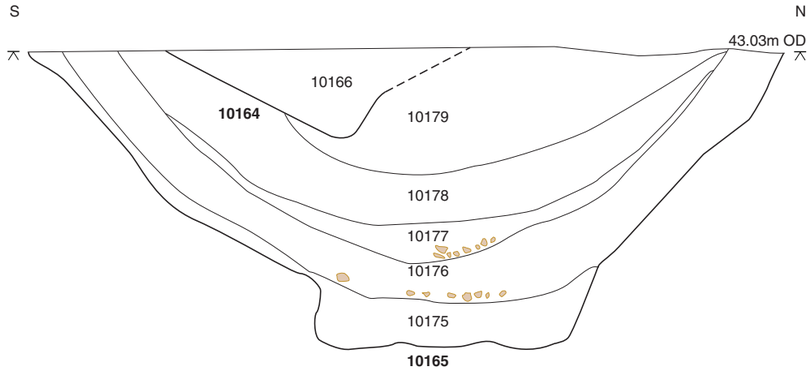
Section 10037



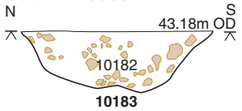
Section 10042



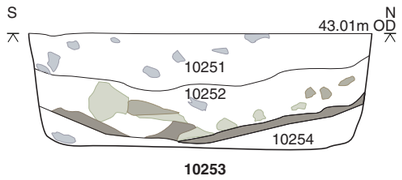
Section 10063



Section 10065

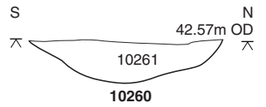


Section 10099

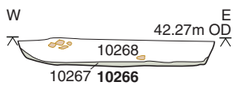


Section 10101

Section 10102



Section 10105



Key

- Cut
- Deposit horizon
- Top of surface/natural
- Cut conjectured
- Deposit conjectured
- Stone
- Flint
- Clay
- Fired clay
- Charcoal
- 117 Cut number
- 116 Deposit number
- 42.57m OD Ordnance datum

0 1:25 1 m

Figure 7: Area B: selected sections

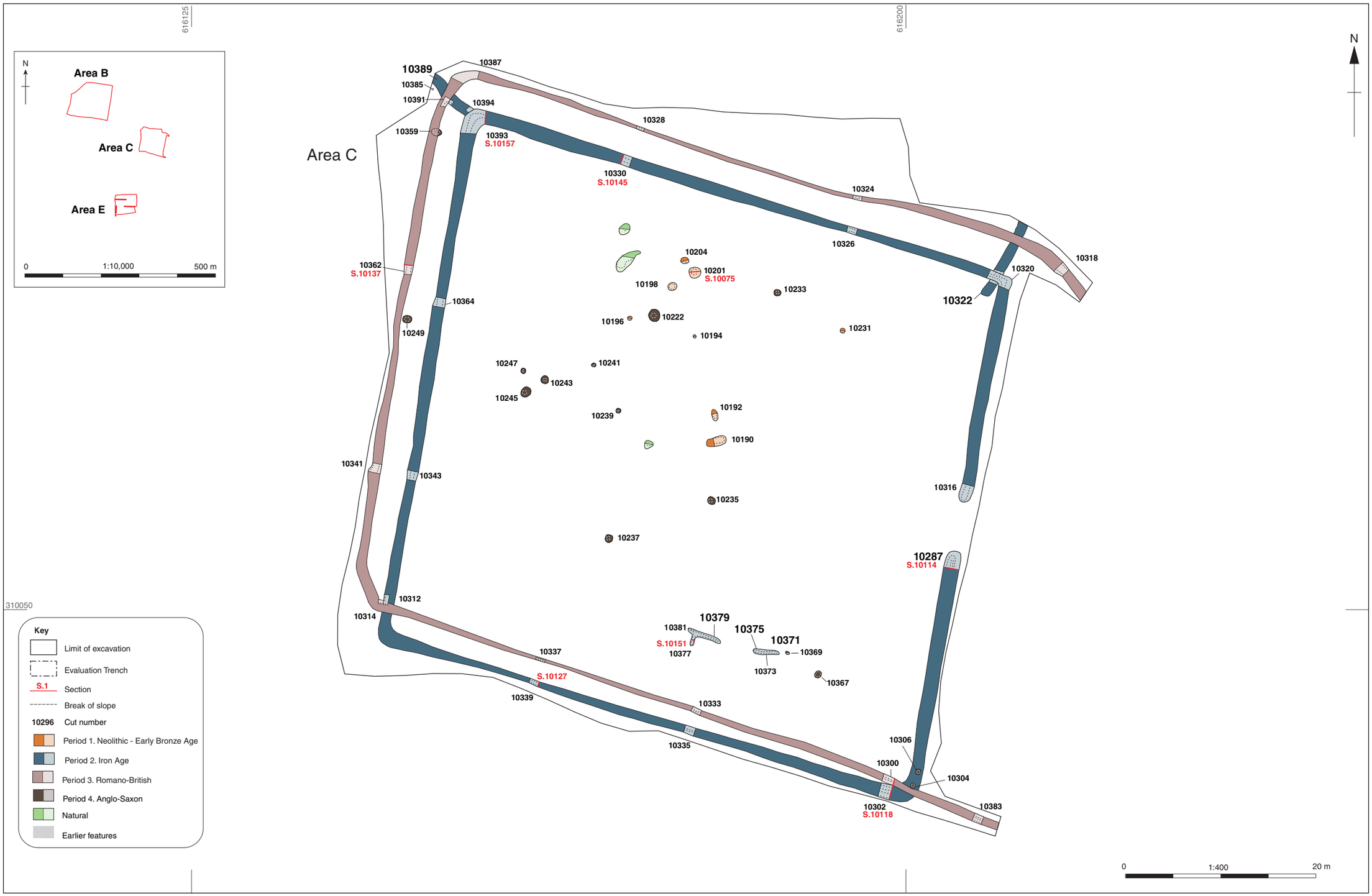


Figure 8: Area C: all features

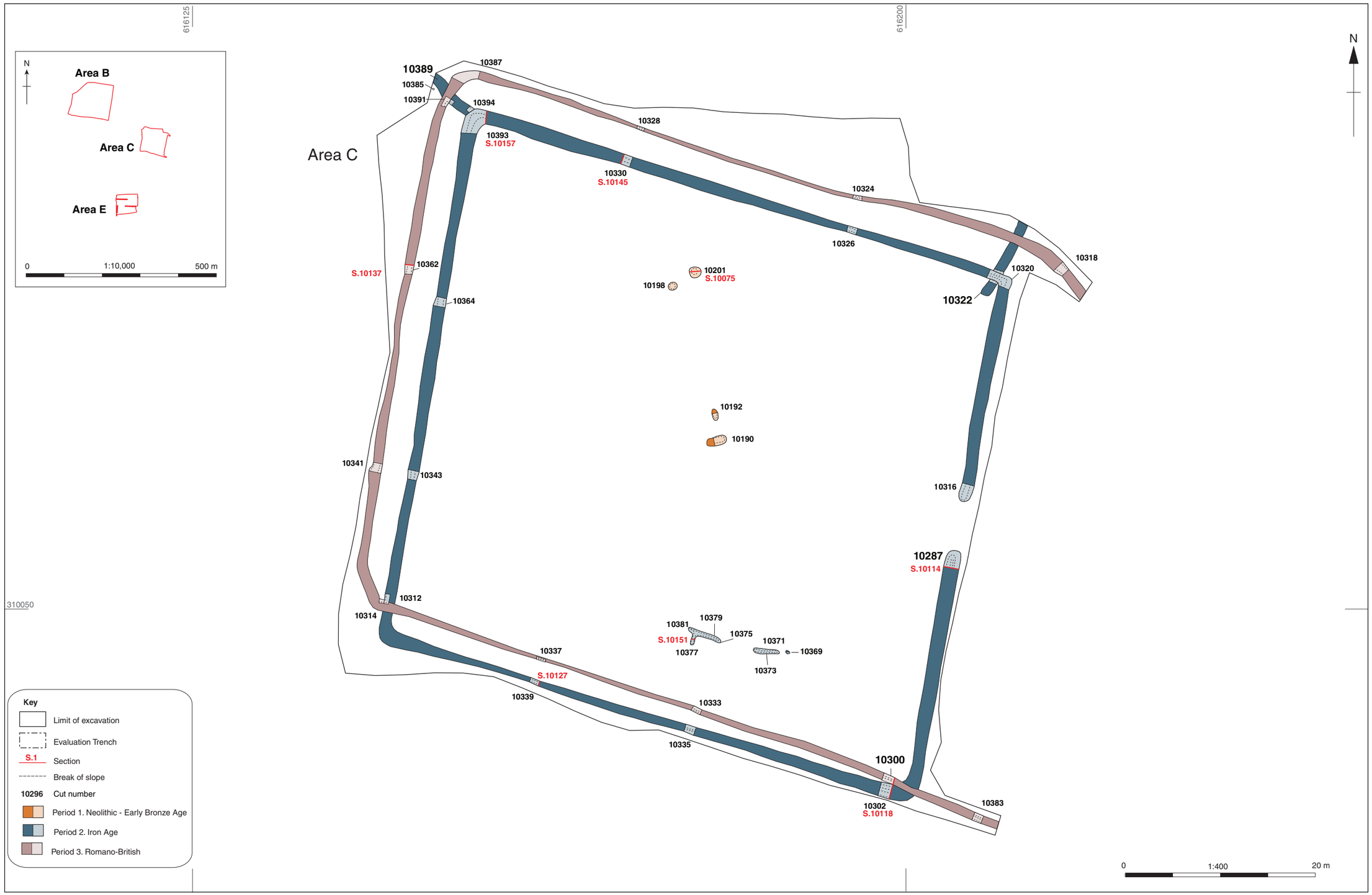


Figure 9: Area C Periods 1 (Neolithic - Early Bronze Age), 2 (Iron Age) and 3 (Romano-British)

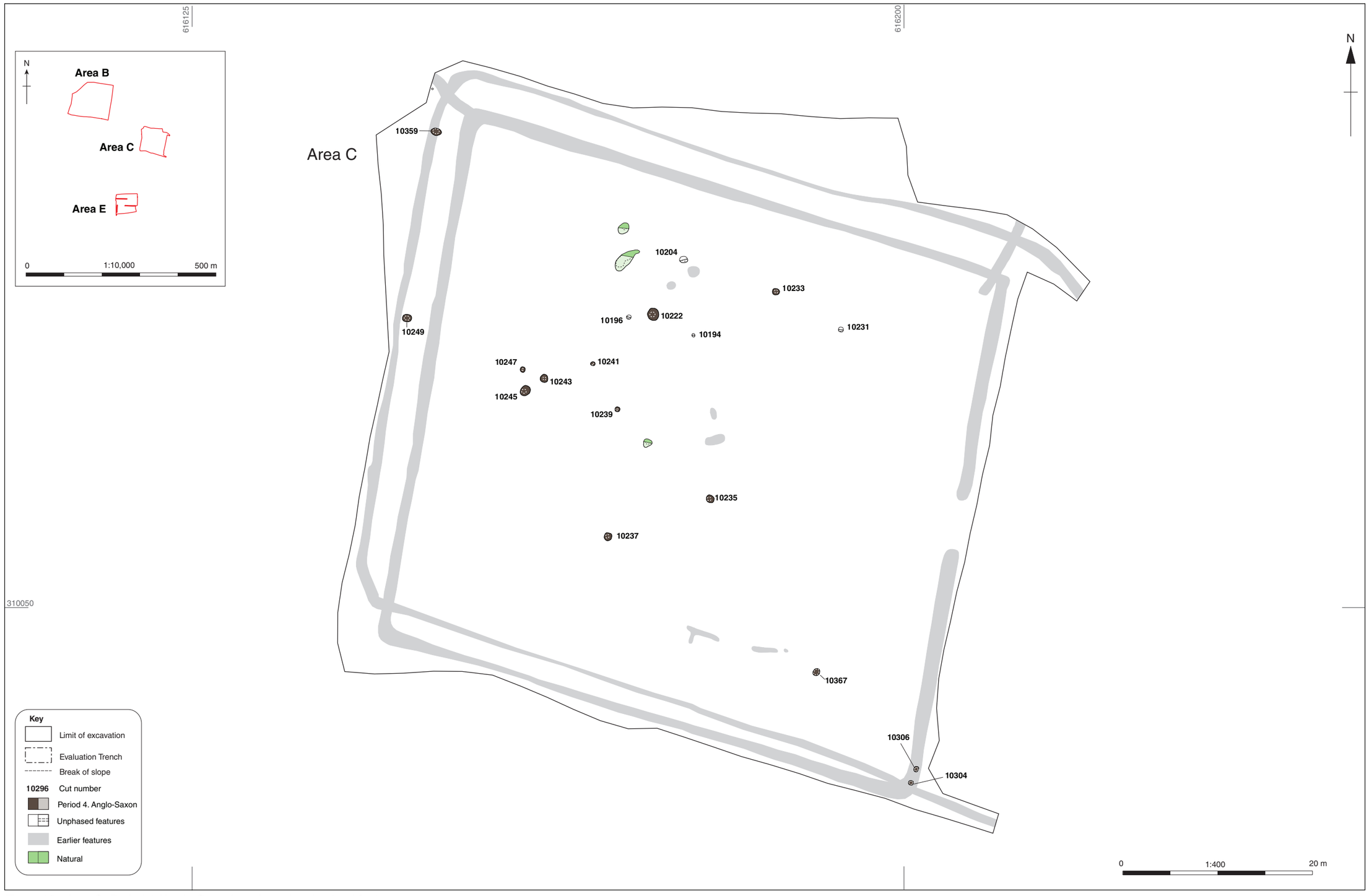


Figure 10: Area C: Period 4 (Anglo-Saxon) unphased and natural features

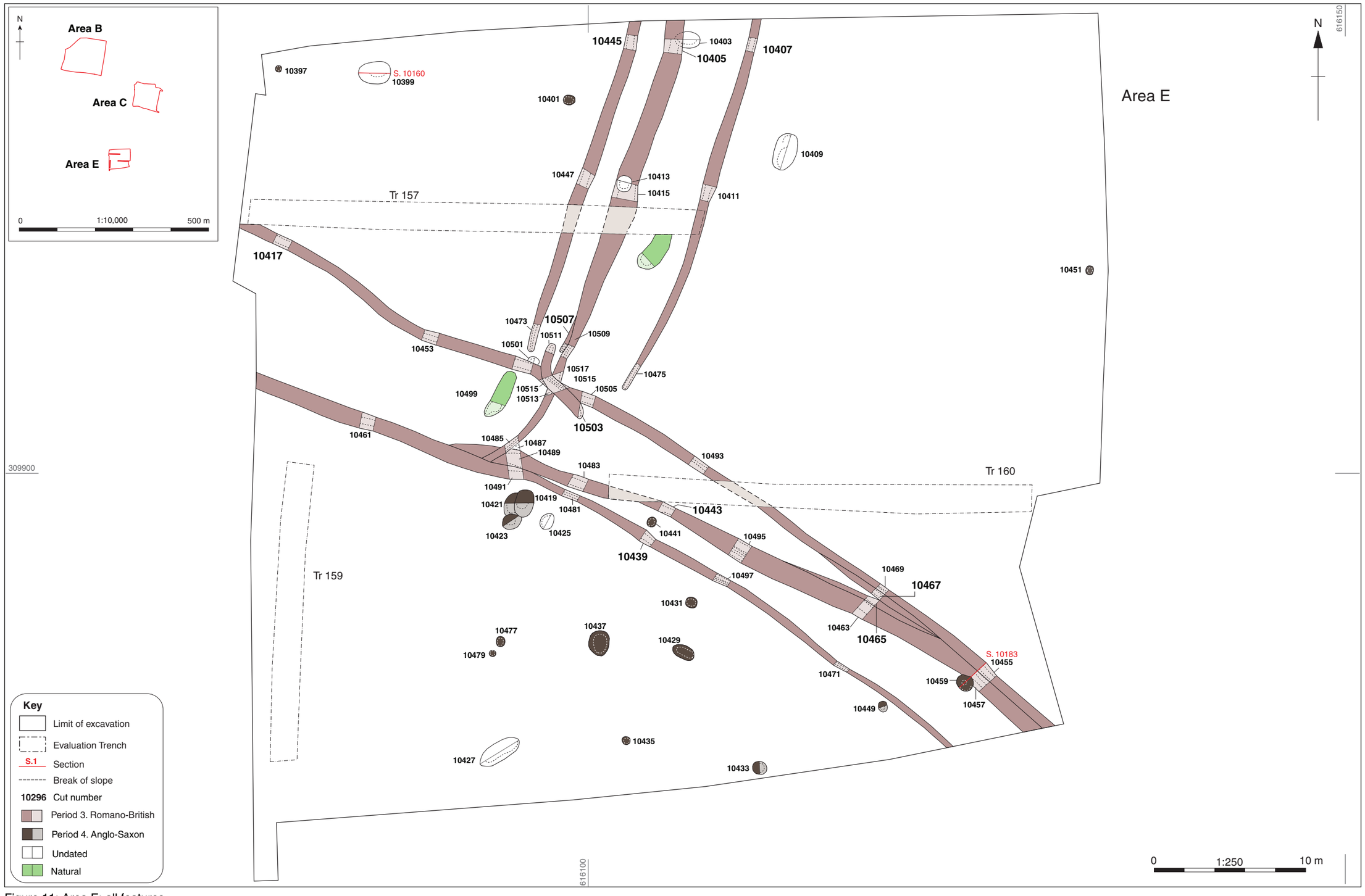


Figure 11: Area E: all features

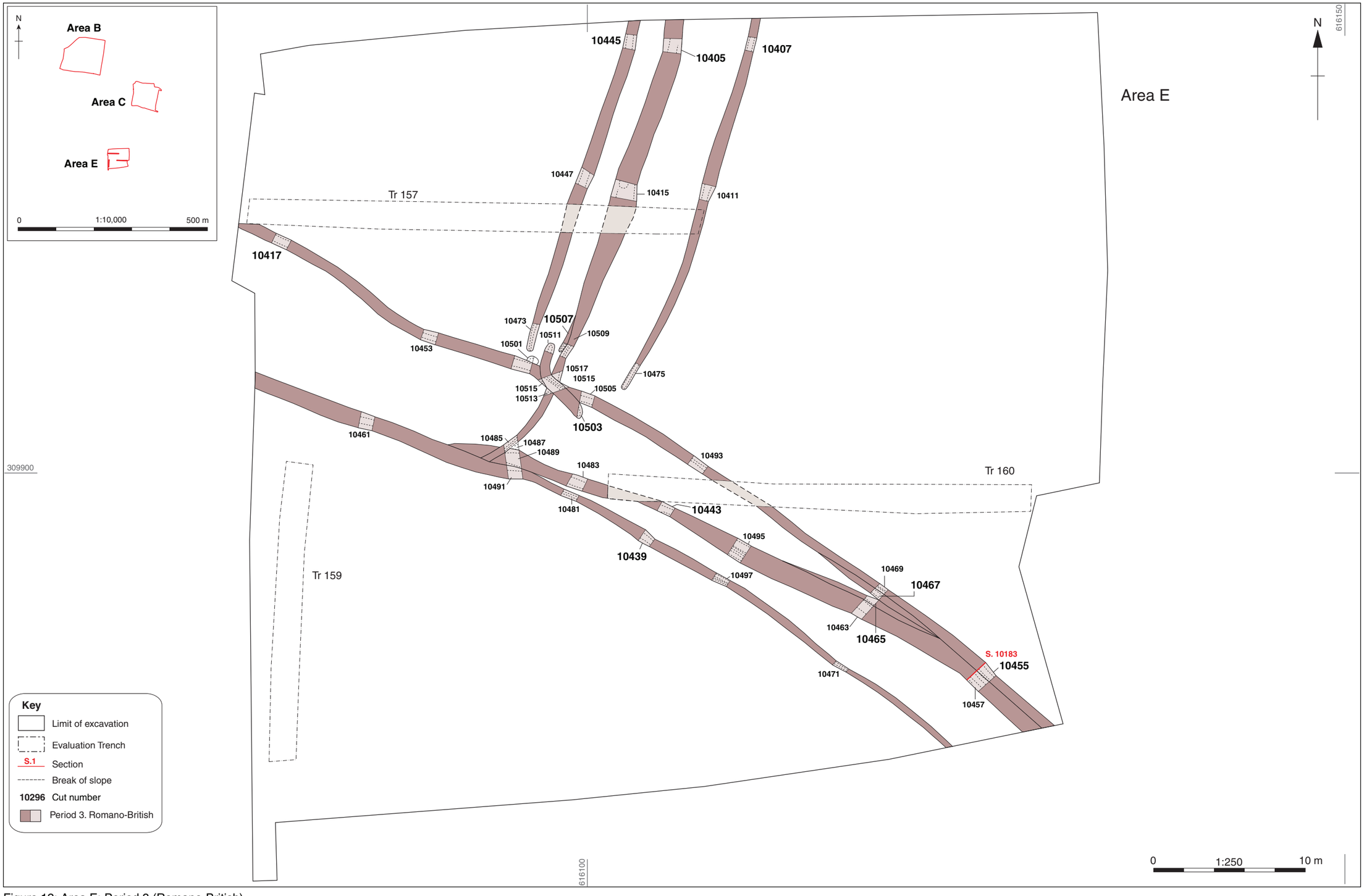


Figure 12: Area E: Period 3 (Romano-British)

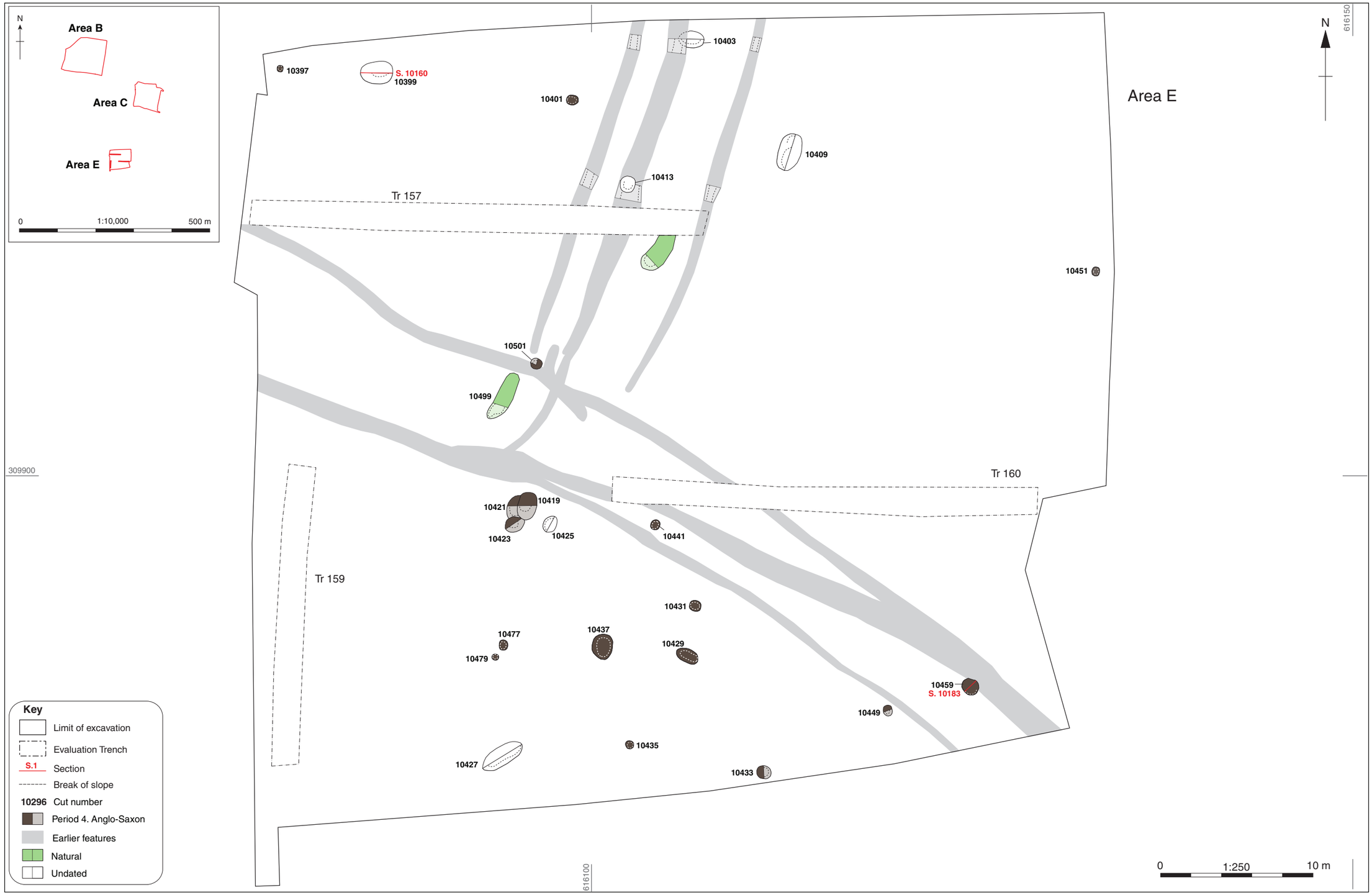


Figure 13: Area E: Period 4 (Anglo-Saxon) unphased and natural features

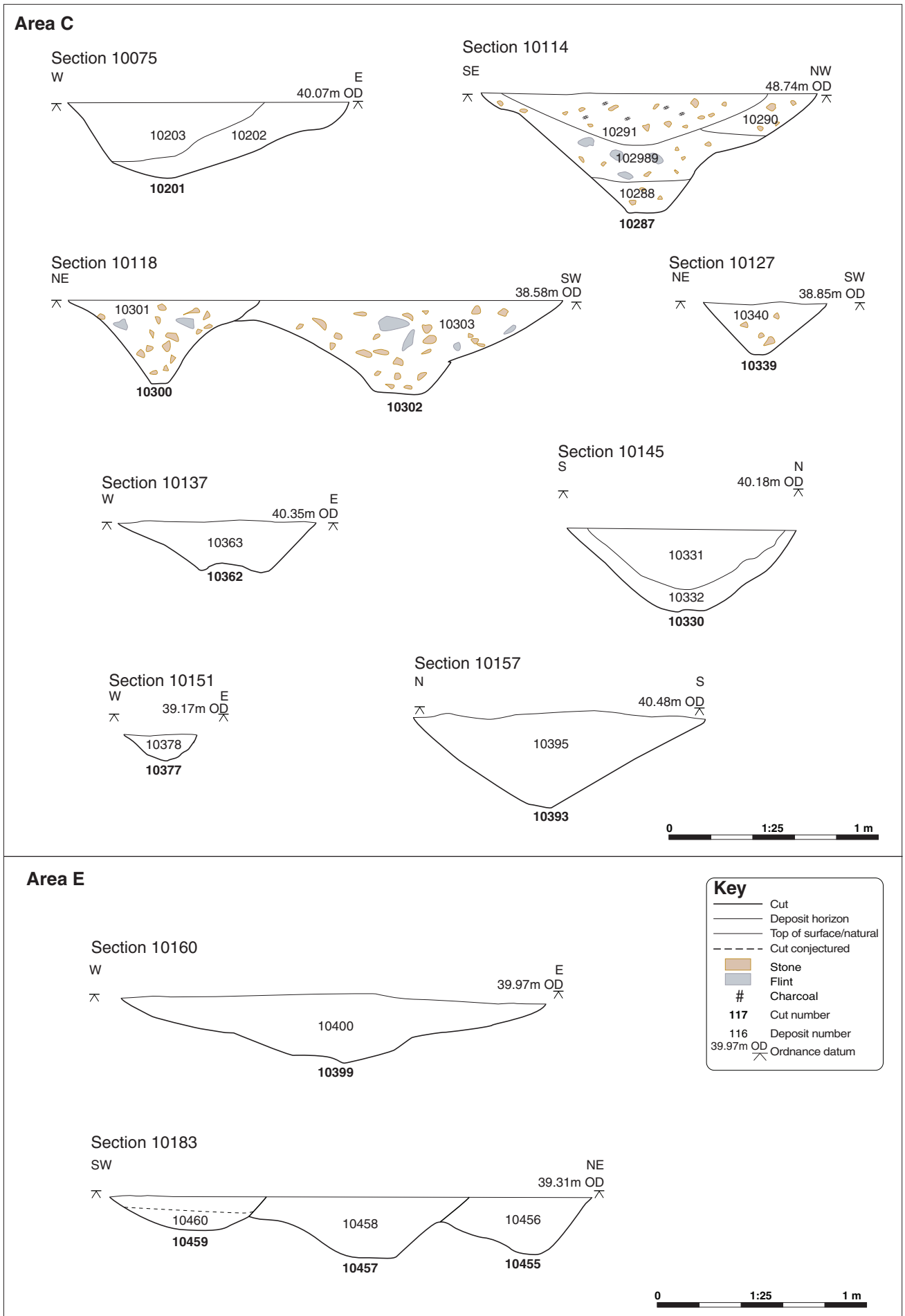


Figure 14: Areas C and E: selected sections

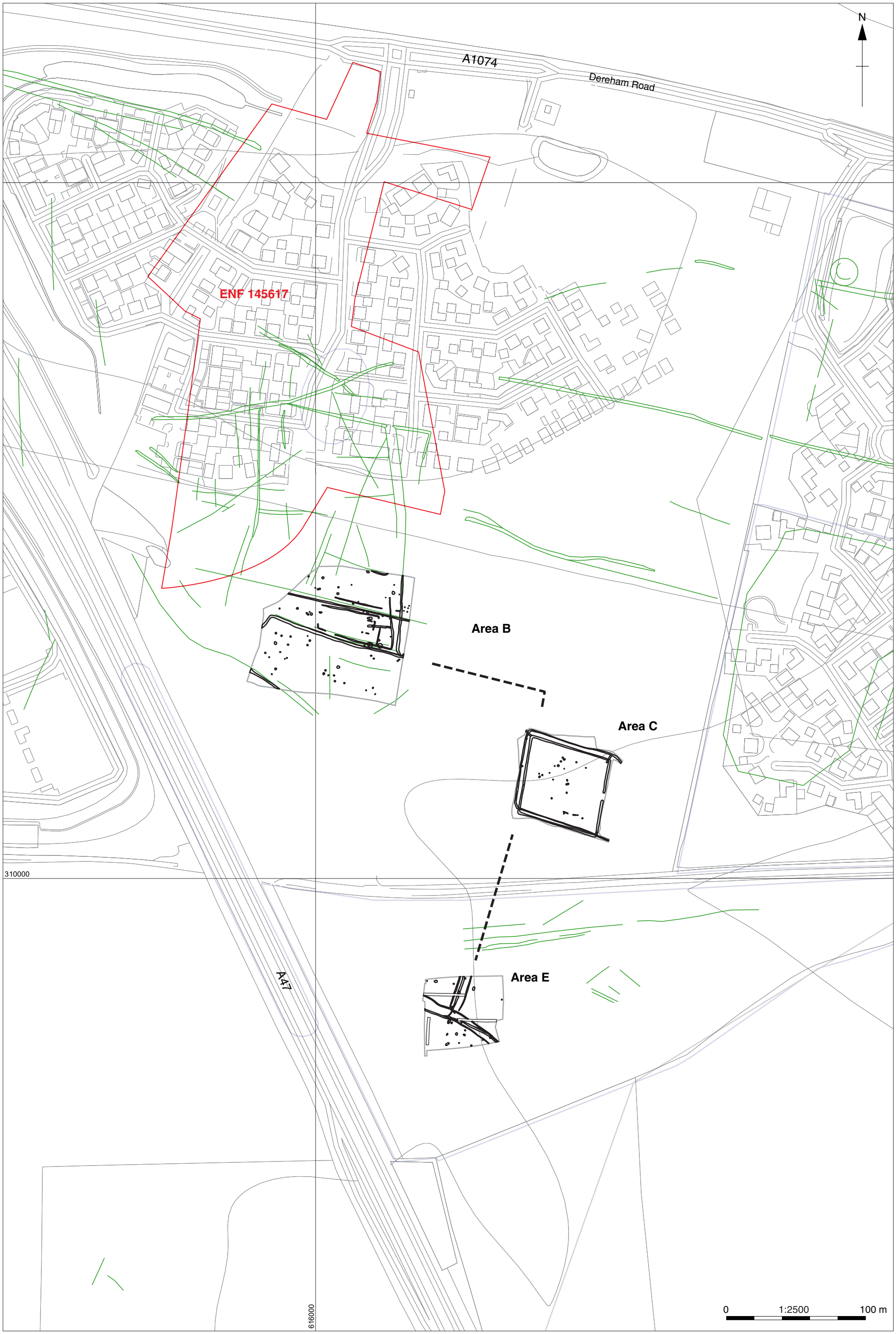


Figure 15: Areas B, C and E in relation to cropmark evidence

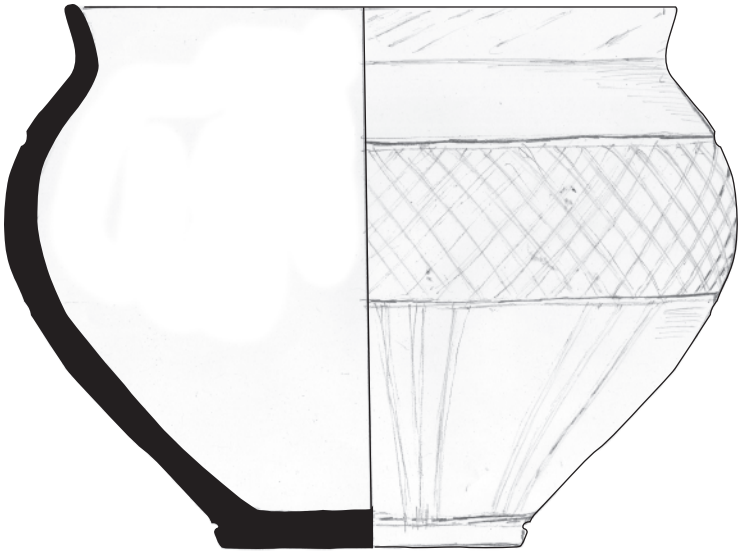


Fig. 16: Decorated Iron Age bowl from pit **10039**.

Plate 1: Area B: Machining in progress

Plate 2: Area B. Period 1 cremation pit **10103**, prior to excavation, looking north

Plate 3: Area B. Period 1 ring gully **10090**, fully excavated, looking east

Plate 4: Area B: Period 2 'storage' pit **10109**, looking north

Plate 5: Area B. Period 2 ‘storage’ pit **10253**, looking west

Plate 6: Area B: Period 2 pit **10039**, from the south, mid-excavation (0.4m scale).

Plate 7: Area B. Period 2 pit/well **10165**, looking west

Plate 8: Area B. Period 2 pit **10208**, looking north

Plate 9: Area B: East facing section of (from left to right) Period 3 ditches **10064** and **10065**, Period 1 pit 10066, Period 3 ditch **10067** and Period 1 pit 10068 (see Section 10030, Fig. 6)

Plate 10: Area B Period 3 ditches **10086, 10108** and **10106**, looking east

Plate 11: Area B. Period 4 pit **10149** looking east

Plate 12: Area C. Excavated north-west corner of Period 2 enclosure (**10393**) looking south-west

Plate 13: Area C. Period 2 beam slot **10371** looking west

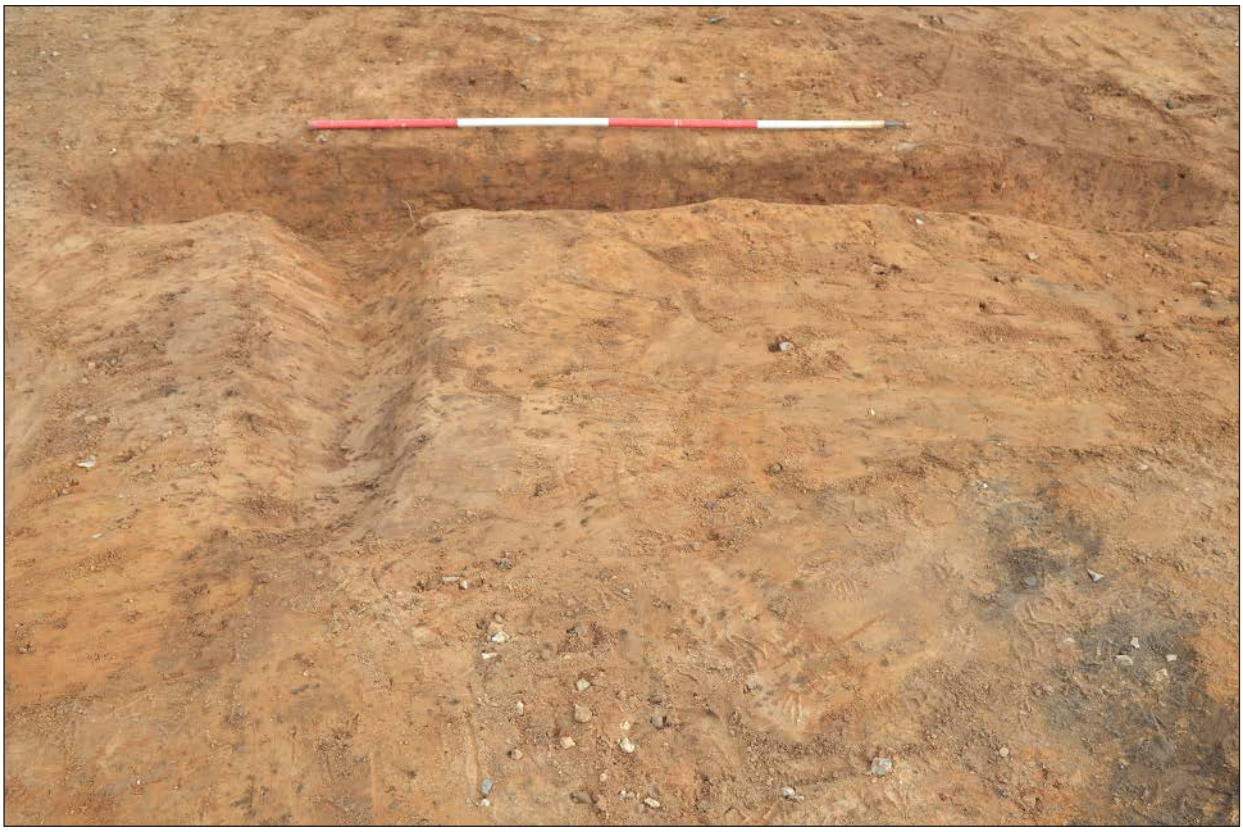


Plate 14: Area C. Period 2 beam slot **10375** fully excavated, looking north

Plate 15: Area E. South-west facing section of (from left to right) Period 4 pit **10459** and Period 3 ditches **10457** and **10455**

Plate 16: Area E. West facing section of Period 3 ditches (from left to right) **10485, 10487, 10489** and **10491**

Plate 17: Area E. Period 4 pit **10401**, looking north

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

t: +44 (0) 1865 263 800
f: +44 (0) 1865 793 496
e: info@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

t: +44 (0) 1524 541 000
f: +44 (0) 1524 848 606
e: oanorth@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com
w: http://oxfordarchaeology.com