

## Little Melton to Hethersett Pipeline: Strip, Map and Sample Excavations and Watching Brief across Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Norfolk



### Excavation Report



November 2018

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**Little Melton to Hethersett Pipeline: Strip, Map and Sample Excavations and  
Watching Brief across Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Norfolk**

*Archaeological Excavation*

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## Summary

*During October 2014 to January 2015; Oxford Archaeology East undertook two Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavations and a watching brief on the Little Melton to Hethersett Pipeline (TG1472 0521 – TG 1624 0779). The southernmost SMS area, at Hethersett, was located close to the site of a probable Roman villa. Pits and ditches associated with Romano-British occupation (broadly dating to the 2nd and 3rd centuries and forming part of a previously known villa complex) were identified within the area. A small Bronze Age pit was also identified, hinting at prehistoric occupation in the vicinity.*

*The northernmost SMS area was located to the south of All Saints Church, Little Melton. A mixed assemblage of struck flints dated from the Late Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic onwards and a line of postholes of Romano-British date were excavated. However, the main focus of the site was an area of Late Saxon and early medieval occupation in close proximity to the church. This included a multi-phase building, pits, ditches and a possible trackway. A series of agricultural features including remains of ridge and furrow were also identified. At the southern end of the site a large ditch was possibly associated with a moated site to the west of the investigation area.*

*The watching brief area was largely devoid of archaeological features. The only area of note was at the northern end of the pipeline, near Watton Road, where a substantial lithic assemblage was recovered from sampling of probable colluvial deposits, which also produced an assemblage of Iron Age pottery. Although chronologically mixed, the lithic assemblage provides evidence for Neolithic axe manufacture which can be paralleled at other sites in the local area. In one area this colluvium was found to seal a burnt mound, formed of a dense spread of fire cracked flint and stone, which sealed, and was associated with, several pit features. No other finds were found in close association with the burnt flint and stone but two radiocarbon dates place this activity in the late third millennium cal BC.*





## 1 INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavation was conducted on two areas of the route of an Anglia Water pipeline between Little Melton and Hethersett, Norfolk. Archaeological monitoring was also undertaken on the remainder of the pipeline route (Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The pipeline route heads northwards from Hethersett water tower (TG 147 052), passing to the west of Hethersett, it then runs to the west of Little Melton Church (TG 153 069) before turning to the north east where it meets the B1108 Watton Road (TG 162 077).
- 1.1.3 This archaeological SMS excavation and watching brief was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by Norfolk Heritage and Environmental Services (Powell 2014; HES reference CNF45560), supplemented by a Specification prepared by OA East (Haskins 2014). This excavation report follows an earlier Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design report produced by OAE (Haskins 2017).
- 1.1.4 The work was designed to define the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, prior to their potential destruction by the construction of the pipeline. This was carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (NPPF; Department for Communities and Local Government March 2012). In particular, paragraph 141 of NPPF states that planning authorities should “require developers to record and advance understanding of the significance of any heritage assets to be lost (wholly or in part) in a manner proportionate to their importance and the impact”.
- 1.1.5 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

### 1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The route lies between approximately 35m and 50m OD (TG1472 0521 – TG 1624 0779), with the majority lying above superficial deposits of the Lowestoft formation, overlying Lewes nodular chalk. The northern end of the route has superficial deposits of Sheringham Cliffs formation, overlying Lewes nodular chalk (Geology of Britain Viewer; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> accessed 24/3/2015).

### 1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The route of the Little Melton to Hethersett pipeline can be broken into three areas (Figs 1 - 3). The southern SMS area around Hethersett (ENF135277; Fig. 1), the central SMS area around Little Melton (ENF135278; Fig. 2) and the watching brief phase covering the remainder of the pipeline (ENF 135276; Fig. 3). The watching brief phase of works identified a single archaeological site at the extreme northern end of the pipeline.
- 1.3.2 The following text refers to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and the relevant locations of sites and find spots are plotted on Figure 4.

#### ***ENF135277; Hethersett (Areas 1 – 3, Fig. 1)***

##### *Prehistoric*

- 1.3.3 Fieldwalking was carried out in 1978 immediately north of the SMS at Hethersett, during which Neolithic flint was recovered (NHER 13213). Further fieldwalking has pro-

duced a number of undated struck flints (NHER 21568), as well as substantial Neolithic remains, c.500m to the north-east of the SMS area (NHER 58836, 58837). Struck flint was also recovered from the immediate environs of the SMS area, especially to the east at the Myrtle Road excavation (Shelley and Green 2007). Fieldwalking within the southern area of the SMS produced a substantial amount of Neolithic flintwork (NHER 32865). Further find spots of struck flint are located to the west of the development (NHER 23826, for example).

#### *Roman and Anglo-Saxon*

- 1.3.4 A fragment of Roman glass vessel was found directly to the north of the SMS area (NHER 21568), whilst, immediately to the west, is the site of Hethersett Roman villa and its associated enclosures (NHER 9270). The site has been extensively metal detected and fieldwalked and has produced a number of Roman artefacts. Archaeological work to the east of the site at Myrtle Road, produced Roman features including the remains of buildings alongside quarries, pits and ditches (NHER 37645, Shelley and Green 2007). The Myrtle Road excavation produced 2nd century pottery as well as Late Romano-British/Early Saxon material, suggesting a continuity of occupation. Limited evidence for Roman occupation has been recovered from the south of the SMS area (NHER 32865) and several find spots of Roman material have been located to the east of the development route (NHER 23826, for example).

#### *Medieval*

- 1.3.5 Medieval pottery has been recovered from the area of Hethersett water tower (NHER 23861).

#### *Post-medieval*

- 1.3.6 Fieldwalking has produced a number of post-medieval finds including metal working debris, coins and tokens (NHER 21568).

### ***ENF135278; Little Melton (Areas 4&5, Fig. 2)***

#### *Prehistoric*

- 1.3.7 Fieldwalking and metal detecting around Little Melton church has produced a number of flint artefacts including some Neolithic and potentially Palaeolithic material (NHER 19771, 22600, 22602, 22746, 22747). Evaluation trenching c.200m to the east of the development produced a Late Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade (Clarke 2013). Several find spots of prehistoric flintwork have been located to the north of the central SMS area (NHER 16442 for example). Fieldwalking has also produced Bronze Age and Iron Age material (NHER 19771).

#### *Roman*

- 1.3.8 Fragments of Romano-British pottery have been found in the field immediately south of Little Melton Church (NHER 19771).

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 1.3.9 Several fragments of Middle and Late Saxon pottery have been recovered from the south of Little Melton Church (NHER 19771). Similar material has also been recovered to the west of the development (NHER 22600, 22602).

#### *Medieval*

- 1.3.10 Two medieval moats are located directly to the west of the southern SMS area (NHER 9411). The current All Saints Church is located to the north and east of the investigation area. The church is dated to around AD 1300 and was restored in the 19th century. It

contains a number of medieval wall paintings, believed to date from when it was originally built. Fourteenth to 15th century floor tiles have been recovered from the grounds of the church (NHER 9421). Fieldwalking and metal detecting south of the church both produced medieval pottery and metal work (NHER 22747). Known records seem to indicate that the church originally developed as a wooden structure in the Anglo-Saxon period. The will of the lord of the manor, Edwin in AD1030 bequeaths his land to the church at Little Melton (Carter 2003). The Domesday book, however, does not mention a church at Little Melton, although a church is mentioned in 1121 by Ralf de Montchensy when he gave patronage to Gilbert, Prior of the house of Augustinian Canons, Ixworth, Suffolk (Blomefield 1806). The manor of Little Melton passed to The wooden church was supposedly rebuilt around AD1180 for the de Montchensy family (Carter 2003; Blomefield 1806).

**ENF135276; Watton Road (Area 6, Fig. 3)**

- 1.3.11 Metal detecting undertaken in this part of the pipeline has produced Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds (NHER 12957) including a Roman copper alloy brooch, a medieval spur, and a post-medieval spur.

*Prehistoric*

- 1.3.12 Palaeolithic struck flints and a potential hand axe have been recovered to the north of the excavation area (NHER 29053). Flint work dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age, including a dagger associated with Beaker pottery, has been recovered to the north of the excavation area (NHER 29053, NHER 12957) along with a second small Neolithic flint scatter (NHER 16221) and a polished axe-head to the west (NHER 9346). A scatter of undated struck flints, including a notched piece, was recovered from the north of the route (NHER 16220) and a second undated scatter was found to the east at the Nursery site on the opposite side of Green Lane (NHER 13412). Several find spots of undated flints have been found to the west and south of the development (NHER 21573 for example).
- 1.3.13 Bronze Age ring ditches have been identified to the north (NHER 31443). A number of Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age features were identified along the route of the A47 by-pass to the east, including two possible barrows (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 212; NHER 29057).
- 1.3.14 Early Iron Age remains have been found on the east side of the A47 (NHER 50209). These include a substantial amount of pottery and a number of un-urned cremations (Watkins 2008, 3).

**Post-medieval and modern**

- 1.3.15 Colney Park, including the park, garden house, garden walls, zoo and grotto (NHER 30499) is located to the north-east, on the Norwich side of the A47. Further post-medieval material has been recovered to the west (NHER 37462) and cropmarks believed to represent post-medieval activity have been identified to the south (NHER 54419). A nuclear bunker and the Eastern Region radar headquarters are located c.500m to the north-east of the pipeline (NHER 33781).

*Undated*

- 1.3.16 A number of undated cropmarks, including an enclosure, have been identified within the northern region of the pipeline (NHER 42673, 54418, 54420, 54421).

## **1.4 Acknowledgements**

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Anglian Water and Jo Everitt for commissioning the work. Thanks also go to Kelly Powell for monitoring the works and Paul Spoerry for managing the project, which was directed by Anthony Haskins.
- 1.4.2 Finally, thanks go to the site team of Anthony Haskins, Ashley Pooley, Paddy Lambart, Chris Swain, Zoe Clarke, Lexi Scard, Petra Weschenfelder, Jack Easen, Digo Silva, Lindsey Kemp and Dave Browne. Charlotte Walton and Gillian Greer produced the illustrations and the site survey was undertaken by David Brown.

## 2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

### 2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The original aims of the project were set out in the Brief and Written Scheme of Investigation (Powell 2014; Haskins 2014) and further refined in the Updated Project Design and Post-Excavation Assessment (Haskins 2016),

2.1.2 The main aims of this excavation were:

- To mitigate the impact of the development on the surviving archaeological remains. The development would have severely impacted upon these remains and as a result a full excavation was required, targeting the areas of archaeological interest highlighted by the previous phases of evaluation.
- To preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the site.

2.1.3 The Post-Excavation Assessment (Haskins 2016) identified a number of broad research themes, along with more site-specific aims and objectives, with reference to Regional and Local Research Agendas (Medlycott 2011). These are summarised here and discussed further in Section 4.

### 2.2 Regional Research Objectives

#### ***Watton Road (Area 6) ENF135276***

##### *Neolithic: Flint tools*

2.2.1 Struck flint debitage and tools were recovered from a disturbed flint scatter, from deposits sealing the burnt mound, and from the surface of the burnt mound. These included specific tool types such as a leaf shaped arrowhead. Medlycott identified the need to understand 'the choice and sources of flint for particular tool types, most particularly axes and arrowheads, where there is evidence that particular types of flint were preferred' (2011, 14).

2.2.2 Study of the flint, including the possibility of sourcing the raw material used for the axe fragments and arrowheads, would allow us to add data to assist answering this question. The assemblage should be compared with other assemblages from similarly dated sites around the region.

##### *Bronze Age: Burnt Mound*

2.2.3 Several research questions are immediately apparent in relation to the burnt mound located at the northern end of the pipeline scheme. Burnt mounds are an archaeological enigma that are poorly understood but are becoming well represented within the archaeological record. Several questions that can be considered through this site are:

- Can the function of the burnt mound be determined from the evidence, such as artefacts and environmental data?
- Is the unusual location of the burnt mound, on a high promontory overlooking the River Yare relevant to its function?
- The burnt mound was associated with multi-period flint and Iron Age pottery, meaning that its date remains uncertain. Can radiocarbon dating of the charcoal from the burnt mound clarify its date?
- Is the burnt mound comparable with others found in East Anglia or nationally? Can it add to the understanding of burnt mounds, regionally or nationally?

- 2.2.4 Stratigraphic analysis, radiocarbon dating of charcoal from the mound deposits, and comparison of the burnt mound with other published examples (for example Crowson, 2004, Bates and Wiltshire 2000, Mortimer 2005) may provide an understanding of the burnt mound's location, date and use.

***Hethersett (Areas 1-3) ENF135277***

*Roman rural settlement*

- 2.2.5 Medlycott (2011) identifies a number of research questions (below) that the assessment of the Romano-British occupation at Hethersett (ENF135277) may provide evidence for. The following research objectives will be assessed:-

- what forms do the farms take, and is the planned farmstead widespread across the region? What forms of buildings are present and how far can functions be attributed to them? Are there chronological/regional/ landscape variations in settlement location, density or type?
- how far can the size and shape of fields be related to the agricultural regimes identified, and what is the relationship between rural and urban sites
- area assessments for aggregates in Suffolk and a general impression from field-work suggests that far greater numbers of rural sites are present in the Late Iron Age and Early Roman period than the later Roman period, a pattern recognised elsewhere in Britain, but worth confirming and quantifying in the East of England
- settlement typology should be reviewed across the region to establish consistent terminology and test hierarchical models, and consider how and why such hierarchies developed
- targeted excavation, scientific dating and environmental sampling of some of the large agricultural landscapes of potential Roman date identified by the NMP projects, in particular those identified on the Broads interfluves, would potentially reveal significant information about the agricultural economy during this period. How these extensive systems of fields and trackways were being used is an important area for future research, along with how they developed and were managed, and the role played by the high-status sites (and other settlements) located on their fringes

***Little Melton (Areas 4 and 5) ENF135278***

*Medieval pottery assemblage*

- 2.2.6 The pottery assemblage recovered from the site at Little Melton is unlike other examples of rural medieval pottery assemblages of the same date within the region. As such the understanding of the development of the settlement is currently poorly understood, especially due to the proximity of the site to the church and the moated manor. Stratigraphic analysis of the site data and detailed study of the 11th to 12th century pottery would give insights into the development of this area of Little Melton. Comparison of the material with other pottery assemblages from rural Norfolk may also give an understanding to the importance of the Little Melton site.

*Medieval Rural Settlement*

- 2.2.7 Rural settlement during the post-Roman period within the region includes hall-and-church complexes. Medlycott identifies a need for targeted research on these sites. There is potential that the Little Melton site (ENF135278) is part of a hall-and-church

complex. Further to this issue, the following research questions taken from Medlycott (2011) will be assessed:-

- What forms do farms take, what range of building types are present and how far can functions be attributed to them?
- Are there regional or landscape variations in settlement location, density or type
- How far can the size and shape of fields be related to agricultural regimes?
- What is the relationship between rural and urban sites?
- Progress in dating the origins of greens and green-side settlements needs to be reviewed. Are there regional variations?
- A regional study of moated sites is needed, incorporating excavated, documentary and cartographic evidence.

## 2.3 Local Research Objectives

### ***Watton Road (Area 6) ENF135276***

#### *Neolithic flint*

- 2.3.1 Several known flint scatters have been identified locally, together with an axe production site at Great Melton (Barber *et al.* 1999). Comparison of the material from the site with these local assemblages may assist in developing an understanding of the site and its functionality and how it relates to the local landscape.

### ***Hethersett (Areas 1-3) ENF135277***

#### *Romano-British activity*

- 2.3.2 Several of the deposits and features within the Romano-British site could potentially be related to intentionally placed ritual deposits, in particular the complete pig burial and the millstone (see Appendix B1) fragments placed within pit **2074**. Comparison with other known examples of ritually deposited quern stones such as at Brandon Road, Thetford and Broughton and Low Park Corner, Chippenham would assist in understanding the deposition of such objects (Atkins and Connor 2010, Atkins 2013, Atkins *et al.* 2014). Do these placed deposits relate to specific activity and are the quern fragments recovered from sites comparable? Assessment of local parallels and comparison with known intentionally placed deposits of quern stones may assist in identifying this activity. Secondly, do we have information that relates these placed deposits to animal burials? Can the location of the pig burial be related to specific activity? Comparisons with the adjacent excavation at Myrtle Road (Shelley and Green 2007) may assist in our understanding of the animal burial.
- 2.3.3 In addition, the local dimension to questions considered in the regional research objectives as outlined in Medlycott (2011, 47) should be considered. In particular, study of the remains from Areas 2 and 3 may enable questions relating to the form of agricultural fields and settlements and the nature of the agricultural economy at different dates to be expanded upon.

### ***Little Melton (Areas 4 and 5) ENF135278***

#### *Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Little Melton*

- 2.3.4 The village of Little Melton has produced an assemblage of pottery that, in the early medieval period at least, is similar to Norwich based sites rather than rural ones. The



implications of this require further study, and should be put into context through a comparison of the occurrence and distribution of pottery types in other rural settlements in the hinterland of Norwich.

- 2.3.5 Studying the spatial distribution of the pottery and other sources of evidence such as cartographic data may give indications as to how Little Melton village has developed and how the focus seems to have moved away from All Saints Church to its current location. Such work would also provide useful context to enable better interpretation of any specific traits exhibited by the pottery assemblage.

## 2.4 Site Specific Research Objectives

### ***Watton Road (Area 6) ENF135276***

#### *Site development*

- 2.4.1 The current understanding of the development of the site is limited. The relationship between the worked flint, Iron Age pottery and the burnt mound is poorly understood. Understanding the distribution of recovered artefacts will improve the understanding of the site's formation and development.

### ***Hethersett (Areas 1-3) ENF135277***

#### *Romano-British Hethersett*

- 2.4.2 The Anglian Water pipeline passed between the known Hethersett Villa site and the industrial area of Myrtle Road. Stratigraphic study of the site and relating it to the previous work at Myrtle Road, Hethersett (Shelley and Green 2007) will assist in understanding the development of this area.

### ***Little Melton (Areas 4-5) ENF135278***

#### *Anglo-Saxon Little Melton*

- 2.4.3 Pit **1186** was of particular interest during the excavation and initial post-excavation assessment. The environmental samples recovered from the pit included partially digested fish bone (App. C1 & C2) and the post-built structure surrounding the pit may give some indication as to its use.
- 2.4.4 Evidence for Anglo-Saxon occupation of Little Melton is limited, although Middle and Late Saxon pottery has been uncovered within the village (Carter 2003, 9). No clear evidence for Early Saxon settlement has been found. Although not found within an Early Saxon feature, can the Early Saxon pottery and its location on the site assist with developing an understanding of the Early Saxon occupation of the village? Can this evidence be linked to an earlier religious site built on the location of All Saints Church?

## 2.5 Methodology

- 2.5.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the Brief (Powell 2014) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Haskins 2014).
- 2.5.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 360° type excavator using a 2m wide flat bladed ditching bucket, under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.
- 2.5.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

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- 2.5.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.5.5 Environmental sampling was undertaken across a range of features on all the sites. This was in part to understand the preservation of environmental remains within the crag sand groups but also to establish whether additional information about use and function of features could be determined by any surviving environmental indicators. The geology within the area around Norwich (especially on the superficial deposits of Lowestoft diamicton and Crag sand groups) means that environmental evidence is normally poorly preserved.
- 2.5.6 The sites were excavated in generally good weather. The excavation of the site at Hethersett during the winter months around December presented some challenges, as the site retained rain water and several of the features were partially filled with ground water.

### 3 RESULTS

#### 3.1 Introduction

##### 3.1.1 The phasing is as follows:

Period 1: Prehistoric and natural features (c. 7000BC to AD 43)

Period 2: Romano-British (AD43 to 4th century)

Period 3: Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval (5th to 11th century)

Period 4: Medieval (11th/12th to 13th century)

Period 5: Post-medieval to Modern (17th to 19th century)

Period 6: Unphased

##### 3.1.2 The results are presented by location and NHER number Watton Road - ENF135276, Heathersett - ENF135277 and Little Melton - ENF135278 and then by site phase.

#### 3.2 Hethersett – ENF135277 (Areas 1-3) (Figs 1, 5 – 7)

##### 3.2.1 This SMS area can be divided into three sections: the area by the water tower (Area 1, Fig. 5), the central area between the southern field boundary and the electricity cable crossing the site (Area 2, Fig. 6) and the remaining area of SMS to the north of the overhead cable (Area 3, Fig. 7). Areas 2 and 3 passed along the western edge of an area where geophysical survey had been carried out by Northamptonshire Archaeology in 2011 (Butler 2011). This survey revealed a large complex of ditched enclosures which are clearly related to many the Roman features encountered during the excavations, a plot of the geophysical anomalies overlaid by a plan of the excavated features is shown in Figure 11.

##### **Period 1: Prehistoric and naturally formed features**

##### 3.2.2 As with the nearby Myrtle Road excavation (Shelley and Green 2007), stray flint finds were recovered from the topsoil and subsoil within this area, including part of a bifacially worked axe or chisel and a leaf-shaped arrowhead (App B.3; Fig 21). In the northern part of Area 2 (Fig. 6) a single small sub-circular pit (**2171**), which was 0.49m in diameter and 0.15m deep, was uncovered. The pit contained a single fill of mid blueish grey sandy clay (**2172**) that produced struck flints and three sherds of Later Bronze Age pottery (45g, App B.3 & B.6).

##### 3.2.3 A relatively large number of natural features were identified and sampled in Areas 1, 2 and 3 (Figs 5, 6 and 7). The majority of these features took the form of irregular linear/curvilinear features (Area 1: **2002**, **2006**, **2008**; Area 2: **2014**, **2019**, **2031**, **2058** and **2076**), alongside small pit-like features (Area 1: **2004**, **2010**; Area 2: **2046** and **2119**) and larger hollows (**2183** and **2155**; both in Area 2). Some of these features, especially the shorter curvilinear features, are likely to represent tree-throw features, whilst others seem more likely to have been formed by periglacial processes.

##### 3.2.4 Despite significant differences in morphology, these features shared similar fills of mid reddish-brown to yellowish brown sandy clay with frequent sub angular and angular gravel inclusions (2001, 2003, 2005, 2007, 2009, 2015, 2018, 2030, 2046, 2057, 2077, 2118, 2156 and 2184). In several cases these features were cut by later (Roman) features (e.g. **2014**, **2046**, **2119**) When excavated, the cuts of these features were invariably very poorly defined and/or irregular and fills were notably sterile, lacking finds and with little or no charcoal. The sole exception to this was feature **2155**, a large but relat-

ively shallow irregular sub-circular hollow partially exposed in the central part of Area 2 (Fig 6), which measured at least 11m long, over 3.2m wide and 0.5m deep. Although the irregularity of the cut strongly suggests that this feature was of natural origin, 2 sherds (96g) of Later Bronze Age pottery (App B.6) and two unidentifiable pieces of iron (App B.1) were recovered from its fill (2156). Given the natural origin of these features and their sterility, several additional such features, readily identified as natural, in Area 2 (to the north of ditch **2016**, see Fig. 6) and Area 3 (Fig. 7) were recorded in plan but not excavated.

### Period 2: Romano-British

- 3.2.5 Roman features made up the majority of identified features in this SMS area, although features of this date were restricted to Areas 2 and 3 (Figs 6 and 7).

#### Area 2

- 3.2.6 The southern end of Area 2 contained a large north-west to south-east aligned boundary ditch (**2016**), which was 2.02m wide and 0.62m deep, and which cut natural feature **2014** (Fig. 14, Sec. 2008; Plate 1). Ditch **2016** contained a single fill of reddish brown silty clay (2017). A total of eight sherds (42g) of Romano-British pottery was recovered from this fill (App B.6). To the south of this ditch a pit was exposed on the eastern edge of the excavations (**2011**). This feature was sub-rectangular in plan, measuring 0.7m in diameter and just 0.06m deep, with an irregular base and was filled with a dark reddish brown silty sand with burnt flint inclusions – probably reflecting *in situ* burning.
- 3.2.7 To the north of ditch **2016** lay the probable remains of a building. This consisted of north-east to south-west aligned beam-slots (**2024** and **2028**); north-west to south-east aligned beam-slots (**2021** and **2022**); and a small concentration of postholes (**2026**, **2033**, **2035**, **2037** and **2039**). Beam-slots **2024** and **2028** were 0.35m wide, 0.07m deep and filled with brownish grey silty clays (2025, 2029). To the north, beam-slots **2021** and **2022** were 0.5m to 0.66m wide and 0.07m to 0.13m deep. These were filled with reddish brown silty clays (2020, 2023). A total of four sherds (54g) of Romano-British pottery were found in the fills of beam slots **2021** and **2024** (App B.6). The postholes, the fills of which consisted of greyish brown clayey silts (2027, 2032, 2034, 2036, 2038), were 0.24m to 0.34m in diameter and 0.09m to 0.42m deep and produced no datable finds.
- 3.2.8 To the north of the potential building were several pits. Feature **2059** was partially exposed on the western edge of the excavation. This shallow sub-circular pit was over 0.5m in diameter, up to 0.2m deep and filled with a mid brownish red silty clay with abundant burnt flint, which seemed to represent *in situ* burning, and was closely comparable to pit **2011** (see above). Sub-rectangular pit **2063** was located against the baulk of the excavation and was 1.00m long, 0.72m wide and 0.10m deep. The mid greyish brown sandy clay fill (2061) of this pit contained a largely complete articulated pig skeleton (2062; App C.1). Two intercutting pits (**2052** and **2074**) lay to the east of pit **2063**. The northern pit (**2052**), which was 1.38m long and 0.3m deep and rectangular in plan, contained a brown silty clay (2053) from which four sherds (184g) of Romano-British pottery, a fragment of imbrex and a coin dated to the mid 4th century were recovered (App B.1, B.6 & B.8). This pit was truncated by pit **2074** which was 1.3m long, 1.1m wide, 0.48m deep and contained several large and potentially intentionally deposited fragments of lava quern within its brownish yellow clay silt fill (2075; App B.2). Located to the east of pit **2074** was a sub-circular natural feature (**2046**), which was truncated by a possible fire pit **2043**. The latter was 0.60m wide, 0.15m deep and filled with reddish brown silty clay (2042).

- 3.2.9 To the north of these pits, a heavily truncated 0.58m wide and 0.27m deep posthole (**2041**) and a discontinuous north-west to south-east aligned boundary ditch (**2073**, **2067**, **2069**) were identified. This ditch was filled with an orange brown silty clay (2072, 2040, 2066, 2068) from which a single sherd (12g) of Roman sandy grey ware was recovered (App B.6). North of this boundary ditch on a parallel north-west to south-east alignment was a larger (2.14m wide and 0.7m deep) re-cut ditch (**2083/2166**; Plate 2) the orange grey silty sand fills (2080, 2081, 2083/2164, 2165) of which contained 29 sherds (587g) of Roman pottery, dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD (App. B.6).
- 3.2.10 A further concentration of archaeological features dating to this period was located at the northern end of Area 2. This included a shallow north-south aligned curvilinear and somewhat irregular feature (**2182/2190**), which might represent a hedge line. This was cut to the east by a 1.04m wide and 0.55m deep re-cut ditch **2193/2195** (Fig. 15; Section 2060), its brownish-grey clayey sand fills (2205/2207 & 2194/2196) produced a total of 11 sherds (111g) of pottery dated to the mid/late 2nd century along with four fragments (16g) of lava quern stone (App B.2 & B.6).
- 3.2.11 Several pits were located to the south-east and east of the ditch terminus **2193/2195**. The earliest pit, **2173**, which was 2.5m long and 0.38m deep, was an elongated oval in plan with a brown clayey silt fill (2174) from which two sherds (27g) of pottery dating to the 1st to 2nd century (App. B.6) were recovered. To the north of this was a cluster of elongated oval pits: **2167**, **2169**, **2175**, **2177**, **2179** and **2191**. These were 1.35m to 2.50m long, 0.49m to 1.00m wide, 0.30m to 0.32m deep and produced pottery dated to the 1st to 4th centuries (App. B.6). The fills of these pits consisted of similar brownish grey sandy silts (2168, 2170, 2176, 2178, 2180, 2192).
- 3.2.12 To the north of these features was a pair of north-west to south-east aligned ditches (**2185** and **2187**; Fig. 15, Section 2059) which were both 1.3m wide, 0.45m deep and filled with brown clayey sands. Ditch **2187** was cut to the north by ditch **2185** and contained two sherds (16g) of pottery which dated to the 2nd to 4th centuries, along with a fragment of millstone. Eight sherds (85g) of Romano-British pottery and 26 fragments (461g) of lava stone were recovered from the fill of ditch **2185**. The terminal of a third ditch (**2199**) on a slightly different north-west to south-east alignment was located to the north of ditches **2185** and **2187**. This feature was 0.8m wide, 0.16m deep and contained a brown clayey silt fill (2200) that produced an assemblage of 34 sherds (833g) of 1st to 4th century pottery (App. B.6) and five fragments (41g) of lava stone. The ditch was truncated by a sub-rectangular pit, **2197**, which was 1.50m long, 1.00m wide and 0.37m deep. The fill of this pit consisted of yellow brown clayey silt (2198) which contained a small quantity of CBM (App. B.8).

### Area 3

- 3.2.13 Area 3 (located to the north of Area 2; Fig. 7) contained a concentration of Roman features at its southern end including a small oval pit or ditch terminus (**2132**), which was 1.00m wide, 0.34m deep and filled with a greyish brown clayey silt (2133). This feature was truncated by a north-east to south-west aligned 0.98m-wide and 0.34m-deep ditch (**2159**). Both of these features were in turn truncated by a post-medieval ditch (**2104=2134=2161=2209**).
- 3.2.14 Also at the southern end of Area 3 lay a series of north-east to south-west aligned linear features (**2121**, **2122**, **2124** and **2142**). Three sherds (13g) of Romano-British pottery were recovered from feature **2124**. These features, which were 0.25m to 0.42m wide and 0.08m to 0.50m deep, were potentially part of a beamslot building, probably associated with perpendicular beam slot **2148**. The fills of these beamslots consisted of

brown clayey silts and they were also associated with a pair of circular postholes (**2126** and **2128**), which both contained a dark humic/charcoal-rich fill. The postholes were 0.40m in diameter and 0.13m deep.

- 3.2.15 Two pits, which were filled with greyish brown clayey silts, were also excavated in this area. Pit **2131**, which was 1.20m long, 0.80m wide and 0.12m deep, contained pottery dating to the late 1st to 4th century (App. B.6) and animal bone (App. C.1). This feature was cut by a pit (**2146**) which was 0.50m long, 0.15m wide, 0.17m deep and filled with a greyish brown silty sand (2145). The latter was cut to the south by a modern field drain (**2138**). It is probable that the post-medieval west-north-west to east-south-east ditch (**2104**, **2134**, **2161** and **2209**) truncated the southern edges of these features. Post-medieval ditch **2104** also truncated pit/ditch **2101** and pit **2106**. Pit/ditch **2101**, which was only partially seen in plan, and therefore difficult to identify as either a pit or a ditch, contained a single fill (2100). Pit **2106** was heavily truncated to the north by ditch **2104**, was intentionally backfilled by fill 2105 and had no clear function.
- 3.2.16 Two ditches and two pits were excavated 5m north of ditch **2104**. Sub-circular pit **2096**, which was filled with grey silty clay (2097), was located to the east of ditch **2117** and produced a single sherd of pottery dating to the mid 2nd to 3rd century (App. B.6). North-east to south-west aligned ditch **2117** (which cut natural feature 2119) was filled with brownish grey clayey sand (2118) from which two sherds (55g) of pottery dating the 2nd to 3rd century were recovered (App B.6). Ditch **2107**, which was filled with brown silty clay (2108), was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west along the western edge of the excavation area. This ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.29m deep and contained four sherds (51g) of Romano-British pottery (App B.6).
- 3.2.17 Ditch **2111** and re-cut **2109** were excavated to the north-east of ditch **2117** on a north-west to south-east alignment. It is likely that ditch **2111**, which was 1.6m wide and 0.48m deep, was the same feature as ditch **2117** and turned 90 degrees from a north-west to south-east alignment onto the north-east to south-west alignment of ditch **2117**. Ditch **2111** was filled with a greyish brown clayey silt (2112) which contained five sherds (139g) of Romano-British pottery (App B.6).
- 3.2.18 Approximately 12m north of ditch **2111/2109** was north-west to south-east aligned ditch **2087/2092**, which was 1.30m wide and 0.35m deep. This feature met and truncated a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**2089/2094**). These ditches were filled with brown silty clays.
- 3.2.19 It is unclear whether ditch **2089**, which was 1.50m wide and 0.18m deep, was sealed by or cut a colluvial layer (2095) located at the northern end of the site (see below).

#### **Period 4: Medieval**

- 3.2.20 A layer of greyish brown clayey silt, thought to represent a colluvial deposit, was encountered over a large area of the northern part of Area 3 (Fig. 7). This deposit was sampled through the excavation of four 1x1m test squares which showed the deposit to be up to 0.15m thick and recovered finds of 13th to 15th century date.

#### **Period 5: Post-medieval and modern**

- 3.2.21 Two early modern ditches (**2104/2134/2161/2209** and **2153**), both in Area 2, were excavated during the works. The ditches are identified on the tithe map of c. 1840 (not illustrated). Both ditches were aligned north-west to south-east and the northern ditch (**2104**) truncated Period 2 features. Ditch **2104** was a west-north-west to east-south-east aligned 2.4m wide and 0.24m deep ditch that contained residual Romano-British pottery (App B.6) and post-medieval black glazed ware. In one of the excavated sections

of ditch 2104 (**2209**) a discrete area of cobbles/metalling (2139) was recorded (Fig. 7) and may have represented a deliberately laid surface laid to stabilise the surface of the backfilled ditch.

- 3.2.22 The northern edge of ditch **2104** was cut by a pit (**2099**) which was 0.60m in diameter and 0.18m deep. The fill of this pit consisted of brown sandy clay (2098) from which two sherds (23g) of residual Roman pottery were recovered (App B.6).

#### **Undated/unphased features**

- 3.2.23 A single substantial north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**2049/2050**), which terminated in the southern part of Area 2, did not produce any dateable finds and is on a different alignment to the other ditches recorded during the excavation. The terminal of this feature (**2049**) contained two fills, with a basal light yellowy grey silt overlain by a blue grey silt, whilst a section excavated to the south-east (**2050**) contained a single fill of greyish brown clayey silt.

### **3.3 Little Melton – ENF135278 (Areas 4 & 5) (Figs 2, 8 & 9)**

- 3.3.1 This area of excavation was sub-divided into two parts. The northern area (Area 5; Fig. 9) ran south from Mill Road and turned to the south-east as it passed behind All Saints Church. The second area (Area 4; Fig. 8) started at the point the pipeline turned south again and ran to Great Melton Road. There was a clear spatial pattern in the date of the exposed archaeological features, with the majority of features in the western part of Area 5 relating to Period 3 (Anglo-Saxon and early medieval), whilst those in the eastern part of Area 5 and most of Area 4 are largely dated to Period 4 (medieval).

#### **Period 1: Prehistoric and natural features**

- 3.3.2 Stray flint finds and a small amount of residual Iron Age pottery were recovered from Areas 4 and 5 (App B.3 & B.7). Prehistoric activity possibly dating back to the Upper Palaeolithic may have occurred within this area. The recovered material was residual and no archaeological features were assigned to this phase.
- 3.3.3 Several natural features and deposits were identified within Areas 4 and 5, the most notable being an area of disturbed gravel (1167) under furrow (**1166**) in Area 4 (Fig. 8). This deposit produced several worked flints, including one of potentially Upper Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic date (App. B.3).

#### **Period 2: Romano-British**

- 3.3.4 At the eastern end of Area 5 (Fig. 9) a north to south alignment of three circular postholes (**1219**, **1221** and **1223**) are tentatively assigned to this phase due to the recovery of a sherd of Romano-British greyware from the fill of posthole **1221** (App B.7) – although this may well be residual. The postholes were filled with greyish brown clayey sands (1218, 1220 and 1222 respectively) and were 0.30m to 0.40m in diameter and 0.20m deep.

#### **Period 3: Anglo-Saxon and Early Medieval**

##### *Area 5*

- 3.3.5 A cluster of 29 circular and sub-circular postholes (**1004** to **1052**, **1055**, **1076**, **1191** and **1289**; Fig. 9; Plates 5 & 6) were found adjacent to the frontage of Mill Road, to the west of All Saints Church (at the northern end of Area 5). Whilst it is likely that these features relate to a single building, it is likely that this structure had multiple phases of use as several of the postholes were re-cut (**1050**, **1191** and **1048**, for example). These postholes were 0.15m to 0.65m in diameter, 0.08m to 0.50m deep and filled with brownish

grey sandy silts (see Fig. 17a for selected section drawings). The pottery assemblage recovered from these features included a single sherd of Early Saxon pottery but otherwise was dominated by Late Saxon pottery (eight sherds) dating to the 10th-11th century (App. B.7). Several of these postholes contained pieces of fired clay (App B.8), and a fragment of lava quern stone was found in posthole **1050** (App B.2). Located to the south of the structure was a large sub-circular pit (**1056**) which was 1.70m long, 1.05m wide, 0.60m deep and filled with brown silty clays and which cut a small posthole (**1060**) (Fig. 17d, Sec. 1001). To the south of this were two circular postholes (**1063** and **1065**) which were 0.24m in diameter and 0.12m deep (Fig. 17d, Secs 1002,1003) These features were filled with greyish brown sandy clays and may have been associated with the similar features to the north.

- 3.3.6 To the south, at the point just after Area 5 turned from a north to south alignment to a north-west to south-east alignment lay three boundary ditches, all filled with brown clayey silts. The largest ditch (**1089**, Fig. 17a, Sec. 1012; Plate 3) was 2.6m wide and 0.37m deep, aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and continued the alignment of the extant boundary ditch defining the western boundary edge of the churchyard. Three sherds (7g) of 10th to 11th century Thetford-type ware were found in the fill of this ditch (App B.7). Directly to the east, a similarly sized west-north-west to east-south-east aligned and potentially re-cut ditch (**1118/1174** and **1177**, Fig. 17d, Secs 1025, 1062), ran at right angles to and respected ditch **1089**, leaving a small gap/entrance-way between the two features. This more easterly ditch was 1.92m wide, 0.33m deep and filled with greyish brown clayey silt (1117) which contained four sherds (16g) of 10th to 11th century Thetford-type ware and five fragments (51g) of fired clay (App B.7 & B.9). The third smaller, 1.10m wide and 0.16m deep, ditch (**1168**) was parallel to ditch **1089** and was located c.20m further to the east. Within the enclosure created by these three ditches a single 1.80m long, 1.65m wide and 0.33m deep pit was excavated. This rectangular pit (**1083**; Plate 7), which was filled with greyish brown silty clay (1084), had a posthole (**1085**, **1087**, **1186** and **1188**) in each of its four corners. These postholes were 0.24m to 0.30m in diameter, 0.24m to 0.35m deep and seem likely to have supported a timber superstructure. Two sherds (16g) of 10th to 11th century Thetford-type ware and a single sherd of Early Saxon pottery were recovered from the fill of the pit (App B.7) whilst environmental sampling produced a small assemblage of fish bone (App C.2).
- 3.3.7 On the eastern side of ditch **1168**, the basal remnants of a small burnt natural feature was excavated (**1170** and **1178**). This feature was 2.4m long, 0.22m wide, was filled by two deposits (1171 and 1179) and may relate to deliberate tree-clearance.
- 3.3.8 Around 10m to the east of this area a series of four short north to south aligned linear features (**1078/1094**, **1080/1082**, **1104/1146** and **1108/1128**) and several pits and postholes relate to the 11th century occupation of the site. The linear features were approximately 6m long, 0.50m wide, 0.14m deep and spaced 1m to 2m apart and could conceivably represent beam slots/construction trenches for a sub-rectangular structure. The fills of these features consisted of greyish brown silty clays from which a total of seven sherds (41g) of 10th to 11th century Thetford-type ware was recovered (App B.7). The northern end of linear feature **1104/1146** was cut by a sub-circular pit **1144** which was 0.52m in diameter, 0.17m deep and filled with greyish brown silty clay (1145).
- 3.3.9 The easternmost feature of this possible structure (**1108/1128**) was found to cut a pit (**1120**) (Fig. 17b, Sec. 1026). The fill of this pit consisted of brown sandy silts which contained a sherd of 10th to 11th century Thetford-type ware (App. B.7). The feature



was too truncated to gain an idea as to its full dimensions. Immediately to the south of this pit was a circular posthole (**1130**) which was 0.25m in diameter and 0.06m deep. This posthole was filled with greyish brown silty clay (1129) which contained a single sherd (3g) of 10th to 11th century Thetford-type ware (App B.7).

- 3.3.10 To the south-east of the remains of the possible structure described above was a pair of small, 0.21m in diameter and 0.15m deep, postholes (**1096**) and (**1098**). The fills of these postholes consisted of brown silty clays, with the fill of **1096** containing three sherds (51g) of Early Saxon pottery.
- 3.3.11 Near the eastern limit of Area 5, a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned 1.58m wide and 0.79m deep boundary ditch (**1278**) was excavated. The ditch, which was filled with brownish grey silty sand containing 10 fragments (27g) of fired clay (App B.8), may have been a continuation of the present-day eastern boundary of the churchyard (see Fig. 2). This ditch seems to have been backfilled in the medieval period (see below) but the similarity of its alignment to the Period 3 features in this area, as opposed to those of Period 4 (medieval), suggests it is very likely that it was originally cut in this period. To the west of this ditch lay a sub-circular pit (**1224**) which was 0.90m long, 0.77m and 0.20m deep. The reddish brown silty clay fill of this pit (1225) contained a single sherd of 10th to 11th century Thetford-type ware (App B.7).

#### Period 4: Medieval

##### Area 5

- 3.3.12 A pair of truncated ditches/gullies (**1106/1134/1138/1140** and **1197**), aligned north-east to south-west, possibly formed a track-way that truncated features belonging to the possible Period 3 beamslot/construction-trench building. The track-way, which was filled with greyish brown silty clays, was 6m wide and formed the western extent of activity in this phase. To the east of and respecting the track-way were a small number of east to west aligned gullies (**1201/1254/1259**, **1157/1194**, **1268/1287** and **1236/1260**). These gullies were 0.70m to 1.10m wide, 0.22m to 0.31m deep and filled with brown silty clay. Fill 1237 of gully **1236** contained 44 sherds (252g) of pottery dated to the 11th to 12th centuries and a piece (22g) of fired clay (App B.7 & B.8). The fill of gully **1268** also contained medieval pottery.
- 3.3.13 Scattered pits and postholes located within this area were potentially of medieval date: **1228**, **1230** **1235**, **1239**, **1245**, **1254** and **1283**. Pits **1228**, **1239**, **1254** and **1283** were 1.30m to 3.20 in diameter and 0.20m to 0.80m deep and postholes **1230**, **1235** and **1245** were 0.30 to 0.40m in diameter and 0.08m to 0.10m deep. The fills of these features consisted of greyish brown sandy silts, of which those of postholes **1228** and **1230** and pit **1250** contained sherds of pottery which date to the 11th to 12th centuries.
- 3.3.14 A north to south aligned ditch (**1243/1249**), which was 0.50m deep, was also uncovered in this area. The fill of this feature consisted of greyish brown sandy clays which contained 74 sherds of medieval pottery of various types (App B.7). Ditch **1243** was truncated/recut to the west by a parallel ditch (**1241**) which was 2.06m wide and 0.80m deep. The later ditch was filled with brownish yellow sandy clay (1240) which contained an incomplete pendant whetstone (App B.2; Fig. 20).
- 3.3.15 Putative Late Saxon/early medieval eastern boundary ditch **1226/1278**, described above, appears to have been back-filled during this period, with its brownish grey silty sand fill producing medieval pottery. It was then cut by a pit (**1282**), which was 2.44m long, 1.54m wide, 0.35m deep and filled with greyish brown silty sand which contained 13 sherds (37g) of pottery which date to the 11th to 14th centuries and seven fragments (21g) of fired clay (App B.7 & B.8). Two circular postholes (**1256** and **1284**) were

located on the north and south sides of pit **1282**. These postholes were 0.53m to 0.68m in diameter, 0.49m to 0.54m deep and filled with greyish brown clayey silts. An elongated pit **1273**, which was 3.78m long, 0.95m wide and 0.26m deep, was found to cut the eastern edge of ditch **1278**. Two sherds of pottery which date to the 11th to 12th centuries were recovered from the brownish grey silty sand (1272) which filled this pit. A later tree-throw (**1280**) truncated both ditch **1278** and pit **1282**.

- 3.3.16 Several other small features were investigated to the east of ditch **1278**, including seven postholes (**1202**, **1204**, **1206**, **1208**, **1210**, **1212** and **1216**) and a feature partly exposed on the edge of excavation that may have been a small pit/posthole or the terminal of a small linear feature (**1214**). These features were between 0.3m and 0.4m wide, most were less than 0.15m deep and were filled with greyish brown sandy silts.

#### *Area 4*

- 3.3.17 At the north end of Area 4 (Fig. 8) an east to west aligned boundary ditch (**1183**) formed the northern limit of a medieval field containing ridge and furrow. This ditch was 0.80m wide, 0.20m deep and filled with orangey brown clayey sand (1182) which contained a single sherd of Medieval Coarseware dating to the 11th to 13th centuries. A series of three shallow north to south aligned furrows (**1166**, **1070/1072** and **1073**), which contained greyish brown sandy clays, crossed the area. Three further east to west aligned boundary ditches (**1092/1112**, **1152**, **1153/1155**) were located at the southern edge of Area 5. The two smaller ditches (**1092/1112** and **1152**) were 1.40m and 1.65m wide and 0.45m and 0.80m deep respectively (Plate 4). They ran parallel to the northern field boundary and seemed to be part of the field system. These ditches were filled with orangey brown sandy clays. The larger re-cut ditch (**1153/1155**), which was 4.1m wide and 1.3m deep, may have been constructed to feed the two moats to the west with water. It is possible that ditch **1153/1155**, the fill of which contained two sherds of pottery which date to the 16th to 18th centuries, equates with the boundary of the common identified on Faden's map of 1797 (Fig. 12).

### **3.4 Watton Road – ENF135276 (Area 6) (Figs 3 & 10)**

- 3.4.1 This area (Area 6) of the excavation was dominated by prehistoric archaeology. Later artefactual material was recovered from the site, derived from horizons disturbed by deep ploughing. The only archaeological features were assigned to Period 1.

#### **Period 1: Prehistoric and natural features**

- 3.4.2 A ploughed out flint scatter, within a mid to dark reddish-brown and greyish-brown clayey sand colluvium or subsoil layer (2 to 4) was found at the northern end of the pipeline overlying an associated burnt mound (**12**, Fig. 10).
- 3.4.3 The burnt mound (Figs 10, 18; Plates 8-10) was made up of a mixed deposit of very dark grey/black clayey sand with frequent inclusions of heavily burnt and fragmented flint and stone (5, 6 and 7). The material may have originally formed as a series of layers but had been heavily ploughed meaning that it was not possible to differentiate different phases of deposition. Separate context numbers were assigned to the deposit in the three main sections excavated through the mound (see Figs 10, 18).
- 3.4.4 The burnt mound was only partially exposed in the excavated area and its original dimensions remain unknown; within the excavated area it measured approximately 15m long and 8m wide, with a maximum thickness of 0.15m. Aside from unworked burnt flint and stone, no finds were recovered in direct association with the mound, whilst the worked flint recovered from the overlying colluvial layer (4) were not strongly diagnostic but included a high proportion of decortication flakes (App. B.3). Three environmental

samples taken from the mound produced abundant charcoal, although it was noted that this was abraded/weathered, and no other charred plant remains were recovered (App. C). Two samples of charcoal from these samples were identified as *Prunus* sp. and *Corylus avellana* and were submitted for radiocarbon dating, providing dates which cover the late third millennium and early second millennium cal BC (see App. D and Discussion).

- 3.4.5 Two pits (**9** and **11**) were found sealed beneath the burnt mound and were filled with the burnt mound material (8 and 10). Pit **9** was sub-rectangular to oval in plan, 0.95m long, 0.71m wide and 0.11m deep. The pit had gently sloping sides and a concave base that contained a single fill (8) made up of burnt mound material that had slumped into the pit. There was no indication of any surviving lining. Pit **11** was a similar sub-rectangular shape in plan, 1.75m long, 1.25m wide and 0.32m deep. It had steep sides and a fairly flat base that again contained a single fill (10) of burnt mound material.
- 3.4.6 Layer 2 was a colluvial silty sand layer up to 1m deep that produced struck flints and a total of 53 sherds (200g) of pottery dated to the Earlier Iron Age. A series of 28 1m by 1m test pits were excavated through Layer 2 to characterise the deposit. These had a variable depth between 0.1m and 1m but were generally c. 0.3m deep. Twenty-two of the test pits were excavated on an east to west baseline following the pipeline route, every 5m. A further six test pits were excavated every 5m on a north south alignment as the route turned to the north. Further surface collection was carried out and all surface finds were located using GPS. The following table outlines the depth of the colluvial like deposit (2) and the recovered finds. The flints were located in a moderately dense scatter along the east to west portion of the area, with a total of 715 worked flints coming from this area (Fig. 10).
- 3.4.7 Layer 3 was equivalent to Layer 2, but lay directly over the burnt mound where it was up to 0.2m deep. Underlying Layer 3 was a dark reddish-brown to greyish-brown clayey sand (Layer 4). Although similar in general character to layers 2 and 3, layer 4 contained some burnt stone and dark soil matrix derived from the burnt mound.

#### 3.4.8

Test Pit Number	Context number	Depth (m)	Finds
1	2	0.21	54 struck flints and 13 unworked burnt flints, includes 1 miscellaneous retouched flake. 12 Early Iron Age, Iron Age and undated prehistoric pottery sherds
2	2	0.26	20 struck flints and 2 unworked burnt flints, includes 2 scrapers.
3	2	0.32	Eleven struck flints and 1 unworked burnt flint, 4 x Early Iron Age pottery sherds
4	2	0.32	1 x Early Iron Age pottery sherd
5	2	0.44	44 struck flints and 1 unworked burnt flint, includes a retouched blade. 5 Early Iron Age and Iron Age pottery sherds
6	2	0.32	9 struck flints and 1 unworked burnt flint, includes a single awl
7	2	0.40	23 struck flints and 3 unworked burnt flints. 1 Early Iron Age Pottery sherd
8	2	0.33	6 struck flints

Test Pit Number	Context number	Depth (m)	Finds
9	2	0.36	17 struck flints and 1 unworked burnt flint, includes a core tool. 4 Undated prehistoric pottery sherds
10	2	0.46	8 struck flints and 1 unworked burnt flint, includes a scraper and an awl
11	2	0.48	54 struck flints and 3 unworked burnt flints, includes a triangular arrowhead and 2 retouched flakes. 5 Early Iron Age pottery sherds
12	2	0.44	9 struck flints and 1 unworked burnt flint
13	2	1.01	8 struck flints. 1 prehistoric pottery sherd
14	2	0.54	6 struck flints
15	2	0.36	18 struck flints. 1 Iron Age sherd
16	2	0.32	25 struck flints, includes retouched blade. 1 stone hammerstone/abrader
17	2	0.21	16 struck flints, includes retouched flake
18	2	0.15	10 struck flints and 2 unworked burnt flints includes oblique arrowhead
19	2	0.12	
20	2	0.18	4 struck flints and 1 burnt flint
21	2	0.15	4 Early Iron Age pottery sherds
22	2	0.16	20 struck flints and 4 unworked burnt flint includes a scraper. 1 prehistoric pottery sherd
23	2	0.11	8 struck flints and 2 unworked burnt flints. 1 Early Iron Age Pottery sherd
24	2	0.10	
25	2	0.12	2 struck flints. 1 Early Iron Age pottery sherd
26	2	0.18	26 struck flints. 1 Iron Age pottery sherd
27	2	0.11	10 struck flints, includes a retouched flake. 2 Early Iron Age Pottery sherds
28	2	0.12	

*Table 1: Description of test pits at Watton Road*

### 3.5 Finds Summary

#### ***Metal Work***

##### *Hethersett – Areas 1- 3 ENF135277 (App B.1)*

- 3.5.1 A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered from the site, the majority being iron-work (eight fragments), and a single copper alloy coin. The coin is an incomplete Nummus of the House of Constantine dating to AD 343-348. The ironwork from the site was confined to three hand forged nails and five unidentifiable ferrous fragments.

##### *Little Melton – Areas 4&5 ENF135278 (App B.1)*

- 3.5.2 Only a small assemblage (nine fragments) of metalwork was recovered from the site. Of the nine, eight are fragments or incomplete nails. All are of a utilitarian use and showed no sign of embellishment or decoration.

**Worked Stone (App B.2)**

*Hethersett – Areas 1-3 ENF135277*

- 3.5.3 Some 83 pieces of millstone were recovered, primarily from Romano-British features, in particular from pit **2074**. It is likely that the fragments from this pit are from a single millstone.

*Little Melton – Areas 4&5 ENF135278*

- 3.5.4 A single whetstone of Norwegian Ragstone dated to the 11th to 14th century was recovered from this site. Eight pieces of undated lava quern weighing 35g were also recovered.

**Flint (App B.3)**

*Hethersett – Area 1-3 ENF135277*

- 3.5.5 A total of 33 flint artefacts were recovered from this site. The flints were largely residual, with the exception of a small assemblage of Bronze Age flints from pit **2171** (Period 1). The assemblage as a whole is similar to that recovered from the Myrtle Road site to the east and by field walking to the north (Shelley and Green 2007). Notable retouched pieces included a leaf shaped arrowhead and part of a flaked axe or chisel.

*Little Melton – Area 4&5 ENF135278*

- 3.5.6 This largely unstratified assemblage, comprising 82 artefacts, dates from the Late Upper Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. This included a range of debitage as well as several scrapers and a fabricator. A similar potentially Late Upper Palaeolithic flint was recovered from an evaluation to the east (Clarke 2013).

*Watton Road – Area 6 ENF135276*

- 3.5.7 The majority of the 870 recovered flints from the pipeline project came from site ENF135276. They date from the Mesolithic to the Bronze Age. The material includes bifacial pieces and thinning flakes associated with axe production. This ploughed out scatter seems to represent a small scale production site similar to those found at Great Melton and Harford Park and Ride site (Bishop 2012).

**Pottery (Apps B5, 6 and 7)**

- 3.5.8 Pottery assemblages were recovered from all three excavation areas. Watton Road (Area 6) ENF135276 produced primarily prehistoric and post-medieval material, whilst Hethersett (Areas 1-3) ENF135277 produced an assemblage of Romano-British material and Little Melton (Area 4-5) ENF135278 produced an assemblage of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery.

*Hethersett – Area 1-3 ENF135277 (App. B.6)*

Prehistoric pottery

- 3.5.9 A small assemblage (five sherds, 141g) of later Bronze Age pottery was recovered from a small pit (**2171**) and a natural hollow (**2155**). A single sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery was found in an unstratified context.

Roman Pottery

- 3.5.10 A small assemblage (150 sherds, 2651g) of coarse and fine wares, largely dated to the 2nd to 3rd century, was recovered from features across the site. Although not deliberately deposited and fragmentary in condition, it can be established that the majority of the pottery comprises locally produced utilitarian grey ware jar/bowl forms, combined with a small quantity of non-local fine and specialist wares. This assemblage compares well with other pottery excavated in the vicinity which suggests that a relatively affluent community was living in the area in the later part of the Roman period.

*Little Melton – Area 4&5 ENF135278 (App B.7)*

Prehistoric and Roman

- 3.5.11 One abraded body sherd of Iron Age fine-flint tempered ware was recovered as a residual find in a ditch (**1268**) and four sherds of Roman greyware came from ditches (**1243** and **1278**), posthole (**1221**) and unstratified contexts (99999).

Early Saxon

- 3.5.12 Nine sherds (94g) were from handmade vessels of probable Early Anglo-Saxon date. All were residual finds discovered with later pottery.

Late Saxon

- 3.5.13 A total of 100 sherds (562g) of Late Saxon pottery were recovered, largely from Area 4. The Late Saxon pottery is dominated by Thetford-type wares but this includes several noticeably different fabrics - from very fine to relatively coarse - most of which were probably derive from urban production sites in Thetford and Norwich. An unprovenanced fabric, similar to Grimston-type Thetford ware, may be from an unidentified rural production site. A few body sherds of 'early medieval' sandwich ware, a Thetford-type ware variant, which is often found at low levels on sites of this period, were also recovered. Non-local fabrics of this date were also present, comprising a few body sherds of St Neot's Ware and an unglazed fragment of Stamford Ware Fabric A. Although the evidence is limited, the range of fabrics and rim forms present suggests that the assemblage largely dates to the 11th century.

Early medieval

- 3.5.14 One hundred sherds (533g) of early medieval pottery were recovered from Areas 4 and 5. Most of the handmade early medieval wares in this assemblage - in the fine sandy thin-walled fabric - are typical of Norwich. Yarmouth-type ware, the medium sand and fine calcareous tempered pottery forms the second most frequent fabric in this group and is also relatively common in Norwich. Coarser wares and shelly wares, which are sometimes more frequent on rural sites in the county, were less common here. These are the typical forms seen in Norwich in the 11th and 12th centuries. Also of this period is a glazed body sherd of Stamford Ware Fabric B, which is decorated with rectangular rouletting.

Medieval

- 3.5.15 The high medieval assemblage (133 sherds, 634g) is dominated by the local medieval unglazed wares which are the typical fabric found in Norwich. These wares are thought to have been made in and around Potter Heigham. A few other medieval coarseware sherds are present, most of which were very similar to Local Medieval Unglazed wares but contained large clay pellets or had slightly coarser sand inclusions. One very abraded sherd contained coarse quartz and has been recorded as Medieval Coarseware Gritty ware, but may be earlier, perhaps a coarse Roman greyware.

- 3.5.16 Rims of 14 jars and one bowl are present in this group. Most of the rims are simple everted types of 11th-13th century date, but two developed jar rims are slightly later (13th/14th century) and the bowl rim may be of 13th century date.
- 3.5.17 No glazed wares were identified with any certainty in this group, but one small sherd (recorded as unidentified) appears to be part of a handle in a medium sandy grey fabric with sparse very coarse yellowish calcareous inclusions. The surface, which was incomplete, is a pale yellowish colour which appears similar to some Grimston ware vessels.

Post-medieval

- 3.5.18 One small sherd of 16th to 18th century glazed red earthenware and a rim fragment of a creamware plate of late 18th/19th-century date were recovered from ditch **1155**.
- 3.5.19 *Watton Road – Area 6 ENF135276 (App B.5)*

Iron Age

- 3.5.20 A total of 54 sherds (212g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from this site. The majority of material recovered from near to and overlying the burnt mound was Iron Age in date. Similar pottery has been found at Little Melton Anglian Water treatment works (Watkins 2008).

***Metal working debris (App B.4)***

*Little Melton – Area 5 ENF135278*

- 3.5.21 A single undiagnostic fragment of slag was recovered from this part of the pipeline.

***Ceramic Building Material (App B.8)***

*Hethersett – Areas 2&3 ENF135277*

- 3.5.22 As expected from previous works to the east and the location of a Roman villa immediately to the west of the pipeline route a considerable amount (385 fragments, 41,791g) and wide range of Romano-British ceramic building material, including tegulae and imbrices, was recovered from across a range of features.

***Baked Clay (App B.9)***

*Little Melton – Area 5 ENF135278*

- 3.5.23 A small assemblage of baked clay (70 fragments, 641g) was recovered from the post-built structure at the northern end of Area 5. The baked clay may have been either the remains of ovens or hearths redeposited as post packing, or perhaps formed part of the fabric of the building.

## **3.6 Environmental Summary**

***Faunal Remains (Appendix C1 and C2)***

*Hethersett – Areas 2&3 ENF135277 (App. C1)*

- 3.6.1 Some 934 fragments of bone were recovered from the site, mostly from fettaures dated to the Roman period. The group is dominated by cattle with smaller numbers of pig, horse, sheep/goat and dog present. The dominance of cattle is not necessarily indicative of the livestock ratio. Age at death was calculated for a small number of individuals but there is not sufficient information to determine slaughter patterns.

- 3.6.2 A single cattle rib had been butchered but little other butchery evidence was present. The potentially articulated burial of the pig (pit **2063**) lacked gnaw or butchery marks suggesting that it was buried whole and was not disturbed post-deposition.

*Little Melton – Areas 4&5 ENF135278 (App. C1 and C2)*

- 3.6.3 The Late Saxon and medieval faunal assemblage contained a mix of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse dog, cat, domestic fowl, mouse/vole, frog/toad, which are all common taxa for the period, while the fish remains include eel, herring, *Clupidae*, Ling, *Gadidae* and sea urchin, which are also common taxa for the period. Due to the small assemblage size it was not possible to extrapolate the frequency and proportions of the domestic species and their contribution to the economy and diet.
- 3.6.4 This assemblage contains the majority of the recorded butchery marks from the entire scheme. Several ribs had been portioned and one small mammal vertebra had been split transversally.

***Environmental Remains (Appendix C3)***

*Hethersett – Areas 2&3 ENF135277*

- 3.6.5 The single Bronze Age feature produced charcoal and a pottery fragment. The samples from the Romano-British features had low recovery of organic plant remains and only charred and poorly preserved cereal grains survive with evidence for occasional weed species. This material is probably indicative of material blown into features and is not indicative of crop use or processing within the excavated area.

*Little Melton – Areas 4&5 ENF135278*

- 3.6.6 In general, sparse charcoal fragments dominate the samples recovered from the site. Charred grain was recovered from the post-built structure at the northern end of the excavated area. A
- 3.6.7 The samples from features dated to the medieval period were largely devoid of plant remains.

*Watton Road – Area 6 ENF135276*

- 3.6.8 All three samples taken from the burnt mound were devoid of plant remains beyond degraded charcoal fragments, a small sample of which were identified to species (*Prunus* sp. and *Corylus avellana*), primarily to allow the selection of short-life samples for radiocarbon dating.



## 4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

### 4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 The fieldwork reported on here has provided important evidence for prehistoric, Roman and Anglo Saxon to medieval activity that have the potential to contribute to a number of regional, local and site specific research objectives, as outlined in the updated project design (see Section 2) The following discussion explicitly addresses these research objectives and presents a narrative for the archaeological evidence encountered at each of the three sites investigated during the course of the project, organised by site and period.

### 4.2 Hethersett – Areas 1-3 ENF135277

#### *Prehistoric*

4.2.1 Only limited evidence for prehistoric activity were identified at Hethersett. This adds to the known sparse scatter of flint recovered from field walking to the north (NHER 58836) and the excavation at Myrtle Close (Shelley and Green 2007). The only prehistoric feature identified was a small Bronze Age pit containing fragments of pottery dated to the Late Bronze Age (App B.9). Combined with the scatter of Neolithic flint, this indicates that there was activity during the Neolithic period, which continued to at least the Late Bronze Age.

#### *Roman*

4.2.2 At Hethersett, the pipeline passed through an area of known and extensive Roman activity (see archaeological and historical background, Section 1.3). It is important to recognise that interpretation of the Roman features encountered in the narrow pipeline strip has been greatly facilitated by the results of Northamptonshire Archaeology's earlier geophysical survey (Butler 2011). The Roman features encountered during the excavation can very clearly be related to the series of north-west to south-east aligned enclosures thought to be associated with a major villa complex (NHER 9270) identified by the survey (Fig. 11). In contrast, the long-lived Roman farmyard, excavated at Myrtle Road to the east of Areas 2 and 3 appears to have no direct relationship with the Roman features investigated in the pipeline easement, and a very large boundary/enclosure ditch on the western edge of the farmyard, some 100m east of Areas 1 and 2, appears to represent the westernmost extension of activity associated with this site (Shelley and Green 2007, figs 2 and 3). It is also notable that the Myrtle road enclosures, although very probably relating in some way to the villa complex, are on a markedly different alignment to the enclosures revealed by excavation and geophysics to the west.

4.2.3 Although the excavated enclosure ditches in Area 2 and 3 can clearly be related to the enclosure system revealed by the earlier geophysical survey, only one of these ditches was actually identified by the geophysics (**2083/2166**, see Fig. 11), and, on this basis, it seems very likely that the results of the survey elsewhere give only a partial impression of the features associated with this extensive complex of enclosures. This issue aside, when examined in the context of the wider enclosure system it is possible to confidently identify at least three separate enclosures which have been partially exposed and excavated in the pipeline easement. The most southerly of these is represented by ditch **2083/2166**, corresponding to the northeastern arm of an L-shaped ditch identified by the geophysics, which seems very likely to form part of a rectangular enclosure, the southwestern side of which is probably formed by ditch **2016**. To the north, in Area 3,

northeast to southwest aligned ditch **2117** and its (recut) northwest to southeast aligned return, **2109/2117**, very clearly represent an extension to a large rectilinear enclosure identified by the geophysical survey. A little way to the north of this, the corner of a further enclosure, on the same alignment and undetected by the geophysics, appears to be represented by ditches **2087** and **2089**. Other linear features investigated in Areas 2 and 3 are more difficult to directly associate with the enclosure complex, particularly those in the northern part of Area 2 such as ditches **2199**, **2190** and **2193**, and the southern part of Area 3 (e.g. ditch **2159**), although most of these are on a similar alignment to the main enclosure system.

- 4.2.4 The geophysical survey has interpreted a large area (0.25ha) of noisy magnetic data in the western part of the survey area, some 100m from the northern end of Area 3, as representing a spread of building/demolition material ('thermo-remnant debris') in the ploughsoil, and also report finding tegulae and tesserae in this area (Butler 2011). This strongly suggests that a substantial high status building was located in this area, or immediately adjacent in the un-surveyed area to the west, and the presence of a possible ditched trackway leading to this area from the southwest lends further credence to the idea that a building forming the centre of the villa complex was located here (*ibid.*). In this context, it might have been anticipated that the more outlying enclosures to the west, to which the features excavated during the current programme of works belong, were peripheral to any settlement activity, perhaps representing livestock paddocks, yards or cultivation plots. However, it is important to note that, even within the narrow confines of the excavated area, some structural features, as well as various pits, were encountered, especially within the enclosure defined by ditches **2016** and **2083/2166**. The finds assemblage derived from these features cannot be described as large or rich, but notable finds included the 597g of pottery recovered from a single fill of ditch **2166** (App. B6), a 4th century copper alloy coin from pit **2052** (App. B1), a large portion of a lava millstone from pit **2074** (App. B2) and a complete pig skeleton from pit **2063** (App. C). All told, this evidence suggests some domestic activity within or close to the excavated area, at least in this southern enclosure.
- 4.2.5 During post-excavation analysis it was considered whether some of the finds deposited in the southern enclosure, specifically the pig skeleton from pit **2063** and the millstone from pit **2074**, might represent intentional, ritual, deposits. Known examples where fragments of quern stone may have been intentionally deposited in Romano-British contexts include six fragments deposited in the top of a ditch at, Loves Farm, Cambridgeshire (Hinman and Zant in press), Broughton (Atkins *et al* 2014), Brandon Road, Thefford (Atkins and Connor 2010) and at Chippenham, Cambridgeshire (Atkins 2013). Some of these seemed to have been intentionally deposited (Atkins and Connor 2010, 81). The site at Chippenham has the strongest parallels with Hetherset, with two halves of a damaged and worn quern placed, as if to use, in a pit. The single quern deposited at Hetherset had been intentionally broken and piled up, in a similar way to the Chippenham quern, at the base of pit **2074**. However, there is not enough evidence to support the concept of a 'ritual' element and the quern could have formed packing at the base of a large posthole.
- 4.2.6 The pig remains can be classified as an articulated or Associated Animal Bone Group (ABG; Morris 2011). It is difficult to prove that the pig burial is a ritually deposited ABG rather than the burial of a diseased animal. The pig skeleton (2063) was buried in a shallow pit and although undated was associated with features dating from the 2nd to 4th century AD. Burial practices of ABGs within the Middle and Late Roman periods have been studied in detail by Morris (2011). Morris notes that burial of cattle and pigs is often associated with 'Romanized' areas such as towns and military sites (2011, 69).

However, ABG pig burials within the Romano-British period tend to be neonatal or juvenile individuals, rather than adults, and the simplest interpretation of the Hethersett example may be that it represents the burial of a diseased animal.

- 4.2.7 In terms of the overall chronology of Roman activity, the pottery assemblage from Areas 2 and 3 is reported to date largely to the 2nd and 3rd centuries AD, and the larger assemblages from ditches **2166** and **2199** suggest these ditches were in use and infilling over the course of mid-2nd to mid-3rd centuries (Lyons, App. B6). There is no trace of Iron Age material, and there is a similar dearth of Iron Age finds or features from the villa complex to the set and from Myrtle Road to the east. The pottery also includes material consistent with a 4th century date, and the coin from pit **2052** attests to some activity continuing into the mid-4th century. It has been noted that most of the pottery recovered from the wider area of the villa complex dates to the 2nd or 3rd centuries (NHER 9270) and this would seem to correspond well to the evidence discussed here. In contrast the activity at Myrtle road, to the east, appears to have been potentially more long lived, with clear evidence for activity extending into the very late 4th/early 5th century (Shelley and Green 2007).

#### ***Post-Roman activity***

- 4.2.8 Romano-British activity at the site appears to have ended at some point within the 4th century. There is no evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity, although the Myrtle Road excavation did identify potential 5th century Anglo-Saxon activity and occupation. The wetter, northern end of the site developed a gradual build-up of colluvium, effectively sealing the Romano-British activity. The deposit continued to develop into the medieval period. The available evidence suggests that the area was effectively left as fields, perhaps initially associated with the Early Saxon activity at Myrtle Road (Shelley and Green 2007). Medieval, or, more likely, post-medieval boundary ditches were then cut. These partially respected the alignment of the Romano-British field systems, suggesting that the boundaries may have remained visible within the landscape.

### 4.3 Little Melton, Areas 4 & 5, ENF135278

#### *Pre-medieval*

- 4.3.1 There was little evidence for prehistoric activity on this part of the pipeline route. A number of residual struck flints were identified during the excavation works, primarily derived from the topsoil and subsoil. The material suggests that there was nearby prehistoric activity or occupation, with the finds ranging in date from the Late Upper Palaeolithic date through to the Late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age. The nearby evaluation at Ringwood Close (Clarke 2013) also produced material of a similar date.
- 4.3.2 Similarly, very limited evidence for Romano-British occupation was uncovered, with several sherds of residual Romano-British pottery found within later features. A line of three postholes at the north-eastern end of the excavation area may have been Romano-British. It is unclear whether these formed part of a structure or a fence line.

#### *Saxon and medieval Little Melton*

- 4.3.3 On Faden's late 18th century county map, Little Melton (Melton Parva) appears as a typical 'common-edge' settlement, with an isolated parish church and dispersed clusters of buildings, including a moated site, generally located where roads funnel into Little Melton Common (Fig. 12; see also Enclosure map, Fig. 13). Such dispersed, common-edge settlements are highly characteristic of this part of Mid Norfolk, and elsewhere across much of boulder clay areas of East Anglia, and are generally seen as the result of a shift in settlement to common-edge locations in the Late Saxon/early medieval period, at least partly in response to increased pressure on pasture (Warner 1987; Williamson 1993, 167-71; 2003, 91-101). There has been a considerable amount of research and fieldwork in Norfolk concerned with tracing the development of common-edge settlements and, notwithstanding the relatively small scale of the excavations, the results of the fieldwork at Little Melton provide some evidence relevant to the issues of Anglo-Saxon and medieval settlement morphology and development. In particular, the location of the pipeline easement close to the church provided an opportunity to investigate an area in which it might be expected that early settlement, of Middle or Late Saxon date, might be present, and to identify the point at which settlement in the vicinity of the church was abandoned.

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 4.3.4 The recovery of small quantities of handmade Early Saxon pottery from Area 5 is of some interest; although recovered as residual finds from later features, Anderson (App. B.7) regards them as an indication for settlement in the immediate vicinity. A copper alloy Coptic bowl foot ring, dated to the 7th century, recovered during earlier metal detecting and fieldwalking in the immediate vicinity of Area 5 (NHER19771; see Figure 4) might relate to this putative early phase of activity, although this find might be more readily associated with a burial, rather than settlement (see Geake 1999).
- 4.3.5 Despite the recovery of this Early Saxon material there was a dearth of evidence for Middle Saxon activity on the site, although a small quantity of Ipswich Ware was recovered during the fieldwalking and metal detecting previously undertaken in this area (NHER 19771). On this basis, it is difficult to establish whether settlement in the immediate vicinity of the church (and perhaps the foundation of the church itself) occurred in the Middle Saxon period or, instead, began in the Late Saxon period. Fieldwork elsewhere in the county has shown that early settlement surrounding parish churches often originated in the Middle Saxon period, as evidenced by sometimes extensive scatters of Ipswich-type ware (e.g. Davison 1990; Wade-Martins 1980a), and although at many

other such sites the earliest settlement appears to be of Late Saxon date, this may at least reflect the arguably greater abundance/use (and consequent archaeological visibility) of Late Saxon Thetford wares compared to Ipswich-type wares (cf. Rogerson *et al* 1997, 21).

- 4.3.6 Uncertainties surrounding any Middle Saxon settlement notwithstanding, the excavations have provided clear evidence for Late Saxon settlement in the immediate vicinity of the church. This phase of activity is represented by features associated with Thetford-type ware which Anderson (App. B.7) suggests relates mostly to activity during the 11th century. Although the church itself is not mentioned in the Domesday book, the will of a Norfolk thegn, Edwin, written in the years around 1030 AD, makes a bequest to the church at Little Melton (Whitelock 1930, 86-87), demonstrating its existence by this date. Thus we can be confident that the Late Saxon phases of activity were associated with the church, even if the date of its foundation must remain a matter of speculation.
- 4.3.7 One of the most significant elements of this phase of activity (Period 3) was the probable posthole structure located in the extreme north of Area 5, less than 50m west from the church. Although probably only partially exposed within the pipeline easement, it seems likely that this related to a substantial rectangular structure, perhaps over 8m long and aligned broadly east-west, with evidence for phases of rebuilding or repair in the form of intercutting postholes. The total finds assemblage from the postholes was relatively small but included pottery and baked clay, including one fragment with a wattle impression, probably derived from the walls of the structure itself. Although difficult to demonstrate unequivocally, this structure is probably best interpreted as representing a domestic dwelling in close proximity to the site of the Late Saxon church. Based on the few excavated examples of Late Saxon churches from the county, notably at Thetford (Dallas 1993, fig 107) and Norwich (castle bailey excavations; Ayers 1985, fig 8), the church itself is likely to have been a timber structure, not necessarily much larger than the putative posthole structure identified here, although more likely to have built using substantial foundation trenches rather than postholes.
- 4.3.8 It is possible that the series of short linear features (**1094/1078**, **1082/1080**, **1104/1142**, **1108/1128**) excavated in Area 5, in possible association with several postholes, could represent structural foundation trenches for a further, broadly contemporary, structure. The finds assemblage from these features includes nine sherds of Thetford-type ware and a single sherd of Yarmouth-type ware (App. B3). Although this possible arrangement of four parallel foundation trenches is difficult to exactly parallel, the diversity of Late Saxon timber constructions is well documented and the scale of the putative structure (up to 8m by 7m, potentially covering an area of over 50m<sup>2</sup>) would be consistent with Late Saxon structures excavated elsewhere (see Hamerow 2012, 17-46).
- 4.3.9 Other features indicative of Late Saxon settlement were revealed in Area 5, most notably rectangular pit **1083**, which appeared to be set within or adjacent to a set of ditched enclosures. Pit **1083**, with its regular rectangular cut and postholes set in each of its four corners, clearly appears to have incorporated a structural element. The recovery of a small quantity of fishbone from this feature, including material which had passed through a mammalian gut (App. C), invited speculation that it could represent a latrine with a raised wooden superstructure comparable to the two late 9th century examples excavated elsewhere in the county at North Elmham, which similarly consisted of sub-rectangular pits with posthole settings at each corner (Wade-Martins 1980b, 125-31). However, the pits of the North Elmham latrines were much deeper (around 1m deep) than the 0.3m deep cut of **1083** and contained 'cessy' fills consistent with their inferred function, whilst **1083** contained a single homogeneous mid greyish brown silty

clay, ostensibly similar to deposits infilling other Late Saxon features on the site. On this basis, it seems unlikely that this feature represented a latrine, and alternatively it is possible the postholes may have supported an organic tank or lining held within the pit, or that the feature represents a small sunken-feature building, perhaps used for storage purposes. Similar features interpreted as structures include a somewhat larger (3m by 2m) sub-rectangular feature with associated postholes excavated at Feltwell, in the west of the county, which was associated with pottery suggesting a comparable 11th century date (Connor and Muldowney 2006, 18, 42).

- 4.3.10 It is possible that the Late Saxon posthole built structure and the other contemporary features described here formed part of an early 'hall-and-church complex'. These sites, some of which persisted as manorial sites well into later medieval times, or which formed the centre of more nucleated settlement, have been recognised fairly widely in East Anglia – although more commonly in Suffolk and Essex (Martin 2012, 230-235; Rippon 1996, 124). Although relatively few examples have seen intensive investigation, hall-and-church complexes appear to have their origins during the 10th and 11th centuries and are typically characterised by a roughly square ditched enclosure, holding a church and cemetery in one corner and, where excavated, remains of other domestic buildings and evidence for settlement. Edward Martin has made a cogent argument that such sites represent thegny residences, equivalent to *burhs*, and attest to the widespread foundation of new churches and chapel by thegns throughout the 10th and 11th centuries, at least in part as a display of status – a display well-served by closely associating (spatially and symbolically) a church with their own residence (Martin 2012, 231-4).
- 4.3.11 The scale of the fieldwork, in particular in terms of having exposed only very limited parts of the Late Saxon ditches/enclosures, makes it difficult to establish whether the excavated remains could relate to this kind of hall-and-church complex but the remains of at least one, and probably two, substantial timber buildings strongly suggest a focus of settlement which could have included a relatively high status, thegny, dwelling.

#### *Medieval*

- 4.3.12 Although the very restricted and partial exposure provided by the pipeline easement must again be emphasised, the distribution of features belonging to Period 4 (medieval) shows a shift in activity, with no evidence for activity of this date in the western part of Area 5, which contained the majority of Late Saxon features. The western extent of medieval activity in Area 5 is marked by probable parallel ditches (**1106** and **1147**) which appear to represent a north-northeast to south-southwest aligned trackway which may have linked the common-edge moated site (NHER 9411) with the church, and could have been associated with the recorded rebuilding of the church in AD 1180 (see archaeological and historical background, Section 1.3). Immediately to the east of the trackway, the relatively dense and discrete area of gullies, pits and postholes dated to this period seem likely to represent activity within or on the periphery of an area of settlement, although no structures could be confidently identified. The majority of the pottery (the character of which is discussed in more detail below) from these features dated to the 11th-13th centuries, accompanied by a relatively small faunal assemblage with a typical range of species including cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, domestic fowl and fish (App. C).
- 4.3.13 Although the medieval features investigated in Area 5 seem very likely to relate to settlement activity, the evidence from Area 4 was of a very different character and consisted of a series of furrows bounded to the south and north by east to west aligned ditches. There were very few finds from any of these features, although on the basis of

the recovery of a single sherd of 12th-13th century pottery from northernmost ditch **1183** it seems possible that this feature is of medieval date and formed the northern boundary of a cultivated field (as represented by the furrows) in this period. The southern ditches may, at least in origin, be of similar date, and broadly correspond to the boundary of common land indicated on Faden's map (Fig. 12), whilst the recovery of two sherds of post-medieval pottery from ditch **1155** suggests this southern boundary remained in use up to at least the 18th century, and a ditch indicated on the enclosure map of 1814 may correspond to this feature (Fig. 13).

- 4.3.14 As noted above, Little Melton displays all the characteristics of green-edge settlement typical of this area of the county, and the Late Saxon and medieval remains investigated in Area 5 clearly indicate settlement in the vicinity of the church was abandoned at some point in favour of common-edge locations. It is of some interest, however, that the excavations suggest that, in the limited area investigated, settlement relatively close to the church continued into the 12th and (early) 13th centuries, whilst the area close to and on the common edge (Area 4) seems to have been given over to cultivation and there was no trace of settlement. In a wider context, there have been suggestions that the shift to common-edge settlement has its origins in the Late Saxon period, perhaps as early as the 9th century (Warner 1987, 2, 17), but the results of fieldwork in Norfolk have tended to indicate that the shift largely occurred from the 11th to the 12th century, during which time previously nucleated settlements located close to churches were abandoned (Wade Martins 1980a, 86; Davison 1990, 71-2; Rogerson 1995, 161-3; Rogerson et al 1997, 25-6).
- 4.3.15 This suggests that the apparent persistence of settlement in the vicinity of Little Melton church into the 13th century maybe somewhat atypical, and although the importance of medieval common-edge settlement in the parish is clearly indicated by the location of the moated site (NHER 9411), it seems that the shift to common edges may not, at least initially, been as wholesale as in some other parishes. The extent of medieval settlement across the parish as a whole remains uncertain. Trial trenching, carried out in 2013, in an area some 400m west of Area 4 and located on the common-edge according to Faden's map, produced a complete absence of evidence for medieval activity (Clarke 2013), but it remains very likely, on the basis of fieldwork carried out elsewhere (e.g. Davison 1990, Rogerson 1995) that medieval settlement in the 12th and early 13th centuries was much more extensive than the sparse and dispersed post-medieval settlement pattern shown on Faden's and the enclosure map.

### ***Medieval pottery***

- 4.3.16 Anderson (App. B) has highlighted the distinctive character of the medieval ceramics recovered from the excavations at Little Melton. Whilst the Late Saxon pottery from the site has a predominance of locally procured pottery from rural kilns, the medieval pottery includes a very high proportion of pottery typical of assemblages from Norwich and rarely found on rural sites in the county. This pottery, defined by Jennings (1981, 41) as local medieval unglazed wares (LMU), makes up 77% (by sherd count) of the total medieval (c. 12th to 13th centuries) pottery from the site and is believed to originate from kilns at Woodbastwick and Potter Higham, 11 and 22 km to the north east of Norwich respectively.
- 4.3.17 Whilst Anderson emphasises that there are few comparative assemblages from the local area, a high proportion of Norwich-type wares (including LMU wares) are also present in small assemblages reported from the adjacent parishes of Hethersett and Great Melton (see App. B). This appears to indicate that communities in this area, to the southwest of Norwich, were able to obtain pottery from the city, unlike most rural

sites which relied on more locally produced wares. By way of comparison, recent excavations along the route of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road have recovered substantial medieval pottery assemblages from other parishes in the northern and eastern 'hinterland' of the city, notably from Taverham (ENF139693) Spixworth (ENF139702) and Great Plumstead (ENF139710) and initial assessment of these assemblages has suggested that EMU pottery makes up between 39% and 54% of the medieval pottery from these sites (Anderson 2017), substantially lower than the proportion at Little Melton. On present evidence it remains difficult to interpret these patterns, which must await a more comprehensive analysis and comparison of pottery assemblages from the hinterland of Norwich, but it is clear the Little Melton pottery will make an important contribution to any such investigation of variability in the availability of mass produced, extra-local, pottery in the city's environs.



#### 4.4 Watton Road – Area 6 ENF135276

##### *Struck Flint*

- 4.4.1 The large assemblage of worked flint recovered from Area 6 demonstrates the presence of significant flint working within the area of Watton Road, Little Melton. The river valleys of the Yare and Wensum and their tributaries are known for significant numbers of small scale Neolithic flint scatters and axe production sites, such as Great Melton (Clark and Halls 1919), Easton (de Caux 1942 and Barber *et al* 1999), Postwick (Green and Haskins 2015) and Harford Park and Ride (Bishop 2012). The struck lithics recovered from the site range in date from the Late Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age or Iron Age. However, the majority of the assemblage seems to be of Neolithic date. The small number of cores and frequency of probable biface/axe thinning flakes suggests a focus on axehead production at the site.
- 4.4.2 The flint assemblage was not, however, found *in-situ*. The material was located in a colluvial subsoil layer that had been heavily and deeply ploughed. Concentrations of flint within the recovered assemblage were not clearly noticeable and the recovered assemblage is a mix of flintwork from various periods. Iron Age pottery was also present within this subsoil deposit.
- 4.4.3 The flint assemblage seems to indicate some specific selection of raw material for the production of different tool types. It has previously been suggested that Neolithic peoples may have used criteria to specifically select raw material for the production of specific tool forms. For example from the nearby Harford Park and Ride site, which used similar raw material:
- “What is particularly interesting is the way that these very distinct reduction strategies focussed upon two visually different qualities of the flint. The raw nodules were large, measuring up to 0.5m across, and had an opaque grey central mass surrounded by fine-grained translucent black flint beneath the cortex. Routine core and blade manufacturing concentrated on using the outer, translucent black flint. Once this had been largely removed, the opaque grey central parts of the nodules were then used for making the axeheads” (Bishop 2012, p.149)
- 4.4.4 The larger flakes and axe thinning flakes recovered from the Watton Road assemblage are generally struck from a white porcelain-like material, which is often associated with Neolithic axe production in the region of the Yare valley from sites such as Postwick (Green and Haskins 2016) and Harford Park and Ride (Bishop 2012). The flint is characterised by a dark layer of translucent material just below the cortex, with the greyish-white and white flint forming the interior of the material. Normal flakes and tools other than the axe fragment and debitage associated with axe production largely appear to have been produced from the darker exterior or other raw materials such as the pale yellowish-brown arrowhead blank (Green 1980).
- 4.4.5 It remains unclear why the material was specifically selected for axe production, although the majority of the axe-thinning flakes and the bifacially worked pieces recovered are struck from the interior material. This selection may simply be due to the size of available raw material, although if this were the case then axe-thinning flakes would be expected to have been made from both of the flint types. Therefore, the choice of flint may be for a perceived or actual advantage. The pale interior of the nodules may have less flaws or have a more homogenous crystalline structure making it more suitable for knapping, or the interior material, due to its structure, may have a stronger tensile strength for instance. Alternatively, it could have been a purely aesthetic choice.

4.4.6 Bishop notes in relation to flint procurement (Bishop 2012, 73):

“Clearly mechanical efficiency or ease of access were not the only criteria when choosing what stone to get, and a number of other factors, such as form, colour, patterning, texture or lustre, may have been important. Other important factors may involve the ways in which stone could be conceptualized and the circumstances under which it could be encountered, gathered and worked.”

4.4.7 Therefore it can be argued that the selection of raw material within the region may not have been wholly based on the suitability or apparent availability of the raw material. The selection of the raw material may be significantly different to the utilitarian approach used in modern studies to understand procurement and reduction strategies. Anthropological studies such as Brumm, suggest that the raw material is selected on a considerably different concepts of the material (Brumm 2010).

4.4.8 If the selection is therefore attributed to concepts other than just the time-consuming production of a polished flint axes, then it could also be argued that selection of raw material for the production of other tool types may also reflect this significance. The use of the less favoured smaller raw material and potentially the large pieces of early reduction waste may add further support to the argument that the lighter mottled interior was selected on the basis of concepts, other than the purely utilitarian need, to produce the potentially culturally significant axes.

4.4.9 If the selection of the raw material is, therefore, beyond the mundane concept of where flint can be found, as has been suggested for Neolithic flint mining (Whittle 1995) and as discussed in anthropogenic studies of Papua New Guinea and Australian Aborigines (Brumm 2010, Burton 1989) then the location of the axe production sites around the Yare valley may have further significance within the Neolithic landscape. These small production centres may reflect important social foci away from areas of primary habitation such as at Mousehold Heath (Bishop and Proctor 2012) and reflect the cultural significance of the River Yare and the associated gravel ridges.

***The burnt mound***

4.4.10 The burnt mound, along with several other potential 'pot boiler sites' identified to the west from field walking, lies on high ground overlooking the River Yare. Burnt mounds, as they are currently understood, are more often located on the edge of water, in wetland or in areas with high ground water levels (Brown *et al* 2016). At the Watton Road burnt mound there is a lack of accessible ground water, although this may not have been the case in prehistory and it is unclear how modern drainage and water abstraction has affected the water table in this area. Alternatively, a well or watering hole could have been dug to supply the water. No evidence for this sort of feature was identified but this may be located outside the narrow corridor excavated along the route of the pipeline. The burnt mound found on the course of the Fordham bypass, Cambridgeshire, is known to have been supplied by a separate well, although, the mound was again located near/on the fen edge (Mortimer forthcoming). The pits beneath the burnt mound are likely to represent the location of troughs and the clay into which they were cut held significant amounts of water after heavy rainfall during the excavation.

4.4.11 Published burnt mounds from Norfolk tend to focus on the large number of sites identified along the fen edge, such as Northwold and Feltwell Anchor (see Crowson 2004). This distribution may, in part, be an artefact of the large number of sites recorded during the Fenland Project (Hall and Coles 1999), which carried out a systematic survey of the Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Suffolk and Norfolk fenland. Elsewhere in Norfolk, excavation at Scole also identified burnt mound deposits sealed by peat on the floodplain of the River Waveney (Ashwin and Bates 2014). In adjoining counties, examples

include the burnt mound excavated along the Fordham Bypass (Mortimer forthcoming) and a recently investigated example to the north of Bury St. Edmunds, Suffolk (Green 2017). The latter was located on a rise overlooking the River Lark, in a similar situation to the mound found at Watton Road.

- 4.4.12 The burnt mound can be classified as belonging to O'Neill's Type 10, with an oval/sub-rectangular pit but no surviving lining (Ó Néill 2009 p.114). As discussed by Ó Néill, it may be that no lining was required for the pit to hold water and act as the trough for the mound as the clay rich natural has good water retention properties as was demonstrated after significant rainfall on site. Alternatively, the lack of a trough may be due to poor preservation. Most of the excavated mounds from the region have been water-logged and had associated good preservation of wooden objects. Feltwell and Northwold both used a wooden trough or timber-lined pit (Crowson 2004, Bates and Wiltshire 2001).
- 4.4.13 The function of burnt mounds remains something of an enigma and has long been a point of contention and discussion. The use of Irish historical sources has suggested that burnt mounds were used to cook food, which has been studied in a number of experimental studies (Ó Néill 2009). Other uses of burnt mounds have also been proposed from malting sites and beer production to saunas and steam baths (Barfield and Hodder 1987; Brown *et al* 2016). It has been suggested that burnt mounds were associated with textile production and may in fact be fulling or dyeing sites for wool (Brown *et al* 2016). However, as Brown *et al* state, the evidence they have put forward for dyeing does not preclude other uses of burnt mounds, especially as their study only examined examples from Ireland (2016). Some may have had multiple uses.
- 4.4.14 Artefactual evidence recovered from the mound is not particularly helpful in identifying its function. Limited numbers of finds including Iron Age pottery and Neolithic flintwork were recovered from the colluvial-like deposit overlying and sealing the mound and, based on the radiocarbon dating of the mound (see below), seem very unlikely to relate to the use of the burnt mound. Despite extensive sampling of the burnt mound matrix, limited environmental data was recovered, but did include charcoal including *Prunus* sp. and *Corylus avellana*.
- 4.4.15 Two radiocarbon dates, both on samples of short-life charcoal from samples of the burnt mound matrix, were obtained; details of the dates and their calibrated ranges at 95% confidence are presented here in Table 1. Although both dates clearly place the burnt mound in the late 3rd/early 2nd millennium cal BC, it is notable that the two dates are not statistically consistent ( $X^2$  test;  $T=4.302$ ,  $T5%= 3.8$ ,  $df=1$ ; Ward and Wilson 1978) and are therefore unlikely to represent the same event, hinting that the burnt mound accumulated over a somewhat extended time scale.

Lab Code	Radiocarbon age BP	$\delta^{13}C$ (‰)	Material	Context	Calibrated date range
SUERC-69649	3613±30	-25.2	Charcoal, <i>Corylus avellana</i>	5	2120-2100 cal BC (1.3% confidence) 2040-1890 cal BC (94.1% confidence)
SUERC-69650	3701±30	-26.2	Charcoal, <i>Prunus</i> sp.	6	2200-1980 cal BC (95.4% confidence)

Table 2. Radiocarbon dates from the burnt mound. Calibrated using Oxcal 4.3 (Bronk-Ramsey 2009) with the IntCal13 dataset (Reimer *et al* 2013).

- 4.4.16 The dates for the burnt mound activity fit extremely well with the (admittedly scanty) dating evidence for these features elsewhere in East Anglia, most of which come from the eastern fen-edge. Frances Healy has recently screened and modelled the available

radiocarbon dates from these sites, providing an estimate for their use between *2500-2065 and 2115-1700 cal BC (95% probability)*, probably between *2305-2150 and 2030-1880 cal BC (68% probability)* (Healy *et al* 2014). Elsewhere in Southern Britain, burnt mounds have been securely dated to more recent periods, particularly the Middle and Late Bronze Age (see Beamish 2009), but the dates from Watton Road – to the authors' knowledge the first reliable radiocarbon dates in the county for a burnt mound away from the fen-edge – support the idea that East Anglian burnt mounds may be restricted to a period of only a few centuries at the beginning of the Early Bronze Age.

### **Conclusion**

- 4.4.17 Notwithstanding the significance of the results of the excavation, understanding of some aspects of the development of the site is limited. The relationship between the worked flint, Iron Age pottery and the burnt mound has been difficult to understand due to the heavy and deep ploughing of the site. The flint assemblage is overwhelmingly dominated by material of Neolithic date and it has not proved possible to isolate any truly diagnostic forms which might be contemporary with the burnt mound, although it is very likely that some of the generalised flake-based material from the scatter does represent broadly contemporary (Early Bronze Age) activity. The recovery of the Iron Age pottery solely from deposits immediately overlying the burnt mound and on its surface suggests that, despite the gulf of time between the two phases of activity (probably approaching two thousand years), the mound may still have been a landscape feature during the Iron Age, and perhaps was even being used as a source of burnt stone for producing ceramic temper.
- 4.4.18 The colluvium-like deposit that sealed the mound and contained the flint scatter is also of interest. The site (located near the top of the promontory overlooking the River Yare) is in a position where colluvial build-up is unlikely to occur. The material was heavily disturbed by modern ploughing and contained a mixture of Late Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic through to Bronze Age flint work and Iron Age pottery indicating that the material may have started to form as early as the Neolithic, potentially through Neolithic landscape clearance and ploughing.
- 4.4.19 The distribution of the flint indicates that the scatter seems to have originated downslope from the location of the burnt mound, towards the modern field boundary. Whether this is due to the build up of colluvial-like material filling in underlying undulations within the superficial glacial deposits is unclear, although the variable depth of the test pits through the colluvial-like layer (2), ranging from 0.1m to 1m in depth, could indicate the infilling of a large but localised natural hollow. The location of the material sealing the mound suggests that it started to form after the Iron Age, when the last activity seems to have taken place (Percival App. 5) and developed for a number of years and on into modern times, with cultivation mixing the remnants of the knapping scatter into the deposit and effectively destroying any stratigraphy that may have existed.

## 4.5 Summary overviews

### ***Hethersett – ENF134377***

- 4.5.1 There is limited evidence for prehistoric activity within the excavation at Hethersett. This suggests that the prehistoric activity was occasional and that the site was located away from main activity areas.
- 4.5.2 Roman activity at the site probably started in the 2nd century and continued through to the 4th century. The excavation revealed an enclosure system forming part of a previously documented villa complex. Some structural elements were recovered but the limited amounts of artefactual evidence suggests the area may have been peripheral to the major areas of settlement.
- 4.5.3 Activity at the site ceased during the 4th century, when the remaining ditches silted up and went out of use and colluvial deposits accumulated at the northern end of the site.

### ***Little Melton – ENF134378***

- 4.5.4 The excavation located around Little Melton church revealed a small quantity of early prehistoric struck flints dating from the Late Upper Palaeolithic through to the Neolithic and Bronze Age. No prehistoric features or activity areas were identified.
- 4.5.5 Late Saxon occupation of the site, during the 11th century, was focused on the frontage of Mill Road where a multiphase post built building stood near to the current church. The settlement focus appears to have shifted slightly away from the western area of the excavation during the 12th century, a shift which may have been associated with the remodelling of the church. A trackway running to the church from the moated manor site may also have been built around this time. There was no clear evidence for settlement in the excavated area post-dating the earlier part of the 13th century and there was no evidence of common-edge settlement in the area investigated.

### ***Watton Road – ENF134376***

- 4.5.6 The flint scatter at Watton Road appears to represent a small axe production site located in a prominent position overlooking the Yare valley, similar to other axe production sites at Great Melton, Little Melton and Harford Park and Ride. These production sites within the Yare valley region seem to have formed an important social focus of the Neolithic landscape. The evidence recovered from Watton Road supports the arguments made by Bishop (2012) of specific selection of raw material at the Harford Park and rRde site favouring pale off-white porcelain like flint for the production of axes.
- 4.5.7 The landscape focus of the site, and the promontory overlooking the River Yare, continues into the Bronze Age. The area was used to build a burnt mound located overlooking the River Yare. Unfortunately the limited evidence recovered has not allowed any insights into its possible function, although two radiocarbon dates place its use firmly in the late third millennium BC..

## APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

### A.1 ENF135276 - Watton Road

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Period
1		layer	Topsoil	Topsoil	
2		layer	Subsoil/colluvium	Subsoil/colluvium layer containing flint scatter	1
3		layer	Subsoil/colluvium	Subsoil/colluvium layer overlying burnt mound	1
4		layer	Subsoil/colluvium	Subsoil/colluvium layer with burnt mound deposits	1
5	12	layer	Burnt mound	Make up deposit of burnt mound contained large amounts of burnt flint and some charcoal	1
6	12	layer	Burnt mound	Make up deposit of burnt mound contained large amounts of burnt flint and some charcoal	1
7	12	layer	Burnt mound	Make up deposit of burnt mound contained large amounts of burnt flint and some charcoal	1
8	9	fill	pit	Fill of pit <b>9</b> . Contained material similar to burnt mound	1
9	9	cut	pit	Cut of pit under burnt mound	1
10	10	fill	pit	Fill of pit <b>11</b> . Contained material similar to burnt mound	1
11	10	cut	pit	Cut of pit under burnt mound	1
12	12	structure	Burnt mound	Structure number for burnt mound	1



## A.2 ENF135277 - Hethersett

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
2001		2002	fill	natural	5	2.5	0.3					reddish brown	sandy clay	silting up of periglacial feature	1
2002		2002	cut	natural	5	2.5	0.3	linear	irregular	irregular	NW-SE			some rooting action present	1
2003		2004	fill	natural	0.8	0.6	0.3					dark reddish brown	clayey sand	possibly remains of burnt out tree	1
2004		2004	cut	natural	0.8	0.6	0.3	sub-circular	convex	rounded concave					1
2005		2006	fill	gully	1	0.6	0.2					dark grey brown	silty sand		1
2006		2006	cut	gully	1	0.6	0.2	linear	convex	rounded slightly concave V shaped base	E-W				1
2007		2008	fill	gully	1	0.5	0.2					mid grey brown	silty sand		1
2008		2008	cut	gully	1	0.5	0.2	linear	convex	V-shaped	NE-SW				1
2009		2010	fill	pit	1.25	0.85	0.3					mid brownish grey	silty sand		1
2010		2010	cut	pit	0.85	1.25	0.3	sub-circular	regular	V-shaped	N-S				1
2011		2011	cut	pit	0.5	0.7	0.06	sub-rectangular	gentle concave	irregular	E-W			extends beyond limit of excavation	2
2012		2011	fill	pit	0							dark reddish brown	silty sand		2
2013		0	layer	sub soil	0										1
2014		2014	cut	natural	8	0.94	0.36	linear	steep	uneven	NW-SE				1
2015		2014	fill	natural	8	0.94	0.36					mid reddish brown with patches of orangey red and mid greyish brown	clayey silt		1



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
2016		2016	cut	ditch	8	2.02	0.62	linear	steep	unevenly concave	NW-SE			probably roman	2
2017		2016	fill	ditch	8	2.02	0.62					mid reddish greyish brown	silty clay	contained roman pottery and tiles	2
2018		2019	fill	natural	1	0.35	0.3					mid grey, patches of orange clay and reddish brown sand	silty sand		1
2019		2019	cut	natural	1	0.35	0.3	linear	irregular, steep	irregular					1
2020		2021	fill	pit	1	0.66	0.13					mid reddish brown	silty sand		2
2021		2021	cut	pit	2.2	0.66	0.13	sub-rectangular	shallow	flat					2
2022		2022	cut	beam slot		0.4	0.04	linear	gentle concave	flat	NW-SE				2
2023		2022	fill	beam slot								bark grey brown	silty clay		2
2024		2024	cut	gully	2.5	0.5	0.07	linear	gentle concave	concave	SW-NE				2
2025		2024	fill	gully	2.5	0.5	0.07					dark greyish brown	silty clay		2
2026		2026	cut	post hole		0.3	0.07	circular	gentle concave	concave					2
2027		2026	fill	post hole		0.3	0.07					mid brown grey	silty clay		2
2028		2028	cut	gully	1.8	0.35	0.05	linear	gentle concave	concave	SW-NE				2
2029		2028	fill	gully	1.8	0.35	0.05					dark grey brown	silty clay		2
2030		2031	fill	gully	1	0.2	0.1					light greenish grey	clayey silt		1
2031		2030	cut	gully	1	0.2	0.1	linear with wide circular end	steep	irregular	N-S				1
2032		2033	fill	post hole	0.27	0.24	0.42					light greyish	silty sand		2
2033		2033	cut	post hole	0.27	0.24	0.42	sub-circular		pointed					2





Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
2034		2035	fill	post hole	0.33	0.33	0.27					light greish medium brown	silty sand		2
2035		2035	cut	post hole	0.33	0.33	0.27	circular	steep in south, stepped in north	flat					2
2036		2037	fill	post hole	0.34	0.24	0.19					light greyish medium brown	silty sand	stones concentrated at base of fill	2
2037		2037	cut	post hole	0.34	0.24	0.19	irregular	steep in east, gradual in west	rounded					2
2038		2039	fill	post hole	0.32	0.34	0.09					light greyish medium brown	silty sand	concentration of stones at the bottom of the fill	2
2039		2039	cut	post hole	0.37	0.34	0.09	sub-circular	moderate	rounded					2
2040		2041	fill	post hole	0.39	0.35	0.22					medium brownish grey	silty sand		2
2041		2041	cut	post hole	0.39	0.35	0.22	sub-circular	steep	flat					2
2042		2043	fill	pit	1	0.6	0.15					mid reddish brown	silty clay		2
2043		2043	cut	pit		0.6	0.15	sub-circular	gentle slope	slightly rounded					2
2044		2046	fill	post hole	1.2	0.55	0.38					mid greyish brown	silty sandy clay		2
2045		2046	fill	post hole	1.2	0.4	0.2					mid greyish brown	very silty clay		2
2046		2046	cut	post hole	1.2	0.55		sub-circular	steep sided, slightly ir- regular	flat					2
2047		2049	fill	ditch		1.5	0.48					light blue grey	silt		6
2048		2049	fill	ditch		0.84	0.14					very light yel- low grey	silt		6



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
2049	2050	2049	cut	ditch	1.4	1.5	0.62	linear	east edge straight, west edge convex	flat	N-S				6
2050	2049	2050	cut	ditch	5	2.3	0.48	linear	irregular but mostly gentle	uneven/ slightly concave	NW-SE				6
2051		2050	fill	ditch	5	2.3	0.48					dark greyish brown with frequent blackish patches	clayey silt	some evidence of rooting	6
2052		2052	cut	pit	1.38		0.3	rectangular	steep	flat				finds indicate roman date	2
2053		2052	fill	pit	1.1	0.9	0.3					brownish black	silty clay	contained roman pottery, tile, coin and metal	2
2054		2055	fill	post hole		0.26	0.18					light blue grey	silt		6
2055		2055	cut	post hole	0.26	0.24	0.18	circular	straight	concave				relationship between [2055] and [2049] unclear	6
2056		2058	fill	natural		1.58	0.26					light brown grey	sandy silt		1
2057		2058	fill	natural		1.3	0.24					patchy mid orange and grey caused by rooting	silt and sand		1
2058		2058	cut	natural	1.4	1.58	0.5	linear	SW edge stepped, NE edge concave	concave	NW-SE				1
2059		2059	cut	hearth	1	0.5	0.2	sub-circular	gentle concave	irregular				extends beyond limit of excavation, contained burnt flint	6
2060		2059	fill	hearth	1	0.5	0.2					mid brownish red	silty clay	possible hearth or furnace	6
2061		2063	fill	pit	1	0.72	0.1					mid grey brown with brownish red patches	sandy clay		2
2062		2063	finds unit	skeleton (pig)	0.9	0.8								intentional burial of articulated whole pig skeleton	2



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
2063		2063	cut	pit	1	0.72		sub-rectangular	steep	flat	E-W			contained roman pottery and pig skeleton	2
2064		2064	cut	gully				linear	gentle concave to south west, convex to north east	V shaped				truncating hearth [2060]	5
2065		2064	fill	gully								dark grey brown	silty clay		5
2066		2067	fill	ditch	0.22	0.36	0.08					medium brownish grey	silty sand		2
2067		2067	cut	ditch	0.24	0.4	0.1	curvilinear	gradually sloping	flat					2
2068		2069	fill	ditch	1	0.34	0.27					medium brownish grey	silty sand		2
2069		2069	fill	ditch	1	0.58	0.27	linear	gradual	irregular					2
2070		2071	fill	ditch	1.1	0.4	0.1					dark greyish brown	silty clay		2
2071		2071	cut	ditch	1.1	0.4	0.1	linear	shallow, possibly truncated	flat	N-S				2
2072		2073	fill	ditch	0.4	0.4	0.1					mottled orange brown	silty clay		2
2073		2073	cut	ditch	0.4	0.4	0.1	linear	shallow	flat				possibly a natural feature or part of ditch cut [2071]	2
2074		2074	cut	pit	1.3	1.1	0.48	circular	steep, slightly undercut in places	flat	NW-SE				2
2075		2074	fill	pit	1.3	1.1	0.48					brownish greyish yellow	silty clay		2
2076		2076	cut	natural	3	1	0.28	irregular	steep	concave	NW-SE				1
2077		2076	fill	natural	3	1	0.28					mottled dark greyish brown	clayey silt	charcoal suggest tree was burnt out	1



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
2078		2059	fill	hearth			0.13					dark grey and brownish yellow	silty clay		6
2079		2074	fill	pit	1.3	1.1	0.16					yellowish brown	clay		2
2080		2083	fill	ditch		2.14	0.28					very dark blue grey	silty clay	some rooting activity	2
2081		2083	fill	ditch		0.8	0.34					light brown grey	silty clay		2
2082	2088	2083	fill	ditch		1.06	0.34					patchy light orange/grey	silty sand		2
2083		2083	cut	ditch	1	2.14	0.7	linear	concave	concave	N-S			runs under north and south baulks, probably roman date	2
2084		2087	fill	ditch	1	1.1	0.1					mid grey/ yellow	silty sandy clay		2
2085		2087	fill	ditch	1	1.1	0.25					dark greyish brown	silty clay		2
2086		2087	fill	ditch	1	0.15	0.3					mid orange brown	silty sandy clay	slump occurring at edges of the ditch	2
2087	2094	2087	cut	ditch	1	1.3	0.35	linear	fairly steep	flat	N-S				2
2088	2082	2083	fill	ditch		0.86	0.2					patchy light grey/orange	silty sand		2
2089		2089	cut	ditch	1.5	1	0.18	linear	gradual	flat	E-W				2
2090		2089	fill	ditch	1.5	1	0.18					brownish yellow	sandy silty clay		2
2091		2092	fill	ditch	0.5	0.6	0.1					mid yellowish brown	silty sandy clay		2
2092		2092	cut	ditch	0.5	0.6	0.1	linear	shallow	flat	E-W				2
2093		2094	fill	ditch	0.5	0.6	0.1					dark grey brown	silty clay		2
2094		2094	cut	ditch	0.5	0.6	0.1	linear	fairly steep	flat	N-S				2
2095			layer	natural	1	1	0.15					grey brown	clayey silt	silting up of natural hollow	6
2096		2096	cut	post hole	0			circular	steep	concave					2
2097		2096	fill	post hole	0							dark grey	silty clay		2
2098		2099	cut	posthole	0.6	0.6	0.18					dark brown	sandy clay		5



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
2099		2099	cut	post hole	0.6	0.6	0.18	circular	concave	flat					5
2100		2101	fill	ditch								mid black/grey	sandy clay		5
2101		2101	cut	ditch	0			linear	shallow	rounded/concave				recut of ditch [2104]?	5
2102		2103	fill	ditch								mid grey brown	clayey sand		5
2103		2104	fill	ditch	0							dark brownish grey	clayey sand		5
2104		2104	cut	ditch				linear	steep	rounded	E-W				5
2105		2106	fill	pit	0							light/mid brown grey	sandy clay		2
2106		2106	cut	pit	0			circular	steep	flat					2
2107		2107	cut	ditch	1.1	1	0.29	linear	steep	irregular	E-W			roman	2
2108		2107	fill	ditch	1.1	1	0.29					dark brownish black	silty clay		2
2109		2109	cut	ditch	8	1.4	0.4	linear	gentle	uneven	NNW-SSE				2
2110		2109	fill	ditch	8	1.4	0.4					mid greyish brown	clayey silt	roman date	2
2111		2111	cut	ditch	8	1.6	0.48	linear	steep	concave	NNW-SSE			possibly structural or a boundary	2
2112		2111	fill	ditch	8	1.6	0.48					mid greyish brown	clayey silt		2
2113		2096	fill	posthole	0							mid grey	silty clay	packing around post	2
2116		2117	fill	ditch	0							dark grey	sandy clay		2
2117		2117	cut	ditch	0			linear	steep	flat	N-S				2
2118		2119	fill	natural	0							mid brown grey	clayey sand		1
2119		2119	cut	natural				circular	moderate irregular						1
2120		2121	fill	beam slot	1	0.4	0.15					dark brown	clayey silt	contained large amount of cbm	2
2121		2121	cut	beam slot	1	0.4	0.15	linear	moderately steep	concave	NE-SW			probably roman date due to CBM found	2
2122		2122	cut	beam slot	0.9	0.25	0.08	linear	moderate	concave	NE-SW				2



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
2123		2122	fill	beam slot		0.25	0.08					dark brownish grey	sandy clay		2
2124	[2148], [2142]	2124	cut	construction slot	0.8	0.4	0.5	rectangular	gradual	concave				roman	2
2125		2124	fill	construction slot	0.8	0.4	0.5					brownish black	clayey silt		2
2126		2126	cut	posthole	0.42	0.4	0.13	circular	moderately steep	concave					2
2127		2126	fill	posthole	0.42	0.4	0.13					dark greyish brown	clayey silt		2
2128		2128	cut	posthole				circular	moderately steep	concave					2
2129		2128	fill	posthole								dark greyish brown	clayey silt		2
2132		2132	cut	ditch/pit?	3.5	1	0.34	curvilinear	moderate slope	uneven	SW-NE				2
2133		2132	fill	ditch/pit?	3.5	1	0.34					light greyish brown with reddish brown patches	clayey silt		2
2134	[2161], [2104]	2134	cut	ditch	7	2.4	0.14	linear	gentle slope	uneven	NW-SE				5
2135	(2162), (2103)	2134	fill	ditch	7	2.4	0.14					reddish brown	clayey silt		5
2139	2147		layer	surface										no dating evidence but must be earlier than roman ditches which cut it	2
2140		2140	cut	ditch				linear	shallow	unknown	E-W				2
2141		2140	fill	ditch								yellowish brown	clayey silt		2
2142	2124, 2142, 2148	2142	cut	construction slot	1	0.42	0.5	rectangular	straight	irregular	NE-SW			cuts through cobbled surface 2139	2
2143		2142	fill	beam slot	1	0.42	0.5					brownish black	clayey silt		2
2148	[2124], [2142]	2148	cut	construction slot		1	0.42	linear	steep	sloping to flat	E-w				2



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
2149		2148	fill	construction slot			0.32					dark brownish black	clayey silt		2
2150		2209	fill	construction slot		0.7	0.42					dark brown	clayey silt	contained no finds	5
2151		2153	fill	ditch	1	1.5	0.22					mid brownish grey with patches of yellowish grey	sandy clay		5
2152		2153	fill	ditch	1	1	0.38					mid brownish grey	sandy clay		5
2153		2153	cut	ditch	1	1.5	0.6	linear	steep		E-W				5
2155	2157	2155	cut	pit	10	2	0.5	irregular	moderate	concave	N-S			large pit extending beyond limit of excavation	6
2156		2155	fill	pit			0.5					dark grey	sandy silt		6
2157		0			0										
2158		0			0										
2159		2159	cut	ditch	5	0.98	0.34	linear	moderate/steep	concave	SW-NE			roman	2
2160		2159	fill	ditch	5	0.98	0.34					mid reddish brown	clayey silt	roman pottery and CBM found	2
2161	2134, 2104	2161	cut	ditch	7	2.4	0.24	linear	gentle	uneven	NW-SE				5
2162	2135, 2103	2161	fill	ditch	7	2.4	0.24					mid reddish brown	clayey silt		5
2163		2155	fill	pit		0.7	0.05					black	silty sand		6
2164	2080	2166	fill	ditch	1.4	1.6	0.3					dark grey	clayey silt	contained roman coarse ware and CBM	2
2165	2082, 2088	2166	fill	ditch	1.4	2.7	0.5					mixed green, light brown and mid grey	silty clay	moderate root disturbance	2
2166		2166	cut	ditch	1.4	2.7	0.5	linear	irregular	irregular	SEE-NWW				2
2167		2167	cut	pit	1.35	0.7	0.3	sub-rectangular	steep	V-shaped	N-S				2
2168		2167	fill	pit	1.35	0.7	0.3					dark brownish grey	sandy silt		2
2169		2169	cut	pit	1.6	1	0.32	sub-rectangular	moderate,	concave	N-S				2



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
									concave						
2170		2169	fill	pit	1.6	1	0.32					dark grey	sandy silt		2
2171		2171	cut	pit		0.49	0.15	sub-circular	steep	flat					1
2172		2171	fill	pit		0.49	0.15					mid blueish grey with reddish yellow patches	sandy clay		1
2173		2173	cut	pit	2.5		0.38	sub-circular	steep	irregular	N-S				2
2174		2173	fill	pit	2.5		0.38					dark blackish brown	clayey silt	contained roman pottery	2
2175		2175	cut	pit				linear	moderate	flat	E-W				2
2176		2175	fill	pit								dark greyish brown	clayey silt		2
2177		2177	cut	pit				linear		irregular, water-logged	N-S				2
2178		2177	fill	pit								dark blackish brown	clayey silt		2
2179		2179	cut	gully				linear	gentle	irregular, water-logged					2
2180		2179	fill	gully	0							dark brown	clayey silt		2
2181		2182	fill	ditch	1	0.85	0.2					brownish grey	silty sand		2
2182		2182	cut	ditch	1	0.85	0.2	linear	shallow, concave	concave	N-S				2
2183		2183	cut	pit	3.9		0.37	irregular	irregular	irregular					1
2184		2183	fill	pit	3.9		0.37					mid brownish grey	clayey sand		1
2185		2185	cut	ditch	1	1.4	0.45	linear	steep	v-shaped	E-W			possible recut of ditch [2187]	2
2186		2185	fill	ditch	1	1.4	0.45					mid/dark brownish to blackish grey	clayey sand		2
2187		2188	cut	ditch	1	1.2	0.45	linear	steep	rounded	E-W				2
2188		2187	fill	ditch	1	1.2	0.45					mid to dark brownish to	clayey sand		2





Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
												blackish grey			
2189		2190	fill	ditch	1	2	0.05					mid grey brown	silty clay		2
2190		2190	cut	ditch	1	2	0.05	linear	irregular	flat	N-S				2
2191		2191	cut	pit				linear	gently sloping	concave	N-S				2
2192		2191	fill	pit	0							dark greyish brown	clayey silt		2
2193		2193	cut	ditch	1	1.04	0.55	linear	steep	rounded	N-S				2
2194		2193	fill	ditch	1	1.04	0.55					mid brownish grey	clayey sand	contained roman pottery	2
2195		2195	cut	ditch	1	0.55	0.2	linear	shallow	flat	N-S				2
2196		2195	fill	ditch	1	0.55	0.2					mid brownish grey	clayey sand		2
2197		2197	cut	pit	1.5	1	0.37	sub-circular		irregular	NE-SW				2
2198		2197	fill	pit	1.5	1	0.37					yellow mottled brown	clayey silt	contained large amounts of roman CBM and tile	2
2199		2199	cut	ditch		0.8	0.16	linear	steep	flat	E-W				2
2200		2199	fill	ditch		0.8	0.16					dark brownish black	clayey silt		2
2201		2202	fill	ditch	1	1.2	0.25					light brownish grey	sandy silt		2
2202		2202	cut	ditch	1	1.2	0.25	linear	gradual	unknown	NNW-SSE				2
2203		2204	fill	ditch	1	0.2	0.1					dark brownish grey	sandy silt		2
2204		2204	cut	ditch	1	0.2	0.1	linear	concave	unknown	NNW-SSE				2
2205		2206	fill	ditch	1	1.1	0.2					dark grey	sandy silt		2
2206		2206	cut	ditch	1	1.1	0.2	linear	concave	flat	N-S				2
2207		2208	fill	ditch	0.5	0.4	0.1					light brown	sandy silt		2
2208		2208	cut	ditch	0.5	0.4	0.1		concave	concave					2
2209		2209	cut	ditch		0.15	0.2	linear	steep	rounded	E-W				5



### A.3 ENF135278 – Little Melton

Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1001		0	layer	topsoil			0.3					dark brownish grey	clay silt		
1002		0	layer	subsoil			0.2					mixed: dark brownish grey, dark greyish brown, dark reddish brown	clay silt	covers all features	
1003		1004	fill	post hole		0.2	0.08					mid greyish brown	sandy silt with frequent clay		3
1004		0	cut	post hole		0.2	0.08	sub-circular	moderately sloping	concave				shallow posthole, probably medieval	3
1005		1006	fill	post hole		0.35	0.15					dark greyish brown	sandy silt with moderate clay	no postpipe visible	3
1006		0	cut	post hole		0.35	0.15	circular	very steep to vertical slope	concave				possible part of building	3
1007		1008	fill	post hole	0.4	0.35	0.16					mid brownish grey	sandy silt with moderate clay	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1008		0	cut	post hole	0.4	0.35	0.16	circular	steep to almost vertical slope	concave					3
1009		1010	fill	post hole	0.45	0.4	0.17					mid greyish brown	sandy silt with moderate clay	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1010		0	cut	post hole	0.45	0.4	0.17	sub-circular	moderate slope	flat base slopes down from E to W				belongs to earlier phase of building (cut by [1012])	3
1011		1012	fill	post hole	0.3	0.2	0.12					mixed mid brownish grey and dark reddish brown	sandy silt with occ. Clay	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1012		0	cut	post hole	0.3	0.2	0.12	oval	almost vertical	flat				belongs to later phase of building (cuts [1010])	3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1013		1014	fill	post hole	0.65	0.5	0.2					mid brownish grey	sandy silt with frequent clay	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1014		0	cut	post hole	0.65	0.5	0.2	oval	steep to almost vertical	gently concave	E-W			large medieval post hole, possible double post hole because of its size	3
1015		1016	fill	post hole		0.3	0.04					mixed mid brownish grey & dark reddish brown	sandy silt with occ. Clay	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1016		0	cut	post hole		0.3	0.04	circular	not traceable	gently concave				belongs to earlier phase of building (cut by [1018])	3
1017		1018	fill	post hole		0.25	0.05					mixed mid brownish grey & dark reddish brown	sandy silt with moderate clay, moderate charcoal & light greyish green chalk silt patches	backfill of medieval post hole	3
1018		0	cut	post hole		0.25	0.05	sub-circular	not traceable	concave				belongs to later phase of building (cuts [1016])	3
1019		1020	fill	post hole	0.4	0.3	0.08					mid brownish grey	sandy silt with moderate clay	backfill of medieval post hole	3
1020		0	cut	post hole	0.4	0.3	0.08	sub-circular	not traceable	concave				probalby part of building	3
1021		1022	fill	post hole		0.2	0.1					mid brownish grey & dark yellowish brown	sandy silt with moderate clay, occ. Patches of light brownish yellow degraded chalk silt	backfill of [1022]	3
1022		0	cut	post hole		0.2	0.1	sub-circular	moderate to steep	concave				poss. Part of building	3
1023		1024	fill	post hole	0.5	0.35	0.15					dark greyish brown	sandy silt with moderate clay	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1024		0	cut	post hole	0.5	0.35	0.15	sub-circular	moderate	deeply concave				med. Posthole belongs to earlier phase of building (cut by [1026])	3
1025		1026	fill	post hole		0.2	0.05					mid brownish grey	sandy silt with moderate clay	possible backfill after removal of post	3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1026		0	cut	post hole		0.2	0.05	oval	moderately sloping	concave				belongs to later phase of building (cuts [1024])	3
1027		1028	fill	post hole	0.5	0.35	0.18					mid brownish grey	sandy silt with occ. Clay	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1028		0	cut	post hole	0.5	0.35	0.18	oval	steeply sloping	deeply concave	NE-SW			poss. Part of building	3
1029		1030	fill	post hole	0.55	0.4	0.2					mid brownish grey with dark reddish brown	sandy silt with occ. Clay	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1030		0	cut	post hole	0.55	0.4	0.2	circular	vertical sides	flat bottomed				medieval ph	3
1031		1032	fill	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.1					mixed mid greyish brown with dark brownish grey	sandy silt with moderate clay	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1032		0	cut	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.1	oval	moderately sloping	concave				medieval ph, poss. Part of building	3
1033		1034	fill	post hole	0.8	0.4	0.2					dark brownish grey	sandy silt with frequent clay	backfill of medieval post	3
1034		0	cut	post hole	0.8	0.4	0.2	oval	steeply sloping	irregular, comprises two distinct concavities	NW-SE			possible double post hole (2 depressions and considerable size)	3
1035		1036	fill	post hole	0.5	0.45	0.25					mixed: dark brownish grey, mid greyish brown & dark yellowish brown	sandy silt with occ. Clay	backfill of medieval post	3
1036		0	cut	post hole	0.5	0.45	0.25	sub-circular	vertical	flat-bottomed				medieval ph	3
1037		1038	fill	post hole	0.35	0.25	0.09					mid brownish grey & dark yellowish brown	sandy silt with moderate clay		3
1038		0	cut	post hole	0.35	0.25	0.09	circular	moderately sloping	concave				belongs to later phase of building (cuts [1040])	3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1039		1040	fill	post hole		0.4	0.2					mixed: dark brownish grey, dark greyish brown	sandy silt with frequent clay	backfill of medieval post	3
1040		0	cut	post hole		0.4	0.2	circular	step to almost vertical	concave				belongs to earlier phase of building (cut by [1038])	3
1041		1042	fill	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.04					mixed: dark greyish brown, dark brownish grey & dark yellowish brown	sandy silt with frequent clay	possible backfill of medieval post hole	3
1042		0	cut	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.04	sub-circular	not traceable	concave					3
1043		1044	fill	post hole	0.4	0.35	0.12					dark greyish brown & dark brownish grey	sandy silt with moderate clay	possible backfill of medieval post hole	3
1044		0	cut	post hole	0.4	0.35	0.12	sub-circular	moderate slope	flat bottomed, base slopes down from E to W				medieval ph, poss. Part of building	3
1045		1046	fill	post hole	0.65	0.55	0.3					dark brownish grey	sandy silt with moderate clay	possible backfill of medieval post hole, pottery seems medieval	3
1046		0	cut	post hole	0.65	0.55	0.3	oval	very steep to vertical	gently concave				medieval ph, poss. Part of building, cuts ph [1076]	3
1047		1048	fill	post hole		0.3	0.18					dark brownish grey	sandy silt with moderate clay	judging from composition of fill possible backfill after removal of post	3
1048		0	cut	post hole		0.3	0.18	circular	very steep to vertical slope	concave				medieval ph, poss. Part of building	3
1049		1050	fill	post hole	0.45	0.4	0.2					dark brownish grey	sand silt	possible backfill after removal of post, medieval	3
1050		0	cut	post hole	0.45	0.4	0.2	sub-oval	vertical	concave				med. Ph	3
1051		1052	fill	post hole	0.4	0.35	0.13					dark brownish grey	sandy silt with moderate clay	possible backfill after removal of post, medieval	3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1052		0	cut	post hole	0.4	0.35	0.13	oval	moderate to steep, stepped on E-side	concave				medieval ph, poss. Part of building	3
1053		0	layer	natural								white, dark yellowish brown, dark reddish brown, dark greuish brown	clay silt, sandy silt	glacially and periglacially worked	1
1054		1055	fill	post hole	0.2	0.15	0.12					dark brownish grey	sandy silt with moderate clay	possible backfill after removal of post, medieval	3
1055		0	cut	post hole	0.2	0.15	0.12	oval	vertical to very steep	concave				medieval ph, poss. Part of building	3
1056		0	cut	pit	1.7	1.05	0.6	oval	very steep	irregular	N/E			pit (prob.medieval) with 3 fills: pit truncates earlier posthole [1060] that is probable part of structure in immediate proximity	3
1057		1056	fill	pit	1.1	1.05	0.43					Dark Greyish Brown	Silty Clay	composition suggests rubbish pit fill, yet unknown relationship so hard to fathom, one chicken bone	3
1058		1056	fill	pit	1.2	1.05	0.3					Yellowish Dark Brown	Sandy-Silty Clay	looks like a clay fill ( only some small inclusions (piece of daub/fired clay, mostly stones)	3
1059		1056	fill	pit	1.15		0.3					Brownish Yellow	Sandy-Silty Clay	possibly primary fill of med. Pit, no artefacts	3
1060		1060	cut	post hole	0.55	0.5	0.44	crescent (part of wider feature)	high-on vertical	concave overcut <3%				[1060] in allignment with postholes [1004] to [1055] and might be part of earlier phase of possible medieval building; later cut by (storage?) pit [1056] to S;	3
1061		1060	fill	post hole	0.55	0.5	0.54					Dark yellowish Brown	<10% stones evident	primary fill of [1060], no artefacts; truncated by pit [1056] therefore original extent not traceable	3
1062		1063	fill	post hole		0.24	0.12					Dark Greyish	Sandy clay	fill of probable post hole,	3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
												Brown		maybe a driven post or post removed, no dating evidence but possible relation to church or med. Building	
1063		0	cut	post hole		0.24	0.12	circular	steep to vertical	flattish, slightly tapered	north of [1065]			post removed? May relate to church or med. Building to north, associated with almost identical post hole [1065] - part of same structure?, no dating evidence	3
1064		1065	fill	post hole		0.24	0.12					Dark Grey brown	sandy clay	fill of [1065], very similar to (1062), post most likely removed or driven in. Lack of charcoal suggests later. No dating evidence	3
1065		0	cut	post hole		0.24	0.12	circular	steep to vertical	Flattish to slightly tapered				possible med. Post hole, seems to form pair with [1063] to N, but more might lie beyond LOE	3
1066		0	cut	ditch	2	2.3	1.3	linear	moderate	concave	E-W			same as 1153	4
1067		1068	fill	post hole		0.66	0.35					Dark grey brown	sandy clay	substantial post hole, not fully excavated because of rooting that was part of the fill	3
1068		0	cut	post hole		0.66	0.35	oval	concave, fairly vertical	concave	N-S			substantial post hole, not fully excavated because of rooting that was part of the fill	3
1069	1071	1070	fill	ditch	1.1	0.6	0.05					reddish brown	sandy clay	fill of [1069]	4
1070	1072	0	cut	ditch	1.1	0.6	0.05	linear	gradual convex 20degr	irregular concave undulating	N-S			Plough furrow running N-S ca. 20m, on same alignment as [1073] therefore probably ridge & furrow	4
1071	1069	1072	fill	gully	1.1	0.75	0.1					Mid brown	sandy clay	F. o. [1072]	4
1072	1070	0	cut	gully	1.1	0.75	0.1	linear	irregular, gradual concave 30degr	irregular undulating fairly flat	N-S			continuation of probable plough furrow [1070] - ca. 20m long, part of possible ridge & furrow system with [1073],	4
1073		0	cut	gully	10	0.9	0.14	linear	moderate concave	flat	N-S			probable furrow	4



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1074		1073	fill	gully	10	0.9	0.14					mid yellow brown	sandy clay	probable fill of furrow	4
1075		1076	fill	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.15					dark brownish grey	sandy silt with occ. Clay	only by excavation second post hole [1046] cutting [1075] became apparent, succession assumed since no trace of (1075) intruding into [1046] was perceptible	3
1076		0	cut	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.15	circular	steeply sloping	doesn't survive truncation	0.3 NS, 0.25 EW			only by excavation second post hole [1046] cutting [1075] became apparent, succession assumed since no trace of (1075) intruding into [1046] was perceptible: form one of the earlier phases of med. Building	3
1077		1078	fill	gully	1	0.5	0.14					mid greyish brown	silty clay	med. Bedding trenches, possibly associated to church, within boundary ditches	3
1078		0	cut	gully	1	0.5	0.14	linear	moderate	concave	S-N			med. Bedding trenches, possibly associated to church, within boundary ditches	3
1079		1080	fill	gully		0.38	0.13					mid greyish brown	silty clay	fill of gully [1080], some medieval sherds, possibly contemporary to post hole [1110]	3
1080		0	cut	gully		0.38	0.13	linear	gentle	concave	N-S			cut of gully, used as bedding trench possibly for cultivation, possible connection with nearby church; filled with med. Pot., see also post hole [1110]	3
1081	1079	1082	fill	gully		0.56	0.13					mid greyish brown	silty clay	f.o. gully used as bedding trench, no finds, cf. (1079)	3
1082	1080	0	cut	gully		0.56	0.13	linear	gentle	concave	N-S			gully used as bedding trench, cf. [1080]	3
1083		0	cut	pit	1.8	1.65	0.33	sub-rectangular	vertical	uneven				cut of rather square pit with post holes ([1085],[1087],[1186],[1188]) located in each corner. Size, shape & form suggest water tank with hole cut into the ground and a wooden tank inserted for tanning/preparing fabric. Depth	3





Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
														gets shallow towards north	
1084		1083	fill	pot	1.8	1.65	0.33					dark greyish brown	silty clay	single deliberate fill with medieval pot, bone, charcoal; sequence of events: [1083] dug along with stakes in corners, wooden tank places inside, following use backfilled with (1084) - wood likely since no use of clay to produce water tightness visible	3
1085	[1087], [1186], [1188]	0	cut	post hole	0.29	0.25	0.35	circular	vertical	concave				one of 4 post holes forming part of structure [1083] - stake driven holes judged from the shape of the base, cf. 1084 for sequence	3
1086	(1088), (1187), (1189)	1085	fill	post hole	0.29	0.25	0.35					mid greyish/blackish brown	silty clay	single, deliberate fill of post hole without finds, possibly medieval due to pot in (1084); same as (1088), probably as (1084) since they are contemporary and only slightly different in colour; cf. (1084) for sequence	3
1087	[1085], [1186], [1188]	0	cut	post hole	0.25	0.18	0.33	sub-circular	vertical	concave				one of 4 post holes forming part of structure [1083] - stake driven holes judged from the shape of the base, cf. 1084 for sequence	3
1088	(1086), (1187), (1189)	1087	fill	post hole	0.25	0.18	0.33					mid blackish brown	silty clay	single, deliberate fill of post hole without finds, possibly medieval due to pot in (1084); fill is same as/ contemporary to (1084), (1088); cf. (1084) for sequence	3
1089		0	cut	ditch	0.99	2.6	0.37	linear	gradual	flat	N/W			medieval boundary ditch, eastern side of the church	3
1090		1089	fill	ditch	0.99	2.6	0.37					dark brown	clayish silt	sole fill of [1089], finds: bone, medieval looking pottery	3
1091		1092	fill	ditch	5	1.4	0.45					yellowish orange brown	sandy clay	small E-W- running linear boundary ditch, not in alignment with furrow system -	4



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
														maybe distinct phases of field boundaries	
1092		0	cut	ditch	5	1.4	0.45	linear	convex, 30 degr. N-side, 70 degr. S-side	fairly flat, slightly concave	E-W			small E-W- running linear boundary ditch, not in alignment with furrow system - maybe distinct phases of field boundaries	4
1093	1077	0	fill	gully	1	0.44	0.09					mid greyish brown	silty clay	med. Bedding trenches, possibly associated to church, within boundary ditches	3
1094	1078	0	cut	gully	1	0.44	0.09	linear	moderate	concave	S-N			med. Bedding trenches, possibly associated to church, within boundary ditches	3
1095		1096	fill	post hole		0.17	0.29					mid greyish brown	silty clay	fill of ph, no finds, possibly contemporary with [1098], [1100] (structural?) or with bedding trench [1108]	3
1096		0	cut	post hole		0.17	0.29	circular	vertical	concave				ph, no finds, possibly contemporary with [1098], [1100] (structural?) or with bedding trench [1108]	3
1097		1098	fill	post hole		0.21	0.05					light yellowish brown	silty clay	possibly contemporary with p.h. [1096]	3
1098		0	cut	post hole		0.21	0.05	circular	gentle	concave				very shallow post hole, possibly contemporary with p.h. [1096], but could be natural depression,	3
1099		1100	fill	post hole		0.33	0.08					mid greyish brown	silty clay	f./o. ph [1100], no finds, possibly contemporary with p.h. [1096], [1098]	3
1100		0	cut	post hole		0.32	0.08	circular	gentle	concave				ph, possibly structural composition with p.h. [1096], [1098]	3
1101		1102	fill	pit	0.8	0.57	0.17					mid greyish brown	silty clay	some medieval pot, possibly contemp with bedding trench [1106]	4
1102		0	cut	pit	0.8	0.57	0.17	oval	gentle	flattish				cut of pit, filled with (1102) containing some medieval pot, possibly contemp with bedding trench [1106]	4



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1103	[1145]	1104	fill	gully		0.49	0.1					mid greyish brown	silty clay	f.o. gully [1104], some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north: possibly contemp with pit [1102]: cf. [1145]	3
1104	[1146]	0	cut	gully		0.49	0.1	linear	gentle	concave	N-S			gully [1104], filled by (1103) containing some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north: possibly contemp with pit [1102]: cf. [1145]	3
1105		1106	fill	gully		0.66	0.11					mid greyish brown	silty clay	f.o. gully [1106], some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north, cf. (1133), (1139)	4
1106		0	cut	gully		0.66	0.11	linear	gentle	concave	N-S			gully, filled by (1105) containing some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north, cf. [1134], [1140], joins with bedding trench [1108] at [1143]	4
1107		1108	fill	gully		0.6	0.12					mid greyish brown	silty clay	f.o. gully [1108], a bedding trench, some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north, joins with gully [1106]	3
1108	1128	0	cut	gully		0.6	0.12	linear	gentle	concave	N-S			gully, a bedding trench, filled by (1107) containing some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north, cf. [1128], [1140], joins with bedding trench [1106]	3
1109		1110	fill	post hole		0.38	0.09					mid yellowish grey	silty clay	f.o. ph [1110], some med. Pot, possibly contemp with bedding trench [1080]	3
1110		0	cut	post hole		0.38	0.09	circular	gentle	concave				ph filled by (1108) containing some med. Pot, possibly contemp with bedding trench [1080]	3
1111		1112	fill	ditch	0.8	0.2	0.25					Dark orange brown	sandy clay	??? In EW, near [1092], cuts pit [1114]	1



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1112		0	cut	ditch	0.8	0.2	0.25	linear	convex 30 deg, steepening as ???	not fully excavated	E-W			??? In EW, near [1092], cuts pit [1114]	1
1113		1114	fill	pit	0.6	0.6	0.1					mid orange brown	sandy clay	probable pit, cut by linear ditch [1112], no evidence for date or use	1
1114		0	cut	pit	0.6	0.6	0.1	oval	concave 45 deg	rounded concave	N-S			probable pit, cut by linear ditch [1112], no evidence for date or use	1
1115		1116	fill	pit	2.4	0.8	0.25					mid orange brown	sandy clay	possible pit / tree throw, no evidence for use or dating	1
1116		0	cut	pit	2.4	0.8	0.25	oval	gradual concave 30deg	rounded concave	N-S			possible pit / tree throw, no evidence for use or dating	1
1117	1173	1118	fill	ditch	1.25	1.54	0.33					medium greyish brown	clayish silt		3
1118	[1174], [1177]	1118	cut	ditch	16	1.92	0.33	linear	Moderate concave	flat rounded convex	east and perpendicular to ditch [1089]			ditch disappears in trench section after 16m; ditch turned later out to have been re-cut with 1117 being fill of re-cut and 1147 fill of original cut, cf. [1174], [1177]; ditch runs parallel to e-w-allignment of church	3
1119		1120	fill	post hole	0.45	0.32	0.19					light orange brown	sandy silt	f.o. ph [1120], contains Roman pot., part of series of intercutting ph's	3
1120		0	cut	post hole	0.45	0.32	0.19	irregular, full extent not visible	moderate	flat				ph filled by (1119) that contains Roman pot., part of series of intercutting ph's [1122], [1124], [1126], [1128]	3
1121		1122	fill	post hole	0.4	0.27	0.28					light yellowish brown	sandy silt	f.o. p.h., contains bone; probably Roman since Roman pot. in (1125) {YET NOT IN SHEET OF (1125)!!!}; cuts p.h. [1120]	3
1122		0	cut	post hole	0.4	0.27	0.28	indeterminate	moderate	flat				p.h., filled by (1121) contains bone; probably Roman since Roman pot. In (1125); cuts p.h. [1120], part of series of intercutting p.h.'s	3
1123		1124	fill	post hole	0.5	0.33	0.36					light greyish brown	sandy silt	f.o. p.h. [1124], no finds, part of series of intercutting p.h.'s	3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1124		0	cut	post hole	0.5	0.33	0.36	indeterminate	moderate	sloping, but cut so not fully seen				part of series of intercutting p.h.'s	3
1125		1126	fill	post hole	0.5	0.18	0.32					mid greyish brown	sandy silt	f.o. p.h. [1126], part of series of intercutting p.h.'s	3
1126		0	cut	post hole	0.5	0.18	0.32	indeterminate	moderate	flat				cuts p.h. [1124], part of series of intercutting p.h.'s	3
1127		1128	fill	gully	0.65	0.42	0.18					dark greyish brown	silty clay	f.o. gully [1128], contains pot. And bone - suggest medieval dating	3
1128	1108	0	cut	gully	0.65	0.42	0.18	linear	moderate	concave but not fully seen as slot ended				gully of bedding trench, fill (1127) contains pot. and bone - suggest medieval dating; cuts series of intercutting p.h.'s	3
1129		130	fill	post hole	0.25	0.22	0.06					mid greyish brown	silty clay	medieval. Possible relates to bedding trenches.	3
1130		1130	cut	post hole	0.25	0.22	0.06	circular	shallow	flat				medieval. Possible relates to bedding trenches.	3
1131		1132	fill	pit		0.52	0.15					light yellowish brown	sandy silt	cut by bedding trench [1134]	3
1132		0	cut	pit		0.52	0.15	circular	gentle	flat				cut by bedding trench [1134]	3
1133	1105	1134	fill	gully		0.62	0.3					mid greyish brown	silty clay		4
1134	1106	0	cut	gully		0.62	0.3	linear	gentle	concave	N-S				4
1135		1136	fill	pit		0.39	0.14					mid yellowish brown	silty clay	no finds	3
1136		0	cut	pit		0.39	0.14	circular	gentle	concave				no finds	3
1137		1138	fill	pit		0.92	0.13					mid greyish brown	silty clay	runs into limit of excavations - could be a gully. No finds.	4
1138		0	cut	pit		0.92	0.13	elongated ?	gentle	concave				runs into limit of excavations	4
1139		1140	fill	gully		0.85	0.13					mid greyish brown	silty clay		4
1140	1106	0	cut	gully		0.85	0.13	linear	gentle	concave	N-S				4
1141		1142	fill	post hole	0.28	0.28	0.13					mid yellowish brown	silty clay		3
1142		0	cut	post hole	0.28	0.28	0.13	circular	sharp	concave				cuts [1146]. No finds	3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1143		1144	fill	pit	0.63	0.63	0.22					mid reddish brown	silty clay	no finds	3
1144		0	cut	pit	0.63	0.63	0.22	circular	gentle	concave				no finds	3
1145	1103	1148	fill	gully		0.52	0.17					mid greyish brown	sandy silt with freq clay		3
1146	1104	0	cut	gully		0.52	0.17	linear	gentle	concave	N-S			no finds	3
1147		1118	fill	ditch	1.25	0.27	0.3					medium greyish brown	clayish silt	difficult to differentiate from (1117)	3
1148		1152	fill	ditch		1.8	0.15					mid greyish brown	clayey silt	looks v similar to subsoil, so it's this material gradually forming and slumping into ditch	4
1149		1152	fill	ditch		1.45	0.25					mixed light greyish green and light greyish brown	clayey silt	v similar to natural periglacial deposits but a bit greyer	4
1150		1152	fill	ditch		1.25	0.3					light greyish brown	clayey silt, freq lenses of light greenish clayey silt	no finds	4
1151		1152	fill	ditch		0.65	0.1					dark bluish grey with mid-reddish brown patches	clayey silt	deposited by water running through ditch	4
1152		0	cut	ditch		1.65	0.8	linear	moderate to steep	gently concave	E-W				4
1153		0	cut	ditch	2	2.3	1.3	linear	moderate	concave	E-W			same as [1066]. medieval? Possible relationship to moated manor site to W	4
1154		1153	fill	ditch								mid greyish brown	sandy clay		4
1155		0	cut	ditch	2	4.1	1.3	linear	gradual to steep - convex	rounded	E-W			medieval/ Post-medieval?	4
1156		1155	fill	ditch		1.6	0.3					mid/light yellowish grey to yellowish brown	sandy clay		4



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1157		1157	cut	beam slot/fence	1.2	0.6	0.24	linear	vertical	flat	S-W			medieval?	4
1158		1157	fill	beam slot/fence	1.2	0.6	0.24					dark brown	silty clay	medieval?	4
1159		1159	cut	natural	0.4	1.16	0.41	sub-circular	irregular	irregular	E-W			no date	4
1160		1159	fill	natural	0.4	1.16	0.41					dark brown	silty clay	no date	4
1161		1153	fill	ditch		1.7	0.5					mid yellowish to greyish brown	sandy clay	large quantities of snails	4
1162		1155	fill	ditch		1.4	0.7					mid/dark reddish/brownish grey	silty clay	No date. Contained water as large number of ramshorn snails present	4
1163		1155	fill	ditch		3	0.66					mid greyish brown	silty clay	some evidence for water deposition - seasonal flooding	4
1164		1155	fill	ditch		3.1	0.3					mid reddish brown	sandy clay	tertiary fill of ditch - ploughed in topsoil	4
1165		1166	fill	ditch		0.9	0.3					greyish brown	sandy clay	Part of system with [1072] [1073]. Contained palaeolithic flints	4
1166		1166	cut	ditch		0.9	0.3	linear	E: vertical, W: convex	flat	NNW-SSE			Part of system with [1072] [1073]. Contained palaeolithic flints	4
1167		0	layer	natural	6	10	0.1					brown orange	sandy clay	periglacial sediment	1
1168		0	cut	ditch	8	1.1	0.16	linear	gentl	uneven	N-S			aligning with the medieval church boundary	3
1169		1168	fill	ditch	8	1.1	0.16					mid brownish grey	silty clay	medieval. Deliberate fill	3
1170		0	cut	pit	0.9	0.8	0.08	amorphous	v gentle	uneven	N-S			possibly a natural feature	3
1171		1170	fill	pit	0.9	0.8	0.08					dark reddish brown	silty clay	possibly a natural feature	3
1172		1173	fill	ditch	1.1	0.86	0.16					medium orange brown	silt	fill not present in western part of ditch cf. [1118]	3
1173	1117	1174	fill	ditch	1.1	1.6	0.25					medium greyish brown	silt	limits of fills and re-cut of ditch indicated by concentration of stones	3



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1174	1118	0	cut	ditch	1.1	1.6	0.38	linear	stepped	flatly rounded	parallel to e-w-alignment of church to its south			re-cut of ditch [1177]	3
1175	1147	1177	fill	ditch	1.1	0.35	0.2					medium brownish grey	silt		3
1176		1177	fill	ditch	1.1	0.35	0.2					medium brownish grey	silt		3
1177	1118	0	cut	ditch	1.1	0.35	0.35	linear	concave	round	parallel to church e-w-alignment to its south			at s-w-end cut [1118] could not be differentiated as two cuts, also fills equivalent to (1172) and (1176) were not present	3
1178		0	cut	gully terminus	2.4	0.22	0.07	linear	fairly steep	concave	N-S			may be deep ploughing scar or natural	3
1179		1178	fill	gully terminus	2.4	0.22	0.07					dark reddish brown-very mottled with the sandy & gravely natural	silty clay	may be deep ploughing scar or natural	3
1180		0	cut	natural	0.83	0.56	0.12	amorphous	shallow	irregular					3
1181		1180	fill	natural	0.83	0.56	0.12					dark greyish brown	silty clay	finds included fragments of lava quern	3
1182		1183	fill	gully		0.8	0.2					orangey brown	clayey sand		4
1183		1183	cut	gully		0.8	0.2	linear	convex - Smoderate, N: steep	slightly concave	N-S				4
1184		1185	fill	pit	1.9	1.5	0.35					mid greyish brown	silty clay	runs into Loe, possible ditch terminus, overlaid by redeposited chalky natural	4
1185		0	cut	pit	1	1.5	0.35	elongated	gentle	concave flat				runs into loe, possible ditch terminus	4
1186		0	cut	post hole	0.26	0.24	0.24	sub-oval	vertical	uneven	N-S			irregular shaped post hole, cut much different to [1085], [1087], [1188], located on steeper part of pit, therefore	3





Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
														shallower; part of structure [1083], cf. 1084 for sequence	
1187	(1088), (1086), (1189)	1186	fill	post hole	0.26	0.24	0.24					dark greyish brown	silty clay	single, deliberate fill of post hole without finds, possibly medieval due to pot in (1084); cf. (1084) for sequence	3
1188	[1087], [1085], [1186]	0	cut	post hole	0.3	0.28	0.34	sub-circular	vertical	concave				one of 4 post holes forming part of structure [1083] - pole in eastern corner - form similar to [1085]; cf. 1084 for sequence	3
1189		1188	fill	post hole	0.3	0.28	0.34					dark greyish brown	silty clay	single, deliberate fill of post hole without finds, possibly medieval due to pot in (1084); cf. (1084) for sequence	3
1190		1191	fill	post hole	0.4	0.4	0.18					dark brownish grey & dark greyish brown	sandy silt	medieval	3
1191		0	cut	post hole	0.4	0.4	0.18	truncated oval	v steeply sloping	flat				medieval	3
1192		1192	cut	natural		0.9	0.18	sub-circular	irregular	uneven concave					4
1193		1192	fill	natural	1.2	0.9	0.18					yellowish brown	clayey silt		4
1194	1157	1194	cut	beam slot/ fence	0.6	0.7	0.18	square	vertical	concave	NW-SE			medieval	4
1195	1158	1194	fill	beam slot/ fence	0.6	0.7	0.18					dark brown	clayey silt	medieval	4
1196		1197	fill	gully		0.94	0.24					mid orangey brown	silty clay	medieval	4
1197		0	cut	gully		0.94	0.24	linear	gentle	concave	N-S			medieval	4
1198		1199	fill	pit	0.61	0.61	0.11					dark greyish brown	silty clay	medieval	4
1199		1199	cut	pit	0.61	0.61	0.11	circular	gentle	flattish				medieval	4
1200	1255, 1258	1201	fill	gully terminus		0.74	0.3					mid greyish brown	silty clay		4



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1201	1254, 1257	0	cut	gully terminus		0.74	0.3	linear	gentle	concave	E-W				4
1202		0	cut	post hole				sub-rectangular	vertical	flat	N-S			closely associated with post holes [1204] [1206] nad [1208]	4
1203		1202	fill	post hole								dark greyish brown	sandy silt	no date	4
1204		0	cut	post hole	0.35	0.2	0.12	sub-rectangular	vertical	flat	N-S				4
1205		1204	fill	post hole	0.35	0.2	0.12					dark greyish brown	sandy silt	no date. In close association with [1202] [1206] [1208]	4
1206		0	cut	post hole				sub-rectangular	steep, concave	flat	E-W			no date	4
1207		1206	fill	post hole								dark greyish brown	sandy silt	no date	4
1208		0	cut	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.06	sub-rectangular	moderate, concave	flat	E-W			no date	4
1209		1208	fill	post hole	0.3	0.25	0.06					dark greyish brown	sandy silt		4
1210		0	cut	post hole		0.4	0.21	sub-circular	steep, concave	flat				no date	4
1211		1210	fill	post hole		0.4	0.21					dark greyish brown	sandy silt	no date	4
1212		0	cut	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.3	circular	vertical	flat				no date	4
1213		1212	fill	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.3					dark greyish brown	sandy silt	no date	4
1214		0	cut	gully/beam slot	0.7	0.4	0.1	linear	moderate, concave	flat	E-W			no date	4
1215		1214	fill	gully/beam slot	0.7	0.4	0.1					dark greyish brown	sandy silt	lost relationship with post hole [1212]	4
1216		0	cut	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.11	circular	moderate	concave				no date	4
1217		0	fill	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.11					dark greyish brown	sandy silt	no date	4
1218		1219	fill	post hole	0.4	0.4	0.2					dark grey brown	clayey sand		2
1219		0	cut	post hole	0.4	0.4	0.2	circular	NE: vertical, SW: stepped	concave				associated with [1221] and [1223]	2
1220		1221	fill	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.2					dark greyish brown	clayey sand		2



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1221		0	cut	post hole	0.3	0.3	0.2	circular	vertical	irregular				no date. Associated with p.h. [1219] and [1223]	2
1222		1223	fill	post hole	0.35	0.35	0.2					dark greyish brown	claye sand	no date	2
1223		0	cut	post hole	0.35	0.35	0.2	circular	NE: steep, SW: nr vertical	concave					2
1224		0	cut	pit	0.9	0.77	0.2	sub-circular	vertical	uneven				medieval?	3
1225		1224	fill	pit	0.9	0.77	0.2					dark reddish brown	silty clay	medieval?	3
1226		0	cut	gully	0.4	0.3	0.05	linear	moderate concave	concave	sw-ne			small extent extends beyond loe	4
1227		1226	fill	gully	0.4	0.3	0.05					dark greyish brown	sandy silt	extends beyond loe	4
1228		0	cut	post pit	1.3	1.3	0.8	sub-square	v steep	flat	E-W			medieval?	4
1229		0	cut	post pit	0.4	0.4	0.8	circular	nr vertical	flat				medieval?	4
1230		0	cut	post hole		0.25	0.2	circular	moderate	concave				medieval	4
1231		1228	fill	post pit	1.3	1.3	0.5					mid greyish brown, mid greenish brown	sandy silt, moderate clay	medieval	4
1232		1228	fill	post pit		1.1	0.35					mixed light yellowish brown, mid brownish grey	sandy silt, moderate clay	medieval	4
1233		1230	fill	post hole		0.25	0.2					dark greyish brown	sandy silt, occ clay	medieval	4
1234		1235	fill	post hole	0.35	0.4	0.1					dark grey brown	clayey sand		4
1235		0	cut	post hole	0.35	0.4	0.1	circular	nr vertical	concave				medieval	4
1236	1261	0	cut	gully	5	0.8	0.31	linear	steep	concave	E-W			medieval. Parallel to the church boundaries	4
1237	1261	1236	fill	gully	5	0.8	0.31					dark greyish brown	clayey silt	medieval	4
1238		1239	fill	natural	3.2	1.95	0.2					dark grey brown	silty sand		4



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1239		0	cut	natural	3.2	1.95	0.2	sub-rectangular	convex	irregular	E-W				4
1240		1241	fill	ditch		2.06	0.8					mid brown yellow	sandy clay	medieval. Possible association with eastern boundary of church.	4
1241	1248	0	cut	ditch		2.06	0.8	linear	moderate to steep	flattish	N-S			medieval? Possible association with eastern boundary of church.	4
1242		1243	fill	ditch		0.9	0.5					mid reddish/greyish brown	sandy clay	medieval?	4
1243		0	cut	ditch		0.9	0.5	linear	moderate, concave	probably flat	N-S			medieval?	4
1244		1245	fill	pit	0.3	0.3	0.08					dark brownish black	sandy clay	may be burnt tree throw	4
1245		0	cut	pit	0.3	0.3	0.08	sub-circular	gentle	flat					4
1246		1247	fill	natural		1.6	0.31					light yellowish grey	silty sand	medieval?	4
1247		0	cut	natural		1.6	0.31	amorphous	gentle	irregular				medieval?	4
1248	1240	1249	fill	ditch		0.8	0.54					mid brown yellow	sandy clay	medieval	4
1249	1241	0	cut	ditch		0.8	0.54	linear	moderate to steep	flattish	N-S			medieval. Cuts tree throw [1247]	4
1250		0	cut	pit	1.65	1.35	0.48	oval	steep	flattish				medieval?	4
1251		1250	fill	pit	1.65	1.35	0.48					dark greyish brown	silty clay	medieval?	4
1252		1250	fill	pit	1.65	1.35	0.06					light yellowish brown	silty clay	natural slump	4
1253		1250	fill	pit	1.65	1.35	0.02					mid greyish brown	silty clay	medieval?	4
1254	1201, 1259	0	cut	gully		0.7	0.22	linear	moderate	flat	E-W			medieval. Cuts gully [1264]	4
1255	1200, 1258	1254	fill	gully		0.7	0.22					mid greyish brown	silty clay	medieval	4
1256	1210, 1212, 1284	0	cut	post hole	0.68	0.63	0.54	circular	vertical	concave				in close proximity to 1210, 1212, and 1284 - together for a line close to ditch 1278 and pit 1282	4



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1257		1256	fill	post hole	0.68	0.42	0.3					mottled mid greyish brown and mid orangey red	clayey silt	redeposited natural. No date.	4
1258	1200, 1255	1259	fill	gully		0.77	0.35					mid greyish brown	silty clay	medieval? Truncated by animal burrow	4
1259	1201, 1254	0	cut	gully		0.71	0.35	linear	gentle	concave	E-W			medieval? Truncated by animal burrow	4
1260	1236	1260	cut	gully	1.25	0.6	0.2	linear	sharp	flat	NW-SE			medieval?	4
1261	1236	1260	fill	gully	1.25	0.6	0.2					blackish brown	clayey silt	medieval?	4
1262		0	cut	post hole	0.26	0.26	0.34	sub-circular	nr vertical	concave	NS-EW			no finds	4
1263		1262	fill	post hole	0.26	0.26	0.34					brownish-black	silty clay	no finds. medieval?	4
1264		0	cut	gully	1	0.5	0.22	linear	moderate	flat	N-S			medieval	4
1265		1264	fill	gully	1	0.5	0.22					dark greyish brown	silty clay		4
1266		1256	fill	post hole	0.68	0.63	0.24					mid greyish brown	silty clay	medieval	4
1267		1268	fill	ditch	1.2	0.6	0.4					dark grey	silty sand	medieval	4
1268		0	cut	ditch	1.2	0.6	0.4	linear	steep, concave	concave	NE-SW			medieval	4
1269		1270	fill	pit	1		0.4					dark grey brown	silty sand	medieval	4
1270		0	cut	pit	10		0.4	indeterminate	concave, nr vertical	flat				no date	4
1271		0	layer		3.7	4	0.2					dark brown	silty sand	either tilting/ farmyard layer associated with medieval activity & trackway or fill of a tree throw	4
1272		1273	fill	pit		0.95	0.26					mid brownish grey	silty sand	iron knife blade	4
1273		0	cut	pit	3.78	0.95	0.26	sub-circular	W: gradual, E: stepped	concave					4
1274		1275	fill	ditch		2.35	0.12					mid greyish yellow	silty sand	redeposited natural	4
1275		1276	fill	ditch	1	1.75	0.32					mid greyish	silty sand		4



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
												brown			
1276		1277	fill	ditch		1.75	0.4					mid greyish yellow	silty sand	redeposited natural	4
1277		1278	fill	ditch			0.26					dark brownish grey in W, mixed with mid reddish brown in E	silty sand	finds included lava stone	4
1278		0	cut	ditch		1.58	0.79	curvilinear	steep	concave	S-N			eastern boundary of churchyard	4
1279		1280	fill	pit		0.64	0.29					mid greyish brown	silty sand	no date. Possible tree throw	4
1280		0	cut	pit		0.64	0.37	indeterminate	steep	concave				possible tree throw	4
1281		1282	fill	pit	2.44	0.7	0.35					mid greyish brown	silty sand		4
1282		0	cut	pit	2.44	1.54	0.35	oval	steeply	flat				close proximity to p.h. [1256] [1284], suggests that [1282] might have been a SFB but p.h. are rather deep	4
1283		0	cut		3.7	4	0.2	sub-oblong	shallow	concave				cut of possible tree throw, or profile of silting layer	4
1284		0	cut	post hole	0.55	0.53	0.49	circular	vertical	concave					4
1285		1284	fill	post hole	0.55	0.53	0.49					dark greyish brown	silty clay	medieval?	4
1286	1267	1287	fill	ditch	1	1.05	0.3					dark grey brown	silty sand		4
1287		0	cut	ditch	1	1.05	0.3	linear	convex, moderate	convex	NNE-SSW				4
1288		1289	fill	post hole	0.4	0.75	0.2					dark brownish grey, with dark yellowish brown patches	sandy silt	medieval	3
1289		0	cut	post hole	0.4	0.25	0.2	oval	steep, nr vertical	flat				medieval	3
1290		1228	fill	post pit								mid greenish grey & mid brownish grey	clayey silt	on top of the post-pipe - disuse of the feature	4



Context	Same as	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Length (m)	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation	Colour	Fine component	Other Comments	Phase
1291		1229	fill	post pipe		0.4	0.8					dark greyish brown	sandy silt		4
1292		1185	fill	pit								mid orange brown, white	silt	redeposited natural on top of pit fill (1184)	4





## APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

### B.1 Small Finds

*By James Fairbairn*

#### **Hethersett, Areas 1 – 3, ENF135277**

##### **Introduction**

B.1.1 A small assemblage of metalwork was recovered from this site, the majority being iron-work (eight fragments). A single copper alloy coin was found.

##### **Copper alloy objects**

B.1.1 The coin (SF 2002) is Roman in date and was found in fill 2053 of pit **2052** (Period 2). The coin is corroded and clipped.

**SF 2002.** An incomplete copper alloy Nummus of the House of Constantine dating (AD 343-348). Reece period 17. Reverse type VICTORIA AVGSTORVM depicting Victory walking left with wreath. Uncertain mint. The coin is missing portions of its outer flan Diameter: 18.21mm, Thickness: 1.5mm, Weight: 1.7g

##### **Ironwork**

B.1.1 The ironwork from the site was confined to three hand forged nails and five unidentifiable ferrous fragments. The unidentifiable ferrous fragments were recorded in from period 2 features - pit **2052**, ditch **2117**, natural hollow **2155** and pit **2169**. All are fragmentary and heavily concreted or corroded.

##### **Nails**

B.1.1 A single nail (SF 2006) was recovered from fill of ditch **2111** and two (SF 2007) from ditch **2166**. Both of these features are attributed to the Roman phase of the site (Period 2).

B.1.2 **SF2006** consists of a single hand incomplete forged nail which is 54 mm in length. The shaft is circular and slightly tapers to a missing point. The head is lightly bulbous and expanded to one side. This is exaggerated due to the fact that a small portion of the head is missing.

B.1.3 **SF 2007** consists of two hand forged iron nails. One nail is 76mm long, has a sub-square shank which has lost its tip, and the other has a circular shank is 62mm long and is complete. The heads on two are slightly bulbous and expanded to one side.

Small Find Number	Period	Context Number	Material	Object Name	Total No. of items	Other Comments	Part of:
2002	2	2053	Cua (copper alloy)	Coin	1	Nummus of Constantine	
2003	2	2003	Fe (iron)	Artefact	2	Unidentifiable	
2006	2	2112	Fe (iron)	Nail	1		
2007	2.	2164	Fe (iron))	Nails	2		
2011	2	2116	Fe (iron)	Artefact	1	Unidentifiable	
2012	2	2156	Fe (iron)	Artefact	2	Unidentifiable	
2013	2	2013	Fe (iron)	Coin	1	Unidentifiable	

*Table 3: Small Finds – Hethersett, Areas 1 - 3*

## ***Little Melton, Areas 4 & 5 ENF135278***

### ***Introduction***

- B.1.1 A small assemblage, (nine pieces) of metalwork was recovered from the site. Of the group, nine are fragments or incomplete nails. All are of a utilitarian use and showed no sign of embellishment or decoration.

### ***Nails***

- B.1.1 **SF1000** consists of a fragmentary shaft of a small hand forged nail found in context ditch **1164** and attributed to period 4 of the site. The slender rounded shank is heavily concreted and broken at both the head and tip. Length:22.1mm, Diameter 3mm, Weight 1.1g
- B.1.2 **SF1003** consists of an almost complete hand forged nail. The artefact was found within ditch **1155** and attributed to the medieval period (Period 4). The nail has a square shank, which is bent toward the tip. The head is slightly bulbous and incomplete. Length:52mm, Thickness: 5.5mm
- B.1.3 **SF1004** consists of a single hand incomplete hand forged nail found within gully **1104** and attributed to the medieval period the site. The shank is rectangular and missing the point. The head is flat and was most probably rectangular when forged. Length: 55m, Width:9mm, Thickness: 7mm
- B.1.4 **SF 1005** consists of a slender hand forged nail shaft that was found within ditch **1174** attributed to the Late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval period (Period 3). The shank is rounded and missing both the head and point. Length:42mm, Diameter: 3mm
- B.1.5 **SF1006** consists of a slender hand forged nail shaft that was found within ditch **1174** and attributed to Late Anglo-Saxon/early medieval period. The shank is rounded and missing the head. Length:43.5mm, Diameter: 3mm
- B.1.6 **SF1007** consists of a heavily corroded hand forged nail which was found was found within ditch **1241** and attributed to the medieval period. The shank is rounded and missing but missing the point. The head is flat but broken at the shank Length:22mm, Diameter: 3.5mm
- B.1.7 **SF1008** consists of a small heavily corroded hand forged nail which was found was found within medieval posthole **1216**. The shank is square, bent and broken at the point. The head is rectangular and flat. This flattening could be due to corrosion or impaction pre deposition. Length:23mm, Diameter: 3.5mm

### ***Unidentifiable iron artefacts***

- B.1.1 **SF1000** consists of small piece of iron found within medieval ditch **1272**. The object is fragmentary and tapers to a rounded blunt point. It is rectangular in section and thus is very unlikely to relate to a knife or blade. One possible use is that of a chisel. Length:49mm, Width:14mm, Thickness: 6mm
- B.1.2 **SF1002** consists of a small amorously shaped piece of heavily corroded iron found within medieval pit **1282**. The shape of the artefact vaguely resembles the upper shank and broken head of a nail. Length:16mm, Width:8mm

Small Find Number	Period	Context Number	Material	Object Name	Total No. of items	Other Comments	Part of:
1000	4	1272	Fe (iron)	Artefact	1	Unidentifiable	
1001	4	1272	Fe (iron)	Nail	2		
1002	4	1281	Fe (iron)	Artefact	1	Unidentifiable	
1003	4	1164	Fe (iron))	Nail	2		
1004	4	1164	Fe (iron)	Nail	1		
1005	3	1173	Fe (iron)	Nail	2		
1006	3	1173	Fe (iron)	Nail	1		
1007	4	1242	Fe (iron)				
1008	4	1261	Fe (iron)				

*Table 4: Small Finds – Little Melton Areas 4 & 5*

## B.2 Worked Stone

*By Sarah Percival*

### **Whetstone – Little Melton, Areas 4 & 5 (ENF135278; Fig 20)**

- B.2.1 An incomplete pendant whetstone in fine-grained, pale, silvery-grey, micaceous schist was found in context 1240 fill of medieval ditch **1241** (Period 4) and is illustrated in Fig. 20. Almost square in profile, the whetstone is 71mm long, 13mm wide and 10mm deep, although thinning toward the upper, perforated end. It weighs 18g. The whetstone is broken across the perforation and is heavily worn on one surface.
- B.2.1 The whetstone is likely to be of Norwegian Ragstone, a stone widely imported into Eastern England from the 10th century and which remained 'the preferred material for hones in Norfolk, well into the late medieval period' (Mills with Moore 2009, 709). Pottery of 11th to 14th century date was recovered from the site (Anderson, App. B7) indicating a similar date for the whetstone.

### **Millstone and ?Querns– Hethersett, Areas 1-3 (ENF135277)**

#### **Nature of the Assemblage**

- B.2.2 An assemblage of over 83 pieces of millstone weighing 7kg was recovered from six Romano-British (Period 2) contexts (Table 4).
- B.2.3 The assemblage contains 6,807g of grey vesicular lava fragments comprising 82 larger fragments and many more highly abraded scraps. The largest single assemblage came from Romano-British pit **2074** (Period 2) which contained 5,957g of lava pieces including 22 larger fragments that are almost certainly from a single millstone. The maximum thickness of these fragments is 44mm at the external edge. The fragments have two opposed surfaces with the curved outer edge of the millstone surviving on four pieces. The stone is extremely worn through extensive use and is flaky and encrusted with residue suggesting that it had been exposed to waterlogged conditions. It is likely that all the fragments recovered from pit 2074 are from a single millstone, perhaps reused as to consolidate the base of a waterlogged feature. Smaller, heavily abraded collections of lava (perhaps from querns) were also recovered from ditches 2182, 2185, 2193 and 2199.
- B.2.4 A single, featureless piece of millstone grit was found in ditch 2187.

Feature	Feature type	Context	Period	Lithology	Quantity	Weight (g)
2074	Pit	2075	2	Lava	22	5957
2182	Ditch	2181	2	Lava	25	332
2185	Ditch	2186	2	Lava	26	461
2187	Ditch	2188	2	Millstone grit	1	279
2193	Ditch	2194	2	Lava	4	16
2199	Ditch	2200	2	Lava	5	41
Total					83	7086

*Table 5: Quantity and weight of worked stone from Hethersett, Areas 1 - 3*

**Discussion**

B.2.5 Lava was imported into England from quarries in the Rhineland throughout the Roman period. Millstone grit was also imported into East Anglia during this time from sources in the Derbyshire Pennines. All the fragments are extremely worn demonstrating that they were heavily used before discard. Reuse of large lava millstones has been noted on contemporary sites such as Allotment Gardens, Burnham Market (NHER32791).

**Quern – Little Melton, Areas 4 & 5 (ENF135278)**

**Nature of the Assemblage**

B.2.6 An assemblage of 8 pieces of lava stone weighing 35g was recovered from three contexts (Table 5).

B.2.7 The assemblage comprises 35g of abraded grey vesicular lava fragments with no surviving surfaces.

Feature	Feature type	Context	Period	Lithology	Quantity	Weight (g)
1050	Post hole	1049	3	Lava	1	8
1180	Natural	1181	3	Lava	4	4
1278	Ditch	1277	4	Lava	3	23
Total					8	35

Table 6: Quantity and weight of worked stone from Little Melton, Areas 4 & 5

**Discussion**

B.2.8 The scraps are too small to be dated typologically and could be either residual Roman material which has survived in the subsoil to become incorporated in later features or lava from querns imported in the later Saxon to early medieval period.

## B.3 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

### Introduction

B.3.1 Flint was recovered from all three sites located along the Little Melton to Hethersett pipeline. Most the material was recovered from the archaeological monitoring at the northern end of the pipeline (ENF135276). Residual material was recovered from the other two areas (ENF135277 and ENF135278). This report provides a detailed report on the struck flint recovered from ENF135276 and a brief assessment of typological and chronological indicators of the material recovered from ENF135277 and ENF135278.

### Methodology

B.3.1 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 6). Unmodified flakes were assigned to a size scale to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. A further detailed metrical analysis, based on Saville (1980), of a sample of the material recovered from ENF135276 was undertaken.

B.3.2 ENF135276 produced the largest assemblage of flint with 86% of the total assemblage recovered.

### Quantification

Site	Core	Core rejuvenation flakes	Decortification flakes	Flakes	Micro debitage	Decortification blades	Blades	Blade fragment	Angular Shatter	Retouched	Unworked burnt flint	Natural	Total
Watton Road ENF135276	10	2	292	268	2	7	16	7	23	28	60	41	756
%	1.15	0.23	33.56	30.80	0.23	0.80	1.84	0.80	2.64	3.22	6.90	4.71	86.90
Hethersett ENF135277	1		7	6		1	1			5	8	3	32
%	0.12		0.80	0.69		0.12	0.12			0.57	0.92	0.34	3.68
Little Melton ENF135278	2		29	17		2				17	5	10	82
%	0.23		3.33	1.96		0.23				1.96	0.58	1.15	9.43
Totals	13	2	328	291	2	10	17	7	23	50	73	54	870
%	1.5	0.23	37.69	33.45	0.23	1.15	1.96	0.8	2.64	5.75	8.4	6.2	100

Table 7: Flint quantification by site

### Watton Road, Area 6 - ENF135276

B.3.1 The assemblage recovered from site ENF135276 (Area 6) was the most interesting of the three sites. Although recovered as part of the watching brief phase of works, the as-

semblage came from the northern end of the pipeline just to the south of Watton Road near the burnt mound also identified in the archaeological monitoring. The area contains a number of historic environment record entries for worked prehistoric flint and features such as the A47 bypass (Ashwin and Bates 2000) and a previous pipeline watching brief through the same field (Birnie and Bradley-Lovekin 2008).

#### *Raw Materials*

- B.3.2 The main raw material was a grey to porcelain white opaque flint with a dark grey-black semi-translucent outer layer just below the cortex and is similar material to that used for Neolithic axe production in the region of the Yare valley at Postwick (Green and Haskins 2015) and Harford Park and Ride (Bishop 2012). It was originally believed that the flint has characteristics similar to material recovered from Sussex flint mines (Pitts 1996). However, similar material has been recovered from gravel deposits at Harford Park and Ride (Bishop 2012).
- B.3.3 It is unclear whether suitable flint nodules were available locally during the Neolithic or whether the material was imported. However, the material available at Harford Park and Ride was recovered from gravel deposits within the same superficial glacial deposits as the Watton Road assemblage.

#### *Condition*

- B.3.4 A large proportion of the flint was recovered from a thick colluvial-like deposit and was heavily abraded indicating it was recovered from a secondary depositional context. It is likely (given the large quantities of material recovered and the proximity to other known prehistoric sites) that a substantial knapping scatter was located within this area. The struck flint recovered in association with the burnt mound was in better condition, with sharper edges and less signs of abrasion.

### ***Characterisation of assemblage***

#### *Overview*

- B.3.1 The assemblage recovered from ENF135276 was excavated from within a colluvial-like deposit that also produced Iron Age pottery and post-medieval ceramics and glass. The assemblage is composed of a mix of material dominated by flakes with various levels of recortification, ranging from almost complete recortification to little or none. The assemblage is largely Neolithic in date but with elements from potentially the Late Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic through to the Late Neolithic/Bronze Age.
- B.3.2 Only a small percentage (c. 1%) of the colluvium-like material, that produced the worked flint, was excavated. The scatter is therefore likely to have been considerably larger, especially as it extends beyond the excavated site.

#### *Blades and flakes (Fig. 23)*

- B.3.3 The range of debitage recovered include decortification flakes and flakes of varying size, including some substantial flakes over 100mm in length from early stage reduction of large cores. A small number of blade like flakes and blades and several bi-face thinning flakes are also present. The debitage has indications of both hard hammer and soft hammer struck material, although defining this is difficult due to variations in knapping technique (Driscoll and Garcia-Rojas 2014). The assemblage is dominated by soft hammer struck flints indicative of Neolithic working with several short squat hard hammer struck flakes of a later prehistoric date. Several of the flakes have curved profiles and multi-directional scars on the dorsal surface suggesting that they represent bi-facial reduction and axe production flakes. These flakes are all struck from the mottled grey in-

terior material in a similar way to the axe production at Harford Park and Ride (Bishop 2012) and Postwick (Green and Haskins 2015).

B.3.4 The mix of cortical and rejuvenation flakes suggests that most of the phases of reduction are likely to have occurred on site. However, although only a small sample was excavated, there are only a limited number of small cores, suggesting that the cores may have been prepared on site and worked elsewhere. Some of the material represents a reduction strategy was aimed at making core tools.

B.3.5 Metrical data was taken from layer 2, test pit 11 and layer 4, which is directly associated with the burnt mound. The sampling and the measurements taken have an inherent bias as only largely complete flints were measured. Generally, within the ploughed assemblage this equates to the larger more robust pieces. The sample from layer 4 is largely made up of decertification flakes, whilst the material from test pit 11 is a from a range of flakes from various stages of the reduction sequence.

#### *Tools (Fig. 22)*

B.3.6 A mix of three tool forms and retouched pieces was recovered from within the various deposits within the assemblage. This included arrowheads, scrapers, awls and piercers, bi-facially worked pieces, and various pieces with retouch that do not confirm to a specific tool form.

#### *Arrowheads (Fig. 22)*

B.3.7 Two flint arrowheads were recovered from the colluvial-like deposit (2). The first is a triangular shaped arrowhead (Fig. 22; SF 1) recovered from test pit 11 and is made of a light brownish-yellow translucent flint with invasive retouch across all surfaces and around all edges. It is unclear whether this was a completed arrowhead or a roughout for a barbed and tanged arrowhead. The second arrowhead (recovered from test pit 18) is a British oblique form without a barb (Fig. 22; SF 4; Green 1984; Butler 2005) made of mottled brown-grey opaque flint from a broken tertiary flake. The point is made by invasive retouch applied on both sides of the proximal edge and invasive retouch confined to the point across the dorsal surface on the distal edge. Abrupt retouch has been applied to its base.

#### *Scrapers*

B.3.8 All the scrapers were recovered from context 2 and were formed from thick cortical flakes or blades, although at least one was formed on a natural pot-lid flake. Most are end scrapers with abrupt or semi-abrupt retouch applied to the distal end to form the scraping edge. The scraper formed on the pot-lid flake, is more consistent with a Bronze Age scraper. All the scrapers were all struck from a dark grey-brown to brown-grey translucent flint.

#### *Awls and piercers*

B.3.9 Two of piercers and an awl were recovered from context 2 (test pits 6, 11 and 20) and one unstratified awl was also recovered (99999). All were formed from dark brown-grey to grey-brown translucent flint with some lighter grey patches in places. Both the piercers were formed by fine abrupt retouch applied to the distal end and forming point. The awl recovered from context 2 is formed from a flake by abrupt retouch along right margin forming a point at the distal margin. The retouch was applied ventral to dorsal at the tip and dorsal to ventral along the right margin. The tip of the awl is heavily worn and polished, probably through use. The unstratified awl was also formed on a flake with semi-abrupt and invasive retouch applied along the distal margin across the ventral



face forming a point with semi-abrupt and invasive retouch along the distal end of the right margin across the dorsal surface.

#### *Edge modified pieces*

- B.3.10 Several of the flints display edge modification. This included a notched piece and a serrate. The notched piece (recovered from layer 2 test pit 12) has a slight notch formed by abrupt retouch on the left distal margin. The serrate (recovered from context 2) is struck from pebble flint with abrupt retouch along the right margin forming the serrated edge with the left half of the blade covered in cortex.
- B.3.11 The remaining edge-modified pieces do not confirm to a particular tool form. They have either abrupt or fine semi-abrupt retouch applied to form a straight edge along one margin. Some of this may be plough damaged but often the fine retouch is evenly applied suggesting that it is intentional. Several of these pieces seem to be expedient tools made to fulfil an immediate need and then rapidly discarded.

#### *Core tools and bifacially worked pieces (Fig. 22)*

- B.3.12 A heavily recorticated core tool (Fig. 22; SF 2) was recovered from Test Pit 9 during the excavation. The tool has a weathered cortex and is struck from a good quality mottled grey flint. The tool is bi-facially worked around three sides with the remaining edge cortical. It is likely to either be a rough-out for a tranchet adze or a Mesolithic pick.
- B.3.13 A fragment from a Neolithic flint axe rough-out was recovered from layer 2. The implement is likely to have broken during manufacture due to a natural cortical concavity. This may have been intentionally included and would indicate that the axe conforms to the 'Trowse' axe style as described by Pitts (1996) which have a circular cortical depression on one surface. The fragment is the butt of the axe which has broken off as an end shock break during manufacture.
- B.3.14 A further flint recovered from the colluvial-like layer 2 is likely to represent the initial process of bi-facial reduction of a large flake. An area of platform has been abraded prior to flake removals. Two of the removals from this area have stepped badly stopping further reduction.
- B.3.15 A single reworked flake was recovered from layer 4 (Fig. 22; SF 3). The flake, which is struck from a dark brownish-grey translucent flint, has invasive bi-facial retouch around the striking platform and around the left margin towards the distal end. The dorsal surface has a small patch of weathered and eroded cortex at the distal end. A further area of fine retouch is located on the right margin.
- B.3.16 The range of tool forms identified within the assemblage suggest a mixed date ranging from the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic through to the Bronze Age.

#### *Cores*

- B.3.17 Six cores were recovered from the colluvial spread. These were a mix of core fragments and largely multiple platform cores. All of the cores were heavily rolled and abraded. The single platform core from burnt mound layer 5 has been carefully reduced in a systematic way, with the sides and back of the core faceted to aid reduction, and is likely to be a residual Neolithic material. The remaining cores do not have any signs of platform maintenance or structured working, suggesting they are of later prehistoric date.
- B.3.18 Two core rejuvenation flakes were also recovered. These flakes are likely to be from a systematic and controlled reduction sequence and therefore probably indicate a Neolithic reduction strategy.

### *Distribution*

- B.3.19 The assemblage was largely recovered from colluvial-like layer 2, with several elements recovered from layer 3 and layer 4 as well as from within the burnt mound itself (7). It is unclear how the material relates to the burnt mound due to the heavy ploughing of the site but it is suggested that subsoil/colluvial-like soil started building up from the Neolithic onwards and (due to the depth of modern ploughing) this has been heavily disturbed.

### **Chronology**

#### *Late Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic*

- B.3.1 A small part of the assemblage (primarily the heavily recorticated bi-facial core tool and the large flake) are associated with this period. Several of the prismatic blades recovered could also be attributed to this period. None of the blades meet the criteria for long blades (Barton 1989) and are therefore more likely to be of Early Mesolithic date.

#### *Neolithic*

- B.3.2 Several of the pieces recovered from colluvial-like layer 2 are likely to be of Neolithic date, including the arrowheads. The struck material is often curved and - although it cannot be proven to be from axe production - has characteristics associated with the production of bifacial axes.
- B.3.3 The broken axehead blank of the 'Trowse' type is also likely to be from Neolithic axe production.

#### *Bronze Age/Later prehistoric*

- B.3.4 A number of shorter squat flakes are associated with Bronze Age or later knapping techniques. The flakes generally show little or no sign of structured working, are often struck deeply into the platform and occasionally have unresolved bulbs of percussion. Layer 4, the colluvial-like material directly over the burnt mound, produced an assemblage of decortication flakes and material which has clearly not been part of a structured reduction and is likely to be solely of Bronze Age date.

#### *Discussion and conclusion*

- B.3.5 The assemblage recovered from Area 6 ranges in date from the Late Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic through to Bronze Age and potentially into the Iron Age. The main assemblage was recovered from a heavily ploughed colluvial-like layer, with elements also recovered in association with the burnt mound (12).
- B.3.6 The main element of the knapping scatter was focused on bi-facial reduction and the site probably fits into the group of Neolithic axe factories from the region of the Yare valley such as at Great Melton (Clarke and Halls 1917), Eaton (de Caux 1942), Harford Park and Ride (Bishop 2012) and Postwick Sewage Treatment works (Green and Haskins 2015). These axe factories seem to use the locally available flint with a pale grey interior identified and associated with axe production in the vicinity of the Yare valley (Bishop 2012, Green and Haskins 2015 for example).
- B.3.7 The use of the darker outer flint and smaller nodules for routine reduction and production of the tools - other than axes - such as arrowheads does suggest that specific selection of raw material was being undertaken on the site. The selection of the grey and white porcelain like flint for the production of axes may be purely utilitarian, either based on the size of the raw material or characteristics such as knappability or tensile strength. However, the use of this material may have more significance within the Neo-

lithic mindset. Ethnographic studies, from Australia and the Pacific (Brumm 2010; Burton 1989), have indicated that the selection and use of raw material for axe production within hunter-gatherer groups may not be solely based on functionality and ease of production, although due to the different cultures and groups involved any comparison to Neolithic Britain is potentially flawed. In some instances, the material is believed to be alive or have been alive and to have communicated its location to the groups using it (Burton 1989). This concept has also been examined in relation to British and continental flint mines (for example, Bishop 2012; Whittle 1996). Bishop has noted that the location of flint mines and axe factories are not always in the place where the raw materials are accessible (2012). Therefore, the selection of the material and production of flint axes may reflect concepts beyond the mundane choice of ease and accessibility.

- B.3.8 The choice of location for the burnt mound at the same site as the axe production site may also add support to the idea that the promontory had a cultural significance within the Neolithic and into the Bronze Age landscape. This concept is emphasised by the fact that there are several barrows located to the east on the route of the A47 (Ashwin and Bates 2000).
- B.3.9 If this is the case then the known importance of flint axes would suggest that the axe production sites within the Yare valley region were important within the Neolithic landscape and thereby of particular interest. The sites seem to lie away from suggested areas of Neolithic habitation such as at Mousehold Heath (Bishop and Proctor 2012).
- B.3.10 In conclusion, the site provides a multi-period assemblage with a few scattered elements that fit into the Late Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic. The majority of the assemblage is residual material of Neolithic date and associated with axe production. This main element of the assemblage fits within the Yare valley landscape with small axe production sites possibly forming areas of significance. Finally, there is a small element of Early Bronze Age material that possibly extends into the Late Bronze Age and Iron Age associated with the burnt mound and occupation activity known along the line of the A47 (Ashwin and Bates 2000). Unfortunately, the heavy ploughing has heavily disturbed the scatter and therefore the contextual relationship between these groups has been lost.

### ***Hethersett, Areas 1-3 ENF135277***

#### *Introduction*

- B.3.1 Only a small assemblage of material was recovered from Areas 1,2 and 3. The material was largely residual in nature and recovered from more recent features with only two flakes recovered from a Bronze Age feature.

#### *Raw material*

- B.3.2 The material recovered from site ENF135277 was largely residual. A variety of flint was used in the manufacture of the flint tools including a heavily recorticated pale brownish-white flint with pale-grey inclusions with a thin abraded yellowish-brown cortex; a mid grey-brown translucent to semi-translucent flint of good quality with a yellowish-brown abraded chalky cortex of varying thickness; a dark brown-grey semi translucent flint similar to the mid grey-brown flint; a heavily patinated dark red-brown to yellowish-brown opaque flint; and a blue-grey to yellowish-brown flint with a thick but abraded cortex. All the identified flints are struck from locally available material.

#### *Flakes and Blades*

- B.3.3 Only a small amount of debitage was recovered from the site. The material ranges in size and there is a mix of hard and soft hammer struck flakes that vary between narrow

flakes and short, thick squat flakes, suggesting a multi-period assemblage. None of the elements recovered are characteristic of earlier prehistory. It is likely that the majority of the material represents Late Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, although several pieces including a large soft hammer struck secondary flake, recovered from the colluvial layer (2095), are of Early Neolithic date.

- B.3.4 Within the debitage the material from pit fill 2172 (pit **2171**) stands out as it is less abraded and in fresher condition. The two flakes are soft hammer struck and the larger flake has possible use wear down the left hand lateral edge. These flints were recovered from a prehistoric feature and are not residual.

#### *Cores*

- B.3.5 A single platform flake core fragment was recovered from the excavation area. It is formed on a dark grey-black semi-translucent flint with a mid to light opaque grey core with a thick but abraded cortex, similar to the material recovered at Postwick (Green and Haskins 2015). The core surface is covered in step terminations and demonstrates little structured working.

#### *Tools (Fig. 21)*

- B.3.6 A small number of formal tool forms were recovered from the site. These include a small awl (from colluvium layer 2095) formed with semi-abrupt retouch along the right lateral edge forming a point, which has signs of wear, where it meets the distal end. A second flake with invasive retouch along the distal end was recovered from the same test pit as the awl.
- B.3.7 A large scraper formed with semi-abrupt retouch around all but one edge on a thermal flake of pebble flint was recovered from ditch fill 2160 (ditch 2159).
- B.3.8 An unstratified leaf-shaped arrowhead was recovered from the southern area of the site, although it is most likely to have come from the subsoil (2013) in this area (Fig. 21; SF 2009).
- B.3.9 Part of a bifacially worked tool was recovered from the topsoil prior to machine strip-ping. The tool has developed an iron-rich patina but is struck from similar mottled grey flint to that found within the Yare valley region. The tool is broken with a step fracture removing the blade. However, due to the narrow width of the piece it is probably the butt of either a small unpolished axe or chisel (Fig. 21; 2001).

#### *Conclusion*

- B.3.10 The material from Hethersett (Areas 1 – 3) was all recovered as residual material in later features apart from the small assemblage of fresher flint from Bronze Age pit 2171. The multi-period assemblage is dated from the Early Neolithic through to the Bronze Age or possibly even Iron Age. The flint is similar in form and date to residual material recovered from the Myrtle Road excavation (Green and Shelly 2007).

### ***Little Melton Areas 4&5 ENF135278***

#### *Introduction*

- B.3.1 Only a small assemblage of material was recovered from areas 4 and 5. The material was largely residual in nature and recovered from either derived from the subsoil, as residual material recovered from more recent features or from natural features.

#### *Raw material*

- B.3.2 Several different raw materials were used to produce the flint tools recovered from this site. These include a heavily recorticated pale brownish-white flint with pale-grey inclu-

sions with a thin abraded yellowish-brown cortex; a mid grey-brown translucent to semi-translucent flint of good quality with a yellowish-brown abraded chalky cortex of varying thickness; a dark brown-grey semi-translucent flint similar to the mid grey-brown flint; a heavily patinated dark red-brown to yellowish-brown opaque flint; and a blue-grey to yellowish-brown flint with a thick but abraded cortex. All the identified flints are similar to material collected locally.

*Blades and Flakes*

B.3.3 A wide range of debitage is present within the assemblage and is dominated by a mix of hard and soft hammer struck flakes ranging in form from short and squat to thin and narrow flakes. Various states of patination/recortification have been recorded. The range of debitage and the preservation of the flint would indicate a multi-period assemblage. The majority of the material is, however, likely to date from the Early Neolithic through to the Early Bronze Age. Although the earliest material appears to come from fills 1165 (ditch 1166) and 1237 (gully 1236), these two pieces have a heavy iron rich patination and their form would suggest either a Late Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic date. The presence of a nearby Late Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade in a similar material would suggest a palaeolithic date (Clarke 2013).

*Core*

B.3.4 Two pieces of core technology were recovered from the site: an opposed platform blade/flake core and a single platform blade core. Both show signs of structured and controlled working and are heavily reduced.

*Tools (Fig. 24)*

B.3.5 Several recognised tool forms were recovered from the site including various scrapers (e.g. Fig. 24; 1242), two awls, a small number of miscellaneous retouched blades, a fabricator (Fig. 24; 1001) and flakes and a fragment of a bifacially worked roughout.

B.3.6 The form of most of the tools fits into the Neolithic period, although some of the scrapers are more characteristic of an Early Bronze Age date. The miscellaneous retouched pieces are likely to represent tools of expedience created rapidly to meet an immediate need and are undated. The fabricator is likely to date to the Neolithic.

*Conclusion*

B.3.7 The material recovered during this part of the strip, map and sample works was all residual in nature and either derived from the subsoil, as residual material recovered from more recent features or from natural features. Two of the struck flints are likely to be of either Late Palaeolithic or Early Neolithic date and fit with the possible *lame mâchurée* (bruised blade) found during an evaluation to the south-east (Clarke 2013). The remainder of the assemblage is largely dated to the Neolithic or Bronze Age. It is likely that the assemblage was originally formed as a scatter that has been spread through ploughing and suggests nearby activity from this period.

TYPE	SUB TYPE	CLASSIFICATION	ENF135276	ENF135277	ENF135278	Totals
	core	core fragment	8	1	1	10
		Amorphous core	7			7
	Single platform core	Flake	1			1
	Opposed platform core	Blade	1			1

TYPE	SUB TYPE	CLASSIFICATION	ENF135276	ENF135277	ENF135278	Totals
		Blade/Flake			1	1
		core rejuvenation flake	2			2
Flakes (>100mm)	secondary		4			4
	tertiary		2			2
Flakes (>50mm)	primary		4			4
	secondary		76	2	6	84
	tertiary		47			47
Flakes (>25mm <50mm)	primary		13		2	15
	secondary		140	4	21	165
	tertiary		130	5	13	147
Flakes (>10mm <25mm)	primary		12			12
	secondary		34	1		35
	tertiary		88	2	3	93
Small flakes <10mm			2			2
All blades	primary			1		1
	secondary		7		2	9
	tertiary		16	1		17
	broken		7			7
Chunks/angular shatter (>50mm)			9			9
Chunks/angular shatter (<50mm)			11			11
Retouched tools		Edge wear flake	2			2
		Misc. retouched blade	3		1	4
		Misc. retouched Flake	11	1	4	16
		Scraper	10	1	6	17
		Hammer stone	1			1
		Notched flake	1		1	2
		Awl/piercer	5	1	2	8
		Core tool	1		1	2
		Fabricator			1	1
		Roughout fragment	1	1	1	3
		Leaf shaped arrow-head		1		1
		combination tool	1			1
		Invasive retouch flake	1			1
		triangular arrowhead	1			1
		Mesolithic pick	1			1
		British oblique arrowhead	1			1
Unworked burnt flint			60	8	5	73
Natural flint			36	2	11	50
Totals			756	33	82	870

Table 8: Flint assessment catalogue by site

## B.4 Metal Working Debris

### *Little Melton, Areas 4-5, ENF135278*

*By Sarah Percival*

- B.4.1 A single piece of metal working debris weighing 109g was collected from fill 1147 of ditch **1118**.
- B.4.2 The dense, heavy lump has a rust-coloured upper surface and a vitrified lower surface. The irregular vacuous composition of the lump suggests that it is from iron working or smithing.

## B.5 Pottery, Watton Road, Area 6

### *Prehistoric Pottery ENF135276*

*By Sarah Percival*

B.5.1 A total of 54 sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 212g were collected from test pits associated with a burnt mound, of which 40 sherds 202g are of Early Iron Age date and the remaining fourteen sherds, 10g are prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable (Table 7). The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved.

Test Pit	Context	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spotdate
1	2	2	6	Earlier Iron Age
		2	12	Iron Age
		8	3	Undated prehistoric
3	2	4	10	Earlier Iron Age
4	2	1	16	Earlier Iron Age
5	2	1	2	Earlier Iron Age
		4	9	Iron Age
7	2	1	7	Earlier Iron Age
9	2	4	5	Undated prehistoric
11	2	5	18	Earlier Iron Age
13	2	1	1	Undated prehistoric
15	2	1	2	Iron Age
21	3	4	15	Earlier Iron Age
22	2	1	1	Undated prehistoric
23	2	1	8	Earlier Iron Age
25	2	1	3	Earlier Iron Age
26	2	1	12	Iron Age
27	2	2	16	Earlier Iron Age
-	4	10	66	Earlier Iron Age
Total		54	212	

*Table 9: Quantity and weight of pottery from ENF135276*

B.5.2 The Earlier Iron Age assemblage is made of a range of flint, sand with flint and sandy fabrics and includes rims from two vessels. An undecorated everted rim jar with direct flattened rim is similar to examples from Little Melton and Harford Farm (Ashwin and Bates 2000, fig.93, P48). A small burnished everted rim cup finds parallel with examples from Trowse (Ashwin and Bates 2000, fig.138, P87). Both the jar and the cup are made of fine, sandy fabrics with nicely smoothed or burnished surfaces. The majority of the remainder of the assemblage is made of coarse, flint-tempered fabrics. These



include two simple bases with gritted undersides, a characteristic of local Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery seen within the contemporary assemblage from Little Melton (NHER50209). One decorated sherd was recovered with deep fingertip impressions on the body of the vessel (Ashwin and Bates 2000, fig.141, P119).

### ***Discussion***

- B.5.3 The Early Iron Age sherds are similar to pottery found nearby at the site of the Little Melton Anglian Water treatment works (NHER50209). Here, pits and an extensive Earlier Iron Age field system were excavated which produced a large pottery assemblage dated to c.800-600BC. The radiocarbon dates associated with the Hethersett burnt mound, however, indicate that the calcined flints accumulated here during the Early Bronze Age (2036-1891 cal BC (94.1%) and 2199-1982 cal BC (95.4%)). It is therefore likely that the Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery found represents material from surface deposits preserved in the soil overlying the burnt mound and may not have been directly associated with the function of the mound itself. A similar (? coincidence) of Post Deverel-Rimbury pottery overlying an earlier prehistoric burnt mound has been observed at Narborough, Norfolk where Iron Age sherds were recovered from over a mound radiocarbon dated 2208-2034 cal BC (93.1%) (ENF135750: Mark Hinman pers comm.).

## B.6 Pottery, Hethersett, Areas 1- 3, ENF135277

### *Prehistoric Pottery*

by Sarah Percival

#### *Introduction and methodology*

- B.6.1 A total of six sherds of prehistoric pottery weighing 144g were collected from one excavated context and from unstratified surface collection. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved. The assemblage comprises five sherds, weighing 141g, of Later Bronze Age date recovered from features 2155 and 2175, and a small abraded Early Bronze Age sherd in grog-tempered fabric from unstratified surface collection.
- B.6.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Decoration and abrasion were also noted.

#### *Early Bronze Age*

- B.6.3 The single undecorated Early Bronze Age body sherd was recovered from surface collection. The sherd is made of grog-tempered fabric containing moderate pale grog up to 3mm long within a pale fine clay matrix.
- B.6.4 The Early Bronze Age sherd is small and abraded and is otherwise not closely datable. Isolated finds of Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery have been made at several sites locally, for example at the site of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Colney, and Three Score, Bowthorpe (Percival undated and 2002).

#### *Later Bronze Age*

- B.6.5 The Later Bronze Age sherds are all made of sandy fabric with common, angular flint temper, up to 3mm long. No rims or bases were found. One curvy body sherd is from a round-shouldered bowl similar to examples found at Trowse with Newton (Ashwin and Bates 2000, fig.139, P96 and P95). A second coarse sherd has characteristic finger roughened surface also found at Trowse and Little Melton (Ashwin and Bates 2000, fig.139, P95; fig. 175).
- B.6.6 The Later Bronze Age pot was found in the fills of two pits, 2156 and 2172. The Early Bronze Age pottery is unstratified.

Feature Type	Feature Number	Context	Spotdate	Quantity	Weight (g)
Natural hollow	2155	2156	Later Bronze Age	2	96
Pit	2171	2172	Later Bronze Age	3	45
U/S	U/S	99999	Early Bronze Age	1	3
Total				6	144

Table 10: Quantity and weight of pottery from ENF135277

### **Discussion**

- B.6.7 The Later Bronze Age sherds are similar to pottery found locally at Harford Farm, Caistor St Edmund (NHER9794), initially dated to the Early Iron Age but now considered to be slightly earlier, perhaps c.1100 to 800 BC (Ashwin and Bates 2000, fig. 92: Brudenell 2012).
- B.6.8 The small assemblage found in pits **2156** and **2172** is of interest in suggesting occupation in Hethersett in the Later Bronze Age. The pottery contributes to a concentration of Post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages to the south of Norwich which include Harford Farm, Caistor by Norwich; Valley Belt, Trowse and Watton Road, Little Melton on the line of the Norwich Southern Bypass (Ashwin and Bates 2000, fig.92) and the Anglian Water substation at Little Melton (NHER50209) and perhaps suggest a concentration of settlement on the slopes overlooking the valleys of the Yare and Tas.

### **Roman Pottery ENF135277**

by Alice Lyons, with Paddy Lambert

#### **Summary**

- B.6.9 A small assemblage of Mid to Late Roman pottery was recovered from this site. Although not deliberately deposited and fragmentary in condition, it can be established that the majority of the pottery comprises locally produced utilitarian grey ware jar/bowl forms, with a small amount of non-local fine and specialist wares supplementing this material. This assemblage compares well with other pottery excavated in the vicinity which suggests that an affluent community was living in the area in the later part of the Roman period.

#### **Introduction**

- B.6.10 A total of 150 sherds of Romano-British pottery, weighing 2651g (2.51 estimated vessel equivalent), representing a minimum of 111 vessels were recovered during this pipeline project. The pottery was primarily recovered from ditches (78% by weight) and pits (16%), with small amounts found within post-holes, gullies, construction slots and the subsoil. The pottery is in fragmentary, but stable, condition with an average sherd weight of 18g.

#### **Methodology**

- B.6.11 The Roman pottery was analysed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay *et al* 2016, 14-18). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared (in archive). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. Selected sherds are illustrated in Fig. 19.

#### **Acknowledgements**

- B.6.12 The author thanks Paddy Lambert (OA East) for his work on analysing the pottery fabrics and preparing the primary catalogue.

## The Pottery

B.6.13 A total of ten broad fabric groups were identified within the pottery assemblage (Table 9).

Fabric Family	Abbreviation	Vessel Type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware	SGW	Jar, dish	120	2095	79.03
Spanish amphora	BAT AM	Amphora	3	322	12.15
Sandy oxidised ware	SOW	Jar, flagon, mortaria	9	91	3.43
Lincoln Market Rasen Ware	LMR FR	Beaker	5	54	2.04
Shell tempered ware	STW	Jar	8	44	1.66
East Gaulish samian	SAMEG	Bowl	1	20	0.75
Oxfordshire red ware	OXREDCC	Bowl	1	13	0.49
Hadham red ware	HADRW	Narrow mouthed jar	1	11	0.41
Miscellaneous red colour coat	RedCC	Beaker	1	1	0.04
Central Gaulish central Gaul	SAMCG	Bowl	1	0	0.00
Total			150	2651	100.00

Table 11: The pottery fabrics, listed in descending order of weight

### Coarse wares

B.6.14 The majority of pottery recovered consists of locally produced (but unsourced) Sandy grey ware utilitarian vessels used as cooking pots and for the small scale storage of dry goods (types 4.5, 4.5.3). One jar was more elaborately made with a frilled rim that may have been imitating or representing human hair, this vessel may have had a less utilitarian function (type 4.8). Most of what was found, however, comprises undiagnostic globular jar fragments probably used as cooking pots and kettles, although straight-sided dishes were also identified. The majority of these dishes copy black burnished ware forms (type 6.18) which were popular from the mid 2nd to mid 3rd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 186-188, fig 232, IVH1-IVH7), although a small number of flanged examples (type 6.17) common between the mid 3rd and the late 4th century were also found (Tyers 1996, 184, fig, 228, nos 453b). Present, but in much smaller amounts, were Sandy oxidised wares used to produce jars, flagons and a single mortaria (see below). In addition, Shell tempered ware jar fragments (type 4. 5.3) from the south Midlands produced during the later Roman period were also found (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115).

### Fine wares

B.6.15 Although scarce within this assemblage, finewares were identified from a variety of sources. Two pieces of imported samian tablewares were found; one tiny central Gaulish (<1g) and a larger east Gaulish bowl fragment both of which date to between the mid-2nd and mid-3rd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 105-116).

B.6.16 British fine wares, traded from outside the immediate area, include several pieces of a fine grey ware Market Rasen-type beaker consistent with production in Lincolnshire in the late 2nd to mid-3rd century (Tomber and Dore 1998, 159; Darling and Precious 2014, 38- 46). Also found were two Late Roman red wares including an Oxfordshire red ware bowl fragment (Tyers 1996, 175-178) and a Hadham (Herts.) red ware narrow

mouthered jar (Tyers 1996, 168-169). In addition, a tiny undiagnostic Red colour coat scrap from a beaker was also found.

### **Specialist wares**

- B.6.17 A small group of Spanish globular olive oil amphora sherds (DR20: Tyers 1996, 87-89) was recovered from a single ditch (see below). Amphorae are large coarseware vessels that were used to transport luxury goods around the Roman Empire. This form of vessel was imported from the Late Iron Age until the mid 3rd century AD, with most entering the eastern region of Britain during the 2nd century AD (Tyers 1996, 83-105).
- B.6.18 A small fragment from an undiagnostic Sandy oxidised ware mortaria was also found. Mortaria are mixing bowls with distinctive trituration grits used exclusively in the Roman period (Tyers 1996, 117-135). It is possible that this vessel originated from the nearby kilns at Wymondham College that are known to have produced mortaria (NHER 9116).

### **Type Series (published in Lyons 2011)**

- 4.5 Medium mouthered jar, short neck rolled generally undercut rim and globular body
- 4.5.3 Medium mouthered jar, short neck rolled with an undercut rim which forms a pointed lower rim edge
- 4.8 Medium mouthered jar, everted bi-fid rim which can be hollowed or have a projection underneath, globular body
- 4.13 Medium mouthered jar, rounded body, simple everted rim
- 5.4 Wide mouthered jar with a girth groove
- 6.15 Bowl with curving sides and an out-turned rim
- 6.17 Straight-sided dish with a flanged rim
- 6.18 Straight-side dish with a triangular rim

### **Illustration catalogue; Fig. 19**

1. SGW everted rim jar (type 4.13), with wear marks on rim. 2102, ditch 2103. Pot date late 1st to 3rd century AD.
2. SGW globular jar with rolled rim (type 4.5). 2097, post hole 2096. Pot date mid-2nd to 3rd century AD.
3. SGW globular jar with rolled rim (type 4.5). 2164, ditch 2166. Pot date late 1st to 4th century AD.
4. SGW jar with bi-fid finger-tip frilled rim, possibly mimicking human hair (type 4.8). 2025, gully 2024. Pot date mid-2nd to 3rd century AD.
5. SGW wide mouthered jar (type 5). 2105, pit 2106. Pot date early to mid-2nd century AD.
6. SGW with mouthered jar with girth groove (type 5.4). 2174, pit 2173. Pot date late 1st to early/mid-2nd century AD.
7. SGW bowl (type 6.6). 2164, ditch 2166. Pot date mid-2nd to 4th century AD.
8. SGW dish (type 6.18). 2164, ditch 2166. Pot date mid-2nd to 3rd century AD.
9. SGW jar (type 4.5.3). 2108 (ditch 2107). Pot date late 2nd to 4th century AD.
10. SGW jar with rusticated decoration. 2200, ditch 2199. Pot date mid-late 2nd century AD.
11. SRW flanged dish (type 6.17), burnished. 2103, ditch 2104. Pot date mid-3rd to early 5th century AD.
12. STW jar (type 4.5), burnt. 2053, pit 2052. Pot date late 2nd to 4th century AD.

13 & 14. SGW jar fragment, waster (air bubble). 2200, ditch [2199]. Pot date 1st to 4th century AD.

### **Contextual Analysis**

- B.6.19 The majority of the pottery assemblage was spread over a large area, however, two numerically significant groups were identified both from ditches.
- B.6.20 A total of 29 sherds, weighing 587g and representing 22% of the total assemblage (by weight), was recovered from fill 2166 within ditch **2164** (Period 2). The majority of the group (23 sherds, weighing 558g) comprises locally produced utilitarian Sandy grey ware globular jar fragments, although several straight-sided dishes were also found. Two Sandy oxidised ware jar fragments (14g), also of local but unsourced origin, were also found. Worthy of note are the four fragments of a fine grey Market Rasen ware beaker, consistent with production in Lincolnshire, in the late 2nd to early 3rd century (Tomber and Dore 1998, 159; Darling and Precious 2014, 38- 46). The date of the overall ditch group is between the mid 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD.
- B.6.21 A total of 34 sherds, weighing 833g and representing 31% of the total assemblage (by weight), was recovered from fill 2199 within ditch **2200** (Period 2). The majority of the group (30 sherds, weighing 503g) comprises locally produced utilitarian Sandy grey ware globular jar fragments. Of particular interest are the three pieces (322g) from a Spanish globular olive oil amphora. These robust vessels were often reused and may have been thrown into the ditch to prevent silting and maintain drainage. The date of the overall ditch group is between the mid-2nd to mid-3rd centuries AD.

### **Discussion**

- B.6.22 This is a small but well recorded group of pottery, the majority of which dates to the Mid/Late Romano-British period. The range of fabrics identified is of interest, and suggests that the site had access to trade networks from both local, regional and foreign markets within the wider Roman Empire. Although the pottery assemblage was dominated by coarsewares, the fine and specialist ware component suggests that an affluent community resided nearby. This is of interest as it provides further evidence for the known Roman occupation of Hethersett and the associated villa/farmstead. The pottery compares well both in fabric type and date to the pottery previously excavated in the vicinity which suggest the area was inhabited in the Mid-to Late Roman period, when both local pottery production and traded wares were in use (Lyons 2006; Perrin 2012).

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric (Key = RB pot Table 1)	Form	Description	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Date
2013	-	Sub soil	SGW	Jar/Bowl	U	1	3	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	RedCC	Beaker	D	1	1	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	15	Late 1st-4th century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	SGW	Jar/Bowl	UD	2	12	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	SOW	Flagon	U	2	10	Mid 1st-3rd century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	SOW	Flagon	U	1	2	Mid-1st-3rd century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	STW	Jar	UD	1	2	NCD
2020	2021	Pit	SGW	Jar/Bowl	U	2	6	Late 1st-4th century AD
2020	2021	Pit	SOW	Bowl	UB	1	9	Mid 1st-3rd century AD
2025	2024	Gully	SGW	Jar	DR	1	39	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric (Key = RB pot Table 1)	Form	Description	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Date
2053	2052	Pit	HADRW	Jar	UD	1	11	4th century AD
2053	2052	Pit	OXREDCC	Bowl	D	1	13	Mid 3rd-early 5th century AD
2053	2052	Pit	SGW	Jar	UB	1	153	Late 1st-mid 2nd century AD
2053	2052	Pit	STW	Jar	UR	1	7	Late 2nd-4th century AD
2068	2069	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	12	Late 1st-4th century AD
2080	2083	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	13	2nd-4th century AD
2080	2083	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	4	18	2nd-4th century AD
2097	2096	Posthole	SGW	Jar	R	1	12	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD
2098	2099	Posthole	SGW	Jar	UD	2	23	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD
2102	2103	Ditch	SGW	Dish	UB	1	18	Mid 2nd-4th century AD
2102	2103	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	8	Late 1st-3rd century AD
2102	2103	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	18	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2103	2104	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	5	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2103	2104	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	3	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2103	2104	Ditch	SGW	Dish	UR	1	15	Mid 3rd-early 5th century AD
2105	2106	Pit	SGW	Jar	U	1	3	Late 1st-4th century AD
2105	2106	Pit	SGW	Jar	UB	1	12	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2105	2106	Pit	SGW	Jar	UR	1	31	? Early-Mid 2nd century AD
2105	2106	Pit	SGW	Jar	UB	1	24	Late 1st-4th century AD
2108	2107	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	12	2nd-4th century AD
2108	2107	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	48	Late 2nd-4th century AD
2108	2107	Ditch	STW	Jar	U	2	11	Mid 3rd-early 4th century AD
2110	2109	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	6	Late 1st-4th century AD
2110	2109	Ditch	SOW	Flagon	U	1	18	Late 2nd-4th century AD
2110	2109	Ditch	SGW	Flagon	U	1	1	Mid 3rd-4th century AD
2112	2111	Ditch	SGW	Dish	U	1	36	late 2nd-late 3rd century AD
2112	2111	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	62	Late 1st-mid 2nd century AD
2112	2111	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	20	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2112	2111	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	6	Late 1st-4th century AD
2112	2111	Ditch	SOW	Mortarium	U	1	15	2nd-4th century AD
2116	2117	Ditch	LMR FR	Jar	U	1	35	Late 2nd-3rd century AD
2116	2117	Ditch	SAMEG	Bowl	U	1	20	Late 2nd-mid 3rd century AD
2125	2124	Construction slot	LMR FR	Jar	U	1	3	Late 2nd-3rd century AD
2125	2124	Construction slot	SGW	Jar	U	1	15	Late 1st-early 4th century AD
2125	2124	Construction slot	STW	Jar	UR	1	8	Mid 3rd early 4th century AD
2125	2124	Construction	STW	Jar	UR	1	6	Mid 3rd early 4th cen-

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric (Key = RB pot Table 1)	Form	Description	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Date
		slot						tury AD
2130	?		SGW	Jar	U	1	7	Late 1st-early 4th cen- tury AD
2144	?		SGW	Jar	U	1	15	Late 1st-4th century AD
2144	?		SRW	Jar	U	1	19	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD
2149	2148	Construction slot	SGW	Jar	U	1	8	Late 1st-4th century AD
2149	2148	Construction slot	SGW	Jar	UR	1	5	Late 1st-4th century AD
2156	2155	Pit	SGW	Jar	UB	1	16	Late 1st-4th century AD
2156	2155	Pit	SOW	Jar	U	1	23	3rd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	LMR FR	Jar	U	2	10	Late 2nd-3rd century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Bowl	UR	4	190	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Bowl	UR	1	21	Mid-2nd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	24	Mid 2nd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Bowl	UB	1	38	Mid-2nd-3rd century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	3	46	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	3	116	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	21	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	33	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	3	44	Mid 1st-late 2nd cen- tury AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	3	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	5	2nd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	2	7	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	10	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SOW	Jar	U	1	10	2nd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SOW	Jar	U	1	4	2nd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Flagon	U	1	0	Late 2nd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	STW	Jar	U	1	5	Mid 3rd-early4th cen- tury AD
2170	2169	Pit	SGW	Jar	UB	1	56	Late 1st-4th century AD
2174	2173	Pit	SGW	Jar	DR	1	19	Late 1st-early-Mid 2nd century AD
2174	2173	Pit	SGW	Jar	U	1	8	Late 1st-4th century AD
2178	2177	Pit	SGW	Jar	UR	1	18	Late 1st-4th century AD
2178	2177	Pit	STW	Jar	U	1	5	Mid 3rd-early 4th cen- tury AD
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	17	Mid 1st-2nd century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	LMR FR	Jar	U	1	6	Late 2nd-3rd century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	2	32	Late 1st-4th century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	13	Late 1st-4th century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	4	Late 1st-4th century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	7	Late 1st-4th century AD



Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric (Key = RB pot Table 1)	Form	Description	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Date
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	6	Late 1st-4th century AD
2188	2187	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	7	Late 1st-4th century AD
2188	2187	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	9	Mid 2nd-4th century AD
2194	2193	Ditch	SAMCG	Dish/bowl	U	1	0	2nd century AD
2194	2193	Ditch	SGW	Jar	D	5	65	Mid-late 2nd century AD
2194	2193	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	8	Late 1st-4th century AD
2194	2193	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	5	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	BAT AM	Amphora	U	3	322	1st BC –AD 2nd
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Beaker	U	4	80	Mid 2nd-late 3rd century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	47	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	29	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	57	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	5	25	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	3	17	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	4	40	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	3	Late 1st-3rd century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	2	11	2nd-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	2	101	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	13	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	14	1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	W	1	10	1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	30	1st 4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	8	1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	18	1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	D	1	8	Mid-Late 2nd century AD
2205	2206	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	20	Late 1st-4th century AD
2205	2206	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	6	Late 1st-4th century AD
2207	2208	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	7	Mid 1st-4th century AD

Table 12: The Romano-British pottery catalogue - Key: B= base, D= decorated body sherd, R = rim, U= undecorated body sherd.

## B.7 Pottery. Little Melton (ENF135278)

By Sue Anderson

### Introduction

B.7.1 A total of 349 sherds of pottery weighing 1872g was recovered from 54 contexts in 47 features and three layers. Table 10 shows the quantification by period.

Period	No.	Wt/g	eve	MNV
Prehistoric	1	4		1
Roman	4	40	0.08	4
Early Saxon	9	94	0.14	7
Late Saxon	100	562	0.31	98
Early medieval	100	533	0.53	86
Medieval	133	634	0.71	109
Post-medieval	1	3		1
Modern	1	1		1
<i>Totals</i>	<i>349</i>	<i>1872</i>	<i>1.77</i>	<i>307</i>

*Table 13: Pottery quantification by ceramic period.*

### Methodology

B.7.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Thetford Ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Medieval and later wares were identified based on Jennings' Norwich work (Jennings 1981). Data were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

### Pottery by period

#### Pre-Saxon

B.7.3 One abraded body sherd (4g) of Iron Age fine-flint tempered ware was a residual find in ditch 1268 (Period 4).

B.7.4 Four sherds of Roman greyware came from ditches 1243 and 1278 (both Period 4), post-hole 1221 (Period 2) and context 99999 (unstratified). One sherd (1242) was a fragment of rim from a jar, and another was the shoulder of a jar in a pale grey micaceous fabric, decorated with knife-cut diagonal slashes (99999).

B.7.5 It is possible that a few sherds of Roman greyware have been included with the Thetford-type wares (see below) as body sherds of these types can sometimes be difficult to distinguish.

#### Early Saxon

B.7.6 Table 11 shows the quantities of Early Saxon pottery from the site.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	5th–7th c.	1	1		1
Early Saxon fine sand	ESFS	5th–7th c.	3	32	0.14	3
Early Saxon grog	ESGS	5th–7th c.	3	51		1
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	5th–7th c.	1	2		1
Early Saxon medium sandy micaceous	ESMM	5th–7th c.	1	8		1
<i>Totals</i>			9	94	0.14	7

Table 14: Early Saxon pottery.

B.7.7 Nine sherds were from handmade vessels of probable Early Anglo-Saxon date. A rim-sherd from a small globular jar with a flaring rim was found in post-hole 1040. Three body sherds of a single vessel with red grog tempering came from post-hole 1096. Other body sherds were recovered from natural feature 1239, pit 1083, and ditch 1243. All were residual finds in features of Periods 3 and 4. There were no particular concentrations of Early Saxon pottery and the small group was spread widely across Area 5.

#### Late Saxon Fabrics

B.7.8 Several wares of this period were identifiable. The fabrics are listed below.

THET	Thetford-type ware. The 'standard' fabrics typical of the urban production centres in Thetford, Norwich and Ipswich. Described by Dallas (1984) and Anderson (2004).
THETL	Thetford-type 'local' ware. Thetford-type wares made in a local but unprovenanced fabric.
EMSW	'Early medieval' sandwich ware. A late version of Thetford-type ware, generally black with red margins, as described by Jennings (1981).
STNE	St Neots-type ware, as described by Spoerry (2016).
STAMA	Stamford Ware Fabric A as described by Mahany <i>et al.</i> (1982).

B.7.9 Table 12 shows the quantities of Late Saxon pottery.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type ware	THET	L.9th–11th c.	43	215	0.11	42
Thetford-type 'local' unprovenanced wares	THETL	?10th–11th c.	45	305	0.20	45
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	11th c.	2	9		2
Stamford Ware Fabric A	STAMA	M.10th–11th c.	1	8		1
St. Neots-type ware	STNE	10th–11th c.	9	25		8
<i>Totals</i>			100	562	0.31	98

Table 15: Late Saxon pottery.

B.7.10 Late Saxon pottery was dominated by Thetford-type wares, but this included several noticeably different fabrics from very fine to relatively coarse, most of which were probably from urban production sites in Thetford and Norwich. An unprovenanced fabric, similar to Grimston-type Thetford ware, may be from an unidentified rural production site. A couple of body sherds of 'early medieval' sandwich ware, a Thetford-type ware variant which is often found at low levels on sites of this period, were also recovered.

B.7.11 Non-local fabrics of this date were also present, comprising a few body sherds of St Neots Ware and an unglazed fragment of Stamford Ware Fabric A (Mahany *et al.* 1982).

#### Forms

B.7.12 The majority of sherds were body fragments, but four flat base angle fragments were present, and there were three rims. These were from one small, one medium and one large jar (Dallas 1984 types AA, AB and AC), with rim types of later 10th and 11th-cen-

tury date (Anderson 2004 types 5/6 and 6). None of the body sherds showed any evidence for decoration, but one of the rims in THETL fabric had diamond rouletting on the edge of the rim. This had been poorly executed and was smeared across half of the sherd.

- B.7.13 Although the evidence is limited, the range of fabrics and rim forms present suggests that this is a broadly 11th-century assemblage.

#### ***Distribution***

- B.7.14 Only 27 sherds of this period were recovered from features assigned to Period 3, the remainder being redeposited in Period 4 features and topsoil. Several post-holes at the northern extent of Area 5 contained one or two sherds each, as did the north–south gullies in the centre of Area 5. The largest single group was from a Period 4 feature, however; pit **1250** (20 sherds). The presence of quantities of Late Saxon pottery in the central part of Area 5, where most of the medieval features were located, suggests that activity of 11th-century date spread across much of Area 5, but that any evidence for it has been largely obliterated by medieval disturbance in this area of concentrated ditch and pit digging.

#### ***Early medieval***

- B.7.15 Early medieval wares are generally defined as handmade wares which first appeared in the 11th century and continued to be made into the 13th century in rural parts of East Anglia. Sometimes pots were finished on a turntable and many have wheelmade rims luted onto handmade bodies; rim forms suggest that this technique probably started in the 12th century in most areas. These handmade wares can be considered transitional between the Late Saxon and medieval wheelmade traditions, and their use overlaps with both period groups.

#### ***Fabrics***

- B.7.16 Several coarsewares were identifiable, although it was clear that most contained a similar range of inclusions. The fabrics, listed below, were therefore distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness and abundance of inclusions.

EMW	Early medieval ware. Handmade, fine to medium sandy with few other inclusions, generally thin-walled. Hard. Dark grey-black, sometimes oxidised externally. 11th–13th c.
EMWG	Early medieval ware gritty. Handmade, thick-walled vessels, probably coil or slab-built. Rims may be wheelmade. Moderate to common coarse rounded quartz in a medium sandy matrix with occasional calcareous and/or ferrous inclusions. Coarser type of Essex EMW. Generally reddish brown with a grey core, but variable. 11th–12th/13th c.
EMWC	Early medieval ware chalk-tempered. Handmade sandy fabric with common rounded chalk.
YAR	Yarmouth-type ware. Handmade body with wheelmade rim, abundant fine to medium sand with variable quantities of fine to medium shell. Hard. Variable colours but usually oxidised purple-red surfaces and grey core. Originally described by Mellor (1976) in Great Yarmouth, but more common in Norwich, but also occurs inland in Norfolk, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire. M.11th–12th c.
YARN	As Yarmouth-type ware but no obvious shelly inclusions.
EMWSS	Early medieval ware sparse shelly. Handmade, fine to medium sandy, usually oxidised on one or both surfaces, sparse shell inclusions. Hard. 12th–13th c.
EMWSG	Similar to EMWSS but with moderate coarse sand.
STAMB	Stamford Ware Fabric B as described by Mahany <i>et al.</i> (1982).

Table 13 shows the quantities of early medieval wares by fabric.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	11th-12th c.	76	377	0.42	68
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	11th-12th c.	1	5		1
Early medieval ware chalky	EMWC	11th-12th c.	1	7		1
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	M.11th-12th c.	18	133	0.11	12
Yarmouth-type non-calcareous	YARN	M.11th-12th c.	1	2		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	12th-13th c.	1	2		1
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	12th-13th c.	1	1		1
Stamford Ware Fabric B	STAMB	M.11th-M.13th c.	1	6		1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>100</i>	<i>533</i>	<i>0.53</i>	<i>86</i>

*Table 16: Early medieval wares.*

B.7.17 Most of the handmade early medieval wares in this assemblage were in the fine sandy thin-walled fabric which is typical of Norwich. Yarmouth-type ware, the medium sand and fine calcareous tempered ware which is also relatively common in the city, was the second most frequent fabric in this group. Coarser wares and shelly wares, which are sometimes more frequent on rural sites in the county, were less common here.

#### **Forms**

B.7.18 Nine jar rims were present in this group, eight simple everted forms in EMW (five of which had thumbled edges) and one upright beaded in Yarmouth-type ware. These are the typical forms seen in Norwich in the 11th and 12th centuries.

B.7.19 Decoration was not common. Only a glazed body sherd of Stamford Ware Fabric B was decorated, with rectangular rouletting.

#### **Distribution**

B.7.20 Apart from two sherds in topsoil/subsoil and one in a Period 3 feature, all early medieval pottery was recovered from Period 4, the majority in association with both Late Saxon and high medieval wares. The largest groups were recovered from ditch 1243 (18 sherds) and gully 1236/1260 (42 sherds). The proximity of pottery concentrations in these two features may suggest early medieval occupation nearby.

#### **Medieval wares**

B.7.21 Medieval coarsewares are wheelmade wares which are generally of 12th–14th-century date. Most in this group are well-fired and fully reduced to pale to dark greys, although oxidised wares were also found.

#### **Fabrics**

B.7.22 The following coarseware fabric groups are of uncertain provenance or are unpublished:

- MCW Generic fabric code for unprovenanced medium sandy greywares with typical local inclusions (mica, white or clear quartz, very occasional other inclusions such as calcareous or ferrous material). Occasionally oxidised (mainly surfaces only). Hard, well-fired, wheelmade.
- MCWG Medieval coarseware gritty. Similar to EMWG but wheelmade. More often uniform grey, but surfaces may be oxidised. 12th–13th c.
- LMU The 'local medieval unglazed' ware described by Jennings (1981) in Norwich. Thought to have been produced in potteries located to the north-east of the city at Potter Heigham and Woodbastwick, although fabrics are not identical and there may have been other manufactories. 11th–14th c.

B.7.23 No glazed wares were identified with any certainty in this group, but one small sherd (recorded as unidentified) appeared to be part of a handle in a medium sandy grey fab-

ric with sparse very coarse yellowish calcareous inclusions. The surface, which was incomplete, was a pale yellowish colour which appeared similar to some Grimston ware vessels.

B.7.24 Table 14 shows the quantifications of high medieval pottery.

Description	Fabric	Date range	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware	MCW	12th–14th c.	28	130		13
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	12th–13th c.?	1	1		1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	11th–14th c.	103	500	0.71	94
Unidentified	UNID	13th–14th c.?	1	3		1
<i>Totals</i>			<i>133</i>	<i>634</i>	<i>0.71</i>	<i>109</i>

*Table 17: Medieval pottery.*

B.7.25 The high medieval assemblage was dominated by the local medieval unglazed wares which are the typical fabric found in Norwich. These wares are thought to have been made in and around Potter Heigham and Woodbastwick. A few other medieval coarseware sherds were present, most of which were very similar to LMU but contained large clay pellets or had slightly coarser sand inclusions. One very abraded sherd contained coarse quartz and has been recorded as MCWG, but may be earlier, perhaps a coarse Roman greyware. Studies of other rural sites in the region have shown that most pottery was sourced from production sites within a 40km radius (Anderson 2006), and this site appears to follow the pattern, although here it is more likely that the pottery was distributed via Norwich rather than direct from the kiln site.

#### **Forms**

B.7.26 Rims of fourteen jars and one bowl were present in this group. Most of the rims were simple everted types of 11th–13th-century date, but two developed jar rims were slightly later (13th/14th century) and the bowl rim may be of 13th-century date. The unidentified sherd, possibly a handle, was likely to be part of a jug.

#### **Distribution**

B.7.27 Like the early medieval wares, most of the medieval pottery came from features in Phase 4, with small quantities of sherds in topsoil and a Period 3 feature. The largest single group of medieval pottery (49 sherds) was from ditch 1278 at the southern end of the site. Smaller groups were found in ditch 1243 (33 sherds) and pit 1250 (20 sherds).

#### **Post-medieval and modern**

B.7.28 One small sherd of 16th–18th-century glazed red earthenware and a rim fragment of a creamware plate of late 18th/19th-century date were recovered from ditch 1155.

#### **Pottery by site Period**

B.7.29 A summary of the pottery by site Period is provided in Table 15. The largest group was from Period 4 (medieval). A few sherds were intrusive in earlier features and there was a high proportion of residual material in Period 4. For example, all Early Saxon and most Late Saxon sherds were recovered from later contexts. Unphased contexts (topsoil, subsoil and unstratified finds) will not be considered further.

Pot period	2	3	4	Un
Preh			1	
Roman	1		2	1
ESax		5	4	
LSax		27	66	7
EMed		1	97	2
Med		1	131	1
PMed			1	
Modern			1	
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>11</b>

Table 18: Pottery types present by Period (sherd count).

#### Period 2 – Roman

B.7.30 One abraded body sherd of Roman micaceous greyware was recovered from a group of three post-holes at the south end of Area 5.

PH 1221: Fill 1220 contained one small, abraded sherd of an RBGM vessel.

#### Period 3 – Late Saxon

B.7.31 The majority of the 34 sherds from this Period were small body fragments of Thetford-type wares, with a few residual Early Saxon fragments and two early/high medieval sherds possibly intrusive or early in their date range. Eight post-holes in the large group at the north end of Area 5 contained ten sherds of pottery, of which the majority was THETL, with two fragments of THET and one sherd each of ESFS and LMU. Three of the north–south gullies and three associated post-holes at the centre of Area 5 contained seven THETL, one THET, one YAR and three residual sherds of ESGS. The larger ditches to the north-west of the gullies contained six sherds of THETL and one of THET, and the associated pit **1083** contained a residual sherd of ESFS and two sherds of THET. A body sherd of THET was found in an isolated pit to the south of Area 5. Most of these features appear to have been filled in the 11th century.

##### Post-hole group, north of Area 5

1006: One body sherd of THETL. (10th–)11th c.

1008: One body sherd of THETL. (10th–)11th c.

1028: One large body sherd of THET with applied thumbled strips, and one body sherd of THETL. (10th–)11th c.

1034: One body sherd of THETL. (10th–)11th c.

1036: One body sherd of THET. 10th–11th c.

1040: Rim fragment of an ESFS small globular jar with flaring rim. 6th c.

1044: One body sherd of THETL. (10th–)11th c.

1046: One body sherd of THETL and a simple everted rim fragment of ?LMU (or possibly late THET). 11th c.

##### North-south gullies and associated post-holes, central Area 5

###### Gullies

1080/1082: One body sherd of THET and two of THETL. (10th–)11th c.

1104/1146: Three body sherds of THETL. (10th–)11th c.

1128: One body sherd of THET and one of YAR. M.11th c.+

#### Post-holes

1096: Three sherds of a fairly thick ESGS vessel with external smoothing. 5th–7th c.

1120: One body sherd of THETL. (10th–)11th c.

1130: One body sherd of THETL. (10th–)11th c.

#### Pit and associated ditches

1083: One residual sherd of ESFS and two body sherds of THET. 10th–11th c.

1089: One body sherd of THET and two of THETL, all very small. (10th–)11th c.

1118/1174/1177: Fills of this ditch produced four sherds of THETL, including a large AC jar rim of type 6. 11th c.

#### Isolated pit, south Area 5

1224: One body sherd of THET. 10th–11th c.

### *Period 4 – Medieval*

- B.7.32 A total of 307 sherds were recovered from features assigned to this Period. A small quantity of pre-11th-century material was clearly residual, but there is a high proportion of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery, some of which may be contemporary with the earliest medieval occupation and some is likely to be redeposited from earlier activity.
- B.7.33 In Area 5, a small quantity of Late Saxon pottery recovered from the possible trackway ditches was probably residual. The central-southern area, with east–west gullies, a north–south ditches and several pits and post-holes, produced the largest quantities of pottery of this period, with several large groups being recovered from pit 1250, ditch 1243, gully 1236/1260 and ditch 1278. A concentration of finds in the features in the southern part of Area 5 may indicate more intensive activity, such as occupation, close by.
- B.7.34 Only three sherds were recovered from features in Area 4, of which two were post-medieval and modern sherds (ditch 1155) and one was a small, abraded sherd of medieval coarseware (ditch 1183).

#### South-eastern half of Area 5

##### Possible trackway

1134: One THETL, one EMSW and three STNE may be residual in this context. 11th c.+

1185: A THETL medium jar rimsherd (type 5/6) with rouletted decoration was found, but was probably redeposited in this context. 11th c.+

##### East–west gullies

1194: One sherd each of THET and STAMA were found in association with two small sherds of an EMW vessel. 11th–12th c.



1236/1260: Forty-four sherds came from this feature. One EMSW was probably residual. Twenty-eight sherds of EMW, one EMWC and thirteen of YAR were recovered, including two jars with simple everted rims and one with an upright beaded rim. One small sherd of MCW was also found. M.11th–12th c.?

1254/1259: Three sherds of THETL were found. 11th c.

1268: An IAFF sherd was residual. There was one sherd each of EMW, EMWG, MCW and LMU. 11th–13th c.

#### North–south ditch

1243: Sixty-two sherds were recovered from fill 1242 of this ditch. Three sherds were certainly residual (1 RBGW, 1 ESMM, 1 ESFS), and eight Late Saxon sherds may also be (1 THET, 6 THETL, 1 STNE). One STAMB, 16 EMW, 24 LMU and 9 MCW sherds were recovered, including rims of seven EMW/LMU jars with simple everted rims. 11th–13th c.

1249: One THETL, one EMW and five LMU were recovered. 11th–13th c.?

#### Pits, post-holes and layer

1228: Two sherds each of EMW and YAR were recovered from this post-pit. M.11th–12th c.

1230: One small sherd of EMW was recovered from this post-hole. 11th–12th c.+

1239: Small, abraded sherds of ESMS, ESCQ, STNE and two THET were found in association with a rim fragment of an LMU jar. 11th–13th c.

1247: One THET body sherd and one EMW simple everted jar rim. 11th–12th c.

1250: Forty-two sherds were found in this pit, comprising 13 THET, 6 THETL, 1 STNE, 1 EMW, 8 LMU (1 vessel, simple everted jar rim), and 12 MCW (1 vessel). 11th–13th c.

1271: This layer contained five small sherds of THET, STNE, EMW (including a simple everted jar rim) and LMU. 11th–13th c.

#### Features at southern end

1256: One small, abraded sherd of STNE. 11th c.+

1273: One sherd each of THET, EMW and YARN, with three small sherds of MCW and two larger of LMU, came from this pit. 11th–13th c.

1278: Four fills of this ditch produced 77 sherds: 1 RBGM, 9 THET, 4 THETL, 12 EMW, 1 YAR, 1 EMWSG and 49 LMU. Five LMU jar rims were present, three simple everted and two developed types. 13th c.

1280: One tiny sherd of EMW and one of MCW were found in this pit, with four sherds of LMU including a T-shaped bowl rim and a simple everted jar rim. 12th–13th c.

1282: This pit contained 17 small sherds: 3 THET, 1 STNE, 5 EMW, 1 EMWSS and 7 LMU, including a simple everted jar rim. 11th–13th c.

#### Area 4

1155: A body sherd of GRE and a small rimsherd of CRW were found in this ditch. 18th c.

1183: A small, abraded body sherd of MCWG was found in this gully. 12th–13th c.+

### ***Summary and discussion***

- B.7.35 A small quantity of pottery was of Iron Age and Roman date and there was a slightly larger assemblage of Early Saxon material. These groups were all residual in Late Saxon and medieval contexts, but the presence of the latter may indicate a settlement of this period somewhere in the near vicinity. At the other end of the phases, small quantities of post-medieval and modern pottery probably post-date any occupation on the site and are likely to be related to manuring of open fields.
- B.7.36 The bulk of the assemblage comprises a significant group of broadly 11th–13th-century pottery. This includes both the handmade wares (some of which had wheel-finished rims) classified as ‘early medieval’ and the wheel-made greywares classified as ‘medieval’. Although the handmade and wheelmade fabrics have been separated for the purposes of classification, it is likely that they were broadly contemporary and simply represent the output of different potters or production sites. The fabrics are similar in both types, being distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness of the sandy inclusions and evidence of hand-building, and it is likely that they were made at potteries located on similar geological deposits. A few calcareous wares were present, but these were less common than the sandy types.
- B.7.37 Pottery of Late Saxon, early and high medieval date was found in features assigned to Periods 3 and 4. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from linear features and pits, with smaller quantities being derived from post-holes and other negative features. Two of the largest single groups of pottery were recovered from north–south ditches at the southern end of Area 3 (ditch 1278, 77 sherds; ditch 1243, 62 sherds), and east–west gully 1236/1260 in the same area contained 43 sherds in the two sections excavated through it. Pit 1250 produced 42 sherds and pit 1282 contained 17 sherds. All other features contained fewer than ten sherds each, with many of the post-holes containing only one or two each.
- B.7.38 Late Saxon wares appear to be concentrated around the posthole group to the northern end of Area 5, and in the central part of the area they were found in the parallel north–south gullies and in the ditches and pit 1083. They were also present further to the south-east, but this area was dominated by early and high medieval wares. The quantities of these at the southern end may indicate settlement close by, and appears to suggest a shift from the Late Saxon to the medieval areas, a trend which has been noted elsewhere on East Anglian rural sites.
- B.7.39 There is evidence for a change in the way pottery was sourced at the site. In the Late Saxon period, the majority of Thetford-type fabrics appear to be from one or more rural kilns, with fewer urban types present, although presumably the non-local material reached the site via the urban markets at Thetford and Norwich. By the early medieval period, the composition of the assemblage is much more like contemporary groups found in Norwich than those found on rural sites elsewhere in the county.
- B.7.40 No glazed wares and very few developed coarseware rims are present. Whilst Grimston glazed wares might be expected to occur from the late 12th century, if not before, they are often a rarity in rural assemblages. The few developed rims might suggest that the settlement continued into the 13th century, but perhaps not very far into it.
- B.7.41 Apart from this assemblage, very little pottery of this date from this part of Norfolk is available for study. Small collections of pottery have been excavated in Great Melton, Hethersett, Colney and Cringleford in recent years, but most of these groups are dominated by later wares. However, limited evidence from Hethersett (Anderson 2008, 2014 and 2016) and Great Melton (Anderson 2014b) suggests a similar pattern to the one seen here, with a high proportion of Norwich-type EMW and LMU in the early and high

medieval assemblages, suggesting distribution of this material from the north-east of the city to the south-west, presumably via the market in Norwich.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
1001		topsoil	THETL			1	15		10th-11th c.
1001			THETL			3	18		10th-11th c.
1001			THET			3	11		10th-11th c.
1001			EMW			1	4		11th-12th c.
1001			MCW			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
1002			YAR			1	34		11th-12th c.
1005			THETL			1	5		10th-11th c.
1007			THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1027	1028	post hole	THETL			1	3		10th-11th c.
1027	1028	post hole	THET			1	16		10th-11th c.
1033	1034	post hole	THETL			1	5		10th-11th c.
1035	1036	post hole	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
1039	1040	post hole	ESFS	jar	flaring	1	18		ESax
1043	1044	post hole	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1045	1046	post hole	THETL			1	8		10th-11th c.
1045	1046	post hole	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	8	11-12?	11th-14th c.
1079	1080	gully	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
1079	1080	gully	THETL			1	5		10th-11th c.
1081	1082	gully	THETL			1	7		10th-11th c.
1084	1083	pit	ESFS			1	11		ESax
1084	1083	pit	THET			2	16		10th-11th c.
1090	1089	ditch	THET			1	3		10th-11th

Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
									c.
1090	1089	ditch	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1090	1089	ditch	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1096		post hole	ESGS			3	51		ESax
1103	1104	gully	THETL			1	4		10th-11th c.
1104		gully	THETL			1	6		10th-11th c.
1119	1120	post hole	THETL			1	8		10th-11th c.
1127	1128	gully	THET			1	5		10th-11th c.
1127	1128	gully	YAR			1	4		11th-12th c.
1129	130	post hole	THETL			1	3		10th-11th c.
1133	1134	gully	THETL			1	15		10th-11th c.
1133	1134	gully	STNE			3	14		850-1150
1133	1134	gully	EMSW			1	5		11th-12th c.
1145	1148	gully	THETL			1	3		10th-11th c.
1147	1118	ditch	THETL	large AC jar	6	1	18		10th-11th c.
1164	1155	ditch	GRE			1	3		16th-18th c.
1164	1155	ditch	CRW	plate?	EV	1	2		1730-1760
1172	1173	ditch	THETL			1	5		10th-11th c.
1173	1174	ditch	THETL			1	1		10th-11th c.
1175	1177	ditch	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1182	1183	gully	MCWG			1	1		L.11th-13th c?
1184	1185	pit	THETL	medium AB jar	43256	1	16		10th-11th c.
1195	1194	beam slot/fence	STAMA			1	8		M.10th-L.11th c.
1195	1194	beam slot/fence	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
1195	1194	beam slot/fence	EMW			2	7		11th-12th

Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
		fence							c.
1220	1221	post hole	RBGM			1	3		RB
1225	1224	pit	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
1231	1228	post pit	EMW			2	6		11th-12th c.
1231	1228	post pit	YAR			2	8		11th-12th c.
1233	1230	post hole	EMW			1	4		11th-12th c.
1237	1236	gully	EMW			9	34		11th-12th c.
1237	1236	gully	EMW	jar	SEV	1	6		11th-12th c.
1237	1236	gully	YAR			1	8		11th-12th c.
1237	1236	gully	EMW			4	7		11th-12th c.
1238	1239	natural	ESCQ			1	1		ESax
1238	1239	natural	ESMS			1	2		ESax
1238	1239	natural	STNE			1	1		850-1150
1238	1239	natural	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
1238	1239	natural	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
1238	1239	natural	LMU	jar	TAP	1	1	41579	11th-14th c.
1242	1243	ditch	RBGW	jar	BD	1	6		RB
1242	1243	ditch	ESMM			1	8		ESax
1242	1243	ditch	ESFS			1	3		ESax
1242	1243	ditch	STNE			1	2		850-1150
1242	1243	ditch	THETL			5	36		10th-11th c.
1242	1243	ditch	THETL			1	23		10th-11th c.
1242	1243	ditch	THET			1	18		10th-11th c.
1242	1243	ditch	STAMB			1	6		M.11th-M.13th c.
1242	1243	ditch	EMW			14	65		11th-12th c.
1242	1243	ditch	EMW	jar	SEV	1	4		11th-12th c.
1242	1243	ditch	EMW	jar	SEV	1	7		11th-12th

Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
									c.
1242	1243	ditch	EMW	jar	SEV	1	18		11th-12th c.
1242	1243	ditch	LMU			20	73	41579	11th-14th c.
1242	1243	ditch	MCW			2	16		L.12th-14th c.
1242	1243	ditch	MCW			7	32		L.12th-14th c.
1242	1243	ditch	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	21		11th-14th c.
1242	1243	ditch	LMU	jar	SEV2	1	9		11th-14th c.
1242	1243	ditch	LMU	jar	SEV	1	6		11th-14th c.
1242	1243	ditch	LMU	jar	SEV	1	6		11th-14th c.
1246	1247	natural	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
1246	1247	natural	EMW	jar	SEV	1	15		11th-12th c.
1248	1249	ditch	THETL			1	8		10th-11th c.
1248	1249	ditch	EMW			1	8		11th-12th c.
1248	1249	ditch	LMU			5	23		11th-14th c.
1251	1250	pit	STNE			1	2		850-1150
1251	1250	pit	THET			8	70		10th-11th c.
1251	1250	pit	THETL			6	25		10th-11th c.
1251	1250	pit	MCW			12	71		L.12th-14th c.
1251	1250	pit	LMU	jar	SEV1	8	97		11th-14th c.
1251	1250	pit	UNID			1	3		
1251	1250	pit	THET			5	4		10th-11th c.
1251	1250	pit	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
1255	1254	gully	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1258	1259	gully	THETL			1	34		10th-11th c.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
1258	1259	gully	THETL			1	9		10th-11th c.
1261	1260	gully	EMW			2	39		11th-12th c.
1261	1260	gully	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
1261	1260	gully	EMWC			1	7		11th-12th c.
1261	1260	gully	YAR			7	29		11th-12th c.
1261	1260	gully	YAR	jar	UPBD	2	20		11th-12th c.
1261	1260	gully	EMSW			1	4		11th-12th c.
1261	1260	gully	EMW			9	53		11th-12th c.
1261	1260	gully	YAR			2	15		11th-12th c.
1261	1260	gully	YAR			1	10		11th-12th c.
1261	1260	gully	EMW	jar	SEV	2	21		11th-12th c.
1261	1260	gully	MCW			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
1266	1256	post hole	STNE			1	2		850-1150
1268		ditch	IAFF			1	4		IA
1268		ditch	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
1268		ditch	EMWG			1	5		11th-12th c.
1268		ditch	LMU			1	2		11th-14th c.
1268		ditch	MCW			1	1		L.12th-14th c.
1271			THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
1271			STNE			1	2		850-1150
1271			EMW			1	16		11th-12th c.
1271			EMW	jar	SEV	1	5		11th-12th c.
1271			LMU			1	6	41579	11th-14th c.
1272	1273	pit	THET			1	5		10th-11th c.

Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
1272	1273	pit	YARN			1	2		11th-12th c.?
1272	1273	pit	EMW	jar	SEV	1	3		11th-12th c.
1272	1273	pit	LMU			1	12		11th-14th c.
1272	1273	pit	LMU			1	4		11th-14th c.
1272	1273	pit	MCW			3	3		L.12th-14th c.
1274	1275	ditch	THET			4	18		10th-11th c.
1274	1275	ditch	THETL			2	8		10th-11th c.
1274	1275	ditch	EMW			7	21		11th-12th c.
1274	1275	ditch	LMU			11	27		11th-14th c.
1274	1275	ditch	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	6	41579	11th-14th c.
1274	1275	ditch	LMU	jar	THEV	1	7	13-14	11th-14th c.
1275	1276	ditch	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
1275	1276	ditch	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
1275	1276	ditch	EMWSG			1	1		11th-13th c.
1275	1276	ditch	THETL			1	3		10th-11th c.
1275	1276	ditch	EMW			2	12		11th-12th c.
1275	1276	ditch	YAR			1	5		11th-12th c.
1275	1276	ditch	LMU			12	35		11th-14th c.
1275	1276	ditch	LMU			1	4		11th-14th c.
1275	1276	ditch	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	18		11th-14th c.
1276	1277	ditch	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1276	1277	ditch	EMW			2	8		11th-12th c.
1276	1277	ditch	LMU			4	13		11th-14th c.



Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
									c.
1277	1278	ditch	THET	small AA jar	43256	1	7		10th-11th c.
1277	1278	ditch	RBGM			1	7		RB
1277	1278	ditch	THET			3	8		10th-11th c.
1277	1278	ditch	LMU			15	45		11th-14th c.
1277	1278	ditch	LMU			1	9		11th-14th c.
1277	1278	ditch	LMU	jar	THEV	1	9	13?	11th-14th c.
1277	1278	ditch	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	6		11th-14th c.
1279	1280	pit	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
1279	1280	pit	LMU			2	6		11th-14th c.
1279	1280	pit	LMU	bowl	T-shaped	1	13		11th-14th c.
1279	1280	pit	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	6		11th-14th c.
1279	1280	pit	MCW			1	1		L.12th-14th c.
1281	1282	pit	THET			3	8		10th-11th c.
1281	1282	pit	STNE			1	2		850-1150
1281	1282	pit	EMWSS			1	2		11th-13th c.
1281	1282	pit	EMW			4	6		11th-12th c.
1281	1282	pit	LMU			4	11		11th-14th c.
1281	1282	pit	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	13		11th-14th c.
1281	1282	pit	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
1281	1282	pit	LMU			2	4		11th-14th c.
99999			RBGM			1	24		RB

*Table 19: Summary catalogue. Rims – SEV – simple everted (types 1/2 see Dragon Hall, Norwich, report); THEV – thickened everted; TAP – tapering everted; BD – bead; 1–7 Thetford types (Anderson 2004).*

## B.8 Ceramic Building Material (CBM) Hethersett, Areas 1- 3, ENF135277

*By Sarah Percival*

### **Methodology**

- B.8.1 The assemblage was quantified by context by 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. Width, length and thickness were recorded where complete. The assemblage is summarised by fabric and type in Table 20 and catalogued by context in Table 21.
- B.8.2 Forms are defined as follows
- B.8.3 **Tegula**, 'A flat roof tile with a raised flange each side: the adjacent flanges are then covered with an imbrex'. (Brodrigg 1987,153).
- B.8.4 **Imbrex**, 'A tile of semi-circular shape used mostly to cover over the flanges of two adjacent tegulae'. (Brodrigg 1987,151).
- B.8.5 **Brick** is a flat rectangular tile over a 27mm thick that is not a floor tile commonly used as a bonding agent in a wall of another material.
- B.8.6 **Miscellaneous flat tile** has no diagnostic characteristics or complete dimensions to allow identification. It is probable that some of these pieces are fragments of tegulae.

### **Nature of the Assemblage**

- B.8.7 The assemblage comprises 385 pieces of CBM weighing 41,791g. The assemblage is of Roman date and includes fragments of roofing tile and brick. No flue tiles were identified.
- B.8.8 Five fabrics were present as follows
- RB1: Fine orange fabric with grey core. Sparse quartz inclusions.
- RB2: Orange sandy fabric with small angular flint
- RB3: Pale orange fabric with common pale buff grog, rare red grog and rare quartz and flint
- RB4: Sparse dark grog inclusions in fine clay matrix
- RB5: Swirled orange and cream fabric with no inclusions
- B.8.9 Fabric RB2 was the most numerous and forms 47% of the total assemblage by weight. Fabric RB1 forms 31% and RB3 16% whilst RB4 and RB5 form only a small proportion of the assemblage. It is likely therefore that sandy fabric RB1 and sand with flint fabric (RB2) represent material made locally to supply the site. The grogged fabrics are less common with fragments ranging in thickness between 18mm and 40mm indicating that it was used to produce a range of products, although the average thickness of the fragments in grogged fabrics RB3 and RB4 is 23mm, suggesting roof tile. The range of fabrics is very similar to those identified elsewhere in Norfolk, for example Allotment Gardens, Burnham Market (Anderson 1998) and Snettisham, Norfolk (Lyons 2000).
- B.8.10 The assemblage includes 27 fragments of flanged tegulae and sixteen pieces from imbrices. The tegulae range in thickness between 18mm and 29mm thick (at the flange). The most frequently represented thickness of 27mm is slightly thicker than average for roof tiles found elsewhere (Coplestone forthcoming), although as most of the pieces are small, measurements were taken close to the flange where the tile is thickest. The im-

bricks are between 14mm and 25mm thick. The bricks or bonding tiles are between 34mm and 60mm thick.

- B.8.11 Nine fragments have swiped signature marks and a further three retain fingertip impressions.
- B.8.12 One fragment of perforated tile, found in the fill of construction slot 2414 is pierced before firing with a circular perforation and may be a post Roman peg tile fragment.

Fabric Code	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)
RB1	Brick	6	2123
	Imbrex	7	724
	Miscellaneous	136	8955
	Tegula	9	1360
RB2	Brick	9	3467
	Imbrex	9	2294
	Miscellaneous	111	7792
	Peg	1	366
	Tile	1	431
	Tegula	17	4910
	Tile	21	608
RB3	Brick	6	687
	Miscellaneous	37	5921
	Tegula	1	242
	Tile	1	37
RB4	Brick	1	358
RB5	Brick	1	251
	Miscellaneous	11	1265
<b>Total</b>		<b>385</b>	<b>41791</b>

Table 20: Quantity and weight of CBM by fabric type

- B.8.1 The CBM was collected from a range of features with the majority, over 59%, being recovered from the fills of ditches. A further 35% came from pits and postholes whilst the remainder was found in beam or constructions slots. It is likely that the assemblage is composed of redeposited debris reused or discarded following demolition.

### Discussion

- B.8.2 The assemblage contains abundant material derived from a high status tiled roof. Some of the assemblage comprises bonding tiles which may have formed part of a wall, perhaps built mostly of another material such as clunch. Evidence for flooring is limited though some of the thicker tiles may have been from tiled floors. Burnt tiles with re-firing or partially vitrification form 13% of the assemblage by weight. The presence of burnt tile within the collection perhaps suggest pillae from a hypocaust though there is no other evidence for a heating system and they may have come from corn dryers similar to the example found locally at Myrtle Road, Hetherset (Anderson 2008).
- B.8.3 The ceramic building material compares well with the large contemporary assemblage from Myrtle Road which produced, 854 pieces of ceramic building material weighing 103,342g (Anderson 2008). Here, roof tile was again most abundant though small quantities of wall, floor and hypocaust tiles were also found. Small quantities of softer,

grog-tempered tiles found at both sites are typical of production in the south of the county and into Suffolk. The predominance of coarse sandy and flint-tempered fabrics for the production of tiles at both sites is of interest, with Anderson suggesting that these may represent local production. Fabric variations amongst the sandy group perhaps suggest different batches of tiles from the same production site whilst the smaller quantities of other, finer, types indicating building material being brought to the site from further afield (Anderson 2008).

Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Type	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date
2017	2016	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	1	318	Roman
2029	2028	gully	RB1	tile	Misc	1	460	Roman
2053	2052	pit	RB1	RT	imbrex	1	162	Roman
2053	2052	pit	RB1	tile	Misc	11	77	Roman
2062	2063	pit	RB1	misc	Misc	1	1	Roman
2080	2083	ditch	RB1	RT	Tegula	4	166	Roman
2085	2087	ditch	RB1	RT	Tegula	2	561	Roman
2102	2103	ditch	RB1	RT	Misc	19	245	Roman
2102	2103	ditch	RB1	RT	imbrex	1	164	Roman
2103	2104	ditch	RB1	RT	Misc	7	213	Roman
2105	2106	pit	RB1	tile	Misc	1	230	Roman
2110	2109	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	6	531	Roman
2110	2109	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	19	428	Roman
2110	2109	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	1	51	Roman
2112	2111	ditch	RB1	RT	imbrex	1	192	Roman
2112	2111	ditch	RB1	RT	Misc	3	272	Roman
2112	2111	ditch	RB1	RT	Misc	3	168	Roman
2116	2117	ditch	RB1	misc	Misc	1	34	Roman
2116	2117	ditch	RB1	misc	Misc	6	32	Roman
2120	2121	beam slot	RB1	tile	Misc	1	222	Roman
2125	2124	construction slot	RB1	RT	Tegula	2	345	Roman
2125	2124	construction slot	RB1	misc	Misc	2	51	Roman
2125	2124	construction slot	RB1	tile	Misc	1	137	Roman
2130	2128	posthole	RB1	tile	Misc	1	97	Roman
2156	2155	pit	RB1	tile	Misc	1	47	Roman
2156	2155	pit	RB1	RT	imbrex	1	76	Roman
2160	2159	ditch	RB1	tile	brick	1	642	Roman
2160	2159	ditch	RB1	RT	Tegula	1	288	Roman
2160	2159	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	2	148	Roman
2164	2166	ditch	RB1	misc	Misc	11	235	Roman
2164	2166	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	1	301	Roman

Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Type	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date
2170	2169	pit	RB1	tile	brick	1	403	Roman
2182	2182	ditch	RB1	misc	Misc	4	139	Roman
2182	2182	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	1	276	Roman
2186	2185	ditch	RB1	RT	imbrex	3	130	Roman
2188	2187	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	5	62	Roman
2189	2190	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	13	824	Roman
2198	2197	pit	RB1	tile	Misc	6	1518	Roman
2198	2197	pit	RB1	tile	brick	3	527	Roman
2200	2199	ditch	RB1	tile	brick	1	551	Roman
2200	2199	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	1	398	Roman
2200	2199	ditch	RB1	misc	Misc	2	70	Roman
2205	2206	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	2	511	Roman
2205	2206	ditch	RB1	tile	Misc	1	579	Roman
2017	2016	ditch	RB2	tile	Misc	27	579	Roman
2017	2016	ditch	RB2	tile	Misc	1	306	Roman
2017	2016	ditch	RB2	RT	imbrex	2	520	Roman
2017	2016	ditch	RB2	RT	Misc	2	446	Roman
2040	2041	post hole	RB2	misc	Misc	1	1	?
2051	2050	ditch	RB2	misc	Misc	1	50	Roman
2051	2050	ditch	RB2	tile	Misc	5	193	Roman
2053	2052	pit	RB2	RT	tile	20	549	Roman
2053	2052	pit	RB2	tile	Misc	10	2191	Roman
2053	2052	pit	RB2	tile	brick	1	1597	Roman
2053	2052	pit	RB2	RT	Tegula	2	1107	Roman
2103	2104	ditch	RB2	tile	brick	1	219	Roman
2105	2106	pit	RB2	tile	Misc	1	98	Roman
2105	2106	pit	RB2	tile	Misc	6	113	Roman
2108	2107	ditch	RB2	tile	Misc	1	149	Roman
2108	2107	ditch	RB2	tile	brick	2	348	Roman
2108	2107	ditch	RB2	RT	imbrex	4	914	Roman
2110	2109	ditch	RB2	misc	Misc	10	40	Roman
2110	2109	ditch	RB2	tile	RT	1	431	Roman
2110	2109	ditch	RB2	RT	Tegula	3	662	Roman
2112	2111	ditch	RB2	RT	Tegula	1	111	Roman
2113	2096	posthole	RB2	RT	Tegula	1	862	Roman
2116	2117	ditch	RB2	RT	imbrex	1	607	Roman
2116	2117	ditch	RB2	RT	Tegula	2	567	Roman
2116	2117	ditch	RB2	RT	Misc	4	298	Roman
2116	2117	ditch	RB2	tile	brick	1	170	Roman
2120	2121	beam slot	RB2	tile	brick	2	491	Roman
2120	2121	beam slot	RB2	misc	Misc	1	53	Roman

Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric	Type	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Date
2125	2124	construction slot	RB2	tile	peg	1	366	Post medieval?
2125	2124	construction slot	RB2	RT	imbrex	1	111	Roman
2144	2142	beam slot	RB2	misc	Misc	3	93	Roman
2156	2155	pit	RB2	misc	Misc	3	38	Roman
2156	2155	pit	RB2	RT	Tegula	3	269	Roman
2156	2155	pit	RB2	RT	Misc	4	837	Roman
2160	2159	ditch	RB2	tile	Misc	1	364	Roman
2160	2159	ditch	RB2	tile	Misc	10	794	Roman
2164	2166	ditch	RB2	misc	Misc	13	235	Roman
2178	2177	pit	RB2	tile	Misc	3	234	Roman
2186	2185	ditch	RB2	RT	Tegula	3	527	Roman
2186	2185	ditch	RB2	RT	tile	1	59	Roman
2186	2185	ditch	RB2	tile	Misc	1	68	Roman
2186	2185	ditch	RB2	tile	Misc	1	276	Roman
2189	2190	ditch	RB2	tile	brick	2	642	Roman
2189	2190	ditch	RB2	RT	Tegula	2	805	Roman
2201	2202	ditch	RB2	tile	Misc	2	336	Roman
2205	2206	ditch	RB2	RT	imbrex	1	142	Roman
2075	2074	pit	RB3	tile	Misc	2	1581	Roman
2164	2166	ditch	RB3	tile	Misc	6	738	Roman
2164	2166	ditch	RB3	misc	Misc	12	174	Roman
2174	2173	pit	RB3	tile	brick	1	462	Roman
2186	2185	ditch	RB3	tile	brick	5	225	Roman
2186	2185	ditch	RB3	tile	Misc	1	116	Roman
2188	2187	ditch	RB3	RT	Tegula	1	242	Roman
2188	2187	ditch	RB3	RT	Misc	9	415	Roman
2200	2199	ditch	RB3	tile	Misc	5	2804	Roman
2125	2124	construction slot	RB1	tile	Misc	1	280	Roman
2164	2166	ditch	RB3	RT	tile	1	37	Roman
2172	2171	pit	RB3	misc	Misc	1	5	Roman
2205	2206	ditch	RB3	RT	Misc	1	88	Roman
2164	2166	ditch	RB4	tile	brick	1	358	Roman
2186	2185	ditch	RB5	misc	Misc	1	109	Roman
2198	2197	pit	RB5	tile	Misc	10	1156	Roman
2198	2197	pit	RB5	tile	brick	1	251	Roman

Table 21: CBM catalogue (RT= roof tile)

## B.9 Baked Clay

*By Sarah Percival*

### **Introduction and methodology**

- B.9.1 A total of 70 pieces of baked clay weighing 641g were collected from 22 excavated contexts and from topsoil at Little Melton.
- B.9.2 The baked clay was examined using a x20 hand lens and the fabric fully described. The pieces were counted and weighed by context and surfaces, impressions and condition was also recorded.

### **Nature of the Assemblage**

- B.9.3 The assemblage comprises small baked clay pieces in four fabrics. Two fabrics contain chalk inclusions, one in which the chalk is crushed into numerous angular pieces, the other containing large round chalk up to 5mm long. Both chalky fabrics are made of pale orange sandy clay containing sparse rounded quartz and/ or ferruginous inclusions. The third fabric is sandy with no visible inclusions whilst the fourth and least numerous is pale orange with cream swirls, again with no visible inclusions.
- B.9.4 Twelve of the pieces have smoothed surfaces and one, made of fabric with large rounded clay inclusions, has a large cylindrical impression on the reverse side, perhaps from a rod or withy, with a diameter of 30mm.
- B.9.5 Baked clay was recovered from 22 excavated contexts phased to Periods 3 and 4, including ten postholes (Period 3) which also contained 11th century pottery. It is likely that these pieces represent structural debris from house or ovens and include the fragment with the substantial withy impression. It is uncertain if the baked clay is from a structure or structures directly associated with the use of the postholes or was placed there as post-packing subsequent to its original use. The remainder of the assemblage is redeposited in the fills of pit, gullies and ditches.

### **Discussion**

- B.9.6 The baked clay assemblage appears to represent structural debris associated with late Saxon to early medieval occupation at the site.

Context	Feature	Feature type	Fabric Description	Period	Impressions	Quantity	Weight (g)
1001	0	Topsoil	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay			2	24
1005	1006	Post hole	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	3		1	3
1009	1010	Post hole	Pale orange sandy clay with large rounded chalk and sparse quartz and ferruginous pieces	3		2	30
1013	1014	Post hole	Pale orange sandy	3		4	105

Con-text	Feature	Feature type	Fabric Description	Period	Impressions	Quantity	Weight (g)
			clay with large rounded chalk and sparse quartz and ferruginous pieces				
1027	1028	Post hole	Pale orange sandy clay with large rounded chalk and sparse quartz and ferruginous pieces	3		4	47
1033	1034	Post hole	Pale orange sandy clay with large rounded chalk and sparse quartz and ferruginous pieces	3	30mm cylindrical impression	2	65
1035	1036	Post hole	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	3		5	54
1039	1040	Post hole	Orange sandy no visible inclusions	3		1	2
1045	1046	Post hole	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	3		8	57
1049	1050	Post hole	Orange sandy no visible inclusions	3		1	4
1057	1056	Pit	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	3		1	1
1059	1056	Pit	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	3		3	10
1098	0	Post hole	Cream and orange swirls no visible inclusions	3		1	27
1172	1173	Ditch	Orange sandy no visible inclusions	3		5	51
1182	1183	Gully	Orange sandy no visible inclusions	4			16
1231	1228	Post pit	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	4		6	43
1237	1236	Gully	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	4		1	22



Context	Feature	Feature type	Fabric Description	Period	Impressions	Quantity	Weight (g)
1261	1260	Gully	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	4		2	9
			Orange sandy no visible inclusions	4		2	11
1272	1273	Pit	Pale orange sandy clay with large rounded chalk and sparse quartz and ferruginous pieces	4		1	5
1274	1275	Ditch	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	4		7	16
1275	1276	Ditch	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	4		3	11
1279	1280	Pit	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	4		1	7
1281	1282	Pit	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay	4		7	21
Total						70	641

Table 22: Quantity and weight of baked clay from ENF135278

## APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

### C.1 Faunal Remains

*By Lena Strid. Fish identification by Rebecca Nicholson*

#### **Introduction**

- C.1.1 A total of 1208 animal bone fragments were recovered from sites Hetherstt ENF135277 and Little Melton ENF135278. The majority of the Hetherset (ENF135277) assemblage came from features dated to the Roman period, whereas the Little Melton (ENF135278) assemblage primarily came from 11-13th century features (Table 23). Bones from sieved soil samples only occurred in the Little Melton (ENF135278) assemblage, where they comprised 126 fragments (48.2%).
- C.1.2 The bone condition was varied but generally good to fair, regardless of Period. A small number of bones had traces of gnawing by carnivores, probably dogs. A single bone had been gnawed by a rodent. Burnt bones were scarce; a single bone each from the Period 2 and Period 3 assemblages (Table 24).
- C.1.3 The assemblage contains bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, cat, domestic fowl, eel, herring, ling and sea urchin as well as mouse/vole and frog/toad. The presence of these domestic taxa are common for Iron Age, Roman and medieval assemblages, although due to the small sample size in the medieval assemblages it is not possible to extrapolate on the frequency of cattle, sheep/goat and pig and their contribution to the economy and diet. The abundance of cattle in the Iron Age-Roman assemblage and scarcity of sheep/goat and pig is unlikely to accurately reflect the actual livestock ratio on the settlement. Comparative data from Norfolk is sparse (Hambleton 1999, 89-90; King 1978) and of the sites closest to Hetherset, West Stow and Hacheston are dominated by cattle and Burgh and Brixworth by sheep/goat (Hambleton 1999, 109-111; King 1978). The dog bones were fragmented and could not be measured for withers' height calculations. Nevertheless, the mid-shaft fragment of one Iron Age-Roman dog tibia was small (shaft width: 7.6mm) and quite bent, suggesting that it represents a small Roman dog, possibly kept for vermin control or as a companion. The small rodents and amphibians probably represent background fauna around the settlement.
- C.1.4 A small number of bones could be attributed to minimum age at death (Tables 20-21). Due to the small sample size, it is not possible to discern a slaughter pattern. Generally cattle and sheep/goat were kept for a variety of products. Surplus animals were slaughtered as sub-adults for meat and the rest of the flock were kept for a few more years, yielding milk and wool, as well as draught oxen for traction. Pigs were raised solely for meat and due to their high fecundity and growth rate they were mostly killed as sub-adults after reaching maximum size. Horses were very rarely killed before adulthood, indicating their main use as riding or pack animals.
- C.1.5 Butchery marks were primarily found in the 11th/12th-13th century assemblage, comprising one large mammal and two medium mammal ribs that were portioned into two or more parts, as well as one medium mammal vertebra that was split transversally. An Roman cattle rib had also been portioned into two parts.
- C.1.6 Bones with pathologies include fusion of two Iron Age-Roman pig tarsal bones and one 11th/12th-13th century cattle mandible with bone absorption at the gum line at the second molar.

C.1.7 Articulated remains, potentially special deposits, occurred in the Roman assemblage recovered from Hethersett. An adult pig of unknown sex was found in pit **2063**. Most bones were present and gnaw marks were absent, suggesting that the animal had not been disturbed after deposition. No butchery marks were noted. A probably semi-articulated skeleton of a sub-adult cattle was recovered from ditch **2111**. The bones include vertebrae, ribs, sacrum, pelves, femora, patellae, tibiae, a tarsal bone and a metatarsal. The bones had become very fragmented post-deposition and it is unclear whether the absence of phalanges indicate that they had been removed from the carcass prior to deposition or that they were missed during excavation. A chop mark on one rib suggests that the cattle remains may represent the food waste from a feast. However, despite good preservation, chop marks or cut marks could not be observed on any other fragment.

	Hethersett ENF135277	Little Melton ENF135278		Hethersett ENF135277	
	Period 2	Period 3	Period 4	Period 5	Period 6
	IA-Roman	c.11 <sup>th</sup> C	11/12 <sup>th</sup> -13 <sup>th</sup> C	Post-med (17 <sup>th</sup> C)	Unphased
<b>Cattle</b>	257*	2	7	1	1
<b>Sheep/goat</b>	2	5	10		
<b>Pig</b>	485**	5	11		
<b>Horse</b>	9	2	7	1	
<b>Dog</b>	2		8		
<b>Cat</b>			2		
<b>Domestic fowl</b>		1	1		
<b>Indet. bird</b>		2	1		
<b>Mouse/vole</b>		2			
<b>Frog/toad</b>		1			
<b>Eel</b>		1	4		
<b>Herring</b>		6	3		
<b>Clupeidae</b>		1	1		
<b>Ling</b>			1		
<b>Gadidae</b>			1		
<b>Indet. fish</b>		1			
<b>Sea urchin</b>			1		
<b>Medium mammal</b>	1	8	18	1	
<b>Large mammal</b>	229	11	7	1	
<b>Indeterminate</b>	23	61	69	1	6
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>934</b>	<b>109</b>	<b>152</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>7</b>
<b>Weight (g)</b>	<b>7493</b>	<b>666</b>	<b>1567</b>	<b>521</b>	<b>21</b>

Table 23: Bone assemblage from the ENF135277 and ENF135278 excavations.

\*: Includes 167 fragments from a probably semi-articulated skeleton in ditch 2111

\*\* : from articulated skeleton in pit 2063.

	N	0	1	2	3	4	5	Burnt	Gnawed
Period 2	927	1.6%	54.9%	22.9%	20.1%	0.4%			2
Period 3	100	3.0%	18.0%	49.0%	19.0%	11.0%		1	5
Period 4	141	2.1%	29.1%	53.2%	9.9%	6.4%		1	11*
Period 5	5		20.0%	80.0%					1
Period 6	7		14.3%			85.7%			
Cxt 2130	7			57.1%	42.8%				

Table 24: Bone preservation and number of bones with traces of burning and gnawing. Fish bones are not included in this table.

\*: one bone gnawed by rodent.

Species	Period	dp4	P4	M1	M2	M3	MWS	Estimated age
Cattle	2	k		c			10-16	8-18 months
	4			l	g	g	39-41	Adult
	4			l	PM	g	41-44	Adult
	?		f	PM	PM	g	41-46	Adult
Sheep/goat	2		PM	m			41-51	6-10 years
Pig	2					f	41	Adult
	4			l	e	PM	32-33	Sub-adult - Adult
	4		b	PM	d	V	24	Sub-adult

Table 25: Tooth wear and estimated age of cattle and sheep/goat, following Grant (1982), Halstead (1985), Payne (1973) and O'Connor (1988).

Period 2		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
Cattle	Early fusion	1		
	Mid fusion			3
	Late fusion			1
Pig	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion		1	
Horse	Early fusion			2
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion	1		
Period 3		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
Cattle	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion		1	
Pig	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			2
	Late fusion			
Horse	Early fusion			

Period 2		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
	Mid fusion			1
	Late fusion			
Period 4		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
<b>Cattle</b>	Early fusion			1
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion			
<b>Sheep/goat</b>	Early fusion			1
	Mid fusion		1	1
	Late fusion			
<b>Horse</b>	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion			1
Period 5		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
<b>Cattle</b>	Early fusion			1
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion			
<b>Horse</b>	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			1
	Late fusion			

*Table 26: Epiphyseal fusion of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse, following Habermehl (1975) and Serjeantson (1996). Articulated remains counted as one fragment.*

## C.2 Fish Remains from Little Melton, Areas 4 & 5 - ENF135278

*By Rebecca Nicholson*

- C.2.1 A small assemblage of fish remains was recovered and identified, largely from the residues of bulk sieved (flotation) samples. They comprise:
- C.2.2 Context (1261) produced a single maxilla fragment from a large ling (*Molva molva*).
- C.2.3 Sample <1007> (1084) produced one eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) vertebra and five herring (*Clupea harengus*) vertebrae, two of which were corroded in a manner typical for items which have passed through a mammalian gut. One clupeid (Clupeidae) cranial fragment, probably herring.
- C.2.4 Sample <1033> (1251) produced three eel vertebrae and two herring vertebrae, also corroded. In addition, a single sea urchin spine.
- C.2.5 Sample <1042> (1281) produced one eel vertebra and one herring vertebra
- C.2.6 Sample <1009> (1029) produced an indeterminate scrap of fish bone and a small mammal (mouse/vole) incisor
- C.2.7 Sample <1008> (1079) produced one herring ceratohyal and an indeterminate bone fragment
- C.2.8 Sample <1032> (1237) produced one clupeid (probably herring) atlas vertebra and one indeterminate vertebra – probably gadid (Gadidae) – in very poor condition. Indeterminate scraps of bone.

### C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

#### Introduction

- C.3.1 Environmental bulk samples were taken from features within the three excavated areas along the length of the Little Melton to Hethersett Pipeline in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

#### Methodology

- C.3.1 The samples were processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a list of the recorded remains and the volumes processed are presented in Tables 22-24. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonised 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.3.2 For the purpose of this report, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

# = 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens ##### = 100+ specimens

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and burnt flint have been scored for abundance

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

#### Results

- C.3.3 The results are discussed by area:

*ENF135276, Watton Road*

- C.3.4 All of the samples from the burnt mound were devoid of plant remains other than charcoal fragments which appear to be degraded. The charcoal recovered from these samples has limited potential for radiocarbon dating as it is abraded (in that it has rounded edges rather than clean breaks). However, two fragments of the recovered charcoal were identified to species as *Prunus Sp.* and *Corylus avellana* and these were submitted for C14 Dating (see Appendix D).

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Burnt flint
1	5		++	++	++++
2	6		+++	+++	++++

3	7		++++	+++	++++
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Table 27: Environmental samples from ENF135276, Watton Road

ENF135277, Hethersett

C.3.5 The features sampled in this area date predominantly to the Romano-British period with one exception; Sample 2025 was taken from fill 2172 of possible Bronze Age pit **2171** and contained charcoal and a Bronze Age pottery fragment. Charred cereal grains occur in several of the samples at low densities (less than 1 grain per litre) and are abraded and poorly preserved. They probably represent grain that has been burnt during food preparation and has subsequently blown across the site and become incorporated in open ditches and pits. Species present include oats (*Avena* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) with occasional weed seeds of brome (*Bromus* sp.), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and grass (Poaceae).

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Large animal bones	Pottery	CBM
2007	2012		Pit	9	5	0	0	+	0	0	0
2008	2017	2016	Boundary ditch	8	5	0	#	+	##	0	0
2010	2020	2021	Pit/posthole	7	1	0	#	+	#	0	0
2011	2040	2041	Posthole	6	1	#	0	+	0	0	0
2012	2042	2043	Burnt area/pit	8	1	#	0	0	0	0	0
2013	2053	2052	Large pit	9	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2014	2051	2050	Large boundary ditch	8	15	0	0	0	0	0	0
2015	2060		Burnt area/fire pit	6	5	0	0	0	##	0	###
2016	2068	2069	Large ditch	8	5	#	0	+	#	0	0
2017	2066	2067	Large ditch	8	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
2018	2061	2068	Pig skeleton	10	5	0	0	+	0	0	0
2019	2077	2076	Tree throw	8	5	#	0	+++	0	0	0
2020	2075	2074	Large pit/grain store	8	10	#	0	+++	##	0	##
2021	2053	2052	Pit	7	10	#	0	+	0	0	0
2022	2080	2083	Ditch	8	20	#	#	++	#	#	##
2023	2112	2111	Ditch	10	1	#	0	0	#	#	0
2025	2172	2171	Pit	10	30	##	0	+++	0	#	0
2027	2200	2199	Large ditch	6	5	0	#	+++	0	0	

Table 28: Environmental samples from ENF135277, Hethersett

ENF135278, Little Melton

C.3.6 Forty-three samples were taken from features dating from the Late Saxon to the medieval period. Plant remains are preserved by carbonisation and are generally present in small numbers suggesting that there is a background scatter of grain rather than deliberate deposition.

C.3.7 Five samples were taken from pit **1056** and postholes **1050**, **1063** and **1065** that were associated with a multiphase building. Occasional charred grains of wheat, barley and



rye (*Secale cereale*) are present and are indicative of spilt grain that has accumulated in the features.

- C.3.8 The fills of the ditches in Area 4 (**1089**, **1174**, **1177** and **1168**) are either devoid of preserved plant remains or contain single degraded charred grains. A single sample was taken from fill 1084 of posthole **1083** (one of four postholes in each corner of rectangular tank **1186**) contains a charred sloe seed which has a small hole indicating that it had been nibbled by a rodent.
- C.3.9 Samples taken from natural features (**1170**) and (**1178**) do not contain charcoal or any significant plant remains other than occasional charred grains. Agricultural beds **1078**, **1080**, **1104** and **1108** did not contain any preserved remains other than sparse charcoal.
- C.3.10 The samples taken from features thought to date to the medieval period are largely devoid of preserved remains other than occasional charred grains. Pit **1250** Sample 1033, fill 1251) and posthole **1044** (Sample 1016, fill 1043) both contain legume fragments.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Volume remaining (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal	Flot comments	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Pottery
1001	1062	1063	Posthole	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	0	0	0
1002	1064	1065	Posthole	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	0	0	0
1003	1061	1060	Posthole	7	7	1	#	0	0	+	Single grains of wheat and barley	#	#	0	0
1004	1057	1056	Pit	10	10	2	#	0	#	+	Single grains of wheat, rye and barley	0	##	0	0
1005	1059	1056	Pit	8	10	2	#	0	#	+	Single barley grain	0	0	0	0
1006	1090	1089	Ditch	8	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	0	0	#
1007	1084	1083	Pit	10	10	10	0	0	#	0	Sloe seed with nibble hole	0	#	##	0
1008	1077	1078	Gully	9	10	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	#		0
1009	1079	1080	Gully	9	10	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	#	#	0
1010	1103	1104	Gully	8	10	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	#	0	0
1011	1105	1106	Gully	8	10	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	0	0	#
1012	1107	1108	Gully	9	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	#	0	0
1013	1101	1102	Pit	8	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	#	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Volume remaining (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal	Flot comments	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Pottery
1014	1009	1009	Posthole	8	10	15	#	0	0	+	Single wheat grain	#	0	0	#
1015	1013	1013	Posthole	8	10	1	#	0	0	+	Single wheat grain	0	#	#	0
1016	1043	1044	Posthole	9	10	25	##	0	0	++	Single grains of wheat and barley plus indet grain and legume fragments	0	0	0	#
1017	1169	1168	Ditch	8	10	2	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	0	0	0
1018	1171	1170	Pit	7	10	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	#	0	0
1019	1158	1157	Ditch	10	10	5	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	0	0	0
1020	1154	1153	Ditch	7	10	5	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	0	0	0
1021	1161	1153	Ditch	9	10	5	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	0	0	0
1022	1162	1155	Ditch	8	10	2	#	0	0	0	Single indet grain	0	#	0	0
1023	1029	1030	Posthole	8	10	1	#	0	0	+	Single oat grain	#	##	0	0
1024	1033	1034	Posthole	9	10	1	#	0	0	+	Single barley grain	#	##	0	0
1025	1035	1036	Posthole	10	0	1	#	0	0	+	Single oat and barley grain	0	0	0	#
1026	1040	1050	Posthole	10	0	10	#	0	0	+	Single barley and wheat grain	#	0	0	0
1027	1173	1174	Ditch	7	10	1	#	0	0	+	Single wheat grain	0	0	0	0
1028	1175	1177	Ditch	5	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	#	0	#
1029	1179	1178	Burnt natural feature	6	10	1	#	0	0	0	Single indet grain	0	0	0	#
1030	1215	1214	Gully	6	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	##	0	
1031	1225	1224	Pit	9	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	#	0	#
1032	1237	1236	Gully	9	10	1	#	0	0	0	Single indet grain	0	#	#	#
1033	1251	1250	Pit	8	10	5	##	#	0	0	Wheat and barley grain	0	#	#	#

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Volume remaining (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal	Flot comments	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Pottery
											with pea fragment				
1034	1231	1228	Posthole	8	10	5	#	0	0	0	Single indet grain	0	#	0	#
1035a	1232	1228	Posthole	9	10	5	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	##	0	0
1035b	1227	1229	Post pipe	6	10	5	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	#	#	#
1036	1227	1278	Ditch	7	10	1	#	0	0	0	Wheat grain	##	0	0	#
1037	1276	1278	Ditch	8	10	20	#	0	#	0	Wheat grain	0	0	0	#
1038	1272	1273	Pit	7	10	10	#	#	0	0	Barley, oats and pea fragment	0	#	0	0
1039	1244	1245	Pit	7	0	25	#	0	0	0	Barley and wheat	0	##	0	0
1040	1266	1256	Posthole	9	10	5	0	0	0	0	Sparse charcoal only	0	0	0	0
1041	1285	1284	Posthole	9	10	5	0	0	0	0	Sparse charcoal only	#	#	0	0
1042	1281	1282	Pit	7	10	5	#	0	0	0	Single grains of wheat, barley and oats	0	##	0	#

Table 29: Environmental samples from ENF135278, Little Melton

### Discussion

- C.3.11 The environmental samples taken from the three excavations at Hethersett, Little Melton and Watton Road produced limited amounts of environmental remains.
- C.3.12 The small quantity of environmental evidence recovered mainly represent background scatters of burnt food remains or hearth waste, with several fragments of charcoal derived from fuel used at the burnt mound on Watton Road.

## APPENDIX D. RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATES



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



### RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

26 October 2016

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-69649 (GU42141)

**Submitter** Rachel Fosberry  
 Oxford Archaeology East  
 15 Trafalgar Way  
 Bar Hill  
 Cambs. CB23 8SQ

**Site Reference** ENF135276

**Context Reference** 5

**Sample Reference** 1

**Material** Charcoal : Corylus avellana

**$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -25.2 ‰

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 3613  $\pm$  30

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is 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.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email [Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk) or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *B. Taylor*

Date :- 26/10/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *P. Napier*

Date :- 26/10/2016

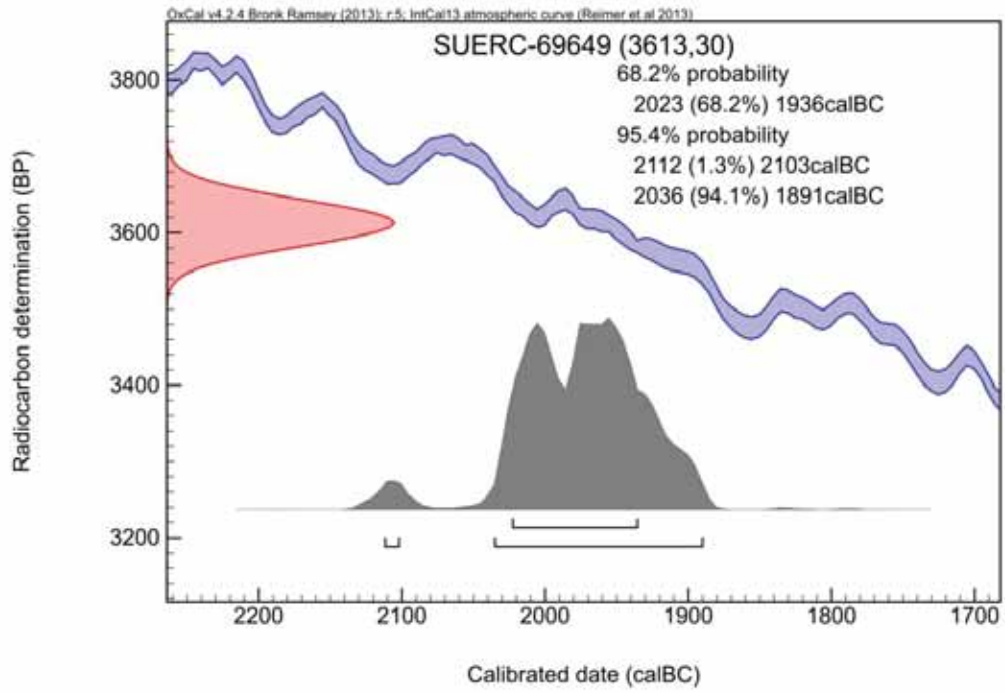


The University of Glasgow, charity number: SC209481



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable institution registered in Scotland with registration number SC209733

**Calibration Plot**





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



## RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE

26 October 2016

**Laboratory Code** SUERC-69650 (GU42142)

**Submitter** Rachel Fosberry  
Oxford Archaeology East  
15 Trafalgar Way  
Bar Hill  
Cams. CB23 8SQ

**Site Reference** ENF135276

**Context Reference** 6

**Sample Reference** 2

**Material** Charcoal : Prunus sp.

**$\delta^{13}\text{C}$  relative to VPDB** -26.2 ‰

**Radiocarbon Age BP** 3701  $\pm$  30

**N.B.** The above  $^{14}\text{C}$  age is quoted in conventional years BP (before 1950 AD). The error, which is 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.

The calibrated age ranges are determined from the University of Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program (OxCal4).

Samples with a SUERC coding are measured at the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre AMS Facility and should be quoted as such in any reports within the scientific literature. Any questions directed to the Radiocarbon Laboratory should also quote the GU coding given in parentheses after the SUERC code. The contact details for the laboratory are email [Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk](mailto:Gordon.Cook@glasgow.ac.uk) or telephone 01355 270136 direct line.

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by :- *B. Taylor*

Date :- 26/10/2016

Checked and signed off by :- *P. Nayant*

Date :- 26/10/2016

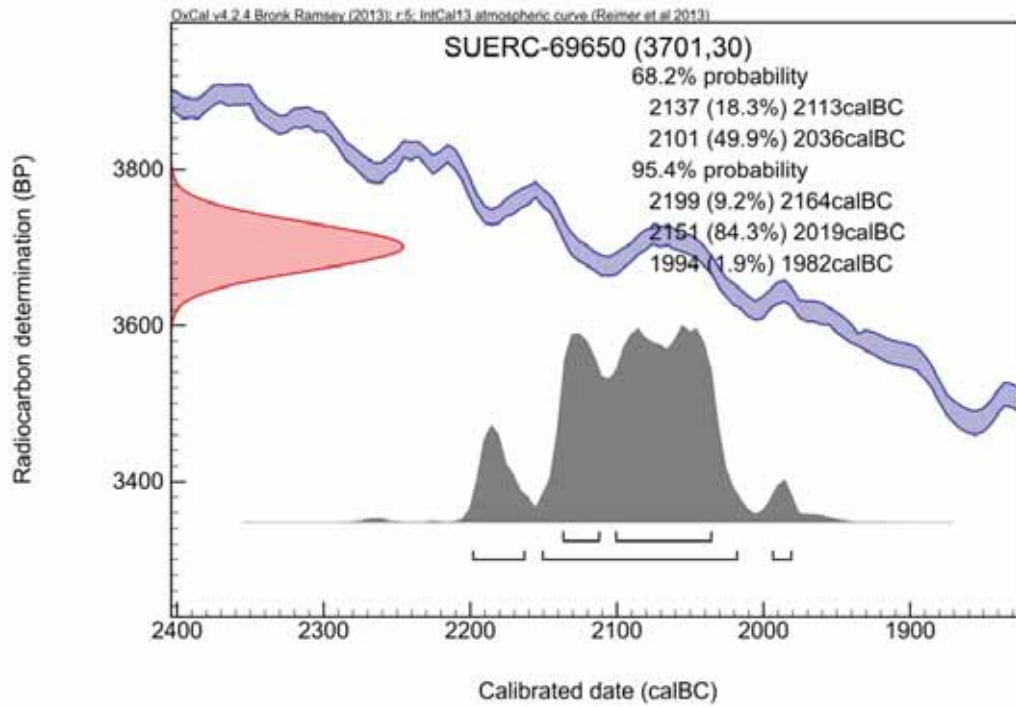


The University of Glasgow, charity number: 00394671



The University of Edinburgh is a charitable body, registered in Scotland, with registration number: 20090209

Calibration Plot



## APPENDIX E. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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## APPENDIX F. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

### Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-272841			
Project Name	Little Melton to Hetherset pipeline			
Project Dates (fieldwork)	Start	29-10-2014	Finish	22-01-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)	Yes		Future Work	No

### Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF135276, 135277 135278	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER No.	ENF135276, 135277 135278	Related HER/OASIS No.	oxfordar3-193697

### Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice
--------	--

### Please select all techniques used:

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

### Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Burnt Mound	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	lithic implement	Neolithic -4k to -2k
Ditch	Roman 43 to 410	pottery	Roman 43 to 410
Posthole	Medieval 1066 to 1540	pottery	Early Medieval 410 to 1066

### Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Norfolk	Cedar Rd, Hetherset, Norwich, Norfolk NR9 3JY, UK	
Parish	Hetherset, Little Melton		
HER	Norfolk		
Study Area	3.75km	National Grid Reference	TG14720521FG16240779

## Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Kelly Powell
Project Design Originator	Anthony Haskns
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Anthony Haskins

## Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Norwich Castle Museum	Norwich Castle Museum	Norwich Castle Museum
NWHCM2018.170	NWHCM2018.170	NWHCM2018.170

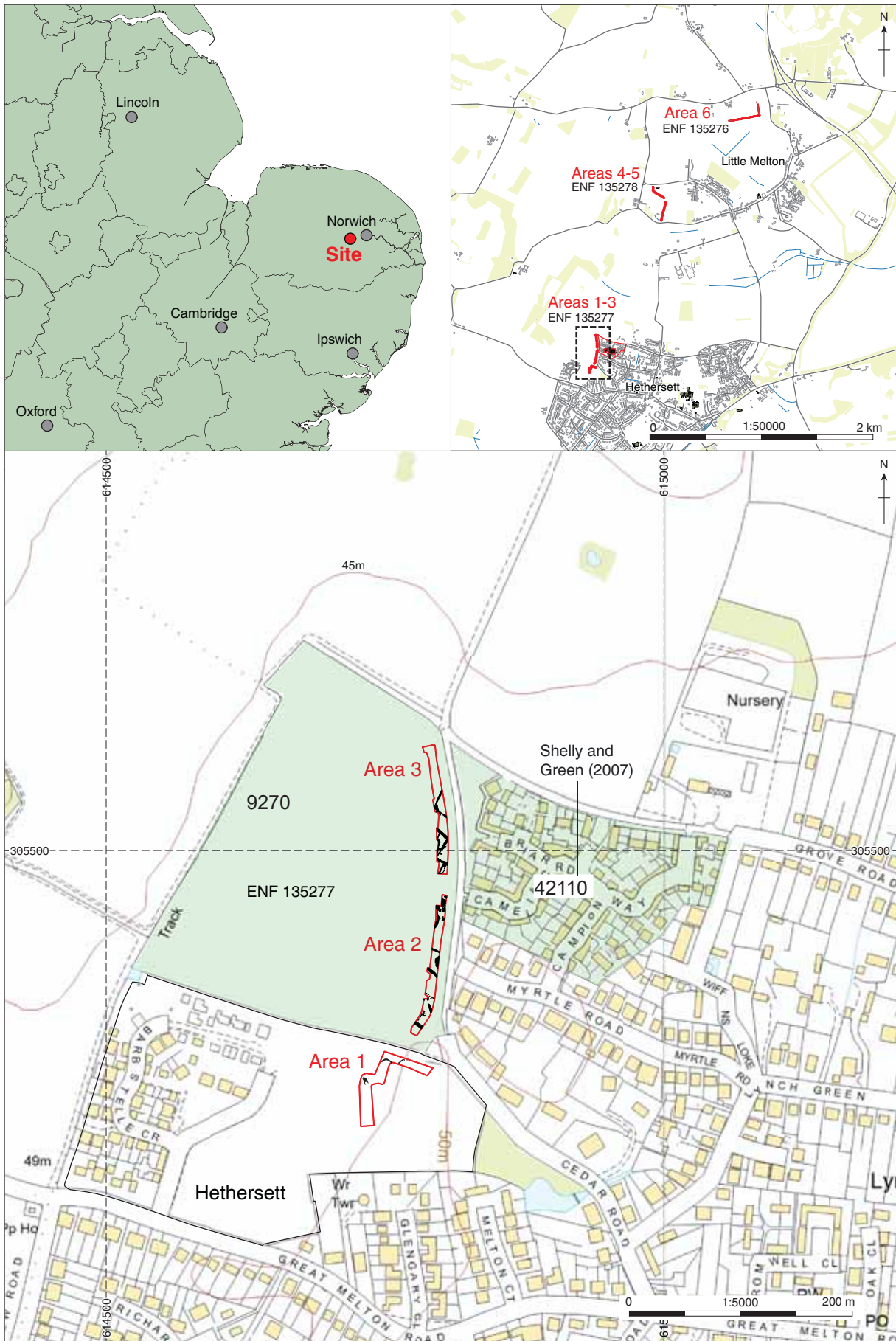
## Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
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	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
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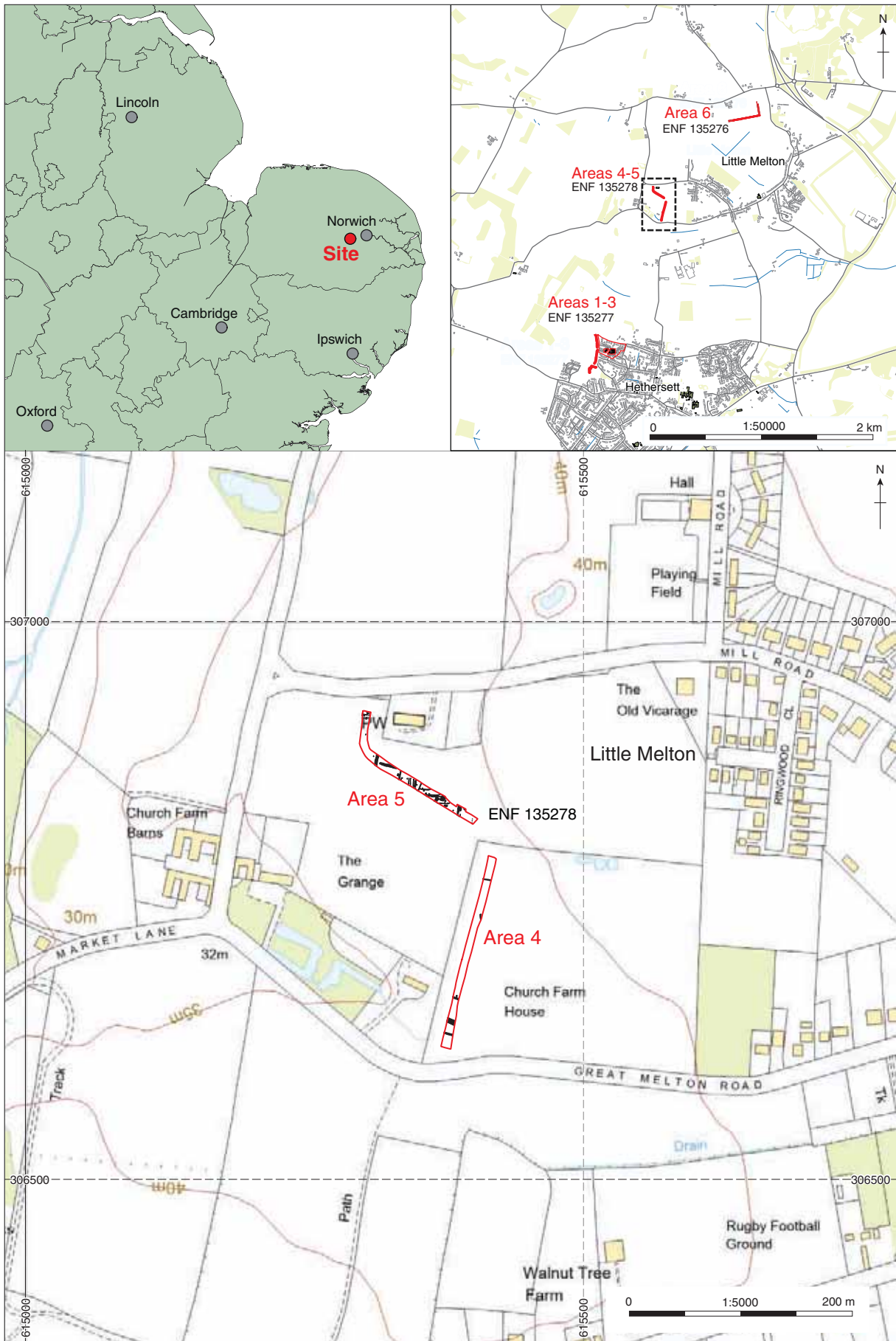
### Notes:

prehistoric - pit  
 RB - Ditch, pit, beam slot, surface - coin, pottery  
 Early med and Med - ditch, pit - pottery  
 post- med ditch, pit



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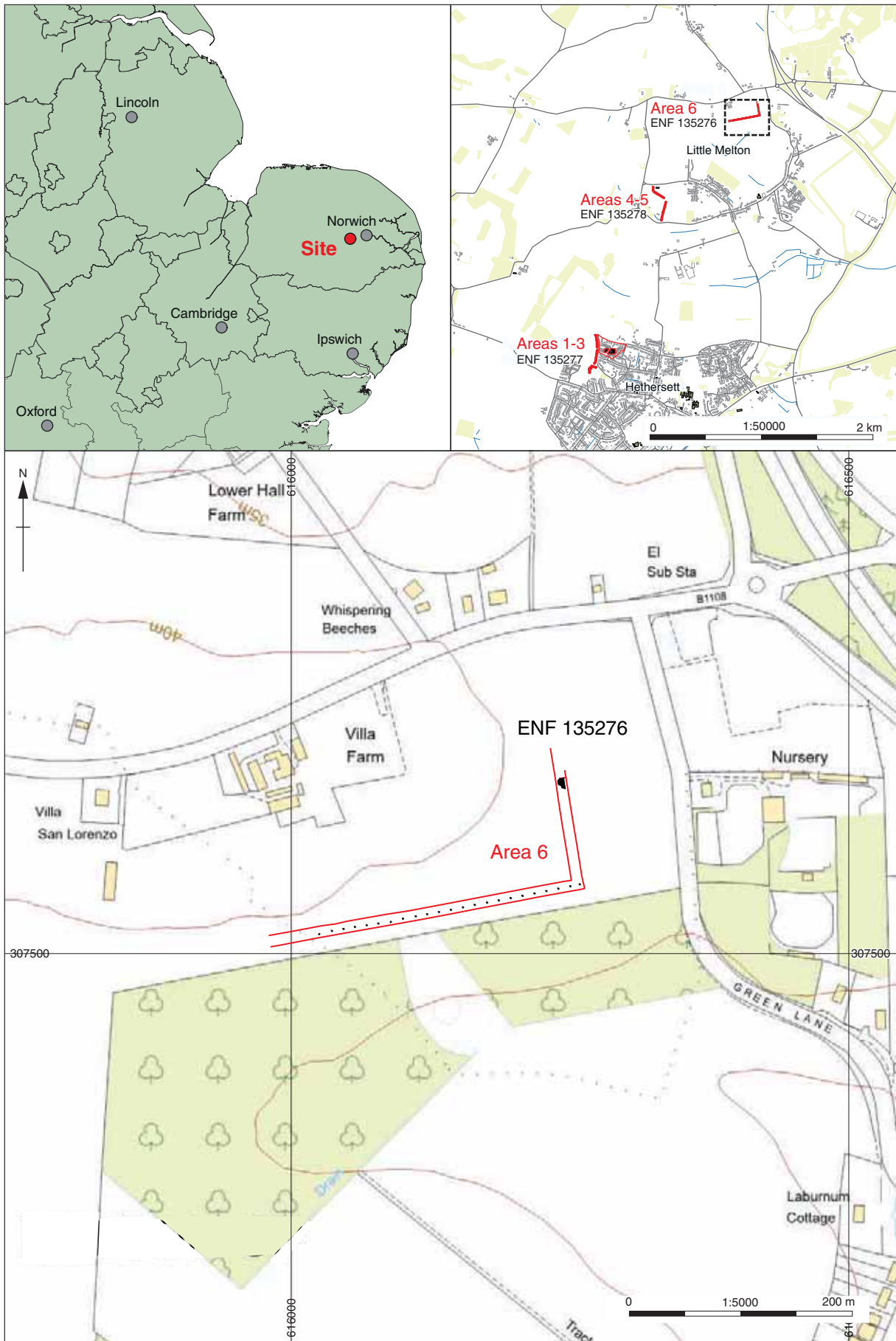
Figure 1: Site location, Hethersett, ENF 135277, Areas 1-3



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Figure 2: Site location, Little Melton, ENF135278, Areas 4 and 5





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Figure 3: Site location, Watton Road, ENF 135276, Area 6

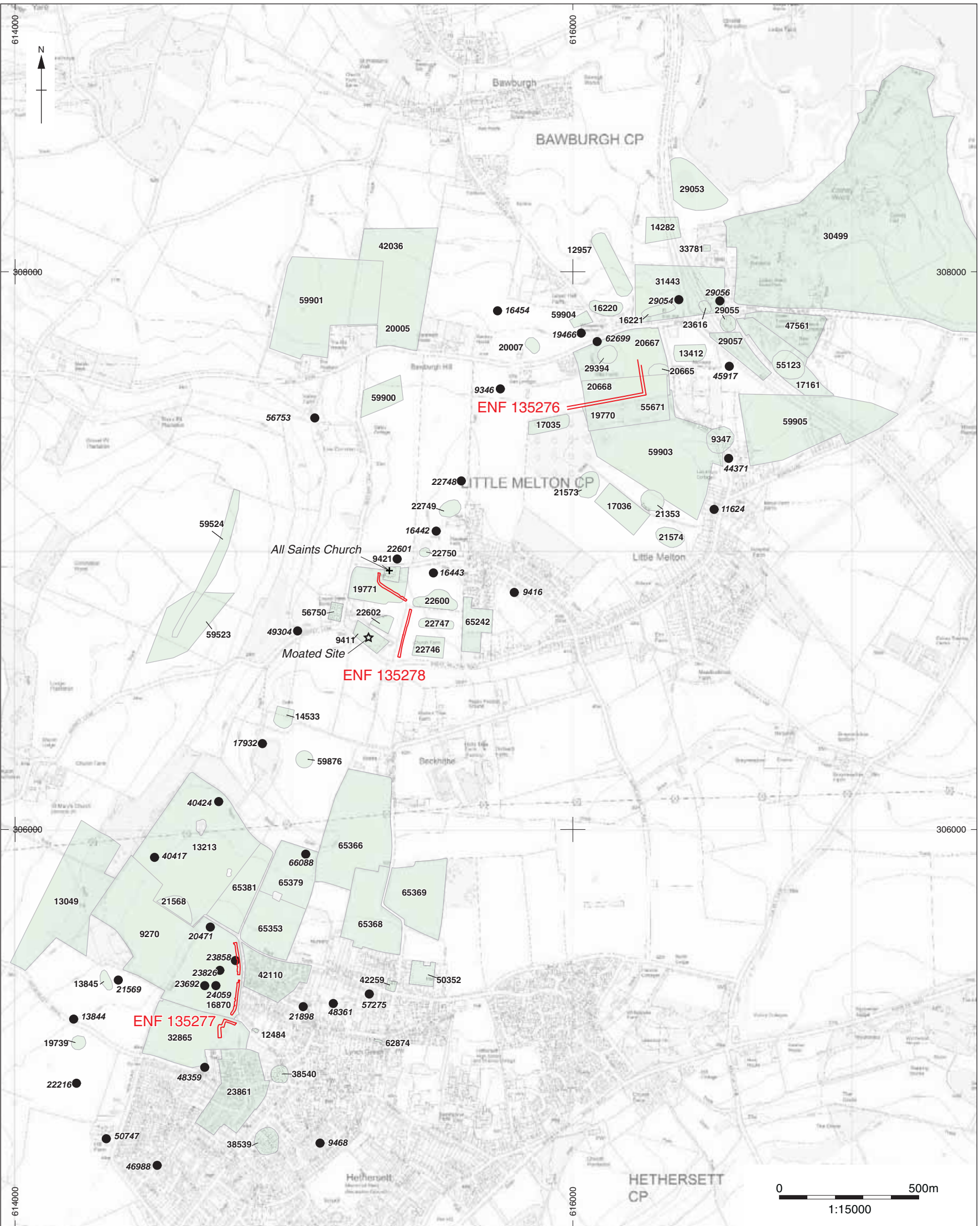


Figure 4: HER data

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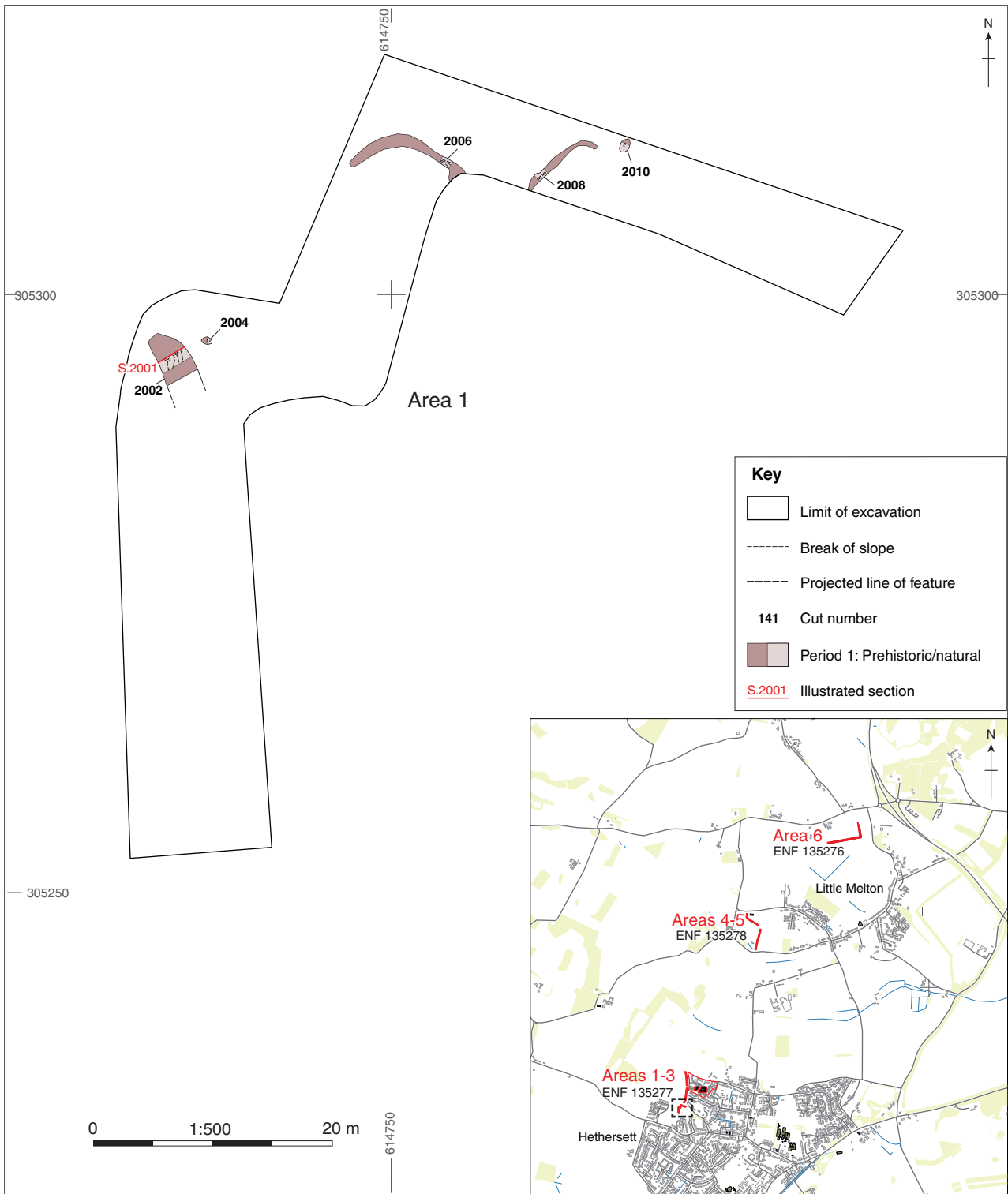


Figure 5: Phase plan of Area 1, Hethersett, ENF135277

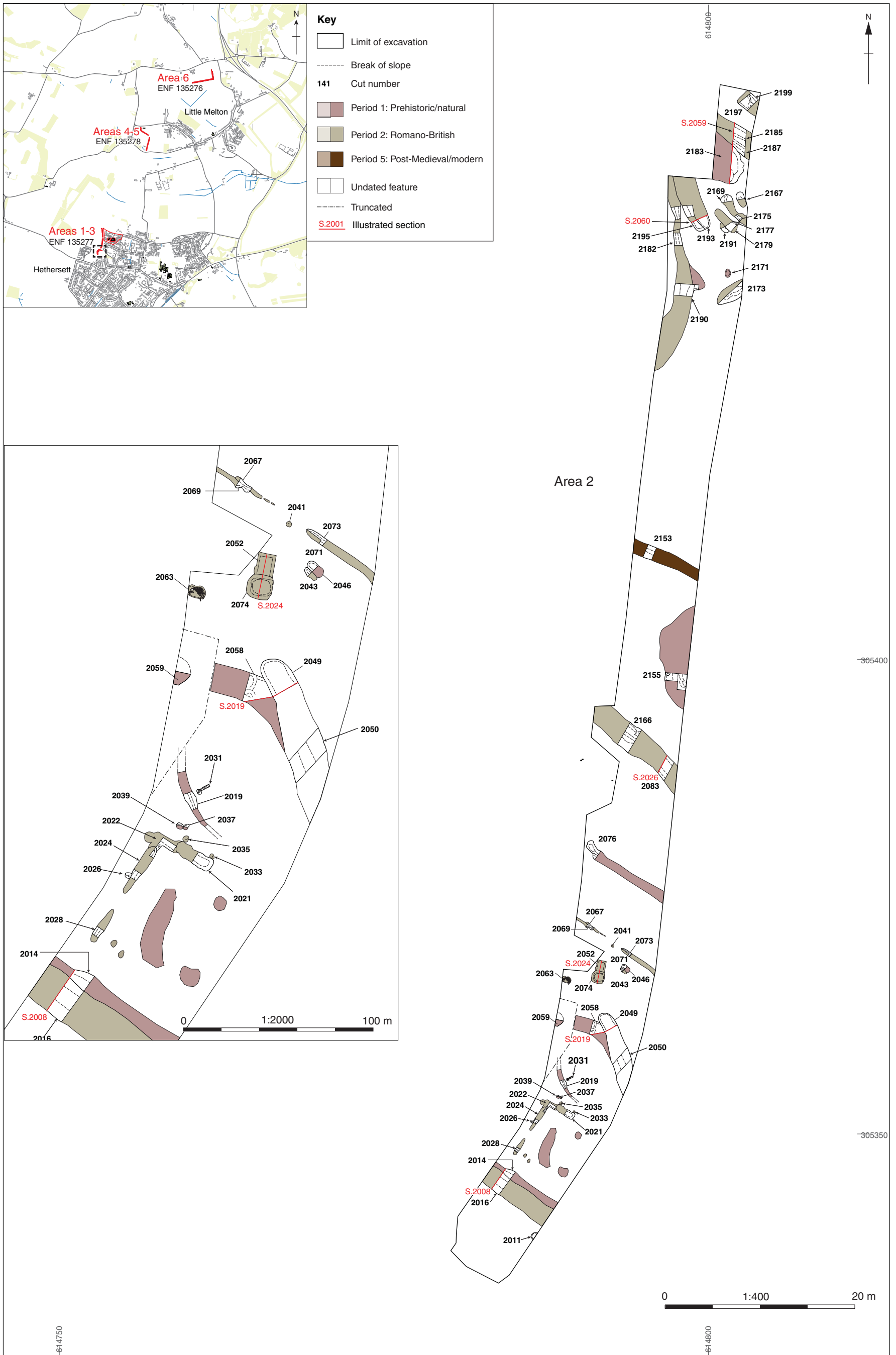


Figure 6: Phase plan of Area 2 (ENF135277)

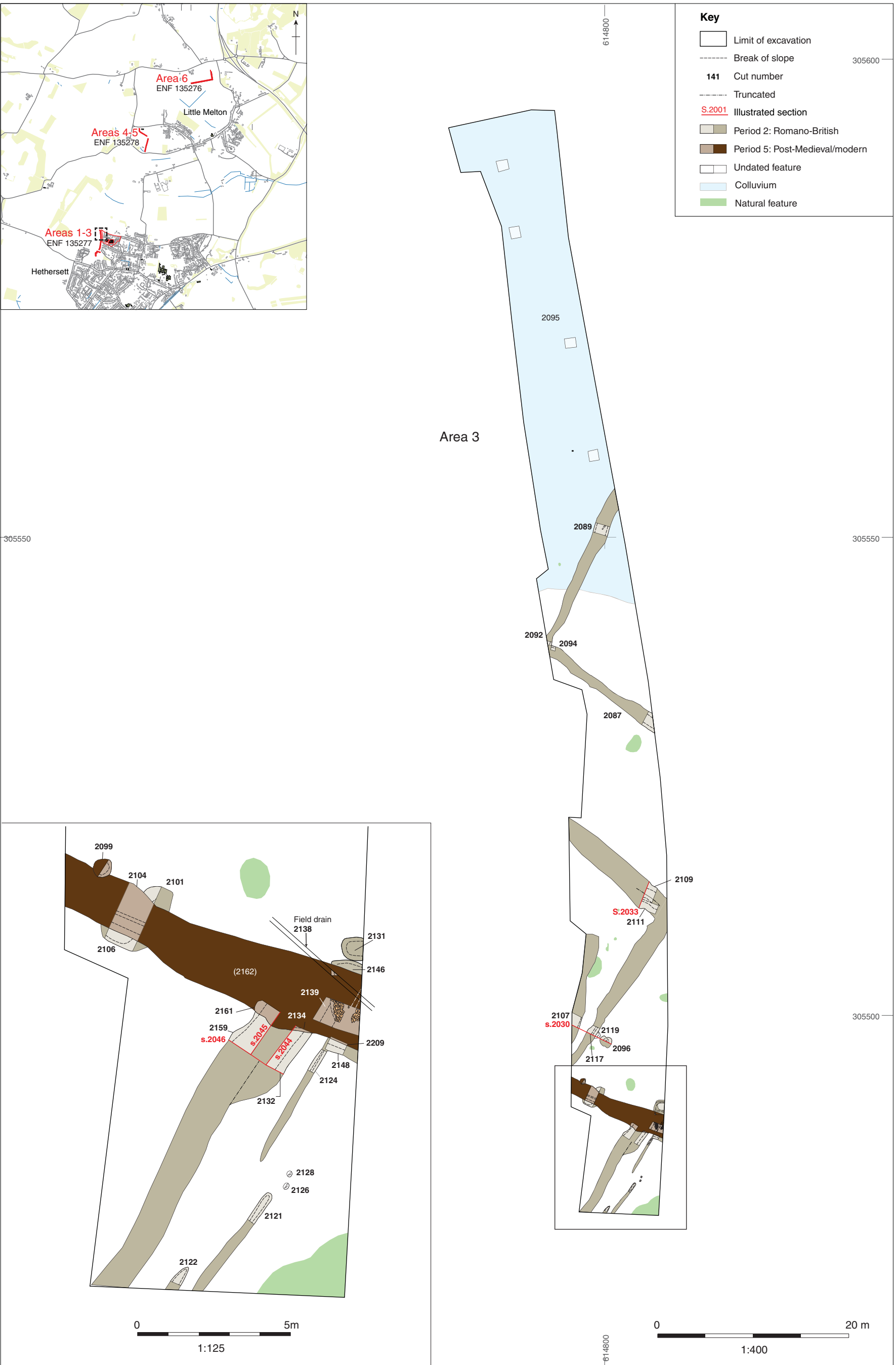


Figure 7: Phase plan of Area 3, Hethersett, (ENF135277)

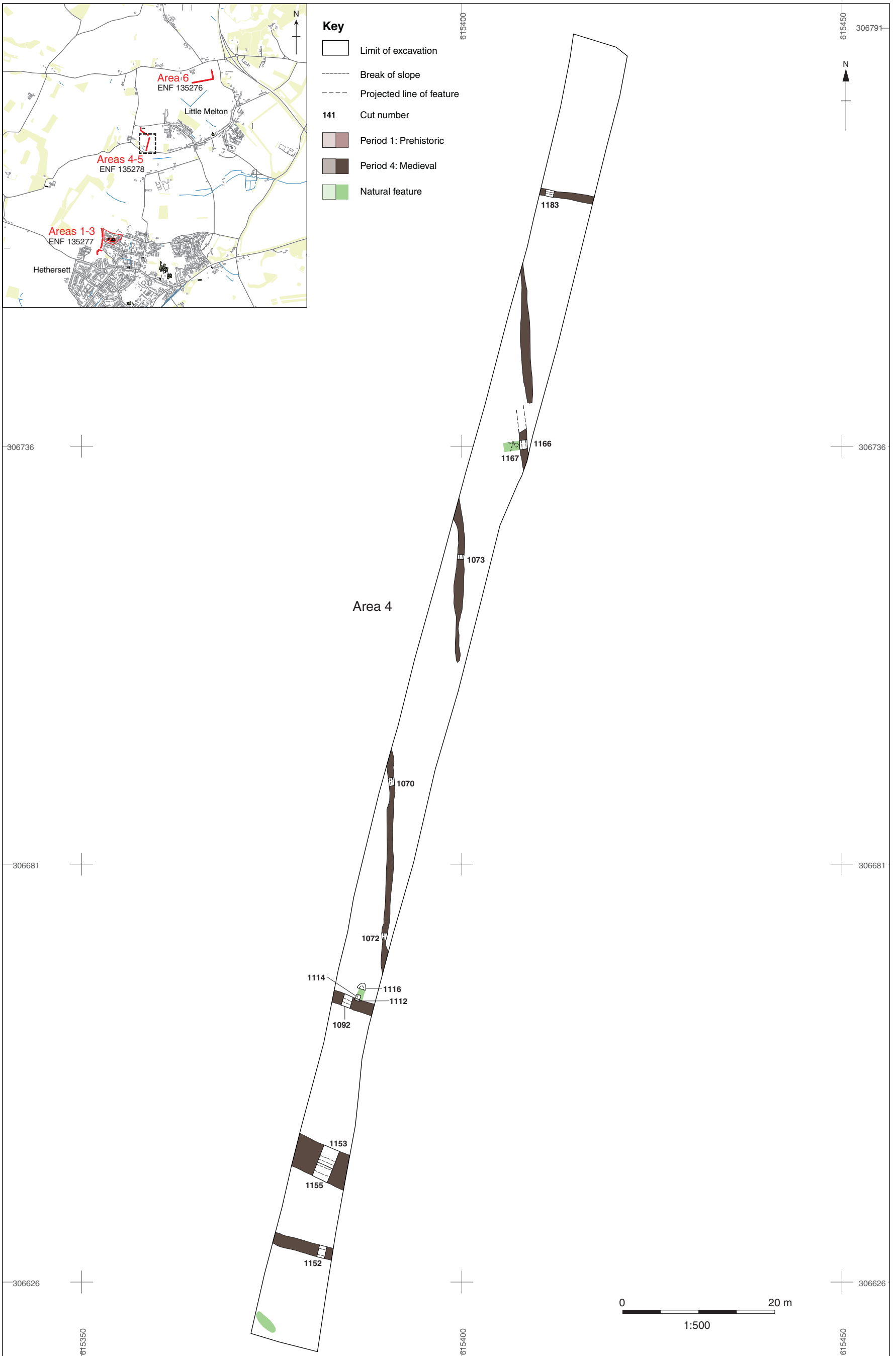


Figure 8: Phase plan of Area 4, Little Melton, ENF 135278

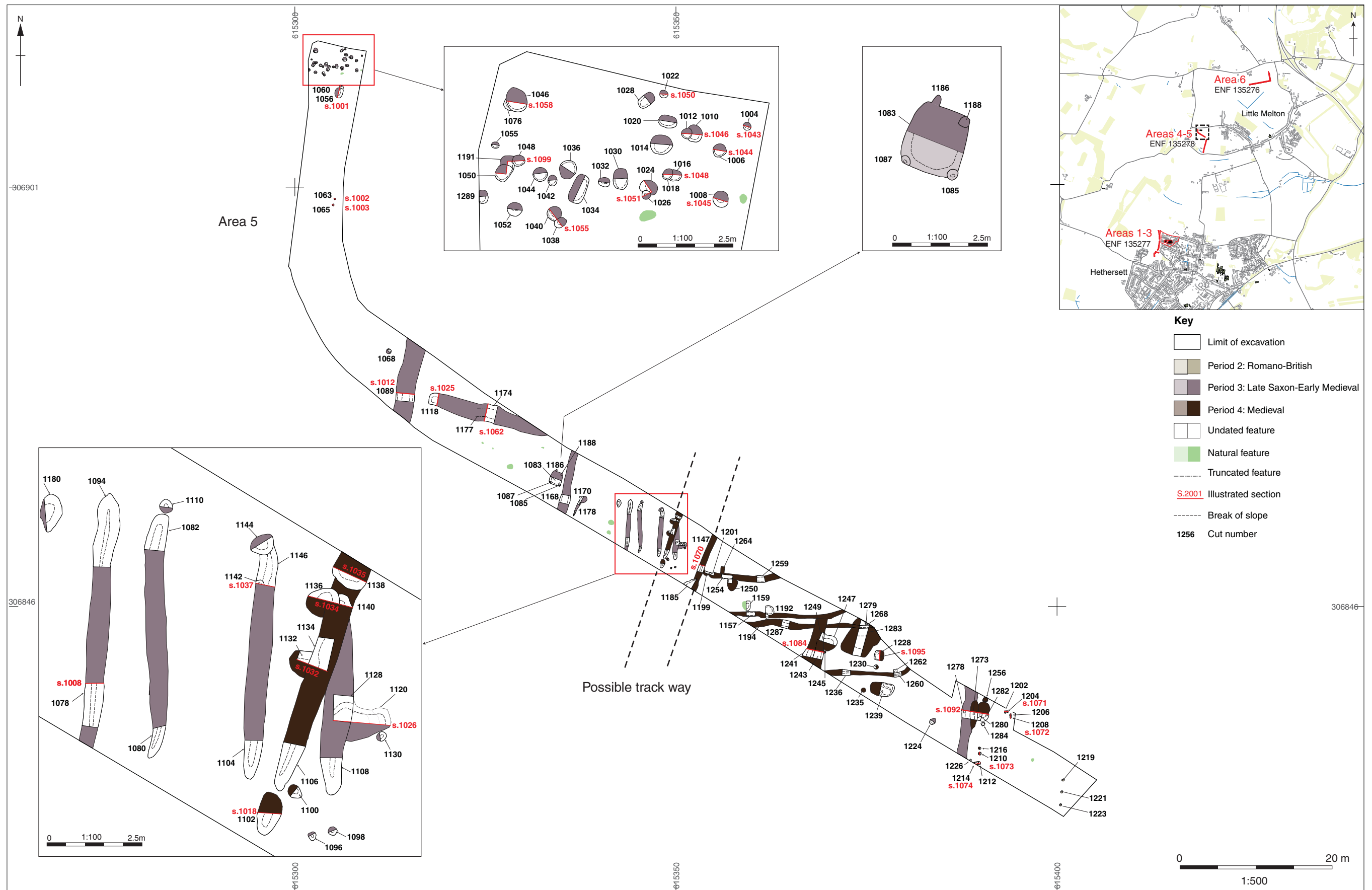


Figure 9: Phase plan of Area 5, Little Melton, ENF135278

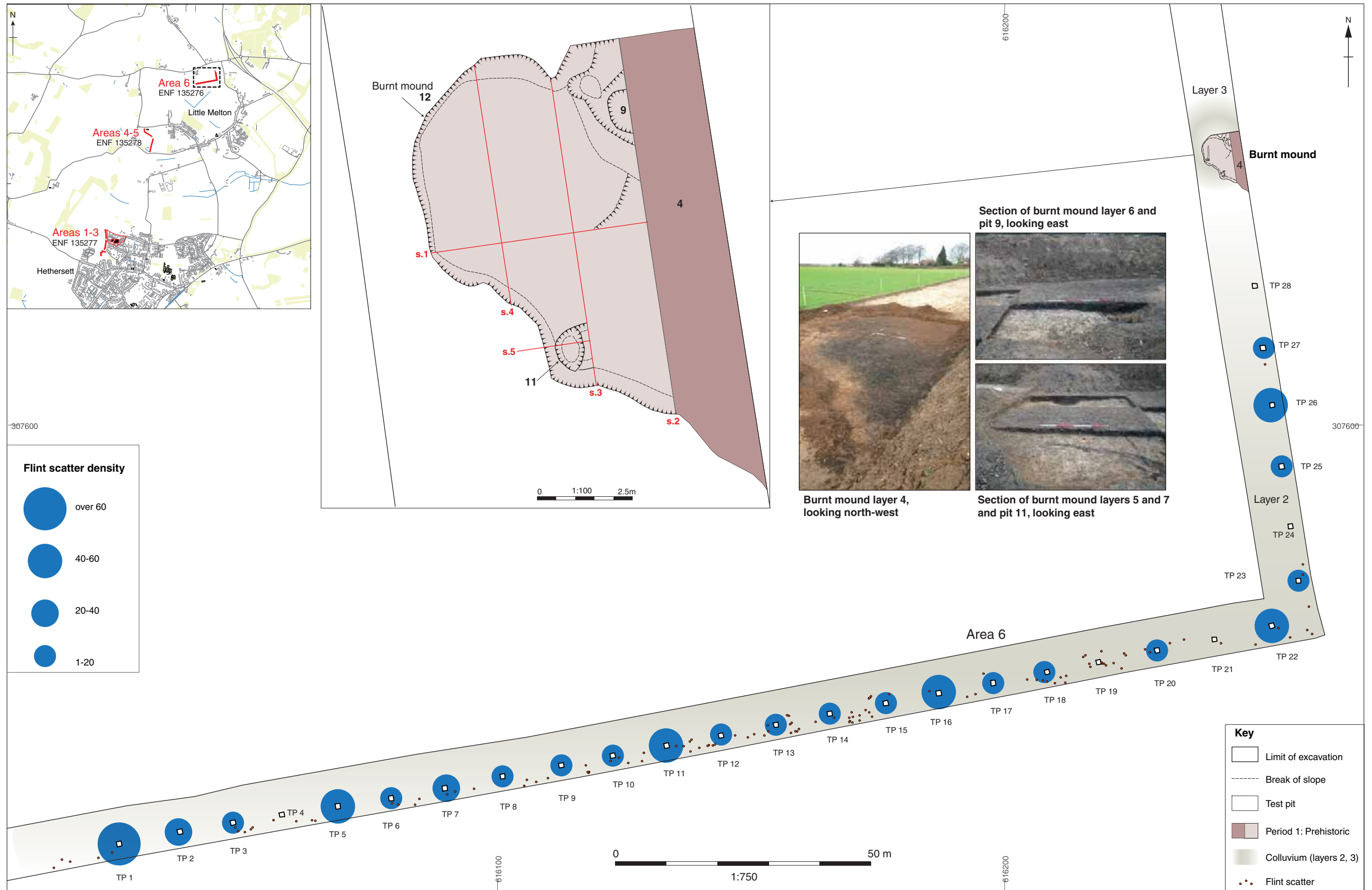


Figure 10: Flint scatter, Area 6, Watton Road, ENF135276



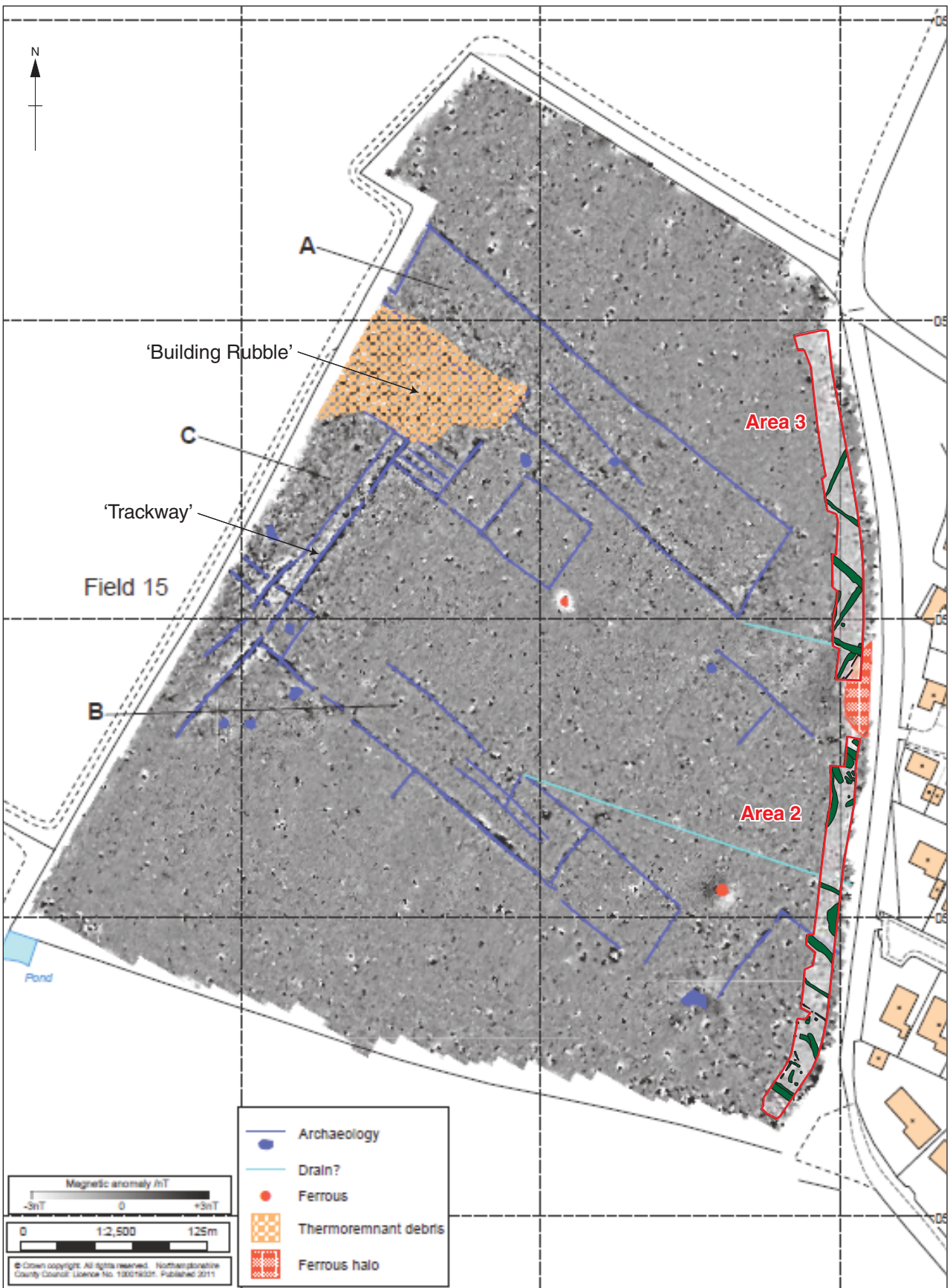


Figure 11: Hethersett, Areas 2 and 3, ENF135277, overlaid on results of geophysical survey (after Butler 2011, fig 31)

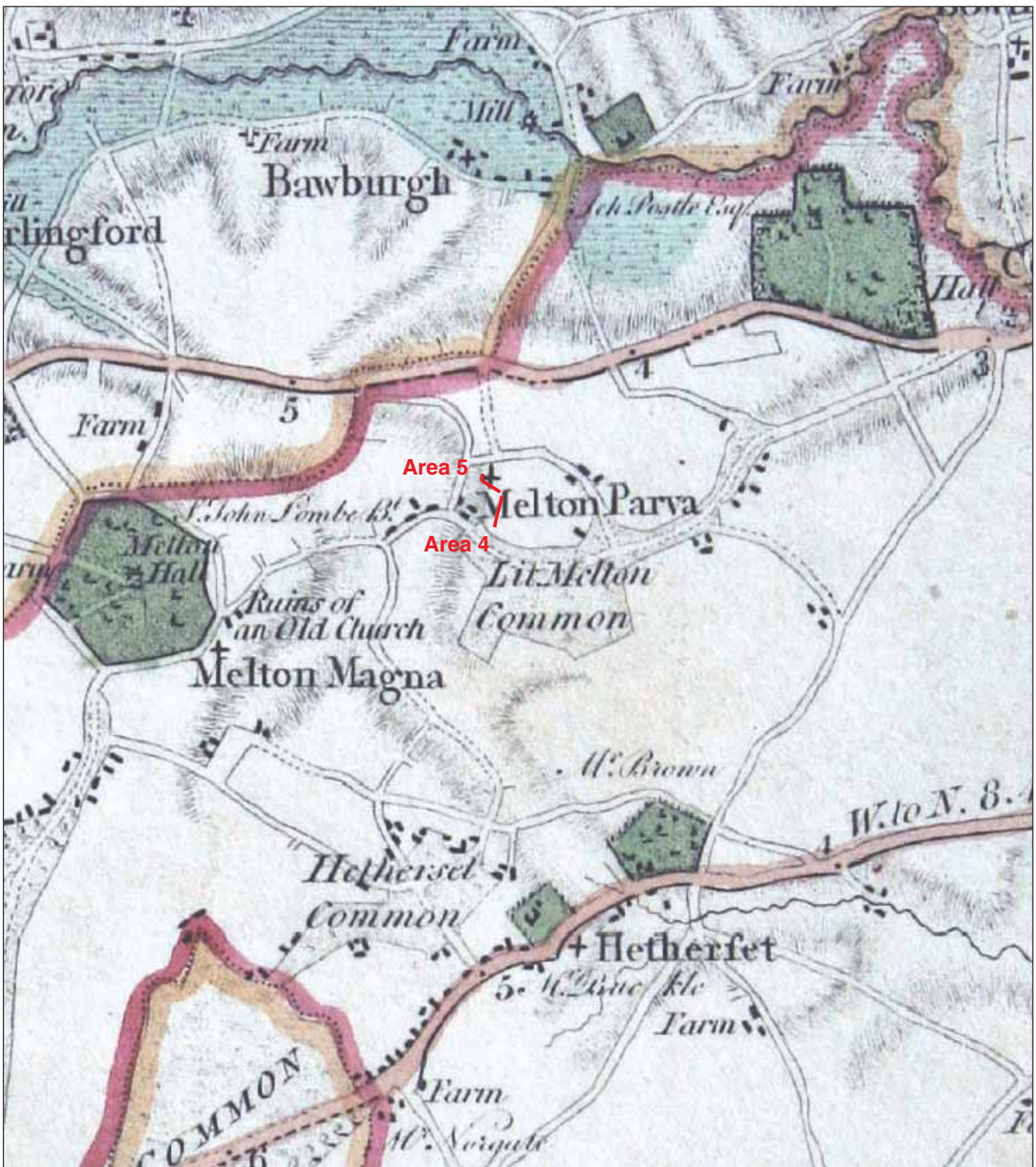


Figure 12: Little Melton, Areas 4 and 5, ENF135278, overlaid on Faden's 1797 map

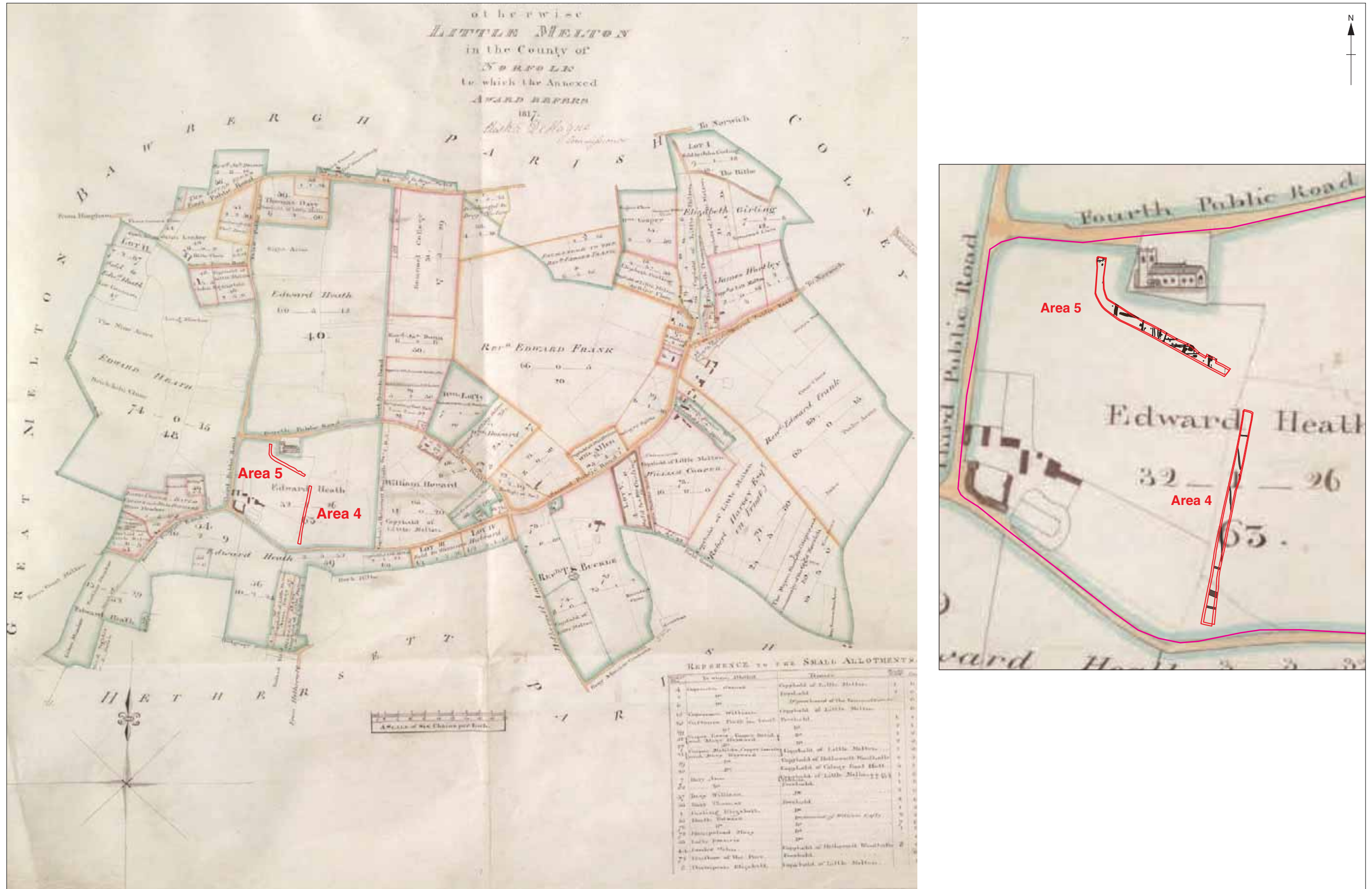


Figure 13: Little Melton, Areas 4 and 5, ENF135278, overlaid on 1814 Enclosure map

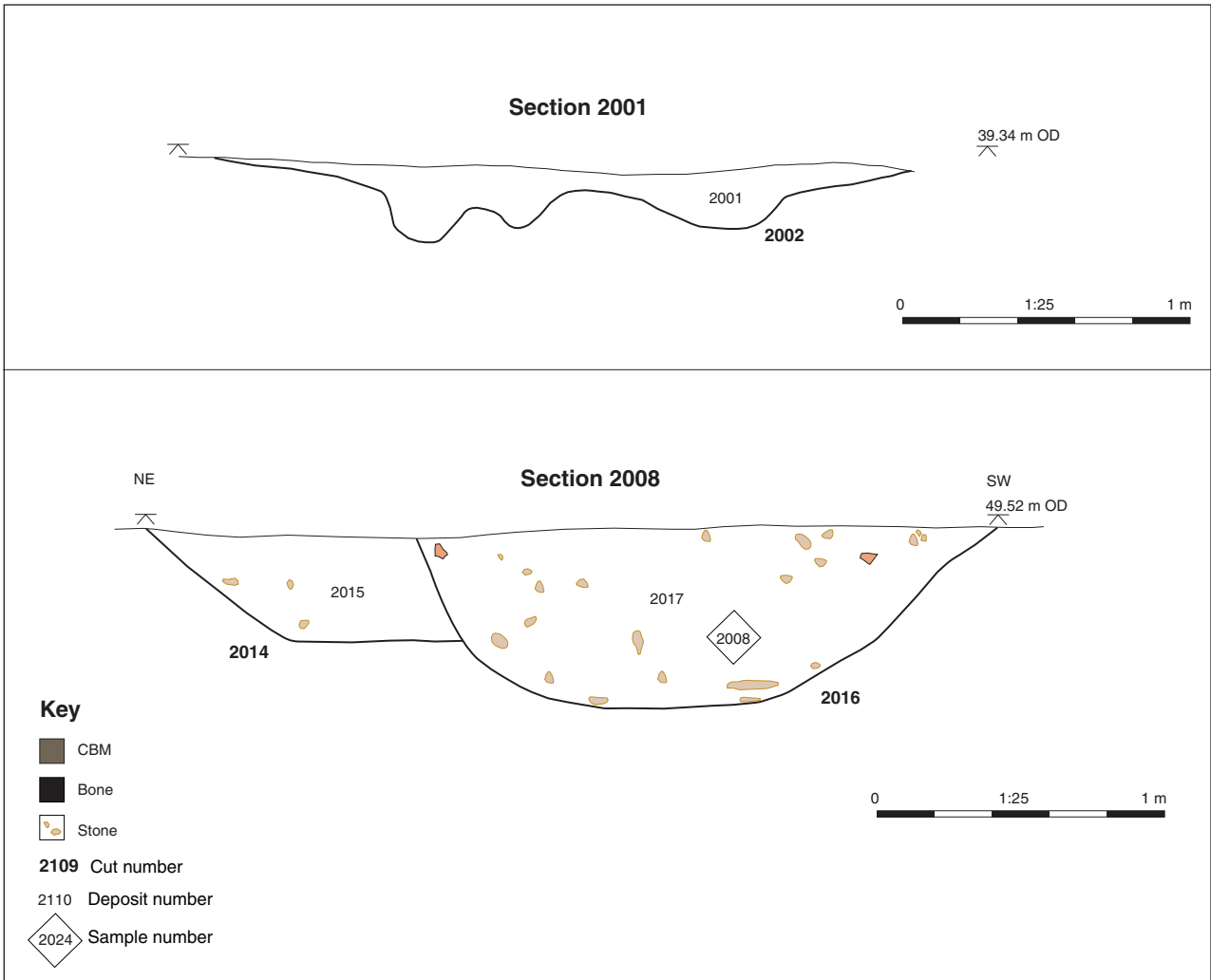


Figure 14: Hethersett, Area 1 and 2, ENF 135277: Selected sections. Scale 1:25

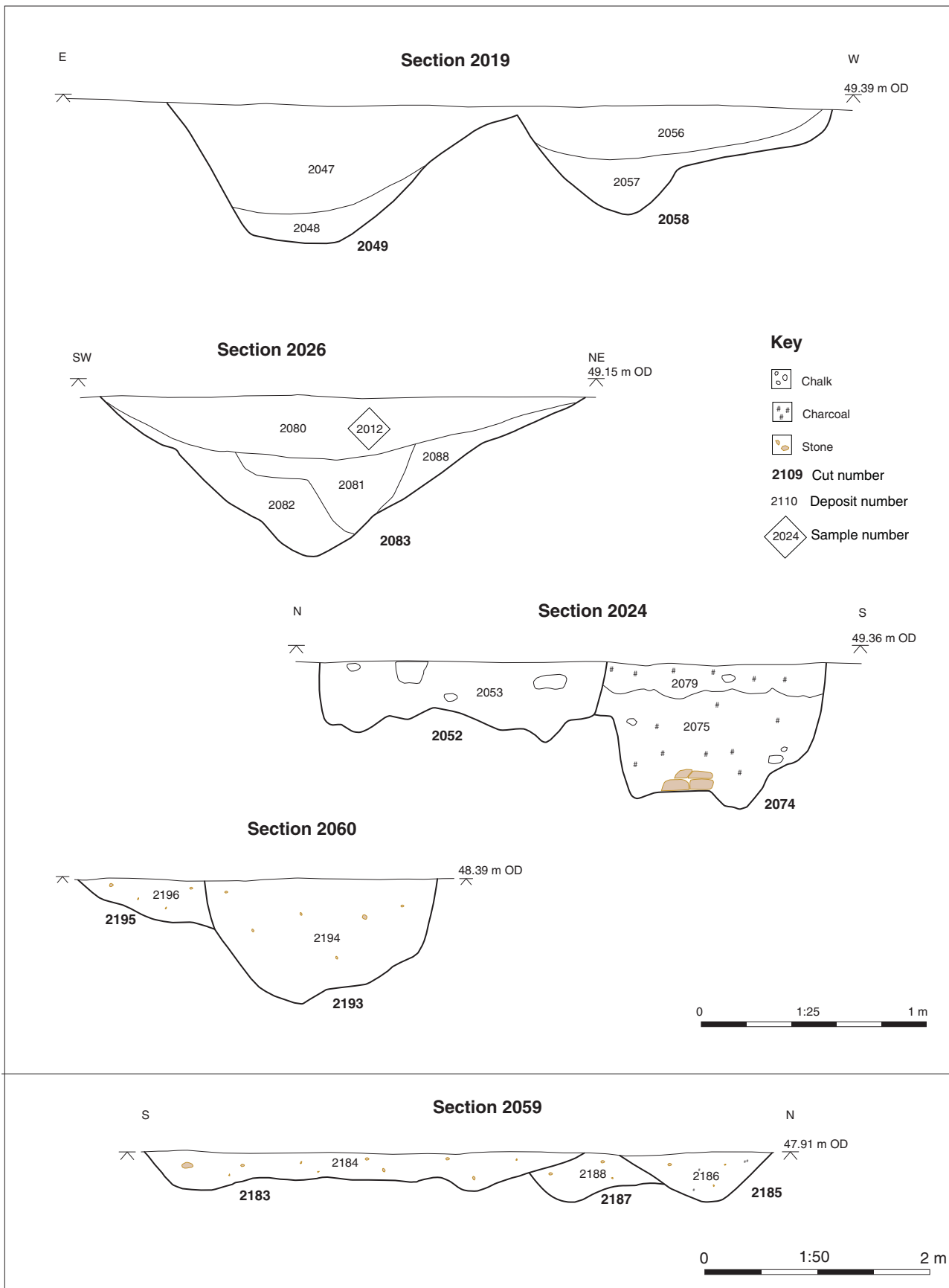


Figure 15: Hethersett, Area 2, ENF 135277: Selected sections. Scale 1:25 and 1:50

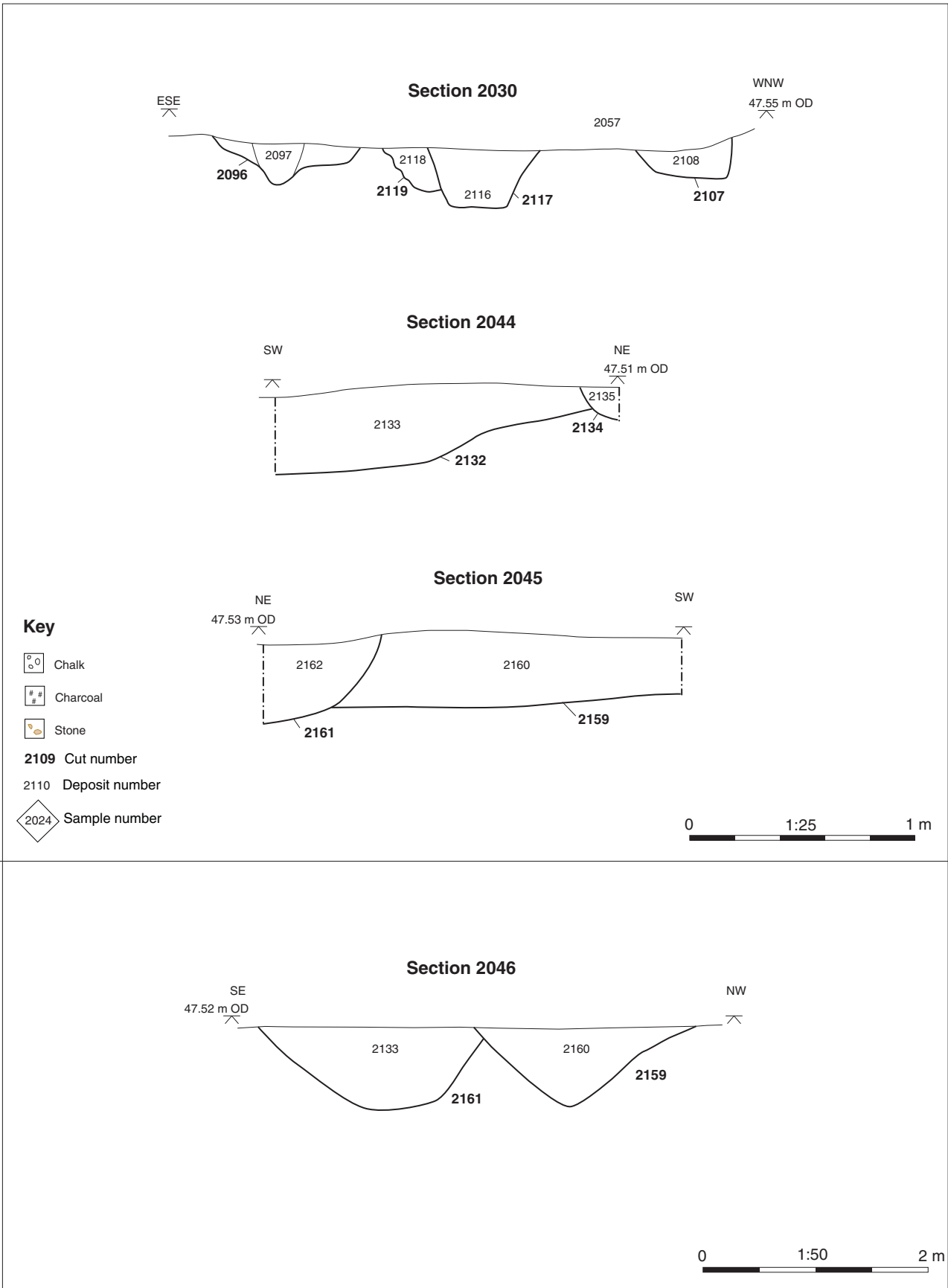


Figure 16: Heathersett, Area 3, ENF 135277: Selected sections. Scale 1:25 and 1:50

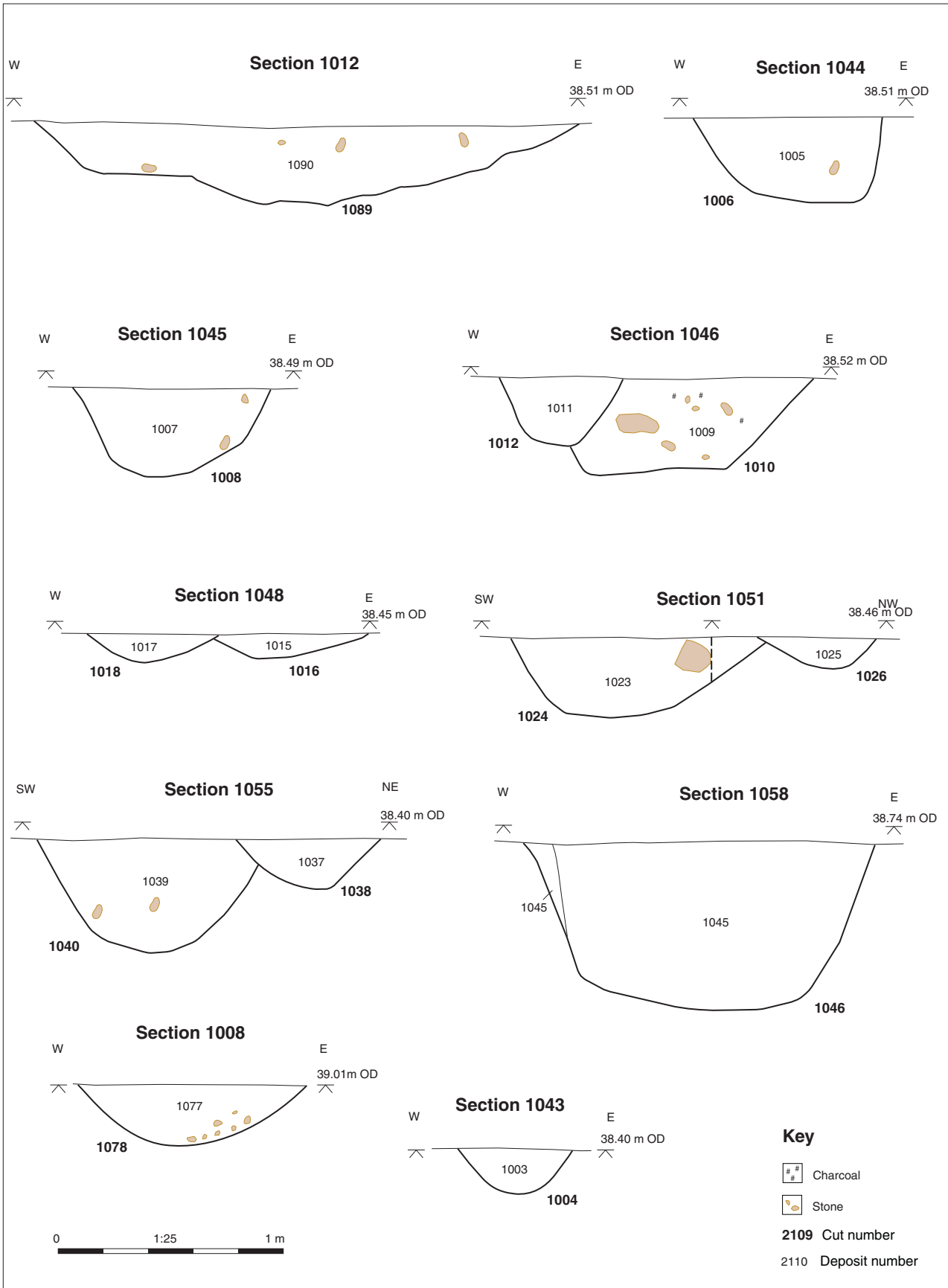


Figure 17a: Little Melton, Area 5, ENF135278: Selected sections. Scale 1:25

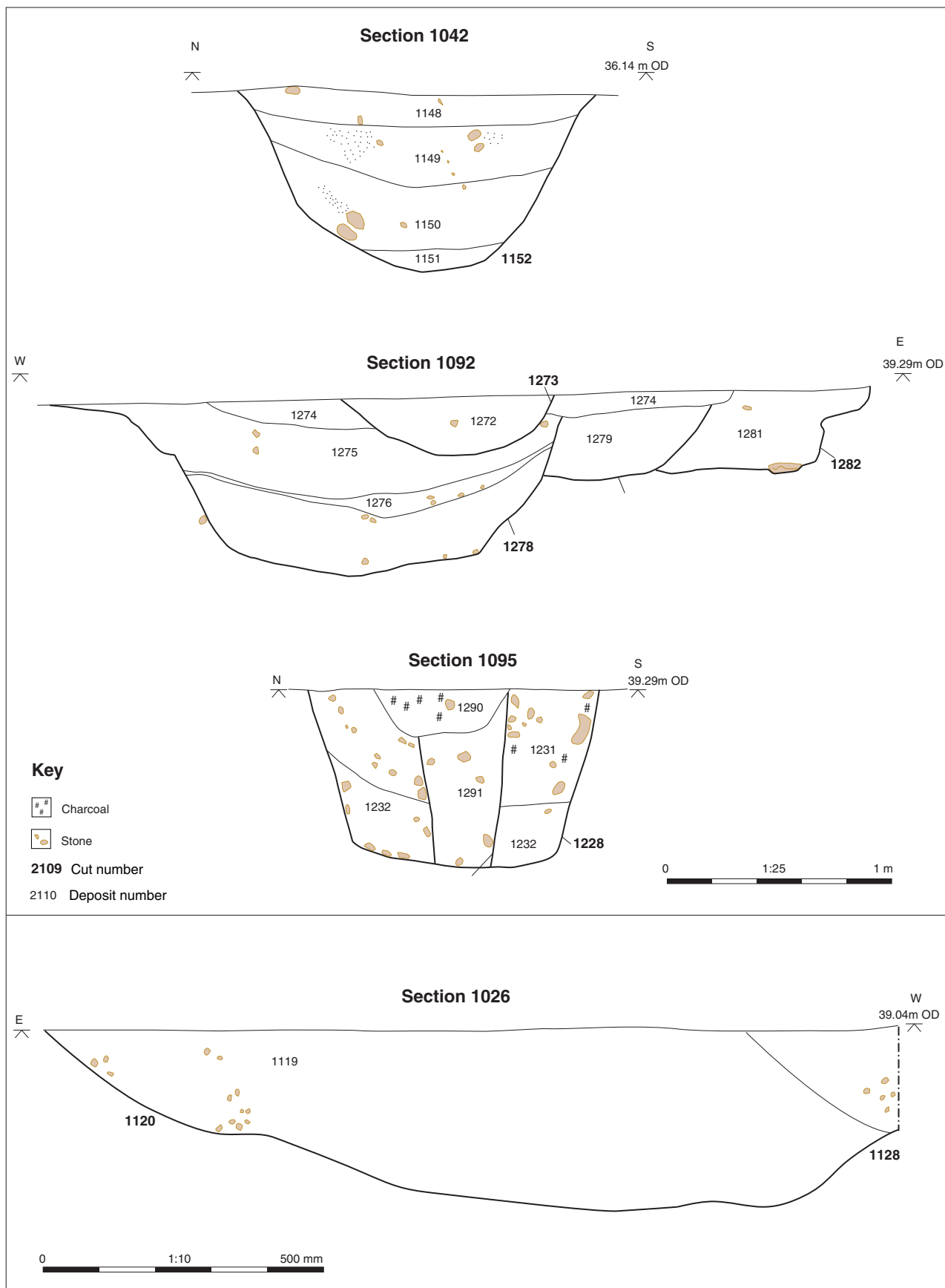


Figure 17b: Little Melton, Area 5, ENF135278: Selected sections. Scale 1:25



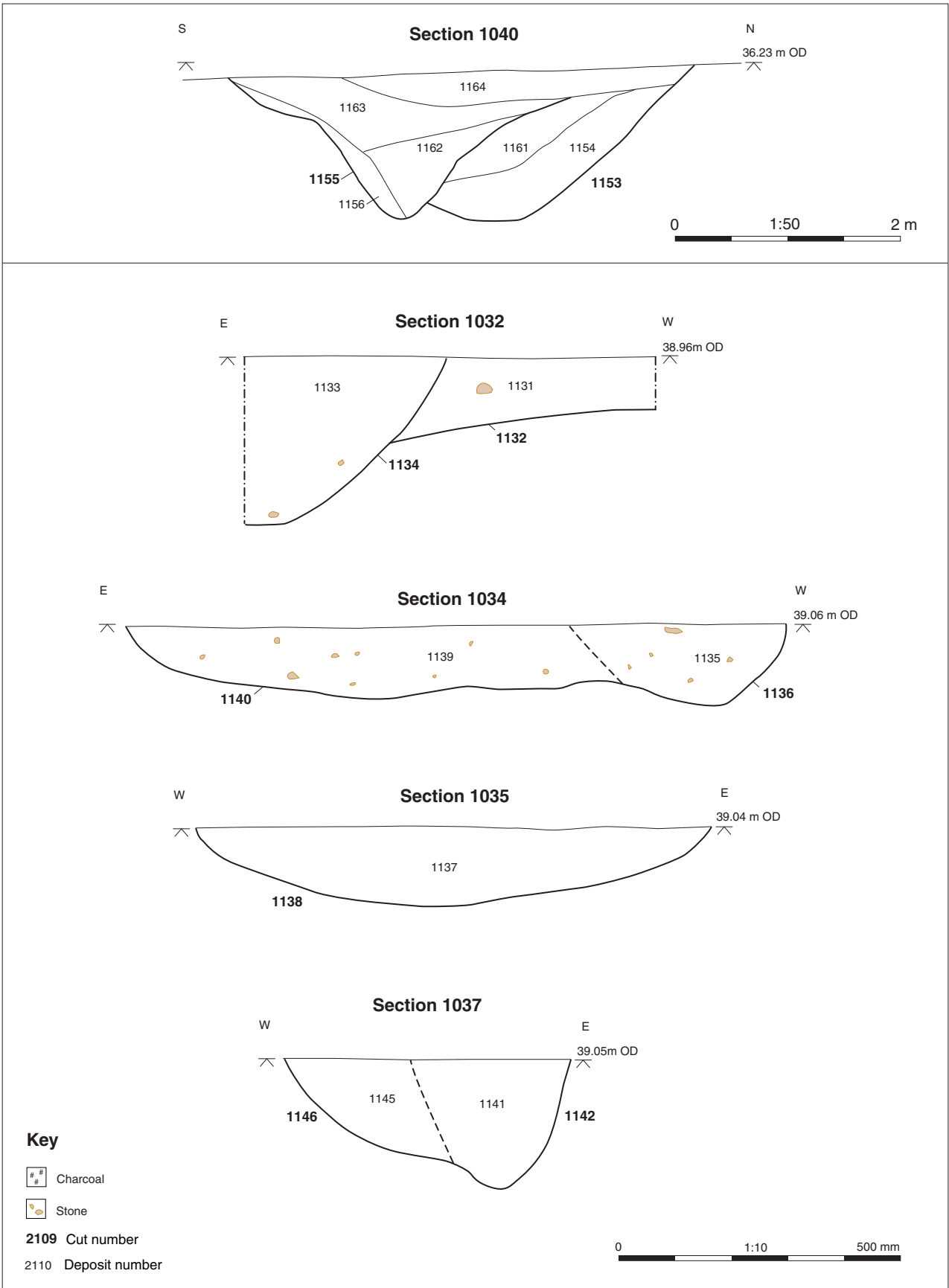


Figure 17c: Little Melton, Area 5, ENF135278: Selected sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:10

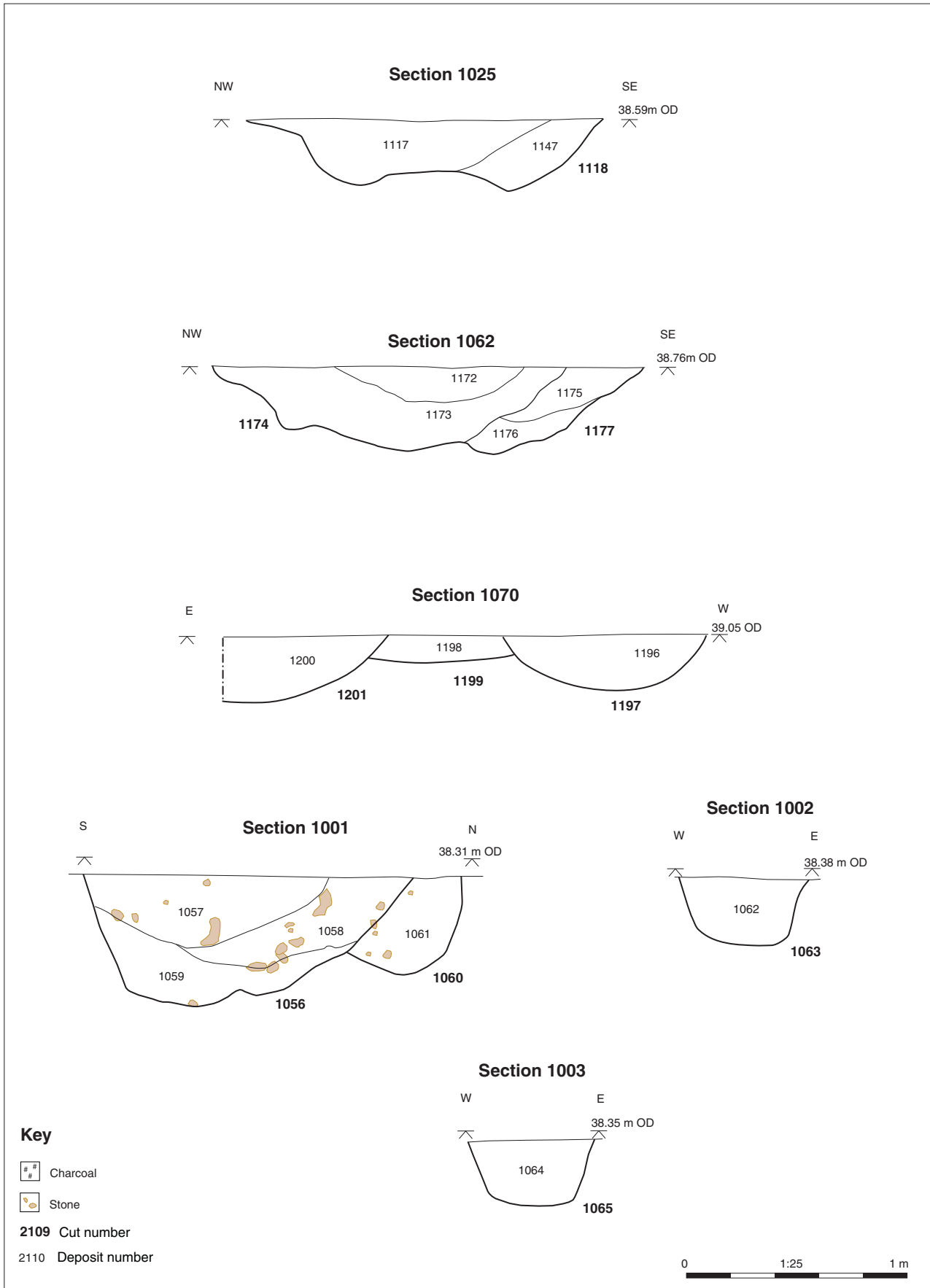


Figure 17d: Little Melton, Area 5, ENF135278: Selected sections. Scale 1:25

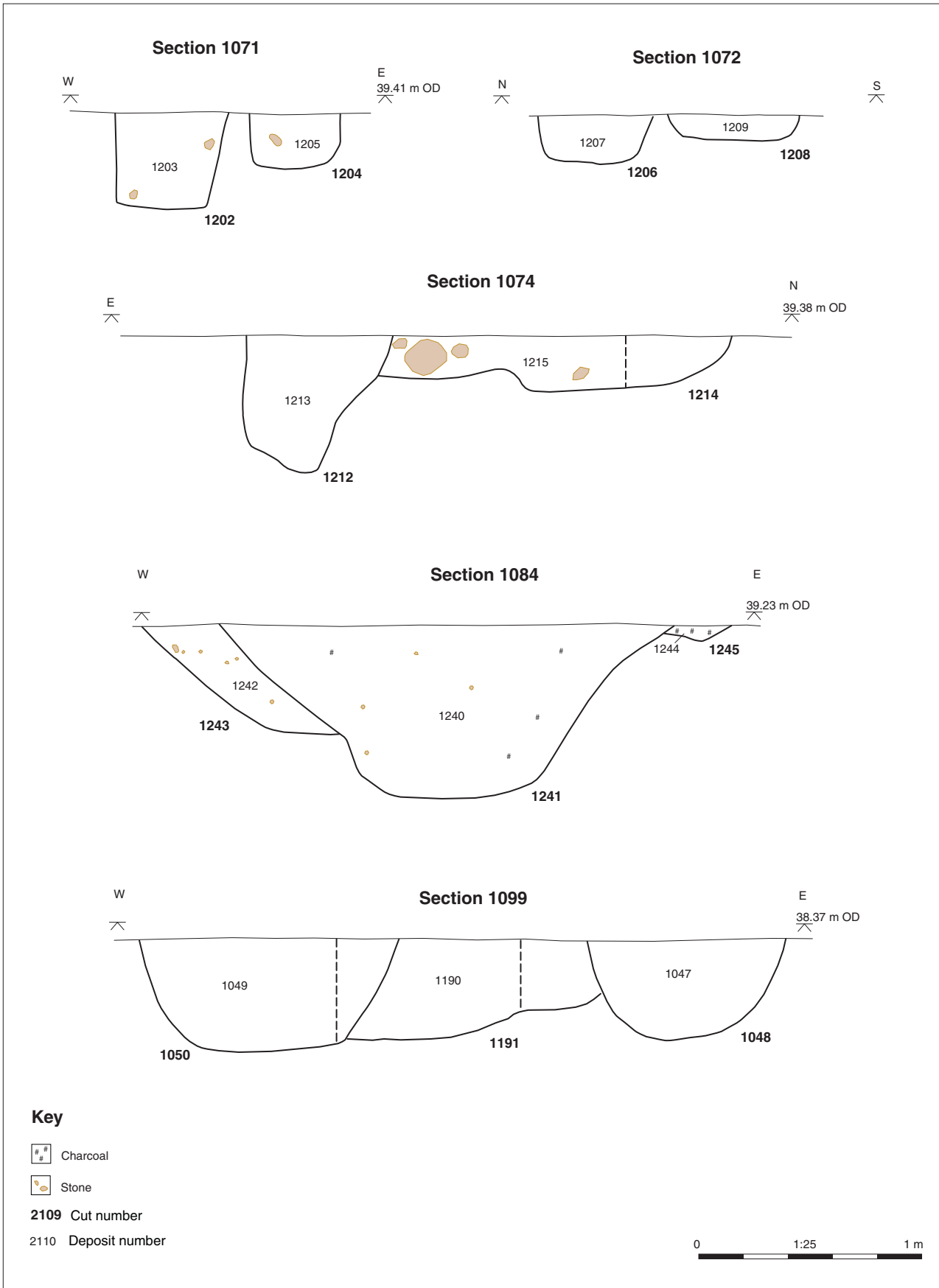


Figure 17e: Little Melton, Area 5, ENF135278: Selected sections. Scale 1:25

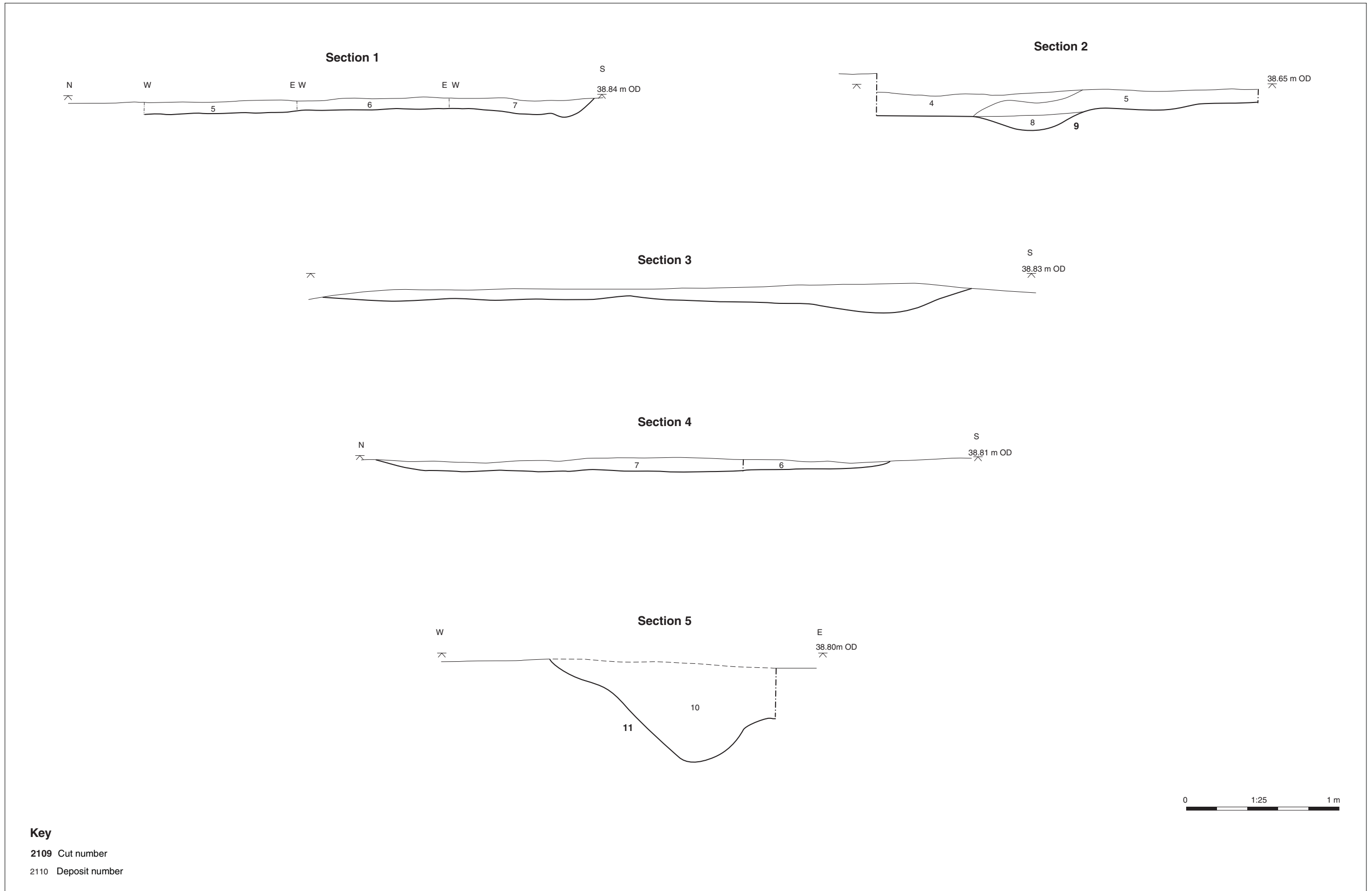


Figure 18: Watton Road, Area 6, ENF 135276, burnt mound sections