



Earsham Quarry, Areas 2 & 3, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

March 2019

Client: Andrew Joseph Associates

Issue No: Version 1


OAE Report No: 2295

NGR: TM31648952 & TM31368857



Client Name: Andrew Joseph Associates
Client Ref No:
Document Title: Earsham Quarry, Areas 2 & 3, Norfolk
Document Type: Evaluation Report
Report No: 2295
Grid Reference: TM31648952 & TM31368857
Planning Reference: N/A
Site Code: ENF145634/XNFEAR19
Invoice Code: XNFEAR19
Receiving Body: NCC
Accession No: NWHCM2019.165
OASIS No: Oxfordar3-347202
NCC/HES Consultation No: CNF48408

OA Document File Location: Y:\Norfolk\XNFEAR19 Earsham\Project Reports
OA Graphics File Location: Y:\Norfolk\XNFEAR19 Earsham\Project Data\Graphics

Issue No: Version 1
Date: March 2019
Prepared by: Paddy Lambert (Project Officer)
Checked by: Liz Muldowney (Senior Project Manager)
Edited by: Graeme Clarke (Post Excavation Project Officer)
Approved for Issue by: Elizabeth Popescu (Post-excavation manager)
Signature: 

Disclaimer:

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Oxford Archaeology being obtained. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Oxford Archaeology for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Oxford Archaeology accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane Mills
Moor Lane
Lancaster
LA1 1QD

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

t. +44 (0)1524 880 250

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk

w. oxfordarchaeology.com

Oxford Archaeology is a registered Charity: No. 285627



Earsham Quarry, Areas 2 & 3, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation Report

Written by Paddy Lambert BA (Hons) and Emily Abrehart BSc

With contributions from Paul Spoerry PhD, Carole Fletcher HND BA ACIfA, Denis Sami BA MA PhD, Martha Craven BA, Ted Levermore MA, Ro Booth MA PhD, Nick Gilmour MA, Zoe Ui Choilean MA and Alice Lyons MA and illustrations by Dave Brown BA.

Contents

List of Figures.....	v
List of Plates.....	v
List of Tables.....	v
Summary.....	vii
Acknowledgements.....	viii
1 INTRODUCTION	1
1.1 Scope of work.....	1
1.2 Location, topography and geology	1
1.3 Archaeological and historical background.....	1
2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY	3
2.1 Aims.....	3
2.2 Methodology	3
3 RESULTS.....	5
3.1 Introduction and presentation of results	5
3.2 General soils and ground conditions.....	5
3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits.....	5
3.4 Trenches in Area 2	5
3.6 Trenches in Area 3	21
3.7 Finds summary.....	29
4 ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY	32
5 DISCUSSION	33
5.1 Reliability of field investigation.....	33
5.2 Introduction.....	33
5.3 Interpretation.....	33

5.4	Significance.....	39
APPENDIX A	TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY	40
APPENDIX B	FINDS REPORTS	57
B.1	Small Finds	57
B.2	Flint.....	58
B.3	Glass	62
B.4	Clay Tobacco Pipes.....	62
B.5	Fired Clay.....	63
B.6	Ceramic Building Material.....	64
B.7	Prehistoric Pottery	65
B.8	Roman Pottery.....	70
B.9	Anglo-Saxon Pottery.....	74
B.10	Post-medieval Pottery.....	76
APPENDIX C	ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS	77
C.1	Environmental Samples	77
C.2	Animal Bone	79
APPENDIX D	BIBLIOGRAPHY	81
APPENDIX E	OASIS REPORT FORM.....	84

List of Figures

- Fig. 1 Site location showing phase 1 archaeological trenching (black), phase 2 archaeological trenching (green), and development areas (red)
- Fig. 2 HER Entries, National Mapping Programme data and previous work by Archaeological Solutions (AS) mentioned in the text, overlaid on digital terrain model
- Fig. 3a Area 2 Trench Plan overlain on geophysical survey
- Fig. 3b Area 3 Trench Plan overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation
- Fig. 4 Area 2 (north)
- Fig. 4b Area 2 (south)
- Fig. 4c Trenches 20 and 21, Area 2, detail plan
- Fig. 5 Area 2 selected sections
- Fig. 6a Area 3 (north)
- Fig. 6b Area 3 (south)
- Fig. 7 Area 3 selected sections
- Fig. 8 Areas 1, 2 and 3 (approximately outlined in red), as shown on a map of William Windham Esquire's Estate, dated 1770 and 1771
- Fig. 9 Areas 1, 2 and 3 (approximately outlined in red), as shown on the Earsham tithe map of 1840

List of Plates

- Plate 1 Area 2, Trench 15 looking east showing SFB **589**
- Plate 2 Area 2, Trench 15, SFB **589** and associated posthole **620**, looking north
- Plate 3 Area 2, Trench 21, ditch **556** and pit **560**, looking north-west
- Plate 4 Area 2, Trench 6, Pit **731**, looking west
- Plate 5 Area 2, Trench 6, working shot of pit **731**, looking west
- Plate 6 Area 2, Trench 5, pit **878**, looking west
- Plate 7 Area 2, Trench 20, pit **540**, looking east
- Plate 8 Area 2, Trench 12, ditch **502**, looking west
- Plate 9 Area 3, Trench 36, looking south
- Plate 10 Area 3, Trench 49, looking south-west
- Plate 11 Area 3, Trench 32, pit 59, looking north
- Plate 12 Area 3, Trench 32, looking west
- Plate 13 Area 3, Trench 51, ditch **182** and pit **180**
- Plate 14 Area 2, Trench 12, pit **510** and posthole **513**
- Plate 15 Pottery wasters from pit **540** (Appendix B.8)

List of Tables

- Table 1 Quantification and summary of small finds
- Table 2 Total numbers of flints in Areas 2 & 3 by type
- Table 3 Summary of fired clay catalogue
- Table 4 Summary of CBM catalogue
- Table 5 Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Table 6	Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric
Table 7	Quantification of Late Neolithic pottery by fabric
Table 8	Quantification of Early Iron Age pottery by fabric
Table 9	The Roman pottery quantified by era
Table 10	The Roman pottery quantified by trend and feature type
Table 11	The Roman pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)
Table 12	The Roman pottery
Table 13	Saxon pottery quantification by context
Table 14	Environmental samples from Earsham Quarry, Norfolk
Table 15	NISP (Number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (Minimum number of individuals)

Summary

Between 28th January and 19th February 2019, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted a trial trench evaluation at Area 2 (6.38ha) and Area 3 (9.12ha) (centred TM31648952 & TM31368857) at Earsham Quarry, Norfolk in advance of planning permission for an expansion of Earsham Quarry. Area 1 was evaluated previously by Archaeological Solutions in in 2006 and 2017. The results of this evaluation augment the data collected by the previous works.

Archaeological remains were identified across both areas in clear coherent clusters of activity; some features identified correspond with the results of the geophysical survey. However, these are primarily limited to the post-medieval ditches and the large ditch on Area 2. The large majority of features uncovered were not identified in the survey. Area 2 contained a wealth of archaeological evidence in the form of pits, ditches, postholes, a sunken featured building (SFB) and a barrow, previously identified by aerial photography. Particularly notable is the presence of a very broad, probably prehistoric ditch that may form part of a large segmented oval enclosure. The features investigated indicate a prolonged period of funerary activity, settlement and cultivation spanning five distinct periods, including evidence for Late Neolithic, Early Bronze Age, Early Iron Age, Roman and Saxon activity. Pottery, worked flint and metalwork were recovered. Particularly notable is the presence of a single Roman pit containing pottery wasters that is indicative of possible production in the vicinity of the site. Furthermore, the presence of Early Saxon settlement, seen in the form of an SFB and situated within close proximity to an Early Bronze barrow is cause for considerable interest. Post-medieval activity in the form of enclosure ditches were also identified and correlate with known cartographic sources.

Area 3 contained similar features in terms of ditches, pits and postholes but in lesser intensity than that observed in Area 2 and appears to mark a south-eastern periphery. Evidence for Late Neolithic activity and Early Bronze Age are focused around a ridge to the north-west of the area, evidenced by pits and postholes. Two ditches, dated to the Roman period, are located on the slope of the hill. Evidence for the Early Saxon period is not represented by features but attested to via the recovery of pottery dating to the period from the subsoil. Post-medieval enclosure ditches were also identified that similarly can be matched with the associated enclosure maps.

Overall the archaeological works at Earsham Quarry have confirmed the presence of Neolithic, Bronze Age, Iron Age, Roman and Saxon remains across both areas, indicative of a widely exploited and managed landscape.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Andrew Joseph Associates for commissioning this project. Thank you to Steve Hickling who monitored the work on behalf of Norfolk County Council for his advice and guidance. Thanks are also extended to David Robertson for similarly invaluable intermediary services.

The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Liz Muldowney. The fieldwork was directed by Paddy Lambert, who was ably supported by Emily Abrehart, Anna Rogers, Jamie Hirst and Alison Doughty. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Sarita Lazoulo and Emily Abrehart. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, Martha Craven processed the environmental remains under the management of Rachel Fosberry.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA East) was commissioned by Andrew Joseph Associates to undertake a trial trench evaluation at two pieces of land (henceforth Areas 2 & 3) and centred TM31648952 and TM31368857, respectively.

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition to inform the Planning Authority in advance of a submission of a Planning Application for the proposed extension of Earsham Quarry. A brief was set by Steve Hickling at Norfolk County Council Heritage Environment Service (NCC/HES) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A written scheme of investigation was produced by Liz Muldowney at OAE detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief (Muldowney 2018).

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 Area 2 (Fig. 1) is located approximately 1.4km to the north-west of the village of Earsham and currently consists of arable land and is located to the north-west of Bath Hills road. It sits on the lower slope of the River Waveney valley lying at about 11m above Ordnance Datum (OD), 2m above the height of the river to the south-east.

1.2.2 Area 3 (Fig. 1) is located to the north-west of the A143 and is currently a pig farm. It is located on the same slope above the river valley with its highest point at about 13m OD.

1.2.3 The geology of the area is mapped as bedrock geology for both Areas 2 and 3 is recorded as Crag Group – Sand overlain by superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits, Area 3 is sand and gravel. Bedrock geology for both Areas 2 & 3 is recorded as Crag Group – Sand overlain by superficial deposits of River Terrace Deposits, sand and gravel. (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html>, accessed 6th December 2018).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is predominantly taken from the WSI (Muldowney 2018) with relevant results shown on Fig. 2.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 A strip, map and sample (SMS) excavation of Pheasant's Walk site was carried out by Archaeological Solutions in 2006 (Fig.2) which identified a small Middle Bronze Age cremation cemetery. An aerial photograph suggested that this should have been surrounded by a ring ditch, but the ditch was not identified on site. A second ring ditch matching a cropmark anomaly was identified at the northern end of the excavation area close to Hall Road within which was an un-urned cremation. This ring ditch, which probably originally encircled a barrow mound, was then the site of later activity in the Iron Age and Romano-British/Anglo-Saxon period (Hogan *et al* 2007).

- 1.3.3 A number of potential barrows have been identified in the landscape, predominantly as ploughed out barrow ditches. A group of 12 ring ditches have been identified in cropmarks to the south-west of Area 3 and are likely to be the remains of a barrow cemetery on the slope above the River Waveney. Barrow mounds near the Church at Earsham were apparently destroyed during the 19th century. A Bronze Age hoard was also recorded in the same area.
- 1.3.4 A crop mark of a 'hengiform' feature measuring 24m in diameter (NHER 17334) has been recorded within Area 2.

Iron Age and Romano-British

- 1.3.5 Three Iron Age pits were recorded in the area of the northern ring ditch on the Pheasant's Walk site, no other features of this date were recorded within the excavated area and their function is unclear (Hogan, Mundin and Weston 2007).
- 1.3.6 A small number of pits dating from the Middle to Late Iron Age were encountered during trenching at Area 1 in 2017 (Muir 2018).
- 1.3.7 Evidence for the Roman period were found in the form of cremations. These were recorded during the removal of the barrow mounds near the Church in the 19th century. They may have been secondary insertions into the mounds or associated ditches.
- 1.3.8 Nine graves containing the remains of inhumed individuals were recorded cut into the ring ditch on the Pheasant's Walk site. All were aligned east to west with their heads at the west end. None were dated but they were interpreted as being likely to be of Romano-British or Anglo-Saxon date (Hogan *et al* 2007).
- 1.3.9 A single possible Romano-British ditch was recorded during the evaluation of Area 1 (Muir 2018).

Medieval and post-medieval

- 1.3.10 During the medieval and post-medieval periods Areas 2 and 3 were probably agricultural land surrounding the settlement at Earsham. Post-medieval field boundaries were identified in the Pheasant's Walk site during the excavation matching early Ordnance Survey maps.

Undated and Modern

- 1.3.11 There was a First World War landing ground to the north west of the Pheasant's Walk site. Undated cropmarks of probable linear ditches (NHER 43605) were recorded in the northern part of Area 2, outside of the recent geophysical survey area.

2 EVALUATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The evaluation sought to establish the character, date, state of preservation of archaeological remains within the proposed development area. The scheme of works detailed below aimed to:
- i. ground truth the geophysical survey and the aerial photograph results by testing a range of anomalies of likely archaeological origin, and areas where no anomalies registered
 - ii. establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
 - iii. provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits
 - iv. provide sufficient coverage to evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence of masking deposits; and
 - v. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 The development proposal of the extension of the extant quarry required 4% coverage across the entire development area. In Area 2 this was achieved via twenty-one 50x2.1m trenches. Some of these trenches were targeted to ground truth the geophysical survey results (Roseveare 2018, Figs 3a & 3b) and aerial photographs highlighting potential remains and the remaining trenches were to provide a sufficient coverage of the remaining area.
- 2.2.2 A section of Area 3 was unavailable for investigation at the time of the works as it is currently an active pig farm. Of the total of forty trenches planned in Area 3, twenty-four trenches measuring 50x2.1m were excavated. These trenches also targeted the geophysical anomalies and potential 'blank' areas.
- 2.2.3 The remaining sixteen trenches in Area 3 will be excavated in early Spring 2019 and the results will be added to this report. Consequently, the results from Area 3 are preliminary observations that may be likely to change.
- 2.2.4 All trenches were excavated under constant archaeological supervision using a tracked 360° excavator fitted with a 2.1m wide ditching bucket. To facilitate sequential backfilling, topsoil and subsoil were stored separately upon excavation.
- 2.2.5 The subsoil level and the spoil heaps of all trenches were subjected to a metal detector survey whilst stripping was carried out.
- 2.2.6 The site survey was carried out with a Leica GS08 GPS with SmartNET.

- 2.2.7 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, features and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.8 A total of 24 bulk environmental soil samples were taken from both areas of the site in order to investigate the possible survival of micro- and macro-botanical remains.
- 2.2.9 The trenches in Area 2 contained numerous amorphous features. A minimum of 50% of these features in every trench was investigated and were found to be the remains of trees or formed by glacial activity.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

- 3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below split into the two areas investigated and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches which contained archaeological remains. The full details of all trenches with dimensions and depths of all deposits for the content of Appendix A. Finds and environmental reports are presented in Appendices B and C respectively.
- 3.1.2 Context numbers are split between the two areas. The context numbers from Area 3 are between 1-499 and Area 2 is 500 onwards.
- 3.1.3 All trenches measured 50x2.1m unless otherwise stated.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

- 3.2.1 To the northern part of the site, the natural geology was predominantly sand with patches of gravel. Subsoil coverage was patchy but where present it consisted of a mid-brown sandy silt. In the southern part of Area 2 and elsewhere the natural was predominantly gravel with patches of sand.
- 3.2.2 In Area 3, the natural geology comprised sand with large pockets of gravel. This was overlain by a subsoil, measuring between 0.25 to 0.35m thick and comprising a dark brown sandy silt. This was overlain by heavily churned topsoil homogenised with a large amount of pig waste. The trenches located on a slope to the south-east of Area 2 contained a layer of colluvium material measuring between 0.10 – 0.24m thick.
- 3.2.3 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good. The rainfall experienced during the investigation caused subsoil and pig waste to enter some trenches in Area 3. Archaeological features, where present, were relatively easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

- 3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in the vast majority of the trenches from both areas. Trenches 3, 4 and 10 in Area 2 and Trench 38 in Area 3 were found to be blank and shall not be discussed further.
- 3.3.2 Trench plans from Area 2 are shown in Figs 3a, 3b, 4 and 4b.
- 3.3.3 Trench plans from Area 3 are shown in Figs 3a, 6a and 6b.

3.4 Trenches in Area 2

Trench 1

- 3.5.1 Trench 1 contained two sub-circular postholes, a ditch terminus and a sub-circular pit. Located towards the south-eastern end of the trench, posthole **636** measured 0.32m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a dark greyish brown sandy silt (637). Immediately adjacent to the north-east, posthole **638** measured 0.40m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a V-shaped base. Its single fill (639) comprised a mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Towards the north-

western end of the trench was pit **643**, which measured 0.95m wide and 0.29m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill 644 comprised a dark greyish brown sandy silt. Immediately to the north-west and aligned north-east to south-west was ditch terminus **645** which measured 1.23m wide and 0.38m deep. Its single fill was a dark greyish brown sandy silt (646).

Trench 2

3.5.2 Tree throw **665** was located in the centre of the trench. Sub-circular in plan, it measured 1.8m wide and 0.54m deep with irregular sides and an irregular base. Its single homogenous fill (667) comprised a mottled yellowish brown sandy silt. A large spread of apparent natural material was investigated at the south-western end of the trench with two test pits (Fig. 4a). It was interpreted during excavation as a possible glacial deposit.

Trench 5

3.5.3 The trench contained five postholes, a pit and a large possible well. Located to the south-east of the trench was possible well **871**. It was sub-circular in plan and its full extent was not exposed, being partially covered by the baulk. It measured 1.9m wide and with near vertical sides, excavation was halted at a depth of 1.10m. Basal fill 873 comprised a dark brown sandy-silt which measured 0.68m thick. Seven sherds (50g) of Roman pottery were recovered and an environmental sample taken from this fill revealed a small amount of fragmented cereal remains. Overlaying this was uppermost fill 872 comprising a mid-greyish brown sandy-silt and an environmental sample taken from this context showed nothing of particular note.

3.5.4 Located immediately adjacent to well **871** on the opposite side of the trench was sub-circular pit **868** (Plate 6). Its full extent not exposed in plan, it measured 1.20m wide and 0.60m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill 869 comprised a dark brown sandy-silt measuring 0.14m thick. This was overlain by fill 870 which was a dark greyish brown silty sand which measured 0.50m thick.

3.5.5 Towards the middle of the trench were two large sub-circular postholes **864** and **866** that were similarly aligned and spaced approximately 3 metres apart and are likely to belong to the same network. Posthole **864** measured 0.63m wide and 0.34m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (865) was a mid-brownish grey sandy-silt. Posthole **866** measured 0.53m wide and 0.35m deep. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey sandy-silt (867).

3.5.6 Three further sub-circular postholes were located at the north-western end of the trench. Posthole **858** was located at the end of the trench and measured 0.32m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown sandy silt (859). To the south-east, posthole **860** measured 0.28m wide and 0.21m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (861) comprised a mid-greyish brown sandy-silt. Approximately 0.5m to the north-east, posthole **862** measured 0.38m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-grey brown sandy-silt (863).

Trench 6

- 3.5.7 Trench 6 contained four linear ditches, three of which were undated and all similarly aligned north-west to south-east, along with three sub-circular postholes and a sub-circular pit.
- 3.5.8 Ditch **785** was located to the south-eastern end of the trench and measured 0.55m wide and 0.18m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown sandy-silt. Ditch **787** to its west, measured 0.95m wide and 0.30m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. Its single fill comprised a mid-greyish brown sandy-silt.
- 3.5.9 Immediately to the north-west, between ditches **787** and **794** lay two postholes (**789** and **791**). Posthole **789** measured 0.35m wide and 0.10m deep with gentle sides and a concave base and was filled by a dark brownish grey silty-sand. Approximately 1m to the south-west, posthole **791** measured 0.50m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base and was filled by a dark brownish grey sandy silt. Ditch **794** measured 1.40m wide and 0.30m deep. Its north-eastern edge was stepped and its opposite edge was steep sided with a V-shaped base. Its single fill comprised a mid-brownish grey sandy-silt. Immediately south-east was posthole **796** which measured 0.25m wide and 0.10m deep with steep sides and a concave base.
- 3.5.10 Located towards the north-western end of the trench, ditch **798** measured 0.75m wide and 0.25m deep with steep sides and a flat base. Its single fill comprised a mid-greyish brown sandy-silt. A single fragment (18g) of CBM was recovered from the fill, probably dating to the Roman period.
- 3.5.11 Located towards the south-eastern end of the trench was a particularly notable pit **731** (Fig. 5, Sec. 593, Plate 4). Due to the large volume of ceramic material and some metalwork that signified a primary deposit, the pit was 100% excavated and sampled (Plate 5). It measured 1m wide and 0.42m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base and contained four fills.
- 3.5.12 Basal fill 735 comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand that measured 0.10m thick and produced two (22g) mid-Roman pottery sherds. Overlaying this was tip-fill 734 from the southern edge, which measured 0.15m thick and comprised a dark grey sandy silt with occasional medium burnt flint inclusions. From this fill a total of 248 sherds (2.784kg) of mid-Roman pottery, iron nails and hobnails (SF 502) and three fragments (11g) of worked flint were recovered. An environmental sample recovered from the fill (734) has produced a particularly interesting set of results. A large volume of cereal remains and a small quantity of chaff were present.
- 3.5.13 The cereals consisted of a mixture of oats, rye, barley, and wheat – suggesting foodstuffs. Overlaying this was fill 733 which measured 0.15m thick and comprised a mid-brownish grey sandy silt. Frequent small and medium natural flint nodules were noted throughout the fill which is suggestive of an intentional deposit. The uppermost fill 732 comprised a mid-grey sandy silt that measured 0.15m thick with occasional small and medium flints throughout. A total of two sherds (18g) of Early Saxon pottery was recovered from this fill. The environmental sample was very similar to that recovered from fill 734, it contained a high quantity of cereal grains, a hazelnut shell and of particular note, a cherry stone. Both samples also contained fragments of charred material measuring up to 1.5cm, possibly bread or fruit. Artefacts recovered

from the sample from 734 included an iron nail (SF 504) and a heavily abraded small copper alloy radiate coin (SF 503) of Valens (AD 250-251) was recovered. A total of twenty-two sherds (113g) of mid-Roman pottery were also recovered from the sample. Three pottery wasters (Plate 15, Appendix B.8) were noted during assessment.

Trench 7

- 3.5.14 Two linear ditches and a single pit were present in the trench. Located towards the north-western end of the trench, ditch **828** was aligned north to south and measured 1.28m wide and 0.50m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (829) comprised a dark greyish-brown silty sand. At the south-eastern end of the trench was pit **826** which measured 0.76m wide and 0.20m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (827) was a dark greyish brown silty sand. Located at the south-eastern end of the trench was ditch **824**, aligned north-west to south-east and may be the same as ditch **787** in Trench 6 (Fig. 4a). It measured 0.78m wide and 0.20m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill 825 comprised a dark greyish brown silty sand. A total of one sherd (16g) of Roman pottery, five fragments (2g) of animal bone, identified as a small rabbit, and three fragments (5g) of flint were recovered from the fill.

Trench 8

- 3.5.15 Trench 8 contained nine sub-circular postholes, one sub-circular pit and three linear ditches. Located towards the south-western end of the trench were a cluster of sub-circular postholes **769**, **767**, **763**, **765** and **771**. These were all very similar in dimensions, profiles and fills, ranging from 0.20m to 0.40m in width and 0.10m to 0.20m deep and all contained mid-greyish brown sandy silts and are likely to be related. Their profiles were all shallow U-shaped.
- 3.5.16 Approximately 4m to the north-east of the postholes was ditch terminus **761** aligned north-east to south-west. Slightly curvilinear in plan, it measured 0.64m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill was a mid-brownish-grey silty sand and from this one fragment (7g) of worked flint was recovered. Ditch **759** was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.78m wide and 0.27m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-brownish-grey silty sand. The fill yielded one sherd (6g) of Early Saxon pottery and one sherd (1g) of sandy grey ware Roman pottery. Posthole **757** measured 0.28m wide and 0.21m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by mid-orangey grey sandy silt.
- 3.5.17 Just to the north-east was pit **755** which measured 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill (756) comprised a mid-brownish grey silty sand. This was truncated on its north-eastern edge by ditch **753** which was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.30m wide and 0.13m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey silty sand.
- 3.5.18 Located at the north-eastern end of the trench were three postholes **747**, **749** and **751**. These were regularly spaced and arranged in a north-west to south-east linear formation, and are likely to be structural. Conversely, they could represent a fence line.

Two of the postholes were virtually identical in dimension and profile. They measured 0.30m wide and ranged between 0.08m and 0.10m deep with shallow U-shaped profiles. All three were filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Posthole **747** was not fully exposed but also measured 0.30m wide and 0.10m deep. Its single fill was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. All had gradual sides and concave bases.

Trench 9

3.5.19 Trench 9 contained only a single ditch **773** located towards the northern end of the trench, aligned east to west. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.60m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brown silty sand.

Trench 11

3.5.20 Trench 11 contained one sub circular posthole, two sub-circular pits and three linear ditches and all were located towards the northern end of the trench. Located at the northern end of the trench was a large ditch **874** that corresponds with a diffuse curving anomaly recorded in the geophysical survey and seen as a cropmark on Google Earth (Fig. 3a) and is equivalent to ditch **502** in Trench 12 (Fig. 4a). Excavated by machine in order to accurately reveal its full extent, the subsequent overall depth prohibited further hand-excavation. It was slightly curvilinear in plan and measured 4.5m wide and 0.50m deep with gentle sides. Its base was not recorded. It was filled by **875** which comprised a mid-greyish brown sand.

3.5.21 Pit **855** measured 0.44m wide and 0.09m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (**856**) comprised a dark brownish grey silty sand. Slightly to the north-west, posthole **853** measured 0.30m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-yellowish brown silty sand. Ditch **851** was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.92m wide and 0.30m deep, had gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a dark brownish grey silty sand. Immediately adjoining the ditch, but not stratigraphically connected, was pit **846** which measured 1.64m wide and 0.71m deep and had steep sides and a concave base. The pit contained five fills.

3.5.22 Basal fill **847** was a dark greyish brown sandy silt which measured 0.24m thick and contained frequent sub-angular stone inclusions. This was overlaid by slump fill **848**, occurring from the southern edge and comprising a dark greyish brown sand which measured 0.06m thick. Fill **849** measured 0.27m thick and was a mid-greyish brown sand with frequent small sub-angular stones present throughout the fill. An environmental sample taken from this fill showed nothing of note. Overlaying this was fill **850** which comprised a mid-greyish yellow sand that measured 0.08m thick. The uppermost fill **857** was a mid-greyish brown silty sand that measured 0.31m thick.

3.5.23 Located to the north was linear ditch **844** that was on a north-west to south-east axial alignment. It measured 0.64m wide and 0.17m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty sand.

Trench 12

- 3.5.24 Trench 12 contained a number of archaeological features which included four linear ditches, five sub circular pits and six sub circular postholes (Fig. 4a & inset plan). All archaeological features were concentrated towards the north-western end of the trench, to the north of the broad curvilinear ditch **502**.
- 3.5.25 The large ditch **502** (=508, **504**) corresponds with an anomaly on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a) and was linear in plan. It measured 7m wide overall and due to its large width it was excavated using two opposing slots located at each edge, **502** and **504**. **502** (Plate 8; Sec 506 Fig. 5) was excavated from the south-western edge to a width of 2.7m and a depth of 0.29m deep with gentle sides and an irregular base. Its basal fill 503 comprised a dark greyish brown sandy silt which measured 0.29m thick which yielded a single sherd (17g) of Saxon pottery which is likely to be intrusive, one fragment (47g) of burnt flint and twenty-six (47g) of worked flint with a Neolithic/Bronze Age date. Overlaying this was a thick layer of redeposited material (877) which comprised a light yellowish brown silty sand which measured 0.44m thick. Opposing slot **504** (=508) measured 1m wide and 0.26m deep and similarly had gentle sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by a homogenous dark greyish brown sandy silt. This was truncated on its north-western edge by small linear ditch **506** which measured 0.63m wide and 0.18m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its fill (507) comprised a dark-greyish brown sandy silt.
- 3.5.26 To the north-west and aligned north-east to south-west, ditch **538** was linear in plan and measured 0.27m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand that yielded one fragment (2g) of worked flint. The ditch was truncated by two features. Posthole **513** (Plate 14) measured 0.30m wide and 0.12m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand with frequent rounded flint inclusions throughout.
- 3.5.27 Pit **510** (Plate 14) truncated ditch **538** on its south-eastern edge and measured 0.73m wide and 0.19m deep and contained two fills. Basal fill 511 was a dark blueish grey silty sand and measured 0.11m thick and from this, one fragment (2g) of flint was recovered, a small amount of charcoal was revealed in the environmental sample taken. Overlaying this, fill 512 measured 0.08m thick and comprised a mid-brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal throughout. A single fragment (5g) of flint was recovered from this fill along with a moderate amount of charcoal.
- 3.5.28 Located slightly to the northwest, ditch **515** was aligned south-west to north-east and measured 0.83m wide and 0.23m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its basal fill 516 comprised a dark brownish grey sandy silt that measured 0.18m thick. This was overlain by fill 517 that measured 0.12m thick and was a dark brownish grey silty sand. Running parallel was a small ditch **518** that was 0.30m wide and 0.09m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty sand. Immediately adjacent to the ditch were two pits, **520** and **522**. Pit **520** was 0.42m wide and 0.16m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a dark brownish grey silty sand. Pit **522** measured 0.57m wide and 0.17m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty sand.

3.5.29 Located next to the pits were a line of three postholes **524**, **526**, **528** and located running parallel to the north-eastern edge of the trench. All of these were similarly sized, ranging from 0.24m to 0.27m wide and between 0.11m and 0.13m deep. All three were filled by dark brownish grey silty sands. These are likely related to a further two postholes **530** and **532** slightly to the north-west as these too bear a close correlation in profile, size and fill composition. Their dimensions ranged from 0.19m to 0.26m wide and between 0.10m to 0.13m deep, respectively. These were also filled by a dark brownish grey silty sand. The environmental sample recovered from the fill 531 of posthole **530** contained no preserved remains. The alignment and spacing of this posthole group are likely to represent structural remains. Towards the north-western end of the trench, pit **536** measured 1.08m wide and 0.52m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty sand and from this a total of two fragments (4g) of flint were recovered. At the north-western end of the trench, pit **534** measured 0.60m wide and 0.16m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a dark brownish grey silty sand. A total of one (15g) fragment of animal bone was recovered. An environmental sample contained no preserved plant remains.

Trench 13

3.5.30 A single posthole (**841**) was located at the south-eastern end of the trench. Sub-circular in plan, it measured 0.65m wide and 0.20m deep with gradual sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Basal fill 842 comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand that measured 0.20m thick. The upper fill 843 was a dark greyish brown silty sand that measured 0.14m thick.

Trench 14

3.5.31 Trench 14 contained three linear ditches, three sub circular postholes and a pit. Ditch terminus **775** was aligned north-west to south-east, terminating at its south-eastern extent. It measured 0.64m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (776) comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand that produced three fragments (10g) of flint were recovered from the fill. Pit **781** was 0.49m wide and 0.15m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand with abundant small to medium sub-angular flint inclusions. Approximately 1m to the north-west were two postholes (**800** and **802**) spaced approximately 0.50m apart, on a north-east to south-west axis. Posthole **800** measured 0.30m wide and 0.13m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand with frequent sub-angular flints.

3.5.32 Posthole **802** was very similar in size at 0.24m wide and 0.13m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Located in the middle of the trench, ditch **804** was aligned east to west and measured 0.80m wide and 0.32m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Ditch **777** was linear in plan and was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.80m wide and 0.32m deep with gentle sides and a concave base and was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Posthole **779** was not fully exposed in plan; concealed by the western baulk. It measured 0.42m wide and 0.16m

deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (780) comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular flint inclusions. Located approx. 1m to the north-east was similar posthole 783, which measured 0.33m wide and 0.08m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (784) comprised a mid-greyish brown sandy silt.

Trench 15

- 3.5.33 Three linear ditches, two postholes, a sunken featured building (SFB) and five associated postholes were uncovered that indicated an enclosure were present in Trench 15.
- 3.5.34 Ditch terminus **618** was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.64m wide and 0.17m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by 619 a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Located slightly to the north-east and on a differing north-west to south-east alignment, ditch **616** was 0.48m wide and 0.18m deep with gradually sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill 617 comprised a mid-greyish brown sandy silt.
- 3.5.35 Located towards the middle of the trench was an SFB (**589**) and its associated structural posthole **620** (Figs 4a & 5, Sec 535, Plates 1 & 2). The SFB was related stratigraphically to an enclosure or possible earlier structure marked by five postholes **585**, **587**, **605**, **607** and **613**, which formed a network that extended to the west and turned to the north (Fig. 4a). The posthole alignment were all sub-circular in plan and showed a distinct correlation in size and profile, ranging from 0.25 to 0.27m wide and between 0.09 to 0.13m deep and with U-shaped profiles.
- 3.5.36 Posthole **620** was located centrally on the western (short) edge of the SFB, and measured 0.24m wide and 0.41m deep and had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (621) was a mid-brownish grey sandy silt. An environmental sample taken from the fill contained no preserved remains. This posthole is likely to represent the main structural upright for the west side of the building.
- 3.5.37 SFB **589** was sub-rectangular in plan and was only 50% uncovered in the trench, with the remaining half obscured under the northern baulk. Its overall length measured 4m and was excavated along its long axis in a half-section, which measured 1.70m wide and 0.50m deep and had gentle sides and a flattish base. It contained two fills. Basal fill 590 measured 0.33m thick and comprised a dark grey silty sand with rare sub-rounded stone inclusions. From this fill, and laying on the base of the feature, an iron nail (SF500) a fragment of decorated glass (SF501) and thirteen sherds (231g) of Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 450 -850) pottery were recovered. An environmental sample taken from this fill contained a charred grain and some charcoal. A total of four further sherds (13g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery (AD 450 – 850) and two fragments (1g) of animal bone were also recovered from this sample. Overlaying fill 590, fill 591 was 0.17m thick and comprised a dark brownish grey sandy silt with common sub-rounded natural stone inclusions throughout.
- 3.5.38 Ditch **554** was aligned approximately north to south and corresponded with a linear anomaly identified by the geophysics (Fig. 3a). It measured 1.84m wide and 0.48m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled (555) by a mid-brownish grey

silty sand and from this fill one fragment (33g) of post-medieval ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered.

Trench 16

- 3.5.39 Trench 16 contained three sub-circular pits, three sub-circular postholes and a linear ditch. At the western end of the trench, pit **822** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.72m wide and 0.22m deep. Its single fill 823 comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand with frequent small sub-angular flint inclusions throughout. A total of one fragment (5g) of struck flint was recovered from this fill. Located approximately 2m to the south-east were intercutting pits **818** and **820**. Pit **820** was 0.85m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a mid-brownish grey silty sand. It was truncated on its eastern edge by Pit **818** which measured 1.06m wide and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single mid-greyish brown silty sand. Pit **810** measured 0.80m wide and 0.42m deep and was steep sided with a concave base. Its single fill 811 comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand which yielded one fragment (2g) of struck flint. Located 1m to the immediate north-west was pit **812**. It measured 0.52m wide and 0.16m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Towards the eastern end of the trench was pit **567**, which measured 0.44m wide and 0.12m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a dark brownish grey silty sand.
- 3.5.40 Located in the middle of the trench were postholes **814** and **816** which are likely to be related. Posthole **814** was located against the southern baulk towards the middle of the trench. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty sand with rare charcoal and abundant small rounded flint inclusions throughout the fill. Posthole **816** was located against the northern baulk and measured 0.09m deep and had a width of 0.26m and was steep sided with a concave base.
- 3.5.41 Ditches **806** and **808** (Fig. 5 Sec 596) were located at the eastern end of the trench. They were aligned north to south and corresponded with a linear anomaly identified via the geophysical survey and the same ditch can be seen in Trenches 15 and 26 (Fig. 3a). These ditches are also visible on the tithe map of 1840 (Fig. 9) Ditch **808** measured 0.80m wide and 0.41m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled (809) by a dark brownish grey silty sand. It was truncated on its western edge by contemporary re-cut **806** which measured 1.32m wide and 0.36m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (807) comprised a mid-brownish grey silty sand.

Trench 17

- 3.5.42 Trench 17 was located towards the eastern edge of the study area, adjacent to Bath Hills Road. It contained two ditches, a pit and four postholes.
- 3.5.43 Pit **599** was located at the southern end of the trench, sub-circular in plan and measured 0.45m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey silty sand (600) with occasional charcoal inclusions. One fragment (4g) of burnt flint was recovered. Approximately 1m to the north-west and

partially covered by the western baulk was sub-circular pit **601**, which measured 0.62m wide and 0.17m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Located in the middle of the trench was linear ditch terminus **594** which was aligned east to west and measured 0.45m wide and 0.20m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its sole fill (595) was a mid-brownish grey sandy silt which yielded four fragments (36g) of worked flint. Pit **596** was sub-circular in plan, measured 0.53m wide and 0.24m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The pit contained two fills. Basal fill (597) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand that measured 0.06m thick. This was overlain by fill (598) which measured 0.18m thick and comprised a mid-brownish grey silty sand.

- 3.5.44 Towards the north of the trench were intercutting sub-circular pits **577**, **579** and **581**. The earliest and largest in the sequence, pit **577** measured 1.78m wide and 0.50m deep with near vertical sides and an irregular base. Its single fill (578) was a mid-brownish grey silty sand and contained seven fragments (57g) of worked flint were recovered. It was truncated on its north-eastern edge by pit **581** which was 0.66m wide and 0.27m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-yellowish grey silty sand. This was in turn truncated by pit **579** which measured 0.76m wide and 0.27m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey silty sand. At the northern end of the trench was slightly curvilinear ditch **592** which was aligned north-east and slightly curving to the south-west. It measured 0.32m wide and 0.05m deep and had gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a mid-orangy brown silty sand. At the northern end of the trench was posthole **583** which was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.28m wide and 0.09m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand.

Trench 18

- 3.5.45 Trench 18 contained four postholes, three of which are believed to be related and one (Posthole **548**) was located at the opposite end of the trench. Posthole **548** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.45m wide and 0.30m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its basal fill was a mid-reddish grey sandy silt which measured 0.25m thick. It was overlain by fill (548) which comprised a mid-brownish grey silty sand that was 0.26m thick.
- 3.5.46 At the opposite, northern end of the trench were a network of three postholes, **551**, **553** and **624**. Posthole **551** was 0.30m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill 550 comprised a mid-brownish grey silty sand. From this fill, a total of one fragment (1g) of worked flint, one fragment (6g) of Late Neolithic pottery. Additionally, one piece (3g) of highly abraded clay pipe was recovered from the top of the feature and is intrusive. Less than 1m to the immediate north-east was posthole **553** which similarly measured 0.32m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill was a light greyish brown silty sand. The last posthole **624** in this sequence was located 0.60m to the north-east and measured 0.35m wide and 0.17m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill 631 comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand backfill. This fill yielded a total of four sherds (87g) of Early Iron Age pottery and an environmental sample of the fill yielded a further two sherds

(3g) of pottery of the same date with rare charcoal. No preserved plant remains were present.

Trench 19

3.5.47 The trench contained one ditch, aligned north to south that measured 0.85m wide and 0.43m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill (745) measured 0.43m thick and was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. An overlying layer of dark brownish grey charcoal-rich silty sand (746) that measured 0.17m thick was above the uppermost horizon of the ditch extended to the east and is not considered to be stratigraphically related.

Trenches 20 & 21

3.5.48 Trenches 20 and 21 were located towards the southern end of Area 2 and were placed on a 'T-shaped' configuration (Fig. 4b and Fig. 4c) These trenches targeted the large sub-circular feature, interpreted as a barrow, which measured 23m in total diameter and was identified by the geophysical survey (Fig. 2a) and aerial photographs (Muldowney 2018). The trenches contained three ditches relating to this feature and seven interior pits. Also present in the trenches were a further three pits, a ditch terminus and two postholes.

3.5.49 Pit 540 (Fig. 5, Sec 511, Plate 7) was located at the south-western end of Trench 20 and was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.96m wide and 0.40m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill 541 was a dark grey silty sand with frequent small gravel inclusions and frequent charcoal throughout the fill. Particularly rich in finds, the fill produced a total of seventy-seven sherds (623g) of Late Neolithic pottery, fifteen fragments (212g) of worked flint, three fragments (28g) of burnt flint, three pieces (29g) of heavily burned stone and one small fragment (5g) of fired clay. A further twelve sherds (30g) of late Neolithic pottery were recovered from the environmental sample, which also produced a relatively high volume of charcoal. Sub circular pit 542 was located at the south-eastern end of Trench 21 and was not fully exposed in the trench. It measured 1.25m wide and 0.36m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its sole fill (543) comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand.

3.5.50 Posthole 544 was located slightly to north-east of the trench and was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.30m wide and 0.18m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a light brownish grey silty sand. Further to the north-east was posthole 546 which measured 0.15m wide and 0.05m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty sand.

3.5.51 A small gully terminus 571 was located at the north western end of Trench 21 and was aligned north-east to south-west and was truncated by the later barrow ditch 556. It was linear in plan and measured 0.41m wide and 0.17m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey silty sand.

3.5.52 The large sub-circular ditch identified in aerial photographs and partially visible in the geophysical survey was revealed in both trenches and all three sections were investigated. Located towards the north-eastern end of Trench 20, Barrow ditch 625 (Fig. 5, Sec 537) was curvilinear in plan and represented the south-westerly extent of

the barrow. It was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 2m wide and 0.80m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch contained three fills. Its basal fill 659 measured 0.15m thick and was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Overlaying this was slump fill 660 which occurred from the south-western edge, measured 0.15m thick and comprised a dark brownish grey silty sand. Overlaying this was fill 661, which was a mid-greyish brown silty sand which measured 0.50m thick, with very frequent large and medium sub-angular stones and gravel inclusions. The uppermost fill 662 (=628) in the sequence was 0.22m thick and comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand

- 3.5.53 Barrow ditch **838** was located in Trench 21, in close proximity to the junction between the trenches and formed the southern extent of the barrow, aligned north-east to south-west. It was curvi-linear in plan and measured 1.75m wide and 0.78m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base and contained two fills. Basal fill 839 comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand that measured 0.35m thick and had abundant small to medium sub-angular stones and gravel throughout the fill. This was overlain by 840, which was a dark greyish brown silty sand that measured 0.25m thick with frequent sub-angular stone and gravel inclusions. The third and final curvilinear barrow ditch **556** (Fig. 5, Sec 519, Plate 3) was located at the north-western end of Trench 21 and was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east. It truncated an earlier pit **560** on its north-eastern edge.
- 3.5.54 Pit **560** (Plate 3) measured 0.21m wide and 0.38m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (561) was a mid-orangey brown silty sand. Barrow ditch **556** measured 2.16m wide and 0.68m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The ditch had three fills. Basal fill 557 comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand that was 0.32m thick. A total of eight fragments (133g) of worked flint was recovered from this context. This was overlain by fill 558, which measured 0.18m thick and was a dark brownish grey silty sand. The uppermost fill 559 was a dark brownish grey silty sand that was 0.22m thick.
- 3.5.55 There were seven sub circular pits within the interior of the barrow **653**, **655**, **651**, **649**, **629**, **657** and **614** (Fig. 4b). Pits **649**, **651**, **653**, **655** were located to the north-eastern end of trench 20. The pits are evenly spaced and display a correlation in size and fill composition, suggesting they are broadly contemporary. It is possible that they are postholes and that they represent the remains of a structure. Pit **649** was 0.50m wide and 0.20m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Approximately 1.25m to the south-west, pit **651** was 0.55m wide and 0.12m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Located 1.25 to the north-west, pit **653** was 0.48m wide and 0.11m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown sandy silt. The spacing of 1.25m is again repeated to the north-east, pit **655** was 0.63m wide and 0.13m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.5.56 Located approximately 1.5m to the south-east of pit **655**, large pit **657** was not fully revealed in the trench, was sub circular in plan and measured 0.78m wide and 0.28m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill was a dark brownish grey silty sand. Pit **629** was located towards the middle of Trench 21 and was sub circular in plan. It measured 1.10m wide and 0.39m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was

filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Tree throw **674** was located to the north-west in Trench 21 and was not fully exposed in the trench. Its excavated width was 0.68m wide and 0.47m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a homogenous mid-orangey grey silty sand.

Trench 22

- 3.5.57 Two sub circular postholes (**681** and **683**) were located to the southern end of the trench and were located approximately 0.50m apart and roughly aligned south-west to north-east. Posthole **681** was 0.32m wide and 0.14m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a mid-brownish grey silty sand. Posthole **683** measured 0.34m wide and 0.22m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey sandy silty sand.

Trench 23

- 3.5.58 A tree throw and two postholes were located at the north-western end of the trench. Posthole **830** was 0.39 wide and 0.23m deep, with steep sides and a V-shaped base. Its single fill 831 comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand and from this context, one fragment (4g) of worked flint was recovered. Located approximately 3m to the south-west, posthole **832** measured 0.35m wide and 0.26m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark greyish brown sandy silt (833). A total of ten fragments (72g) of worked flint, three fragments (62g) of burnt stone and four (22g) fragments of burnt flint were recovered from this context. Tree throw **834** was not fully exposed in the trench and measured 1.4m wide and 0.40m deep, with irregular sides and a concave base. Its single fill was a homogenous mid-reddish brown silty sand.

Trench 24

- 3.5.59 A linear ditch, two pits and a posthole were located towards the eastern end of the trench. Ditch **742** was aligned north to south and measured 1.3m wide and 0.18m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (743) comprised a mid-greyish brown sandy silt with abundant small stone inclusions throughout. From this context, a total of one fragment (6g) of worked flint was recovered. To the east pit **740**, not fully exposed in the trench, measured 0.89m wide and 0.40m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-reddish brown silty sand. Pit **738** was similarly not fully exposed and measured 0.85m wide and 0.28m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill 739 was a mid-reddish brown sandy silt and from this fill two fragments (20g) of worked flint were recovered. Slightly to the east, pit **736** was 0.59m wide and 0.22m deep and had gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill was a mid-reddish brown silty sand and contained frequent large stone inclusions.

Trench 25

- 3.5.60 The trench contained a curvilinear ditch terminus, located at the northern end and the two pits were located towards the southern end. Pit **565** was sub circular in plan and measured 0.60m wide and 0.24m deep and was steep sided with a concave base. Its sole fill was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. It was truncated on its western edge by pit

562 which was sub circular in plan and measured 0.47m wide and 0.08m deep. It had gentle sides and a concave base and contained two fills. Basal fill **563** was 0.08m thick and comprised a dark blueish grey silty sand backfill with abundant burnt flint inclusions. From this fill an environmental sample was recovered and it contained a high volume of charcoal but no other preserved remains. This was overlain by fill **564** which was 0.04m thick and was a mid-brownish grey silty sand. Ditch terminus **622** was curvilinear in plan and aligned south-west curving to the north-east. It measured 0.55m wide and 0.22m deep and was steep sided with a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand.

Trench 26

- 3.5.61 Trench 26 contained two postholes, a pit, a linear gully and two linear ditches, one of which was unexcavated.
- 3.5.62 Gully **717** (=575) was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.44m wide and 0.11m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (718 =576) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. It was truncated by ditch **573** which was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.63m wide and 0.20m deep. It had gentle sides and a concave base. Its sole fill (574) was a dark brownish grey silty sand.
- 3.5.63 Posthole **721** was located at the western end of the trench and was sub circular in plan. It measured 0.30m wide and 0.06m deep and had gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (722) comprised a dark grey silty sand. An environmental sample recovered from this context contained a moderate amount of charcoal but no other preserved remains. Posthole **719** was located towards the middle of the trench and was sub circular in plan. It measured 0.38m wide and 0.16m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-brownish grey silty sand.
- 3.5.64 Pit **714** was not fully exposed in the trench, being partially obscured by the southern baulk. It was sub circular in plan and measured 0.72m wide and 0.22m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. The pit contained two fills. Slump fill **715** occurred from the western edge, measured 0.08m thick and was a dark brownish grey silty sand. From this context, four sherds (20g) of Anglo-Saxon (c. AD 450 – 850) pottery were recovered. This was overlain by fill **716** which comprised a mid-brownish grey silty sand that measured 0.22m thick.
- 3.5.65 The last feature in the sequence was an unexcavated ditch, aligned north to south and located towards the middle of the trench. It corresponds with the ditches investigated in Trenches 15 and 16 along a boundary on the 1840 tithe map (Fig. 8)

Trench 27

- 3.5.66 Two gully termini, a linear ditch and a pit were present in the trench; all of which were undated. Gully terminus **725** was located at the south-western end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east. Linear in plan, it measured 0.50m wide and 0.18m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Located 1.5m to the north-east, gully terminus **723** was curvi-linear in plan, with a south-east to north-west axial alignment. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.18m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown sandy silt. Towards the middle of the trench

lay ditch **679** which was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.80m wide and 0.18m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill comprised a dark brownish grey sandy silt. Located 1.5m to the north-east, pit **676** was sub circular in plan and measured 0.45m wide and 0.15m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (677) comprised a dark grey sandy silt that measured 0.15m thick. This was overlain by fill 678 which was a dark brownish grey sandy silt that was 0.10m thick.

Trench 28

- 3.5.67 Trench 28 contained an intensive concentration of archaeological features that comprised three curvi-linear ditches, seven pits and six postholes that were spread across the trench (Fig. 4b).
- 3.5.68 Located in the middle of the trench were a group of five sub circular pits **669**, **672**, **693**, **667** and **697** (Fig. 4b and inset). Pit **672** was partially obscured by the western baulk. It measured 0.67m wide and 0.17m deep and it had gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill 673 comprised of a dark blueish grey silty sand with an abundance of charcoal throughout the fill. A total of four sherds (150g) of Early Iron Age pottery and one (10g) fragment of worked flint were recovered from the fill. An environmental sample also recovered yielded a further two (2g) sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and contained a moderate amount of charcoal but no other preserved remains. This was truncated by pit **669** on its north-eastern edge.
- 3.5.69 Pit **669** measured 0.83m wide and 0.18m deep. It had gentle sides and a concave base and had two fills. Basal fill 670 measured 0.09m thick and was a dark blueish grey silty sand with abundant charcoal. From this context, a total of one sherd (10g) of Early Iron Age pottery and a small worked flint (<1g) were recovered. Immediately to the south-east and partially obscured by the trench baulk, pit **693** was sub circular in plan and measured 0.58m wide and 0.40m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The pit contained four fills. Basal fill 694 comprised a dark blueish grey silty sand that measured 0.15m thick. This context yielded two sherds (15g) of Early Iron Age pottery, one fragment (100g) of burnt flint and one (3g) worked flint. Overlaying this was fill 695 which measured 0.12m thick and was a mid-reddish brown silty sand. This was overlain by fill 696, which was 0.20m thick and comprised a light yellowish brown silty sand. The uppermost fill 711 was a dark greyish brown silty sand that measured 0.30m thick. A total of one (2g) worked flint and two sherds (5g) of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from this fill. Located approximately 1m to the immediate south were intercutting pits **667** and **697**.
- 3.5.70 Pit **667** was sub circular and measured 0.29m wide and 0.15m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. Its sole fill 668 comprised a dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent small sub-angular flint inclusions. From this context, two sherds (15g) of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered. This was truncated by pit **697** on its north-eastern edge. Pit **697** measured 0.49m wide and 0.12m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Basal fill 698 measured 0.07m thick and was a mid-blueish grey silty sand. Overlaying this was fill 699, which measured 0.07m thick and was a light brownish grey silty sand.

- 3.5.71 At the northern end of the trench were an arrangement of sub circular postholes **685**, **687** **689** and **691**, and an associated pit **663**. The postholes form an alignment of north to south and their spacing is highly likely to indicate a structure. Pit **663** is situated at the southern end of the network and measured 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill **664** was a dark blueish grey silty sand. This context yielded a relatively high volume of material. A total of ten sherds (78g) of Early Iron Age pottery (believed to be part of the same vessel as the sherds recovered from pit **669** (Gilmour, pers. comm), three fragments (17g) of burnt flint, two (123g) of burnt stone and seven (32g) worked flints were recovered. Less than 1m directly to the north, posthole **685** had steep sides and a concave base and measured 0.27m wide and 0.17m deep. Its sole fill (**686**) comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Located 3m to the immediate north was posthole **687**, which measured 0.28m wide and 0.14m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by **688**, a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Three metres again to the north-east, posthole **689** measured 0.29m wide and 0.13m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand. The final posthole was located 3m to the north, posthole **691** was 0.16m wide and 0.10m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill was a mid-greyish brown sandy silt.
- 3.5.72 Two further postholes **704** and **706**, and three parallel curvi-linear ditches **700**, **702** and **708** were located towards the southern end of the trench. The ditches were each aligned north-east to south-west. Posthole **704** was sub circular in plan and measured 0.14m wide and 0.05m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (**705**) was a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Posthole **706** was nestled between gullies **702** and **708** to the south. It measured 0.24m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Ditch **700** measured 0.75m wide and 0.22m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill **701** comprised a mid-yellowish grey silty sand. Ditch **700** may be the same ditch as ditch **723** observed in Trench 27 (Fig. 4b).
- 3.5.73 Ditch **702** was located immediately to the south and measured 0.42m wide and 0.12m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. Its sole fill **703** comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand. A total of three (8g) severely abraded fragments of CBM were recovered from the uppermost horizon of this fill. Its severe abrasion coupled with the feature location is suggestive of the material being intrusive. Similarly, ditch **702** may be equivalent to ditch **725** observed in trench 27. Ditch **706** is the southernmost of the ditches and measured 0.24m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (**707**) comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.5.74 Pit **712** was located at the southern end of the trench and was sub circular in plan. It measured 0.44m wide and 0.14m deep. It had gentle sides and a concave base and it was filled by a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Although undated, the colour of its fill and the general shape in plan makes this pit likely to be contemporary with the Early Iron Age features nearby.

3.6 Trenches in Area 3

Trench 29

- 3.6.1 The trench contained two postholes, two pits and a possible ditch terminus. Pit **3** was located in the centre of the trench and was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.68m wide and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled (4) by a mid brownish grey silty sand that yielded one fragment (5g) of flint. Pits **5**, **15** and posthole **8** were located towards the north-eastern end of the trench and were all sub-circular in plan. Pit **5** measured 0.68m wide and 0.16m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (6) comprised a mid yellowish brown silty sand that measured 0.13m thick. This was overlain by fill (7) which measured 0.10m thick and was a dark brownish grey silty sand. Immediately adjacent to the east but with no physical relationship visible, posthole **15** was 0.22m wide and 0.20m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (16) comprised a mid brownish grey silty sand. Small posthole **8** was located less than 1m to north-west and was partially obscured by the baulk. It measured 0.32m wide and 0.12m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled (9) by a mid-greyish brown sandy sand. Located at the south-western end of the trench was possible ditch terminus **10** and posthole **13**.
- 3.6.2 Terminus **10** was aligned north-west to south-east, terminating on its north-western end. It was linear in plan and measured 1.50m wide and 0.58m deep with gradual sides and a concave base. Its single fill 11 comprised a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Immediately to the north-west was Posthole **13**, which was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.18m wide and 0.16m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base and was filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand (14). Partially overlaying the posthole on its south-west edge was a layer of amorphous homogenised mid-brownish grey silty sand (12) that measured 1.12m wide and 0.15m thick. A 10L soil-sample recovered contained no preserved remains. It appeared to have been the remains of an animal burrow, perhaps from ditch **10**, although no disturbance was observed.

Trench 30

- 3.6.3 Ditch **17** was located at the north-eastern end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.60m wide and 0.08m deep and had gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (18) was a light greyish brown silty sand. Tree throw **19** was sub-circular in plan and had steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.25m wide and 0.30m deep and its single fill (20) was a dark brownish grey silty sand.

Trench 31

- 3.6.4 Trench 31 contained a single pit or tree throw **27**, which was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.41m wide and 0.23m deep. It was steep sided and had a concave base. Its single fill (28) comprised a mid brownish grey sandy sand. A layer of colluvium was investigated in the trench (Fig.6a) via a scheme of test pits. No underlying deposits were identified.

Trench 32

- 3.6.5 Trench 32 (Plate 5) contained five pits, two postholes and a ditch (Fig.6a and Insert Plan). Pit **31** was located at the western end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.63m wide and 0.25m deep with gradual sides and a concave base. Its single fill 32 comprised a mid greyish brown silty sand that yielded five sherds (104g) of Late Neolithic pottery and one fragment (92g) of worked flint. Posthole **29** was located 0.50m to the immediate west of pit **31** and measured 0.33m wide and 0.08m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled (30) by a mid brownish grey silty sand. Although no finds were recovered it is believed to be related to pit **31** due to proximity and its similarity in fill composition.
- 3.6.6 Large posthole/pit **35** was located at the very western end of the trench and measured 0.60m wide and 0.30m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. Basal fill 36 measured 0.10m thick and was a dark yellowish grey silty sand that yielded one sherd (9g) of Early Iron Age pottery and six fragments (78g) of burnt flint and four (244g) of worked flint. Posthole **29** was located 0.50m to the immediate west of pit **31** and measured 0.33m wide and 0.08m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. It was filled (30) by a mid brownish grey silty sand.
- 3.6.7 Pit **38** was excavated in a quadrant due to the risk of section collapse and its overall width was 1.06m wide and 0.30m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. It contained two fills. Basal fill 39 comprised a mid yellowish brown silty sand that measured 0.12m thick. Overlaying this was fill 40 that measured 0.21m thick and was a mid brownish grey silty sand. From this fill, one sherd (8g) of Late Neolithic pottery, one fragment (39g) of burnt flint and one fragment (4g) of flint were recovered from this fill. Immediately adjacent to the pit were two intercutting pits **41** and **44** (Fig.6a Insert Plan) that although undated are believed to be of the same date due to their similar fills and profiles. Pit **41** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.46m wide and 0.19m deep with gradual sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. Basal fill 42 was a mid yellowish brown silty sand that measured 0.19m thick. It was overlain by fill 43 which measured 0.06m thick and was a mid brownish grey silty sand. This fill yielded one sherd (14g) of Early Iron Age pottery and a single fragment (4g) of burnt flint. This was truncated on its north-western edge by pit **44** which measured 0.31m wide and 0.13m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Its single fill (45) comprised a mid-yellowish grey silty sand.
- 3.6.8 Pit **59** (Plate 11, Fig. 7, Sec 20) was located in the eastern part of the trench and was sub-circular in plan. Due to the risk of section collapse, it was excavated in a quadrant. Its overall width was 1.43m wide and the excavated section measured 1.15m deep. The pit had steep sides and a concave base and contained five fills. Basal fill 60 was 0.39m thick and comprised a mid brownish grey silty sand. This was overlain by a thin layer (61) interpreted as a tip fill occurring from the south-eastern edge. The fill comprised a dark brownish grey silty sand that measured 0.10m thick with abundant charcoal inclusions. This fill yielded two sherds (12g) of Anglo Saxon pottery and a

single sherd (3g) of 2nd century Roman pottery. An environmental sample contained charcoal and a moderate amount of snails, suggesting the feature was filled with water and open for a prolonged period of time. This was overlain by fill 62 which was a mid brownish grey silty sand that measured 0.30m thick with occasional charcoal inclusions. Tip fill 63 was 0.06m thick and was a dark brownish grey silty sand with abundant charcoal inclusions. Uppermost fill 64 comprised a mid brownish grey silty sand that measured 0.57m thick. This fill yielded two fragments (22g) of worked flint, four fragments (23g) of fired clay and one sherd (1g) of Late Neolithic pottery.

- 3.6.9 Ditch **33** was located towards the western end of the trench was placed on a north-west to south-east alignment. It measured 0.67m wide and 0.21m deep and had gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill 34 comprised a dark brownish grey silty sand.

Trench 33

- 3.6.10 Trench 33 contained two pits and a layer of colluvium located at the south-eastern end of the trench (Fig. 6a) Pit **21** was located towards the north-western end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.74m wide and 0.41m deep with near vertical sides and a concave base. Its basal fill (22) measured 0.20m deep and was a mid greyish brown silty sand. Overlaying this was fill 23 which was a dark brownish grey silty sand that measured 0.41m thick and this fill yielded three fragments (3g) of flint. Towards the middle of the trench and partially obscured by the south-eastern baulk, posthole/pit **24** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.68m wide and 0.25m deep. Its basal fill 25 measured 0.24m thick and was a mid greyish brown silty sand. Overlying this was fill 26 which was a mid brownish grey sandy silt that measured 0.23m thick.
- 3.6.11 The layer of colluvium that was located at the south-eastern end of the trench was removed to ensure the correct horizon was reached and to test it wasn't masking earlier features. No archaeological deposits were observed.

Trench 34

- 3.6.12 Ditch **46** was aligned north-west to south-east and correlates with a ditch illustrated on both the 1770-1771 map (Fig. 8) and the 1840 (Fig. 9) maps and is shown on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3b). It measured 1.10m wide and 0.30m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (47) comprised a mid brownish grey silty sand.
- 3.6.13 Pit **48** was sub-circular in plan and was located in the middle of the trench. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.74m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. The pit contained two fills. Its basal fill 50 comprised a light yellowish brown silty sand that measured 0.06m thick. Overlaying this was fill (49) which measured 0.70m thick and was a dark yellowish brown silty sand.

Trench 35

- 3.6.14 This trench contained a ditch and two sub-circular postholes. Ditch **69** was located at the far south-east end of the trench and was on a north-east to south-west alignment. It measured 0.58m wide and 0.18m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sand (70). Postholes **71** and **73** lay at the north-western

end of the trench. Posthole **71** measured 0.2m wide and 0.09m deep, it had steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base. It was filled (72) by a mid greyish brown sand. Posthole **73** (Fig. 7, Sec 25) lay directly to the north-east and measured 0.28m wide by 0.16m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base and was filled with a mid brownish grey sand (74).

Trench 36

3.6.15 This trench contained only one pit. Pit **133** was sub-circular, the side was steep to the west and stepped to the east. It measured 1m wide and 0.38m deep and contained two fills. The basal fill was a dark brownish grey silty sand 0.38m thick and 35ml of charcoal was recovered from the environmental sample taken from this context. The upper fill consisted of a mid brownish red silty sand.

Trench 37

3.6.16 Trench 37 contained two ditches at the south-western end, both on a north-west to south-east alignment and only 0.25m apart. These ditches correspond to a linear anomaly shown on the geophysics. Ditch **75** measured 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep, it had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a mid brownish grey silty sand. The other ditch was not excavated in this trench as it was equivalent to ditch **46** in Trench 34 (Fig.6a)

Trench 39

3.6.17 This trench contained five sub-circular pits (**94, 96, 98, 100, 102**) located at the north-eastern end. They all had a very similar profile with gently sloping sides and a concave base. They ranged from 0.3-0.7m wide and 0.07-0.2m deep, they were all filled with a light greyish brown silty sand. The fill (97) of pit **96** contained one (6g) burnt flint.

Trench 40

3.6.18 This trench contained four ditches, two pits and a posthole. Ditch **51** (Fig. 7, Sec 17) was located at the far northern end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 0.72m wide by 0.23m deep and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown sandy silt. Ditch **67** lay 20m to the south and was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.82m wide and 0.21m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a light yellowish grey sand. Ditch **53** was located 6m to the south and was on the same north-west to south-east alignment. It measured 0.92m wide and 0.15m deep, it had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had a single fill which consisted of a mid greyish brown sand. Ditch **55** was located 3m to the south and was on a similar north-west to south-east alignment. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sand.

3.6.19 Posthole **57** was located at the far south end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.18m wide and 0.04m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark blueish grey sand. Pit **65** was located immediately to the east and appeared sub-circular in plan but the full extent was not revealed by the trench. It measured 0.97m wide and 0.32m deep and had steeply sloping sides and a concave

base. It was filled by a light yellowish brown sand. Another pit was located immediately to the south but was not excavated due to its similarity in shape and fill to pit 65.

Trench 41

- 3.6.20 This trench contained a ditch, a ditch terminus, a gully and a pit. Pit 77 was located at the far south-eastern end of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.69m wide and 0.22m deep. It had two fills; the base fill consisted of a dark greyish brown sand 0.12m thick and the upper fill consisted of a dark greyish brown sand measuring 0.18m thick.
- 3.6.21 Ditch 80 was located at the south-eastern end of the trench and was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 0.64m wide and 0.15m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base, the sole fill consisted of a mid greyish brown sand.
- 3.6.22 Ditch terminus 86 was located at the north-western end of the trench and was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.42m wide and 0.22m deep, it had steeply sloping sides and a flat base. To provide a full profile another slot was excavated 3m along the ditch. Ditch 82 measured 0.66m wide and 0.25m deep and had steep sides and a flat base. Both ditches 86 and 82 were filled by a mid reddish brown sand (87) and (83), respectively. Gully 84 was located 1m to the south and was also aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 0.2m wide and 0.09m deep and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained one fill (85) which consisted of a mid greyish brown sand.

Trench 42

- 3.6.23 This trench contained three ditches. Ditches 90 and 92 were located towards the south-western end of the trench and ran on the same north-west to south-east alignment. Ditch 90 measured 0.78m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sand and was truncated to the north-east by ditch 92. The fill (91) contained one (5g) worked flint and three (21g) burnt flints. Ditch 92 measured 0.67m wide and 0.2m deep, it had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Its single fill consisted of a mid greyish brown sand and contained one (30g) worked flint. Ditch 131 was located at the far north-eastern end of the trench and measured 0.48m wide and 0.17m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base that contained a mid greyish brown sand (132).

Trench 43

- 3.6.24 This trench contained three sub-circular postholes close to the north-western end of the trench. Posthole 196 measured 0.3m wide and 0.24m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The fill (197) comprised a dark greyish brown silty sand. Posthole 198 was located 1.7m to the east and measured 0.4m wide and 0.14m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. The sole fill consisted of a light greyish brown silty sand. Posthole 200 lay 1m to the south-east and measured 0.32m wide

and 0.3m deep. The sides were gently sloping and the base concave. The fill consisted of a dark greyish brown silty sand.

Trench 44

- 3.6.25 Trench 44 contained two ditches, four pits and two postholes. Ditches **129** and **120** were located in the middle of the trench and were on the same north-east to south-west alignment, spaced 8m apart. Ditch **129** measured 1.05m wide and 0.21m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mid greyish brown sand. Ditch **120** measured 0.75m wide and 0.2m deep. It had gently sloping sides and flat base, it had one fill (121) consisting of a mid brownish grey sand and contained one fragment (6g) of 2nd century Roman pottery.
- 3.6.26 Posthole **88** was the easternmost feature in the trench, it was sub-circular in plan and had steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.32m wide and 0.12m deep. The single fill (89) consisted of a dark brownish grey silty sand and contained three (46g) fragments of Roman pottery dating to the 2nd century and one (<1g) worked flint. Posthole **116** was located 1.8m to the west of ditch **129**. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.24m wide and 0.11m deep and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had one fill which consisted of a mid brownish grey sand. The fill (117) contained one (12g) fragment of Early Iron Age pottery and one (42g) burnt flint.
- 3.6.27 Pit **118** was located near the middle of the trench, in between ditches **129** and **120**. It was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.62m wide and 0.2m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with a mid reddish brown sand. Pits **122**, **124** and **126** were located at the west end of the trench. Pit **122** was sub-circular in plan and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.52m wide and 0.1m deep and was filled by a mid yellowish grey sand. Pit **124** was sub-circular in plan excavated via quadrant that measured 0.67m wide and 0.23m deep. The total width of the pit measured 2m wide. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base, it contained one fill which consisted of a mid greyish brown sand. Pit **126** was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.88m wide and 0.24m deep. It had gently sloping, stepped sides and a concave base. The basal fill (127) consisted of a mid reddish brown sand 0.16m thick and contained nine (62g) worked flints. The upper fill consisted of a mid greyish brown sand 0.08m thick.

Trench 45

- 3.6.28 This trench contained three ditches all aligned north-east to south-west, and two pits, all located towards the middle of the trench. The easternmost ditch was **149**, which measured 0.8m wide and 0.11m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and was filled with a mid-greyish brown sand. Ditch **142** was located 5m to the south-west and measured 0.88m wide and 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills; the lower consisted of mid greyish brown sand 0.08m thick which contained frequent gravel, the upper fill was a mid brownish grey sand measuring 0.2m thick. Ditch **140** lay 6m to the south-west, it measured 0.68m wide by 0.26m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by a light greyish brown silty sand.

3.6.29 Pits **145** and **147** were located in between ditches **142** and **149**. Pit **145** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.68m wide and 0.26m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base, its single fill (146) consisted of a mid brownish grey sand and contained 31 (89g) small animal bones, identified as a partially articulated juvenile pig skeleton (Appendix C.2). Pit **147** was also sub-circular in plan but its full extent was not exposed, being partially covered by the baulk. It was excavated to a width of 0.6m and was 0.11m deep. It was filled 148 by a dark brownish grey sand and contained three (3g) fragments of pottery.

Trench 46

3.6.30 This trench contained a pit, a post-medieval ditch and a post hole. Post hole **174** was located in the middle of the trench, it was sub-circular in plan and had steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill consisting of a mid brownish grey sand. Pit **178** was located towards the south-western end of the trench and was sub circular in plan. It measured 0.87m wide and 0.21m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill 179 comprised a mid-yellowish grey silty sand. Ditch **176** was located approximately 6m to the south west. It was aligned north-west to south-east and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a dark brownish grey sand and contained one fragment (20g) of post-medieval CBM.

Trench 47

3.6.31 Two pits were uncovered in this trench. Pit **136** was located at the north eastern end and was sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a mottled mid greyish brown sand. Pit **138** was located in the middle of the trench and was sub-rectangular in plan. It measured 1.2m long, 0.6m wide and 0.17m deep and it was filled by a dark brownish grey silty sand.

Trench 48

3.6.32 This trench contained a post-medieval ditch and a pit. Ditch **202** was located in the middle of the trench and corresponded with a linear anomaly shown on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3b) and is equivalent to ditch **185** in Trench 50. It measured 1m wide and 0.35m deep with gentle sides and a concave base. Its single fill (203) comprised a dark brown sandy silt.

3.6.33 Pit **172** was located at the far south end of the trench and measured 0.54m wide and 0.45m deep. It had steep sides and a flat base, the only fill (173) consisted of a mid-reddish brown silty sand.

Trench 49

3.6.34 This trench (Plate 10) contained six sub-circular post-holes and three pits. A linear arrangement of three post holes **151**, **154** and **156** lay at the north-eastern end of the trench. Posthole **151** measured 0.32m wide and 0.22m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It contained two fills, the basal fill (152) consisted of a mid brownish grey sand. The upper fill (153) was a possible post-pipe 0.11m wide and 0.19m deep and consisted of a dark blueish grey silty sand. Posthole **154** lay 1.7m to the south-west, that measured 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides

and a concave base. Its single fill consisted of a mid greyish brown silty sand. Posthole **156** was located immediately to the south-west and measured 0.25m wide by 0.07m deep. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base with only one fill consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty sand. All three postholes were undated.

- 3.6.35 Pits **158** and **160** were located near the middle of the trench. Pit **158** was sub-circular in plan and measured 1.6m long, 0.96m wide and 0.21m deep. It had gently sloping sides, a concave base and was filled with a mid brownish grey sand. Pit **160** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.7m wide and 0.12m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base. The basal fill was a mid reddish brown sand 0.12m thick and the upper fill was a mid brownish grey sand that measured 0.12m thick.
- 3.6.36 Post holes **163**, **165** and **168** were also located towards the middle of the trench. Posthole **163** was circular in plan and measured 0.31m wide and 0.09m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base and contained only one fill which consisted of a mid greyish brown sand. Post hole **165** lay adjacent to the south-east, it was also circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.28m wide and 0.18m deep and contained two fills, one a possible post-pipe (167) containing a single (76g) burnt and worked flint. The lower fill consisted of mid brownish grey sand and the post-pipe was a dark blueish grey sand that measured 0.14m wide and 0.16m deep. Posthole **168** was sub-circular in plan and measured 0.22m wide and 0.18m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base, the only fill was a mid greyish brown sand.
- 3.6.37 At the far south-western end of the trench lay pit **170**, which was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.46m wide and 0.13m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The only fill (171) consisted of a mid brownish grey sand which contained a single (<1g) flint flake.

Trench 50

- 3.6.38 This trench contained a pit and ditch of post-medieval date, two undated postholes and a tree throw.
- 3.6.39 Ditch **185** was on a north-east to south-west alignment and is shown on the geophysical survey (Fig. 3b). It measured 1.9m wide and 0.48m deep. It had stepped sides and an irregular base and was filled by a mid yellowish brown silty sand. It was truncated to the west by pit **188** that contained a single fragment of post-medieval tile (17g) and clay pipe (0.4g). Pit **188** was sub-circular in plan and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1m in diameter and 0.38m in depth. It was filled (189) by a mid brownish grey silty sand.
- 3.6.40 Posthole **110** was located at the south-east end of the trench and was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.4m wide and 0.15m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand. Posthole **194** was located approximately 10m to the north-west and was also sub-circular in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It measured 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep. It was filled with a dark greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.41 Tree throw **192** was located in the middle of the trench and was sub-circular in plan. It measured 0.35m wide and 0.2m deep. It had gently sloping sides and an irregular base.

It was filled by a dark greyish brown silty sand (193) and contained one (9g) sherd of 19th century pottery.

Trench 51

- 3.6.42 Trench 51 contained two ditches and a pit. Ditch **190** (Fig. 7, Sec 66) was located towards the north-eastern end of the trench, it was aligned north-west to south-east and corresponded to a linear anomaly shown on the geophysical survey. It measured 2m wide by 0.36m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Its fill (191) was a dark greyish brown silty sand.
- 3.6.43 Pit **180** (Plate 13) was located towards the middle of the trench and was truncated by ditch **182** to the south-east. Pit **180** measured 0.7m wide and 0.27m deep, it had gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled (181) with a dark brownish grey silty sand and was undated. Ditch **182** (Plate 13) was aligned north-east to south-west aligns with ditch **185** in Trench 50 (Fig. 6b) and correlates with the 1770-1771 map (Fig. 8) and the 1840 tithe map (Fig. 9). It measured 1.32m wide and 0.45m deep and had gradually sloping sides and a concave base. The basal fill 187 was a light greyish brown silty sand that was 0.09m thick. This was overlain by fill 186 which consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty sand 0.46m thick.

Trench 52

- 3.6.44 This trench contained three sub-circular postholes, located towards the middle of the trench. Posthole **104** measured 0.3m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled (105) by a dark greyish brown silty sand and contained one (12g) worked flint. Located approximately 0.5m to the south-west, posthole **106** measured 0.33m wide and 0.08m deep, its fill (107) consisted of a mid-greyish brown silty sand. Posthole **108**, was located directly 0.2m south of **106** and measured 0.21m wide and 0.07m deep. Its single fill (109) was comprised of a mid-greyish brown silty sand.

3.7 Finds summary

Small Finds (Appendix B.1)

- 3.7.1 A total of ten metal artefacts (SFs 500, 502, 503, 504 and 505) were recovered from Trenches 6 and 15 in Area 2. Nine of these (SF's 500, 502, 504 and 505) were iron nails (including hob nails), dated via associated contexts to the later Roman period. The majority of these items were recovered from a single feature, pit **731** in Trench 6. A single copper-alloy radiate coin, dated to approximately AD 250, was also recovered from pit **731**. There were no Small Finds recovered from Area 3.

Flint (Appendix B.2)

Area 2

- 3.7.2 A total of 113 (1.1kg) fragments of worked flint was recovered from 29 cut features present in 14 trenches. The flint has been identified as being mostly Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date, with some earlier pieces possibly amongst the assemblage. A total of 14 fragments (176g) of unworked burnt flint was also recovered.

Area 3

- 3.7.3 A total of 23 fragments (638g) of worked flint were recovered from 16 cut features present in nine trenches from Area 3. The flint has been identified as being mostly Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age in date, with some earlier pieces possibly amongst the assemblage. A total of 13 (12g) of unworked burnt flint was also recovered.

Glass (Appendix B.3)

- 3.7.4 A single sherd (1g) of decorated glass was recovered from the base of SFB **589**, Trench 15, Area 2. It has been identified as being from a beaker vessel, dated to the earlier Anglo-Saxon period.

Area 2 Pottery

- 3.7.5 Area 2 yielded the highest proportion of ceramic evidence from both Areas.

Prehistoric (Appendix B.7)

- 3.7.6 A total of eighty-nine sherds totalling 966g of prehistoric pottery was recovered from a variety of features including pits, postholes and ditches. From this total, sixty-one sherds (597g) were attributed a Late Neolithic date. However, this total is dominated by an assemblage from a single pit, which comprises sixty sherds (591g). Twenty-eight sherds (369g) of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered.

Roman (Appendix B.8)

- 3.7.7 A total of 333 sherds (3.81kg) of Roman pottery, primarily dated to the 2nd century, was recovered from Area 2. This total is dominated by an assemblage from a single pit **731**, Trench 6, which yielded 323 sherds (3.74kg) of pottery which comprises 95% of the overall percentage. From this total, three sherds of pottery wasters of a Roman date were identified (Plate 15, Appendix B.8)

Anglo Saxon (Appendix B.9)

- 3.7.8 Twenty-five sherds (288g) of Early Anglo Saxon pottery was recovered from ditches, pits and an SFB. The SFB assemblage comprised 14 sherds (211g) of the overall assemblage.

Area 3 Pottery

- 3.7.9 A total of three sherds (17g) of pottery was recovered from the unstratified subsoil in Area 3. Two of these sherds (16.5g) were of an Anglo-Saxon date. The remaining sherd (0.5g) was not closely dateable.

3.7.10 From stratified deposits including pits, postholes and ditches, a relatively paltry total of 22 sherds (0.23kg) of pottery was recovered from Area 3. From this total, seven sherds (113g) were dated to the Late Neolithic. Three sherds (35g) were identified as earlier Iron Age. A total of seven sherds (54g) of Roman pottery were also recovered. From the post-medieval (Appendix B.10) period one body sherd (50g) from a brown-glazed stoneware jar or jug dating to the 19th century was recovered from tree throw 192 in Trench 50.

Clay Tobacco Pipes (Appendix B.4)

3.7.11 Three fragments (11g) of white ball clay tobacco pipe were recovered from Trench 18 in Area 2 and Trenches 50 and 54 in Area 3.

Fired Clay (Appendix B.5)

3.7.12 A total of ten fragments (55g) of fired clay were recovered from Areas 2 and 3 and all from pits. The fired clay cannot be closely dated as it represents the remains of prehistoric to medieval domestic and light industrial activity.

Ceramic Building Material (Appendix B.6)

3.7.13 A total of eight fragments, 254g, of CBM was recovered from both Areas 2 and 3. All of the material was recovered from ditches and is ascribed a post-medieval date.

4 ENVIRONMENTAL SUMMARY

Environmental Samples (Appendix C.1)

- 4.1.1 A total of thirty-eight bulk samples were taken from a range of features including pits, ditches, postholes and a well providing sufficient coverage of feature type and phase.
- 4.1.2 Preservation was comparatively low across both areas. Two particular samples produced abundant plant remains; Sample 518 (fill 732) and Sample 519 (fill 734), both from pit **731** (Trench 6), contain a large quantity of cereal remains and charcoal, a moderate amount of weed seeds and a small quantity of chaff. The cereals consisted of a mixture of oats (*Avena sp.*), rye (*Secale cereale*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), and wheat (*Triticum sp.*). A fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) and a wild cherry stone (*Prunus avium*). Both samples contain fragments of charred material measuring up to 1.5cm in diameter. These may indicate food remains, such as bread or fruit.

Faunal Remains (Appendix C.2)

- 4.1.3 A small assemblage of animal bone weighing 143g and totalling 26 countable fragments was recovered from the evaluation. The majority of the identifiable specimens comprises a partially articulated juvenile pig skeleton from pit **145**, Trench 45 in Area 3.

5 DISCUSSION

5.1 Reliability of field investigation

5.1.1 The results of the evaluation confirmed the presence of the later ditches identified by the geophysical survey (Roseveare 2018). Although the geophysical survey proved useful in identifying the post-medieval ditches and the large ditch on Area 2, more discrete features such as pits, postholes and an Anglo-Saxon structure were also uncovered which had not been identified by the geophysical survey and would be unlikely to be detectable due to their size.

5.2 Introduction

5.2.1 This investigation has uncovered significantly more archaeological features from both areas than might have been expected from the results of the geophysical survey. These include pits, ditches, postholes, an SFB, a barrow and a large broad ditch that may form part of a segmented enclosure, possibly dating from the prehistoric period (Fig. 3a and Fig. 3b). This evidence relates to and augments the information held in the NHER, notably in relation to known or suspected funerary monuments and enclosures, which together indicates that these areas were exploited from the Late Neolithic through to the Anglo-Saxon period.

5.3 Interpretation

Area 2

5.3.1 Area 2 displays an intensive and complex interaction with the landscape spanning the prehistoric to post-medieval periods, seen across the area in the form of ditches on at least three different alignments - some of which correspond with the geophysical survey (Fig. 3a) - a possible well, pits, an SFB and a wealth of possible structural postholes that all attest to a longevity of activity. The topographical setting of the area (Fig. 2) placed on a prominent slope overlooking the Waveney Valley at approximately 11m OD is probably a determining factor in the selection of the landscape for ritual, occupation and cultivation for a prolonged period of time.

Prehistoric Activity

5.3.2 A large, apparently segmented ditch was located to the north-east of the area (Fig. 3b). Where investigated (in Trenches 11 and 12), this ditch was over 7m wide (Plate 8). Although this feature was identified and interpreted by the geophysical survey (Roseveare 2018) as a probable palaeochannel, its location at the top of a ridge does not support this. Further research via satellite imagery has revealed that this ditch may be part of a large, possibly segmented, oval enclosure, extending from Area 2 to the north-east outside the study area. This cropmark anomaly has been overlain on the Trench plan with a likely degree of rectification error (Fig. 4) and (Fig. 2), and the feature was present in Trenches 11 and 12, and is possibly present in Trench 2, where it was interpreted as a large patch of natural infilling. This large enclosure appears to be segmented via large lozenge shaped pits or ditches and typologically might fit the character and form of known Causewayed Enclosure features (Mercer 1990). However,

the absence of definitive evidence for the projected north-western arm of the enclosure within the evaluation trenches makes its interpretation uncertain. The finds recovered from the feature in Trench 12 include twenty-six (47g) fragments of Late Neolithic to Bronze Age struck flints (Appendix B.2) and a single (17g) presumably intrusive, sherd of Anglo-Saxon pottery, dated between AD 450 - 850 (Appendix B.9). Its date is therefore inconclusive but a later Neolithic to Bronze Age is possible.

- 5.3.3 The Late Neolithic period is better attested elsewhere in the study area. The pottery from this period recovered from Area 2 totals sixty-one sherds (599g). However, this overall total is dominated by one pit (**540**) in Trench 20 that yielded 60 sherds (591g) representing at least five vessels. Pit **540** also yielded eight sherds (12g) of indeterminate prehistoric pottery and yielded one of the largest assemblages (15 fragments, 212g) of worked flint of the same date. The proximity of this pit to the barrow (approx. 30m to the east) present in Trenches 20 and 21 (Fig. 4b) may suggest a link between the two features. The pottery from pit **540** is primarily domestic in character rather than funerary and follows the trend of selective pottery recovery from a probable nearby midden that was then 'interred' in a pit (Gilmour, pers. comm). A single sherd (8g) of Neolithic pottery was also recovered from posthole **551** in Trench 18. The flint assemblage, however, is characteristic of this period and a total of 113 worked flints were recovered from various features from across the site, suggesting a prolonged presence during the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age periods. Posthole **832** in nearby Trench 23 contained a relatively high amount of worked flint (10 pieces, 10g) that may be further evidence of Late Neolithic activity in the general area.
- 5.3.4 The ring ditch, present in Trenches 20 and 21, measured 23m in diameter and is recorded by the NHER (NHER 17334) as a possible Bronze Age barrow. No mound material was identified but the ring ditch was in a fair state of preservation, measuring between 1.75 to 2.15m wide and between 0.65 and 0.80m deep from the three interventions **556**, **625** and **838**. It is likely that this was the outer ditch of a barrow on the basis of similarity to other known monuments of this type present on the slopes above the Waveney Valley but no datable material was recovered from the ditch. The pits present within the ring ditch were undated and may represent earlier features, perhaps relating to the similar sized pit **540** approximately 30m to the south-west. Although no finds were present to conclusively date the monument, it is probably connected to similar features in the Waveney Valley, where a group of 12 ring ditches thought to be barrows have been identified (Muldowney 2018). It is almost certainly related to a very similar barrow excavated in 2006 on Pheasants Walk, to the immediate south of Area 2, which yielded a small cremation cemetery of a Middle Bronze Age date, although no ring ditch was discovered (Hogan *et al* 2007). It is therefore conceivable that the barrow in Area 2 is Early to Middle Bronze Age in date, which fits the typology of known barrows around Norfolk (Lawson 1986). The flint assemblage from the barrow ditch interventions **556**, **626** and **838**, totalling ten fragments (199g), are dated to between the Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age (Appendix B.2) and that is further evidence of a possible earlier Bronze Age date for construction of the monument.
- 5.3.5 Early Iron Age activity is represented by a small number pits, postholes and ditches, clustered to the south-east of the site. Early Iron Age pottery totalling 24 sherds (357g)

were recovered from pits and postholes in Trenches 8, 18 and 28. The highest proportion of Early Iron Age pot came from pits in Trench 28 totalling eighteen sherds (266g) suggesting a focus of activity from this period to the south-east of the site, supported further by the presence of four sherds (86g) being recovered from nearby Trench 18 to the north. Trench 8 is located to the north-west and yielded two sherds (5g) from a posthole which suggests a more widespread activity from this period. The posthole alignment at the northern end of Trench 28 are almost certainly structural and may be related to this period. Furthermore, three curvilinear ditches **700**, **702** and **706** located at the southern end, due to their proximity may also indicate a related date. It is also probable ditch **700** can also be seen in neighbouring Trench 27, ditch terminus **723**. These features identified in the southern half of the area appear to correlate with the cropmark data (Fig.2) to the immediate south and could be contextually linked to the results of the strip, map and sample in 2007 (Hogan *et al* 2007). It is also of particular note that the burnt flint was only found on this southern half of the site (Appendix B.2).

- 5.3.6 The NHER records indicated a series of cropmarks of probable linear ditches to the north of the site (NHER 43605, Fig. 2). However, these were not observed in the trenches situated nearby. In Trench 1, a single ditch terminus (**645**) and three pits (**636**, **638** and **643**) (Fig. 4a) were uncovered that although undated, may be associated with the anomalies recorded by the NHER.

Roman and Saxon Activity

- 5.3.7 Evidence for Roman exploitation of the landscape is generally limited. The presence of a single Roman pit (**731**) (Plates 4 and 5) in Trench 6 is significant in its isolation and for what was contained therein and is the only securely dated Roman feature observed on the site. Although there is little to no evidence for Roman domesticity on the site the pit contained Roman pottery and metalwork, comprising iron nails, hobnails and a copper-alloy coin and food items (including hazelnut and a cherry stone). The pottery is primarily dated to the 2nd century, though a later Roman date is likely as a 3rd century AD coin was also recovered. As a whole, the assemblage recovered from the pit and its volume is unusual and is likely to represent a deliberately deposited assemblage of material.
- 5.3.8 This material appears to represent a curated selection, evidenced by the metalwork, ecofacts and the sherd count representing many different vessels. Perhaps most significant is the presence of pottery wasters in the assemblage (Appendix B.8, Plate 15). The wasters are highly likely to indicate pottery manufacture was taking place nearby. No other features observed during the evaluation indicated any form of industry of any period. The geophysical survey (Roseveare 2018) did not indicate any features that may hint at industrial production, such as kilns within the site boundaries and therefore presumably the production site is nearby but outside the proposed extraction area. Two sherds (18g) of probably intrusive Early Saxon pottery was recovered from the pit.
- 5.3.9 The Roman presence on the site is attested to elsewhere, well **871** in Trench 5 yielded three sherds (34g) of 2nd century pottery. Again, however Early Saxon pot (four sherds, 19g) were also recovered from the same feature. The correlation in the number of

sherds representing both periods strongly suggests that the feature is Anglo-Saxon in date, and is related to the structural postholes present in the trench. This trend is continued with ditch 759 in Trench 8, where one small sherd (1g) of Roman pottery was recovered along with one sherd (6g) of Early Saxon pottery. It is therefore unknown which date the features securely belong to but it is likely that the Saxon pottery is intrusive from later activity.

- 5.3.10 A single ditch found at Area 1 was interpreted to be Romano-British, dated to the 1st – 2nd century AD. However, the single sherd used to date the feature is probably residual (Muir 2018). Earlier Roman cremations have been encountered nearby. They were recovered from near the church of Earsham during the 19th century (Muldowney 2018).
- 5.3.11 Although it is of a limited extent, evidence for the Anglo-Saxon period is present in the middle of the site. The Anglo-Saxon period is a period with documented low ceramic survival and this raises the possibility that a number of undated features on the site may date to this phase of activity. The SFB (589) is dated between c. AD 450 – 850 is located approximately 50m to the north of the barrow. The SFB appears to be set within an enclosure, marked out with postholes (Fig. 4b, Plate 1) The presence of this structure demonstrates a settled presence in the area, and may explain the proliferation of postholes encountered in the trenches to the immediate south and north, as these be may indicative of further Anglo-Saxon structures or fenced areas. This is further evidenced with the presence of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery being recovered from seemingly earlier, Roman features, notably in Trenches 5 and 7. The presence of a possible Saxon settlement in a prehistoric funerary landscape is a relatively rare occurrence, the accepted trend being the Anglo-Saxons buried their dead within or near these monuments, rather than living in close proximity (Gilmour and Mortimer and Muldowney pers. comm). A total of nine inhumation burials were encountered on the Pheasants Walk site, cut into an earlier ring ditch that is believed to have been a barrow. Although interpreted as Anglo-Saxon or Roman (Hogan *et al* 2007), the evidence of Anglo-Saxon settlement on Area 2 suggests it is likely they are of a Saxon date. They may even represent the funerary practices of the inhabitants of the settlement in Area 2. Trench 26, at the southern end of the site, also contained a pit (714), from which a total of three sherds (17.93g) of Early Saxon pottery was recovered.

Post-medieval Ditches

- 5.3.12 A post-medieval field, correlating with the geophysical survey, was present in trenches 26, 16 and 15 (Figs. 3a and 4b) is shown on the 1770-1771 map (Fig. 8) and the 1840 map (Fig. 9), and extended roughly north-west to south-east and then turned toward the north-east. It was investigated on the site and ceramic building material was recovered from its interventions, securely linking it with the information provided by the maps.

Area 3

- 5.3.13 Although not as intense as that observed on Area 2, Area 3 contained evidence for prehistoric activity ranging from the Late Neolithic to Early Iron Age, some low-level

Roman use and the recovery of Saxon pottery from the subsoil on Area 3 may also suggest a possible low scale Anglo-Saxon presence.

- 5.3.14 However, the number of datable features present on Area 3 is very low. The pottery recovered from all periods totals only 22 sherds (0.23kg).

Prehistoric and Undated Activity

- 5.3.15 The presence of prehistoric features at the northern end of the site appears to represent a peripheral level of activity of a similar period observed during the trial trench evaluation on Area 1, and the strip map and sample at Pheasants Walk (Fig. 2), which lies between Areas 2 and 3, undertaken by Archaeological Solutions in 2006 and 2017 (Hogan *et al* 2007 and Muir 2018). This activity is characterised by pits, postholes and a single linear ditch.
- 5.3.16 Evidence for prehistoric activity on Area 3 is primarily focused to the northern edge of the area (Fig. 6a). These features primarily comprise pits and possible postholes, that are likely to be broadly contemporary. Pit 59 (Plate 11) contained two sherds (12g) of Early Saxon pot that were recovered from a tip fill that would suggest an Anglo-Saxon date for the construction of the feature. Conversely, the recovery of Late Neolithic pottery (one fragment, 1g) from the uppermost fill may suggest an intrusive deposition. The pits from Trench 32 account for 99% of the prehistoric pottery recovered from the entirety of Area 3, which totals seven sherds (113g) of Late Neolithic pottery and one sherd (9g) of Early Iron Age pottery recovered from posthole 35. It is reasonable to assume that there is a more focused area of Late Neolithic or Early Iron Age activity to the north-west of the site that is likely to occupy the ridge and this would fit neatly with the cropmark data (Fig. 2). The worked flint, recovered from every feature in Trench 32, except the probable post-medieval ditch, dates to the periods identified by the pottery of the Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age. This conjecture would also facilitate the explanation of the concentration of undated pits in Trenches 39 and 34, which both occupy that same peripheral proximity to the ridge-line. Furthermore, the flint assemblage recovered from Area 3 was predominantly focused around features in Trenches 3, 29, 39, 42 and 44 that were all situated along the ridge line to the north-west of the site, which comprised a total of six fragments (122.5g) of Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age date.
- 5.3.17 Further evidence for the Early Iron Age is scarce but it is possible that posthole 116 in Trench 44 may indicate structural remains dating to this period. A single sherd (12g) of Early Iron Age pot was recovered from posthole 116.
- 5.3.18 Although undated via artefactual retrieval, a large majority of the ditches in Area 3 appear to be on similar alignments (roughly north-east to south-west) to cropmarks that have been interpreted as being identified as being part of the prehistoric environment (Fig.2).

Roman and Saxon Activity

- 5.3.19 There is limited evidence for a Roman activity in Area 3, with only scattered features that may represent a Roman date. However, the 2nd century date ascribed to the ceramics is significant in that it correlates neatly with the Roman ceramic date range

of the same date from Area 2, which is further suggestion of a Roman 'core' somewhere in the vicinity of both areas. Pit **59** in trench 32 yielded only one residual abraded sherd (3g) of sandy grey ware dated to the 2nd century AD, recovered from a tip fill that also yielded two sherds (12g) of Anglo-Saxon pottery which may be intrusive. Elsewhere, the majority of features in Trench 44, located towards the southern end of the site may be dated to the Roman period, as they yielded 95% of the overall Roman pottery recovered from Area 3. A small pit or posthole (**88**) in Trench 44 contained two sherds (8g) of a sandy grey ware jar that has a broad Roman date and one (36g) rim sherd of a sandy red ware that is dated to the 2nd century. Similarly ditch **120**, aligned north-east to south-west and likely to be the same ditch as ditch **149** observed in neighbouring trench 45 yielded one sherd (6g) of sandy grey ware. In Trench 45 a single sherd (2g) of sandy grey ware was recovered from pit **147**. All of the Roman pottery recovered has been ascribed a likely 2nd century date. It is possible that the majority of the features observed in Trenches 44 and 45 are similar in Roman date, based on the similar alignment of north-east to south-west of all of the ditches in this area even though only one contained datable material. Morphologically the large rectilinear field systems identified in the aerial photographs are possibly Romano-British in date and therefore the ditches that share these alignments could be part of the Romano-British field system. The topographical setting of Area 3 may support this, being on a slope overlooking the Waveney Valley.

- 5.3.20 An Anglo-Saxon presence on the site is only hinted at via a total of four sherds (28.5g) of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery being recovered from the site. Two of these sherds (16.5g) were recovered from the subsoil overlaying Trench 32 indicating the possibility of Saxon features towards the top of the ridge to the north-west. This is further evidenced, perhaps, by two likely intrusive sherds (12g) being recovered from pit **59** in trench 32. The remaining trenches yet to be excavated in that area will probably contain some Saxon remains.

Post-medieval field systems

- 5.3.21 A number of ditches in Area 3 can be correlated with the geophysics results (Fig. 3b) and the William Windham Esquire's Estate map (Fig. 8) and the tithe map of 1840 (Fig. 9). These ditches, aligned north-east to south-west can be seen in Trenches 46, 47 and 48, 50 and 51 to the south of the site. Ditch **190** in Trench 51, although not identified on the geophysical survey can be seen on the tithe map of 1840 (Fig. 9) and on the William Windham Esquire's Estate of 1770-1771 (Fig. 8). The recovery of ceramic tile and clay pipe from these features support the cartographic evidence.
- 5.3.22 A further post-medieval ditch in the northern part of the site is visible in Trenches 34 and 37. Similarly, ditch **33** in Trench 32 may be part of a similar enclosure system dating to this period, due to its alignment and relative spacing with its south-westerly counterpart.
- 5.3.23 It is suggested that the majority of the ditches observed in Area 3 that are placed on a north-west to south-east axial alignment are likely to be post-medieval in date.

5.4 Significance

- 5.4.1 The trial trench evaluation at Earsham Quarry, Areas 2 and 3 has highlighted several distinctive archaeological features that represent a significant and complex landscape, the occupation and cultivation of which spans from the Late Neolithic to the post-medieval periods. There are some notable gaps including the Middle to Late Bronze Age and the Middle to Late Iron Age and high medieval periods. This evidence relates to and significantly augments the information held in the NHER.
- 5.4.2 The possibility, however slim, of a large segmented prehistoric enclosure in Area 2 would represent a significant development in the interpretation of the prehistoric environment at Earsham. To facilitate the accurate identification of this feature, targeted small excavation areas could test its projected north-western arm that was not clearly identified within the narrow evaluation trenches.
- 5.4.3 The presence of several Roman pottery wasters, deposited in the pit in Trench 6, is significant because pottery production of this period is not well attested in this area. However, the lack of any anomalies identified by the geophysical survey that could be interpreted as industrial strongly suggests that this material was deliberately collected from elsewhere and deposited here.
- 5.4.4 The presence of a potential Early Anglo-Saxon settlement, evidenced by an SFB and a large number of postholes in alignments observed across Area 2 suggests possible extensive exploitation of this area during this period. The earlier excavations in Area 1 found no settlement evidence from this period but did find probable Anglo-Saxon graves. These two sites suggest occupation on the gravel terrace above the river valley in this period perhaps did not extend as far as Area 3.

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench	Area	Orientation	Length (m)	Topsoil (m)	Subsoil (m)	Archaeology
1	2	NNW-SSE	50	0.39	0.21	Y
2	2	NNE-SSW	50	0.48	-	Y
3	2	NW-SE	50	0.50	0.30	N
4	2	NNW-SSE	50	0.38	0.15	Y
5	2	NNW-SSE	50	0.35	0.15	Y
6	2	WNW-ESE	50	0.35	0.10	Y
7	2	NW-SE	50	0.34	0.25	Y
8	2	NE-SW	50	0.45	0.27	Y
9	2	NNE-SSW	50	0.42	0.16	Y
10	2	ENE-WSW	50	0.36	0.12	N
11	2	NNE-SSW	50	0.38	0.23	Y
12	2	NNW-SSE	50	0.37	0.17	Y
13	2	NW-SE	50	0.43	0.14	N
14	2	NNE-SSW	50	0.35	0.16	Y
15	2	ENE-WSW	50	0.45	0.08	Y
16	2	ENE-WSW	50	0.35	0.12	Y
17	2	NNE-SSW	50	0.36	0.12	Y
18	2	NNE-SSW	50	0.40	0.30	Y
19	2	ENE-WSW	50	0.31	0.11	Y
20	2	NE-SW	50	0.40	0.15	Y
21	2	NNW-SSE	50	0.45	0.09	Y
22	2	NNE-SSW	50	0.36	0.22	Y
23	2	NW-SE	50	0.39	0.16	Y
24	2	WNW-ESE	50	0.35	0.15	Y
25	2	NNE-SSW	50	0.36	0.12	Y
26	2	WNW-ESE	50	0.39	0.10	Y
27	2	NNE-SSW	50	0.35	0.12	Y
28	2	N-S	50	0.35	0.10	Y
29	3	NE-SW	50	0.30	0.20	Y
30	3	NNE-SSW	50	0.40	0.22	Y
31	3	NE-SW	50	0.35	0.22	Y
32	3	E-W	50	0.32	0.30	Y
33	3	NW-SE	50	0.30	0.20	Y
34	3	NNW-SSE	50	0.37	0.10	Y
35	3	NNE-SSW	50	0.27	0.17	Y
36	3	N-S	50	0.30	0.20	Y
37	3	NE-SW	50	0.30	0.15	Y
38	3	NE-SW	50	0.26	0.13	N
39	3	NNE-SSW	50	0.28	0.15	Y
40	3	N-S	50	0.3	0.25	Y
41	3	NW-SE	50	0.35	0.3	Y
42	3	NE-SW	50	0.33	0.22	Y
43	3	WNW-ESE	50	0.4	0.2	Y
44	3	WNW-ESE	50	0.4	0.15	Y
45	3	ENE-WSW	50	0.35	0.25	Y
46	3	NE-SW	50	0.35	0.18	Y
47	3	NNE-SSE	50	0.33	0.2	Y
48	3	N-S	50	0.33	0.25	Y
49	3	NE-SW	50	0.38	0.35	Y

50	3	NW-SE	50	0.3	0.23	Y
51	3	NE-SW	50	0.3	0.2	Y
52	3	NE-SW	50	0.43	0.3	Y

CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Category	Breadth	Depth	Feature Type	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan
3	0	cut	0.68	0.32	pit					sub-circular
4	3	fill		0.32	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	rare small rounded and sub-rounded flint	loose	
5	0	cut	0.68	0.16	pit					sub-circular
6	5	fill		0.13	pit	mid yellowish-brown	sand	rare small rounded flints	loose	
7	5	fill	0.17	0.1	pit	dark brownish-grey	sand		loose	
8	0	cut	0.32	0.12	post hole					circular
9	8	fill		0.12	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	occ. Rounded gravels	soft	
10	0	cut	1.5	0.58	ditch					linear
11	10	fill		0.58	ditch	mid greyish brown	sand	occ. Small rounded and sub-rounded gravels	soft	
12	0	layer	1.12	0.15	natural deposit	mid brownish-grey	sand	small rounded and sub-rounded gravels throughout	firm	
13	0	cut	0.18	0.16	post hole					sub-circular
14	13	fill		0.16	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	rare small natural stones	soft	
15	0	cut	0.22	0.2	post hole					circular
16	15	fill		0.2	post hole	mid brownish grey	sand		loose	
17	0	cut	0.6	0.08	ditch					linear
18	17	fill		0.08	ditch	light greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Gravel	soft	
19	0	cut	0.25	0.3	post hole					sub-circular
20	19	fill		0.3	post hole	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravel and charcoal flecks	soft	
21	0	cut	0.74	0.41	pit					sub-circular
22	21	fill		0.2	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	occ. Small rounded flints	loose	
23	21	fill		0.41	pit	dark brownish-grey	sand	frequent charcoal, occ. Small rounded flints	loose	
24	0	cut	0.68	0.25	post hole					sub-circular
25	24	fill		0.24	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	occ. Small rounded flint and very scant charcoal	loose	
26	24	fill	0.27	0.23	post hole	mid brownish-grey	sand	occ. Small rounded flint, rare charcoal	loose	
27	0	cut	0.41	0.23	pit					sub-circular
28	27	fill		0.23	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	rare small rounded gravels	soft	
29	0	cut	0.33	0.08	post hole					sub-circular
30	29	fill		0.08	post hole	mid brownish-grey	sand		soft	
31	0	cut	0.63	0.25	pit					sub-circular
32	31	fill		0.25	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	rare sub-rounded natural stones	soft	

33	0	cut	0.67	0.21	ditch					linear
34	33	fill		0.21	ditch	dark brownish-grey	sand		soft	
35	0	cut	0.6	0.3	post hole					sub-circular
36	35	fill		0.1	post hole	dark yellowish grey	sand		firm	
37	35	fill		0.2	post hole	mid yellowish-grey	sand	occ. Sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones and flints	soft	
38	0	cut	1.06	0.3	pit					sub-circular
39	38	fill		0.12	pit	mid yellowish-brown	sand	occ. Small rounded and sub-rounded flint	loose	
40	38	fill		0.21	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	occ. Small rounded and sub-rounded flint, frequent charcoal	loose	
41	0	cut	0.46	0.19	pit					sub-circular
42	41	fill	0.46	0.19	pit	mid yellowish-brown	sand	occ. Small flints	loose	
43	41	fill		0.06	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	occ. Small flint and frequent charcoal	loose	
44	0	cut	0.31	0.13	pit					circular
45	44	fill		0.13	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand		loose	
46	0	cut	1.1	0.3	ditch					linear
47	46	fill		0.3	ditch	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	medium common flint	soft	
48	0	cut	1.2	0.74	pit					sub-circular
49	48	fill		0.7	pit	dark yellowish-brown	silty sand	large sub-angular flints	soft	
50	48	fill		0.06	pit	light yellowish-brown	silty sand	rare small flints	friable	
51	0	cut	0.72	0.23	ditch					linear
52	51	fill		0.23	ditch	dark greyish-brown	sandy silt	occ. Sub-rounded gravels especially at base	firm	
53	0	cut	0.92	0.15	ditch					linear
54	53	fill		0.15	ditch	mid greyish-brown	sand		soft	
55	0	cut	0.5	0.1	ditch					linear
56	55	fill		0.1	ditch	mid greyish-brown	sand		soft	
57	0	cut	0.18	0.04	post hole					sub-circular
58	57	fill		0.04	post hole	dark blueish grey	sand		soft	
59	0	cut	0.95	1.15	pit					sub-circular
60	0	fill		0.39	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	occ. Small rounded and sub-rounded flint	soft	
61	59	fill	1.03	0.1	pit	dark brownish-grey	sand	abundant charcoal, occ. Rounded flint	firm	
62	59	fill		0.3	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	occ. Small rounded and sub-rounded flint and occ. Charcoal	soft	
63	59	fill		0.06	pit	dark brownish-grey	sand	abundant charcoal	firm	
64	59	fill		0.57	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	frequent small sub-rounded and rounded flint and occ. Charcoal	loose	
65	0	cut	0.97	0.32	pit					sub-circular
66	65	fill		0.32	pit	light yellowish-brown	sand	occ. Small sub-rounded natural stones near top	soft	
67	0	cut	0.82	0.21	ditch					linear
68	67	fill		0.21	ditch	light yellowish grey	sand	occ. Sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
69	0	cut	0.58	0.18	ditch					linear

70	69	fill		0.18	ditch	mid greyish-brown	sand	occ. Small rounded flints	soft	
71	0	cut	0.2	0.09	post hole					sub-circular
72	71	fill		0.09	post hole	mid greyish brown	sand	occ. Small rounded and sub-rounded flints	soft	
73	0	cut	0.28	0.16	post hole					sub-circular
74	73	fill		0.16	post hole	mid brownish grey	sand	frequent small rounded flint	soft	
75	0	cut	0.7	0.2	ditch					linear
76	75	fill		0.2	ditch	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Gravel and small flints	soft	
77	0	cut	0.69	0.22	pit					sub-circular
78	77	fill		0.12	pit	dark greyish brown	sand	frequent small-med. Sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones	loose	
79	77	fill		0.18	pit	dark greyish-brown	sand	occ. Small gravels on SE side	firm	
80	0	cut	0.64	0.15	ditch					linear
81	80	fill		0.15	ditch	mid greyish brown	sand	unfired clay and occ. Small-med. Sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
82	0	cut	0.66	0.25	ditch					linear
83	82	fill		0.25	ditch	mid orangey-brown	sand	occ. Small sub-rounded gravels towards top	soft	
84	0	cut	0.2	0.09	gully					linear
85	84	fill		0.09	gully	mid greyish-brown	sand		firm	
86	0	cut	0.42	0.22	ditch					linear
87	86	fill		0.22	ditch	mid orangey brown	sand	rare sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
88	0	cut	0.32	0.12	pit / post-hole					sub-circular
89	88	fill	0.32	0.12	pit/post hole	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small sub-rounded flint and occ. Charcoal	soft	
90	0	cut	0.78	0.16	ditch					linear
91	90	fill		0.16	ditch	mid greyish-brown	sand	shovel and trowel: cold and damp	loose	
92	0	cut	0.67	0.2	ditch					linear
93	92	fill		0.2	ditch	mid greyish brown	sand	rare chalk, occ. Small rounded flints	loose	
94	0	cut	0.4	0.07	pit					sub-circular
95	94	fill		0.07	pit	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravel	soft	
96	0	cut	0.6	0.1	pit					sub-circular
97	96	fill		0.1	pit	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravel	soft	
98	0	cut	0.3	0.07	pit					sub-circular
99	98	fill		0.07	pit	light greyish brown	silty sand	soft	occ. Gravel	
100	0	cut	0.6	0.2	pit					sub-circular
101	100	fill		0.2	pit	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
102	0	cut	0.7	0.2	pit					sub-circular
103	102	fill		0.2	pit	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
104	0	cut	0.3	0.12	post hole					sub-circular
105	104	fill		0.12	post hole	dark greyish brown	silty sand		soft	
106	0	cut	0.33	0.08	post hole					sub-circular
107	106	fill		0.08	post hole	mid greyish brown	silty sand	common gravel and flints	soft	

108	0	cut	0.21	0.07	post hole					sub-circular
109	108	fill		0.07	post hole	greyish brown	silty sand		soft	
110	0	cut	0.4	0.15	pit					sub-circular
111	110	fill		0.15	pit	dark greyish brown	silty sand	charcoal	soft	
116	0	cut	0.24	0.11	post hole					sub-circular
117	116	fill		0.11	post hole	mid brownish grey	sand		soft	
118	0	cut	0.62	0.2	pit					sub-circular
119	118	fill		0.2	pit	mid orangey brown	sand	occ. Gravels throughout	soft	
120	0	cut	0.75	0.2	ditch					linear
121	120	fill		0.2	ditch	mid brownish grey	sand	occ. Sub-rounded gravels	firm	
122	0	cut	0.52	0.1	pit					sub-circular
123	122	fill		0.1	pit	mid yellowish grey	sand		soft	
124	0	cut	0.67	0.23	pit					sub-circular
125	124	fill		0.23	pit	mid greyish brown	sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
126	0	cut	1.88	0.24	pit					sub-circular
127	126	fill		0.16	pit	mid orangey brown	sand	occ. Small natural gravels throughout	soft	
128	126	fill		0.08	pit	mid greyish brown	sand	occ. Small natural gravels throughout	soft	
129	0	cut	1.05	0.21	ditch					linear
130	129	fill		0.21	ditch	mid greyish brown	sand		soft	
131	0	cut	0.48	0.17	ditch					linear
132	131	fill		0.17	ditch	mid greyish brown	sand	abundant small-med. Sub-angular and sub-rounded flint	soft	
133	0	cut	1	0.38	tree throw / pit					irregular
134	133	fill		0.38	tree throw	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small flint and gravel, occ. Charcoal flecks	soft	
135	0	fill		0.15	tree throw/pit	mid brownish red	silty sand		soft	
136	0	cut	1.24	0.23	pit					sub-circular
137	136	fill		0.23	pit	mid greyish brown	sand	occ. Small sub-angular flint	soft	
138	0	cut	0.56	0.14	pit					sub-rectangular
139	138	fill		0.14	pit	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Small sub-rounded flints	firm	
140	0	cut	0.68	0.26	ditch					linear
141	140	fill		0.26	ditch	light greyish brown	sand	occ. Gravel	soft	
142	0	cut	0.88	0.28	ditch					linear
143	142	fill		0.08	ditch	mid greyish brown	sand	frequent gravels	soft	
144	142	fill		0.2	ditch	mid brownish grey	sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
145	0	cut	0.68	0.26	pit					sub-circular
146	145	fill		0.26	pit	mid brownish grey	sand	occ. Gravel	soft	
147	0	cut	-0.6	0.11	pit					sub-circular
148	147	fill		0.11	pit	dark brownish grey	sand	occ. Gravels and charcoal fragments	soft	
149	0	cut	0.8	0.11	ditch					linear
150	149	fill		0.11	ditch	mid greyish brown	sand	occ. Sub-rounded nat stones	soft	
151	0	cut	0.32	0.22	post hole					sub-circular

152	151	fill		0.22	post hole	mid brownish grey	sand	occ. Small rounded flint and gravel	soft	
153	151	fill	0.11	0.19	post hole	mid blueish grey	silty sand	rare small rounded gravels and abundant charcoal	soft	
154	0	cut	0.45	0.1	post hole / pit					sub-circular
155	154	fill		0.1	post hole / pit	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded flint	soft	
156	0	cut	0.25	0.07	post hole / pit					sub-circular
157	0	fill		0.07	post hole / pit	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded flint	soft	
158	0	cut	0.96	0.21	pit					sub-circular
159	158	fill		0.21	pit	mid brownish grey	sand	occ. Small rounded flints	soft	
160	0	cut	0.7	0.12	pit					sub-circular
161	160	fill		0.12	pit	mid orangey-brown	sand		soft	
162	160	fill	0.48	0.12	pit	mid brownish grey	sand		rare small rounded flint	
163	0	cut	0.31	0.09	post hole					circular
164	163	fill		0.09	post hole	mid greyish brown	sand	occ. Small rounded flint	soft	
165	0	cut	0.28	0.18	post hole					circular
166	165	fill		0.18	post hole	mid brownish grey	sand		soft	
167	165	fill	0.14	0.16	post hole	dark blueish grey	sand	rare angular flint	soft	
168	0	cut	0.22	0.18	pit					sub-circular
169	168	fill		0.18	pit	mid greyish brown	sand	occ. Natural flints	soft	
170	0	cut	0.46	0.13	pit					sub-circular
171	170	fill		0.13	pit	mid brownish grey	sand	occ. Small rounded flint	soft	
172	0	cut	0.54	0.45	pit					sub-circular
173	172	fill		0.45	post hole	mid orangey brown	silty sand	common burnt flint at bottom edge	friable	
174	0	cut	0.31	0.13	post hole					sub-circular
175	174	fill		0.13	post hole	mid brownish-grey	sand	rare gravels	soft	
176	0	cut	0.72	0.31	ditch					linear
177	176	fill		0.31	ditch	dark brownish grey	sand	occ. Rounded natural stones	soft	
178	0	cut	0.87	0.21	pit					sub-circular
179	178	fill		0.21	pit	mid yellowish-grey	silty sand	rare gravels	firm	
180	0	cut	0.7	0.27	pit					sub-circular
181	180	fill		0.27	pit		occ. Gravels		soft	
182	0	cut	1.32	0.45	ditch					linear
183	182	fill		0.24	ditch			rare gravels	soft	
184	182	fill		0.22	ditch			rare gravels	soft	
185	0	cut	1.9	0.48	ditch					linear
186	185	fill		0.45	ditch	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	rare small flints	soft	
187	185	fill	1	0.09	ditch	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft	
188	0	cut	1	0.38	pit					sub-circular
189	188	fill		0.38	pit	mid brownish grey	silty sand		soft	
190	0	cut	2	0.36	ditch					linear
191	190	fill		0.36	ditch	dark greyish-brown	silty sand		soft	
192	0	cut	0.35	0.2	pit					sub-circular
193	192	fill		0.2	pit	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	common charcoal	soft	

194	0	cut			pit/tree throw					sub-circular
195	194	fill			pit					
196	0	cut	0.3	0.24	post hole					sub-circular
197	196	fill		0.24	post hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	common gravels	soft	
198	0	cut	0.4	0.14	post hole					sub-circular
199	198	fill		0.14	post hole	light greyish-brown	silty sand	common gravels	soft	
200	0	cut	0.32	0.3	post hole					sub-circular
201	200	fill		0.3	post hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	common gravel	soft	
502	0	cut	2.7	0.29	Barrow Mound?					sub-circular
503	502	fill	2.7	0.29	Barrow Mound?	mid greyish brown	sand	frequent small-med rounded/angular flints	soft	
504	0	cut	0.86	0.18	ditch					linear
505	504	fill		0.18	ditch	dark brownish-grey	sandy silt	occ. Gravels and small sub-rounded natural stones	firm	
506		cut	0.63	0.18	ditch					linear
507	506	fill		0.18	ditch	dark greyish-brown	sandy silt	occ. Small gravels	firm	
508	0	cut	0.99	0.26	barrow mound					unclear
509	508	fill		0.26	barrow mound	dark orangy-brown	sandy sand	rare gravels and small sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
510		cut	0.73	0.14	pit					circular
511	510	fill		0.11	pit	dark blueish-grey	sand	occ. Small angular/rounded flint and abundant charcoal	soft	
512	510	fill		0.08	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	frequent small flints and occ. Charcoal	soft	
513	0	cut	0.3	0.12	pit					sub-circular
514	513	fill		0.12	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small rounded/sub-angular flints	soft	
515	0	cut	0.83	0.23	ditch					linear
516	515	fill		0.18	ditch	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	gravels throughout	firm	
517	515	fill		0.12	ditch	dark brownish-grey	silty sand		soft	
518	0	cut	0.3	0.09	gully					linear
519	518	fill		0.09	gully	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Small-med. Sub-angular natural stones throughout	firm	
520	0	cut	0.42	0.16	pit					sub-circular
521	520	fill		0.16	pit	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels	firm	
522	0	cut	0.57	0.17	pit					sub-circular
523	522	fill		0.17	pit	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	gravels throughout	firm	
524	0	cut	0.27	0.11	post hole					circular
525	524	fill		0.11	post-hole	mid brownish-grey	sand	frequent small rounded flints	soft	
526	0	cut	0.24	0.1	post hole					circular
527	526	fill		0.1	post hole	mid brownish-grey	sand	frequent small rounded and angular flints	soft	
528	0	cut	0.26	0.07	post hole					circular
529	528	fill		0.07	post hole	mid brownish-grey	sand	frequent small rounded and angular flint	soft	
530	0	cut	0.26	0.13	post hole					sub-circular

531	530	fill		0.13	post hole	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	gravels throughout	firm	
532	0	cut	0.19	0.1	post hole					sub-circular
533	532	fill		0.1	post hole	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	gravels throughout	firm	
534	0	cut	0.6	0.16	pit					sub-circular
535	534	fill		0.16	pit	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	gravels throughout and small sub-rounded natural stones	firm	
536	0	cut	1.08	0.52	pit/tree throw					sub-circular
537	536	fill		0.52	pit/tree throw	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	gravels and sub-angular natural stones throughout	firm	
538	0	cut	0.27	0.12	gully					linear
539	538	fill		0.12	gully	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small-medium rounded and sub-rounded flint/gravel	soft	
540	0	cut	0.96	0.4	pit					sub-circular
541	540	fill		0.4	pit	dark grey	silty sand	occ. Charcoal, frequent small-med. Gravels and occ. Flint nodules	soft	
542	0	cut	1.25	0.36	pit					circular
543	542	fill		0.36	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small rounded/angular flints	soft	
544	0	cut	0.3	0.18	post hole					sub-circular
545	544	fill		0.18	post hole	light brownish-grey	silty sand	frequent small-medium gravels	soft	
546	0	cut	0.15	0.05	post hole					sub-circular
547	546	fill		0.05	post hole	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	frequent small-medium gravels	soft	
548	549	fill	0.26	0.23	post hole	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	frequent flint	friable	
549	0	cut	0.45	0.3	post hole					circular
550	551	fill		0.15	post hole	mid brownish-grey	sand	occ. Flint pebbles	friable	
551	0	cut	0.3	0.15	pit					circular
552	553	fill		0.15	post hole	light greyish-brown	sand		occ. Flint pebbles	
553	0	cut	0.32	0.15	post hole					circular
554	0	cut	1.84	0.48	ditch					linear
555	554	fill		0.48	ditch	mid brownish-grey	sand	frequent small-med. Angular/rounded flint	soft	
556	0	cut	2.16	0.68	barrow ditch					curvilinear
557	556	fill		0.32	barrow ditch	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	very frequent small-med. Sub-rounded natural stones and flints	firm	
558	556	fill		0.18	barrow ditch	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	frequent small-med. Sub-angular and sub-rounded nat. stones and flints	firm	
559	556	fill		0.22	barrow ditch	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Small-med. Sub-ang. And sub-rounded natural stones and flint	soft	
560	0	cut	0.21	0.38	pit					sub-circular
561	560	fill		0.24	pit	mid orangey-brown	silty sand		firm	
562	0	cut	0.47	0.08	pit					circular
563	562	fill		0.08	pit	dark blueish-grey	sand	abundant burnt flint, frequent small angular flints	soft	
564	562	fill		0.04	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	frequent flint	soft	

565	0	cut	0.6	0.24	pit?					irregular
566	565	fill		0.24	pit?	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent stones	soft	
567	0	cut	0.44	0.12	pit					sub-circular
568	567	fill		0.12	pit	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Small-medium gravels	soft	
569	549	fill		0.25	post hole	mid reddish-grey	sand	very frequent flinty gravels	friable	
570	560	fill		0.1	pit	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	frequent small-med. Sub-angular natural stones and flints	firm	
571	0	cut	0.41	0.17	gully					linear
572	571	fill		0.17	gully	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	gravels throughout	firm	
573	0	cut	1.63	0.2	ditch					linear
574	573	fill		0.2	ditch	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels and small sub-rounded nat. stones	soft	
575	0	cut	0.08	0.14	gully					linear
576	575	fill		0.14	gully	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
577	0	cut	1.78	0.5	pit					sub-circular
578	577	fill		0.5	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	occ. Small-med. Rounded and sub-rounded flint	soft	
579	0	cut	0.76	0.27	pit					sub-circular
580	579	fill		0.14	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	occ. Small rounded flint	soft	
581	0	cut	0.66	0.27	pit					sub-circular
582	581	fill		0.27	pit	mid yellowish-grey	sand	occ. Small rounded and sub-rounded flints	soft	
583	0	cut	0.28	0.09	post hole					circular
584	583	fill		0.09	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	occ. Small rounded flint	soft	
585	0	cut	0.27	0.13	post hole					sub-circular
586	585	fill		0.13	post hole	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels throughout	soft	
587	0	cut	0.12	0.21	post hole					sub-circular
588	587	fill		0.21	post hole	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	gravel and occ. Small sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
589	0	cut	1.7	0.5	SFB					sub-rectangular
590	589	fill		0.33	SFB	dark grey	silty sand	rare gravels and small sub-rounded nat. stones	soft	
591	589	fill		0.17	SFB	dark brownish-grey	sandy silt	gravels and small sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones throughout	firm	
592	0	cut	0.32	0.05	gully					linear
593	592	fill		0.05	gully	mid orangey-brown	sand		soft	
594	0	cut	0.45	0.2	ditch					linear
595	594	fill		0.2	ditch	mid brownish-grey	sand	occ. Small rounded flints	soft	
596	0	cut	0.53	0.24	pit					circular
597	596	fill		0.06	pit	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Small rounded flint	soft	
598	596	fill		0.18	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	occ. Small rounded flints	soft	
599	0	cut	0.45	0.12	pit					circular
600	599	fill		0.12	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	frequent charcoal, occ. Small rounded flints	soft	

601	0	cut	0.62	0.17	pit					sub-circular
602	601	fill		0.06	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	occ. Small rounded flint	soft	
603	601	fill		0.12	pit	dark blueish-grey	sand	abundant charcoal, occ. Small flint	soft	
604	579	fill		0.07	pit	dark blueish-grey	silty sand	abundant charcoal, occ. Flint	firm	
605	0	cut	0.23	0.09	post hole					sub-circular
606	605	fill		0.09	post hole	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels throughout	soft	
607	0	cut	0.22	0.07	post hole					sub-circular
608	607	fill		0.07	post hole	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels throughout	soft	
609	0	cut	0.26	0.07	post hole					sub-circular
610	609	fill		0.07	post hole	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels throughout	soft	
611	0	cut	0.24	0.08	post hole					sub-circular
612	611	fill		0.08	post hole	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels throughout	soft	
613	0	cut	0.25	0.07	post hole					sub-circular
614	613	fill		0.07	post hole	light brownish-grey	silty sand	gravels and small sub-rounded natural stones throughout	soft	
615	579	fill		0.1	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small flints	soft	
616	0	cut	0.46	0.18	gully/ditch					linear
617	616	fill		0.18	gully/ditch	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels towards base	soft	
618	0	cut	0.64	0.17	ditch					linear
619	618	fill		0.17	ditch	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	frequent gravels	soft	
620	0	cut	0.24	0.41	post hole					sub-circular
621	620	fill		0.41	post hole	mid brownish-grey	sandy silt	occ. Small-med. Sub-rounded and sub-angular natural stones	firm	
622	0	cut	0.55	0.22	ditch					curvilinear
623	622	fill		0.22	ditch	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small-med. Sub-angular and angular flints	soft	
624	0	cut			post hole					sub-circular
625	0	cut	2	0.8	barrow ditch					curvilinear
626	625	fill		0.1	barrow ditch	mid reddish-brown	silty sand	frequent stones and gravel	loose	
627	625	fill		0.12	barrow ditch	mid reddish-brown	silty sand	frequent stones and gravel	loose	
628	625	fill		0.8	barrow ditch	dark brownish-grey	sandy silt	occ. Sub-rounded and sub-ang. Nat stones throughout	friable	
629	0	cut	1.1	0.39	pit					sub-circular
630	629	fill		0.39	pit	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels throughout	soft	
631	624	fill			post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent charcoal, frequent small sub-angular flint	soft	
632	0	cut	0.45	0.25	VOID					sub-circular
633	632	fill			VOID					
634	0		0.7	0.39	VOID					amorphous
635		fill		0.39	VOID					
636	0	cut	0.32	0.16	post hole					circular
637	636	fill		0.16	post hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	abundant sub-rounded small stones	loose	
638	0	cut	0.4	0.14	post hole					circular

639	638	fill		0.14	post hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	abundant sub-rounded small stones	loose	
640	0	cut	0.6	0.26	VOID					sub-circular
641	640	fill		0.12	pit					
642	640	fill		0.14	pit	dark reddish-brown	silty sand	occ. Sub-rounded stones	loose	
643	0	cut	0.95	0.29	pit					circular
644	643	fill		0.29	pit	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	frequent small sub-angular stones	loose	
645	0	cut	1.23	0.38	ditch					linear
646	645	fill		0.38	ditch	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Small sub-rounded stones	loose	
647	0	cut	0.8	0.36	VOID					
648	647	fill		0.36	VOID					
649	0	cut	0.5	0.2	pit/post-hole					sub-circular
650	649	fill		0.2	pit/post-hole	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Small sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
651	0	cut	0.55	0.12	pit/post-hole					sub-circular
652	651	fill		0.12	pit/post-hole	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Small sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
653	0	cut	0.48	0.11	pit/post-hole					sub-circular
654	653	fill		0.11	pit/post-hole	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Small sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
655	0	cut	0.63	0.13	pit/post-hole					sub-circular
656	655	fill		0.13	pit/post-hole	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Sub-angular and sub-rounded small natural stones	soft	
657	0	cut	0.78	0.28	pit					sub-circular
658	657	fill		0.28	pit	dark blueish-grey	silty sand	occ. Small sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
659	625	fill		0.15	barrow ditch	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	frequent gravels and small stones	loose	
660	625	fill		0.15	barrow ditch	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	frequent gravel and small stones	loose	
661	625	fill		0.5	barrow ditch	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	very frequent med-large stones and gravels	loose	
662	625	fill		0.22	barrow ditch	dark brownish-grey	sandy silt	occ. Small sub-rounded nat. stones	friable	
663	0	cut	0.55	0.14	pit					sub-circular
664	663	fill		0.14	pit	dark blueish grey	sand	abundant charcoal and occ. Small flint	soft	
665	0	cut	1.8	0.54	tree throw					sub-circular
666	665	fill		0.54	tree throw	dark yellowish-brown	silty sand		friable	
667	0	cut	0.29	0.15	pit					sub-circular
668	667	fill		0.15	pit	dark brownish-grey	sand	frequent charcoal and frequent small flints	soft	
669	0	cut	0.83	0.18	pit					sub-circular
670	669	fill		0.09	pit	dark blueish-grey	silty sand	occ. Small flint and abundant charcoal	firm	
671	669	fill		0.12	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	occ. Small flints	soft	
672	0	cut	0.67	0.17	pit					sub-circular
673	672	fill		0.17	pit	dark blueish-grey	sand	abundant charcoal, occ. Small rounded flint	firm	

674	0	cut	0.68	0.47	tree throw					amorphous
675	674	fill		0.47	tree throw	mid greyish-orange	silty sand	occ. Small sub-rounded and sub-angular natural stones	soft	
676	0	cut	0.45	0.15	pit					circular
677	676	fill		0.05	pit	dark grey	sandy silt	moderate charcoal flecks	soft	
678	676	fill		0.1	pit	dark brownish-grey	sandy silt		soft	
679	680	cut	0.8	0.18	ditch					curvilinear
680	679	fill		0.18	ditch	mid greyish-brown	sandy silt	moderate gravels	soft	
681	0	cut	0.32	0.14	post hole					sub-circular
682	681	fill		0.14	post hole	mid brownish-grey	sand		soft	
683	0	cut	0.34	0.22	post hole					sub-circular
684	683	fill		0.22	post hole	mid brownish-grey	sandy sand		soft	
685	685	cut	0.27	0.17	post hole					sub-circular
686	685	fill		0.17	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	abundant small flint and rounded stones	soft	
687	0	cut	0.28	0.14	post hole					sub-circular
688	687	fill		0.14	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small rounded flint	soft	
689	0	cut	0.29	0.13	post hole					sub-circular
690	689	fill		0.13	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small rounded and sub-angular flint	soft	
691	0	cut	0.16	0.1	post hole					sub-circular
692	691	fill		0.1	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	abundant small flints and rounded stones	soft	
693	0	cut	0.58	0.4	pit					sub-circular
694	693	fill		0.15	pit	dark blueish-grey	sand	abundant charcoal, frequent small flints	firm	
695	693	fill	0.12	0.12	pit	mid reddish-brown	sand	abundant small rounded flints	soft	
696	693	fill	0.17	0.2	pit	light yellowish brown	sand	frequent small rounded flints	loose	
697	0	cut	0.49	0.12	pit					sub-circular
698	697	fill		0.07	pit	mid blueish-grey	sand	abundant charcoal, occ. Small flints	firm	
699	697	fill		0.07	pit	light brownish grey	sand	occ. Charcoal and frequent small flint	soft	
700	0	cut	0.75	0.22	ditch					linear
701	700	fill		0.22	ditch	mid yellowish-grey	silty sand	abundant angular flints	soft	
702	0	cut	0.42	0.12	gully					linear
703	702	fill		0.12	gully	mid greyish-brown	sand	abundant small flints	soft	
704	0	cut	0.14	0.05	post hole					sub-circular
705	704	fill		0.05	post hole	mid greyish brown	sand	frequent small flints	soft	
706	0	cut	0.24	0.18	post hole					circular
707	706	fill		0.18	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	occ. Small rounded flint	soft	
708	0	cut	0.22	0.1	gully					linear
709	708	fill		0.1	gully	mid greyish-brown	sand	occ. Small rounded flints	soft	
711	693	fill		0.3	pit	dark grey	sand	frequent abundant charcoal and rounded flints	soft	
712	0	cut	0.44	0.14	pit					sub-circular
713	712	fill		0.14	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	abundant small-medium flint	soft	

714	0	cut	0.72	0.22	pit					sub-circular
715	714	fill		0.06	pit	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels at top and charcoal throughout	soft	
716	714	fill		0.22	pit	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
717	0	cut	0.44	0.11	gully					linear
718	717	fill		0.11	gully	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Small sub-rounded and sub-angular natural stones	firm	
719	0	cut	0.38	0.16	post hole					sub-circular
720	719	fill		0.16	post hole	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Small sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
721	0	cut	0.3	0.06	pit/post-hole					sub-circular
722	721	fill		0.06	pit/post-hole	dark grey	silty sand	frequent gravels and small charcoal fragments	friable	
723	0	cut	0.6	0.18	ditch					linear
724	723	fill		0.18	ditch	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occ. Nat stones	soft	
725	0	cut	0.5	0.15	ditch					linear
726	725	fill		0.15	ditch	mid greyish-brown	sandy silt	occ. Natural stones	soft	
731	0	cut	1	0.42	pit					circular
732	731	fill		0.15	pit	mid grey	sandy silt	occ. Small and med. Flint	soft	
733	731	fill		0.15	pit	mid brownish-grey	sandy silt	frequent small and medium flint	friable	
734	731	fill		0.15	pit	dark grey	sandy silt	occ. Small flints	soft	
735	731	fill		0.1	pit	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Small and medium stones	soft	
736	0	cut	0.59	0.22	pit					sub-circular
737	736	fill		0.22	pit	mid reddish-brown	silty sand	frequent large stones	loose	
738	0	cut	0.85	0.28	pit					sub-circular
739	738	fill		0.28	pit	mid reddish-brown	silty sand	frequent mixed stones	loose	
740	0	cut	0.89	0.4	pit					sub-circular
741	740	fill		0.4	pit	mid reddish-brown	silty sand	frequent mixed stones	loose	
742	0	cut	1.3	0.18	ditch					linear
743	742	fill		0.18	ditch			abundant mixed stones and flints		
744	0	cut	0.85	0.43	ditch					linear
745	744	fill		0.43	ditch	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	frequent small-med. Sub-rounded and sub-angular flint	soft	
746	744	fill	0.2	0.17	ditch	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	abundant charcoal, abundant small rounded flints	soft	
747	0	cut	0.3	0.1	post hole					sub-circular
748	747	fill		0.1	post hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
749	0	cut	0.3	0.08	post hole					sub-circular
750	749	fill		0.08	post hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
751	0	cut	0.3	0.09	post hole					sub-circular
752	751	fill		0.09	post hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
753	0	cut	0.3	0.13	gully					linear
754	753	fill		0.13	gully	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	rare gravels	soft	
755	0	cut	0.4	0.18	pit					sub-circular
756	755	fill		0.18	pit	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	small sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones	soft	

757	0	cut	0.28	0.21	post hole					sub-circular
758	757	fill		0.21	post hole	mid orangey-grey	silty sand	rare gravels	soft	
759	0	cut	0.78	0.27	ditch					linear
760	759	fill		0.27	ditch	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels throughout	soft	
761	0	cut	0.64	0.28	ditch					linear
762	761	fill		0.28	ditch	mid brownish-grey	silty sand	soft	occ. Gravels	
763	0	cut	0.23	0.2	post hole					sub-circular
764	763	fill		0.2	post hole	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	frequent gravels	firm	
765	0	cut	0.3	0.06	post hole					sub-circular
766	765	fill		0.06	post hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
767	0	cut	0.17	0.04	post hole					sub-circular
768	767	fill		0.04	post hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
769		cut	0.4	0.1	post hole/pit					sub-circular
770	769	fill		0.1	pit/post-hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Small sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
771	0	cut	0.37	0.1	pit/post-hole					sub-circular
772	771	fill		0.1	pit/post-hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Small sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
773	0	cut	1.2	0.6	ditch					linear
774	773	fill		0.6	ditch	dark brown	silty sand	common medium flints	soft	
775	0	cut	0.64	0.26	ditch					linear
776	775	fill		0.26	ditch	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small-med. Sub-rounded and sub-angular flints	soft	
777	0	cut	0.8	0.32	gully					linear
778	777	fill		0.32	gully	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small-med. Rounded and sub-angular flints	soft	
779	0	cut	0.42	0.16	ditch					linear
780	779	fill		0.16	ditch	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small rounded/sub-angular flints	soft	
781	0	cut	0.49	0.15	pit					sub-circular
782	781	fill		0.15	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	abundant small-med. Rounded and sub-angular flints	soft	
783	0	cut	0.33	0.08	pit					sub-circular
784	783	fill		0.08	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small rounded flints	soft	
785	0	cut	0.55	0.18	ditch					linear
786	785	fill		0.18	ditch	mid greyish-brown	silty sand		soft	
787	0	cut	0.95	0.3	ditch					linear
788	787	fill		0.3	ditch	mid greyish-brown	silty sand		soft	
789	0	cut	0.35	0.1	post hole					sub-circular
790	789	fill		0.1	post hole	dark brownish-grey	silty sand		soft	
791	0	cut	0.5	0.28	post hole					sub-circular
792	791	fill		0.2	post hole	mid greyish-brown	silty sand		soft	
793	791	fill		0.28	post hole	dark brownish-grey	silty sand		soft	
794	0	cut	1.4	0.3	ditch					linear
795	794	fill		0.3	ditch	mid brownish-grey	silty sand		soft	
796	0	cut	0.25	0.1	post hole					sub-circular

797	796	fill		0.1	post hole	dark grey	silty sand		soft	
798	0	cut	0.75	0.25	ditch					linear
799	798	fill		0.25	ditch	mid greyish-brown	silty sand		soft	
800	0	cut	0.3	0.13	post hole					sub-circular
801	800	fill		0.13	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small rounded and sub-angular flints	soft	
802	0	cut	0.24	0.13	post hole					circular
803	802	fill		0.13	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand		soft	
804	0	cut	0.8	0.32	ditch					linear
805	804	fill		0.32	ditch	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small-med. Rounded and angular flints	soft	
806	0	cut	1.32	0.36	ditch					linear
807	806	fill		0.36	ditch	mid brownish-grey	sand	frequent small to medium flints	soft	
808	0	cut	0.8	0.41	ditch					linear
809	808	fill		0.41	ditch	dark brownish-grey	sand	frequent small-med. Rounded natural stones	soft	
810	0	cut	0.8	0.42	pit					sub-circular
811	810	fill		0.42	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small-med. Rounded and sub-angular flints	soft	
812	0	cut	0.52	0.16	pit					sub-circular
813	812	fill		0.16	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small rounded flints	soft	
814	0	cut	0.45	0.18	post hole					sub-circular
815	814	fill		0.18	post hole	dark brownish-grey	sand	abundant charcoal, abundant small rounded flints	soft	
816	0	cut	0.26	0.09	post hole					sub-circular
817	816	fill		0.09	post hole	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small rounded flints	soft	
818	0	cut	1.06	0.26	pit					sub-circular
819	818	fill		0.26	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small rounded flint	soft	
820	0	cut	0.85	0.26	pit					sub-circular
821	820	fill		0.26	pit	mid brownish-grey	sand	frequent small rounded and sub-angular flints	soft	
822	0	cut	0.72	0.22	pit					sub-circular
823	822	fill		0.22	pit	mid greyish-brown	sand	frequent small rounded and sub-angular flints	soft	
824	0	cut	0.78	0.2	ditch					linear
825	824	fill		0.2	ditch	dark greyish-brown	sand	occ. Gravels and small sub-angular natural stones towards top	soft	
826	0	cut	0.76	0.2	pit					sub-circular
827	826	fill		0.2	pit	dark greyish-brown	sand	occ. Gravels and small sub-angular natural stones	soft	
828	0	cut	1.28	0.5	ditch					linear
829	828	fill		0.5	ditch	dark greyish-brown	sand	occ. Sub-angular and sub-rounded small natural stones	soft	
830	0	cut	0.39	0.23	post hole					sub-circular
831	830	fill		0.23	post hole	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	frequent mixed natural stones	loose	
832	0	cut	0.35	0.26	post hole					sub-circular
833	832	fill		0.26	post hole	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	frequent small sub-rounded stones	loose	

834	0	cut	1.4	0.4	tree throw					irregular
835	834	fill		0.4	tree throw	mid reddish-brown	silty sand	heavy mixed stones	loose	
836	0	cut			VOID					
837	836	fill								
838	0	cut	1.75	0.78	barrow ditch					linear
839	838	fill	1.22	0.35	barrow ditch	mid greyish-brown	sand	abundant small-med. Rounded and sub-angular flints	loose	
840	838	fill		0.25	barrow ditch	dark greyish-brown	silty sand	frequent small-medium rounded and sub-angular flints	soft	
841	0	cut	0.65	0.2	post-hole					sub-circular
842	841	fill		0.2	post-hole	mid-greyish brown	silty sand	rare flint	Soft	
843	841	fill		0.14	post-hole	dark greyish brown	silty sand	rare flint	soft	
844	0	cut	0.64	0.17	ditch					linear
845	844	fill		0.17	ditch	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels and small sub-rounded natural stones towards base	soft	
846	0	cut	1.64	0.71	pit					sub-circular
847	846	fill		0.24	pit	dark greyish-brown	sandy silt	frequent sub-angular small-med. Natural stones throughout	firm	
848	846	fill		0.06	pit	dark greyish-brown	sandy silt	frequent small-med. Sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones	firm	
849	846	fill		0.27	pit	mid greyish brown	sand	occ. Gravels and small sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
850	846	fill		0.08	pit	mid greyish-yellow	sand	rare gravel	soft	
851	0	cut	0.92	0.3	ditch					linear
852	851	fill		0.3	ditch	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels and small sub-angular and sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
853	0	cut	0.3	0.2	post hole					sub-circular
854	853	fill		0.2	post hole	mid yellowish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels and small sub-rounded natural stones	soft	
855	0	cut	0.44	0.09	pit					sub-circular
856	855	fill		0.09	pit	dark brownish-grey	silty sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
857	846	fill		0.31	pit	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Gravels	soft	
858	0	cut	0.32	0.12	post hole					sub-circular
859	858	fill		0.12	post hole	mid greyish-brown	silty sand	occ. Nat stones	soft	
860	0	cut	0.28	0.21	post hole					sub-circular
861	860	fill		0.21	post hole	mid grey-brown	silty sand	occ. Nat. stones	soft	
862	0	cut	0.38	0.32	post hole					sub-circular
863	862	fill		0.32	post hole	mid grey-brown	silty sand	occ. Nat stones	soft	
864	0	cut	0.63	0.34	post hole					sub-circular
865	864	fill		0.34	post hole	mid brownly-grey	silty sand	occ. Natural stones	soft	
866	0	cut	0.53	0.35	post hole					sub-circular
867	866	fill		0.35	post hole	mid brownly-grey	silty sand	occ. Natural stones	soft	
868	0	cut	0.6	0.31	pit					sub-circular

869	868	fill		0.07	pit	dark greyish-brown	sandy silt	rare natural stones	soft	
870	868	fill		0.25	pit	mid brown	sandy silt	rare natural stones and rare med. Flint nodules	soft	
871	0	cut	1.9	1.1	pit/well					sub-circular
872	871	fill		0.6	pit/well	mid brown	sandy silt	rare natural stones	soft	
873	871	fill		0.68	pit/well	dark greyish-brown	sandy silt	rare natural stones	soft	
874	0	cut	4.5	0.5	ditch					linear
876	875	fill		0.5	ditch	mid-greyish brown	silty sand	occ. Flint	soft	
877	503	layer	2.5	0.44	ditch	light yellowish brown	silty sand	freq. small flints	soft	

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Small Finds

By Denis Sami PhD

- B.1.1 A total of ten metal artefacts and one piece of glass were recovered from the evaluation in Trenches 6 and 15, both in Area 2.

Methodology

- B.1.2 The catalogue of Roman metal work by Manning (1989) was used as a main reference in describing the typology of the recovered nails. The Roman Imperial Coinage vol. IV was used in the identification of coin SF 503. Vera Evison's work on Anglo-Saxon claw beakers (1982) was consulted in describing SF 501 (Appendix B.3)

Chronology

- B.1.3 Given their little variation in forging technique, shape and size, hand forged iron nails are notoriously difficult finds to date. The metalwork assemblage was therefore dated according to the associated ceramics or feature. The assemblage is dated to the period spanning the Late Roman to the early Anglo-Saxon periods.

Character

- B.1.4 The majority of the iron nails (SFs 502 and 504) were recovered from Pit 731. These are almost certainly Roman in date and they suggest that they were intentionally interred in the pit alongside the pottery and possible foodstuffs (Appendices B.3 and C.1). The copper-alloy radiate coin (SF 503) dating to AD 250 -251 is severely abraded and may have been deposited at a later date. The fragment of glass claw beaker (SF 501) is discussed in Appendix B.3.

Distribution

- B.1.5 Finds were concentrated in Trenches 6 and 15 in Area 2.
- B.1.6 Further excavation between these two trenches is most likely to produce additional metalwork.

Retention, dispersal and display

- B.1.7 The metal assemblage is of a relatively low potential in its current state. However, it does indicate that there will likely be more of the same artefact types recovered during any future works.
- B.1.8 Aside from the copper alloy coin (SF 502) all of the metalwork can be discarded after their inclusion in any final assessment report.

SF	Context	Trench	Feature	Material	Artefact	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Diam. (mm)	Weight (gr)	Spot date
500	590	15	SFB	Fe	artefact	A slightly bent shaft with sub-square cross-section. Truncated at one end and flatted at the opposite end	91	7.5				RM/EAS
501	590	15	SFB	Glass	Claw beaker	A small fragment of a pale blue greenish claw beaker. The fragment is part of the upper body and it is decorated with three horizontal and parallel ridges				2.5	1.03	EAS
502	734	6	pit	Fe	nails	Five fragments of hand forged nails with tapering and square cross-section shaft.						RM
503	734	6	pit	CuA	coin	Hostilian, Antoninianus, AD 250-251, OB: C VALENS HOSTIL MES QVINTVS N C, radiate, draped bust right. REV: PIETAS AVGVSTORVM. Sacrificial implements; sprinkler, simpulum, vase, patera and lituus.			1.3	17.7	1.89	RM
504	732	6	pit	Fe	nails	Two possible fragments of hob-nails						RM
505	701	28	ditch	Fe	nail	A large sub-square head of nail						MOD

Table 1 – Quantification and Summary of Small Finds

B.2 Flint

By Ro Booth PhD

Introduction and Methodology

- B.2.1 A total of 136 worked flints and 27 pieces of unworked burnt flint were recovered during the evaluation.
- B.2.2 The flint assemblage has been fully catalogued by context using a simple techno/typological classification, and a summary catalogue is provided in Table 2.
- B.2.3 Aside from one piece of irregular waste retrieved from the subsoil in Trench 31, the worked flint was recovered from 43 cut features within 22 trenches located over Areas 2 and 3. Area 2 produced flint from 14 trenches and a total of 113 worked flints and 14 unworked burnt flints were recovered from 29 cut features. Area 3 produced flint from nine trenches and a total of 23 worked flints and 13 unworked burnt flints were recovered from 17 contexts, 16 of which were cut features.

B.2.4 The flint was generally thinly distributed, occurring in small clusters of between one and seven flints, however three features in Area 2, produced larger assemblages: ditch 502 (26 pieces), pit 541 (15 pieces), and post hole 832 (10 pieces).

B.2.5 The unworked burnt flint was recovered from 15 separate cut features in total, and again was thinly distributed, occurring singly or in very small quantities of between two and four pieces.

Area	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Irregular waste	Flakes	Narrow flakes	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Rejuvenation flake	Scraper	Notched flake	Edge trimmed flake	Core	Core tool	Core fragment	Total worked	Total unworked burnt flint
2	6	734	731	pit	1	2												3	
2	7	825	824	ditch	2					1								3	
2	8	762	761	ditch						1								1	
2	12	503	502	ditch	6	17				1	1				1			26	1
2	12	511	510	pit		1												1	
2	12	512	510	pit		1												1	
2	12	537	536	pit						2								2	
2	14	776	775	ditch		1				1								2	
2	16	811	810	pit						1								1	
2	16	823	822	pit		1												1	
2	17	578	577	pit	1	1	1	2					1					6	
2	17	595	594	ditch		2				1	1							4	
2	17	600	599	pit															1
2	17	604	579	pit	2	2												4	
2	18	550	551	post hole		1												1	
2	19	745	744	ditch	1	2					1							4	
2	20	541	540	pit	2	10						1		1		1		15	3
2	20	628	625	ditch		1				1								2	
2	21	557	556	ditch	3	3												6	
2	21	840	838	ditch		2					1							3	
2	23	831	830	post hole						1								1	
2	23	833	832	post hole	2	7					1							10	4
2	24	739	738	pit		2												2	
2	24	743	742	ditch		1												1	
2	28	664	663	pit	1	5			1									7	3
2	28	670	669	pit		1												1	
2	28	673	672	pit		1												1	
2	28	686	685	post hole		1				1								2	
2	28	689	690	post hole															1
2	28	694	693	pit		1												1	1
2	28	711	693	pit		1												1	
3	29	4	3	pit		1												1	

Area	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Irregular waste	Flakes	Narrow flakes	Blade	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Rejuvenation flake	Scraper	Notched flake	Edge trimmed flake	Core	Core tool	Core fragment	Total worked	Total unworked burnt flint
3	31	2		subsoil	1													1	
3	32	32	31	pit	1													1	1
3	32	36	35	post hole	2													2	1
3	32	40	38	pit		1												1	1
3	32	43	41	pit															1
3	32	64	59	pit	1	1												2	
3	33	23	21	pit	1	1				1								3	
3	39	97	96	pit															1
3	42	91	90	ditch						1								1	3
3	42	93	92	ditch		1												1	
3	44	89	88	pit					1									1	
3	44	117	116	post hole															2
3	44	127	126	pit	2	2				2								6	3
3	49	167	165	post hole													1	1	
3	49	171	170	pit					1									1	
3	52	105	104	post hole		1												1	
Grand Total					29	75	1	2	3	15	5	1	1	1	1	1	1	136	27

Table 2: Total numbers of flints in Areas 2 and 3 by type

Subsoil

B.2.6 One piece of irregular waste was recovered from the subsoil in Trench 31, Area 3.

Ditches

B.2.7 A total of 54 worked flints and four unworked burnt flints were recovered from twelve ditches across the site. The majority were in a condition that reflects their incorporation into later features. The flint broadly dates from the late Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. Some pieces are noticeably early, with fine working including some prepared platforms and blade-like elements, characteristic of late Mesolithic or early Neolithic technologies, represented. Other flakes are short and thick and more indicative of Bronze Age flint working, for example some of the flakes in the mixed date assemblage from ditch 502 in Trench 12.

B.2.8 The assemblages recovered from the ditches are generally small, consisting of between one and six pieces. These are mainly composed of flakes and irregular waste, although the only core found on the site, came from ditch 502, Trench 12 in Area 2.

B.2.9 The assemblage from ditch **502**, which contained 26 pieces of worked flint and a large heavily burnt unworked flint chunk, reflects the nature of the total Earsham assemblage. Based on technological attributes, the flint work from the ditch can be assigned a Neolithic to Bronze Age date, with most pieces fitting comfortably into the Neolithic. Of these 17 flints are struck flakes and various stages of core reduction are represented, including a large rejuvenation flake and six pieces of miscellaneous knapping debitage. There is an early component present. A core of late Mesolithic to early Neolithic date has been well made considering the nature of the locally available material for knapping. It shows signs of core preparation and has narrow flake scars originating from two near opposing platforms. Some of the flakes are later and might even date to the late Bronze Age, as they are generally short and thick with plain platforms.

Pits and Postholes

B.2.10 A total of 81 worked flints and 23 unworked burnt flints were recovered from 32 pits and postholes across the site. As with the ditches, the material spanned a broad chronological range, from potentially late Mesolithic bladelet fragments retrieved from pit **577** in Trench 17 to late Neolithic flints from pit **540** and cruder material of probable Bronze Age date from several features across the site.

B.2.11 Much of the material deposited into pits and post holes is residual. However, pit **540**, in Trench 20, produced late Neolithic flint work commensurate with the Grooved Ware pottery also recovered from that feature. Most of the pieces were flake based and relatively thin, and some had prepared platforms. A large flake displayed fine centripetal flaking on the dorsal surface, suggesting it was derived from a flake-based core tool. This flake was patinated on the ventral surface and small flake removals had been made post-patination. It was also modified toward the distal end for utilisation. Two retouched pieces included a possible knife and a large scraper made on a large hard hammer flake. Three unworked heavily burnt flints (0.028kg) were also recovered from this pit.

B.2.12 The unworked burnt flint was thinly distributed, with between just one and three pieces originating from any one feature. However, it was noticeable that burnt flint was only found in the southern part of Area 2.

Discussion and Significance

B.2.13 A small assemblage of worked and unworked burnt flint was recovered from the evaluation at Earsham. It occurred in relatively low densities, although there seems to be a significant concentration of activity in the southern part of Area 2 and near the northern boundary of Area 3, with a smaller scatter in the southern half of Area 3.

B.2.14 Although there is a residual element, with most of the flint work being incorporated into later features, it is likely that at least some of the flint work is broadly contemporary with the features from which it derived. This is true of the flint from pit **540** in Trench 20, from which late Neolithic Grooved Ware was also recovered, and the 'barrow' ditches **556**, **626** and **838** in Trenches 20 and 21

B.2.15 Although the assemblage is quite small, it demonstrates that activity took place at this location in Earsham from the late Mesolithic to the early Neolithic and beyond, with potentially a significant presence during the late Neolithic. Flintwork typical of Bronze Age assemblages is also present.

Retention, Dispersal and Display

B.2.16 The flint should be retained and incorporated into any fuller catalogue produced if further work takes place

B.3 Glass

By Denis Sami PhD

B.3.1 A single fragment (1.03g) of Anglo-Saxon glass claw beaker (SF 501) was recovered from the evaluation from SFB 590 in Trench 15, Area 2.

Methodology

B.3.2 Vera Evison's work on Anglo-Saxon claw beakers (1982) was consulted in identifying and describing SF 501.

Chronology and Character

B.3.3 Claw-beakers are generally found in funerary contexts. A fragment of a claw beaker associated with a sherd of a cremation vessel in fill 590 (SFB) suggest the likely presence of an early Anglo-Saxon cemetery in the area.

B.4 Clay Tobacco Pipes

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 During the evaluation, three fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe were recovered from Trenches 18 in Area 2 and Trenches 50 and 54 in Area 3. Simplified recording only has been undertaken, with basic description and weight recorded in the text. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Crummy and Hind (Crummy 1988, 47-66).

Assemblage

B.4.2 Post hole 551, in Trench 18, produced a slightly abraded length of oval clay tobacco pipe stem (3g, 9.4 x 8.2mm), 38mm in length, with a large teardrop-shaped bore.

B.4.3 Pit 188, in Trench 50, produced a tapering length of slightly oval clay tobacco pipe stem (4g, 8.2 x 7.6mm, tapering to 3 x 6.6mm) 58mm long, with a wide centrally-placed bore.

B.4.4 Ditch **184**, in Trench 54, produced a length of moderately abraded clay tobacco pipe stem weighing 4g, 38mm long and relatively circular, 9.1mm in diameter, with an off-centre wide circular bore.

Discussion

B.4.5 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what is most likely are casually discarded pipes and do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or near, the site, sometime after 1600, until to the 19th century.

Retention, Dispersal or Display

B.4.6 The assemblage is fragmentary and is of little significance. If no further work is undertaken, this statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe stems may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.5 Fired Clay

By Ted Levermore, MA

Fired Clay

B.5.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered 10 fragments, 55g, of fired clay. The assemblage was abraded and fragmentary and offers little archaeological information.

Methodology

B.5.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Results

B.5.3 A narrow set of fabrics were recorded. Largely they reflect the local clay geology with and likely derive from similar sources with any different present indicating varying degrees of paste preparation and geological variability. Full fabric descriptions can be found with the site archive.

B.5.4 As stated above, the material is of little archaeological significance. It can only be considered as the detrital remains of prehistoric to medieval domestic and light industrial activity. A summary of the fired clay catalogue is below.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Fragment type	Structural type	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
31/3	2		Subsoil	a			2	14
32/3	64	59	Pit	s	fs	A chunk of fired clay with sooty accretions, one flattened surface	4	23

20/2	541	540	Pit	a		high fired	1	2
17/2	604	579	Pit	s	fs	A face with smoothing	3	16

Table 3: Summary Fired Clay Catalogue (a=amorphous, s=structural, fs=flattened surface)

Statement of potential

B.5.5 The material was undiagnostic and has little archaeological significance. This kind of material and its spread across the site is simply an indicator of the use of the land in prehistoric to medieval periods – where use and production of this kind of material is most common.

Recommendation for Further Work

B.5.6 This material has been fully recorded. It should be considered for discard.

B.6 Ceramic Building Material

By Ted Levermore MA

Introduction

B.6.1 Archaeological evaluation work recovered eight fragments, 254g, of ceramic building material (CBM).

Methodology

B.6.2 The assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Woodforde (1976) and McComish (2015) formed the basis of reference material for identification and dating. The quantified data and fabric descriptions are presented on an Excel spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Results

B.6.3 The assemblage was moderately to severely abraded, containing tile fragments and undiagnostic pieces. All the material is post-medieval in date and largely uninformative. Below is a summary of the catalogue.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Abrasion
15/2	555	554	Ditch	Tile	Flat Tile	Pmed	1	34	Severe
46/3	177	176	Ditch	Tile	Flat Tile	Pmed	1	20	Severe
54/3	186	185	Ditch	Tile	Pan Tile	17th/18th	1	102	Mod
54/3	186	185	Ditch	Tile	Flat Tile	Pmed	1	72	Severe
28/2	703	702	Gully	Undiag	Undiag	Pmed	3	8	Severe
6/2	799	798	Ditch	Undiag	Undiag	Pmed	1	18	Severe

Table 4: Summary of CBM catalogue

Statement of Potential

B.6.4 This assemblage has no archaeological significance.

Recommendations for Further Work

B.6.5 This material has been fully recorded, it should be discarded.

B.7 Prehistoric Pottery

By Nick Gilmour, MA

Introduction

- B.7.1 The evaluation yielded 102 sherds of prehistoric pottery (1120g) with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 11.0g. The trench numbers are described in conjunction with corresponding area (eg. 8/2 = Trench 8, Area 2)
- B.7.2 The pottery was recovered from 16 contexts relating to eleven pits, four postholes and a pit/posthole in Trenches 8/2, 18/2, 20/2, 28/2, 32/2, and 43/2 (Table 1).
- B.7.3 The pottery dates from the Late Neolithic and Early Iron Age. It includes a small number of feature sherds characteristic of Grooved Ware and Early Iron Age ceramics, together with fabrics typically associated with these ceramic traditions in the region.
- B.7.4 The pottery is in moderate condition. Many sherds are small and abraded, but some larger fresher sherds remain, as reflected by the moderate MSW.

Trench	Feature Type	Initial Spot Date	Cut	Context	Sum of No sherds	Sum of Wt (g)
18/2	posthole	EIA	624	631	4	86
18/2	posthole	LNEO	551	550	1	6
20/2	Pit	EIA	540	541	6	17
20/2	pit	LNEO	540	541	60	591
28/2	Pit	EIA	663	664	10	78
28/2	Pit	EIA	667	668	1	14
28/2	Pit	EIA	669	670	1	10
28/2	Pit	EIA	672	673	4	149
28/2	Pit	EIA	693	694	2	15
28/2	Pit	prehist	667	668	1	1
32/3	Pit	EIA	41	43	1	14
32/3	pit	LNEO	31	32	5	104
32/3	pit	LNEO	38	39	1	8
32/3	pit	LNEO	59	64	1	1
32/3	posthole	EIA	35	36	1	9
43/3	posthole	EIA	116	117	1	12
8/2	pit / posthole	EIA	772	771	2	5
Total					102	1120

Table 5 - Quantification of prehistoric pottery

Methodology

- B.7.5 All of the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers. Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim, shoulder and/or other diagnostic features, the vessel was categorised by ceramic tradition (Collared Urn, Deverel-Rimbury etc.)
- B.7.6 The pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (69 sherds); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (26 sherds), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (seven sherds). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric Pottery Fabrics

- B.7.7 The pottery is in several different fabrics, which can be grouped into two broad categories; flint and grog. Each fabric is listed below and Table 6, showing the quantity of each fabric type, is at the end of this section.
- F1: Frequent fine flint, slightly micaceous sandy clay matrix.
- F2: Very frequent fine, medium and coarse flint, slightly micaceous sandy clay matrix.
- F3: Sparse medium flint, slightly micaceous sandy clay matrix.
- F4: very sparse medium flint, voids from leaching, slightly micaceous sandy clay matrix.
- F5: Sparse medium and fine flint, slightly micaceous sandy clay matrix.
- F6: Moderate fine flint, rare coarse flint, micaceous sandy clay matrix.
- F7: Frequent coarse flint.
- F8: Sparse fine flint, micaceous sandy clay.
- G1: Sparse medium grog, slightly micaceous sandy clay matrix.
- G2: Sparse medium grog and sparse medium flint, slightly micaceous sandy clay matrix.
- G3: Moderate medium grog and moderate medium to coarse flint, sandy clay matrix (notably not micaceous).

Fabric type	Fabric Group	Sum of No sherds	Sum of Wt (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
F1	Flint	8	89	7.9	-
F2	Flint	3	47	4.2	1
F3	Flint	16	146	13.0	2
F4	Flint	8	12	1.1	-
F5	Flint	7	24	2.1	-
F6	Flint	26	415	37.1	-
F7	Flint	1	62	5.5	-
F8	Flint	1	10	0.9	-
G1	Grog	18	130	11.6	3
G2	Grog	6	86	7.7	3
G3	Grog	8	99	8.8	1
Total		102	1120	100	10

Table 6 - Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fabric. MNV (minimum number of vessels) calculated as the total number of different rims and bases (five rims, five bases).

Late Neolithic Pottery

- B.7.8 A total of 61 sherds (699g) from the evaluation were assigned a Late Neolithic date. The pottery derived from five contexts relating to pits 31, 38, 59, 540 and posthole 551.
- B.7.9 The assemblage is characterised by sherds in grog tempered fabrics G1 and G2 and G3, although sherds in fabrics F1, F2, F3, F6 and F7 were also present (Table 3). These fabrics are not unusual for Later Neolithic pottery in Norfolk. Diagnostic sherds comprise several sherds with vertical cordons with incised herringbone decoration, and parts of a vessel decorated with opposed filled triangles formed from impressed cord. This decorative style is diagnostic of the Grooved Ware pottery tradition.

Fabric type	Sum of No sherds	Sum of Wt (g)
F1	2	20
F2	2	14
F3	2	22
F6	22	266
F7	1	62
G1	18	130
G2	6	86
G3	8	99
Total	61	699

Table 7. Quantification of Late Neolithic pottery by fabric

Trench 18, Area 2

B.7.10 A single sherd (8g) was recovered from context 550, posthole 551, has been dated to the Late Neolithic. This sherd is in fabric F2 and the although sherd of Early Iron Age date in this fabric were recovered from this evaluation, this sherd bears greater similarity to Late Neolithic material in the same fabric.

Trench 20, Area 2

B.7.11 The largest group of Late Neolithic pottery derived from context 541, pit 540. This comprises 60 sherds weighing 591g. The pottery is in a variety of fabrics (F4, F6, G1, G2, G3) and is likely to derive from a maximum of five vessels. These include four base sherds (81g) from at least two different vessels, fragments the rims of at least 3 vessels (eight sherds, 138g), four sherds (112g) from a vessel with vertical cordons with incised herringbone decoration, two sherds (23g) with a plain horizontal cordon and a single sherd (8g) with two cord impressed horizontal lines.

Trench 32, Area 3

B.7.12 Six sherds (113g) of late Neolithic pottery was recovered from features in this trench. Context 39, pit 38, produced a single sherd (8g) in fabric F2. Context 64, pit 59, also produced a single sherd (1g), which was in fabric F6. Both of these small body sherds were dated by fabric.

B.7.13 A larger assemblage (four sherds, 104g) was retrieved from context 32, within pit 31. This assemblage consisted of plain body sherds in fabrics F1, F3 and F7.

Early Iron Age Pottery

B.7.14 Pottery assigned to the Early Iron to Age Middle Bronze Age comprises 33 sherds weighing 409g. The pottery derived from 11 contexts relating to pits **41, 540, 663, 667, 669, 672,** and **693**, postholes **35** and **624**, as well as pit/posthole **772**.

B.7.15 The assemblage is characterised by sherds in flint tempered fabrics F1, F2, F3, F5, F6, and F8 (table 4), which are typical of Early Iron Age pottery in this region. Diagnostic sherds comprise a small group of simple plain rims, sherds with pinched rusticated decoration and sherds from fine ware bowls.

Fabric type	Sum of No sherds	Sum of Wt (g)
F1	6	69
F2	1	33
F3	14	124
F5	7	24
F6	4	149
F8	1	10
Total	33	409

Table 8. Quantification of Early Iron Age pottery by fabric

Trench 8, Area 2

B.7.16 Pit/posthole **772** contained two sherds (5g of pottery in fabric F1). These plain body sherds have been assigned to the Early Iron Age on the basis of their fabric.

Trench 18, Area 2

B.7.17 A total of four sherds (86g) of Early Iron Age pottery in fabrics F1 and F2 were recovered from posthole **624**, context 631. This includes two body sherds (50g), decorated with finger pinched rustication, which are characteristic of Early Iron Age ceramics in Norfolk. A single sherd (33g) from a plain flat base of a vessel was also present. A small residual sherd (6g) of Late Neolithic pottery was recovered from the same context.

Trench 28, Area 2

- B.7.18 Five pits in this trench produced small quantities of Early Iron Age pottery. Two sherds (15g) were recovered from context 694, pit **693**. One of these sherds (11g) was in fabric F1 and is part of a fine ware vessel. It is externally decorated with a narrow horizontal cordon.
- B.7.19 An assemblage of 10 sherds (78g) was retrieved from context 664, pit **663**. Three sherds (54g) are plain body sherds in fabric F3. The remaining seven sherds (24g) are in fabric F5. The sherds in fabric F5 are all probably from the same fine ware bowl, although none refit. This bowl was burnished on the exterior and decorated with at least two horizontal lines.
- B.7.20 A single sherd (10g) in fabric F8 was also recovered from context 670, pit **669**. This sherd is from a fine ware vessel that is externally burnished, with a narrow horizontal cordon. The form, decoration and burnishing are diagnostic of the Early Iron Age ceramic tradition in Norfolk.
- B.7.21 Four sherds (149g) in fabric F6 were recovered from context 673, pit **672**. Pit **667**, context 668 yielded one plain body sherds in fabric F3 (14g). These sherds have all been assigned to the Early Iron Age on the basis of fabric.

Trench 32, Area 3

B.7.22 Ditch **35**, context 36 yielded a single plain body sherd in fabric F3 (9g). This has been assigned to the Early Iron Age on the basis of the fabric.

Trench 43, Area 3

B.7.23 A single sherd (12g) of pottery in fabric F3 was recovered from posthole **116**. This body sherd has a roughed exterior, due to being vertically wiped.

Other Prehistoric Pottery

B.7.24 A total of eight sherds (12g) of intermediate prehistoric pottery were recovered during the evaluation. All eight sherds are plain body sherds in fabric F4. Context

541, pit 540 (trench 20/2), yielded seven sherds (11g) of indeterminate pottery. The remaining sherd (1g) was recovered from context 668, pit 667, Trench 28/2.

Discussion

B.7.25 The prehistoric pottery assemblage dates to Late Neolithic and Early Iron Age. The Late Neolithic pottery includes a number of diagnostic sherds belonging to the Grooved Ware ceramic tradition. The largest assemblage of Grooved Ware pottery was recovered from pit 540. This assemblage is particularly interesting and has parallels in other Late Neolithic pit sites. Although no re-fits have been identified, there are clearly sherds from the same vessel within pit 540. There is also variability in the condition of the material, with some being very fresh, while a number of sherds are heavily abraded on one surface.

B.7.26 The condition of the pottery from pit 540, especially the weathering of sherds prior to deposition, supports the idea that this material lay on the surface for some time prior to deposition, probably in a midden. The idea that material from middens was collected, prior to being deposited in pits has been shown elsewhere, notably in Early Neolithic pits at Kilverstone, Norfolk (Garrow et al 2006, 74).

B.7.27 The Early Iron Age pottery assemblage is slightly smaller than the Late Neolithic material. However, there are a number of diagnostic feature sherds among this Early Iron Age assemblage. The pottery includes sherds from fine ware vessels and coarse ware jars, and the condition and overall character of the pottery is typical of that recovered from Early Iron Age sites in this region (Brudenell 2012).

B.8 Roman Pottery

B.8.1 By Alice Lyons

Introduction

B.8.2 A total of 340 sherds, weighing 3203g (1.67 EVE), of pottery was recovered during an archaeological evaluation at Earsham, South Norfolk. A minimum of 37 vessels were found. Where the pottery can be closely dated it comprises coarse and fine wares consistent with mid-Roman (mid/late 2nd century AD) production, use and deposition. In addition, a small number of Early Saxon sherds were found (Table 9)

Era	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Roman	333	3160	1.67	98.66
Early Saxon	7	43	0.00	1.34
Total	340	3203	1.67	100.00

Table 9: Quantification of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon pottery

B.8.3 None of the vessels were deliberately placed and all are fragmentary; the pottery is severely abraded with an average sherd weight of only 9g.

B.8.4 Pottery was recovered in seven of the twenty-eight trenches that were excavated (Table 10). It is worthy of note, however, that most of the pottery (96% by weight) was found within a single pit 731 in Trench 6/2.

Trench	Feature	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
5/2	Pit/well	7	53	0.07	1.65
6/2	Pit	323	3074	1.60	95.98
7/2	Ditch	1	15	0.00	0.47
8/2	Ditch	2	7	0.00	0.22
32/3	Pit	1	3	0.00	0.09
44/3		4	50	0.00	1.56
	Ditch	1	6	0.00	
	Pit/post-hole	3	44	0.00	
45/3	Pit	2	1	0.00	0.03
Total		340	3203	1.67	100.00

Table 10: The Roman pottery quantified by Trench and feature type (*BOLD* = trench totals)

Methodology

B.8.5 The pottery was evaluated following the national guidelines (Barclay et al 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (Appendix 1). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. The assemblage was assessed for illustration, however, due to its small sherd size and general poor condition none was selected. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

The Roman Pottery

B.8.6 Five broad fabric groups were identified (Table 11).

Fabric (Abbreviation)	Vessel Form	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware (SGW)	Jar, dish	176	2332	1.51	73.80
Sandy red ware (SRedW)	Dish, jar	79	483	0.09	15.28
Sandy white ware (SOW)	Flagon, jar	50	282	0.07	8.92
Nene Valley colour coat (NVCC: Tyers 1996, 173-175)	Beaker, flagon	27	48	0.00	1.52
Samian (SAM: Tyers 1996, 113)	Dish	1	15	0.00	0.48
Total		333	3160	1.67	100.00

Table 11: The Roman pottery, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Coarse Wares

B.8.7 The majority of pottery consists of locally produced Sandy grey ware utilitarian jar/bowl fragments. Where vessel forms can be identified wide mouthed jars, medium mouthed jars (one with a distinctive underscored rim) and a straight-sided dish have been identified. It is of particular interest that one of the wide-mouthed jar rims is significantly distorted and two of the bases are mal-formed (Plate 1). Finding three wasters within such a small assemblage within one pit, suggests at least some of the pottery retrieved from pit [731] in Trench 6/2 is the waste from a near-by (as yet undiscovered) pottery kiln.



Plate 15 - SGW wasters from Pit 731

B.8.8 Other coarse wares comprise the lower part of two vessels; a Sandy red ware and Sandy white ware jar, both of could possibly be additional kiln products. Also found were the fragmentary remains of a Sandy red ware dish and a Sandy white ware flagon.

Fine Ware

B.8.9 A single sherd from a severely abraded central Gaulish samian 2nd century bowl was recovered. The majority of fine wares, however, comprise colour coated beaker and flagon fragments produced in the Nene Valley between the mid-2nd to 4th centuries AD.

Specialist Wares

B.8.10 No amphora (Tyers 1996, 85-105), mortaria (ibid 117-135) or other specialist vessel was found within the group.

Early Saxon Pottery

B.8.11 A very small quantity (7 sherds, weighing 43g) of handmade sandy reduced jar/bowl fragments dating to the Early Saxon period was found. One fragment was distinctive

as the fabric is noticeably 'holey' – possibly where organic matter had been included but weathered-out over the centuries.

Summary

B.8.12 This is a small assemblage primarily of mid-Roman coarse and fine ware pottery, although Early Saxon sherds were also found in small quantities. Most of the Roman pottery was recovered from an (apparently) isolated pit 731. Significantly some of the pottery found within this pit are distorted wasters and therefore indicative of nearby pottery manufacture. This region of South Norfolk, on the confluence of the River Waveney is well known for Roman pottery manufacture, with many kilns centred around Wattisfield 35km to the south-west (Swan 1984, 24-25, map 15). Although some kilns have been individually published such as those at Homersfield located only 6km to the south-west (Smedley and Owles 1959), others such as those found at nearby Flixton, 3km to the south-west, remain only published within the grey literature (Boulter 2006). At present no synthetic report of the Waveney Valley industry has yet been published. The potential discovery of another kiln site within this industry will add to the growing corpus of known kilns and contribute to the understanding of pottery manufacture in the locality.

Recommendations for further work

B.8.13 No further analytical work is recommended at this stage of works. If the site does progress to full excavation, however, it is recommended that the pottery from all stages of archaeological works be incorporated into the interpretation of the complete assemblage.

The Roman Pottery

KEY: B = base, C=century, D = decorated body sherd, Dsc = description, E=early, ERB = Early Roman, L=late, M=mid, R = rim, U=undecorated body sherd. *For full fabric names see Pot Table 3

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Era	HM/WM	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
5/2	873	871	PIT/WELL	RB	WM	SGW	RU	JAR	2	19	LC1-C4
5/2	873	871	PIT/WELL	RB	WM	SGW	UB	JAR	1	15	LC1-C2
5/2	873	871	PIT/WELL	ESAX	WM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	3	11	ESAX
5/2	873	871	PIT/WELL	ESAX	HM	GW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	8	ESAX
6/2	732	731	PIT	ESAX	HM	GW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	18	ESAX
6/2	732	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	RUD	JAR	14	72	MC1-C2
6/2	732	731	PIT	RB	WM	SOW	UB	FLAG	3	12	MC1-C3
6/2	732	731	PIT	RB	WM	SREDW	U	JAR	3	8	C2
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	UD	JAR	50	731	LC1-C4
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	B	JAR	2	161	LC1-C4
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	B	JAR	1	108	LC1-C4
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	B	JAR	1	80	LC1-C4
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	UD	JAR	14	155	LC1-C4
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SREDW	UB	JAR	62	413	C2
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SREDW	R	DISH	1	12	C2

6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SOW	RUD	JAR	35	235	LC1-C2
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SOW	DB	FLAG	2	19	LC1-C3
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	NVCC	UH	BEAK/FLAG	20	42	MC2-C4
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	RUB	JAR	54	522	LC1-C2
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	R	JAR	2	173	MC1-C2
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	P	DISH	5	158	C2-C4
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	RU	JAR	3	53	LC2
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	B	DISH	1	32	C2-C4
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	NVCC	UH	BEAK/FLAG	7	6	MC2-C4
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SREDW	U	JAR	12	14	C2
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	18	17	LC1-C4
6/2	734	731	PIT	RB	WM	SOW	U	JAR	9	13	LC1-C2
6/2	735	731	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	1	17	MC1-C2
6/2	735	731	PIT	RB	WM	SOW	U	JAR	1	3	MC1-C3
7/2	825	824	DITCH	RB	WM	SAM	B	DISH	1	15	C2
8/2	760	759	DITCH	ESAX	HM	GW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	6	ESAX
8/2	760	759	DITCH	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	MC1-C4
32/3	61	59	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	1	3	MC1-C2
44/3	89	88	PIT/POST HOLE	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	2	8	LC1-C4
44/3	89	88	PIT/POST HOLE	RB	WM	SREDW	U	JAR	1	36	MC1-C2
44/3	121	120	DITCH	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR	1	6	MC1-C2
45/3	148	147	PIT	RB	WM	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	1	MC1-C4

Table 12: The Roman Pottery

B.9 Anglo-Saxon Pottery

By Denis Sami and Paul Spoerry

Introduction

B.9.1 A total of 22 fragments (298.31 g) of early/middle Anglo-Saxon ceramic was recovered from trenching (Table 13). The assemblage is composed of undecorated and decorated vessels dating to the period spanning the Early to the Middle Anglo-Saxon era (c. AD 450-850).

Methodology

B.9.2 Alan Vince petrological analysis of Anglo-Saxon ceramics from Kilverstone (Vince 2003) and Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville (Vince 2003) were consulted together with Jess Tipper (2009) chapter on the Bloodmore Hill pottery assemblage.

The Assemblage

B.9.3 The production and use of quartz tempered ware was constant through the Early and the Middle Anglo-Saxon period (c. AD 450-850).

B.9.4 At Mucking, Hamerow (1993) suggested a sharp increase of production and use of organic tempered fabric during the 7th and 8th centuries. A similar trend was

documented in Bloodmoore Hill (Tipper 2009: 206). The fragments of organic tempered ware from Earsham could suggest a comparable pattern.

B.9.5 Decorated vessels, however, are generally dated to the Early Anglo-Saxon period.

Character

B.9.6 The assemblage is composed of storage/cooking bowls and a fragment of bossed cremation vessel decorated with lines and stamps.

B.9.7 The majority of sherds were produced in a quartz tempered fabric (E/MSX(Q)) and two fragments were produced in organic tempered fabric (E/MSX(V)).

Distribution

B.9.8 Finds were concentrated in the area of Trenches 12, 15, 26 and 31 and suggest the presence of a domestic settlement and a cemetery in the area.

B.9.9 Further excavation between the trenches is likely to produce additional Anglo-Saxon ceramics.

Quantification Table

Context	Trench	Feature	Fabric Dsc	Dsc	Quantity	Weight (g)	Decoration	Stamp	Pot Date (min)	Pot Date (max)
2	31	sub-soil	E/MSX(Q)		2	16.57				
61	32	pit	E/MSX(Q)		2	12.24			450	850
503	12	Barrow Mound	E/MSX(Q)		1	17.11			450	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)		1	32.18			450	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)		1	16.27			450	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)	Base	1	45.85			450	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)		1	48.82	Boss, lines	wheels	450	600
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)		1	20.96			450	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)	Base	1	18.32			450	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)		1	17.97	three oblique lines		450	850

590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)		1	5.91			45 0	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)		1	4.42			45 0	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)		1	4.42			45 0	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)		1	8.06			45 0	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)	Rim	1	2.8			45 0	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)		1	4.13			45 0	850
590	15	SFB	E/MSX(Q)		1	4.35			45 0	850
715	26	pit	E/MSX(V)		1	11.89		wheels	45 0	600
715	26	pit	E/MSX(V)		1	2.63			45 0	600
715	26	pit	E/MSX(Q)		1	3.41			45 0	850

Table 13– Saxon pottery quantification by context

B.10 Post-medieval Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction & Discussion

B.10.1 Archaeological works produced a single sherd of post-medieval pottery, from tree throw **192** in Trench 50, Area 3, an unabraded body sherd (50g) from a brown-glazed stoneware jar or jug dating to the 19th century.

B.10.2 The stoneware sherd was probably a casual loss due to the breakage of a jug or jar, possibly brought to the field at harvest and subsequently disturbed by later ploughing.

Retention, Dispersal or Display

B.10.3 Should further work be undertaken, the pottery report should be incorporated into any later catalogue. Further work is likely to produce additional post-medieval pottery, although the sherds would probably be sparsely distributed. The sherd may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 Thirty-eight bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated area at Earsham Quarry, Norfolk in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within 23 trenches from deposits that are thought to be prehistoric to post-medieval in date.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified *Siraf*-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to tables:

U=untransformed, f=fragmented

Results

C.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and have mostly been recovered in small quantities. The majority of the flots contain rootlets and molluscs which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.1.7 Two particular samples produced abundant plant remains; Sample 518 (fill 732) and Sample 519 (fill 734), both from pit 731 (Trench 6), contain a large quantity of cereal remains and charcoal, a moderate amount of weed seeds and a small quantity of chaff. The cereals consisted of a mixture of oats (*Avena sp.*), rye (*Secale cereale*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), and wheat (*Triticum sp.*). A fragment of hazelnut shell (*Corylus avellana*) and a wild cherry stone (*Prunus avium*) were also recovered from Sample 518. Both samples contain fragments of charred material measuring up to 1.5cm, possibly bread or fruit.

C.1.8 Sample 518 was relatively rich in artefactual material as well as environmental remains. It contained a copper alloy coin, an iron nail and a moderate quantity of pottery.

Sample No.	Context No.	Trench /area no.	Cut No.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Indet Macro.	Snails from flot	Charcoal volume (ml)	Pottery	Burnt flint	Metal Fe	Metal CuA
1	7	T29 A3	5	Pit	16	35	0	0	0	+U	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
2	12	T29 A3	-	Gravel layer	4	1	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
3	23	T33 A3	21	Pit	16	35	0	0	0	0	0	+	4	0	0	0	0
4	43	T32 A3	41	Pit	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
5	40	T32 A3	38	Pit	18	40	0	0	0	0	0	+	1	0	0	0	0
6	50	T34 A3	48	Pit	14	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
7	64	T32 A3	59	Pit	17	15	#	0	0	0	0	++	14	0	0	0	0
8	61	T32 A3	59	Pit	16	25	0	0	0	0	0	+	26	0	0	0	0
9	125	T44 A3	124	Pit	12	15	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
10	134	T36 A3	133	Burnt tree throw/pit?	14	55	0	0	0	0	+	+	35	0	0	0	0
11	147	T45 A3	146	Pit	6	30	0	0	0	0	0	+	7	#	0	0	0
12	173	T48 A3	172	Pit/hearth	20	60	0	0	0	0	0	+	1	0	0	0	0
13	105	T52 A3	104	Post-hole	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
500	511	T12 A2	510	Pit	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	+	7	0	0	0	0
501	512	T12 A2	510	Pit	8	35	0	0	0	0	0	++	20	0	0	0	0
502	531	T12 A2	530	Post hole	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0
503	535	T12 A2	534	Pit	12	5	0	0	0	#U	0	++	<1	0	0	0	0
504	541	T20 A2	540	Pit	20	250	0	0	0	0	0	+++	31	#	0	0	0
505	563	T25 A2	562	Pit	8	100	0	0	0	0	0	+	110	0	#	0	0
506	558	T21 A2	556	Barrow ditch	17	10	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0

507	559	T21 A2	556	Barrow ditch	16	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	2	0	0	0	0
508	590	T15 A2	589	SFB	17	50	#	0	#	0	0	0	+	27	#	0	0	0
509	604	T17 A2	579	Pit	4	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	5	0	0	0	0
510	621	T15 A2	620	Post hole	6	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	0	0	0	0
511	631	T18 A2	624	Post hole	8	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	++	14	#	0	0	0
512	664	T28 A2	663	Pit	9	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	#	0	0	0
513	628	T20 A2	625	Barrow ditch			0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
514	670	T28 A2	669	Pit	6	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	0	0	0
515	673	T28 A2	672	Pit	12	50	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	10	#	0	0	0
516	722	T26 A2	721	Pit/post- hole	2	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0	0	0
517	760	T8 A2	759	Ditch	17	45	# c.f	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1	#	0	0	0
518	732	T6 A2	731	Pit	19	235	####	#	0	##	0	0	0	230	##	0	#	#
519	734	T6 A2	731	Pit	4	200	####	#	0	##	+	0	169	##	0	0	0	0
520	833	T23 A2	832	Post-hole	10	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	10	0	0	0	0
521	849	T11 A2	646	Pit	14	15	#	0	0	0	0	0	+	2	0	0	0	0
522	872	T5 A2	871	Pit	8	40	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0	0	0	0
523	873	T5 A2	871	Pit	16	5	#f	0	0	0	0	0	+	3	0	0	0	0
524	694	T28 A2	693	Pit	6	10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1	0	##	0	0

Table 14: Environmental samples from Earsham Quarry, Norfolk.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choilean

Introduction & Methodology

C.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone weighing 143g and totalling 26 countable fragments was recovered from the evaluation at Earsham Quarry. The fragmentation levels are high however 25 specimens can be identified to taxon. The majority of the identifiable specimens comprises a partially articulated juvenile pig skeleton from pit 145 in Area 3. All material was recovered from ditches and pits and is hand collected. A single fragment was recorded as large mammal. This is included in Table 15 below.

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

Results

C.2.3 The surface condition of the bone on average is good representing 1 on the scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (ibid). NISP (Number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (Minimum number of individuals) are summarised for each taxon in table.

TAXON	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Pig	20	80	1	33.33
Horse	1	4	1	33.33
Rabbit	4	16	1	33.33
Total	25	100	3	100

Table 15: NISP (Number of identifiable specimens) and MNI (Minimum number of individuals)

C.2.4 Three taxa are identifiable. Eighty percent of the assemblage is an articulated juvenile pig skeleton from pit **145**. Ditch **824** contained four specimens of rabbit bone, most likely all from the same animal. A single horse metapodial was recorded from the subsoil. All taxa have an MNI of 1. There is no gnawing observable on the bone. Aging potential is entirely through fusion data. All bones from pit **145** are unfused suggesting the animal is less than one year old. The rabbit bone from ditch **824** is fully fused representing an adult individual.

C.2.5 This is a small fragmented assemblage and can tell us little about the dietary or husbandry practices of the population in this area. No further work is required on the assemblage and it is recommended that the material be dispersed.

APPENDIX D BIBLIOGRAPHY

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

Boulter S. 2006, *Archaeological Assessment Report, Flixton Park Quarry, assessment 2, Flixton*. Suffolk County Council Archaeological Service Report 2006/054

Brickley, M., & McKinley, J., (eds.), 2004. *Guidelines to The Standard for Recording Human Remains*. IFA Paper 7 (Reading: IFA/BABAO)

Brudenell, M. 2012. *Pots, Practice and Society: An Investigation of Pattern and variability in the Post-Deverel Rimbury Ceramic-Tradition of East Anglia*. Unpublished PhD thesis, University of York.

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

Crummy, N. and Hind, J. Clay Tobacco Pipes in Crummy, N. 1988 *The post-Roman small finds from excavations in Colchester, 1971-85*, p46-66. Colchester Archaeological Report No 6 Colchester Archaeological Trust

Evison, V. I., 1982 'Anglo-Saxon glass claw beakers', *Archaeologia* 107, 43-76

Garrow, D. Lucy, S and Gibson, D. 2006. *Excavations at Kiverstone, Norfolk: An Episodic Landscape History*. East Anglian Archaeology 113.

Hamerow, H. 1993, *Excavation at Mucking, Volume 2: The Anglo-Saxon Settlement*, Engl. Heritage Archaeol. Rep. 21, London

Hickling, S. 2018, *Brief for the Pre-application evaluation by trial trenching at Areas 2 (Hall Rd / Bath Hills Rd) and 3 (Five Acre Lane), Earsham Quarry, Earsham, Norfolk* County Council Heritage Environment Service

Historic England 2011 Environmental Archaeology. *A Guide to the Theory and Practice of Methods, from Sampling and Recovery to Post-excavation (2nd edition)*, Centre for Archaeology Guidelines

Hogan, S. Munding, A. Weston, P, 2006, *Pheasants Walk, Earsham Quarry, Norfolk, Strip, Map and Sample Archaeological Excavation* Interim Report No. 2174, Archaeological Solutions, Suffolk.

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

Lawson, A.J. 1986, *Barrow Excavations in Norfolk 1950-82*, East Anglian Archaeology 29.

Manning, W. H., 1989 *Catalogue of the Romano-British Iron Tools, Fittings and Weapons in the British Museum* (London, British Museum Publication)

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

Mercer, R.J, 1990, *Causewayed Enclosures*, Shire Archaeology

Muir, T, 2017, *Area 1, Earsham Quarry, Norfolk, An Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation*, Archaeological Report 5502, Archaeological Solutions, Suffolk

Muldowney, E, 2018 *Earsham Quarry Areas 1 & 2*, Written Scheme of Investigation, OAE unpublished document

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

PCRG 2011. *The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for Analysis and Publication*. Oxford: Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group Occasional Papers 1 and 2 (fourth edition)

Roman Imperial Coinage, volume 4c : *Gordian III–Uranian Antoninus (238–253)*, by H. Mattingly, E. A. Sydenham, C.H.V. Sutherland, London, 1949

Roseveare, M.J. 2018, *Earsham Quarry, Areas 2 & 3, Norfolk*, TigerGeo Ltd, Hereford

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

Smedley, N., & Owles, E., 1959, *Some Suffolk Kilns. 1. A Romano-British Pottery kiln at Homersfield*, *Proc Suffolk Inst Hist* 28, 168-184

Stace, C., 1997 *New Flora of the British Isles*. Second edition. Cambridge University Press

Swan, V. G., 1984, *The Pottery Kilns of Roman Britain, Royal Commission on Historical Monuments: Supplementary Series*, 5, HMSO, London

Tipper, J. 2009, 'Pottery', in Lucy, S., Tipper, J. and Dickens, A. (eds), *The Anglo-Saxon Settlement and Cemetery at Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville, Suffolk*, East Anglian Archaeology 131, 202-243

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

Vince, A. 2003a, *Petrological Analysis of Anglo-Saxon Pottery from Kilverstone, Norfolk*, AVAC Report 2003/40

Vince, A. 2003b, *Characterisation studies of the Anglo-Saxon pottery from Bloodmoor Hill, Carlton Colville, Suffolk*, AVAC Report 2003

Whittle, A, Healey, F, Bayliss, A, 2011, *Gathering Time - Dating the Early Neolithic Enclosures of Southern Britain and Ireland*, Oxford

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

Wymer, JJ, 1996, *Barrow Excavations in Norfolk 1984-88*, East Anglian Archaeology 77.

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

APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	Oxfordar3-347202		
Project Name	Earsham Quarry Areas 2 & 3		
Start of Fieldwork	28/01/19	End of Fieldwork	19/02/19
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	Yes

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	XNFEAR19	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER Number	ENF145634	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Mineral Extraction
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|---|---|---|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)	Pottery	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)
Ditch	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)	Pottery	Early Iron Age (- 800 to - 400)
Barrow	Early Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 1500)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Enclosure	Prehistoric (4000 – 43)	Coin	Roman (43 – 410)
Pit	Late Neolithic (3000 – 2200)	Pottery	Post-medieval (1540 – 1900)
Pit	Iron Age (800 to 43)	Glass	Early medieval (410 – 1066))
Pit	Roman (43 – 410)	Iron Nail	Roman (43 – 410)
Sunken Featured Building	Early medieval (410 – 1066)	Iron Nail	Early medieval (410 – 1066)
Posthole	Early Medieval (410-1066)	Flint	Later Prehistoric 4000 BA – AD 43)
		Pottery	Anglo Saxon (450 – 850)

Posthole	Uncertain		

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Address (including Postcode)
District	South Norfolk	
Parish	Earsham	Area 2: Bath Hills Road, Earsham, NR35 2AD
HER office	Norfolk Historic Environment Team	Area 3: Old Railway Road, Earsham, NR35 2SD
Size of Study Area	Area 2: 6.38ha Area 3: 9.12ha	
National Grid Ref	TM31648952 & TM31368857	

Project Originators

Organisation	OA East
Project Brief Originator	Steve Hickling
Project Design Originator	Liz Muldowney
Project Manager	Liz Muldowney
Project Supervisor	Paddy Lambert

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	NMAS	ENF145634
Digital Archive	NMAS	ENF145634
Paper Archive	NMAS	ENF145634

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<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 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

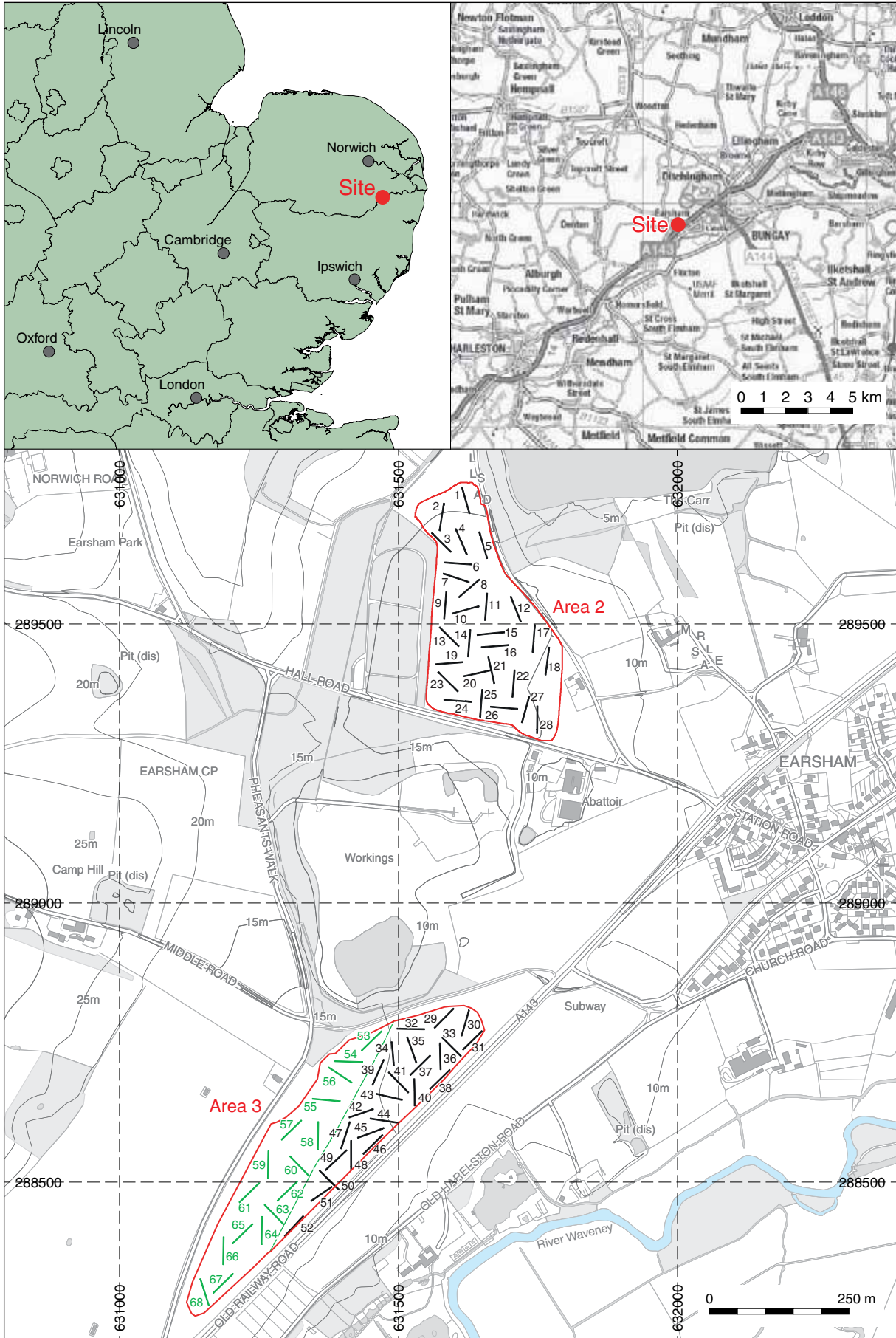
Database

Paper Media

Aerial Photos

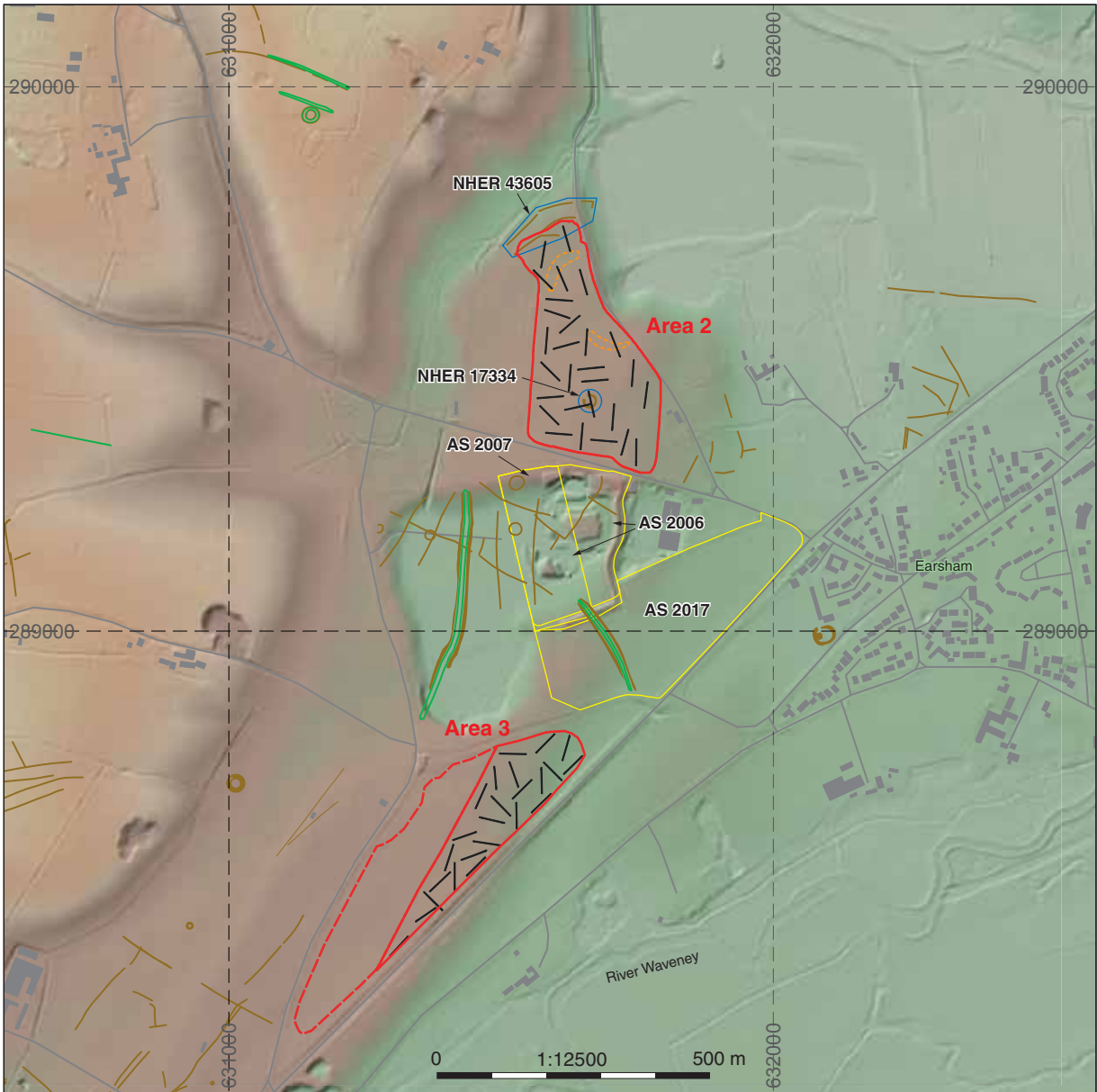
GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Context Sheets	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Correspondence	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Drawing	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>	Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/>	Map	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Matrices	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Text	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/>	Miscellaneous	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Research/Notes	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Plans	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
		Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



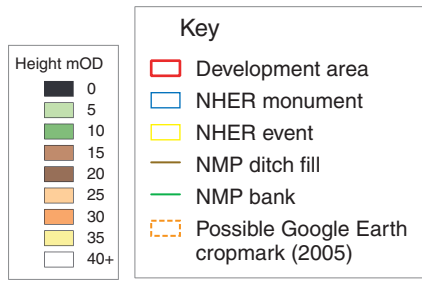
Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019. All rights reserved. Centremaps reference no. CM-00772193

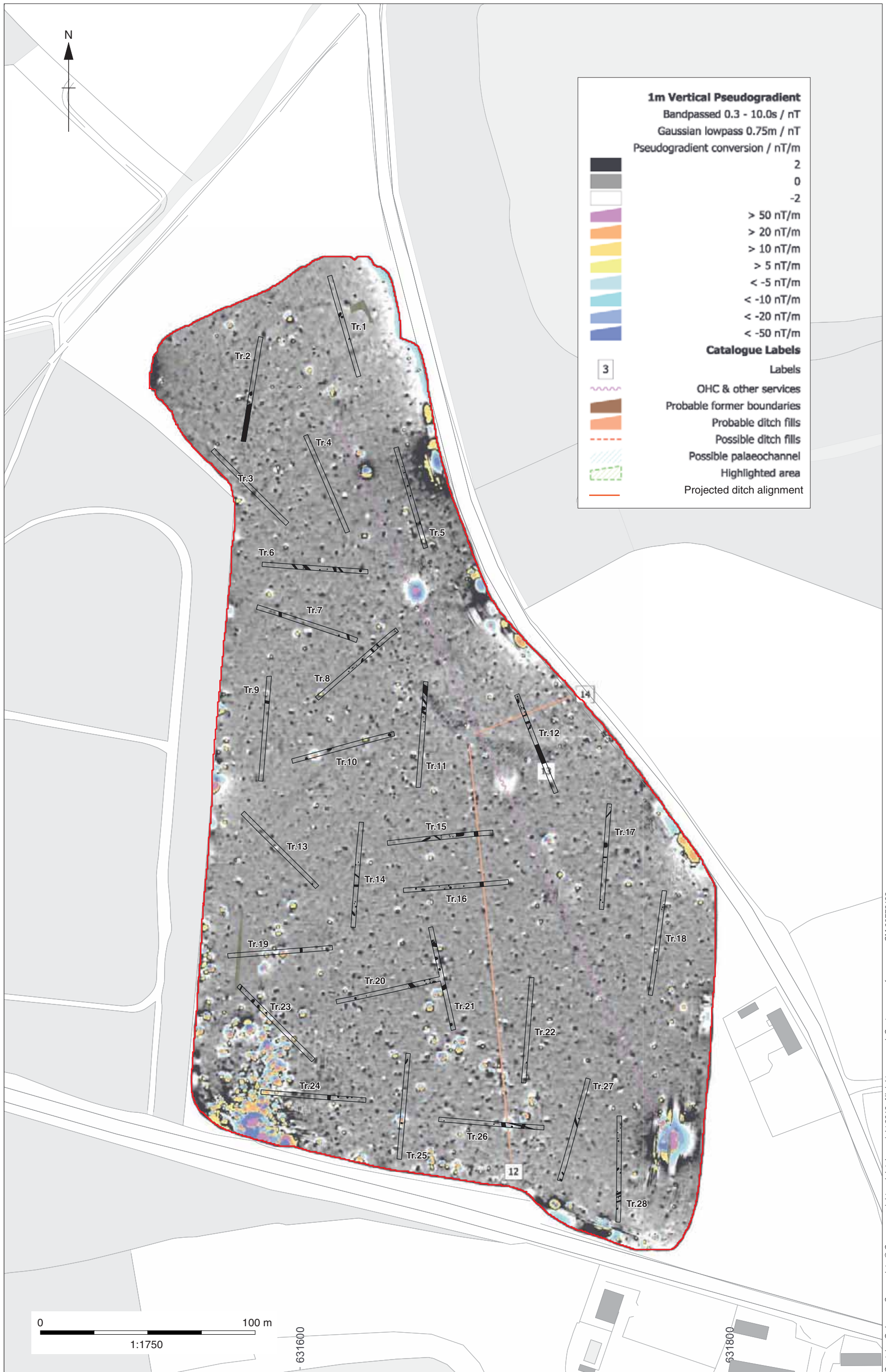
Figure 1: Site location showing phase 1 archaeological trenching (black), phase 2 archaeological trenching (green), and development areas (red)



Contains OS data © Crown copyright and database right 2019 & Environment Agency LIDAR data (open government licence)

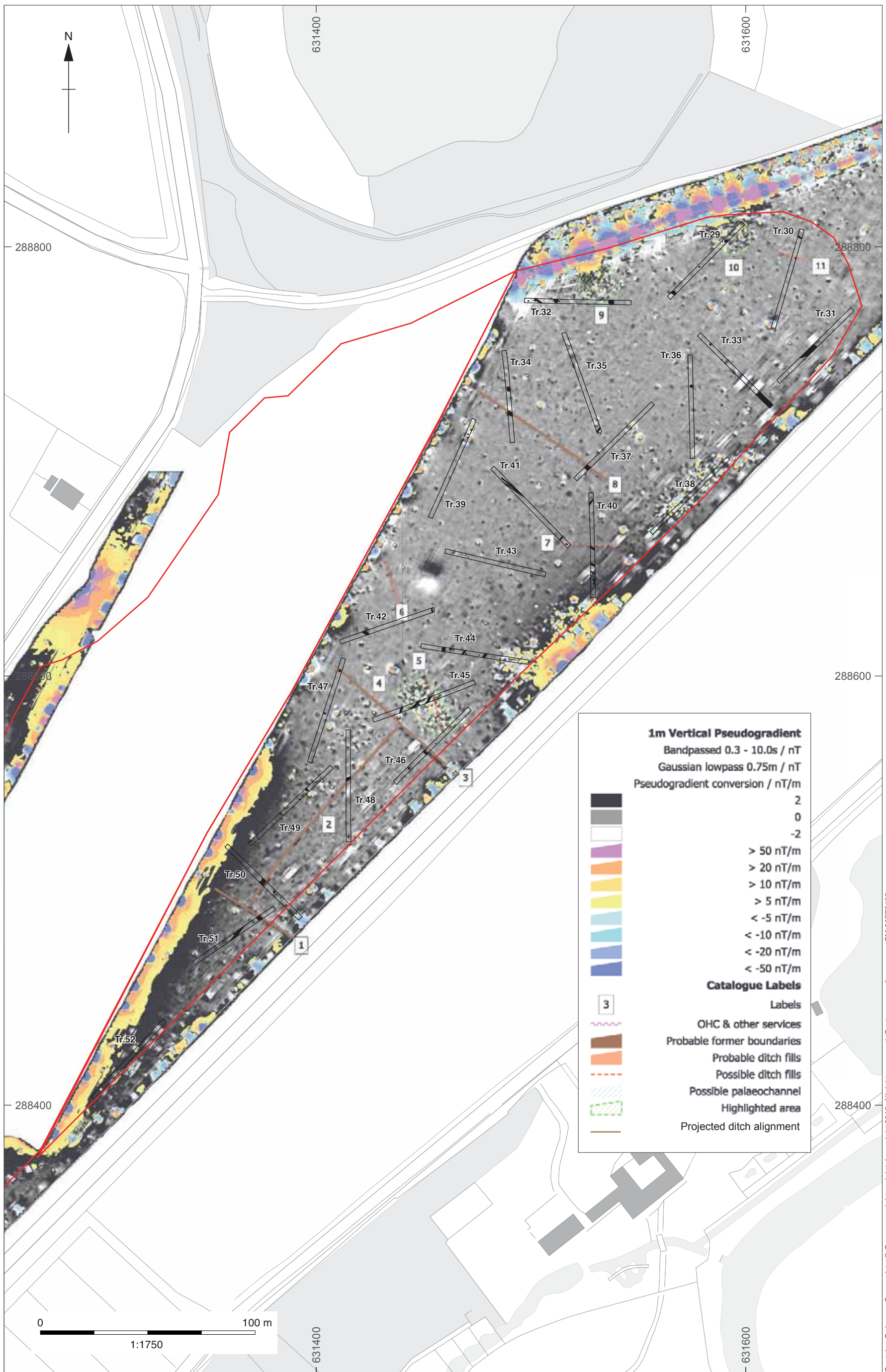
Figure 2: HER entries, National Mapping Programme data and previous work by Archaeological Solutions (AS) mentioned in the text, overlaid on digital terrain model





Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019. All rights reserved. Centremaps reference no. CM-00772193

Figure 3a: Area 2 trench plan overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation (after Roseveare 2018)



Contains Ordnance Survey data © Crown copyright and database right 2019. All rights reserved. Centremaps reference no. CM-00772193

Figure 3b: Area 3 trench plan overlaid on geophysical survey interpretation (after Roseveare 2018)

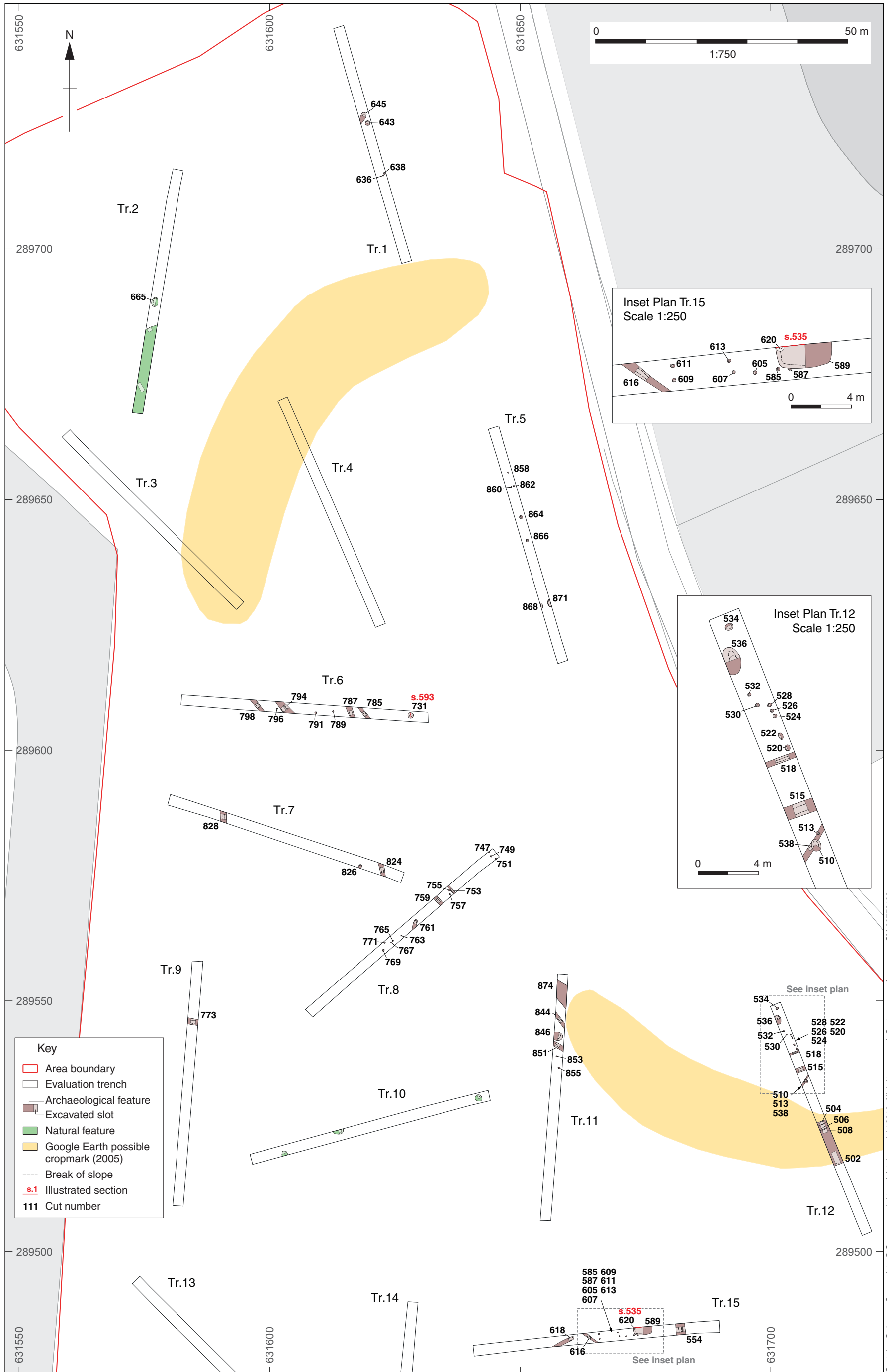
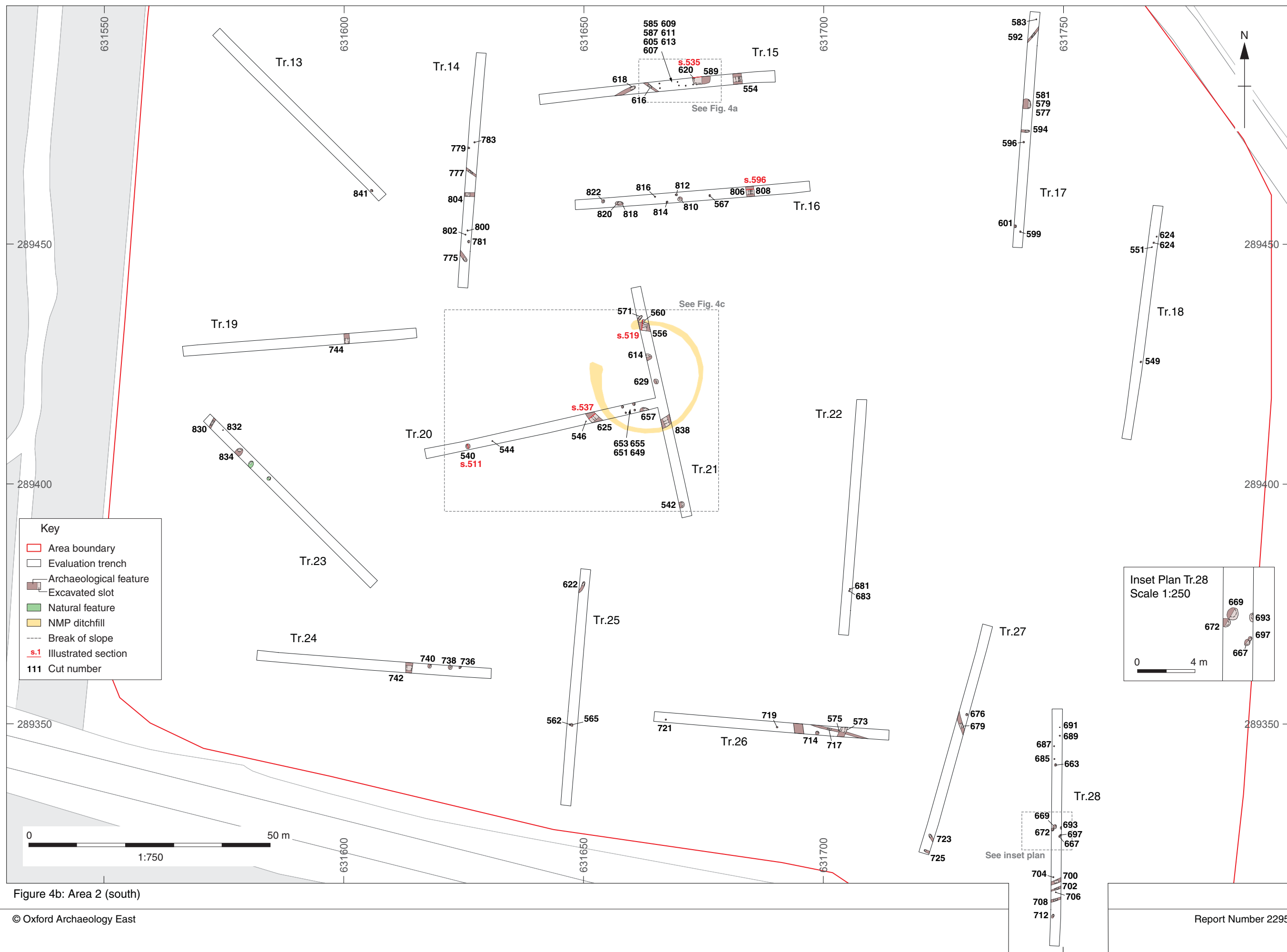


Figure 4a: Area 2 (north)



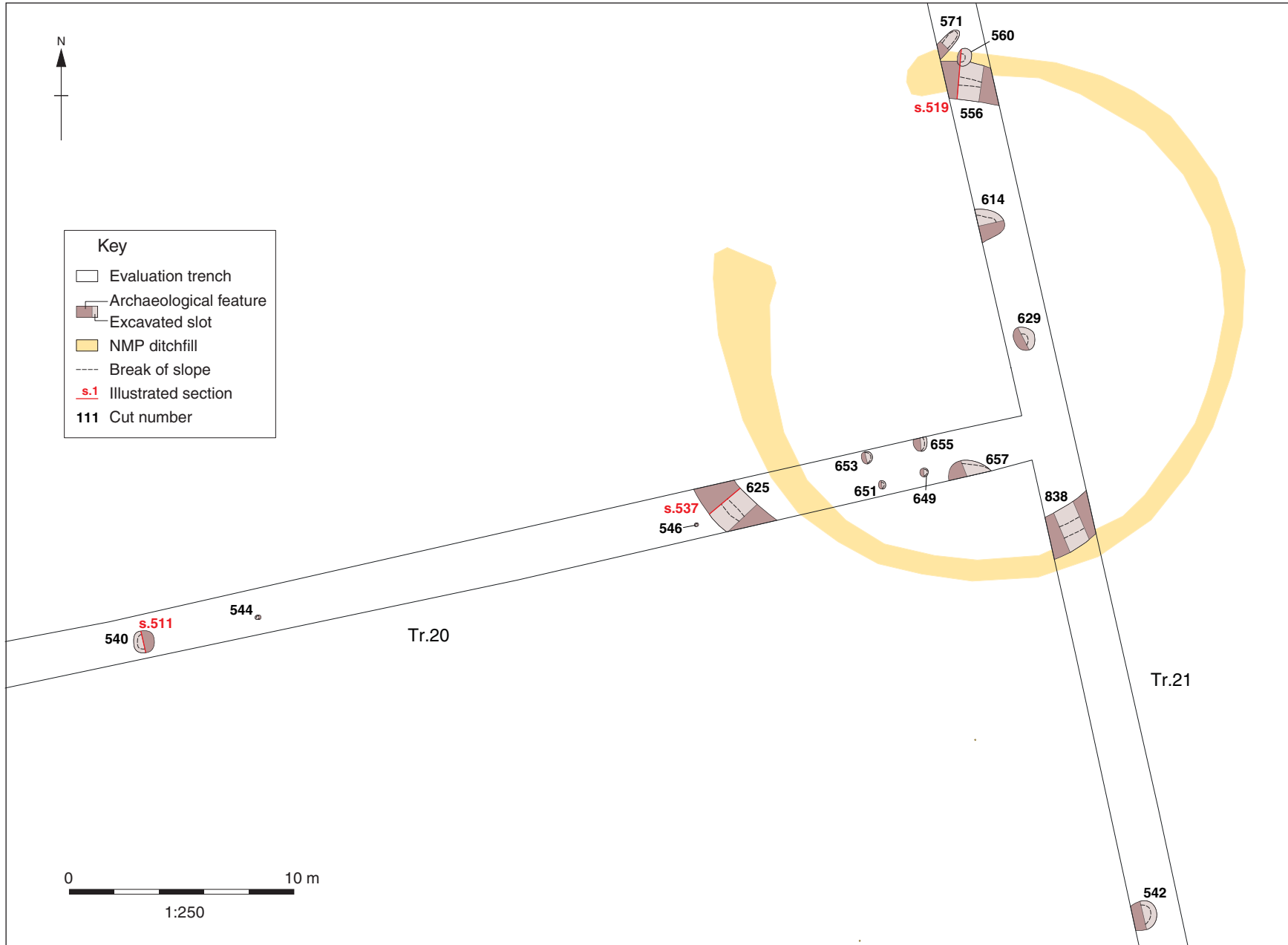


Figure 4c: Trenches 20 and 21, Area 2, detail plan

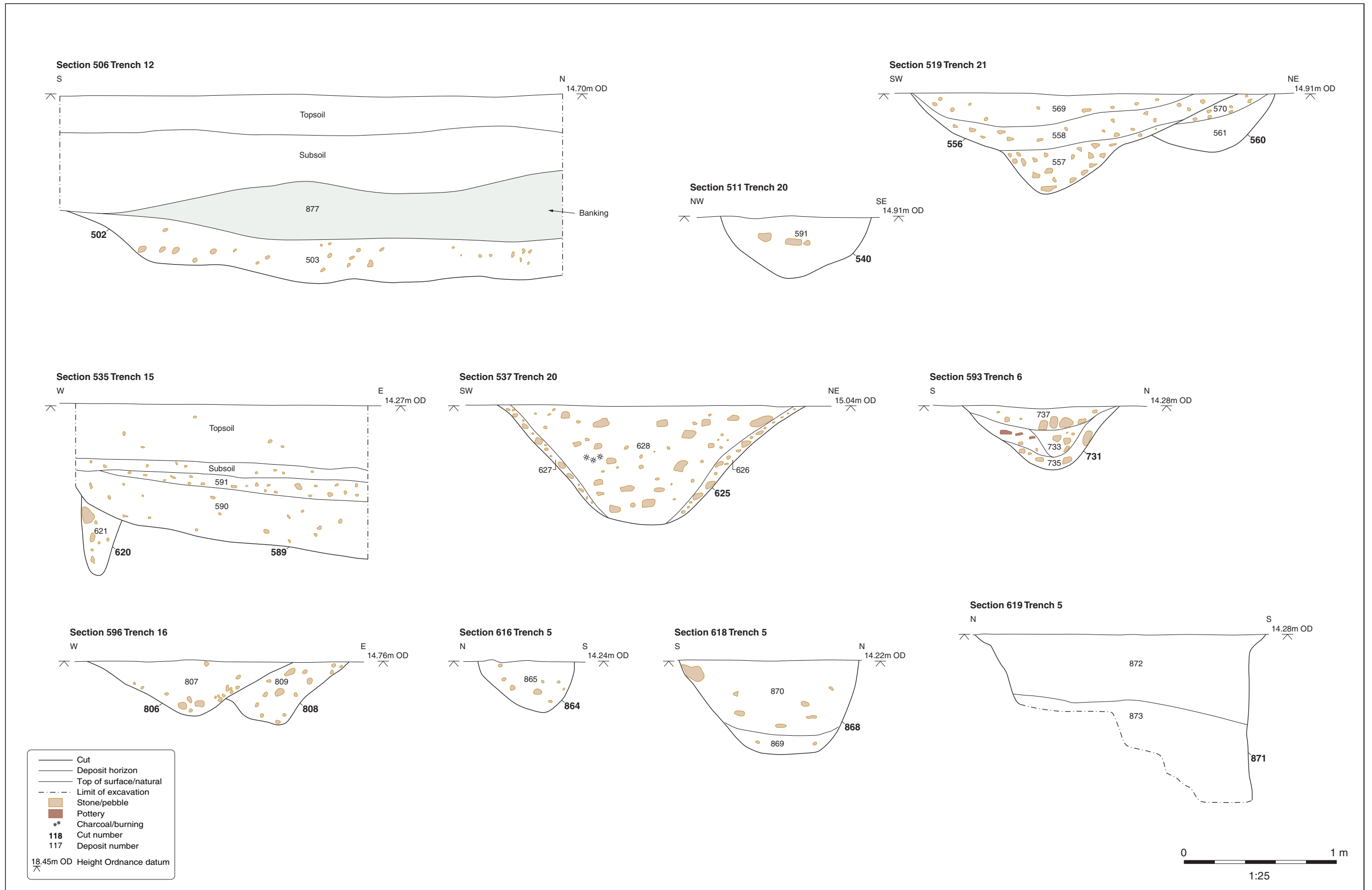


Figure 5: Area 2 selected sections

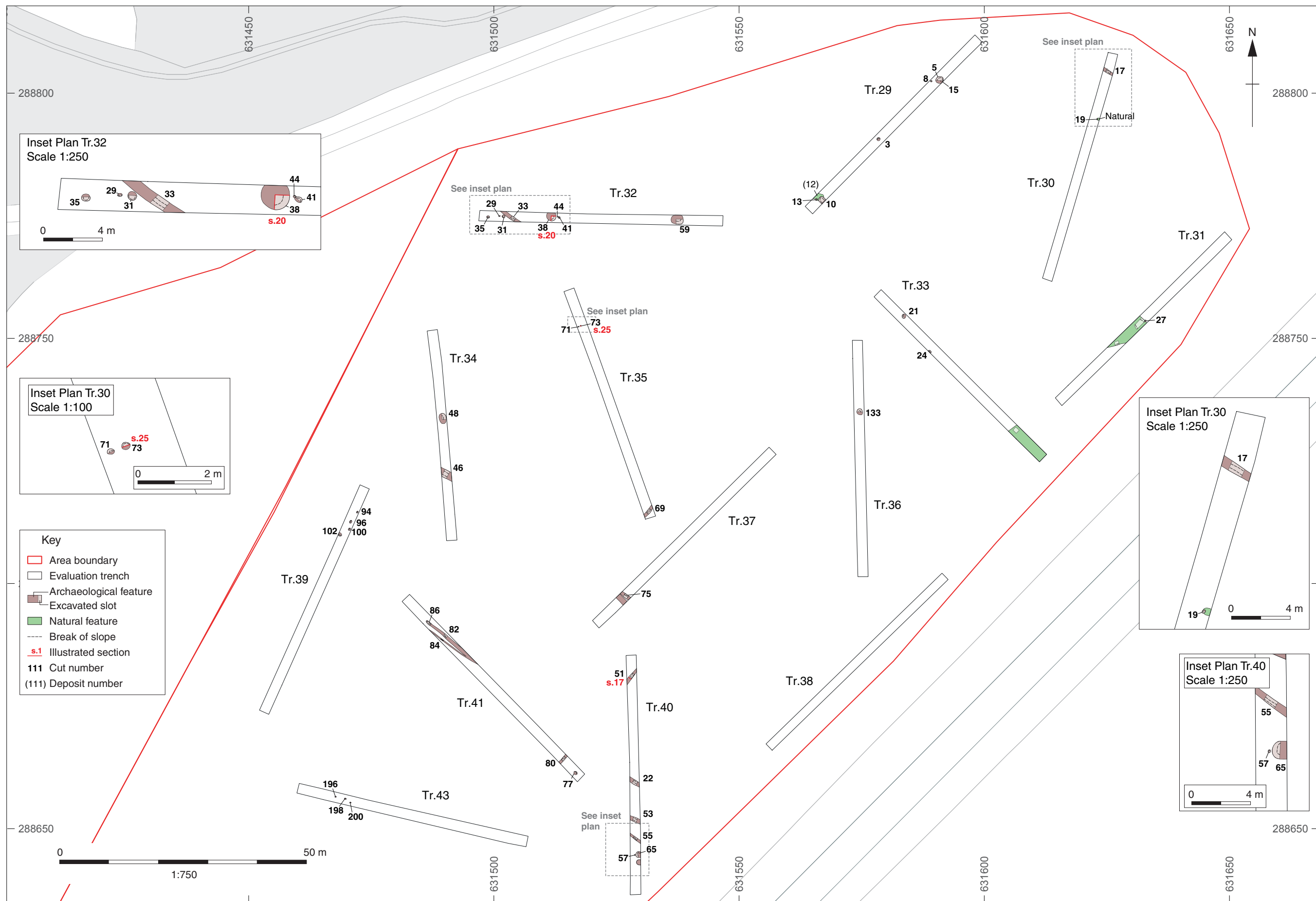


Figure 6a: Area 3 (north)

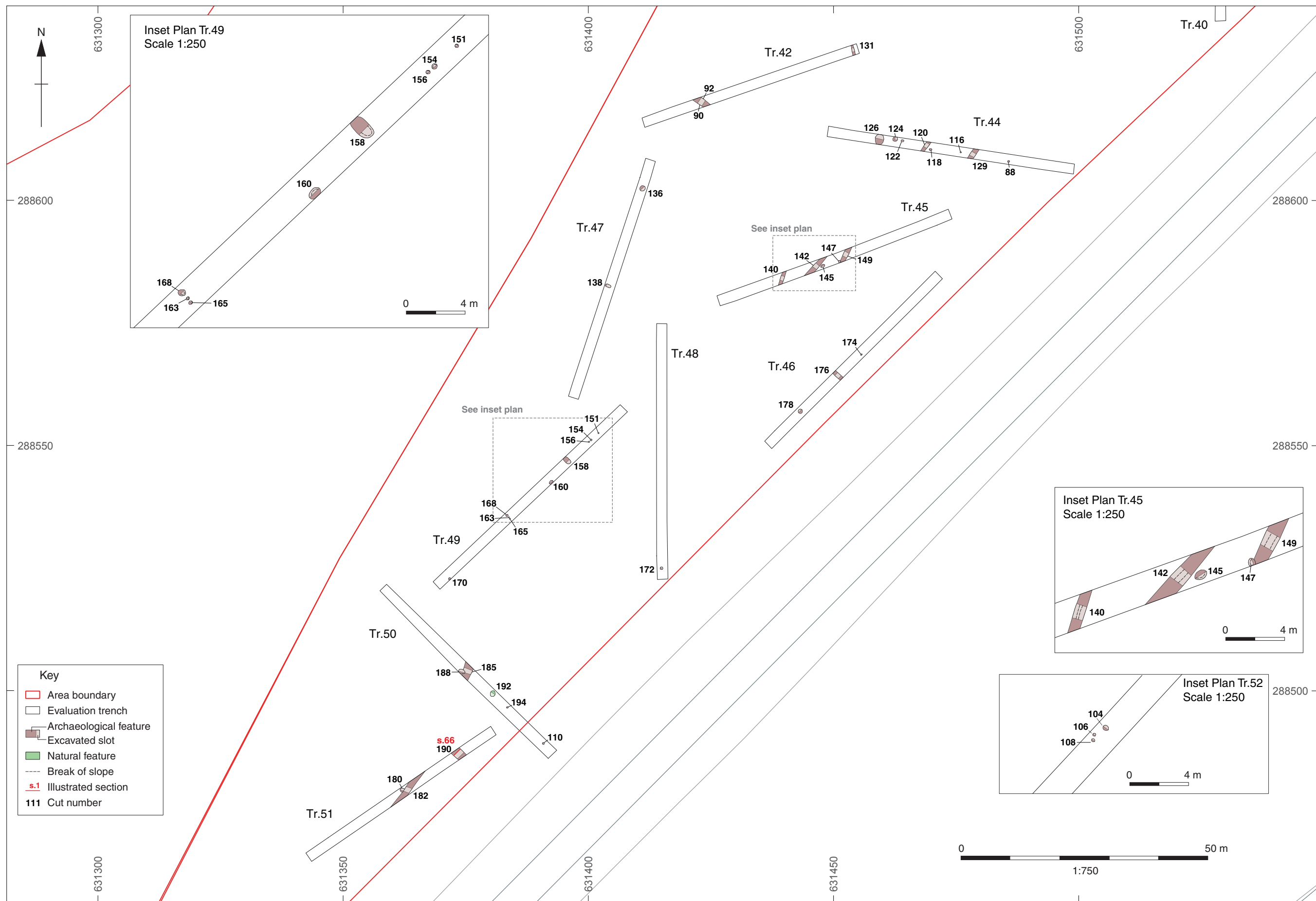


Figure 6b: Area 3 (south)

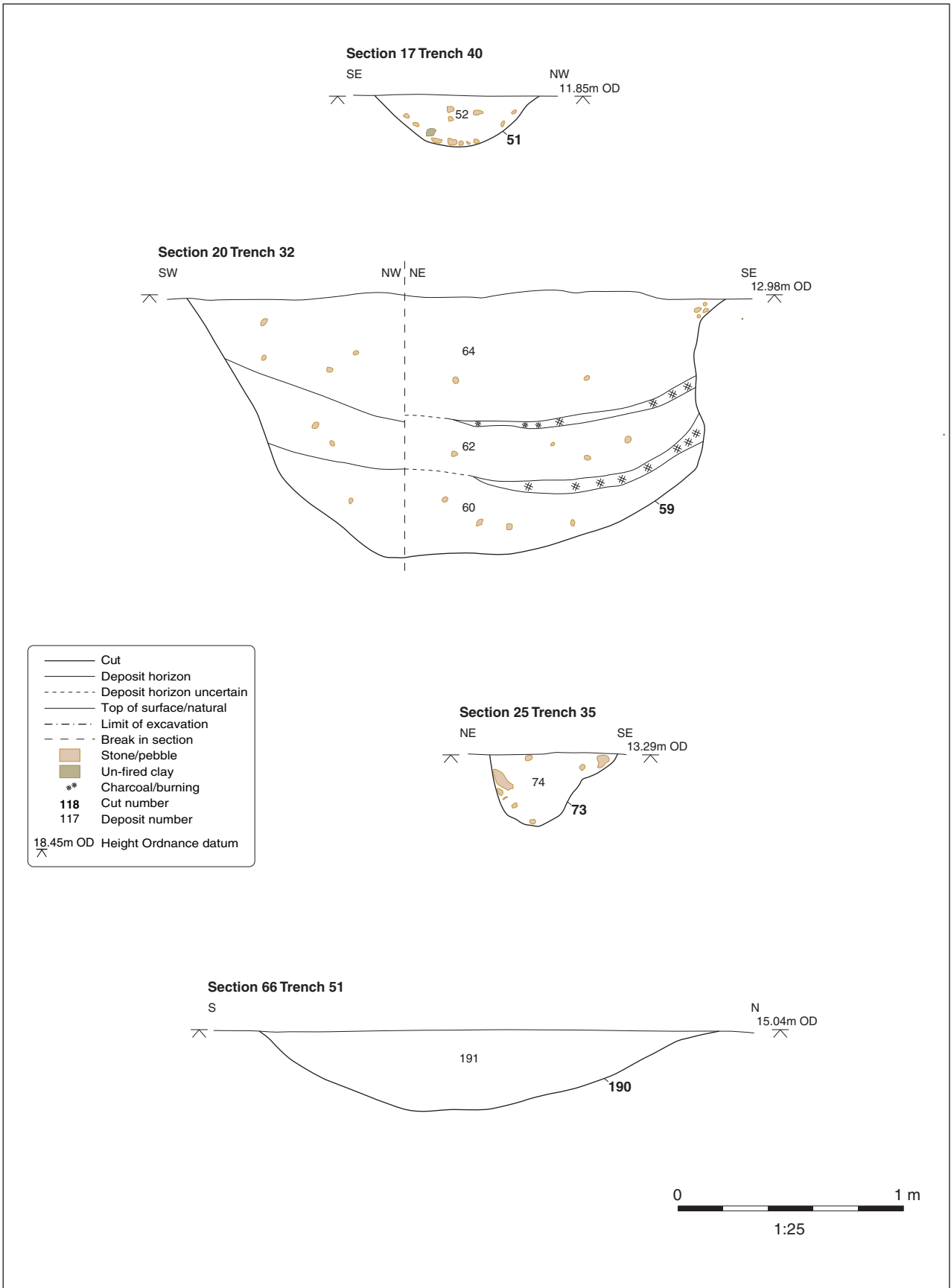


Figure 7: Area 3 selected sections

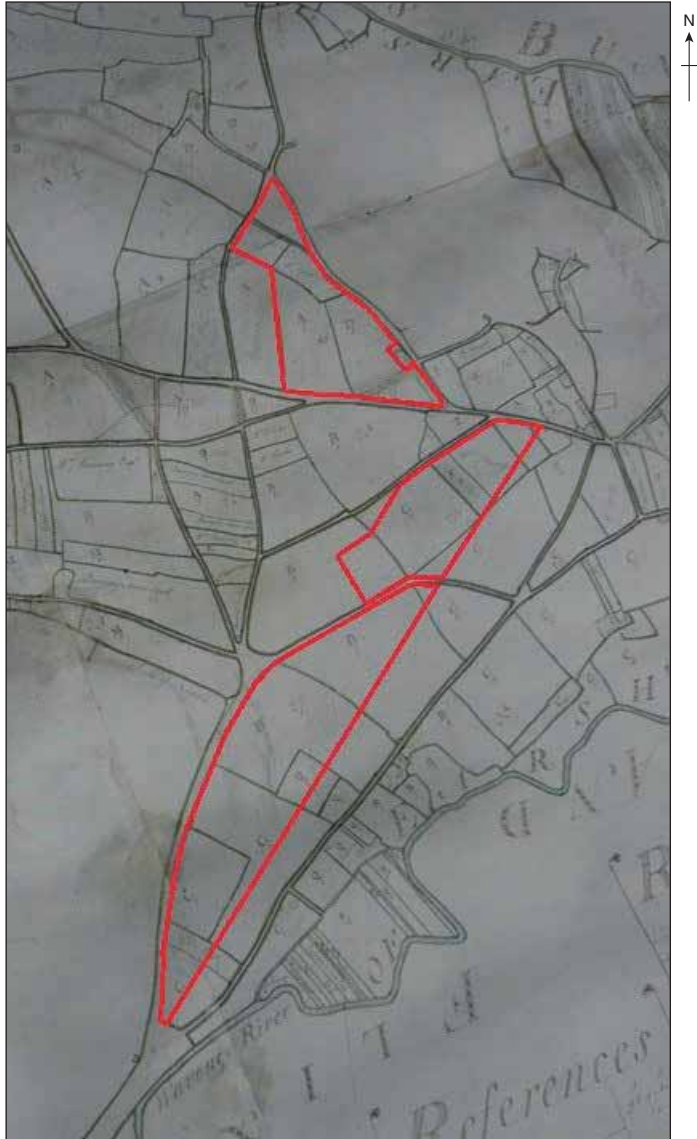


Figure 8: Areas 1, 2 and 3 (approximately outlined in red), as shown on a map of William Windham Esquire's Estate, dated 1770 and 1771 (NRO MEA 3/631). Used courtesy of the Norfolk Record Office.

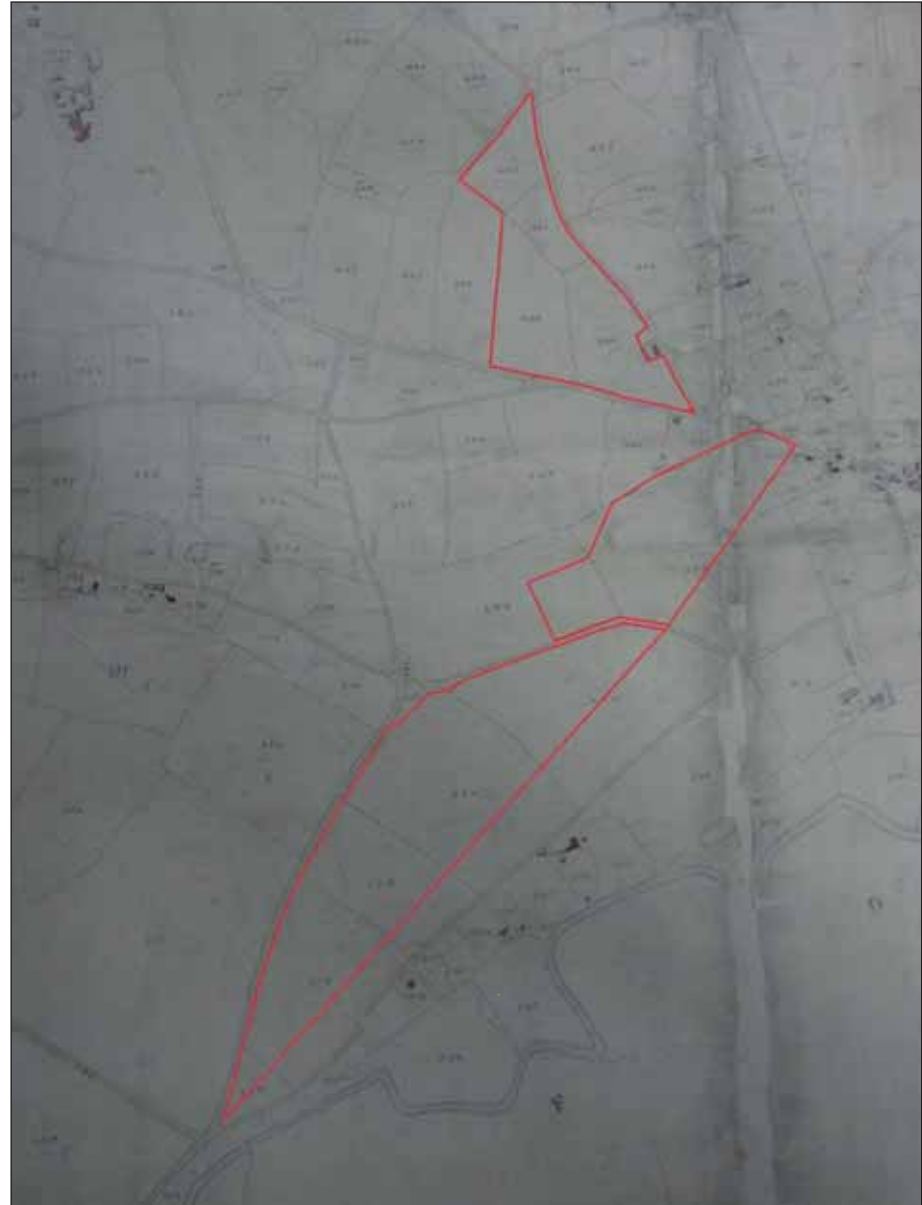


Figure 9: Areas 1, 2 and 3 (approximately outlined in red), as shown on the Earsham tithe map of 1840 (NRO DN/TA 564). Used courtesy of the Norfolk Record Office.



Plate 1: Area 2, Trench 15 looking east showing SFB 589



Plate 2: Area 2, Trench 15, SFB 589 and associated posthole 620, looking north



Plate 3: Area 2, Trench 21, ditch 556 and pit 560, looking north-west



Plate 4: Area 2, Trench 6, Pit 731, looking west



Plate 5: Area 2, Trench 6, working shot of pit **731**, looking west



Plate 6: Area 2, Trench 5, pit **878**, looking west



Plate 7: Area 2, Trench 20, pit 540, looking east



Plate 8: Area 2, Trench 12, ditch 502, looking west



Plate 9: Area 3, Trench 36, looking south



Plate 10: Area 3, Trench 49, looking south-west



Plate 11: Area 3, Trench 32, pit 59, looking north



Plate 12: Area 3, Trench 32, looking west



Plate 13: Area 3, Trench 51, ditch **182** and pit **180**



Plate 14: Area 2, Trench 12, pit **510** and posthole **513**



**Head Office/Registered Office/
OA South**

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

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

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

t: +44 (0) 1223 850500
e: [oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com](mailto: oaeast@oxfordarchaeology.com)
w: <http://oxfordarchaeology.com>



Director: Gill Hey, BA PhD FSA MCIfA
*Oxford Archaeology Ltd is a
Private Limited Company, N^o: 1618597
and a Registered Charity, N^o: 285627*