Norwich Western Link

Archaeological Evaluation Report

December 2022

Client: Ferrovial Construction

Issue No: 2 (Final)
OA Report No: 2595
NGR: TG 14831 15599 to TG 09790 12547
Accession Number: NWHCM:2023.5

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Client Name:	Ferrovial Construction
Document Title:	Norwich Western Link
Document Type:	Evaluation Report
Report No.:	2595
Grid Reference:	TG 14831 15599 to TG 09790 12547
Planning Reference:	Pre-determination
Site Code:	ENF152281
Invoice Code:	XNFNWL22
CNF ref.	CNF 48395
Accession No.:	NWHCM:2023.5
Receiving Body:	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
OA Document File Location:	https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/18381824
OA Graphics File Location:	https://files.oxfordarchaeology.com/nextcloud/index.php/f/18139562
Issue No:	2 (Final)
Date:	December 2022
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Norwich Western Link

Archaeological Evaluation Report

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Contents

List of Figures

List of Plates

List of Tables

Summary

Between May and July 2022 Oxford Archaeology East undertook a programme of evaluation trenching along the route of the proposed Norwich Western Link, Norfolk. A total of 246 trial trenches of the planned 277 trenches were excavated within 22 fields (fields TT01-TT20 and TT22-TT23), many of which were targeted on cropmarks and geophysical anomalies. The northern end of the route was located in the parish of Attlebridge (TG 14831 15599), while the southern end of the route was in Honingham parish (TG 09790 12547). The proposed route ran south-west from Attlebridge in the River Wensum Valley across a broad ridge towards the River Tud. The evaluation uncovered evidence of Iron Age, Romano-British, medieval, and post-medieval activity.

Evidence for Neolithic and Bronze Age activity was limited to scattered finds of worked flint but small numbers of features associated with Iron Age pottery were found in several areas in the southern and northern parts of the evaluated area (TT05, TT07/08 and TT20).

Evidence for Romano-British activity/land-use was revealed in two fields in the southern part of the evaluated area (TT07 and TT10) and in one field to the north (TT20) and was characterised by ditches relating to field systems and possible enclosures associated with small quantities of Roman pottery.

An extensive area of medieval settlement, previously known from cropmarks, was revealed by the trenching in field TT05, in the southern part of the evaluated area. This consisted of a complex of rectilinear enclosures and associated boundary/field system ditches associated with pottery dating to the 12th to 13th centuries AD.

Acknowledgements

Oxford Archaeology would like to thank Ferrovial Construction for commissioning this project. Thanks are also extended to John Percival who monitored the work on behalf of Norfolk County Council (NCC).

The fieldwork was monitored and assured by Ray Kennedy of WSP Cultural Heritage and Archaeology Team on behalf of NCC. The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Marcus Headifen, who was supported by Ed Cole, Jack Easen and Dan Firth. Site staff were Dan Barrett, Ollie Bircham, Ansel Burn, Sam Cork, Alex Hirons, Elodie Powell, Steph Matthews, Laura Mitchell, Rob Neeson, Lucy Ryan, Ioannis Thanos, Lewis Watson and Andrzej Zanko. Thanks are also extended to the specialists, illustrator and editor for their contributions.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Ferrovial Construction to undertake a trial trench evaluation along the proposed route of the Norwich Western Link (TG 14831 15599 to TG 09790 12547; Fig. 1). Trenching was undertaken in 22 fields along the proposed route (fields TT01-TT20 and TT22-TT23; Fig. 1)

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Authority in advance of submission of a Planning Application. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by WSP (2022) detailing Norfolk County Council's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements and presents the results of the investigation.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site consists of the 6km long route of the proposed road, running between the A1067 and the A47 some 10km to the north-west of Norwich (Fig. 1). From the north, the proposed route proceeds in a general south-westerly direction. The site is generally bounded by fields and woodlands, but crosses existing major and minor roads: the A1067 (Fakenham Road), Ringland Lane, Weston Road, Breck Road and The Broadway. To the west of the site is the village of Weston Longville and the B1535 (Wood Lane), which extended to the north as Paddy's Lane. To the east of the site is the village of Ringland.

1.2.2 The area of the proposed road route is located between the valleys of the River Wensum and the River Tud. The route extends across the ridges, dry valleys and an unnamed tributary of the River Tud between the two river valleys. At the north-eastern end of the route, adjacent to the A1067, the ground lies at 22.2m OD. The route then falls to the floor of the Wensum Valley at approx. 10m OD, before rising to 39.8m OD in Field TT20. The ground then falls to 21.9m OD in the dry valley at TT19. The ground then rises to 58m OD at TT10, before falling to 40m OD in the unnamed tributary of the River Tud, adjacent to TT06. The ground finally rises to 52.5m OD in the south-western part of the site at Field TT01.

1.2.3 The outcropping geology of the area is mapped largely as sands and gravels of the Sheringham Cliff Formation, present across the northern approx. 80 per cent of the site, with the remaining (southern) part of the site consisting largely of glacial till of the Lowestoft Formation. There were also three restricted areas of alluvium, located in the Wensum Valley, the dry valley at Ringland Lane, and the dry valley at Weston Lane. There were also small areas of head deposits and river terrace gravels.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 A full archaeological and historical background of the site is provided in a Historic Environment Desk-Based Assessment Report (WSP forthcoming). The following summary draws on the results of this Desk-Based Assessment. Reference to relevant heritage assets and findspots recorded in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) are made throughout results section of this report (Section 3), and the location

of NHER records specifically cited in the text are plotted alongside aerial data from the National Mapping Programme (NMP) in Fig. 2 (data from a search of the NHER dated 10/05/2022).

Previous investigations

1.3.2 There have been 12 previous archaeological investigations within the site. The intrusive investigations were concentrated in the northern part of the site boundary. As a result, the archaeological potential for part of the proposed scheme is reasonably well understood.

1.3.3 A geophysical survey of the Norwich Western Link route was carried out from November 2020 to March 2021. A total of 102ha was surveyed in 27 areas (Langston 2021). The results of the survey found probable and possible archaeological activity along the length of the route (described in relation to the results of the trial trenching in Section 3).

1.3.4 Six of the other investigations were located in the northern part of the site boundary and were carried out as part of work connected with the construction of the Norwich Northern Distributor Route (NNDR) (Pooley *et al.* 2015). These consisted of programmes of geophysical survey and trial trenching undertaken along the whole route of the NNDR. Four parcels of the geophysical survey, Area F1, Area F1a, Area F1b (NHER 63365) and Block F2 (NHER 63366), and two areas of trial trenching, Block F1a and Block F2, extended into the current site boundary.

1.3.5 The trial trenching in Block F1a recorded several ditches and pits which contained possible Middle Bronze Age pottery, Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age pottery, 11th century AD pottery, and struck and burnt flints. No archaeological features or finds were recorded during the Block 2 trial trenching.

1.3.6 A geophysical survey and trial trench evaluation were carried for the A47 Improvement Works (North Tuddenham to Easton) in 2019 and 2020 (PCA 2020). A total of 48 areas were investigated. Areas 21 (NHER 65195) and 22 (NHER 65196) extended into the southern part of the Site Boundary. The geophysical survey in Areas 21 and 22 recorded no certain archaeological features. Archaeological features recorded during the evaluation consisted of twelve ditches, two pits and four postholes. Finds recovered included post-medieval pottery and an iron strap fitting, indicating they probably formed part of a post-medieval boundary system. A single potsherd of earlier (14th–15th century AD) date was recovered, which was thought to be residual. A small assemblage of metalwork of a potential 14th century date was also recorded.

1.3.7 Trial trenching at Old Hall Farm (NHER 65584) in 2019 (Ames 2021) was undertaken in the northern part of the site boundary, to the south of the A1067. Eleven trial trenches were excavated. Three trenches revealed ditches and pits containing Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pottery.

1.3.8 A watching brief on the Ringland to Attlebridge Replacement Water Main (ENF128983) in 2012 (Hickling 2012) took place along Weston Road in the central part of the site. No significant archaeological features or artefacts were uncovered.

1.3.9 A geophysical survey was undertaken on the proposed Dudgeon extension onshore cable route. Two of the survey areas (Area 15 and Area 16) extended into the central

part of the site boundary. However, both of these areas overlap with the areas surveyed as part of the Norwich Western Link geophysical survey.

1.3.10 An evaluation was undertaken on the route of the Hornsea 3 pipeline in 2022 (Lewis and Rogers 2022). Eleven trenches were excavated in the central part of the site (see Fig. 1: HOW03). The archaeological features that were recorded were limited to post-medieval field boundaries.

Chronological Summary

Prehistoric (10,000BC to AD43)

1.3.11 Remains from the prehistoric period have been recorded within the site boundary. The geophysical survey of the route has also identified possible enclosures that may be of late prehistoric date.

1.3.12 At the Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Block F1a) in the northern part of the site, along the A1067 several ditches and pits which contained possible Middle and Late Bronze Age pottery were recorded (NHER 63365). Ditches which contained Early Iron Age pottery were also recorded.

1.3.13 The evaluation at Old Hall Farm in the northern part of the site boundary revealed ditches and pits in three trial trenches which contained later Neolithic/early Bronze Age pottery (NHER 65584).

1.3.14 Partly within the site boundary, immediately north-east of Breck Road, there are cropmarks of possible Iron Age diches and enclosures (NHER 50615).

1.3.15 An evaluation at Weston Park Golf Club, 450m north of the northern extension of the site along Ringland Way, recorded small quantities of finds of Neolithic material including evidence for flint working/tool production (NHER 65113 and 65115).

1.3.16 Fieldwalking within the study area has also recorded Neolithic flint tools at three locations: 420m to the south-west of the northern part of the site where a tanged flint arrowhead and 40 flint flakes (NHER 15027) were recorded; 450m to the south of the northern part of the site, where 13 flint flakes and two scrapers were recorded; and 420m north of the northernmost part of the site(NHER 24021), while behind The Old Rectory on Marl Hill Road a polished flint axe, a scraper and a blade were recorded (NHER 44449).

1.3.17 Neolithic or Bronze Age flint tools are also recorded as having been found in waste matter from a quarry, 350m north of the northern part of the site boundary (NHER 5613), whilst a small Neolithic polished flint axehead is recorded as having been found by chance 360m to the south-east of the southern part of the site boundary (NHER 7815).

1.3.18 Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age ring ditches or barrows are recorded 60m to the east of the site boundary, 350m south-west of Ringland Lane (NHER 7803). The findspot of a fragment of Bronze Age pottery is recorded in waste matter from a quarry, 350m north of the northern part of the site boundary (NHER 5613).

1.3.19 Evidence of Iron Age activity has been found within the site boundary. Along the Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Block F1a) in the northern part of the site

boundary along the A1067, an evaluation recorded ditches which contained early Iron Age pottery (NHER 63365). Partly within the site boundary, immediately to the north-east of Breck Road there are cropmarks of possible Iron Age diches and enclosures (NHER 50615).

1.3.20 Possible Iron Age ditches and enclosures have also been identified in the study area from various crop marks including examples within the site boundary 280m south-west of Ringland Lane (NHER 50607); and partly within the site boundary straddling Weston Road (NHER 50610).

1.3.21 While there is little known evidence for activity within the site or its immediate vicinity during the early prehistoric period, there is clear evidence for activity (including agricultural and possibly settlement activity) from the Neolithic period onwards.

Roman (AD 43 to 410)

1.3.22 The main Roman settlement in the area of Norfolk was located at Caistor St Edmund (*Venta Icenorum*), 15km south-east of the site boundary. There was a network of Roman roads within the area; the closest to the site were 6km to the south of the site boundary and 7km to the north of the site boundary. In addition, there will probably have been numerous minor Roman roads and tracks linking small settlements, farmsteads and villas in the local landscape.

1.3.23 The cropmarks of a probable Roman farmstead or villa complex (NHER 50602) was located immediately to the north of Ringland village, east of the site boundary, on the low ridgeline overlooking the River Wensum. Finds of a Roman date have been found in association with these cropmarks (NHER 11711).

1.3.24 The cropmarks of fragmentary ditches and probable former field boundaries (NHER 50668) of unknown date are visible on aerial photographs extending into the northern part of the site boundary on both sides of the A1067. The date of the ditches is uncertain, although a Roman date is possible. Metal detecting in this area found two Roman brooches (NHER 33086).

1.3.25 Further areas of cropmarks of possible ditches may also reflect Roman activity, with examples located, 180m to the north-west of the northern part of the site boundary (on either side of the A1067 and slightly extending into and adjoining the site boundary to the south in the area of Low Farm) (NHER 50661, 50664 and 50667); 170m to the south-east of the site boundary in the area of Low Farm (NHER 53485); and 30m to the north-west of the site at the junction of Ringland Road and Marl Hill Road (NHER 50673).

1.3.26 Most of the site was probably in use as agricultural land, away from known settlements and roads, throughout the Roman period.

Anglo-Saxon (AD 410 to 1066)

1.3.27 The site as a whole straddles the historic parishes of Attlebridge, Ringland, Morton on the Hill, Weston Longville and Honingham. Anglo-Saxon settlement was probably concentrated in the immediate environs of the existing villages in these parishes.

1.3.28 Attlebridge is located 1.4km north-west of the northern part of the site boundary. The name Attlebridge is derived from 'Aetla's bridge' (Mills 2011, 24). The river crossing

over the Wensum in the village dates to before the Norman Conquest in 1066. The settlement probably grew up around the river crossing.

1.3.29 Ringland is 1km to the south-east of the central part of the site. Ringland has a long history and was an established settlement prior to the Norman Conquest. The name of Ringland is thought to derive from 'the newly-cultivated land of Rymi's people' (Mills 2011, 390).

1.3.30 The medieval church of Morton on the Hill is 0.6km northwest of the site boundary, while the hamlet of Morton is 1.2km northwest of the northern site boundary. It is not recorded in the Domesday Book so there may not have been a settlement here until the later medieval period.

1.3.31 Weston Longville is 1.2m to the northwest of the site boundary (the long extension of the site along Ringland Lane). Settlement at Weston Longville dates to the early medieval period, being well established by the time of the Norman Conquest.

1.3.32 Honingham is 700m south-east of the southern part of the site. Anglo-Saxon settlement was probably focussed in the area of St Andrew's Church (NHER 7823), 1.6km south-east of the southern part of the site boundary.

1.3.33 The only Anglo-Saxon remains recorded in the study area is a small assemblage of Late Saxon and early medieval pottery recorded during an evaluation in the northern part of the site. As with the Roman period, the area of the site was probably largely in agricultural use, away from major settlements, during the Anglo-Saxon period.

Medieval (AD 1066 to 1540)

1.3.34 Later medieval settlement probably continued to be restricted to the villages of Attlebridge, Ringland, Morton on the Hill, Weston Longville and Honingham.

1.3.35 Later medieval features are recorded within the site boundary. Cropmarks, which may represent field boundaries of later medieval date, are noted extending slightly within the area of the site, to the south-east, at Weston Road (NHER 50620); and within the site boundary in the southern part of the site, 150m south of Wood Farm (HER 54346). The cropmarks of a linear boundary or trackway of possible later medieval to post-medieval date, are also recorded within the site boundary some 140m to the south-west of Weston Road (NHER 53624). The cropmarks of a possible later medieval boundary are known at the northern point of the site boundary at the junction of Ringland Lane and Marl Hill Road (NHER 50672). An early 15th century Venetian coin (NHER 44454) was found at the junction of Ringland Road and Marl Hill Road.

1.3.36 Within the wider study area, a possible deserted medieval settlement is recorded at Deighton Hills Shooting School (NHER 12122), 450m north-east of the northern part of the site boundary. Later medieval pottery was recorded during fieldwalking as part of an evaluation at the Norwich Northern Distributor Route (Field 1), 80m to the north-east of the north-eastern part of the site boundary.

1.3.37 The known evidence suggests the area of the proposed scheme continued to be largely in agricultural use, away from known settlements, throughout the later medieval period.

Post-medieval and modern (AD 1540 to present)

1.3.38 Historic mapping shows that the site lay within areas of open fields or woodland during the post-medieval period. The southern part of the site extends into the area of Honingham Park (NHER 44183), a landscape park dating from the 18th century. A tree lined avenue belonging to the park is partly within the site boundary, to the south of The Broadway.

1.3.39 Attlebridge Airfield (NHER 3063) was constructed during World War 2 and extended into the southern part of the proposed scheme. A number of surviving structures dating to World War 2 are still extant. Structures recorded comprise air raid shelters, fuel stores, concrete structures of unknown function, concrete foundations of sentry boxes, barracks and the Officer's Quarters. The locations of some of the recorded structures are within the site boundary or in near proximity to it. In an area of woodland between Broadway and Breck Road, straddling the site boundary, there are three air raid shelters (NHER 40754, 40755 and 40756), a fuel store compound (NHER 40757) and a building (NHER 40758). Another air raid shelter (NHER 40749) is recorded within the site boundary, 290m to the south of The Broadway. Two further World War 2 concrete structures (NHER 41342 and 41343) of unknown function are recorded within the site boundary on The Broadway. Four further air raid shelters (NHER 40744, 40745, 40746 and 40747) are recorded close to the site boundary, 40m to the north of The Broadway.

1.3.40 Historic Landscape Characterisation (HLC) data shows that the majority of the proposed scheme is characterised as 20th century agriculture with small, fragmented areas of 18th to 19th century enclosure, pre-18th century enclosure, 18th to 20th century woodland plantation and managed wetland.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims and objectives

2.1.1 The aim of the evaluation, a set out in the WSI (WSP 2022) was to clarify the presence, nature, date and extent of any archaeological remains that might be present within the areas of impact, where archaeological survival is expected to be high. This was for the purposes of informing an appropriate mitigation strategy for any significant archaeological remains.

2.1.2 Based on the archaeological potential of the site, as identified by the Historic Environment Desk Based Assessment (see Section 1.3, above), the following site specific archaeological research objectives were formulated:

i. What evidence is there for prehistoric, Roman and later medieval activity? If present what is the nature, extent and significance of these activities?
ii. What is the nature and levels of natural deposits, and has there been any modern disturbance?

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 Two hundred and forty-six trenches (239 50m by 1.8m wide and 7 25m by 1.8m wide) of 277 planned trenches were excavated in 22 areas of 24 planned areas along the proposed route (fields TT01-TT20 and TT22-TT23). It was not possible to carry out any excavation in two fields (TT21 and TT24), which were originally planned to contain 29 trenches in total, due to complex access issues or constraints related to livestock. It was agreed with John Percival of NCCAA (pers comm) that work in these areas will be undertaken post-development consent. Two further planned trenches (Trench 17, TT22 and Trench 136, TT13) were also not excavated, in these cases due to ecological constraints. All changes were agreed with the NCCAA and WSP's Culture and Heritage Team. Additionally, no excavation was undertaken in parts of two of the fields (TT01 and TT17), due to these areas having been very recently subject to trial trenching as part of other, separate programmes of archaeological works, the results of which are referred to in this report (see below, Section 3.1). Further details on the layout and excavation of the trenches are provided below in the results sections for each field, as appropriate.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with two to three mechanical excavators using toothless ditching buckets.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica dGPS GS16.

2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.5 A total of 31 bulk soil samples were collected along the route for the analysis of plant micro/ macrofossils.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented by field, starting at the southern end of the proposed route in Honingham parish (TT01) and finishing at the northern end in Attlebridge parish (TT23) (Fig. 1). Several of the fields have been grouped together within the results due to either the small number of trenches located within certain fields, or the consistency of the archaeological remains present in adjacent fields. The presentation of results for each field (or group of fields) includes basic, tabulated, data on the excavated trenches and their associated archaeological remains accompanied by written description of significant trenches and features. Detailed descriptions of deposits have been kept to a minimum in the main results text, but details of all excavated contexts can be found in App. A. Throughout the text cut/intervention numbers are rendered in **bold** type. Overview plans of the trenching, overlain on the results of the geophysical survey are provided in Fig. 3 (a-c) and more detailed plans of the fields and trenches are presented in Figs 4-14. Section drawings are presented in Figs 15-18 and selected photographs are reproduced as Plates 1-27.

3.1.2 Summary finds and environmental reports have been integrated within the results section for each field or group of fields, with full, overview, specialist reports included in Apps B and C. The contributing specialists are listed in Table 1. The description of the trenches with each field or field group finishes with a discussion, supplemented by a brief summary of the results of the trial trenching as a whole in Section 4.

Material	Specialist
Prehistoric Pottery	Carlotta Marchetto
Roman Pottery	Kathryn Blackburn
Post Roman Pottery	Sue Anderson
Ceramic Building material (CBM) and fired clay	Ted Levermore
Non-Building stone	Carole Fletcher
Lithics	Rona Booth
Metalworking	Denis Sami
Glass	Carole Fletcher
Environmental samples	Martha Craven and Rachel Fosberry
Animal Bone	Zoë Uì Choileàin

Table 1: List of artefact and environmental specialists

3.1.3 As noted above, Fields TT21 and TT24 were not excavated: Field TT21 (Trenches 18 to 43) was in use as holding pens for breeding sows, that were unable to be relocated, and access to Field TT24 (Trenches 1 to 3) was very restricted and had been recently planted with broadleaf and conifer saplings, with several potential ecological constraints present.

3.1.4 The results of the evaluation were broadly in line with the results of the geophysical survey (Figs 3a-3c). Although the geophysical survey proved useful in identifying larger features, smaller discrete features such as pits and postholes were also uncovered which had not been identified by the survey. All features were clearly visible against the natural geology.

3.1.5 As set out in more detail in relation to specific fields below, the evaluation of the Norwich Western Link route has made use of the results of work which took place as part of two other, separate, programmes of trial trenching. These included trenches excavated as part of the proposed A47 dual carriageway between Easton and East Tuddenham (PCA 2020) in TT01 and the evaluation for the cable route of the Hornsea 3 offshore windfarm (Lewis and Rogers forthcoming) in TT 17. Where the trenches relating to these two projects are mentioned in the following text they are italicised.

3.2 Field TT01

3.2.1 TT01 was located to the east of B1535 Wood Lane in the parish of Honingham (TG 09864 12702, Figs 4a-4c). The western half of the field had been evaluated as part of the trial trenching for the construction of a dual carriageway along the route of the A47 (PCA 2020, field number 21, trench numbers *234* to *241*). The trenches were in the eastern half of a gentle west to east sloping field of corn stubble, lying at 52m to 49m OD. The geology within the trenches was glacial till.

3.2.1.1 The geophysical survey (Langston 2021) had identified a series of broadly north to south linear anomalies of probable agricultural origin, alongside a small number of discrete undetermined anomalies (Fig. 4a). Trench 278 had been located to investigate one of these features of undetermined origin. The tithe map for Honningham parish (Norfolk Heritage Explorer) show the field was split into three smaller enclosures. Sixteen trenches were excavated in TT01, of which ten were devoid of archaeological remains and five contained features (Table 2).

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental
264	50	0.40	0.12	Ditch **477**	-
265	50	0.30	0.10	Ditches **641** and **643**	-
266	50	0.30	0.10	Pits **631** and **633,** and tree bowl hollow **635**	Fired clay: **635**, Flint: **635**, Sample: 21
267	50	0.30	0.10	Pit **623**	-
268	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
269	50	0.45	0.15	No remains present	-
270	50	0.40	0.12	No remains present	-
271	50	0.40	0.11	No remains present	-
272	50	0.36	0.10	No remains present	-
273	50	0.42	0.13	Ditch **482**	-
274	50	0.40	0.11	No remains present	-
275	50	0.40	0.07	No remains present	-
276	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
277	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
278	50	0.40	0.16	No remains present	-
279	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-

Table 2: Trench descriptions, TT01

Trench 264

3.2.2 Trench 264 (Fig. 4b) was located in the eastern centre of the field, orientated north-west to south-east. Ditch **477** was exposed in the centre of the trench, aligned broadly east to west. The ditch measured 0.93m wide and 0.37m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered.

Trench 265

3.2.3 Trench 265 (Fig. 4b) was located in the eastern centre of the field, orientated north-east to south-west. This trench contained two ditches, **641** and **643**.

3.2.4 Ditch **641** was aligned broadly east to west, measuring 0.57m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **643** was aligned north to south. It measured 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep with a gentle slope on the sides and a concave

base. Neither feature had been identified by the geophysical survey. No finds were recovered from the features in Trench 265.

Trench 266

3.2.5 Trench 266 (Fig. 4c) was located in the north-eastern part of this field, orientated north to south. The trench contained two pits (**633**, **631**) and a tree bowl hollow, **635**. None of the features present within Trench 266 were identified by the geophysical survey.

3.2.6 Pit **631** was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.42m long, 0.88m wide and 0.3m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **633** was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.19m long, 0.82m wide and 0.25m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

3.2.7 Tree root hollow **635** extended beyond the limit of excavation. It was irregular in plan, measuring 1.5m long, 0.61m wide and 0.4m deep, with an irregular profile and was filled with two deposits; the basal fill was charcoal rich deposit and was bulk sampled (sample 21). Two fragments of fired clay (6g) and a single fragment of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the tree hollow. The environmental sample contained a small amount of charcoal and occasional small fragments of burnt flint.

Trench 267

3.2.8 Trench 267 (Fig. 4c) was in the northern part of the field, orientated east to west. Pit **623** was located in the western half of the trench. The pit was sub-circular in plan measuring 0.54m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It was filled with a single deposit of soft mid brownish orange clayey sand with fragments of fired clay.

Trench 273

3.2.9 Trench 273 (Fig. 4b) was located in the centre of this field, orientated north north-east to south south-west. Ditch **482**, in the centre of the trench, was aligned east to west. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.3m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15, section 160). The ditch contained a single fill of mid reddish brown silty clay with occasional flint pebbles. No finds were recovered.

Finds summary

Fired clay and flint

3.2.10 Two small amorphous fragments of fired clay (6g) and a single unworked burnt flint were recovered from pit **635**.

Environmental sample

Field Name	Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Burnt flint
TT01	266	21	636	635	Pit	2	5	6	#

Table 3: Environmental sample from TT01

Discussion

3.2.11 Five out of the fifteen trenches in this field contained features, which were concentrated in the northern and eastern part of the field. Ditch **477** (Trench 264) and ditch **482** (Trench 473) potentially represent the same feature, as both were upon a

similar alignment and had the same profile in section. Both interventions also correspond to an east to west ditch shown on the Hooningham tithe map. However, as neither (intervening) Trench 271 nor 274 contained any archaeological remains, this may suggest that the ditch was potentially segmented/discontinuous. The ditch could also potentially be an eastward continuation of a feature recorded during the evaluation of the A47, (PCA 2020), within Trenches *235* and *236*.

3.2.12 Feature **635**, in Trench 266, was probably the hollow remaining from a burnt-out tree, due to the clear rooting along the edges and base of the feature. Pits **623**, **631** and **633** were potentially aligned with it, although there was no further association between the features, given that they all varied in terms of size, profile or and fills.

3.2.13 Field TT01 was in use as an arable field, though previous ploughing did not appear to have extended to such a depth to cause major damage to the archaeological features. The field did have evidence of being heavily rutted in the south, though this may have been more the result of ground investigation work over the previous winter. No land drains were identified during the course of the evaluation, indicating that the ground was probably relatively free draining.

3.3 Fields TT02 and TT03

3.3.1 Field TT02 was located to the east of TT01, beyond a public right of way (Honingham RB1) and Field TT03 was located immediately to the east of TT02 (TG 10035 12895, Fig. 4a). Fields TT02 and TT03 were located in gently west to east sloping fields from 50.1 to 46.5m OD. TT02 was under crop, and TT03 was in corn stubble. The geology consisted of the interface between the boulder clay and the sand and gravels.

3.3.2 The geophysical survey had identified broadly north to south aligned linear anomalies, interpreted as being of agricultural origin. Six trenches were excavated in TT02 and a single trench in TT03 (Table 4). The trenches were all devoid of archaeological features. No finds were recovered from the topsoil or subsoil within the two fields.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds
257	50	0.45	0.11	No archaeology present	-
258	50	0.35	0.10	No archaeology present	-
259	50	0.35	0.10	No archaeology present	-
260	50	0.35	0.10	No archaeology present	-
261	50	0.35	0.10	No archaeology present	-
262	50	0.30	0.10	No archaeology present	-
263	50	0.40	0.10	No archaeology present	-

Table 4: Trench descriptions, TT02 and TT03

3.4 Fields TT04, TT05, TT06

3.4.1 Field TT04 was located immediately to the north of TT02 and TT03, to the east of the public right of way, and was bounded to the north by a hedgerow (Fig. 5a). TT05 was located immediately to the north of the same hedgerow, to the east of B1353 (Wood Lane), and to the south of Wood Farm. The public right of way crossed through Field TT05 on a north to south alignment. TT06 was located to the east of TT05 and to the west of an unnamed tributary of the River Tud (TG 10198 12323, Fig. 5a). The three fields were located in Honingham Parish.

3.4.2 The three fields were on a gentle west to east slope, lying at 50.1m to 38.2m OD adjacent to the unnamed tributary stream. The geology within the three fields consisted of sands and gravels.

3.4.3 Earlier work had recorded a cropmark of a single linear feature (NHER 53681) in TT04 and the cropmarks of a fragmentary field system (NHER 54364) within Field TT05 (Fig. 2). The latter cropmarks were identified as possibly medieval to post-medieval in date, due to being aligned parallel and perpendicular to the existing field boundaries, but not having been recorded on the tithe maps for the parish (Norfolk Heritage Explorer).

3.4.4 The geophysical survey complemented and refined the NHER data, showing a series of broadly north to south aligned linear features along with occasional east to west linear features and potential discrete features (Fig. 5a). This suggested an area of settlement activity, located around the north central part of field TT05, extending east into TT06 and south towards TT04, though without a clear concentration of stronger anomalies (Langston 2021).

3.4.5 The tithe map for Honningham parish (Norfolk Heritage Explorer) indicates that both fields TT04 and TT05 were initially split in half by two north to south boundaries, The western end of the boundary between fields TT04 and TT05 was located approximately 40m to the south. At the centre of field TT04 a boundary then extended north from this original alignment across field TT05.

3.4.6 Forty-six trenches were located within the three fields, with thirty-five trenches containing archaeological features (Table 5). Three trenches (208, 209 and 220) were moved slightly from their planned locations to avoid upstanding field boundary fences.

3.4.7 Fifteen environmental samples were taken from archaeological features within the three fields. In the text below, unless otherwise stated no finds were recovered from individual features and no samples taken.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental
208	40	0.35	0.18	No remains present	-
209	50	0.35	0.16	Ditch **143** and **145** (Both NE – SW)	-
210	50	0.40	0.20	Ditch **42** (NW – SE)	-
211	50	0.40	0.15	Ditches **113** (NE – SW) **119** (N – S) and Pit **117**	Flint: **117**; Sample 1
212	50	0.50	0.20	Ditches **93** (NE – SW), **95** (NW – SE), **100**, **102**, **104**	Pottery: **102**

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental
				(All NE – SW) and **106** (NW – SE), Ditch terminus **108**	
213	50	0.31	0.20	Ditches **33** (ENE – WSW) **35** and **49** (NE – SW). Pits **37**, **44**. Postholes **51**, **53** and **55**	Flint: **49**, Pottery: **49**
214	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
215	50	0.34	0.0	No remains present	-
216	50	0.34	0.20	No remains present	-
217	50	0.34	0.22	Ditches **155**, **166**, **168** (all E – W) and **164** (NE – SW). Pit **157**	
218	50	0.33	0.20	Ditches **4**, **11**, **27** (all N – S) and **9** (NW – SE). Ditch Terminus **23** (NE – SW). Pit **29**	Flint: **27**, pottery: **27**; lava quern: **11**
219	25	0.34	0.20	Ditches **68** and **70** (Both N – S). Pit **72**	Pottery: **68**
220	50	0.30	0.20	Ditches **13** (NE – SW), **15**, **21** and **31** (all N – S). Pits **17**, **19**	
221	50	0.35	0.22	Ditches **79**, **81**, **89** and **91** (all E -W). Pit **83**	Pottery: **83**; animal bone: **83**; fired clay: **83**
222	50	0.35	0.25	Ditches **62**, **64** and **66** (all N – S). Pit **60**	
223	50	0.50		Ditches **183** and **202** (both NE – SW)	Pottery: **202**; animal bone: **183**
224	50	0.35	0.27	No remains present	-
225	50	0.35	0.21	Ditches **373**, **377** and **379** (all NW – SE). Ditch Terminus **375** (NW – SE)	Pottery: **373**; tile: **373**
226	50	0.35	0.23	Ditches **121** (NE – SW), **125**, **131**, **148**, **174**, **176**, **221**, **273**, **275**, Ditch Terminus **280** (all E -W). Pits **127**, **129**, **224**, **277**. Postholes **123**, **170** and **172**	Pottery: **221**; Samples: 5, 6 and 12
227	50	0.30	0.13	Ditches **126**, **133**, **138** (all N – S), **207** (=**356**) and Ditch Terminus **209** (both NE – SW). Gully **154** (E – W). Pits, **87**, **180**, Pit/Hearth **278**.	Pottery: **209**, **278**; Samples: 2 and 13
228	50	0.40	0.30	Ditches **253**, **255**, **257**, **261** (All E – W), **246**, **248** (both N – S) **250** (NW – SE), and possible ditch **268,** Pits **264** and **266**. Layers **252**	Pottery: **264**, **266**, **268**; flint: **253**; Samples: 9, 10 and 11
229	50	0.30	0.20	Ditches **329** (E – W), **387**, **396**, **441** (N – S), Ditch Termini **331** and **333** (both N – S), Pits **400** and **402**	Pottery: **441**, flint **441**

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental
230	50	0.30	0.30	Ditches **345**, **389**, **394**, **392** (all NW – SE)	
231	50	0.30	0.30	Ditches **419** (NW – SE) and **421** (NE – SW)	
232	50	0.40	0.20	Ditch **452** (E – W). Pits **454** and **464**	
233	25	0.35	0.33	Ditches **413**, **415**, **349** and Ditch Terminus **351** (all N – S), Pit **417**	Pottery: **415**; Sample 14
234	50	0.34	0.28	Ditches **186** (E – W), **196** (NW – SE), **188**, **194**, **214** and **216** (all N – S). Pits **190**, **192**, **218**, **228** and **230**. Postholes **220** and **226**.	Pottery: **216**; animal bone: **216**; flint **216**, **228**; Sample: 14
235	50	0.36	0.30	Ditches **243**, **270**, **311** (all N – S). Pits **241**, **289**, **292**, **313**, **315**.	Sample: 3
236	50	0.30	0.30	Ditches **361** and **366** (both N – S)	Flint: **361**
237	25	0.32	0.20	Ditch terminus **368** (N – S) and ditch **435** (NW – SE)	
238	50	0.30	0.30	Ditches **411** (N – S), **423** and **456** (both E – W), Ditch terminus **462** (N – S), Gully **464** (E – W). Pits **404** ,**458** and **466**.	Pottery: **411**, **458**
239	50	0.30	0.28	Ditch **409** (N – S)	
240	50	0.30	0.30	Ditches **440** and **447** (both N – S). Pit **472**	Pottery: **472**; glass: **447**; flint: **472**; Sample: 15
241	50	0.30	0.30	No remains present	-
242	50	0.45		Ditches **432** and **433** (both NNW – SSE), **430**/**436** (N – S curving to E – W)	Pottery: **430**, **433**; metalwork: **430**
243	50	0.30	0.20	Ditch terminus **282** (NW – SE), Ditches **284**, **286** (both NNW – SSE), and **288** (NE – SW)	
244	50	0.30	0.24	No remains present	-
245	50	0.30	0.20	Pit **235**	Flint: **235** and from topsoil 239; Sample: 7
246	50	0.40	0.30	Ditch **211** (N – S)	
247	50	0.30	0.21	No remains present	-
248	50	0.30	0.19	No remains present	-
249	50	0.30	0.40	Ditches **307** (E – W) and **309** (N – S)	
250	50	0.50		Ditches **335** (NE – SW) and **340** (NW – SE), Pit **338**	
251	50	0.30	0.30	No remains present	-

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental
252	50	0.30	0.25	Ditch **300** (NW – SE)	
253	50	0.32	0.30	No remains present	-
254	50	0.30	0.20	No remains present	-
255	50	0.35	0.40	Layer **294**	Sample: 8
256	25	0.40	0.42	No remains present	-

Table 5: Trench descriptions, TT04, TT05 and TT06

Trench 209

3.4.8 Trench 209 (Fig. 5b) was located adjacent to the eastern boundary of TT06, on a north-west to south-east alignment. The trench contained two ditches, **143** and **145**. The two ditches were parallel, both aligned north-east to south-west, with gently sloping sides and concave bases.

Trench 210

3.4.9 Trench 210 (Fig. 5b) was located in the southwest corner of TT06, orientated northeast to southwest. The trench had been positioned to investigate linear features on the geophysical survey of a possible archaeological origin. Ditch **42** was aligned north north-west to south south-east and measured 0.56m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 211

3.4.10 Trench 211 (Fig. 5b) was located to the west of the boundary with Field TT05, to the north of Trench 210, and was orientated east north-east to west south-west. The trench had been positioned to investigate linear features of possible archaeological origin detected by the geophysical survey. The trench contained two ditches (**113** and **119**) and two pits (**115** and **117**).

3.4.11 Ditch **113** was aligned north to south. It measured 0.98m wide and 0.31m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **119** was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.02m wide and 0.28m deep, with moderately steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.12 Pit **115** was circular in plan, measuring 0.98m in diameter and 0.31m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **117** was sub-circular in plan, measuring 1.28m in diameter and 0.29m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Four worked flints and four unworked burnt flints were recovered from pit **117**. The worked flint included a potential, expediently produced piercer. The worked flint was not strongly diagnostic but is of an early prehistoric date. A sample (sample 1) taken from the single fill of the pit contained a moderate amount of charcoal and a medium sized legume.

Trench 212

3.4.13 Trench 212 (Fig. 5b, Plate 1) was located towards the north-western corner of Field TT06, aligned north-west to south-east. The trench contained seven ditches: **93**, **95**, **100**, **102**, **104**, **106** and **108**. The trench had been positioned to investigate linear features on the geophysical survey of possible archaeological origin.

3.4.14 Ditch **93** was aligned broadly east to west and was located in the centre of the trench. It measured 0.67m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single deposit containing occasional flint pebbles and sparse charcoal flecks. Ditch **95** was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.14m wide and 0.25m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Although they intersected, no stratigraphic relationship could be determined between ditches **93** and **95**.

3.4.15 A pair of intercutting ditches, **100** and **102**, were located at the north-western end of the trench, where the overburden (topsoil/subsoil) had increased to a depth of 0.7m. Both ditches were aligned north-east to south-west. Ditch **100** was 0.9m wide and excavated to a maximum safe depth of 0.48m. Ditch **102** was 2.00m wide and 0.48m deep with steeply sloping sides and a slightly concave base (Fig. 15, section 39). Two medieval rim sherds (29g) were recovered from the single fill of this ditch. Ditch **100** was cut by ditch **102** along its north-west side. The two ditches may have correlated with an anomaly of uncertain origin identified by the geophysical survey.

3.4.16 Ditch **104** (Plate 2) was located some 3m to the south-east of the previous two features. It was also on a north-east to south-west alignment. The ditch was 1.82m wide and 0.41m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch had been identified in the geophysical survey as an anomaly of uncertain origin.

3.4.17 Ditch **106** was located to the south-east of ditch **95** and ran parallel to it. The ditch was 1.28m wide and 0.27m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. To the south-east, ditch terminus **108** was aligned north to south, measuring 1.2m long, 1.27m wide and 0.28m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 213

3.4.18 Trench 213 (Fig. 5c) was located close to the eastern boundary of TT05 and TT06. It was aligned north-west to south-east. The trench, from the southern end, contained postholes **51**, **53** and **55**, ditch **49**, pit **44** and **37**, and ditches **35** and **33**. The trench had been located to investigate linear features of possible archaeological origin on the geophysical survey.

3.4.19 A cluster of three postholes, **51**, **53** and **55**, were exposed in the southern half of the trench. The postholes were between 0.32m and 0.58m in diameter and 0.07m and 0.12m deep. All were sub-circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and concave bases. Neither post pipes nor post packing deposits were identified in any of the three postholes. The postholes could not be identified in plan as being part of a structure.

3.4.20 Ditch **49** was aligned broadly northeast to southwest and measured 0.83m wide and 0.17m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Two tiny fragments (1g) of medieval pottery and single flint flake were recovered from ditch **49**.

3.4.21 Pit **44** was oval in plan, measuring 0.86m long, 0.38m wide and 0.12m deep. Further north-west, pit **37** extended beyond the limit of excavation of the trench and measured at least 1.55m wide and 0.15m deep (Fig. 15, section 15).

3.4.22 Ditch **35** was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 0.71m wide and 0.14m deep. Ditch **33** was aligned broadly east to west but was slightly curvilinear in plan. It measured 0.75m wide and 0.1m deep.

Trench 217

3.4.23 Trench 217 (Fig. 5d, Plate 3) was located towards the southeast corner of Field TT05 orientated north-west to south-east. The trench had been located to investigate linear features of possible archaeological origin detected by the geophysical survey. A total of five features were revealed by this trench, from the north-west end of the trench: pit **157** and ditches **168**, **166**, **164** and **155**.

3.4.24 Pit **157** was circular in plan, measuring 1.22m in diameter and 0.33m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and was filled by two deposits, a lower light bluish grey silty sand and an upper dark brownish grey sandy clay.

3.4.25 At the south-east end of the trench, ditch **155** was aligned broadly north-east to south-west. It was 0.86m wide and 0.26m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **164** was located close to the centre of the trench. It was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.11m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. At the north-west end of the trench were a pair of intercutting ditches, **166** and **168**, but no stratigraphic relationship could be determined between them. Ditch **166** was aligned east to west, measuring 0.90m wide and 0.33m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **168** was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.37m wide and 0.17m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 218

3.4.26 Trench 218 (Fig. 5c, Plate 4) was located close to the north-east boundary of Field TT05 and was orientated west north-west to east south-east. The trench was laid out across several positive geophysical anomalies, potentially representing part of a rectilinear enclosure. From the eastern end of the trench, the trench contained ditch **23**, pit **29** and ditches **9**, **4**, **11** and **27** and a natural feature (**25**) was also excavated.

3.4.27 Ditch **23** was aligned north-east to south-west and terminated within the trench. It measured 0.43m wide and 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.28 Ditch **27** was aligned north to south, measuring 2.7m wide and 0.32m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 5; Fig. 15, section 11). It contained a single deposit which had occasional charcoal flecking. A single flint flake was recovered from the ditch, which was potentially the continuation of ditch **70** in Trench 219 (see below). A relatively substantial assemblage of 52 sherds (811g) of medieval pottery was recovered from ditch **27**, representing at least 11 vessels, consisting of 12th to 13th century locally produced coarsewares, alongside a glazed Grimston ware jug.

3.4.29 Pit **29** extended beyond the limits of the trench but was probably sub-circular in plan, measuring 2.9m wide and 0.8m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 6). The pit was potentially part of a right angled geophyisical anomaly seen within this trench. (Fig 3a) To the west, ditch **9** was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.93 wide and 0.26m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **4** was aligned north-west to south-east, curving very slightly to the west. It was 0.5m wide and 0.06m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **11** was aligned north north-west to south south-east, measuring 0.93m wide and 0.26m deep,

steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Small fragments of lava quernstone (50g) were recovered from the fill of this ditch.

Trench 219

3.4.30 Trench 219 (Fig. 5c) was located to the west of Trench 218, close to the northern boundary of TT05. It was 25m long and aligned north-east to south-west. The trench had been positioned to investigate cropmarks recorded in the NHER (NHER 54364; Fig. 2). From its eastern end, the trench contained ditch **70**, pit **72** and ditch **68**.

3.4.31 Ditch **68** was located at the western end of the trench and extended beyond it. Within the trench, it was 1.8m wide and excavated to a depth of 0.76m deep, with an irregular sloping side. The feature contained a single fill of mid yellowish grey sandy silt with frequent flint pebbles and occasional cobbles. A single sherd (21g) of medieval (13th century) pottery was recovered from the ditch.

3.4.32 Ditch **70** was located at the eastern end of the trench and extended beyond the limit of excavation. It and measured at least 0.8m wide and 0.3m deep. Ditch **70** was potentially the same feature as ditch **27** in Trench 218 (see above). Close to the centre of the trench, pit **72** extended beyond the north limit of excavation of the trench. It was sub-circular in plan, measuring 2.2m wide and 0.31m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15, section 29).

Trench 220

3.4.33 Trench 220 (Fig. 5c) was located towards the north-east corner of Field TT05, orientated east to west. The trench contained, from the western end, ditches **15**, **13**, pits **17** and **19**, and ditches **21** and **31**.

3.4.34 Ditch **13** was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 0.55m wide and 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled with a single deposit with charcoal flecks, The remaining ditches within the trench were aligned north to south. Ditch **15** measured 0.40m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **21** was 1.21m wide and 0.21m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **31** was 0.58m wide and 0.12m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15, section 16). It was filled with a single deposit with charcoal flecks.

3.4.35 Pit **17** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.73m wide and 0.21m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **19** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.58m wide and 0.12m deep with steeply sloping sides and flat base The pit was filled with a single deposit containing charcoal flecks.

Trench 221

3.4.36 Trench 221 (Fig. 5c, Plate 7) was in the northern centre of Field TT05. It was aligned north north-west to south south-east. From the north the trench contained ditch **79**, pit **83** and ditches **81**, **91** and **89**. Ditches **89** and **91** had been identified on the geophysical survey.

3.4.37 Ditch **79** was extended beyond the northern end of Trench 221. It was aligned east to west, measuring 1.52m wide and 0.3m deep within the trench. Ditches **81**, **89** and **91** were all aligned east north-east to west south-west. Ditch **81** measured 4.0m wide and

1.2m deep, with a steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base (Plate 8; Fig. 15, section 35). Ditch **89** measured 2.6m wide and 1.2m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a narrow concave base (Plate 9; Fig. 15, section 37). Ditch **91** measured 2.6m wide and 0.88m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.38 Pit **83** was subcircular in plan, measured 1.0m in diameter and was 0.96m deep (Fig. 15, section 31). It contained three deposits, with the lower two consisting of light to mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional flint cobbles and charcoal flecks. The finds recovered from pit **83** consisted of 27 sherds of medieval pottery (12th to 13th century), two fragments (10g) of daub and a single humerus from a sheep/goat.

Trench 222

3.4.39 Trench 222 (Fig. 5c) was located close to the centre of TT05, orientated broadly east to west. The trench had been positioned to investigate linear and curvilinear features detected by the geophysical survey. From the west, the trench contained ditches **66**, **64**, **62** and pit **60**, and a natural feature (**14**) was excavated at the eastern end of the trench.

3.4.40 Ditches **62**, **64** and **66** were all located towards the western end of the trench. The ditches were all aligned north north-west to south south-east and had steeply sloping sides and concave bases. Ditch **62** measured 1.17m wide by 0.28m deep, ditch **64** measured 0.96m wide and 0.24m deep and ditch **66** measured 1.16m wide and 0.3m deep. Pit **60** was sub-circular in plan, extending beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 1.96m wide and 1.06m deep (Fig. 15, section 23).

Trench 223

3.4.41 Trench 223 (Fig. 5d, Plate 10) was located in the southern central part of TT05. From its southern end, the trench contained ditches **183** and **202**.

3.4.42 Both ditches were aligned east north-east to west south-west. Ditch **183** measured 2.24m wide and 0.72m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Plate 11; Fig. 15, section 67). A non-diagnostic long bone from a large mammal was recovered from this ditch.

3.4.43 Ditch **202** measured 1.87m wide and 0.69m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single body sherd (22g) of medieval (11th to 12th century) pottery recovered from the ditch.

Trench 225

3.4.44 Trench 225 (Fig. 5d) was located to the west of Trench 223. From its north-east end this trench contained ditches **373**, **375**, **377** and **379**.

3.4.45 Ditch **373** was aligned north north-west to south south-east, measuring 1.63m wide and 0.41m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 15, section 124). Its single fill (374) of contained a single sherd (6g) of residual Roman sandy oxidised ware and a fragment (56g) of post-medieval tile.

3.4.46 Ditch terminus **375** extended from the southern edge of the trench. The terminus measured 1.0m long on a north-west to south-east alignment, measuring 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **377** was aligned

north north-west to south south-east, measuring 1.93m wide and 0.21m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **379** was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.93m wide and 0.21m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.47 The finds recovered from Trench 225 consisted of a single sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of post-medieval tile. The pottery sherd was potentially residual given the later dating of the tile, and the preponderance of features dated to the medieval period within the surrounding area.

Trench 226

3.4.48 Trench 226 (Figs 5c and 5e) was located in the centre of TT05, orientated north to south. The trench had been positioned to investigate linear and curvilinear features of possible archaeological origin. From the northern end the trench contained ditch terminus/ pit **280**, pit **277** and **224**, ditches **221**, **273**, **275** and **131**, postholes/ pits **127** and **129**, ditches **148** and **125**, posthole **170**, ditch **174**, postholes **172** and **123**, and ditches **121** and **176**.

3.4.49 Ditches **121** and **125** were aligned north-east to southwest. Ditch **121** measured 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **125** measured 0.54m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.50 Ditches **131**, **148**, **174 176**, and **221** were all aligned east to west. Ditch **131** measured 0.96m wide and 0.27m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **148** measured 1.7m wide and 0.3m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **174** measured 0.8m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **176** measured 0.84m wide and 0.2m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.51 Pit **224** had been partly cut away by ditch 221 (Fig. 16, section 88), but was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.58m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch **221** measured 3.2m wide and 0.7m deep. It had stepped, steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The lower fill of this ditch (222) consisted of mid grey clay silt, with occasional charcoal flecks and burnt clay fragments. A sample (sample 6) taken from this fill was fairly rich in plant remains; it contained evidence of cereal grains, including wheat, rye, and barley, along with occasional legumes pods and infrequent chaff. Weed seeds were also recovered from the sample, which included common field species. Seeds from wetland plants, such as rushes and sedges, were also found. The upper fill, 223, consisted of mid brown silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks. A second sample (sample 5) was taken from this upper fill, which contained less archaeobotanical material, including occasional wheat grains and elder seeds. The pottery recovered from both fills within ditch 221 consisted of 125 sherds (894g) of medieval pottery (13th to 14th century).

3.4.52 Ditches **273** and **275** intercut and were both aligned broadly east to west, although the two ditches had no identifiable relationship in section. Ditch **273** was 1.6m wide and 0.3m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **275** was 1.43m deep and 0.25m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.53 Feature **280**, either a potential ditch terminus or a pit, extended beyond the western limit of excavation of the trench. It extended into the trench for 1.2m, was 2.0m wide and 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.54 Pit **277**, potentially containing a deposit of hearth debris, extended slightly into the western side of the trench. It was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.3m in diameter and 0.09m deep. It was filled by a single deposit of dark red silty sand with abundant charcoal (279). A sample (sample 12), taken from this fill produced a moderate quantity of common weed seeds and a single legume pod.

3.4.55 The five postholes located in this trench (**123**, **127**, **129**, **170**, **172**) were all subcircular in plan, measuring between 0.3m and 0.5m in diameter and 0.07 and 0.3m in depth (Fig. 16, section 63). Neither postpipes nor post packing were identified in the sections of any of these features. No structures could be formed in plan from the postholes. There is a possibility that further postholes had been truncated by some of the adjacent ditches, though no postholes were identified as truncating the ditches.

Trench 227

3.4.56 Trench 227 (Figs 5c and e) was located in the northern centre of TT05, on a north-east to south-west alignment. The trench had been positioned to investigate linear and curvilinear features of possible archaeological origin detected by the geophysical survey. From the northern end of the trench, it contained pit **87**, ditches **138**, **136** and **133**, gully **154**, pit **180**, gully **207**/**356**, gully terminus **209** and pit **278**.

3.4.57 Intercutting ditches **133**, **136** and **138** (Plate 12; Fig. 16, section 133) were aligned north to south and correlated with a linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey. Ditch **133** was 2.2m wide and 0.58m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **136** was 0.86m wide and 0.1 wide, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, and potentially cut ditch **133**. Ditch **138** was 0.82m wide and 0.1m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, and cut ditch **136**. A sample (sample 2) was taken from the single fill of ditch **133**, but it was largely sterile, containing a small amount of charcoal and snail shells. These three features were sealed by a thin layer of light grey silty clay (135; see Fig. 16, section 55)

3.4.58 Gully **154** was aligned east to west, curving slightly to the north prior to being truncated by ditch **133**. It measured 0.36m wide and 0.08m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.

3.4.59 Intercutting gully **207** and ditch terminus **209** were both aligned northeast to southwest. Gully terminus **209** was 0.58m wide, 0.22m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was cut on its eastern edge by gully **207**/**356**. Four sherds (47g) of medieval (13th century) pottery were recovered from gully **209**. Gully **207**/**356** was 0.47m wide and 0.4m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.60 Gully **209** was also cut by pit **278** (Fig. 16, section 116); this pit extended into the south part of the trench, though it was potentially a figure of eight shape in plan and may represent a corn drying oven. The pit was at least 2.6m long, 1.04m wide and 0.9m deep, and was filled with a sequence of three deposits of silty sand and clays. Two small fragments of medieval coarseware and a sherd of glazed Grimston ware (4g; dated to the 13th century) were recovered from the pit. A sample from one of its fills

(deposit 325, sample 13) produced a moderate quantity of cereal grains consisting of oats, barley, rye, and wheat.

3.4.61 At the north-eastern end of the trench, pit **87** was circular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, measuring 1.15m long, 0.94m wide and 0.29m deep. The pit had the remnants of a potential clay lining along its eastern edge. Close to the centre of the trench, pit **180** was subcircular in shape, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a flattish base and was filled by two deposits. No finds were recovered from either of these pits.

Trench 228

3.4.62 Trench 228 (Fig. 5e) was located towards the north-west corner of TT05. It was aligned north-east to south-west and was laid out across a series of linear and curvilinear anomalies detected by the geophysical survey. From its southern end, the trench contained ditches **246**, **248**, **250**, layer **252**, ditches **253**, **255**, **257**, **259** and **261**, layer **263**, pits **264** and **266** and feature **268**.

3.4.63 Intercutting ditches **246** and **248** were located at the south-west end of the trench. Both ditches were aligned north to south; ditch **246** was 0.46m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **246** was cut along its eastern side by ditch **248**, which was 0.9m wide and 0.16m wide, with gently sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 16, section 89). The linear boundary represented by ditches **246** and **248** had been identified by the geophysical survey.

3.4.64 Ditch **250** was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **253** was aligned east to west, measuring 1.15m wide and 0.25m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 16, section 92). Two flint flakes were recovered from ditch **253**. A sample (sample 11) was taken from the single fill of this feature, which produced abundant cereal grains, including free threshing wheat, rye and barley, as well as weed seeds.

3.4.65 Ditches **255**, **257**, **259** and **261** were all aligned west north-west to east south-east. Ditch **255** was 1.2m wide and 0.17m deep, with a gently sloping sides and a flat base and was cut along its eastern edge by ditch **257**. Ditch **257** was 1.15m wide and 0.2m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **259** measured 0.7m wide and 0.31m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 16, section 95). Ditch **261** measured 0.65m wide and 0.16m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.66 Feature **268** extended beyond the north-east end of the trench but was probably a north-west to south-east aligned ditch. This feature was in excess of 1.1m wide and 0.16m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The single fill of the feature produced three small sherds of medieval pottery (3g).

3.4.67 To the south-west of ditch **268**, intercutting pits **264** and **266** were both subcircular in plan, extending beyond the south-east limit of the trench. Pit **264** had steeply sloping sides, though the feature was not fully excavated to its base. It measured 1.86m wide and was more than 0.5m in depth and was cut on its northern side by pit **266** (Fig. 16, section 98). Pit **266** had steeply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 1.85m in diameter and 0.44m deep. Pit **266** was filled by 267, which consisted of firm mid

greyish brown clay silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flint pebbles. A sample was taken of this fill (sample 9), which produced only a negligible amount of charcoal. Both pits **264** and **266** produced single sherds of medieval pottery (19g and 12g respectively).

3.4.68 Layer **252** covered an area 1.45m wide in the south-west half of the trench. It was 0.09m thick, consisting of dark greyish brown clayey sand with occasional flint pebbles and charcoal flecks. Layer **263** extended for 7.4m across the northeast half of the trench, consisting of 0.1m thick dark greyish brown clayey sand with occasional flint pebbles, burnt flint and charcoal flecks. A sample (sample 10) was taken from the layer, which contained occasional legumes and moderate amount of weed seeds from wetland and waste ground.

Trench 229

3.4.69 Trench 229 (Fig. 5e) was located towards the northern boundary of the field, orientated north north-east to west south-west. The trench had been positioned to investigate linear and curvilinear features of possible archaeological origin detected by the geophysics. From its western end, the trench contained ditches **387** and **396**, posthole **398**, pits **400** and **402**, ditches **441**, **331**, **333** and **329**. Ditches **387**/ **396** and **331**/ **333** were potentially identified on the geophysical survey as north to south aligned linear anomalies.

3.4.70 The full width of ditch **329** was not exposed in plan as it extended beyond the northern limit of the trench. It measured at least 0.84m wide and 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Ditches **331** and **333** were both aligned north to south and terminated within the trench. Ditch **331** measured 0.68m wide and 0.22m deep; ditch **333** measured 0.78m deep and 0.22m wide. Both features had steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.71 Ditches **387** and **396** were both aligned north north-east to south south-west, with steeply sloping sides and concave bases. Ditch **387** was 0.75m wide and 0.27m deep (Fig. 16, section 128), and ditch **396** measured 0.7m wide and 0.17m deep. Ditch **441** (Plate 13; Fig. 16, section 148) was aligned north to south, measuring 2.86m wide and 0.35m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single sherd (4g) of Roman sandy grey ware was recovered from the fill of this ditch.

3.4.72 Pit **400** was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.06m in diameter and 0.29m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional sub angular flint pebbles and charcoal flecks. Pit **402** was circular in plan, measuring 1.3m in diameter and 0.4m wide with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional flint pebbles and charcoal flecks. These two pits intercut but had an undetermined relationship. Posthole **398** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.4m wide and 0.05m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The posthole did not contain any evidence in section of either a post pipe or post packing.

Trench 230

3.4.73 Trench 230 (Fig. 5e) was located to the east of the public right of way that crossed this field and was orientated north north-east to south south-west. The trench was located

to investigate linear and curvilinear geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin. From its north end, the trench contained ditches **345**, **392**, **394** and **389**. All the ditches were aligned west north-west to east south-east.

3.4.74 Ditch **345** measured 0.96m wide and 0.2m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **389** measured 0.62m wide and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **389** had been identified on the geophysical survey as potentially part of an enclosure ditch. Ditches **392** and **394** (Fig. 16, section 147) slightly intercut, although there was no discernible stratigraphic relationship between the two features. Ditch **392** measured 1.9m wide and 0.48m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **394** measured 1.54m wide and 0.38m deep, with gentle slope on the sides and a concave base.

Trench 231

3.4.75 Trench 231 (Fig. 5e) was located in the north-west corner of the field, orientated north to south. It had been positioned to investigate linear and curvilinear geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin.

3.4.76 Ditch **419** was located towards the northern end of the trench. It was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.48m wide and 0.12m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **421** was located in the centre of the trench. It was aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 0.74m wide and 0.2m deep with a moderate slope on the sides and a concave base.

Trench 232

3.4.77 Trench 232 (Fig. 5e) was located adjacent to the western boundary of the field, orientated north to south. From its northern end, the trench contained ditch **452**, pit **454** and pit **464**.

3.4.78 Ditch **452** was aligned east to west, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.18m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Pit **454** was circular in plan, measuring 1.45m wide and 0.33m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **464** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.89m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 233

3.4.79 Trench 233 (Fig. 5e) was located to the south of Trenches 228 and 230 and was orientated north-west to south-east. The trench had been located to investigate cropmarks recorded in the NHER (NHER number 54364, Fig. 2). From the northern end of the trench, it contained pit **417**, ditches **415**, **413**, **349** and ditch terminus **351**. Ditches **349**, **413** and **415**, had been identified on the geophysical survey as broadly north to south aligned linear features.

3.4.80 Intercutting ditches **413** and **415** were both aligned north north-east to south south-west. Ditch **413** was 0.9m wide and 0.17m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base and was cut by ditch **415**. Adjacent to this was pit **417**, which was also heavily truncated by ditch **145**. This pit extended beyond the northern edge of the trench and was not seen completely in plan. Within the trench, the pit measured 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m deep, with a flat base.

3.4.81 Ditch **415** measured 0.6m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **415** contained a single fill (416) of mid yellowish brown silty sand with abundant charcoal, burnt clay fragments and frequent flint cobbles. A sample (sample 14) was taken from the fill, which contained frequent wheat grains, scarce chaff and occasional legumes and weed seeds. A single rim fragment (14g) of an early medieval jar (11th/12th century) was also recovered from this deposit.

3.4.82 Intercutting ditch **349** and ditch terminus **351** (Fig. 16, section 121) were also both aligned north northeast to south southwest. Ditch terminus **351** was 0.8m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a slightly concave base. The terminus was filled with dark greyish brown silty clay with frequent flint pebbles and charcoal flecking. This was cut by ditch **349**, which measured 0.8m wide and 0.4m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with a single deposit of dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint cobbles and charcoal flecks.

Trench 234

3.4.83 Trench 234 (Fig. 5e) was located in the western half of TT05, to the south of Trench 233 and west of Trench 226. The trench was positioned to investigate linear and curvilinear geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin. It was orientated north-east to south-west. From the north-east end of the trench, it contained ditches **186**, **188**, pit **192**, ditch **194**, pit **190**, ditch **196**, pits **230** and **228**, postholes **220** and **226**, pit **218** and ditches **214** and **216**. Ditches **186**, **188**, **214** and **216** had been identified on the geophysical survey: ditch **186** as an east to west linear feature and the remainder aligned north to south.

3.4.84 Ditch **186** was aligned east north-east to west south-west. It measured 0.78m wide and 0.13m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditches **188** and **194** were both aligned north to south. Ditch **188** measured 2.26m wide and 0.45m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 16, section 69). It was filled by a reddish brown silty sand, from which a sample was taken (sample 3), but yielded only sparse charcoal flecks and occasional weed seeds. Ditch **194** measured 0.37m wide and 0.17m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **196** was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.04m wide and 0.45m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.85 Parallel ditches **214** and **216** (Fig. 16, section 78) were both aligned north to south and slightly intercut, although no stratigraphic relationship between the two features could be determined. Ditch **214** measured 0.64m wide and 0.10m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **216** measured 0.8m wide and 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The finds recovered from ditch **216** consisted of three sherds of medieval pottery (22g; 11th/12th century), three cattle teeth, a retouched flint flake and a notched flint flake.

3.4.86 Pit **190** extended beyond the northern limit of excavation of the trench. The pit was probably subcircular in plan, measuring at least 2.9m wide and 0.33m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **192** was located immediately to the west of ditch **194**. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.55m wide and 0.15m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **218** was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.64m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base.

The single deposit filling this pit had sparse inclusions of charcoal. Pit **228** was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, A single flint recovered, interpreted as a piecer, was recovered from the pit. Pit **230** was an irregular shape in plan, measuring 0.7m wide and 0.2m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.87 Postholes **220** and **226** were located between pits **218** and **228**. Both features were subcircular in plan, measuring between 0.37 and 0.4m in diameter, and from 0.12m to 0.25m deep, with steeply sloping sides and flat bases. Both the postholes were filled with a deposit of friable light brownish grey silty sand with frequent flint pebbles. The inclusions potentially indicated of the disturbed remains of post packing within the two postholes.

Trench 235

3.4.88 Trench 235 (Fig. 5f) was located south-west of Trench 226 and to the south-east of Trench 234, orientated north-west to south-east. The trench had been located to investigate a set of linear geophysical anomalies. From its south-east end, the trench contained pits **241**, ditches **243** and **270**, pits **289** and **292**, ditch **311** and pits **313** and **315**. A single natural feature (302) was also excavated and recorded in this trench.

3.4.89 Both ditches **270** and **311** were aligned north northeast to south southwest and ditch **243** was aligned north to south. Ditch **243** had been identified on both the geophysical survey and the Honningham parish tithe map as a field boundary. The ditch measured 1.54m wide and 0.25m deep. Ditch **270** (Fig. 16, section 93) was adjacent to ditch **243** and similar in size, measuring 1.46 m wide and 0.25m deep. Both ditches had gently sloping sides and concave bases. Ditch **311** had potentially been identified on the geophysical survey and measured 1.15m wide and 0.2m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.90 Pit **241** extended beyond the southern limit of excavation of the trench. It was at least 1.0m wide and 0.28m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a mid brown silty sand with occasional flints. A sample of this deposit (sample 4) contained a single poorly preserved cereal grain, occasional weed seeds and negligible charcoal.

3.4.91 Intercutting pits **289** and **292** were exposed against the northern edge of the trench. Pit **292** was difficult to see in ether plan or section having been almost entirely cut away by pit **289**. Pit **289** itself was 1.4m wide and 0.12m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base.

3.4.92 Pit **313** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.66m in diameter and 0.18m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **315** was circular in plan, measuring 0.78m in diameter and 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 236

3.4.93 Trench 236 (Fig. 5f) was located to the south of Trench 234 and was aligned east to west. It had been positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly.

3.4.94 The trench contained a pair of parallel north to south aligned ditches, **361** and **366** which broadly correlated with the location of the geophysical anomaly. The eastern

ditch, **361**, was 1.4m wide and 0.32m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base. A single flint flake was recovered from the ditch. The western ditch, **366**, was 0.8m wide and 0.1m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 237

3.4.95 Trench 237 (Fig. 5f) was located to the south-east of Trench 236. The trench had been located to investigate cropmarks recorded in the NHER (NHER 54364; Fig. 2). In the centre of the trench were ditches **368** and **435**.

3.4.96 Ditch terminus **368** was aligned north to south, extending into the northern end of the trench. It measured 0.72m wide and 0.18m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **435** was aligned north-west to south-east. The ditch measured 0.72m wide and 0.18m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 238

3.4.97 Trench 238 (Fig. 5f) was located to the south-west of Trench 237. The trench had been located to investigate a geophysical anomaly and a cropmark recorded in the NHER (NHER 54364; Fig. 2). From its north-west end, the trench contained pit **404**, ditches **411**, **423** and **456**, pit **458**, ditch terminus **462**, gully **464**, and pit **466**.

3.4.98 Pit **404** was circular in plan, measuring 0.4m in diameter and 0.07m deep, with a gradual slope on the sides and a concave base. Pit **460** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.16m deep, with a moderate slope on the sides and a concave base. The pit was cut along the western side by ditch **456**. Pit **466** was circular in plan, measuring 0.67m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with a gentle slope on the sides and a concave base.

3.4.99 Ditch **411** was aligned north to south and corresponded closely to a linear geophysical anomaly. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.24m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from this ditch. The ditch, as implied by the results of the geophysical survey, extended to the north, where it was potentially the same ditch as either **361** or **366** within Trench 326.

3.4.100 Ditches **423** and **456** (Plate 14) were aligned east north-east to west south-west. Ditch **423** measured 1.48m wide and 0.30m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **456** measured 0.8m wide and 0.17m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base This ditch had a second intervention excavated through it to test its relationship with pit **458**, where it was recorded as **460**. Two small fragments (2g) of potentially medieval pottery were recovered from fill 459 of ditch **458**.

3.4.101 Ditch terminus **462** was aligned north to south, extending into the northern part of the trench. It measured 1.6m long, 0.64m wide and 0.26m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Gully **464** was aligned east to west, measuring 0.42m wide and 0.1m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base.

Trench 239

3.4.102 Trench 239 (Fig. 5f) was located to the south-west of Trench 238. It had been located to investigate a pair of linear and curvilinear geophysical anomalies. Ditch **409** was located at the eastern end of the trench. It was aligned north to south, measuring

1.58m wide and 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch corresponds with a curvilinear feature identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 240

3.4.103 Trench 240 (Fig. 5f) was located to the east of Trench 239. The trench was located to investigate a geophysical anomaly and a cropmark recorded in the NHER (NHER 54364; Fig. 2). The trench contained intercutting ditches **447** and **470** (Plate 15; Fig. 16, section 149) and pit **472**. The alignment of ditches **447** and **470** was identified in the geophysical survey as a north to south aligned linear feature. The boundary had also been identified on the Honningham parish tithe map. The earlier of the two ditches was ditch **470**, which measured at east 1.05m wide and 0.26m deep, with its eastern side having been cut away by ditch **447**, which measured 1.25m wide and 0.34m deep. The two ditches potentially extended to the south into both Trenches 242 and 243, where a similar alignment of ditches was recorded (see below), as shown on the tithe map, though this extension had not been identified on the geophysical survey. Thirteen fragments (0.574g) of glass, from a single broken bottle dated to the late 18th or 19th century was recovered from ditch **470**.

3.4.104 Pit **472** was located towards the eastern of the trench. The pit was subcircular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, and was filled by a dark grey silty sand. The finds recovered from the pit consisted of a single sherd (43g) of Early Iron Age pottery, a retouched flint flake and two flint flakes. A sample of this fill (sample 15) produced sparse plant remains consisting of cereal grains, grass seeds and a small amount of charcoal.

Trench 242

3.4.105 Trench 242 (Fig. 5f) was located to the south of trench 240 and orientated east northeast to west southwest. The trench contained ditches **432**, **433** and **430**/**436** (Plate 16). None of the features within the trench had been identified by the geophysical survey, though ditches **432** and **433** had been identified on the Honningham parish tithe map.

3.4.106 Ditch **430**, also recorded as **436**, curved from a north-west to south-east alignment to an east to west alignment. A single sherd (6g) of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the ditch alongside a small, thin fragment of copper alloy (SF 1). This feature was cut by ditch **433**.

3.4.107 Intercutting ditches **432** and **433** (Fig. 17, section 143) were both aligned north-west to south-east. Ditch **432** was 1.1m wide and 0.6m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. Ditch **433** was 1.2m wide and 0.46m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was not possible to discern the relationship between the two ditches in section due to the similarity of their respective fills. A single body sherd of medieval coarseware was recovered from ditch **433**.

Trench 243

3.4.108 Trench 243 (Fig. 5g) was parallel to the northern boundary of TT04. The trench had been located to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. The trench contained ditch terminus **282**, and ditches **284**, **286** and **288**.

3.4.109 Intercutting ditches **284** and **286** were both aligned north-east to south-west, with **286** located to the east of **284**; no relationship could be determined between the two features. Both ditches had been identified in the geophysical survey as a linear alignment. On the Honningham parish tithe map this ditch alignment was identified as a field boundary. Ditch **288** was in the eastern half of the trench, aligned northeast to southwest. The ditch measured 0.84m wide and 0.29m deep, with a gentle slope on the sides and a concave base.

Trench 245

3.4.110 Trench 245 (Fig. 5g) was located south-east of Trench 243. A flint flake was retrieved from the topsoil of the trench.

3.4.111 Pit **235** was located at the northern end of the trench. The pit was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.77m in diameter and 0.18m deep. It was filled with dark brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecks. Two irregular pieces of worked flint were recovered from the pit. A sample (sample 7) was taken from this fill, which contained a large quantity of charcoal and some carbonised bramble seeds.

3.4.112 A sample of quercus (heartwood) charcoal from the single fill of pit **235** was radiocarbon dated to 197-51 cal BC at 95% probability (SUERC 107847, 2115 ± 24 BP).

Trench 246

3.4.113 Trench 246 (Fig. 5g) was located in the northern half of TT04. It contained ditch **211** at the northern end of the trench. The ditch, aligned north to south, measured 0.78m wide and 0.3m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 249

3.4.114 Trench 249 (Fig. 5g) was located in the centre of field TT04. The trench had been located to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. Ditch **307** was located close to the northern end of the trench. It was aligned broadly east to west, measuring 0.66m wide and 0.18m deep. Ditch **309** was located towards the southern end of the trench, orientated north-west to south-east. It measured 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep. Ditch **307** had been identified by the geophysical survey. The ditch was shown on the Honningham parish tithe map initial northern boundary of field TT04.

Trench 250

3.4.115 Trench 250 (Fig. 5g) was orientated east northeast to west southwest, located in the northwest corner of field TT04. It revealed two ditches (**340** and **335**) and a single pit (**338**). Pit **338** measured 1.3 m across and 0.25m deep and was cut on its western side by north to south aligned ditch **335** (Fig. 17, section 118). This ditch measured 0.9m wide and 0.25m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. To the west, east to west aligned ditch **340** measured 0.49m wide and 0.09m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 252

3.4.116 Trench 252 (Fig. 5g) was located in the south-west corner of Field TT04. Ditch **300** was located at the northern end of the trench. It was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.74m wide and 0.32m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 255

3.4.117 Trench 255 (Fig. 5g) was located adjacent to the south-east boundary of Field TT04. A 0.4m thick layer (294) of dark grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks and occasional flint pebbles was revealed in the eastern half of the trench (Plate 17). This layer was encountered immediately below the ploughsoil. A sample (sample 8), taken from the layer, contained a moderate quantity of charcoal and a single weed seed.

Finds summary

Prehistoric pottery

3.4.118 Two sherds (49g) of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from field TT05 (Table 6).

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
242	431	**430**	ditch	1	6	EIA
240	473	**472**	pit	1	43	EIA
TOTAL	-	**-**	-	**2**	**49**	-

Table 6: Prehistoric pottery from TT04, TT05 and TT06

Roman pottery

3.4.119 Two sherds (10g) of Roman pottery were recovered from field TT05 (Table 7), both probably as residual finds from features dated below as medieval.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric family	Form	No of sherds	Weight	Spot dates	Context dates
225	374	**373**	Ditch	SOW	Jar	1	6	C1-C4	C1-C4
229	443	**441**	Ditch	SGW	?	1	4	C1-C4	C1-C4

Table 7: Roman pottery from TT04, TT05 and TT06

Medieval pottery

3.4.120 A total of 238 sherds (2192g) of medieval pottery was recovered from fields TT04, TT05 and TT06 (Table 8). The pottery predominantly dates to the 12th to 14th century. The assemblage was composed primarily of locally produced coarsewares. Glazed Grimston wares were also present, although the number of sherds present represents relatively few vessels.

Tr	Context	Cut	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date	Date range
212	103	**102**	MCW3	R	1	19	1	DS	UPPL	12-13	12th-14th c.
212	103	**102**	MCW4	R	1	10	1	JR	THEV	13-14	12th-14th c.
213	50	**49**	EMW	U	2	1	1				11th-12th c.
218	28	**27**	EMW	U	1	5	1				11th-12th c.
218	28	**27**	GRIM	DB	34	578	1	JG			L.12th-14th c.
218	28	**27**	LMU	U	2	26	1				11th-14th c.
218	28	**27**	LMU	U	3	14	1				11th-14th c.
218	28	**27**	LMU	U	3	35	1				11th-14th c.
218	28	**27**	LMU	U	2	5	1				11th-14th c.
218	28	**27**	LMU	R	1	6	1	JR	EVINT	12-13?	11th-14th c.
218	28	**27**	MCW1	R	1	15	1	JR	UPTH	14?	12th-14th c.
218	28	**27**	MCW3	U	1	7	1				12th-14th c.
218	28	**27**	MCW3	R	2	91	1	BL	HH		12th-14th c.
218	28	**27**	MCW5	RU	2	29	1	JR	THEV	13	12th-14th c.

Tr	Context	Cut	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date	Date range
219	69	**68**	MCW1	R	1	21	1	JR	THEV	13?	12th-14th c.
221	84	**83**	MCW3	U	1	8	1				12th-14th c.
221	84	**83**	MCW3	U	1	3	1				12th-14th c.
221	84	**83**	MCW4	BU	5	84	1				12th-14th c.
221	85	**83**	EMW	U	4	19	4				11th-12th c.
221	85	**83**	GRCW	D	3	69	1	LSV			12th-13th c.
221	85	**83**	LMU	D	1	5	1				11th-14th c.
221	85	**83**	LMU	U	2	8	2				11th-14th c.
221	85	**83**	MCW3	U	8	41	8				12th-14th c.
221	85	**83**	MCW3	R	1	31	1	BL?	UPTH	12-13	12th-14th c.
221	85	**83**	MCW3	R	1	13	1	JR?	EVBD	12-13	12th-14th c.
223	203	**202**	EMW	U	1	22	1				11th-12th c.
226	222	**221**	EMWFL	U	4	35	1				11th-13th c.
226	222	**221**	GRCW	R	1	10	1	JR	EVEV	13?	12th-13th c.
226	222	**221**	GRIM	D	17	140	1				L.12th-14th c.
226	222	**221**	MCW	U	1	3	1				12th-14th c.
226	222	**221**	MCW1	U	2	5	1				12th-14th c.
226	222	**221**	MCW3	U	1	4	1				12th-14th c.
226	222	**221**	MCW3	UB	5	33	1				12th-14th c.
226	222	**221**	MCW3	U	1	5	1				12th-14th c.
226	222	**221**	MCW5	U	1	3	1				12th-14th c.
226	222	**221**	MCW5	U	1	43	1				12th-14th c.
226	222	**221**	MCW6	RU	8	85	1	JR	FLTH	13?	12th-14th c.
226	222	**221**	UPG	D	1	13	1				12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	GRCW	U	1	7	1				12th-13th c.
226	223	**221**	GRIM	D	3	12	1				L.12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	GRIM	D	2	9	2				L.12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	GRIM	D	2	20	1				L.12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	GRIM	DB	25	119					L.12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	LMU	R	1	5	1	JR	THEV	13-14	11th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	LMU	R	1	14	1	BL	THEV	13-14	11th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	LMU	D	1	8	1				11th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	LMU	U	4	12	4				11th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	LMU	R	1	14	1	JR	THEV	13-14	11th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	LMU	R	1	6	1	JG	TRBD	13?	11th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW1	U	4	23	4				12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW1	U	8	29	7				12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW1	B?	5	53	1				12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW1	U	3	8	1				12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW1	B	2	30	1				12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW2	RU	2	14	1	JR?	THEV	13-14	12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW3	U	1	4	1				12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW3	U	3	9	1				12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW3	U	2	23	1				12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW3	R	1	26	1	BL	HH	12-13	12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW3	U	3	9	1				12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW3	R	1	47	1	BL	HH	12-13	12th-14th c.
226	223	**221**	MCW3	U	5	14	5				12th-14th c.
226	237	**224**	LMU	U	1	2					11th-14th c.
226	237	**224**	MCW	U	2	6					12th-14th c.

Tr	Context	Cut	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date	Date range
226	237	**224**	MCW1	R	1	14	1	JR	UPBD	12-13	12th-14th c.
226	237	**224**	MCW1	U	3	8	3				12th-14th c.
226	237	**224**	MCW1	R	1	3	1	JR	THEV	13-14	12th-14th c.
226	237	**224**	MCW3	UB	2	7					12th-14th c.
226	237	**224**	MCW3	U	2	4	2				12th-14th c.
226	237	**224**	UPG	U	1	1	1				12th-14th c.
227	208	**207**	GRIM	D	1	4	1				L.12th-14th c.
227	208	**207**	MCW2	R	1	12	1	JR	EVFTBD	12-13	12th-14th c.
227	208	**207**	MCW3	R	1	26	1	DS?	UPFTTH	12-13	12th-14th c.
227	208	**207**	MCW3	U	1	5	1				12th-14th c.
227	323	**278**	EMW	U	1	2	1				11th-12th c.
227	323	**278**	MCW1	U	1	2	1				12th-14th c.
228	265	**264**	EMWFL	R	1	19	1	JR	SEV1	11-12	11th-13th c.
228	267	**266**	GRIM	D	1	12	1				L.12th-14th c.
228	269	**268**	EMWFL	U	3	3	1				11th-13th c.
233	416	**415**	EMW	R	1	14	1	JR	SEV	11-12	11th-12th c.
234	217	**216**	EMW	U	2	21	1				11th-12th c.
234	217	**216**	EMW	U	1	1	1				11th-12th c.
238	412	**411**	MCW1	U	2	4	1				12th-14th c.
238	459	**458**	EMW	U	2	2	1				11th-12th c.
242	434	**432**	MCW3	U	1	5	1				12th-14th c.

Table 8: Post Roman pottery from TT04, TT05 and TT06

Ceramic building material and fired clay

3.4.121 A single fragment of post-medieval tile (56g) was recovered from ditch **373** in Trench 225. Two fragments of daub (10g) were recovered from pit **85** in Trench 221.

Non-building stone

3.4.122 The non-building stone from TT05 consisted of 17 fragments of lava stone quern recovered from ditch **11** in Trench 218.

Metalwork

3.4.123 A small fragment of metal sheeting (SF1) was recovered from ditch **330** in Trench 242.

Glass

3.4.124 A broken bottle (13 fragments, 0.574kg), dating to the late 18th or 19th century, was recovered from ditch **447** in Trench 240.

Flint

3.4.125 The flint recovered from fields TT04, TT05 and TT06 consisted of 42 flakes (Table 9). Of the artefacts found, only those from Pit **472** (associated with Early Iron Age pottery) are possibly broadly contemporary with the feature from which they derive.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow flake	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Piercer	Retouched flakes	Notched flake	Irregular core	Unworked burnt flint	Total
245	236	235	pit	1						1				2
255	294		layer		1									1
213	50	49	ditch		1									1
218	28	27	ditch		1					1				2
228	254	253	ditch		2									2
228	263		layer				1						3	4
229	443	441	ditch		1									1
234	217	216	ditch	2						1	1			4
234	229	228	pit							1				1
234	-		topsoil		3				1	3		1		8
236	362	361	ditch		1									1
237	-		topsoil	1	1									2
239	406		topsoil							1				1
240	473	472	pit		1	1		1		1				4
211	118	117	pit		3	1							4	8

Table 9: Flint from TT04, TT05 and TT06

Environmental samples

3.4.126 Fifteen environmental samples were recovered from fields TT04-TT06 (Table 10).

Trench No	Sample No	Context No	Cut no	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland/ Aquatic plants	Tree/shrub	Snail shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Pottery	Fired clay	Burnt flint	Flint Debitage
245	7	236	235	Pit	20	150	0	0	0	0	0	#/#U	0	150	0	0	0	#
255	8	294	294	Layer	20	50	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	#
226	5	223	221	Ditch	8	10	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0
226	6	222	221	Ditch	8	5	###	#	##	##	#	#U	0	4	0	0	0	0
226	12	279	277	Pit	8	5	0	0	#	##	0	#U	0	3	0	0	0	0
227	2	134	133	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	2	0	0	0	0
227	13	325	278	Pit	20	10	##	0	0	#	0	0	+	6	0	0	0	0
228	9	267	266	Pit	16	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0
228	10	263	263	Layer	16	20	0	0	#	##	#	0	0	10	0	0	#	0
228	11	254	253	Ditch	16	30	###	0	#	#	0	#U	+	27	0	0	0	#
233	14	416	415	Ditch	12	50	###	#	##	##	#	0	0	46	#	##	0	0
234	3	189	188	Ditch	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	#U	0	1	0	0	0	0
235	4	242	241	Pit	16	30	#	0	0	0	0	#U	0	1	0	0	0	0
240	15	473	472	Pit	7	5	#f	0	0	#	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0
211	1	118	117	Pit	16	20	0	0	#f	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	#	#

Table 10: Environmental samples from TT04, TT05 and TT06

Animal bone

3.4.127 Five animal bones were recovered from Fields TT04, TT05, and TT06 (Table 11). This distinct deficiency of faunal remains is almost certainly due to adverse soil conditions prohibiting the preservation of bone.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
221	83	84	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	3	1
223	183	184	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	4	1
234	216	217	Ditch/ furrow	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	3	3

Table 11: Animal bone from TT04, TT05 and TT06

Radiocarbon Dating

3.4.128 A single feature was radiocarbon dated across the three fields (Table 12). Sample 7, retrieved from pit **235** in Trench 245. The date from the sample

Trench	Cut	Context	Sample	Feature	Material	Species	C14 Date 95% probability	C14 Date 68% probability	Years BP	ERROR ±	d13C
245	235	236	7	Pit	Charcoal	Quercus (Heatwood)	197-51 BC	171-58BC	2115	24	-25.5

Table 12: Radiocarbon dating from TT04, TT05 and TT06

Discussion

3.4.129 The three fields were located immediately on several broadly flat fields to the south of an unnamed tributary of the River Tud. To the north of TT05 was a small farmyard belonging to Wood Farm. The lane to the west of the fields is Wood Lane, which marks the boundary between Honingham and East Tuddenham parishes as well as between Broadland and Breckland District Councils.

3.4.130 The archaeological features recorded within fields TT04, TT05 and TT06 consisted of 121 ditches, 32 pits, six postholes and three layers The finds recovered from the trenches within the three fields consisted of 242 sherds (2157g) of pottery (Tables 5, 6 and 7), five animal bones (Table 10), a fragment of tile, a piece of metalwork, a fragment of fired clay, a fragment of lava stone and 42 worked flints (Table 8). Fifteen environmental samples were also taken from 13 fills and two layers across the three fields (Table 9). The distinct lack of retrieved animal remains, consisting of five poorly preserved bones, is probably due to the corrosive nature of the underlying sandy geology.

3.4.131 Evidence for the Early Iron Age recorded within the three fields came from pit **472**, in Trench 240, and the potential curvilinear ditch **430**, in adjacent Trench 242. Both the trenches were in the southern part of field TT05. Three flint flakes were also recovered from pit **472**. While both of the features only produced a single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery, these finds could be suggested as being residual. However, given that similar aged material was not recovered elsewhere in any of the fields suggests that the artefacts were secure. It is then possible that further Early Iron Age features may be associated to this part of the field. (Figs 5f and 5g).

3.4.132 Whilst this activity does suggest a localised area of Early Iron Age occupation, there is a paucity of associated or similar features located in the neighbouring trenches. The flint recovered elsewhere in the three fields was chronologically diverse and was recovered as residual finds from features dated to a later period.

3.4.133 The evidence for the Mid to Late Iron Age recorded in the three fields consisted solely of pit **235**, which had a sample radiocarbon dated to 197- 51BC, with a 95% probability. The pit, probably a charcoal pit, was located to the south of the Early Iron Age features and was not adjacent to any undated features. However, as this part of the three fields was not as heavily targeted in comparison to field TT05, there is a possibility that similar aged features may be located nearby.

3.4.134 Two sherds of Roman pottery (10g) were recovered from TT05. Both sherds were probably residual, being retrieved from two features potentially dated as either medieval or post-medieval. One of these, ditch **441**, Trench 229, was located in the centre of the of the medieval area of occupation, although it was otherwise undated. The second feature with Roman pottery, ditch **373**, in Trench 225, also produced a fragment of post-medieval tile.

3.4.135 The majority of the pottery recovered within the three fields was medieval in date, dating largely to the 11th to 13th centuries AD. The medieval pottery was recovered from 15 ditches and three pits. The location of the trenches from which the medieval pottery and associated finds were recovered from was primarily in the north central part of field TT05, although a smaller number of similar finds were retrieved from trenches in both the south-west and north-east parts of the three fields. The widespread distribution of this material suggests that most of the features revealed in TT04, TT05 and TT06 can be assumed to be of medieval date. The cropmarks in the north central part of TT05 had previously been recorded as of probable later medieval or post-medieval date in the NHER (NHER 54364; Fig. 2).

3.4.136 The medieval features located across the three fields included ditches, which were predominantly aligned broadly north to south (35%) or broadly east to west (32%). In general terms this confirms the results of the geophysical survey (Langston 2021).

3.4.137 The tithe map for Honningham parish (Norfolk Heritage Explorer) indicates that field TT05 (fig 3a) is split by a broadly north to south boundary located approximately in the centre of the field; this boundary extending into the Area TT04, then turns to the west. The boundary was excavated in five trenches across the two areas. The trenches and interventions excavated as part of this boundary consisted of ditch **243** in Trench 233, **447** and **470** in Trench 240, **432** and **433** in Trench 242 and **284** and **286** in Trench 243. The western return of the boundary was excavated as ditch **307** in Trench 249. The finds recovered from the interventions into this boundary ditch consisted of a single sherd of medieval courseware from ditch **432** and a broken bottle dated to the late 18th or 19th century from ditch **470**. That this boundary is recorded in three trenches by two features suggests that the ditch was open for a period of time and was required to be re-excavated.

3.4.138 Field TT04 was shown on the tithe map to be split in half by a north to south boundary, which had been identified as a geophysical anomaly. This potential boundary was

targeted by Trenches 246, 247, 248 and 255. However this boundary was not revealed in any of these trenches, though the layer 294 may have masked the ditch.

3.4.139 While it is plausible that both many of the north to south aligned geophysical anomalies and excavated ditches in Area TT05 are part of the same field system, forming a series of S-shaped lands, the inconsistent and sporadic location of the remaining north to south aligned ditches within Area TT05 does suggest this argument is plausible. Similarly, the amount of east to west ditches suggests enclosures rather than strip fields. It is more probable that the field boundary described above is a later intrusion truncating a pre-existing field system.

3.4.140 Within the trenches in fields TT04, TT05 and TT06, 28 relationship sections were excavated across intercutting features. Only a single such section was excavated between two perpendicular ditches, in Trench 242, where prehistoric curvilinear ditch **430** was truncated by a probable medieval boundary (**433**). A further three relationships were recorded between pits and ditches. The remainder of the relationships excavated between intercutting features were across ditches which shared a common alignment. This indicates that potentially 24 of the ditches excavated within the three fields were recuts or realignments of an earlier boundary. This in turn suggests either the longevity of the boundaries, and/or the rapidity with which the open ditches silted up and required maintenance.

3.4.141 The propensity of the linear features to be perpendicular on either a north to south or east to west alignment, particularly within TT05, implies that the ditches formed boundaries of potential enclosures. At this stage, however, it is difficult to reconstruct the size and layout of the enclosure system.

3.4.142 Within the three fields, although 32 pits were recorded, the majority of those features were less than 0.15m in depth. The more substantial features included pits **83**, **264**, **266**, **472**, and **278**, all of which contained dateable (medieval) finds.

3.4.143 The six postholes, located in Trenches 213 and 226, were too limited in number to unambiguously prove that structural remains survived within the enclosures. Hearth **278**, which was recorded as a 'figure of eight' shape in plan, may represent a potential corn dryer. This feature was the only definite evidence of processing/craft activity taking place within the three fields. The environmental samples (Appendix C1) did, however, produce evidence of cereal production, consisting primarily of wheat. The presence of rye and free threshing wheat grains is consistent with the 12th to 14th century date suggested by the associated pottery assemblage. The weed species that were present in the samples were species common within arable environments. The wetland species present may indicate that the margins of the unnamed tributary located immediately to the north and east of fields TT05 and TT06 was being exploited.

3.5 Fields TT07 and TT08

3.5.1 Fields TT07 and TT08 were located to the north-east of TT06, across the unnamed tributary of the River Tud and to the south of The Broadway. Both fields were located in Honingham Parish (TG 10808 13564, Figs 1, 3b, 6a).

3.5.2 The fields were on a land which sloped gradually from north to south, leading towards the unnamed tributary stream and lying at between 53m and 48m OD. The terminus of a small dry valley was located in TT08. Twenty trenches were located in the two fields, with three trenches being devoid of archaeological features (Table 13).

3.5.3 The geophysical survey in TT07 suggested the presence of an L-shaped ditch, representing part of a potential enclosure, on the western margin of the field and a system of linear and curvilinear features extending to the east of it (Fig. 6a).

3.5.4 Unless otherwise stated, no finds were recovered from the trenches, and the features had not been identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental
188	50	0.30	0.08	Posthole **604**, Ditch **612**	Sample: 20
189	50	0.30	0.10	Pit **619**	
190	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
191	50	0.35	0.15	Colluvium layers **610** and **614**	-
192	50	0.42		Pit **593**	
193	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
194	50	0.35	0.10	Pit **586**	
195	50	0.40		Ditch **574**	
196	50	0.40	0.10	Pit **582**	Pottery: Topsoil from trench, **582**; Flint **582**
197	50	0.30	0.10	Pits **572** and **602**, Ditches **588** and **600**	Pottery: **600**
198	50	0.45	0.14	Ditches **517**, **536**, **538** and Pit **532**	Flint: **517**; pottery: **538**
199	50	0.45	0.18	Ditches **540**, **542** and Pit **544**	Glass: **542**
200	50	0.30	0.10	Ditches **566**, **570** and Pit **564**, **568**	
201	50	0.30	0.12	Pit **511**	Sample: 18
202	50	0.30	0.12	Ditches **547**, **549**	Pottery: **547**; Sample: 19
203	50	0.40	0.16	Ditch **562**, Pits **530** and **919**	Daub and pottery: **919**,
204	50	0.35	0.13	Ditches **487**, **501**, **513**, **522**, **524** and Pit **506**	Pottery: **501**, **524**; Samples: 16 and 17
205	50	0.35	0.13	No remains present	-
206	50	0.40	0.20	Pits **492**, **496**, **515** and Ditch **494**	Pottery: **496**
207	50	0.44	0.	Ditch **534**	

Table 13 Trench descriptions, TT07 and TT08

Trench 188

3.5.5 Trench 188 (Fig. 6f) was located in the northern end of TT08. Posthole **604** was revealed in the centre of the trench and ditch **612** was located at its eastern end.

3.5.6 Posthole **604** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.58m wide and 0.41m deep. The posthole was filled with a charcoal rich postpipe (605) and a post packing deposit (606) consisting of mid brownish grey sandy silt with frequent flint pebbles. A sample (sample 20) was taken from the postpipe fill. It contained a single wheat grain and occasional weed seeds, as well as frequent charcoal fragments. Ditch **612** was aligned north to south and measured 0.58m long, 0.41m wide and 0.2m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.

Trench 189

3.5.7 Trench 189 (Fig. 6f) was located in the north-west corner of field TT08. Pit **619** was partly exposed in the northern part of the trench. The pit was 1.1m wide and 0.26m deep, with a steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17, section 199).

Trench 191

3.5.8 Trench 191 (Fig. 6e) was located across the slopes and base of a shallow dry valley on the eastern side of field TT08. The trench was orientated north-east to south-west. No archaeological features were revealed, but two narrow, linear spreads of colluvium (610 and 614) up to 0.5m deep were revealed at the base of the valley.

Trench 192

3.5.9 Trench 192 (Fig. 6e) was located to the west of Trench 191, orientated north-east to south-west. Pit **593** was revealed in the north-east end of the trench. This pit was oval in plan, measuring 1.2m long, 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 194

3.5.10 Trench 194 (Fig. 6e) was located to the south of Trenches 191 and 192, orientated west northwest to east southeast. Pit **586** was a subcircular feature located in the eastern half of the trench. The pit was 0.72m in diameter and 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 195

3.5.11 Trench 195 (Fig. 6d) was located to the west of Trench 194. Ditch **574** was found in the centre of the trench. It was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.86m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17, section 188).

Trench 196

3.5.12 Trench 196 (Fig. 6d) was located in the south-east corner of TT08. A single sherd (6g) of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the topsoil of the trench

3.5.13 Pit **582** was located in the eastern half of the trench. It was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.08m deep with an irregular slope on its sides and an irregular base. A flint bladelet of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date and a single sherd (9g) of Early Iron Age pottery were retrieved from the single fill of the pit.

Trench 197

3.5.14 Trench 197 (Fig. 6d) was located in the south-west corner of TT08. Ditches **588**, **600** and pit **602** were all located at the eastern end of the trench, with pit **572** located in the centre of the trench.

3.5.15 Pit **572** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.24m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.5.16 Ditch segment **588** was aligned northwest to southeast, terminating within the trench and intercutting (relationship undetermined) with ditch **600**. It was 1.6m long, 0.72m wide and 0.43m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a V-shaped base. Ditch **600** was orientated north-east to south-west, measuring 0.6m wide and 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single sherd (8g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from this ditch. Pit **602** was circular in plan, measuring 0.7m wide, 0.28m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 198

3.5.17 Trench 198 (Fig. 6b) was located in the north-east corner of TT07, on an east north-east to west south-west alignment. The trench was located to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. From its western end, the trench contained ditches **517**, **536**, **538** and pit **532**. Ditch **517** had been identified in the geophysical survey as a north-east to south-west aligned linear anomaly.

3.5.18 Ditch **517** was 1.58m wide and 0.36m deep, with a steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A large, utilised flint flake was recovered from the fill of this ditch.

3.5.19 Ditches **536** and **538** were both aligned north-west to south-east, with ditch **538** potentially curving towards the west. Ditch **536** measured 0.74m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base, whilst ditch **538** was 0.9m wide and 0.2m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Four sherds (16g) of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 539 of ditch **538**.

3.5.20 Pit **532** extended partly into the northern part of the trench. The pit was probably circular in plan, measuring at least 1.28m in diameter and 0.58m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The pit with was filled with a deposit of soft dark orangey brown silty sand with sparse charcoal inclusions.

Trench 199

3.5.21 Trench 199 (Fig. 6c) was located in the centre of TT07. From its northern end, the trench contained ditches **540**, **542** and pit **544**. Both ditches were identified on the geophysical survey as broadly east to west aligned linear anomalies.

3.5.22 Ditch **540** measured 0.96m wide and 0.32m deep and ditch **542** measured 1.3m wide and 0.52m deep (Fig. 17, section 177). Both ditches had steeply sloping sides and V-shaped profiles A single fragment of glass (0.43g), dating to the 17th or early 18th centuries, was recovered from ditch **542**. Pit **544** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.56m in diameter and 0.24m deep, with a steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 17, section 178). The pit was filled with two deposits. The 0.02m thick lower fill, 545, consisted of friable mid brownish grey silty sand with inclusions of occasional charcoal

flecks and ash. The 0.22m deep upper fill, 546, consisted of friable dark brown silty sand with occasional flint pebbles.

Trench 200

3.5.23 Trench 200 (Fig. 6c) was located on the northeast side of TT07. It had been positioned to investigate a possible linear feature identified by the geophysical survey. From its south-west end, the trench contained pit **564**, ditch **566**, pit **568**, and ditch **570**.

3.5.24 Pit **564** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.8m in diameter and 0.39m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch 566 was exposed in the centre of the trench on a north-west to south-east alignment and correlated with the geophysical anomaly. It measured 1.15m wide and 0.2m deep, with a steep slope on the sides and a concave base. The ditch was cut by pit **568** (Fig. 17, section 185). The pit was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.1m in diameter and 0.5m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **570** was aligned west north-west to east south-east, measuring 1.0m wide and 0.4m deep with steeply sloping sides and a narrow concave base (Fig. 17, section 182). Ditch **570** was potentially the continuation of ditch **542** in Trench 199 (see above, Fig. 6a), although here it had not been identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 201

3.5.25 Trench 201 (Fig. 6c) was located to the south of Trench 199, orientated broadly north-west to south-east. Pit **511** was exposed in the centre of the trench; it was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.02m in diameter and 0.16m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The pit was filled with a single deposit of soft dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and flint pebbles. A sample (sample 18) was taken from this fill and produced poorly preserved cereal grains and weed seeds, along with frequent charcoal fragments.

Trench 202

3.5.26 Trench 202 (Fig. 6b) was located in the centre of TT07. The trench had been located to investigate a pair of linear geophysical anomalies. It contained ditches **547** and **549**, both of which corresponded to the geophysical anomalies.

3.5.27 Ditch **547** measured 0.69m wide and 0.09m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill (548) which consisted of light brown grey silty sand. Four large sherds of Roman pottery (170g) were recovered from this fill. These were in a sandy grey ware fabric with burnished surfaces and were potentially from a storage vessel. A sample (sample 19) taken from this deposit contained occasional weed seeds and charcoal fragments.

3.5.28 Ditch **549** measured 1.4m wide and 0.44m deep, with moderate to steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 203

3.5.29 Trench 203 (Fig. 6b) was located immediately south of Trench 198. The trench had been located to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. From its south-east end, the trench contained pits **530**, **919** and ditch **562**.

3.5.30 Pit **530** extended into the southern edge of the trench at the eastern end of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.76m wide and 0.13m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **919** extended into the northern edge of the trench. It was 2.26m wide and 0.25m deep, with a moderate slope on the sides and a flat base. The upper fill. 561, consisted of loose dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint pebbles and charcoal flecks. Two sherds (14g) of Roman pottery and five fragments (38g) of daub with rod/ wattle impressions were recovered from this fill. The lower fill, 560, consisted of mid orange brown sandy silt with occasional flint.

3.5.31 Ditch **562** was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 1.56m wide and 0.33m deep, with a steep slope and a flat base (Fig. 17, section 187). The ditch had been identified in geophysical survey and was probably the continuation of ditch **517** in Trench 198.

Trench 204

3.5.32 Trench 204 (Fig. 6b) was located along the southeast side of TT07, orientated north northeast to south southwest. The trench was located to investigate a possible L-shaped ditch identified by the geophysics. From its northern end, the trench contained ditch **487**, pit **506**, ditch terminus **522**, ditches **524**, **501** and gully terminus **513**. Both ditches **501** and **524** correlated with the L-shaped features identified by the geophysical survey.

3.5.33 Ditch **501** was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 1.36m wide and 0.68m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17, section 164). The lowermost fill (502) consisted of firm dark orangey brown silty clay. This was sealed by a 0.1m thick dark grey silty clay (503) with occasional flint pebbles and charcoal smearing, from which two sherds (20g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered. A sample (sample 16) was taken from this fill, which produced a moderate amount of charcoal. The upper fill of the ditch was 0.48m thick, consisting of mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint cobbles (504). Five sherds (316g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, forming the complete profile of a bowl or cup, was recovered from this fill.

3.5.34 Gully terminus **513** was located immediately to the south of ditch **501**, extending into the western edge of the trench. It was 0.45m wide, 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.5.35 Ditch **524**, forming the potential north-east facing side of an enclosure, measured 1.75m wide and 0.75m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17, section 172). It had a lower fill of soft light yellowish grey clayey sand with occasional flint pebbles and sparse charcoal flecks and an upper fill of soft light orangey grey clayey sand with occasional flint pebbles and charcoal flecks. The finds recovered from this ditch consisted of 18 sherds (90g) of a Roman sandy grey ware jar with oxidised surfaces dating to the 1st to 2nd century AD.

3.5.36 Ditch **487** was aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 2.0m wide and 0.52m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17, section 161). The ditch had been cut by pit **506**. The pit was difficult to define in plan, but was subcircular, measuring 0.43m wide and 0.06m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave

base. A sample (sample 17) was taken from the fill of this pit and produced a large quantity of charcoal and occasional bramble seeds.

3.5.37 Ditch terminus **522** was located immediately to the south of ditch **487**, extending beyond the western edge of the trench on an east to west alignment. The terminus was 1.5m long, 0.8m wide and 0.2m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 206

3.5.38 Trench 206 (Fig. 6b) was located to the south of Trench 202. The trench was located to investigate a curvilinear geophysical anomaly. The features excavated within the trench were all located in its eastern half. From the western end of the trench, these consisted of pits **492**, **496**, ditch **494** and pit **515**.

3.5.39 Pit **492** was circular in plan, measuring 0.6m in diameter and 0.2m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **496** extended beyond the southern limit of the trench. It was circular in plan, measuring 0.96m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Two sherds (8g) of medieval pottery were recovered from the pit. Pit **496** was truncated along the eastern edge by ditch **494,** which was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.94m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled with a single deposit of loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with sparse charcoal.

3.5.40 Subcircular pit **515** also extended into the southern part of the trench. It measured 4.3m long, 1.35m wide and 0.64m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. None of the features recorded within Trench 206 had been identified within the geophysical survey.

Trench 207

3.5.41 Trench 207 (Fig. 6c) was located near the southeast corner of TT07, orientated northeast to southwest. The trench contained ditch **534**, which had been identified on the geophysical survey as a northwest to southeast aligned linear feature. The ditch was 0.98m wide and 0.28m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17, section 173).

Finds summary

Prehistoric pottery

3.5.42 The prehistoric pottery from fields TT07 and TT08 consisted of 12 sherds dated to the Early and Middle Iron Age (Table 14). The assemblage includes a complete profile from a Middle Iron Age bowl or cup.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
196	**582**	583	pit	3	9	EIA
196	-	579	topsoil	1	6	EIA
197	**600**	601	ditch	1	8	MIA
204	**501**	503	ditch	5	316	MIA
204	**501**	504	ditch	2	20	MIA
TOTAL -	-	-	-	**12**	**359**	-

Table 14: Prehistoric pottery from TT07 and TT08

Roman pottery

3.5.43 TT07 and TT08 produced 28 sherds (290g) of Roman pottery, which were recovered from three ditches and a pit (Table 15). The pottery was predominantly sandy grey ware, dated from the 1st to 2nd century AD, which was locally produced. A single sherd of locally produced reduced ware, dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD, was recovered from pit **919**. All the sherds were moderately abraded.

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	Fabric family	Form	No of sherds	Weight	Spot dates	Context dates
198	**538**	539	Ditch	SGW	?	3	8	C1-C4	C1-C4
198	**538**	539	Ditch	SOW	Jar	1	8	C1-C4	C1-C4
202	**547**	548	Ditch	SGW (Burn)	Jar	4	170	C1-C4	C1-C4
203	**919**	561	Pit	RW	?	2	14	C2-C4	C2-C4
204	**524**	526	Ditch	SGW (OX)	Jar	18	90	C1-C2	C1-C2

Table 15: Roman pottery from TT07 and TT08

Medieval pottery

3.5.44 Two sherds of medieval pottery were recovered from pit **496** in Trench 206. The pottery was dated to the 11th-12th century.

Fired clay

3.5.45 Six fragments of fired clay were recovered from TT07 and TT08 (Table 16).

Tr	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Object class	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
204	504	**501**	Ditch	a			Porous clay, orange	1	4
203	561	**919**	Pit	s	fs/w	Daub	Fragments with rod/wattle impressions (diameters 5 and 10mm). A face present on at least 2 fragments. Well retained impressions with striations ?wood impression. Dull buff faces, orange core. Loose porous clay, organic tempered.	5	38

Table 16: Fired clay from TT07 and TT08

Glass

3.5.46 A single fragment of vessel glass, from the 17th to early 18th centuries was recovered from ditch **542** in Trench 199.

Flint

3.5.47 A single non diagnostic flint flake was recovered from ditch **517** in Trench 198 and a Mesolithic to Early Neolithic tertiary bladelet was recovered from pit **582** in Trench 196; both flints were probably residual, as these features were dated with pottery to a later period.

Environmental samples

3.5.48 Five samples were taken from features within the two fields. The features sampled consisted of a posthole, two ditches and two pits.

Trench	Sample	Context.	Cut	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub	Charcoal Volume(ml)
188	20	605	604	Postho le	8	20	#	#	0	78
201	18	512	511	Pit	16	30	#	#	0	40
202	19	548	547	Ditch	16	30	0	#	#U	13
204	16	503	501	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	11
204	17	507	506	Pit	7	5	0	0	#U	104

Table 17: Environmental samples from TT07 and TT08

Discussion

3.5.49 The archaeological remains recorded within Fields TT07 and TT08 related to Early and Middle Iron Age, Roman and medieval activity.

3.5.50 Early Iron Age occupation appears to have been centred around Trench 196 in TT08. The evidence for Early Iron Age activity consisted of a sherd of pottery recovered from the topsoil and a further sherd from pit **582**.

3.5.51 The evidence for Middle Iron Age occupation of the two fields came from ditches **600** in Trench 197 and **501** in Trench 204. Although ditch **600** had potentially been identified in the geophysical survey as being of recent, agricultural, origin, there was no evidence of similar features elsewhere in the field. Therefore, both ditches **588** and **600** and adjacent pit **602** in this trench could possibly be dated to this period.

3.5.52 Ditch **501**, in Trench 204, produced seven sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery. However, the results of the geophysical survey (Fig. 6a and 6b), show that this feature had been identified as part of potential rectilinear enclosure located along the western side of TT07, and dating evidence recovered from the northern return of the enclosure ditch, **524**, consisted of 18 sherds of Roman pottery dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD. In this context it is not clear whether the Iron Age pottery should be regarded as residual or whether the enclosure remained in use/was modified during the early Roman period.

3.5.53 A linear feature, shown on the geophysical survey, extended to the northeast from the potential enclosure, excavated as ditches **517**, in trench 198, and **562**, in trench 203, This ditch was on a similar orientation to ditch 501. However, neither feature had artefacts recovered from them, Further Roman pottery came from two of the north-west to south-east aligned ditches in the central part of TT07 (**547**, Trench 202 and **538**, Trench 198) and from a pit (**919**) in Trench 203. It is possible that many of the poorly dated linear ditches in the field are of this date.

3.5.54 Identifiable medieval activity within field TT07 and TT08 consisted of a single pit, **496**, Trench 206, which produced two sherds of medieval pottery dating to the 11th or 12th century AD.

3.6 Field TT09

3.6.1 Field TT09 was located to the north of The Broadway and to the south of Breck Road in the parish of Weston Longville (TG 14109 15554, Figs 1, 3b, 7a). The field was on a gentle south-west facing slope, lying between 14.1m and 10.1m OD. The geology within the field consisted of sands and gravels, which was overlain by a mid brown sandy silt topsoil.

3.6.2 The geophysical survey of field TT09 showed several possible linear and curvilinear features identified within the field (Fig. 7a). A north to south aligned linear cropmark had also been previously recorded in the centre of the field (NHER 50619; Figs 2, 7a).

3.6.3 Field TT09 contained 27 trenches, twelve of which revealed no archaeological remains (Table 18). Trenches 169, 171 and 172 were relocated sue to Health and Safety reasons; the three trenches had targeted a north to south aligned linear feature identified on the geophysical survey, but after a positive reading from a cable avoidance tool (CAT) the trenches were moved to both the east and west.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental Samples
161	50	0.33	0.13	Ditch **756**	
162	50	0.42	0.13	Ditches **752**, **754** and **758**	Flint: **752;** Sample: 28
163	50	0.35	0.15	No archaeology present	-
164	50	0.35	0.15	Ditch **764**	-
165	50	0.30	0.10	No archaeology present	-
166	50	0.30	0.10	No archaeology present	-
167	50	0.40	0.10	No archaeology present	-
168	50	0.43	0.19	Pit **766**	Sample: 29
169	50	0.40	0.15	Ditches **774**, Pit **776**	
170	50	0.40	0.12	Ditch **783**	
171	50	0.42	0.14	Ditch **797**	
172	50	0.40	0.10	Ditches **778**, **780** and Pit **782**	
173	50	0.35	0.10	Ditches **796**, **799** and Pit **794**	Flint and pottery: **799**
174	50	0.40	0.10	Pit **787**, Posthole **789**	
175	50	0.45	0.15	No archaeology present	-
176	50	0.35	0.10	No archaeology present	-
177	50	0.40	0.15	No archaeology present	-
178	50	0.35	0.15	No archaeology present	-
179	50	0.35	0.15	No archaeology present	-
180	50	0.35	0.15	No archaeology present	-
181	50	0.35	0.15	No archaeology present	-
182	50	0.35	0.20	No archaeology present	-
183	50	0.40	0.20	Ditch **807**	
184	50	0.40	0.20	Ditch **826**	
185	50	0.35	0.13	Ditch **837**	
186	50	0.35	0.18	Ditch **842**	
187	50	0.35	0.18	Ditches **851, 856**	

Table 18: Trench descriptions of TT09

Trench 161

3.6.4 Trench 161 (Fig. 7b) was located at the eastern end of TT09. Ditch **756** was located in the western part of the trench It was aligned northwest to southeast, measuring 0.96 wide and 0.26 deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The ditch had been identified in the geophysical survey as a curvilinear anomaly of uncertain origin.

Trench 162

3.6.5 Trench 162 (Fig. 7b) was located in the south-west corner of TT09, orientated broadly east to west. The trench was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. From its western end, the trench contained ditches **754**, **752**, and **758**. A natural feature (**751**) was also excavated and recorded in this trench.

3.6.6 Ditches **752** and **754** were both aligned north-west to south-east. Ditch **752** was 0.52m wide 0.15m wide with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A piece of unworked bunt flint was recovered from this ditch. Ditch **754** measured 0.66m wide and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

3.6.7 Ditch **758** was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.11m wide and 0.58m deep (Fig. 17, section 246). The ditch had steeply sloping sides and a concave base and contained two fills. The lower fill (759) consisted of dark brownish grey with occasional flint pebbles and charcoal flecks. A sample (sample 28) of this fill produced frequent charcoal. None of the features excavated in Trench 162 had been identified in the geophysical survey.

Trench 164

3.6.8 Trench 164 (Fig. 7b) was located towards the eastern end of TT09 and was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. It contained ditch **764**, which was aligned north-east to south-west and 1.02m wide and 0.38m deep (Fig. 17, section 249). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. This feature had not been identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 168

3.6.9 Trench 168 (Fig. 7c) was located in the eastern half of TT09, close to the southern boundary of the field. Pit **766** was revealed at the north-western end of the trench. This feature had not been identified by the geophysical survey. The pit was subcircular in plan and extended beyond the limit of excavation. The pit measured 2.09m long, 1m wide and 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and a flat base. The pit was filled with light brownish grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal flecking. A sample taken from the pit (sample 29) contained a moderate amount of charcoal.

Trench 169

3.6.10 Trench 169 (Fig. 7c) was located in the eastern half of TT09. It been relocated to the east after the original position was shown to have a service located within it. The trench contained ditch **774** and pit **776**.

3.6.11 Ditch **774** was aligned north to south, measuring 1.24m wide and 0.3m deep, with a steep slope on the sides and a concave base (Fig. 17, section 253). Ditch **774** correlated

with a cropmark (NHER 50619, Fig. 2). Pit **776** was subcircular in plan, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The pit measured 1.0m wide and 0.3m deep.

Trench 170

3.6.12 Trench 170 (Fig.7e) was located in the southern centre of TT09, near its southern boundary. Ditch **783** was revealed in the centre of the trench and had been identified in the geophysical survey as a linear feature of uncertain origin. This shallow feature measured 1.1m wide and 0.08m deep.

Trench 171

3.6.13 Trench 171 (Fig. 7e) was located to the south of the centre of the field. The trench had been moved from its planned position for Health and Safety reasons, following a positive reading from a CAT. It contained a single ditch (**797**), which was aligned north-west to south-east, and had been identified by the geophysical survey. Ditch **797** measured 1.2m wide, 0.25m deep and had somewhat irregular sloping sides and an undulating base (Fig. 17, section 259).

Trench 172

3.6.14 Trench 172 (Fig. 7c) was located to the east of the centre of the field, north of Trench 169. The trench had been moved from its planned location for Health and Safety reasons, following a positive reading from a CAT. From the east, the trench contained pit **782** and ditches **780** and **778**.

3.6.15 Ditch **778** was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 0.86m wide and 0.28m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It had been identified by the geophysical survey. Ditch **780** was aligned north to south, measuring 1.08m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It correlated with a cropmark (NHER 50619, Fig. 2) and was probably the northward continuation of ditch **774** in Trench 169 (see above). Pit **782** was circular in plan, measuring 0.28m wide and 0.08m deep, with a gentle slope on the sides and a concave base.

Trench 173

3.6.16 Trench 173 (Fig. 7d) was in the northern central part of the field, orientated northeast to southwest. The trench had been located to investigate a pair of linear geophysical anomalies. From its northern end, the trench contained ditch **799**, pit **794** and ditch **796**. Both ditches had been identified by the geophysical survey.

3.6.17 Pit **794** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.78m in diameter and 0.28m deep. It was filled with a single deposit which contained moderate charcoal flecks. Ditch **796** was aligned north to south, measuring 0.78m wide and 0.28m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **799** was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.0m wide and 0.2m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. Two sherds of pottery and a flint flake were recovered from the single fill of ditch **799**. The pottery consisted of a single sherd (8g) of Early Iron Age pottery and a single small sherd (1g) of medieval pottery.

Trench 174

3.6.18 Trench 174 (Fig. 7d) was located towards the northern boundary of the field.. At its western end the trench contained pit **787** and posthole **789**. Neither feature was identified in the geophysical survey. Pit **787** was circular in plan, measuring 0.7m in diameter and 0.3m deep and posthole **789** measured 0.48m in diameter and 0.16m deep.

Trench 183

3.6.19 Trench 183 (Fig. 7f) was located in the south-west corner of TT09, adjacent to the entrance to a proposed haul road for TT09. The trench was aligned east north-east to west south-west. The trench had been positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. It revealed north-west to south-east aligned ditch **807**, which correlated with the geophysical anomaly. Ditch **807** was 0.7m long, 0.3m wide with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A second ditch, **805**, which was north to south aligned and terminated within the trench, was revealed close to the centre of the trench. This feature measured 0.66m wide and 0.23m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 184

3.6.20 Trench 184 (Fig. 7f) to the west of Trench 183. Ditch **826** was revealed at the eastern end of the trench. It was aligned north to south, measuring 1.15m wide and 0.15m deep, with a gentle slope on the sides and a concave base. This feature had not been identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 185

3.6.21 Trench 185 (Fig. 7f) was located west of Trench 184. Ditch **837** was revealed in the eastern half of the trench. It was aligned north to south, measuring 0.86m wide and 0.26m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. This feature had not been identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 186

3.6.22 Trench 186 (Fig. 7g) was located in the western half of the proposed haul road for TT09 Ditch **842** was revealed at the southern end of the trench. It was aligned north to south and measured 1.72m wide and 0.58m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was not identified on the geophysical survey.

Trench 187

3.6.23 Trench 187 (Fig. 7g) was located at the western end of the proposed haul road for TT09. The trench contained, from the eastern end, ditches **851** and **856**. Ditch **856** had been identified by the geophysical survey.

3.6.24 Ditch **851** was aligned north north-east to south south-west, measuring 1.84m wide and 0.5m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **856** was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.46m wide and 0.42m deep, with stepped, steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17, section 279). The latter feature had been identified on the geophysical survey as an anomaly of uncertain origin.

Finds summary

Prehistoric pottery

3.6.25 A single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery (8g) was recovered from ditch **799** in Trench 173.

Medieval pottery

3.6.26 A single small sherd of medieval coarseware (1g), dating from the 12th-14th centuries was recovered from ditch **799** in Trench 173.

Flint

3.6.27 Thirteen flint flakes and fragments were recovered from the three cuts across the field (Table 19). In Trench 173, a flint flake and three unworked burnt flint fragments were recovered from ditch **799**, and a further eight flakes, including three scrapers and two retouched flakes were recovered from the topsoil.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow flake	Scrapers	Scraper and other	Retouched flakes	Irregular core	core fragment	Unworked burnt flint	Total
09	162	759	758	ditch		2							1	3
09	173	800	799	ditch		1						1	3	5
09	173	99999		topsoil		1	1	2	1	2	1			8

Table 19: Flint from TT09

Environmental samples

3.6.28 Two samples were taken from features within TT09 (Table 20). Other than charcoal, neither contained preserved plant remains.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Burnt flint
162	28	759	**758**	Ditch	18	200	300	#
168	29	767	**766**	Pit	12	35	24	0

Table 20: Environmental samples from TT09

Discussion

3.6.29 Twenty-three features where excavated and recorded in TT09, consisting of 18 ditches, four pits and a posthole. Ditches **778**, in Trench 172, and **799** in Trench 173, were potentially the same feature, having been identified as such by the geophysical survey, as well as sharing similar profiles. The finds recovered from this ditch – consisting of two sherds of pottery and a flint flake from **799** - are probably all residual, as these were abraded, fragmented and chronologically diverse. This suggests that the feature is a post-medieval boundary.

3.6.30 Ditches **796** and **797** were also identified by the geophysical survey, as a linear anomaly of agricultural origin. No dating evidence was recovered from this ditch. Most of the remains features recorded within Field TT09 were undated and could not be reconciled with the results of the geophysical survey.

3.7 Fields TT10, TT11 and TT12

3.7.1 Fields TT10, TT11 and TT12 were located to the northeast of Breck Road in Weston Longville Parish (TG 11471 13993, Figs 1, 3b and 8a). Field TT10 was planted with potatoes, TT11 was under a barley crop and TT12 was under crop with wheat. The fields gently sloped from the south, at 58.1m OD, to the north, at 49.5mOD. The geology underlying the three fields was sand and gravel.

3.7.2 Fields TT10, TT11 and TT12 contained twenty-three trenches, twelve of which did not reveal any archaeological remains (Table 21). The geophysical survey of the three fields had revealed several alignments of linear features (Fig. 8a). Cropmarks (NHER 50615, Fig. 2) of a potential trackway and several enclosures were located immediately to the south-east of TT12. The tithe map for Weston Longville parish (Norfolk Heritage Explorer) indicated that the anomalies in field TT12 were field boundaries.

3.7.3 Two overhead power lines crossed the three fields. Trench 155 was shortened by 2m for Health and Safety reasons, following a positive reading from a CAT scanner. Trenches 158 and 159 were both moved slightly to the north to avoid an existing irrigation pipe.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental Sample
138	50	0.45	0.15	Ditches **884**, **886**	-
139	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
140	50	0.35	0.15	Ditch **882**	-
141	50	0.33	0.15	No remains present	-
142	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
143	50	0.30	0.15	No remains present	-
144	50	0.40	0.15	Ditches **877** and **879**	-
145	50	0.40	0.15	Pit **873**	-
146	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
147	50	0.35	0.15	Ditch **867**	-
148	50	0.35	0.15	Ditch **871**	-
149	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
150	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
151	50	0.36	0.15	Ditch **865**	-
152	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
153	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
154	50	0.30	0.13	Ditches **845**, **847**	Pottery: **845**, **847**, flint **845**
155	48	0.35	0.15	Ditches **858**, **860**	
156	50	0.34	0.10	No remains present	-
157	50	0.40	0.20	No remains present	-
158	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
159	50	0.35	0.15	Ditch **875**/**881**	Flint: **875**; Sample 30
160	50	0.42	0.20	Ditches **831**, **833**, **835**	Flint: **835**

Table 21: Trench descriptions of TT10, TT11 and TT12

Trench 138

3.7.4 Trench 138 (Fig. 8c) was located in the northern corner of TT11, orientated north-west to south-east. The trench had been located to investigate a pair of linear geophysical

anomalies. Two ditches, **884** and **886**, were revealed in the north-west half of the trench, both equating closely to the previously recorded anomalies.

3.7.5 Ditches **884** and **886** were both aligned north-east to south-west. Ditch **884** measured 0.74m wide and 0.08m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **886** measured 1.0 deep and 0.1m deep with gently sloping sides.

Trench 140

3.7.6 Trench 140 (Fig. 8c) was located in the north-east corner of TT11 and was aligned north-east to south-west. North-west to south-east aligned ditch **882** was located towards the northern end of the trench. It measured 0.82m deep and 0.42m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch had not been identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 144

3.7.7 Trench 144 (Fig. 8c) was located in the centre of TT11. It was orientated north north-east to south south-west. The trench had been located to investigate linear geophysical anomalies. Two ditches, **877** and **879**, were found towards the southern end of the trench.

3.7.8 Ditch **877** was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.37m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **879** was aligned north north-west to south south-east, measuring 0.79 m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Both ditches had been identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 145

3.7.9 Trench 145 (Fig. 8d) was located near the southern boundary of TT11, aligned north north-east to south south-west. Pit **873** was revealed in the southern half of the trench. This pit was subcircular in shape, measuring 0.42m wide and 0.08m deep with a gentle slope and a concave base.

Trench 147

3.7.10 Trench 147 (Fig. 8d) was located adjacent to the western boundary of TT11. The trench was aligned north-east to south-west. Ditch **867** was located in the centre of the trench. The ditch was aligned north northeast to south southwest, corresponding to a geophysical anomaly which extended to the south-east. The ditch measured up to 0.9m wide, but was not excavated within this trench, having been investigated in Trench 149, to the south-east (see below).

Trench 148

3.7.11 Trench 148 (Fig. 8d) was located to the south of Trench 148, in the centre of TT11. The trench was orientated east to west. The trench had been positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. Ditch **871** was located in the centre of the trench and had been identified by the geophysical survey and exposed to the north-west in Trench 147 as ditch **867**. Ditch **871** was aligned north north-east to south south-west and was 0.88m wide and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17, section 283).

Trench 151

3.7.12 Trench 151 (Fig. 8b, Plate 18) was located on the south-west edge of TT11 and was aligned north north-west to south south-east. Ditch **865** was located at the northern end of the trench. The ditch was aligned north to south. It measured 1.52m wide and 1.01m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 19; Fig. 18, section 282). This feature had not been identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 154

3.7.13 Trench 154 (Fig. 8b) was located at the north-east end of TT12 and was aligned north-east to south-west. Ditches **845** and **847** were located in the centre of the trench. Neither ditch was identified by the geophysical survey.

3.7.14 Ditch **845** was aligned east north-east to west south-west. It measured up to 1.0m wide and 0.4m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 17, section 275). Nine sherds (99g) of Roman pottery were recovered from this ditch, largely consisting of sandy grey ware.

3.7.15 Ditch **847** was located immediately to the south-west of ditch **845**, though the intersection between the two ditches was not revealed within the trench. Within the confines of the trench ditch **847** appeared to curve slightly from an east to west alignment to a north-east to south-west alignment. Ditch **847** measured 1.2m wide and 0.4m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single sherd (2g) of Roman sandy grey ware and a residual prehistoric flint piercer were retrieved from the ditch.

Trench 155

3.7.16 Trench 155 (Fig. 8b, Plate 20) was located in the centre of TT10, on a north to south orientation. A pair of parallel north-west to south-east aligned ditches (**858** and **860**) were revealed in the centre of the trench. Neither feature corresponded with any geophysical anomalies.

3.7.17 Ditch **858** measured 0.9m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18, section 280). Ditch **860** measured 0.58m wide and 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from either ditch.

Trench 159

3.7.18 Trench 159 (Fig. 8b) was located parallel to Breck Road, adjacent to the southern boundary of TT10. It was orientated north-west to south-east. In the centre of the trench ditches **875** and **881** were located. The two ditches potentially formed the right-angled corner of an enclosure, and probably corresponded to a linear a anomaly detected by the geophysics.

3.7.19 The east to west aligned section of ditch, ditch **875**, measured 1.45m wide and 0.76m deep, with steeply sloping sides and an uneven base (Plate 21; Fig. 18, section 285). A single piece of unworked burnt flint was recovered from the ditch. A sample (sample 30) taken from its fill produce abundant charcoal and occasional burnt flint fragments. The north to south aligned section of ditch, ditch **881**, was up to 2.0m wide but was left unexcavated.

Trench 160

3.7.20 Trench 160 (Fig. 8b) was also located parallel to Breck Road, adjacent to the southern boundary of TT10. The trench was aligned north-west to south-east. From its south-east end, the trench contained ditches **831**, **835** and **833**.

3.7.21 Ditch **831** was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 0.5m wide and 0.16m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It had been identified by the geophysical survey as a linear anomaly. Ditches **833** and **835** were both aligned north north-west to south south-west. Ditch **833** measured 0.44m deep and 0.16m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **835** measured 0.32m wide and 0.12m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single piece of unworked burnt flint was recovered from ditch **835**.

Finds summary

Roman pottery

3.7.22 The ten sherds of Roman pottery recovered from TT10, TT11 and TT12 were all recovered from ditches **845** and **847**, located in Trench 154 (Table 22).

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric family	Form	No of sherds	Weight	Spot dates	Context dates
154	846	**845**	Ditch	SGW	Jar	3	38	C2-C4	C2-C4
154	846	**845**	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	6	C2-C4	C2-C4
154	846	**845**	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	18	C2-C4	C2-C4
154	846	**845**	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	20	C2-C4	C2-C4
154	846	**845**	Ditch	SGW	?	1	5	C2-C4	C2-C4
154	846	**845**	Ditch	GCW	?	2	12	C2-C4	C2-C4
154	848	**847**	Ditch	SGW	?	1	2	C1-C4	C1-C4

Table 22: Roman pottery from TT10, TT11 and TT12

Flint

3.7.23 Ditch **835** (Trench 160) and ditch 875 (Trench 159) both produced a single unworked burnt flint (Table 23). Ditch **845** (Trench 154) produced a large piercer. The blank it is made on suggests a Late Neolithic or later date.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Piercer	Unworked burnt flint
10	159	876	**875**	ditch		1
10	160	836	**835**	ditch		1
12	154	856	**845**	ditch	1	

Table 23: Flint from TT10, TT11 and TT12

Environmental Sample

3.7.24 Sample 30, fill 876 of ditch **875**, contains abundant charcoal fragments and occasional burnt flint fragments (Table 24).

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Burnt flint
159	30	876	**875**	Ditch	20	200	2300	#

Table 24: Environmental samples from TT10, TT11 and TT12

Discussion

3.7.25 The features excavated in Fields TT10, TT11 and TT12 consisted of 18 ditches and a single pit. Dateable finds were recovered from four ditches, consisting of pottery and flint, although the latter was probably residual.

3.7.26 Ditches **845** and **847**, excavated in Trench 154, were potentially linked to the cropmarks complex known to the south-east of the field (NHER 50615, Fig. 2). Both ditches produced Roman pottery, with eight sherds of Roman pottery recovered from **845** and a single Roman sherd from **847**. None of the neighbouring trenches, however, contained features of a similar character or alignment.

3.7.27 Trench 155 contained two parallel ditches, **858** and **860**, which had the outward appearance of either a set of boundary ditches or part of a trackway. Neither ditch was produced datable finds.

3.7.28 Trench 159 contained two lengths of ditch, **857** and **881**, which possibly formed right-angled corner of an enclosure. Excavation of ditch **857** did not yield any dateable finds. Whilst ditch **881** had been potentially identified by the geophysical survey, there was no indication of a wider field system being located in the vicinity of these features.

3.7.29 Trench 151 contained a single ditch, **865**, that was 1.5m wide and over 1.0m deep. This feature had not been identified on the geophysical survey, no dating evidence was recovered from it, and no other similar features were recorded in the neighbouring trenches. This feature was, however, similar in size and profile to those recorded in both trenches 154 and 159.

3.7.30 In field TT112, the geophysical survey had identified a potential system of linear boundary ditches, orientated northeast to southwest and northwest to southeast. The tithe map for Weston Longville had shown the boundary ditches to be part of a potential post medieval field system. Ditches **879** and **886**, can be identified as being part of this system of boundaries. Ditch **867**/ **871** is potentially part of the same field system, though this boundary may have been removed prior to the tithe map being compiled. This ditch is aligned parallel to both ditch **879** and the existing field boundary, and are perpendicular to ditch **886**.

3.7.31 Though the remaining features excavated in fields TT10, TT11 and TT12 were not well dated, there is a possibility that the fields contained a potential enclosure with an associated field system, some elements of which are likely to be of Roman date. The larger ditches and a potential trackway, encountered in the southern part of the three fields, possibly form part of an enclosure, whilst to the north elements of a potentially associated field system were found.

3.8 Fields TT13 and TT14

3.8.1 Fields TT13 and TT14 were located to the south of Weston Road and to the east of Low Farm, in Weston Longville Parish (TG 11756 14280, Figs 3b, 9a). Field TT13 was broadly flat, ranging from 47.3m OD in the west to 45.2m OD in the east. It appeared to have been levelled prior to being used as a horse paddock, though at the time of the trial trenching was under rank vegetation. Field TT14 had a moderate slope leading south-eastwards towards a dry valley, lying at between 44.8m OD and 40.2m OD and was under a crop of barley. The geology in both fields was sand and gravel.

3.8.2 Fields TT13 and TT14 contained fourteen trenches, four of which had archaeological features present (Table 25). One planned trench, Trench 136, was not excavated due to access issues caused by a tree preservation order.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental Samples
125	50	0.40	0.15	Hollow **743**	Flint: **743**; Sample: 27
126	50	0.35	0.10	Ditch **741**, Hollow **745**	-
127	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
128	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
129	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
130	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
131	25	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
132	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
133	50	0.35	0.20	Ditches **819**, **821**	-
134	50	0.35	0.20	Ditches **815**, **817**	-
135	25	0.40	0.20	No remains present	-
136	50	-	-	Not excavated	-
137	25	0.40	0.20	No remains present	-

Table 25: Trench descriptions, TT13 and TT14

Trench 125

3.8.3 Trench 125 (Fig. 9c, Plate 25) was located on the eastern side of TT14, orientated west north-west to east south-east.

3.8.4 Hollow **743** (Plate 23) was located at the south-east end of the trench. The hollow measured 6.3m in length and was in excess of 0.5m deep. It was filled with soft dark grey sandy silt. An unworked burnt flint and a retouched flake of probable Neolithic date were recovered from a hollow. A sample (sample 30) taken from the fill of the hollow, contained abundant charcoal fragments and occasional weed seeds and burnt flint fragments.

Trench 126

3.8.5 Trench 126 (Fig. 9c) was located adjacent the western boundary of TT14 and was orientated north-east to south-west.

3.8.6 Ditch **741** was located towards the south-west end of the trench. It was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.0m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Hollow **745** extended across the trench. It was 10.7m long and 0.5m deep and was filled with a single deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand

with frequent flint pebbles. Both these features had been identified by the geophysical survey.

Trench 133

3.8.7 Trench 133 (Fig. 9b) was located in the western half of TT13, within one of four rectangular horse paddocks. This part of the field had been levelled with a 0.2m thick layer of redeposited natural gravel used as made ground, which overlay a layer of 0.5m thick layer of dark sandy colluvium

3.8.8 The trench was orientated north-east to south-west and contained ditches **819** and **821**. Both ditches were aligned north-west to south-east. Ditch **819** was 0.3m wide and 0.15m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **821** was 0.88m wide and 0.24m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 134

3.8.9 Trench 134 (Fig. 9b) was also located in the western half of TT13 in a horse paddock and the same sequence of overburden observed in Trench 133 was recorded here. The trench contained two ditches, **815** and **817**, which were the upon the same alignment and clearly represented the continuation of ditches **821** and **819** in Trench 133.

3.8.10 Ditch **815** measured 0.52m wide and 0.2m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **817** measured 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

Finds summary

Flint

3.8.11 An unworked burnt flint and a retouched flake of probable Neolithic date were recovered from a hollow (**743**) in Trench 125.

Environmental Sample

3.8.12 Sample 27, fill 744 of hollow **743**, contained moderate quantities of weed seeds including seeds of common bird's-foot trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) some of which remained within fragments of seed pod. Frequent untransformed brambles and elder were also noted alongside large quantities of charcoal. Finds from this sample consist of occasional burnt flint, flint debitage and hammerscale.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Feature type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Weed Seeds	Tree/shrub	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Burnt flint	Flint Debitage	Hammerscale
125	27	744	743	hollow	14	300	##	###U/##	400	#	#	+

Table 26: Environmental sample from TT13 and TT14

Discussion

3.8.13 The archaeological features excavated with fields TT12 and TT13 consisted of three ditches and two hollows. The single flint recovered from hollow **743**, consisting of a retouched flake tentatively of Neolithic origin was probably residual as the sample taken from the same feature contained traces of hammerscale.

3.8.14 Field TT13 had been impacted upon during the construction of the horse paddock, with the ground being extensively made up and levelled. The features encountered within the field consisted of a pair of parallel, undated, linear ditches.

3.9 Fields TT15 and TT16

3.9.1 Fields TT15 and TT15 were located to the northeast of Weston Road in Weston Longville Parish (TG 11803 14454, Figs 3b, 10a). The two fields were divided by a hedgerow. The two fields were on ground that sloped gently to the north-east, lying between 47.3m OD 40.1m OD. TT15 was planted with potatoes and TT16 carried a sugar beet crop.

3.9.2 The geophysical survey of TT16 revealed a series of weak linear anomalies probably relating to agricultural cultivation, whilst only a small number of undetermined/ferrous anomalies were detected in TT15. A total of 16 50m long trenches were excavated in Fields TT15 and TT16 (Table 28), only three of which revealed archaeological remains. Trenches 119 and 120 were both moved to avoid an ecological constraint that was present within the adjacent hedgerow.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds
109	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
110	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
111	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
112	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
113	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
114	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
115	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
116	50	0.35	0.10	Posthole **693**	-
117	50	0.35	0.20	Ditches **717, 724, 747, 749**	-
118	50	0.30	0.10	Ditch **706**	-
119	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
120	50	0.25	0.05	No remains present	-
121	50	0.40	0.20	No remains present	-
122	50	0.45	0.25	No remains present	-
123	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
124	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-

Table 27: Trench descriptions of TT15 and TT16

Trench 116

3.9.3 Trench 116 (Fig. 10b) was located in the centre of TT16, orientated east to west.

3.9.4 The trench contained a single feature, posthole **693**, located towards its eastern end. The posthole was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.48m in diameter and 0.64m deep, with vertical sides and a flat base (Fig. 17, section 221). The posthole did not contain evidence of either a post pipe or post packing in section. No finds were recovered from Trench 116.

Trench 117

3.9.5 Trench 117 (Fig. 10b, Plate 24) was located on the northern side of TT16 and was aligned east to west. From its eastern end, the trench contained ditches **724**, **717**, **747** and **749**. Ditches **724** and **717** appear to have been identified by the geophysical survey as anomalies of probable agricultural origin (Fig. 10a).

3.9.6 Ditch **717** was aligned east north-east to west south-west, which meant a full profile across the ditch could not be excavated. The ditch was potentially 2.2m wide and 0.55m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **724** was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 0.93m wide and 0.3m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **747** was aligned north to south, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.28m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **749** was partly exposed in the western end of the trench. This ditch was aligned broadly east to west and measured over 0.8m wide and up to 0.6m deep, with a steeply sloping side and a concave base. No finds were recovered from Trench 117.

Trench 118

3.9.7 Trench 118 (Fig. 10b) was located in the north-west part of TT16. In the south-east half of the trench ditch **706** was revealed. It was aligned north-east to south-west and measured 1.48m wide and 0.42m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 18, section 226). No finds were recovered from Trench 118.

Discussion

3.9.8 The archaeological features recorded in fields TT15 and TT16 were all located towards the south-west corner of the two fields and consisted of five ditches and a posthole. No dateable finds were recovered during the evaluation of the area.

3.9.9 Though the features were all located with a small part of the two fields, due to a lack of any dating or environmental evidence it is difficult to interpret the nature of archaeological remains contained in the fields.

3.10 Field TT17

3.10.1 Field TT17 was located to the south of Ringland Lane in the parish of Weston Longville (TG 12259 14858, Figs 3b, 11a). The field sloped slightly to the south, lying between 39m and 29m OD. The geology of TT18 consisted of sand and occasional gravel patches. The parish boundary lay along the eastern edge of TT17.

3.10.2 Field TT17 contained 35 50m long trenches and two 25m trenches, of which 14 revealed archaeological features (Table 29). The geophysical survey of the field had identified a linear boundary extending across the field on a north-west to south-east alignment, parts of two probable ditched enclosures located along the western boundary of the field, and a number of more amorphous anomalies across the fields (Fig. 11a). A series of cropmarks of linear features had previously been recorded across the central and western parts of the field (NHER 54357, Fig. 2).

3.10.3 The central part of Field TT17 had previously been evaluated by Oxford Archaeology in April 2022 during the trial trenching along the Hornsea 3 pipeline route (Lewis and Rogers forthcoming) as Field P2TT62 (Fig. 11a, HOW03). The scope of works within this field consisted of 11 30m trenches (trench numbers relating to this work are rendered in italics). Two of these trenches, *613* and *615*, revealed a ditch which had been identified in the geophysical survey. Due to this previous undertaking, the central area within field TT17 was not evaluated.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental Samples
71	50	0.45	0.22	No remains present	-
72	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
73	50	0.35	0.13	No remains present	-
74	50	0.40	0.20	No remains present	-
75	50	0.45	0.30	Ditch **932**	
76	50	0.30	0.30	Ditch **924**, Pit **928**	
77	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
78	50	0.40	0.20	Pit **930**	
79	25	0.40	0.07	Ditch **926**	
80	25	0.40	0.10	Ditch **922**	
81	50	0.40	0.10	No remains present	-
82	50	0.40	0.10	No remains present	-
83	50	0.40	0.10	No remains present	-
84	50	0.30	-	Pit **934**	Sample: 31
85	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
86	50	0.30	0.20	No remains present	-
87	50	0.30	0.20	No remains present	-
88	50	0.30	0.20	No remains present	-
89	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
90	50	0.50	-	Ditch **950**	Sample: 32
91	50	0.50	-	Ditch **938**, Pit **940**	
92	50	0.40	0.40	Ditch **942**	CBM: **942**
93	50	0.35	0.20	No remains present	-
94	50	0.30	-	Ditch **956**	
95	50	0.42	-	Ditches **946** and **948**	
96	50	0.40		No remains present	-

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental Samples
97	50	0.30	0.30	Ditch **954**	Flint: Topsoil
98	50	0.35	0.25	No remains present	-
99	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
100	50	0..30	0.20	No remains present	-
101	50	0.35	0.25	Pit **936**	Pottery: **936**
102	50	0.30	0.20	No remains present	-
103	50	0.35	0.20	No remains present	-
104	50	0.30	0.33	Ditch **944**	-
105	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
106	50	0.30	0.20	No remains present	-
107	50	0.30	0.20	No remains present	-
108	50	0.30	0.20	No remains present	-

Table 28: Trench descriptions of TT17

Trench 75

3.10.4 Trench 75 (Fig. 11b) was located towards the northern end of the field. Ditch **932** was revealed in the northern half of the trench. The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.55m wide and 0.09m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered.

Trench 76

3.10.5 Trench 76 (Fig. 11b) was located to the east of Trench 75, towards the northern end of the field. It was orientated north-east to south-west. The trench had been located to investigate geophysical anomalies of possible archaeological origin and revealed two features: ditch **924** and pit **928**.

3.10.6 Ditch **924** aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.57m wide and 0.18m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch had been identified in the geophysical survey. Pit **928** was subcircular in plan, extending into the edge of the trench. It was 2.8m wide and 0.33m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. It may have corresponded to a discrete anomaly recorded by the geophysics. No finds were recovered from either feature within Trench 76.

Trench 78

3.10.7 Trench 78 (Fig. 11b) was located to the south of Trenches 75 and 76. Pit **930** was located towards the eastern end of the trench. The pit extended beyond the southern edge of the trench. It was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.13m wide and 0.53m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a flat base. The pit contained a single fill consisting of soft mid greyish brown silty sand with moderate flint pebbles and occasional charcoal flecks. No finds were recovered.

Trench 79

3.10.8 Trench 79 (Fig. 11c) was located close to the north-west edge of TT17. The trench had been located to investigate a set of linear geophysical anomalies. Ditch **926** was located in the centre of the trench; it was aligned north-west to south-east and corresponded with the location of one of the geophysical anomalies recorded in this

area. The ditch measured 1.22m wide and 0.4m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from Trench 79.

Trench 80

3.10.9 Trench 80 (Fig. 11c) was located immediately to the south of Trench 79, orientated north-west to south-east and positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly. Ditch **922** was located in the centre of the trench, aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 1.2m wide and 0.43m deep, with a steep slope on the sides and a concave base. The ditch had been identified by the geophysical survey. No finds were recovered.

Trench 84

3.10.10 Trench 84 (Fig. 11d) was located adjacent to the eastern boundary of the field. Pit **934** was revealed towards the western end of the trench. The pit was circular in plan, measuring 0.76m in diameter and 0.3m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The pit contained a single fill of dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent charcoal flecks. A sample (sample 31) of this deposit produced frequent weed seeds and occasional charcoal fragments.

Trench 90

3.10.11 Trench 90 (Fig. 11e) was located to the south of Trench 84, adjacent to the eastern boundary of the field. It was orientated north-east to south-west. The trench had been located to investigate possible features detected by the geophysical survey.

3.10.12 Feature **950** was located at the south-eastern end of the trench. The feature was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 4.5m wide and 0.65m deep, with a steeply sloping side and an uneven base. The feature was filled by four deposits, three of which contained extant wood fragments (neither charred nor waterlogged) and frequent charcoal fragments. Sample 32, taken from fill 952 of this feature, produced large quantities of charcoal along with a number of charred roots and stems.

Trench 91

3.10.13 Trench 91 (Fig. 11e) was located to the south-west of Trench 90, orientated north north-east to south south-west. It contained two features: ditch **938** and pit **940**. The ditch corresponded closely with a feature recorded as a linear geophysical anomaly which was also recorded in Trench 92 and in two of the trenches excavated as part of the Hornsea 3 evaluation (Fig. 11a).

3.10.14 Ditch **938** was located close to the centre of the trench, aligned north-west to south-east. It measured 1.4m wide and 0.20m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **940** extended beyond the western edge of the trench. It was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.2m wide and 0.18m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from either feature.

Trench 92

3.10.15 Trench 92 (Fig. 11e) was located to the west of Trench 91 and was orientated west north-west to east south-east. The trench contained ditch **942**, which represented the continuation of ditch **938** in Trench 91. The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east,

measuring 1.16m wide and 0.25m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18, section 312). A non-diagnostic fragment (11g) of medieval or post-medieval brick was recovered from the ditch.

Trench 94

3.10.16 Trench 94 (Fig. 11g) was located in the western central half of TT17, orientated north north-east to south south-west. The trench contained ditch **956**, revealed in the northern half of the trench. Ditch **956** was aligned broadly east to west, measuring 1.4m wide and 0.3m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered.

Trench 95

3.10.17 Trench 95 (Fig. 11g) was located close to the western corner of TT17, to the west of Trench 94. Both Trenches 95 and 96 were located to investigate a L-shaped feature of possible archaeological origin which had been identified in the geophysical survey (although no features were identified in Trench 96).

3.10.18 The trench contained a pair of parallel north-west to south-east aligned ditches, **946** and **948**. Ditch **946** measured 0.68m wide and 0.23m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch contained a single fill consisting of friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint pebbles and moderate charcoal flecking. Ditch **948** measured 1.06m wide and 0.44m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **948** probably equated with a feature identified by the geophysical survey as a ditch on the eastern side of a potential enclosure. No finds were recovered from either feature.

Trench 97

3.10.19 Trench 97 (Fig. 11g) was located to the south-east of Trench 96. It was parallel to the western boundary of the field, orientated north-west to south-east. Seven flints were recovered from the topsoil of Trench 97. These consisted of two flakes, an unworked burnt fragment, a side scraper, a notched flake, a miscellaneous retouched flake, and a piercer, all of which can be broadly dated to the Neolithic period.

3.10.20 Ditch **954** was located towards the southern end of the trench. The ditch was aligned north-east to south-west. It measured 1.12m wide and 0.38m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered.

Trench 101

3.10.21 Trench 101 (Fig. 11f) was located on the eastern side of TT17, close to the south-eastern boundary of the field. Pit **936** was located towards the southern end of the trench and was circular in plan, measuring 1.2m in diameter and 0.48m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18, section 309). The pit was filled with a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand. A single sherd (5g) of medieval pottery was recovered from this pit.

Trench 104

3.10.22 Trench 104 (Fig. 11g) was located to the south-east of Trench 97, close to the south-west boundary of the field. The trench was orientated north north-east to south south-

west. Ditch **944** was located at the southern end of the trench. The ditch was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 0.55m wide and 0.17m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from the ditch.

Finds summary

Medieval pottery

3.10.23 A single sherd of 11th-14th century medieval unglazed pottery (5g) was recovered from pit **936** in Trench 101.

Ceramic building material

3.10.24 A single abraded fragment of medieval or post-medieval brick (11g) was recovered from ditch **942** in Trench 92.

Flint

3.10.25 All seven flints from this field came from the topsoil of Trench 97. These consisted of two flakes, an unworked burnt fragment, a side scraper, a notched flake, a miscellaneous retouched flake, and a piercer. The latter is made on a blade-like flake and is probably early Neolithic, whilst the other tools are more broadly Neolithic.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Flake	Scraper	Piercer	Retouched flakes	Notched flake	Unworked burnt flint
17	97			topsoil	2	1	1	1	1	1

Table 29: Worked flint from TT17

Environmental samples

3.10.26 Sample 31, fill 935 of pit **934**, contained frequent untransformed elder and bramble seeds. Occasional charcoal fragments are also present.

3.10.27 Sample 32, fill 952 of ditch **950**, was largely composed of charcoal fragments with a number of charred roots/stems. A moderate number of untransformed brambles and elder seeds were also noted.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Tree/shrub	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Flint Debitage
84	31	935	**934**	Pit	16	100	###U	2	0
90	32	952	**950**	Ditch	9	2400	##U	2400	#

Table 30: Environmental samples from TT17

Discussion

3.10.28 The archaeological features recorded within field TT17 consisted of 11 ditches and five pits. The geophysical survey of the field had identified two possible enclosures located along the western boundary of the field, and a ditch extending across the centre of the field. The latter feature had also been located on the 1st edition Ordnance Survey map.

3.10.29 The only evidence for medieval activity within the field consisted of pit **936,** located in Trench 101. This feature was isolated, and contained a single small sherd of medieval pottery.

3.10.30 Ditches **938** and **942** corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly that had been previously excavated during the Hornsea 3 pipeline trial trenching (Lewis and Rogers forthcoming) and with a field boundary shown on 1st edition Ordnance Survey mapping. A single fragment of medieval or post-medieval brick was recovered from the ditch during the current programme of evaluation, consistent with a post-medieval to modern date for the infilling of this feature.

3.10.31 Two potential enclosures had been identified in the field, located next to the western boundary. Both were targeted by two trenches. The presence of the northern enclosure was confirmed by in Trenches 79 and 80 which revealed ditches **922** and **926,** although neither feature produced any dating evidence.

3.10.32 The potential southern enclosure was investigated in Trenches 95 and 96. Only the northern side of the enclosure was identified within Trench 95, represented by parallel ditches **946** and **948**. Neither of the ditches produced any finds.

3.10.33 The size and profile of feature **950**, as was seen within the trench, along ecofacts of wood and frequent charcoal recovered from it, indicates that this feature is of a recent origin. The location of the feature is adjacent to an existing public right of way, which also serves as the parish boundary between Weston Longville and Ringland and is shown on both parishes respective tithe maps (Norfolk Heritage Explorer). It is therefore possible that feature 950 is a post medieval or modern pit infilled with waste material from the possible clearance of a hedgerow.

3.11 Field TT18

3.11.1 Field TT18 was located to the south of Ringland Lane in Moreton on the Hill parish (TG 12600 14985, Figs 3b, 12a). The field was on the south-west flank of a dry valley, lying at between 32.2m and 24.3m OD. The geology of TT18 was sand and gravel.

3.11.2 Field TT18 contained 11 50m long trenches, five of which revealed archaeological features. The geophysical survey of the field identified two linear features which were orientated north-west to south-east, as well as several undetermined and natural anomalies (Fig. 12a).

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental Samples
60	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
61	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
62	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
63	50	0.35	0.20	No remains present	-
64	50	0.30	0.10	Pit **656**	-
65	50	0.30	0.10	Pit **658**	-
66	50	0.35	0.10	Ditch **650**, Pit **652**	Sample: 22
67	50	0.40	0.20	Pit **660**	Sample: 23
68	50	0.40	0.20	No remains present	-
69	50	0.30	0.10	No remains present	-
70	50	0.35	0.15	Ditch **645**	Pottery: **645**; Flint: from topsoil

Table 31: Trench descriptions, TT18

Trench 64

3.11.3 Trench 64 (Fig. 12b) was located in the centre of the field, laid out on a north-east to south-west alignment. Pit **656** was revealed in the northern half of the trench. It was oval in plan and measured 1.9m in length, 1.5m wide and 0.58m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base.

Trench 65

3.11.4 Trench 65 (Fig. 12b) was located to the east of Trench 64 It was positioned to investigate a curvilinear geophysical anomaly of probable natural origin, no subsurface trace of which was found in the trench.

3.11.5 Pit **658** was located at the southern end of trench and extended beyond the eastern limit of excavation. The pit was probably subcircular in plan, measuring 3.6m in length, 1.8m wide and 0.5m deep with steeply sloping sides and a flat base.

Trench 66

3.11.6 Trench 66 (Fig. 12c) was located to the north of the centre of the field, orientated north north-west to south south-east.

3.11.7 Ditch **650** was located in the centre of the trench and was aligned northeast to southwest, measuring 0.94m wide and 0.26m deep.

3.11.8 Pit **652** was located at the southern end of the trench. It was subcircular in shape, measuring 0.76m in diameter and 0.28m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a

concave base. The pit was filled with three deposits, with an upper fill of dark grey sand (655), a sample of which (sample 22) produced a relatively large volume of charcoal. The charcoal, comprised of Qercus (heartwood) was radiocarbon dated to 979-1112 cal AD at 95.4% probability (SUERC 107848, 1027 ± 24 BP).

Trench 67

3.11.9 Trench 67 (Fig. 12c) was located in the eastern half of Field TT18, orientated northeast to southwest. Pit **660** was located at the north-eastern end of the trench and appeared to correlate with a discrete anomaly identified by the geophysical survey. The pit was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.9m wide and 0.27m deep with an irregularly sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled with a single charcoal rich deposit, a sample of which (sample 23) produced large quantities of charcoal but no other significant remains. A sample of cf Maloideae charcoal from the single fill of pit **660** was radiocarbon dated as modern, with 95.4% probability (SUERC-107849).

Trench 70

3.11.10 Trench 70 (Fig. 12d) was located at the south-east end of Field TT18, orientated north-east to south-west. Five flints were recovered from the topsoil (647) in the vicinity of this trench. These consisted of two flakes, an end scraper on a short flake, a piercer, a split nodule made into a knife, and a flake abruptly retouched at its distal end. These finds are broadly of Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

3.11.11 Ditch **645** was located at the southern end of the trench. The ditch may correspond with a linear anomaly recorded by the geophysical survey (Fig. 12a). The ditch measured 1.38m wide and 0.45m deep with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18, section 207). A single sherd (4g) of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature.

Finds summary

Prehistoric pottery

3.11.12 A single sherd of Early Iron Age pottery (4g) was recovered from ditch **646** in Trench 70.

Flint

3.11.13 Topsoil layer 647 from the vicinity of Trench 70 was the only context to produce flints in this field. These consisted of two flakes, an end scraper on a short flake, a piercer, a split nodule made into a knife, and a flake abruptly retouched at its distal end. These finds can be broadly dated to the Neolithic to Bronze Age.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Flake	Scrapers	Piercer	Retouched flakes	Split nodule (flake)
18	70	647		topsoil	2	1	1	1	1

Table 32: Flint from TT18

Environmental sample

3.11.14 Samples taken from pits **652** and **660** contain large quantities of charcoal material but were devoid of any other artefactual or ecofactual material.

Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Charcoal Volume(ml)
66	22	655	652	Pit	16	1000	1100
67	23	661	660	Pit	14	600	610

Table 33: Environmental samples from TT18

Radiocarbon Dating

3.11.15 Both samples, 22 and 23, were radiocarbon dated. Sample 22, from pit **652**, returned an Anglo-Saxon date, while pit **660** was modern.

Trench	Sample	Cut	Context	Feature	Material	Species	C14 Date 95% probability	C14 Date 68% probability	Years BP	ERROR ±	d13C
66	22	652	655	Pit	Charcoal	Quercus (Heatwood)	AD979-1112	AD995-1026	1027	24	-25.4
67	23	660	661	Pit	Charcoal	cf Maloideae (twig)	Modern				

Table 34: Radiocarbon dating from TT18

Discussion

3.11.16 Field TT18 was located along the north-east facing slope of a dry valley. Other than pit **660**, none of the other features excavated in the field had defiantly been identified by the geophysical survey.

3.11.17 Pit **652** was a charcoal pit radiocarbon dated as Anglo-Saxon. The pit was an isolated feature, though is possibly evidence of craft activity relating to neighbouring woodlands.

3.11.18 Pit **660** was the remains of the burnt-out root ball of a tree, A sample recovered from the pit was radiocarbon dated as being modern.

3.11.19 The six flints recovered from the topsoil of Trench 70 are probably not from their original location as this trench is located down the slope of the valley. Ditch **645**, from which a single small sherd of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered, was not identified elsewhere on site.

3.11.20 None of the remaining features within the field were dated nor was there any potential association between them.

3.12 Field TT19

3.12.1 Field TT19 was located to the north of Ringland Lane in Moreton on the Hill parish, The field was along the base of a dry valley (TG 12570 15144, Figs 1, 3b, 12a). The field was on a gentle west to east slope, lying at 25.6m OD to 21.9m OD. The geology in this field consisted of sand and gravel.

3.12.2 Aside from probable natural features, no geophysical anomalies had been identified within TT19 (Fig. 12a). Trench 52 was moved 15m to the south-west of its planned location due to an ecological constraint present. All the trenches in Field TT19 were devoid of archaeological features.

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds
52	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
53	50	0.32	0.10	No remains present	-
54	50	0.32	0.10	No remains present	-
55	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
56	50	0.40	0.10	No remains present	-
57	50	0.40	0.10	No remains present	-
58	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
59	50	0.35	0.10	Topsoil finds only	Flint: Topsoil

Table 35: Trench descriptions, TT19

3.12.3 Three flints were found in the topsoil (662) of Trench 59, a large flake and two retouched flakes all broadly of Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

3.12.4 As this field was located at the base of a dry valley, and the natural geology consisted of alluvial clay, silt, sand and gravel, the finds recovered may not be an indication of nearby occupation, having naturally transported from elsewhere in the surrounding area.

3.13 Field TT20

3.13.1 Field TT20 was located to the rear of Morton Halls Farm in Morton on the Hill parish (TG 13015 15263, Figs 3c, 13a). The field was located on the eastern end of a low ridgeline with a north and east facing slope leading towards the River Wensum valley, lying at between 40.3m and 29.1m OD. The western two thirds of the field was covered in corn stubble, with the remainder of the field covered in rank grass. Eight trenches were excavated, seven of which revealed archaeological features.

3.13.2 The excavation of the trenches in TT20 was undertaken while geotechnical ground investigations were underway. Trenches 44 and 45 were moved to allow for access to the geotechnical pits along the eastern boundary of the field. Trench 45 contained a modern pit (**668**) which was identified as potentially containing contaminated deposits and was left unexcavated (Fig. 13b).

3.13.3 The geophysical survey of the field had identified a series of north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east aligned linear features forming part of a field system or enclosure complex (Fig. 13a).

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds and Environmental Samples
44	50	0.42	0.20	Pit **666**	Pottery: **666**, Animal Bone: **666**, fired clay: **666**; Sample: 24
45	50	0.35	0.18	Modern pit **668**, not excavated	-
46	50	0.35	0.13	Pit **679**, Ditch **681**	Pottery: **679**, **681**; flint **679**
47	50	0.40	0.16	Ditches **686**, **697**, **699**, Postholes **669**, **673**, **675**, **695**	Flint: **686**, **697**
48	50	0.35	0.13	Ditches **691**, **703**, **705**, Pit **701**	-
49	50	0.43	0.20	Ditch **725**, Pit **727**, Posthole **739**	Pottery: **737**, **739;** flint **737**; Sample: 26
50	50	0.41	0.20	Ditch **719**, Pit **713**, Postholes **709**, **711**, **722**	-
51	50	0.30	0.10	Pit **732**	

Table 36: Trench descriptions, Field TT20

Trench 44

3.13.4 Trench 44 (Fig. 13b) was located in the north-east corner of the field, orientated north-east to south-west. Pit **666**, located in the centre of the trench, measured 2.10m long, 0.9m wide and 0.21m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18, section 213). Finds recovered from the pit consisted of five sherds (30g) of Roman pottery, a single fragment (18g) of fired clay, five horse teeth and two cattle teeth. A sample (sample 44) taken from its fill (667) contained cereal grains and a moderate amount of charcoal.

Trench 46

3.13.5 Trench 46 (Fig. 13c) was located in the southeast corner of the field, orientated east to west. The trench contained two features, pit **679** and ditch **681**; ditch **681** had been identified by the geophysical survey of the field.

3.13.6 Pit **679** extended beyond the limit of the trench, though it appeared to be circular in plan. The pit measured 1.56m in diameter and 0.46m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Seven sherds (117g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from the pit alongside a single finely retouched flint flake.

3.13.7 Ditch **681** was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.56m wide and 0.46m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. A single sherd (7g) of Roman sandy grey ware was recovered from this ditch.

Trench 47

3.13.8 Trench 47 (Fig. 13c) was located in the centre of the field, orientated north-west to south-east. The trench was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin. The trench contained seven features: ditch **686**, posthole **695**, ditches **697** and **699**, and postholes **669**, **673** and **675**.

3.13.9 Ditch **686** was aligned north to south. It measured 1.86m wide and 0.74m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Plate 22; Fig. 18, section 216). Two worked flints, a non-diagnostic piece of waste and a long denticulated flake were recovered from the ditch. This feature had potentially been identified on the geophysical survey.

3.13.10 Parallel north-east to south-west aligned ditches **697** and **699** (Fig. 18, section 233) were adjacent to one other, and both terminated within the trench. Ditch terminus **699** was 0.62m wide and 0.34m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch terminus **697** was 0.44m wide and 0.14m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. A single flint flake was recovered from this feature.

3.13.11 The four postholes (**669**, **673**, **675** and **695**; Plate 26) were all circular in plan, with vertical sides and concave bases (Fig. 18, sections 217 and 218). None of these features had any evidence for either post packing or post pipes. The postholes measured between 0.24 and 0.3m in diameter and 0.2m to 0.25m deep. Posthole673 produced a three small fragments of burnt sandstone (12g). Three of the postholes (**669**, **673** and **675**) were located within a 4m length of the trench, east of ditch **699** and it is possible that these features formed part of a single post-built structure which extended beyond the limits of the trench.

Trench 48

3.13.12 Trench 48 (Fig. 13d) was located in the centre of Field TT20, orientated east to west This trench was located to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin. The trench contained ditch **691**, pit **701** and ditches **703** and **705**.

3.13.13 Ditch **691** extended beyond the eastern end of the trench. It was curvilinear in plan, aligned broadly north to south, and measured in excess of 1.24m wide and up to 0.44m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **703** corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly and was aligned north-west to south-east, measuring 1.78m wide and 0.22m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base.

3.13.14 Ditch **705** was aligned north to south, measuring 1.1m wide and 0.38m deep. It had steeply sloping sides and a concave base. Pit **701** was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.54m long, 1.46m wide and 0.44m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18, section 224). No finds were recovered from Trench 48.

Trench 49

3.13.15 Trench 49 (Fig. 13d; Plate 27) was located close to the northern boundary of TT20, orientated north-east to south-west The trench was positioned to investigate linear features of possible archaeological origin. The trench contained ditch **725**, pits **727** and **737**, and posthole **739**.

3.13.16 Ditch **725** was aligned north north-east to south south-west, measuring 5.21m long, 0.68m wide and 0.14m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch correlated closely with a geophysical anomaly.

3.13.17 Pit **727** extended beyond the northern edge of the trench. It was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.04m wide and 0.38m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18). Pit **727** had potentially been identified by the geophysical survey.

3.13.18 Pit **737** was subcircular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and a narrow concave base, measuring 1.0m in length, 0.9m wide and 0.45m deep (Fig. 18). It was filled with an orangey brown silty sand (738). Finds recovered from the pit consisted of six sherds (35g) of Early Iron Age pottery, a fragment of burnt sandstone cobble (66g) and 20 flints. Seven of the flints were small chips, found alongside a core fragment, nine flakes, two non-diagnostic waste pieces and an unworked burnt fragment. Five of the flakes exhibited signs of utilisation. A sample (sample 26) was taken from the fill of this feature and produced occasional cereal grains and moderate quantities of charcoal.

3.13.19 Posthole **739** was cut through the side of this pit (Fig. 18, section 239). The posthole was circular in plan with steeply sloping sides and a concave base, measuring 0.22m in diameter and 0.12m deep. It contained two sherds of decorated Early Iron Age pottery (34g).

Trench 50

3.13.20 Trench 50 (Fig. 13e) was located to the south-west of Trench 49, orientated north-west to south-east. The trench was positioned to investigate a linear geophysical anomaly of possible archaeological origin. The trench contained postholes **709**, **711** and **722**, pit **713** and ditch **719**.

3.13.21 The three postholes were potentially arranged in a right-angled arrangement, possibly representing a four-post structure. The postholes were all subcircular in plan, measuring between 0.4m and 0.48m in diameter, and from 0.12m to 0.17m deep. The postholes all had gently sloping sides and concave bases. There was no evidence of either post pipes or post packing within any of these features.

3.13.22 Pit **713** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.72m in diameter and 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. Ditch **719** was aligned north-east to southwest, measuring 0.96m wide and 0.12m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18, section 231). The ditch had been identified on the geophysical

survey, potentially extending towards Trench 49, where this feature may have been the same as ditch **725**. No finds were recovered from Trench 50.

Trench 51

3.13.23 Trench 51 (Fig. 13e) was located to the south-west of Trench 50, close to the south-west corner of the field. The trench was positioned to investigate linear features of possible archaeological origin. It contained posthole **730** and pit **732**.

3.13.24 Posthole **730** was subcircular in plan, measuring 0.24m in diameter and 0.03m deep, with an imperceptible slope on its sides and a concave base. Pit **732** was circular in plan, measuring 1.08m in diameter and 0.28m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from Trench 51.

Finds summary

Prehistoric pottery

3.13.25 Eight sherds of Early Iron Age pottery and seven sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
46	680	**679**	pit	7	117	MIA
49	738	**737**	pit	6	35	EIA
49	740	**739**	post hole	2	34	EIA
TOTAL	-	-	-	**15**	**186**	-

Table 37: Prehistoric pottery from TT20

Roman pottery

3.13.26 The Roman pottery consisted of six sherds of grey course ware and sandy grey ware, recovered from three features.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric family	Form	No of sherds	Weight	Spot dates	Context dates
44	667	**666**	pit	GCW	Jar	4	24	C1-C4	C1-C4
44	667	**666**	pit	SGW (Burn)	Bowl	1	6	C1-C4	C1-C4
46	682	**681**	ditch	SGW	?	1	7	C1-C4	C1-C4

Table 38: Roman pottery from TT20

Stone

3.13.27 Three unworked fragments of burnt sandstone were recovered from post hole **673**, Trench 47. From Trench 49, a cracked and broken, unworked fine-grained micaceous sandstone cobble was recovered from pit **737**.

Fired Clay

3.13.28 A small, abraded fragment (18g) of non-diagnostic ceramic building material was recovered from pit **666** in Trench 44.

Flint

3.13.29 Twenty-seven flint flakes and unworked burnt fragments were recovered from TT20. Twenty flints were recovered from pit **737**, consisting of 12 flakes, 5 irregular waste

flakes, a blade like flake, a core and a burnt fragment. A single retouched flake was recovered from pit **679**.

Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Irregular waste	Flake	Blade-like flake	Retouched flakes	Denticulate	core fragment	Unworked burnt Flint
46	680	679	pit				1			
47	687	686	ditch	1	2			1		
47	700	697	ditch		1					
49	738	737	pit	5	12	1			1	1

Table 39: Flint from TT20

Environmental samples

3.13.30 Two samples were recovered from the trenches within TT20. Samples taken from pit **666** and pit **673** contained occasional cereal grains and moderate quantities of charcoal.

Trench	Sample	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Snail shells	Charcoal Volume(ml)	Pottery	Flint Debitage
44	24	667	**666**	Pit	16	15	#	0	18	#	0
49	26	738	**737**	Pit	16	30	#f	+	20	0	##

Table 40: Environmental samples from TT20

Animal bone

Trench	Cut	Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
44	**666**	667	Pit	Horse	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	5
44	**666**	667	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	2

Table 41: Animal bone from TT20

Discussion

3.13.31 Field TT20 was located along a low ridgeline overlooking the River Wensum. The archaeological features excavated within the area consisted of eight ditches, eight postholes and four pits. The geophysical survey had identified a series of ditches, aligned north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east. Dateable material within the field was recovered from five excavated features.

3.13.32 Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **737** and posthole **739** in Trench 49. The posthole was cut into the top of the pit. Both features were isolated and had no apparent association with any surrounding features.

3.13.33 Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from pit **679** in Trench 46. This was also an isolated feature, with no apparent relationship to other features excavated in the field, due to the deposition and profile of the feature.

3.13.34 The Roman activity within the field appeared to be associated with a ditched field system. The best evidence for this came from ditch **681**, Trench 46, from which a single

sherd of sandy greyware was recovered. The two clusters of postholes, in Trenches 47 and 50, were undated but may have been associated with the field system.

3.13.35 Pit **666**, Trench 44, was located further down the slope from the field system and also produced Roman pottery. Though this feature had not been identified within the geophysical survey, it may indicate a wider area of Roman occupation in the field.

3.14 Field TT22

3.14.1 Field TT22 was located immediately to the north of the River Wensum, to the south of the A1067 (Fakenham Road) and to the east of Attlebridge Hall, within Attlebridge parish (TG 14109 15554, Figs 3c, 14a). The field sloped gently to the south from 14.1m to 10.6m OD. The geology within the field was sand and gravel, overlain in places by dark brown silty sand colluvium.

3.14.2 Six trenches were planned to be excavated in TT20, though Trench 17 could not be excavated due to ecological constraints. Two trenches revealed archaeological features. The geophysical survey showed a dense area of archaeological features located immediately to the west of the field, believed to represent part of a medieval settlement, but only a single probable ditch extended into TT22 (Fig. 14a).

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds
12	50	0.35	0.15	Ditch **916** (NW – SE)	-
13	50	0.35	0.15	No remains present	-
14	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
15	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
16	50	0.40	015	Ditch **914** (NE – SW)	-
17	-	-	-	Not excavated	-

Table 42: Trench descriptions, TT22

Trench 12

3.14.3 Trench 12 (Fig. 14b) was located on the western side of the field, orientated north-east to south-west. It had been positioned to sample the possible ditch recorded by the geophysical survey which extended form a complex of rectilinear enclosures recorded by the survey to the north-west of the field.

3.14.4 Ditch **916** was located in the southern half of the trench and correlated with the geophysical anomaly. It was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 2.13m wide and 0.37m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base (Fig. 18, section 300). No finds were recovered.

Trench 16

3.14.5 Trench 16 (Fig. 14b) was located towards the south-east corner of the field and was orientated west northwest to east southeast. Ditch **914** was located in the eastern part of the trench, aligned north-east to south-west. The ditch measured 0.93m wide and 90.23m deep. No finds were recovered.

Discussion

3.14.6 The archaeological features within field TT22 consisted of two ditches. No finds were recovered. Based on the results of the geophysical survey, ditch **916** was associated with the medieval occupation adjacent to Attlebridge Hall. Ditch **914** was possibly a post-medieval boundary as it was aligned perpendicular to the existing field system.

3.15 Field TT23

3.15.1 Field TT23 was located to the north of the A1067 (Fakenham Road) in Attlebridge parish (TG 14282 15692, Figs 3c, 14a). The field was on a south facing slope, lying between 26.4m and16.3m OD. The geology within the field consisted of sandy gravel. This was overlain in in the western part of the field by a mid orange clay silt colluvium and in a dry valley located in the centre of the field by a dark brown sandy colluvium.

3.15.2 Eight trenches were excavated in Field TT23. Five of the trenches revealed archaeological features, and three were devoid of archaeological remains. The geophysical survey had identified only a series of weak linear anomalies thought to relate to the agricultural use of the field (Fig. 14a).

Trench Number	Length (m)	Average topsoil depth (m)	Average subsoil depth (m)	Archaeological summary	Finds
4	50	0.40	0.20	No remains present	-
5	50	0.40	0.20	Ditches **898**, **899**, Pit **902**	-
6	50	0.40	0.20	Ditches **904** and **907**	-
7	50	0.40	0.20	Pit **912**	-
8	50	0.35	0.10	No remains present	-
9	50	0.40	0.20	No remains present	-
10	50	0.40	0.19	Ditch **894**	-
11	50	0.50	0.28	Ditch **916**	-

Table 43: Trench descriptions of TT23

Trench 5

3.15.3 Trench 5 (Fig. 14c) was located in the western end of the field, orientated north-west to south-east. The trench contained ditches **898**, **899** and pit **902**.

3.15.4 Both the ditches were located towards the northern end of the trench and north northeast to south southwest aligned features, running perpendicular to the slope of the field. Ditch **898** measured 0.86m wide and 0.2m wide and ditch **899** was 0.45m wide and 0.1m deep. Both ditches appeared to conform to the alignment of the current/historic field boundaries. Pit **902** was subcircular in plan, measuring 1.38m wide and 0.4m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered from the features in Trench 5.

Trench 6

3.15.5 Trench 6 (Fig. 14c) was located to the west of Trench 5, orientated west north-west to east south-east. The trench contained ditches **904** and **907**. Ditch **904** was aligned north-east to south-west, measuring 1.54m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18, section 296). Ditch **907** was 0.93m wide and 0.11m deep and was aligned broadly north to south. No finds were recovered from this trench.

Trench 7

3.15.6 Trench 7 (Fig. 14c) was located in the centre of Field TT23. It was laid out on a north-east to south-west alignment. This trench contained pit **912**, which was subcircular in plan, aligned north-east to south-west. The pit measured 2.6m long, 1.66m wide and 0.35m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. No finds were recovered.

Trench 10

3.15.7 Trench 10 (Fig. 14d) was located in near the north-west corner of TT23. Ditch **894** was located in the centre of the trench. The ditch was aligned east north-east to west south-west, measuring 2.03m wide and 0.33m deep, with steeply sloping sides and a concave base (Fig. 18, section 291). No finds were recovered.

Trench 11

3.15.8 Trench 11 was located at the western end of TT23. It contained a ditch **896**, which was aligned north-west to south-east.

Discussion

3.15.9 Field TT23 contained six ditches and two pits. No artefacts were recovered from this field. The ditches were all aligned either perpendicular to or parallel with the existing field boundaries and were all thus potentially of post-medieval date.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUMMARY

4.1.1 The evaluation of the 22 fields along the route of the proposed Norwich Western Link has revealed multi-period archaeological remains. Individual discussions of each of investigated fields (or groups of fields) have been presented above; this section provides a brief overview of the results of the evaluation as whole. A summary of the archaeological remains in each field is provided below in Table 41, and the extent of archaeological remains of different periods across the evaluated area is illustrated in Fig. 19.

4.1.2 The evaluation produced little evidence for significant early prehistoric (pre-Iron Age) activity; no Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery was recovered and given the scale of the fieldwork the worked flint assemblage (94 pieces) can be considered modest in size. Nonetheless, this flintwork (dominated by Neolithic and Bronze Age material) was widely distributed across the evaluated area (Table B.15) and does indicate fairly widespread, low intensity, activity across the landscape during these periods.

4.1.3 The first evidence for somewhat more sustained activity has been dated to the Early Iron Age and relates to very small groups of features revealed in TT05 and TT08 and TT20 (with single sherds of potentially residual Early Iron Age pottery also coming from ditches in TT09 and TT18). None of these features were associated with substantial finds assemblages (with 16 sherds, 145g, of Early Iron Age pottery recovered in total), but it seems likely that they attest to small-scale, potentially short-lived, episodes of settlement-type activity.

4.1.4 Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from two of the evaluated areas: TT07/08 and TT20. The most significant assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery came from TT07, where a probable enclosure ditch identified by the geophysical survey was associated with seven sherds of this date (ditch **501**, Trench 204), although a section through a second length of ditch associated with this potential enclosure produced Roman pottery. In TT20, Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from single pit (pit **679**, Trench 46), an apparently isolated feature lying within an area of probable Romano-British boundary/field system ditches. In TT04 pit **235**, utilised for charcoal production, was radiocarbon dated to 197-51 BC, with a 95.4% probability. The pit was isolated, though was located to the south of the potential Early Iron Age features in TT05.

4.1.5 Definite evidence for Romano-British activity was identified within three of the evaluated fields, TT07, TT12 and TT20, with a total of 46 sherds (438g) of Roman pottery coming almost exclusively from the fills of ditches. In most cases the recovery of pottery of this date from these features suggests that at least some elements of the wider systems of field boundaries and enclosures identified by the geophysical survey in these fields are probably of Romano-British date, especially in the case of TT07 (Fig. 3a) and TT20 (Fig. 3c). The very small quantities of finds recovered from most of these features suggest that many probably relate to field systems and boundaries, as opposed to being directly associated with settlement or other more intensive activities, although somewhat more substantial assemblages of pottery were recovered from probable enclosure ditch **524**, Trench 204, in TT07 (18 sherds, 90g), ditch **845**, Trench 154, in TT12 (nine sherds, 99g) and pit **666** Trench 44, TT20, (5

sherds, 30g), with the latter feature also producing a small amount of animal bone and charred plant remains including cereal grains.

4.1.6 The only evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity from the evaluated area consisted of pit **652** in TT18. The pit, utilised for charcoal production, was radiocarbon dated to AD979-1112, with a 95.4% probability. The pit was isolated from other features as well, though was located near existing woodlands in a shallow dry valley, near a routeway between Weston Longville and Ringland.

4.1.7 With no further evidence for Anglo-Saxon activity within the evaluated area, the evidence for subsequent land use dates to the medieval period (11th to 14th centuries AD). Very small quantities of medieval pottery from features in TT07, TT09 and TT17 probably attest merely to manuring of outlying arable fields during this period (see Anderson, App. B.3) and significant medieval remains were restricted to TT05. Here, cropmarks of enclosure/boundary ditches (NHER 54364) lying within the area of the historic, post-medieval, parkland surrounding Honingham Hall (shown on Faden's county map of 1797) had been previously suggested to be of medieval date, an interpretation which has been confirmed by the trial trenching. In combination, the geophysical survey and trial trenching has revealed a complex of rectilinear enclosures and boundaries across the central part of TT05, perhaps extending into the northern part of T04 (where undated linear features on broadly the same alignment were investigated in Trenches 243, 246 and 249) and western part of TT06 (where medieval pottery was recovered from one of a series of ditches revealed in Trench 212).

4.1.8 The quantities of medieval pottery recovered from TT05 (238 sherds, 2206g) suggests the presence of an area of medieval settlement associated with outlying ditched plots/fields. The pottery indicates that these remains largely date to the 12th to 13th century, and the assemblage was dominated by coarsewares typical of rural medieval assemblages from this part of the county (App. B.3). Other contemporary finds were scarce but included very small quantities of fired clay (daub), whilst sampling of some of the medieval features produced charred plant remains including cereal grains, legumes and weed seeds (App. C.1).

4.1.9 Aside from the principal Iron Age to medieval remains described above, features encountered elsewhere in the evaluated area were invariably very poorly dated and were dominated by isolated pits and postholes and linear boundary ditches (Table 41). Many of these ditched boundaries are likely to represent elements of post-medieval field systems, although, this could only rarely be established with any certainty through the recovery of dateable finds or analysis of historic mapping, and some could relate to Late Iron Age to Romano British or medieval land use.

4.1.10 The range of finds recovered by the trenching was relatively restricted, with datable material being overwhelmingly dominated by pottery. Very small quantities of animal bone (16 specimens in total) were recovered from a Romano-British context in TT20 (from pit **666**, Trench 44) and from medieval contexts in TT05, but the scarcity and poor condition of this material suggests that across much of the evaluated area soil conditions have precluded the preservation of bone (App. C.2). There is somewhat better potential for the recovery of other environmental remains, with sampling of

features of Iron Age, Roman and medieval date having produced charred plant assemblages including cereal grains and weed seeds (App. C.1).

Field	Number of trenches	Archaeological summary	Date
TT01	16	4 ditches, 3 pits, 1 tree root hollow. These potentially consisted of post-medieval field boundaries and a possible pit alignment.	None
TT02, TT03,	7	No archaeology present	None
TT04, TT05, TT06	43	121 ditches, 31 pits, 6 postholes and 3 layers. The features were predominantly in the west of the fields, though dated features did extend to the southwest. The features contained with the fields appeared to form enclosures associated with waste pits and possible structural evidence	Early Iron Age, medieval Late Iron Age C14 date
TT07, TT08	20	21 ditches, 18 pits and 1 layer. The dated features were predominantly located in the western half of TT07, comprising part of an enclosure, along with associated pits and a field system to the east. In the north the features were undated.	Iron Age and Roman
TT09	27	20 ditches, 2 pits and 1 post hole. The evaluation identified two ditch alignments across the field, which were either medieval or late in date, along with a scattering of undated features. .	A single sherd of medieval pottery
TT10, TT11, TT12	23	15 ditches, 1 pit. The features were scattered across the three fields, though the recovered dating was limited the features in a single trench. The potential for the archaeology may consist of an enclosure to the south and west in TT10 and TT12, with a trackway in the centre of these areas. In TT11, the features consisted of an undated field system	Roman
TT13, TT14	14	5 ditches, 2 hollows. The two hollows were both located in TT14, adjacent to a natural depression in the landscape. TT13 had been made up for use as horse paddocks.	None
TT15, TT16	16	5 ditches, 1 posthole. The features in the two fields were located on the northwestern side, confined to three trenches. While no dating was recovered, the ditches and single posthole do indicate that there is further potential.	None
TT17	37	12 ditches, 4 pits. The features excavated consist of two potential enclosures along the western	One sherd of medieval pottery, a fragment of post-medieval brick

Field	Number of trenches	Archaeological summary	Date
		boundary, a post-medieval field boundary across the centre and scattered remains elsewhere	
TT18	11	5 pits, 2 ditches. The features within the field are scattered, with the ditches not been recorded elsewhere in the field.	One sherd of Iron Age pottery Anglo-Saxon C14 date
TT19	8	No archaeology present	Residual flint from topsoil located in the eastern half of the field
TT20	8	9 ditches, 8 postholes, 5 pits,	Iron Age
TT22	6	2 ditches. The western ditch may have been associated with the neighbouring site at Attlebridge Hall.	None
TT23	11	6 ditches, 2 pits. The features within the field are comprised of potential post-medieval field boundaries and scattered pits.	None

Table 44: Summary of archaeological remains revealed by the trial trenching

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
TT01												
474		264	Layer	topsoil		0.40	dark brown	silty clay				
475		264	layer	subsoil		0.12	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
476		264	layer	natural			mid orange	clay				
477	477	264	cut	ditch	0.95	0.36					linear	steep
478	477	264	fill	ditch		0.36	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint	firm		
479		273	layer	topsoil		0.40	dark brown	silty clay				
480		273	layer	subsoil		0.13	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
481		273	layer	natural			mid orange	clay				
482	482	273	cut	ditch	1.2	0.3					linear	gentle
483	482	273	fill	ditch		0.3	mid reddish brown	sandy clay	occasional stones	soft		
623	623	267	cut	pit	0.54	0.22				circular	steep	concave
624	623	267	fill	pit		0.22	mid brownish orange	clay sand	fragmented fired clay'			
625		267	layer	natural			dark brown	silty clay				
626		267	layer	subsoil		0.10	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
627		267	layer	topsoil		0.30	mid orange	clay				
628		266	layer	topsoil		0.30	dark brown	silty clay				
629		266	layer	subsoil		0.10	mid orangey brown	silty clay				
630		266	layer	natural			mid orange	clay				
631	631	266	cut	pit			dark brown	silty clay		circular	gentle	concave
632	631	266	fill	pit			dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint			
633	633	266	cut	pit						circular	steep	concave
634	633	266	fill	pit			dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint			
635	635	266	cut	natural	1.2	0.14				irregular	iregular	irregular
636	635	266	fill	natural			dark bluish grey	sandy silt	rare fired clay			
637	635	266	fill	pit		0.14		silty sand				
638		265	layer	topsoil		0.30	dark brown	silty clay	dark brown			
639		265	layer	subsoil		0.10	mid orangey brown	silty clay	mid orangey brown			
640		265	layer	natural			mid orange	clay	mid orange			
641	641	265	cut	ditch	0.57	0.09				linear	gentle	concave
642	641	265	fill	ditch		0.09	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint			
643	643	265	cut	gully	0.45	0.1				linear	gentle	concave
644	643	265	fill	gully		0.1	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint			
TT04, TT05, TT06												
1		218	layer	topsoil		0.33	dark brown	sandy silt				
2		218	layer	subsoil		0.20	mid yellow brown	sandy silt				
3		218	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
4	4	218	cut	ditch	0.5	0.06				curvilinear	gentle	concave
5	4	218	fill	ditch		0.06	mid orangey brown	silty sand	frequent flint			
6		220	layer	topsoil		0.30	dark brown	silty sand				
7		220	layer	subsoil		0.20	mid yellow brown	sandy				
8		220	layer	natural			orange yellow	silt				
9	9	218	cut	ditch	0.93	0.26		sand		linear	steep	concave
10	9	218	fill	ditch		0.26	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
11	11	218	cut	ditch	0.7	0.32				linear	steep	concave
12	11	218	fill	ditch		0.32	dark brown	sandy silt	frequent large stone, occasional charcoal flecks			
13	13	220	cut	ditch	0.55	0.14				linear	gentle	concave
14	13	220	fill	ditch	0.55	0.14	dark brownish grey	silty sand	small to medium stones, charcoal flecks			
15	15	220	cut	ditch	0.4	0.18				linear	gentle	concave
16	15	220	fill	ditch		0.18	mid brown	silty sand	flint and stones			
17	17	220	cut	pit	0.73	0.21				sub-circular	steep	concave
18	17	220	fill	pit		0.21	mid brown	silty sand				
19	19	220	cut	pit	0.58	0.12				sub-circular	steep	flat
20	19	220	fill	pit		0.12	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional charcoal and flint			
21	21	220	cut	ditch	1.21	0.21				linear	gentle	concave
22	21	220	fill	ditch		0.21	mid brown	silty sand				
23	23	218	cut	ditch	0.42	0.13				linear	gentle	concave
24	23	218	fill	ditch		0.13	mid brown	sandy silt	frequent small to medium stones			
25	25	218	cut	natural						curvilinear	irregular	irregular
26	25	218	fill	natural			mid brown	sandy silt	occasional charcoal and stones			
27	27	218	cut	ditch	2.7					linear	steep	concave
28	27	218	fill	ditch			mid brownish orange	sandy silt	frequent flint nodules, 'rocks'?			
29	29	218	cut	pit	3.9	0.8				circular	gentle	concave
30	29	218	fill	pit		0.8	mid brownish orange	sandy silt	regular flint			
31	31	220	cut	ditch	0.89	0.44				curvilinear	steep	concave
32	31	220	fill	ditch		0.44	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional charcoal flecks and flint			
33	33	213	cut	ditch	0.75	0.1				linear	gentle	concave
34	33	213	fill	ditch		0.1	mid brown	sandy silt	occasional flint, stones			
35	35	213	cut	ditch	0.71	0.14				linear	gentle	concave
36	35	213	fill	ditch		0.14	mid brown	silty sand				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
37	37	213	cut	pit	1.55	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	flat
38	38	213	fill	pit		0.15	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	flint and large stones			
39		213	layer	topsoil		0.31	dark brown	silty sand				
40		213	layer	subsoil		0.20	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt				
41		213	layer	natural			orangey brown	sand				
42	42	210	cut	ditch	0.56	0.14				linear	gentle	concave
43	42	210	fill	ditch		0.14	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent flint gravel			
44	44	213	cut	pit	0.38	0.12				circular	steep	concave
45	44	213	fill	pit		0.12	dark brownish grey	silty sand	burnt material?			
46		210	layer	topsoil		0.30	mid brown	silty sand				
47		210	layer	subsoil		0.30	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt				
48		210	layer	natural			orangey brown	sand				
49	49	213	cut	ditch	0.83	0.17				linear	steep	concave
50	49	213	fill	ditch		0.17	mid brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
51	51	213	cut	post hole	0.32	0.07				sub-circular	gentle	concave
52	51	213	fill	post hole		0.07	mid brown	sand	occasional flint			
53	53	213	cut	post hole	0.58	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	concave
54	53	213	fill	post hole		0.07	mid brown	sand	occasional flint			
55	55	213	cut	post hole	0.35	0.09				sub-circular	gentle	concave
56	55	213	fill	post hole		0.09	mid brown	sand	occasional flint			
57		222	layer	topsoil		0.35	dark greyish brown	sandy clay				
58		222	layer	subsoil		0.25	mid greyish brown	sandy clay				
59		222	layer	natural			mid orangish brown	sand clay				
60	60	222	cut	pit	1.96	1.07				circular	steep	concave
61	60	222	fill	pit		1.07	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint , burnt material?			
62	62	222	cut	ditch	1.17	0.28				linear	steep	concave
63	62	222	fill	ditch		0.28	mid brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
64	64	222	cut	ditch	0.96	0.24				linear	steep	concave
65	64	222	fill	ditch		0.24	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
66	66	222	cut	ditch	1.16	0.3				linear	steep	concave
67	66	222	fill	ditch		0.3	mid orangey brown	silty clay	occasional flint			
68	68	219	cut	ditch	1.8	0.76				linear	steep	not reached
69	68	219	fill	ditch		0.76	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	frequent flint			
70	70	219	cut	ditch		0.3				linear	moderate	unknown
71	0	219	fill	ditch		0.3	mid brownish grey	sandy silt				
72	72	219	cut	pit	2.2	0.31				sub-circular	gentle	concave
73	29	219	fill	pit		0.31	light greyish brown	silty sand				
74	74	222	cut	natural	0.82	0.29				amorphous	gentle	concave

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
75	74	222	fill	natural	0.82	0.29	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint, rare charcoal ?			
76		221		topsoil		0.35	mid brown	silty sand				
77		221		subsoil		0.22	mid orangish brown	sandy silt				
78		221		natural			orange yellow	sand				
79	79	221	cut	ditch	1.52	0.3				linear	gentle	concave
80	79	221	fill	ditch		0.3	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	frequent flint			
81	81	221	cut	ditch	4	1.2				linear	steep	v
82	81	221	fill	ditch		1.2	mid orangey brown	silty sand	frequent flint and stone			
83	83	221	cut	pit	1	0.96				circular	vertical	unknown
84	83	221	fill	pit		0.96	light greyish brown	sand	occasional large flint, charcoal flecks			
85	83	221	fill	pit		0.08	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occasional large flints, charcoal flecks			
86	83	221	fill	pit		0.35	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occasional large flint, charcoal flecks			
87	87	227	cut	pit	0.94	0.29				circular	gentle	flat
88	87	227	fill	pit		0.29	mid brownish orange	sandy silt	rare flint			
89	89	221	cut	ditch	2.6	1.2				linear	steep	v
90	89	221	fill	ditch		1.2	mid brownish orange	sandy silt	occasional flint			
91	91	221	cut	ditch	2.6	0.88				linear	gentle	concave
92	91	221	fill	ditch		0.88	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	occasional flint			
93	93	212	cut	ditch	0.67	0.2				linear	steep	irregular
94	0	212	fill	ditch		0.2	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint, rare charcoal?			
95	95	212	cut	ditch	1.14	0.25				linear	steep	irregular
96	95	212	fill	ditch		0.25	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint, rare charcoal			
97		212	layer	topsoil		0.50	dark brown	silty sand				
98		212	layer	subsoil		0.20	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
99		212	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
100	100	212	cut	ditch	0.9	0.48					unknown	unknown
101	100	212	fill	ditch		0.48	dark greyish brown	silty clay				
102	102	212	cut	ditch	2	0.35				linear	steep	concave
103	102	212	fill	ditch		0.48	dark greyish brown	silty sand				
104	104	212	cut	ditch	1.82	0.41				linear	steep	concave
105	104	212	fill	ditch		0.41	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent flint			
106	106	212	cut	ditch	1.68	0.27				linear	steep	concave
107	106	212	fill	ditch		0.27	mid orangey brown	silty sand	frequent flint			
108	108	212	cut	ditch	1.27	0.28				linear	gentle	concave

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
109	108	212	fill	ditch		0.28	light yellowish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
110		211	layer	topsoil		0.4	mid brown	sandy silt				
111		211	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellowish brown	silty sand				
112		211	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
113	113	211	cut	ditch	0.98	0.31				linear	steep	concave
114	113	211	fill	ditch		0.31	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional flint			
115	115	211	cut	pit	0.89	0.28				circular	steep	concave
116	115	211	fill	pit		0.28	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional flint			
117	117	211	cut	pit	1.28	0.29				sub-circular	steep	concave
118	117	211	fill	pit		0.29	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
119	119	211	cut	ditch	1.02	0.28				linear	moderate	concave
120	119	211	fill	ditch		0.28	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
121	121	226	cut	ditch	0.6	0.14				linear	gentle	concave
122	121	226	fill	ditch		0.14	mid orangey brown	sandy silt				
123	123	226	cut	post hole	0.35	0.06				circular	gentle	concave
124	123	226	fill	post hole		0.06	mid brownish orange	sandy silt	frequent small flint pebbles			
125	125	226	cut	ditch	0.54	0.12				linear	gentle	concave
126	125	226	fill	ditch	0.54	0.12	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	occasional flint			
127	127	226	cut	pit	0.3	0.13				circular	steep	concave
128	127	226	fill	pit		0.13	mid orangey brown	silty clay	occasional flint			
129	129	226	cut	pit	0.46	0.12				circular	gentle	concave
130	129	226	fill	pit		0.12	mid brownish orange	silty clay	occasional flint			
131	131	226	cut	ditch	0.96	0.27				linear	steep	v
132	131	226	fill	ditch		0.27	mid orangey brown	silty clay	occasional flint			
133	133	227	cut	ditch	2.2	0.58				linear	steep	unknown
134	133	227	fill	ditch		0.34	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint			
135	0	227	layer	natural	4.1	0.06	light grey	sandy clay				
136	136	227	cut	ditch	0.86	0.1				linear	gentle	concave
137	136	227	fill	ditch		0.1	light brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint			
138	138	227	cut	ditch	0.82	0.1				linear	gentle	concave
139	138	227	fill	ditch		0.1	light brownish grey	sandy silt				
140	209		layer	topsoil		0.35	dark brown	sandy silt				
141	209		layer	subsoil		0.16	light yellowish brown	silty sand				
142	209		layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
143	143	209	cut	ditch	1.07	0.3				linear	steep	concave
144	143	209	fill	ditch		0.3	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint			
145	145	209	cut	ditch	0.86	0.35				linear	steep	concave
146	145	209	fill	ditch		0.35	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint			
147	133	227	cut	ditch		0.3	light greyish brown	silty sand				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
148	148	226	cut	ditch	1.7	0.3				linear	steep	v
149	148	226	fill	ditch		0.3	mid orangey brown	silty clay	rare flint			
150		226		topsoil		0.35	dark brown	sandy silt				
151		226		subsoil		0.23	light yellow brown	silty sand				
152		226		natural			yellow orange	sand				
153		226	cut	natural feature						not excavated		
154	154	227	cut	ring gully	0.36	0.08				linear	steep	flat?
155	155	217	cut	ditch	0.86	0.26				curvilinear	steep	concave
156	155	217	fill	ditch		0.26	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint			
157	157	217	cut	pit	1.22	0.33				circular	steep	concave
158	154	227	fill	ring gully		0.08	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	rare flint			
159	157	217	fill	pit		0.33	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint			
160	157	217	fill	pit		0.33	light bluish grey	silty sand	occasional flint			
161		217	layer	topsoil		0.34	dark brown	sandy silt				
162		217	layer	subsoil		0.22	light yellow brown	silty sand				
163		217	layer	natural			yellow orange	sand				
164	164	217	cut	ditch	0.7	0.11				linear	gentle	concave
165	164	217	fill	ditch		0.11	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
166	166	217	cut	ditch	0.9	0.33				linear	steep	concave
167	166	217	fill	ditch		0.33	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
168	168	217	cut	ditch	0.37	0.17				linear	steep	concave
169	168	217	fill	ditch		0.17	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
170	170	226	cut	post hole	0.47	0.21				circular	steep	concave
171	170	226	fill	post hole		0.21	mid brownish orange	silty clay	frequent flint			
172	172	226	cut	post hole	0.4	0.3				circular	steep	concave
173	172	226	fill	post hole		0.3	mid brownish orange	sandy clay	frequent flint			
174	174	226	cut	ditch	0.8	0.28				linear	gentle	concave
175	174	226	fill	ditch		0.28	mid brownish orange	silty clay	frequent flint			
176	176	226	cut	ditch	0.84	0.2				linear	gentle	concave
178	176	226	fill	ditch		0.2	mid brownish orange	sandy clay	frequent flint			
180	180	227	cut	pit	0.8	0.22				sub-circular	gentle	concave
181	180	227	fill	pit			mid greyish brown	silty sand				
182	180	227	fill	pit		0.15	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
183	183	223	cut	ditch	2.24	0.72				linear	steep	flat
184	183	223	fill	ditch		0.68	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small to medium flint and gravel			
185	183	223	fill	ditch		0.26	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occasional gravel			
186	186	234	cut	ditch	0.78	0.13				linear	gentle	concave

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
187	186	234	fill	ditch		0.13	light greyish brown	silty sand				
188	188	234	cut	ditch	2.26	0.45				linear	gentle	concave
189	188	234	fill	ditch		0.45	mid reddish brown	silty sand				
190	190	234	cut	pit	2.9	0.33				circular	gentle	concave
191	190	234	fill	pit		0.33	light yellowish brown	silty sand				
192	192	234	cut	pit	0.55	0.15				circular	gentle	concave
193	192	234	fill	pit		0.15	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
194	194	234	cut	ditch	0.37	0.17				linear	gentle	concave
195	194	234	fill	ditch		0.17	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
196	196	234	cut	ditch	1.04	0.45				linear	gentle	concave
197	196	234	fill	ditch		0.45	dark greyish brown	silty sand				
198		223	layer		1.4	0.54	dark reddish brown	silty sand				
199		void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void
200		223	layer	topsoil		0.50	mid brown	silty sand				
201		223	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
202	202	223	cut	ditch	1.87	0.69				linear	steep	concave
203	202	223	fill	ditch		0.69	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
204		234	layer	topsoil		0.34	mid brown	silty sand				
205		234	layer	subsoil		0.28	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
206		234	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
207	207	227	cut	ditch	0.46	0.4				linear	steep	concave
208	207	227	fill	ditch		0.4	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	frequent flint			
209	209	227	cut	ditch	0.58	0.22						
210	209	227	fill	ditch		0.22						
211	211	246	cut	ditch	0.78	0.3				linear	gentle	concave
212	211	246	fill	ditch		0.3	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	rare small to medium flint			
213	213	235	cut	natural	1.2	0.11				linear	gentle	concave
214	214	234	cut	ditch	0.64	0.1				linear	gentle	concave
215	213	234	fill	natural		0.11	light orangey brown	silty sand				
216	216	234	cut	ditch	0.85	0.16				linear	steep	concave
217	216	234	fill	ditch		0.16	light orangey/greyish brown	silty sand	frequent flint			
218	218	234	cut	pit	1.64	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	irregular
219	218	234	fill	pit		0.14	light orangey brown	silty sand	Sparse charcoal flecks			
220	220	234	cut	post hole	0.37	0.12				sub-circular	steep	flat
221	221	226	cut	ditch	3.2	0.7				linear	stepped, steep	flat

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
222	221	226	fill	ditch		0.4	mid grey	clayey silt	frequent flint, charcoal or burnt material			
223	221	226	fill	ditch		0.3	mid brown	silty sand	frequent medium to large flint, charcoal			
224	224	226	cut	ditch	0.8	0.58				circular	steep	flat
225	220	234	fill	post hole		0.12	light brownish grey	silty sand	frequent flint			
226	226	234	cut	post hole	0.4	0.25				sub-circular	steep	concave
227	226	234	fill	post hole		0.25	light brownish grey	silty sand	frequent flint			
228	228	234	cut	pit	1.2	0.17				sub-circular	gentle, steep	irregular
229	228	234	fill	pit		0.17	light brownish grey	silty sand	frequent flint			
230	230	234	cut	pit	0.7	0.2				irregular	steep	concave
231	230	234	fill	pit		0.2	light brownish grey	silty sand	frequent flint			
232		232	layer	topsoil		0.40	mid brown	sandy silt				
233		232	layer	subsoil		0.20	light yellow brown	silty sand				
234		232	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
235	235	245	cut	pit	0.77	0.18				circular	gentle	concave
236	235	245	fill	pit		0.18	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint			
237	224	226	fill	pit	0.4	0.4	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent flint, large at base, smaller throughout, moderate charcoal flecks			
238		246	layer	topsoil								
239		246	layer	subsoil								
240		246	layer	natural								
241	241	235	cut	pit	1.0	0.28				subcircular	moderate	concave
242	241	235	fill	fill		0.28	mid brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
243	243	235	cut	ditch	1.54	0.25				linear	gentle	concave
244	243	235	fill	ditch		0.08	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
245	243	235	fill	ditch		0.17	light greyish brown	silty sand				
246	246	228	cut	ditch		0.28				linear	steep	concave
247	246	228	fill	ditch		0.28	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel			
248	248	228	cut	ditch	0.9	0.16				linear	gentle	flat
249	248	228	fill	ditch		0.16	light orangey brown	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel			
250	250	228	cut	ditch	0.8	0.2				linear	gentle	concave
251	250	228	fill	ditch		0.2	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel			
252	0	228	layer	spread	1.45	0.09	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel, charcoal			
253	253	228	cut	ditch	1.15	0.25				linear	gentle s, stepped n	concave

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
254	253	228	fill	ditch		0.25	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel, charcoal			
255	255	228	cut	ditch	1.2	0.17				linear	gentle	concave
256	256	228	fill	ditch		0.17	light brownish grey	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel			
257	257	228	cut	ditch	1.15	0.2				linear	gentle	flat
258	257	228	fill	ditch		0.2	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel			
259	259	228	cut	ditch	0.7	0.31				linear	steep	concave
260	259	228	fill	ditch		0.31	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel			
261	261	228	cut	ditch	0.65	0.16				linear	steep	flat
262	261	228	fill	ditch		0.16	light brownish grey	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel			
263	0	228	layer	spread		0.1	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel , charcoal			
264	264	228	cut	pit		0.5				sub-circular	steep	unknown
265	264	228	fill	ditch		0.5	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional flint, charcoal			
266	266	228	cut	pit	1.85	0.44				sub-circular	steep	flat
267	266	228	fill	pit		0.44	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional flint, charcoal			
268	268	228	cut	ditch?	1.1	0.16				linear	gentle	flat
269	268	228	fill	ditch?		0.16	mid yellowish brown	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel			
270	270	235	cut	ditch	1.46	0.26				linear	gentle	concave
271	270	235	fill	ditch		0.1	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
272	270	235	fill	ditch		0.16	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
273	273	226	cut	ditch	1.6	0.3				linear	steep	concave
274	273	226	fill	ditch		0.3	mid orangey brown	silty clay	frequent flint			
275	275	226	cut	ditch	1.34	0.25				linear	gentle	concave
276	275	226	fill	ditch		0.25	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	frequent flint			
277	277	226	cut	pit	0.70	0.09				circular	gentle	concave
278	278	227	cut	pit	2.6	0.9				sub-rectangular	steep	concave
279	277	226	cut	pit	0.7	0.09	dark reddish (black)	clayey silt	abundant charcoal			
280	280	226	cut	ditch	2	0.3					steep	concave
281	280	226	fill	ditch		0.3	mid brownsh orange	sandy silt	frequent flint			
282	282	243	cut	ditch	0.85	0.2				linear	gentle	concave
283	282	243	fill	ditch		0.2	mid brownish yellow	silty sand	occasional flint			
284	284	243	cut	ditch	0.91	0.18				linear	gentle	concave
285	284	243	fill	ditch		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
286	286	243	cut	ditch	1.31	0.3				linear	gentle	concave
287	286	243	fill	ditch		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
288	288	243	cut	ditch	0.84	0.29				curvilinear	gentle	concave

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
289	289	235	cut	pit	1.4	0.18				circular	gentle	concave
290	289	235	fill	pit		0.18	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
291	288	243	fill	ditch		0.3	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
292	292	235	cut	pit		0.1				circular	gentle	concave
293	292	235	fill	pit		0.1	light greyish brown	silty sand				
294	0	255	layer	bonfire?		0.4	dark grey	silty sand	frequent charcoal, occasional gravel			
295		235	layer	topsoil		0.4	dark brown	silty sand				
296		235	layer	natural			light yellow brown	sand				
297		243	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
298		243	layer	subsoil		0.21	light yellow brown	silty sand				
299		243	layer	topsoil		0.4	dark brown	sandy silt				
300	300	252	cut	ditch	0.74	0.32				linear	steep	concave
301	300	252	fill	ditch		0.32	mid orangey brown	silty sand				
302	302	235	cut	natural	0.92	0.17				linear	gentle	concave
303	302	235	fill	natural		0.17	light brownish orange					
304		249	layer	topsoil		0.30	dark brown	sandy silt				
305		249	layer	subsoil		0.40	light yellow brown	silty sand				
306		249	layer	natural			orange yellow	sandy clay				
307	307	249	cut	ditch	0.66	0.18				linear	gentle	concave
308	307	249	fill	ditch		0.18	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional flint			
309	309	249	cut	ditch	0.9	0.26				linear	steep	concave
310	309	249	fill	ditch		0.26	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional flint			
311	311	235	cut	ditch	1.15	0.2				linear	gentle	concave
312	311	235	fill	ditch		0.2	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
313	313	235	cut	pit	0.66	0.18				circular	steep	concave
314	313	235	fill	pit		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
315	315	235	cut	pit	0.78	0.12				circular	gentle	concave
316		230	layer	topsoil		0.30	mid brown	silty sand				
317		230	layer	subsoil		0.30	light yellow brown	sandy silt				
318		230	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
319	315	235	fill	pit		0.12	light yellowish grey	silty sand				
320		255	layer	colluvium		0.30	light reddish brown	silty sand				
321		255	layer	topsoil		0.30	light yellow brown	sandy silt				
322		230	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
323	278	227	fill	pit		0.3	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint			
324	278	227	fill	pit		0.08	mid reddish orange	clay				
325	278	227	fill	pit		0.08	dark bluish grey	clay				
326		235	layer	topsoil		0.36	mid brown	sandy silt				
327		235	layer	subsoil		0.30	light yellow brown	silty sand				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
328		235	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
329	329	229	cut	ditch	0.84	0.3				linear	steep	flat
330	329	229	fill	ditch		0.3	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt				
331	331	229	cut	ditch	0.68	0.22				linear	steep	concave
332	331	229	fill	ditch		0.22	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt				
333	333	229	cut	ditch	0.78	0.32				linear	steep	concave
334	333	229	fill	ditch		0.32	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt				
335	335	250	cut	ditch	0.9	0.25				linear	steep	concave
336	0	327	layer	natural		0.16	mid brownish grey	sandy silt				
337	335	250	fill	ditch		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint, stones			
338	338	250	cut	pit	1.3	0.25				sub-circular	steep	concave
339	338	250	fill	pit		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint, stones			
340	340	250	cut	ditch	0.49	0.09				linear	gentle	concave
341	340	250	fill	ditch		0.09	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint, stone			
342		227	layer	topsoil		0.30	mid brown	sandy silt				
343		227	layer	subsoil		0.13	light yellow brown	silty sand				
344		227	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
345	345	230	cut	ditch	0.96	0.2				linear	gentle	concave
346	345	230	fill	ditch		0.2	light greyish brown	silty sand				
347		250	layer	topsoil		0.50	mid brown	silt clay				
348		250	layer	natural			yellow orange	sandy clay				
349	349	233	cut	ditch	0.8	0.4				linear	steep	concave
350	349	233	fill	ditch		0.4	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	frequent flint, charcoal			
351	351	233	cut	ditch	0.8	0.22				linear	gentle	flat
352	351	233	fill	ditch		0.22	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	frequent charcoal, medium to large flints			
353		233	layer	topsoil		0.35	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
354		233	layer	subsoil		0.33	light yellow brown	silty sand				
355		233	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
356	356	227	cut	ditch		0.14				linear	irregular?	unknown
357	356	227	fill	ditch		0.14	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
358		228	layer	topsoil		0.40	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
359		228	layer	subsoil		0.30	light yellow brown	silty sand				
360		228	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
361	361	236	cut	ditch	1.4	0.32				linear	steep	v
362	361	236	fill	ditch		0.32	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent stones			
363		236	layer	topsoil		0.30	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
364		236	layer	subsoil		0.30	light yellow brown	silty sand				
335		236	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
366	366	236	cut	ditch	0.8	0.1				linear	gentle	concave
367	366	236	cut	ditch		0.1	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones			
368	368	237	cut	ditch	0.72	0.18				linear	steep	concave
369	368	237	fill	ditch		0.18	mid brownish orange	silty sand	occasional small stones			
370		237	layer	topsoil		0.32	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
371		237	layer	subsoil		0.20	light yellow brown	silty sand				
372		237	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
373	373	225	cut	ditch	1.63	0.41				linear	steep	concave
374	373	225	fill	ditch		0.41	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint, stones			
375	375	225	cut	ditch	0.5	0.14				linear	gentle	concave
376	375	225	fill	ditch		0.14	mid brownish yellow	silty sand	occasional flint			
377	377	225	cut	ditch	1.93	0.21				linear	steep	concave
378	377	225	fill	ditch		0.21	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
379	379	225	cut	ditch	1.93	0.21				linear	steep	concave
380	379	225	fill	ditch		0.32	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
381		225	layer	topsoil		0.35	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
382		225	layer	subsoil		0.23	light yellow brown	silty sand				
383		225	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
384		229	layer	topsoil		0.30	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
385		229	layer	subsoil		0.20	light yellow brown	silty sand				
386		229	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
387	387	229	cut	ditch	0.75	0.27				linear	steep	concave
388	387	229	fill	ditch		0.27	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	occasional charcoal, flint gravel			
389	389	230	cut	ditch	0.62	0.12				linear	gentle	concave
390	389	230	fill	ditch		0.12	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
391	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void	void
392	392	230	cut	ditch	1.9	0.48				linear	gentle	concave
393	392	230	fill	ditch		0.48	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
394	394	230	cut	ditch	1.54	0.38				linear	gentle	concave
395	394	230	fill	ditch		0.32	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
396	396	229	cut	ditch	0.7	0.17				linear	gentle	concave
397	396	229	fill	ditch		0.17	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	occasional flint gravel			
398	398	229	cut	post hole	0.4	0.05				sub-circular	gentle	concave
399	398	229	fill	post hole		0.05	light yellowish grey	sandy clay	occasional flint gravel			
400	400	229	cut	pit	1.06	0.29				sub-circular	gentle	concave
401	400	229	fill	pit		0.29	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	occasional charcoal, flint gravel			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
402	402	229	cut	pit	1.3	0.4				circular	steep	flat
403	402	229	fill	pit		0.4	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	occasional flint, charcoal			
404	404	238	cut	pit	0.4	0.07				circular	gentle	concave
405	404	238	fill	pit		0.07	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional stone, flint, rare manganese			
406		239	layer	topsoil		0.30	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
407		239	layer	subsoil		0.28	light yellow brown	silty sand				
408		239	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
409	409	239	cut	ditch	1.58	0.3				linear	steep	concave
410	409	239	fill	ditch		0.3	dark orangey brown	sandy clay	occasional flint			
411	411	238	cut	ditch	0.9	0.24				linear	gentle	concave
412	411	238	cut	ditch		0.24	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
413	413	233	cut	ditch	0.9	0.17				linear	gentle	concave
414	413	233	fill	ditch		0.17	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	frequent large flint			
415	415	233	cut	ditch	1.8	0.22				linear	gentle	flat
416	415	233	fill	ditch		0.22	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	frequent medium to large flint			
378	377	225	fill	ditch		0.21	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
417	417	233	cut	pit?	0.4	0.2				unknown	unknown	flat
418	417	233	fill	pit?		0.2	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	frequent medium to large flint			
419	419	231	cut	ditch	0.48	0.12				linear	steep	concave
420	419	231	fill	ditch		0.12	mid yellowish brown	silty sand				
421	421	231	cut	ditch	0.74	0.2				linear	steep	concave
422	421	231	fill	ditch		0.2	mid orangey brown	silty sand				
423	423	238	cut	ditch	1.48	0.3				linear	gentle	concave
424	423	238	fill	ditch		0.3	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
425		238	layer	natural			yellowish white	sand				
426		238	layer	natural			orange clay	sand				
427		231	layer	topsoil		0.30	mid brown	sandy silt				
428		231	layer	subsoil		0.13	light yellow brown	silty sand				
429		231	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
430	430	242	cut	ditch	0.96	0.52				curvilinear	steep	concave
431	430	242	fill	ditch		0.52	mid brownish red	sand	occasional gravel			
432	432	242	cut	ditch		0.6				linear	steep	flat
433	433	242	cut	ditch		0.46				linear	gentle	flat
434	432	242	fill	ditch		0.6	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional gravel			
435	435	237	cut	ditch	1.43	0.2				linear	steep	flat
436	436	242	cut	ditch	0.74	0.42				curvilinear	steep	concave

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
437	436	242	fill	ditch		0.42	mid brownish red	sand	occasional gravel			
438		242	layer	topsoil		0.45	mid brown	silty sand				
439		242	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
440	435	237	fill	ditch		0.2	mid brownish orange	silty sand	occasional small stones			
441	441	229	cut	ditch	2.86	0.35				linear	gentle	concave
442	441	229	fill	ditch		0.06	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	stone, sparse charcoal			
443	441	229	fill	ditch		0.29	light brownish grey	clayey silt				
444		229	layer	topsoil		0.30	mid brown	sandy silt				
445		229	layer	subsoil		0.20	light yellow brown	silty sand				
446		229	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
447	447	240	cut	ditch	1.25	0.34				linear	gentle	concave
448	447	240	fill	ditch		0.34	mid brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
449		232	layer	topsoil		0.40	mid brown	sandy silt				
450		232	layer	subsoil		0.20	light yellow brown	silty sand				
451		232	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
452	452	232	cut	ditch	0.9	0.18				linear	gentle	flat
453	452	232	fill	ditch	0.9	0.18	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional flint			
454	454	232	cut	pit	1.45	0.33				circular	steep	concave
455	454	232	fill	pit		0.33	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint			
456	456	238	cut	ditch	0.8	0.17				linear	steep	concave
457	456	238	fill	ditch		0.17	mid brownish grey	sandy silt				
458	458	238	cut	pit	0.6	0.12				circular	gentle	concave
459	458	238	fill	pit		0.12	mid brownish grey	silty clay				
460	460	238	cut	ditch	0.14	0.11				linear		
461	460	238	fill	ditch		0.11						
462	462	238	cut	ditch	0.64	0.26				linear	steep	concave
463	462	238	fill	ditch		0.26	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
464	464	238	cut	gully	0.42	0.1				linear		
465	464	238	fill	gully		0.1	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
466	466	238	cut	pit	0.67	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	concave
467	466	238	fill	pit		0.14	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
468	468	232	cut	ditch	0.95	0.15				linear	gentle	concave
469	468	232	fill	ditch		0.15	light greyish brown	silty sand				
470	470	240	cut	ditch	1.05	0.26				linear	gentle	concave
471	470	240	fill	ditch		0.26	mid brown	silty clay	occasional flint			
472	472	240	cut	pit	0.84	0.15				sub-circular	steep	concave
TT07, TT08												
487	487	204	cut	ditch	2	0.52				linear	gentle	concave
488	487	204	fill	ditch		0.52	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
492	492	206	cut	pit	0.6	0.2				circular	steep	concave
493	492	206	fill	pit		0.2	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint			
494	494	206	cut	ditch	0.94	0.08				linear	gentle	concave
495	494	206	fill	ditch		0.08	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	rare charcoal			
496	496	206	cut	pit	0.96	0.22				circular	gentle	concave
497	496	206	fill	pit		0.22	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt				
498		204	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
499		204	layer	subsoil		0.13	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
500		204	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
501	501	204	cut	ditch	1.36	0.68				linear	steep	concave
502	501	204	fill	ditch		0.1	dark orangey brown	silty clay				
503	501	204	fill	ditch		0.1	dark greyish (black)	silty clay	stone			
504	501	204	fill	ditch		0.48	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional flint nodules			
505	0	206	layer			0.08	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional charcoal			
506	506	204	cut	pit	0.43	0.06					steep	
507	506	204	fill	pit		0.06	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
508		201	layer	topsoil		0.30	mid brown	sandy silt				
509		201	layer	subsoil		0.12	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
510		201	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
511	511	201	cut	pit	1.02	0.16				sub-circular	gentle	concave
512	511	201	fill	pit		0.16	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint, charcoal			
513	513	204	cut	ditch	0.45	0.08				linear	gentle	concave
514	513	204	fill	ditch		0.08	mid brownish grey	clayey sand	occasional small stones			
515	515	206	cut	pit		0.64				sub-circular	steep	flat
516	515	206	fill	pit		0.64	mid reddish brown	silty sand	occasional stones			
517	517	198	cut	ditch	1.58	0.36				linear	steep	flat
518	517	198	fill	ditch		0.36	mid brownish orange	sandy silt	frequent small to medium stones			
519		198	layer	topsoil		0.30	mid brown	sandy silt				
520		198	layer	subsoil		0.12	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
521		198	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
522	522	204	cut	ditch	0.8	0.2				linear	gentle	concave
523	522	204	fill	ditch		0.2	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	rare stone			
524	524	204	cut	ditch	1.75	0.75				linear	steep	concave
525	524	204	fill	ditch		0.25	light yellowish grey	clayey sand	moderate flint gravel , rare charcoal, occasional manganese			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
526	524	204	fill	ditch		0.5	light orangey grey	clayey sand	occasional flint gravel, charcoal, manganese			
527		203	layer	topsoil		0.40	mid brown	sandy silt				
528		203	layer	subsoil		0.16	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
529		203	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
530	530	203	cut	pit	0.76	0.13				circular	gentle	concave
531	530	203	fill	pit		0.13	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint			
532	532	198	cut	pit	1.28	0.58				circular	steep	concave
533	532	198	fill	pit		0.58	dark orangey brown	silty sand	rare charcoal			
534	534	207	cut	ditch	0.28					linear	steep	flat
535	534	207	fill	ditch		0.28	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional gravel			
536	536	198	cut	ditch	0.74	0.22				linear	gentle	flat
537	536	198	fill	ditch		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty sand	rare gravel			
538	538	198	cut	ditch	0.9	0.24				linear	gentle	flat
539	538	198	fill	ditch		0.24	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional gravel			
540	540	199	cut	ditch	0.96	0.32				linear	steep	v
541	540	199	fill	ditch		0.32	mid orangey brown	silty clay	frequent flint			
542	542	199	cut	ditch	1.3	0.52				linear	steep	v
543	542	199	fill	ditch		0.52	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	frequent flint			
544	544	199	cut	pit	0.56	0.24				sub-circular	steep	flat
545	544	199	fill	pit		0.02	mid brownish grey	silty sand	ashes, charcoal			
546	544	199	fill	pit		0.22	darkeyish brown	silty sand	occasional stones			
547	547	202	cut	ditch	0.69	0.09				linear	gentle	concave
548	547	202	fill	ditch		0.09	light brownish grey	sandy silt				
549	549	202	cut	ditch	1.4	0.44				linear	moderate/step	concave
550	549	202	fill	ditch		0.44	mid greyish brown	clayey sand				
551		199	layer	topsoil		0.45	mid brown	sandy silt				
552		199	layer	subsoil		0.18	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
553		199	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
554		202	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
555		202	layer	topsoil		0.30	mid brown	sandy silt				
556		202	layer	subsoil		0.12	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
557		207	layer	natural			reddish yellow	sand				
558		207	layer				mid reddish brown	silty sand				
559		207	layer	topsoil		0.44	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
560	919	203	fill	pit		0.18	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	occasional flint			
561	919	203	fill	pit		0.3	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional charcoal, flint			
562	562	203	cut	ditch	1.56	0.33				linear	steep	flat

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
563	562	203	fill	ditch		0.33	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint			
564	564	200	cut	pit	0.8	0.39				sub-circular	steep	concave
565	564	200	fill	pit		0.39	dark orangey brown	silty sand	occasional flint gravel			
566	566	200	cut	ditch	1.15	0.2				linear	steep	concave
567	566	200	fill	ditch		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	moderate flint gravel			
568	568	200	cut	pit	1.1	0.5				sub-circular	steep	concave
569	568	200	fill	pit		0.5	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint gravel			
570	570	200	cut	ditch	1	0.4				linear		v
571	570	200	cut	ditch		0.4	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	occasional flint			
572	572	197	cut	pit	0.6	0.24				circular	gentle	concave
573	0	197					mid greyish brown	silty sand				
574	574	195	cut	ditch	0.86	0.22				linear	gentle	concave
575		200	layer	topsoil		0.30	mid brown	sandy silt				
576	574	195	fill	ditch		0.22						
577		200	layer	subsoil		0.10	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
578		200	layer	natural			reddish yellow	sand				
579		196	layer	topsoil		0.40	mid brown	sandy silt				
580		196	layer	subsoil		0.10	light yellowish brown	sandy silt				
581		196	layer	natural			reddish yellow	sand				
582	582	196	cut	pit	0.7	0.08				sub-circular	irregular	irregular
583	582	196	fill	pit		0.08	light orangey grey	silty sand	rare small stones			
584		195	layer	natural								
585		195	layer	topsoil		0.40	mid brown	sandy silt				
586	586	194	cut	pit	0.72	0.14	orange yellow	sand		circular	gentle	concave
587	586	194	fill	pit		0.14	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
588	588	197	cut	ditch	0.72	0.43	l			curvilinear	steep	v
589	588	197	fill	ditch		0.43	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
590		197	layer	topsoil			mid brown	sandy silt				
591		197	layer	subsoil		0.30	light yellow brown	silty sand				
592		197	layer	natural		0.10	orange yellow	sand				
593	593	192	cut	pit	0.6	0.14				sub-circular	gentle	flat
594	593	192	fill	pit		0.14	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional gravel			
595		194	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
596		194	layer	subsoil		0.10	light yellow brown	silty sand				
597		194	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
598		192	layer	natural			mid reddish yellow	sand				
599		192	layer	topsoil		0.42	dark greyish brown	sandy silt				
600	600	197	cut	ditch	0.6	0.14				linear	gentle	concave
601	600	197	fill	ditch		0.14	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	frequent flint, stone			
602	602	197	cut	pit	0.7	0.28				circular	gentle	concave

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
603	602	197	fill	pit		0.28	mid orangey brown	sand				
604	604	188	cut	post hole	0.34	0.2				sub-circular	steep stepped	flat
605	604	188	fill	post hole			dark grey	sandy silt	frequent charcoal			
606	604	188	fill	post hole		0.2	dark reddish brown	sandy silt	occasional gravel			
607		191	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
608		191	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
609		191	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
610	610	191	cut	natural		0.56						
611	610	191	fill	natural		0.56	dark greyish brown	sand				
612	612	188	cut	ditch	1.2	0.28				linear	gentle	concave
613	612	188	fill	ditch		0.28	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	frequent stone, flint			
614	614	191	cut	natural						test pit		
615	614	191	fill	natural			mid reddish brown	sand				
616		189	layer	topsoil		0.30	mid brown	sandy silt				
617		189	layer	subsoil		0.10	light yellow brown	silty sand				
618		189	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
619	619	189	cut	pit	1.1	0.26				circular	steep	concave
620	619	189	fill	pit		0.26	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional flint			
919	919	203	cut	pit	pit	0.48				sub-circular	moderate	concave
TT09												
751	751	161	cut	natural	0.55	0.14				circular	gentle	concave
752	752	162	cut	ditch	0.52	0.15				linear	gentle	concave
753	752	162	fill	ditch		0.15	dark greyish brown	silty sand				
754	754	162	cut	ditch	0.66	0.28				linear	steep	concave
755	754	162	fill	ditch		0.28	dark greyish brown	silty sand	rare stones			
756	756	161	cut	ditch	0.96	0.26				linear	gentle	concave
757	756	161	fill	ditch		0.26	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones			
758	758	162	cut	ditch	1.11	0.58				linear	steep	concave
759	758	162	fill	ditch		0.42	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint, charcoal			
760	758	162	fill	ditch		0.26	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional flint			
761		162	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
762		162	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
763		162	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
764	764	164	cut	ditch	1.02	0.38				linear	gentle	concave
765	764	164	fill	ditch		0.38	mid orangey brown	silty sand				
766	766	168	cut	pit		0.12				sub-circular	gentle	flat
767	766	168	fill	pit		0.12	light brownish grey	sandy silt	frequent charcoal			
768		168	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
769		168	layer	subsoil			light yellow brown	silty sand				
770		168	layer	topsoil			mid brown	sandy silt				
771		169	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
772		169	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
773		169	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
774	774	169	cut	ditch	1.24	0.3				linear	steep	concave
775	774	169	fill	ditch		0.3	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional flint			
776	776	169	cut	pit	1	0.3				sub-circular	gentle	concave
777	776	169	fill	pit		0.3	mid orangey brown	silty sand	frequent small to medium stones			
778	778	172	cut	ditch	0.86	0.28				linear	steep	concave
783	782	172	fill	pit		0.08	dark greyish (black)	silty sand	abundant charcoal			
784	783	170	fill	ditch		0.18	mid greyish brown	sand				
785		172	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
786		172	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
787	787	174	cut	pit	0.7	0.3				circular	gentle	concave
788	787	174	fill	pit		0.3	dark grey	silty sand				
789	789	174	cut	post hole	0.48	0.16				circular	gentle	concave
790	789	174	fill	post hole		0.16	dark brown	silty sand				
791		173	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
792		173	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
793		173	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
794	793	173	cut	pit	0.78	0.28	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint, charcoal			
795	794	173	fill	pit		0.28	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional flint, charcoal			
796	796	173	cut	ditch	1.3	0.2				linear	gentle	concave
797	797	171	cut	ditch	1.2	0.25				linear	irregular?	irregular
798	797	171	fill	ditch		0.25	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
799	799	173	cut	ditch						linear	moderate	v
800	799	173	fill	ditch			mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent small to medium stones			
801		170	layer	topsoil		0.40	mid brown	sandy silt				
802		170	layer	subsoil		0.12	light yellow brown	silty sand				
803		171	layer	topsoil		0.42	mid brown	sandy silt				
804		171	layer	subsoil		0.12	light yellow brown	silty sand				
805	805	180	cut	ditch	0.66	0.23				curvilinear	steep	concave
806	805	183	fill	ditch		0.23	mid orangey brown	silty sand	frequent stones			
807	807	183	cut	ditch	0.76	0.16				linear	gentle	concave
808	807	183	fill	ditch		0.16	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	frequent flint			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
809		183	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
810		183	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
811		183	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
812		184	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
813		184	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
814		184	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
826	826	184	cut	ditch	1.15	0.15				linear	gentle	concave
827	826	184	fill	ditch		0.15	mid greyish brown	silty sand				
828		186	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
829		186	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
830		186	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
837	837	185	cut	ditch	0.86	0.26				linear	steep	concave
838	837	185	fill	ditch		0.26	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional flint			
842	842	186	cut	ditch	1.72	0.58				linear	steep	concave
843	842	186	fill	ditch		0.58	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional flint			
851	851	187	cut	ditch	1.84	0.5				linear	steep	concave
852	851	187	fill	ditch		0.5	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional flint			
853		187	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
854		187	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
855		187	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
856	856	187	cut	ditch	1.46	0.42				linear	gentle s, steep n	concave
857	856	187	fill	ditch		0.42	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small stones			
TT10, TT11, TT12												
831	831	160	cut	ditch	0.5	0.16				linear	gentle	concave
832	831	160	fill	ditch		0.16	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
833	833	160	cut	ditch	0.44	0.16				linear	steep	concave
834	833	160	fill	ditch		0.16	light greyish brown	sand	frequent stones			
835	836	160	fill	ditch		0.12	light greyish brown	silty sand				
836	836	160	cut	ditch	0.32	0.12				linear	steep	concave
845	845	154	cut	ditch	0.8	0.4				linear	steep	concave
846	845	154	fill	ditch		0.4	mid orangey brown	silty sand	frequent stones			
847	847	154	cut	ditch	1.2	0.57				linear	gentle	concave
848	847	154	fill	ditch		0.57	mid brownish grey	silty sand				
858	858	155	cut	ditch	0.9	0.22				linear	gentle	concave
859	858	155	fill	ditch		0.22	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint gravel			
860	860	155	cut	ditch	0.57	0.14				linear	gentle	concave
861	860	155	fill	ditch		0.14	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint gravel			
862		155	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
863		155	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
864		155	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
865	865	151	cut	ditch	1.52	1.01				linear	steep	
866	865	151	fill	ditch		1.01	mid brown	sand	occasional gravel			
867	867	147	cut	other	0.82					not excavated		
868		151	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
869		151	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
870		151	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
871	870	148	cut	ditch	0.88	0.18				linear	gentle	concave
872	871	148	fill	ditch		0.18	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional gravel			
873	873	145	cut	pit?	0.42	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	gradual
874	873	145	fill	pit	0.42	0.08				sub-circular	gentle	flat
875	875	159	cut	ditch	1.45	0.76				linear	steep	irregular
876	875	159	fill	ditch		0.76	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint gravel, charcoal			
877	877	144	cut	ditch	0.9	0.37				linear	steep	concave
878	877	144	fill	ditch		0.37	mid grey	sand	occasional flint			
881	881	159	cut	ditch	2.00					linear		
882	882	140	cut	ditch	0.82	0.42				linear	gentle	gradual
883	882	140	fill	ditch		0.42	light greyish brown	silty sand				
884	884	138	cut	ditch	0.74	0.08				linear	gentle	concave
885	884	138	fill	ditch		0.08	light greyish brown	silty sand				
886	886	138	cut	ditch	1	0.1				linear	gentle	concave
887	886	138	fill	ditch		0.1	mid yellowish brown	sand	occasional gravel			
888		138	layer	topsoil		0.35	mid brown	sandy silt				
889		138	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellow brown	silty sand				
890		138	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
TT13, TT14												
741	741	126	cut	ditch	1	0.25				linear	gentle	concave
742	741	126	fill	ditch		0.25	mid orangey brown	sand				
743	743	125	cut	other	1	0.44				linear	steep	concave
744	743	125	fill	other		0.44	dark grey	silty sand	occasional flint, wood			
745	745	126	cut	natural		0.54				linear	steep	
746	745	126	fill	natural		0.54	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	frequent flint pebbles			
815	815	134	cut	ditch	0.52	0.2				linear	steep	concave
816	815	134	fill	ditch		0.2	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	occasional flint			
817	817	134	cut	ditch	0.5	0.2				linear	steep	concave
818	817	134	fill	ditch		0.2	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	occasional flint			
819	819	133	cut	ditch	0.3	0.15				linear	steep	v
820	819	133	fill	ditch		0.15	mid brownish orange	silty sand	occasional gravel			

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
821	821	133	cut	ditch	0.88	0.24				linear	gentle	concave
822	821	133	fill	ditch		0.24	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	frequent flint			
TT15, TT16												
688		117	layer	topsoil		0.35	dark brown	silty sand				
689		117	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellowish brown	silty sand				
690		117	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
693	693	116	cut	post hole	0.48	0.64				sub-circular	vertical	flat
694	693	116	fill	post hole		0.64	mid brownish grey					
706	706	118	cut	ditch	1.48	0.42				linear	gentle	v
708	706	118	fill	ditch		0.42	mid reddish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
717	717	117	cut	ditch	2.2	0.55				linear	gentle	concave
718	717	117	fill	ditch		0.55	mid brown	silty sand				
724	724	117	cut	ditch	0.94	0.3				linear	gentle	concave
728	724	117	fill	ditch		0.3	light greyish brown	silty sand				
747	747	117	cut	ditch	0.9	0.28				linear		concave
748	747	117	fill	ditch		0.28	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional flint			
749	749	117	cut	ditch		0.6				linear	steep	concave
750	749	117	fill	ditch		0.6	mid greyish brown	sandy silt				
TT17												
922	932	80	cut	ditch	1.2	0.43				linear	steep	concave
923	932	80	fill	ditch		0.43	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint pebbles			
924	924	76	cut	ditch	0.57	0.18				linear	steep	concave
925	924	76	fill	ditch		0.18	mid orangey brown	silty sand				
926	926	79	cut	ditch	1.22	0.40				linear	steep	concave
927	926	79	fill	ditch		0.40	mid greyish brown	silty sand	sparse charcoal			
928	928	76	cut	pit	1.31	0.33				sub-circular	steep	concave
929	928	76	fill	pit		0.33	mid brown	silty sand				
930	930	78	cut	pit	1.13	0.53				sub-circular	steep	concave
931	930	78	fill	pit		0.53	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint and charcoal			
932	932	75	cut	ditch	0.55	0.09				linear	gentle	concave
933	932	75	fill	ditch		0.09	light brownish grey	silty sand	frequent flint			
934	934	84	cut	pit	0.98	0.30				circular	steep	concave
935	994	84	fill	pit		0.30	dark grey	silty sand	frequent charcoal flecks			
936	936	101	cut	pit	1.06	0.48				sub-circular	steep	concave
937	936	101	fill	pit		0.48	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
938	938	91	cut	ditch	1.40	0.20				linear	gentle	concave

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
939	938	91	fill	ditch		0.20	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint and charcoal			
940	940	91	cut	pit	1.20	0.18				sub-circular	gentle	concave
941	940	91	fill	pit		0.18	dark greyish brown	silty sand	moderate charcoal, occasional flint			
942	942	92	cut	ditch	1.16	0.25				linear	gentle	concave
943	942	92	fill	ditch		0.25	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
944	944	104	cut	ditch	0.55	0.17				linear	steep	concave
945	944	104	fill	ditch		0.17	light brown	silty sand				
946	946	95	cut	ditch	0.68	0.23				linear	steep	concave
947	946	95	fill	ditch		0.23	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint, moderate charcoal			
948	948	95	cut	ditch	1.06	0.43				linear	steep	concave
949	948	95	fill	ditch		0.43	light greyish brown	silty sand	moderate flint			
950	950	90	cut	ditch	4.50	0.65				linear	stepped	uneven
951	950	90	fill	ditch		0.46	mixed light greyish brown and dark grey	silty sand	occasional flint, sparse charcoal			
952	950	90	fill	ditch		0.32	dark greyish brown	silty sand	abundant wood fragments, occasional flint			
953	950	90	fill	ditch		0.12	light brownish grey	silty sand	sparse flint and charcoal			
954	954	97	cut	ditch	1.18	0.38				linear	steep	concave
955	954	97	fill	ditch		0.38	mid brown	silty sand				
956	956	94	cut	ditch	1.40	0.30				linear	gentle	concave
957	956	94	fill	ditch		0.30	light greyish brown	silty sand	sparse flint			
958	950	90	fill	ditch		0.16	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint and charcoal			
TT18												
645	645	70	cut	ditch	1.38	0.45				linear	steep	concave
646	645	70	fill	ditch		0.45	mid greyish yellow	sand				
647		70	layer	topsoil		0.35	dark brown	silty sand				
648		70	layer	subsoil		0.15	light yellowish brown	silty sand				
649		70	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
650	650	66	cut	ditch	0.94	0.26				linear	steep	concave
651	650	66	fill	ditch		0.26	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint			
652	652	66	cut	pit	0.76	0.28				circular	steep	concave
653	652	66	fill	pit		0.1	mid orangey grey	sand	occasional charcoal			
654	652	66	fill	pit		0.02	mid reddish pink	silty sand				
655	652	66	fill	pit		0.14	very dark grey	sand	abundant charcoal			
656	656	64	cut	pit	1.84	0.58				sub-circular	steep	concave

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
657	656	64	fill	pit		0.58	light greyish brown	sand				
658	658	65	cut	ditch	1.8	0.8				sub-circular	steep	concave
659	658	65	fill	ditch		0.8						
660	660	67	cut	pit	0.9	0.27				sub-circular	irregular	irregular
661	660	67	fill	pit		0.27	mid orangey brown	silty sand	abundant charcoal , occasional small stones			
TT20												
663		444	layer	topsoil		0.40	mid – dark brown grey	silty sand				
664		444	layer	subsoil		0.20	light yellow brown	silty sand				
665		444	layer	natural			yellow orange	sand				
666	666	44	cut	pit						circular	gentle	concave
667	666	44	fill	pit			dark grey	sandy clay				
669	669	47	cut	post hole	0.25	0.26				circular	vertical	concave
670	669	47	fill	post hole		0.26	mid brownish grey	sandy silt				
673	673	47	cut	post hole	0.23	0.27				circular	vertical	concave
674	673	47	fill	post hole		0.27	dark brownish grey	sandy silt				
675	675	47	cut	post hole	0.19	0.2				circular	vertical	flat
676	675	47	fill	post hole		0.2	mid brownish grey	sandy silt				
679	679	46	cut	pit	1.56	0.46				circular	steep	concave
680	679	46	fill	pit		0.46	dark orangey brown	silty sand	occasional small stones			
681	681	46	cut	ditch	0.62	0.06				linear	gentle	concave
682	681	46	fill	ditch		0.06	light greyish yellow	silty sand				
683		46	layer	topsoil		0.40	mid – dark brown grey	silty sand				
684		46	layer	subsoil		0.20	light yellow brown	silty sand				
685		46	layer	natural			yellow orange	sand				
686	686	47	cut	ditch	1.86	0.74				linear	steep	concave
687	686	47	fill	ditch		0.74		silty sand				
691	691	48	cut	ditch	1.24	0.44				linear	steep	flat
692	691	48	fill	ditch		0.44	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional gravel soft			
695	695	47	cut	post hole	0.24	0.14				circular	steep	concave
697	697	47	cut	ditch	0.44	0.14				linear	gentle	concave
698	697	47	fill	ditch		0.14	mid greyish orange	silty sand	occasional small stones			
699	699	47	cut	ditch	0.62	0.34				linear	steep	concave
700	699	47	fill	ditch		0.34	mid reddish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones			
701	701	48	cut	pit	1.46	0.44				circular	steep	concave

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
702	701	48	fill	pit		0.44	mid brownish grey	sandy clay				
703	703	48	cut	ditch	1.78	0.22				linear	gentle	concave
704	703	48	fill	ditch		0.22	mid brownish grey	sandy clay				
705	705	48	cut	ditch	1.1	0.38				linear	steep	concave
707	705	48	fill	ditch		0.38	mid orangey brown	silty sand				
709	709	50	cut	post hole	0.48	0.17				sub-circular	gentle	concave
710	709	50	fill	post hole		0.17	light grey	sand	occasional flint			
711	711	50	cut	post hole	0.4	0.15				sub-circular	gentle	concave
712	711	50	fill	post hole		0.15	light grey	sand				
713	713	50	cut	pit	0.72	0.2				sub-circular	gentle	concave
714	713	50	fill	post hole		0.2	mid greyish brown	sand	occasional flint			
715		48	layer	topsoil		0.35	dark brown grey	silty sand				
716		48	layer	subsoil		0.13	light yellow brown	silty sand				
719	719	50	cut	ditch	0.96	0.12				linear	gentle	concave
721		48	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
721	719	50	fill	ditch		0.12	mid greyish brown	sand	occasional flint			
722	722	50	cut	post hole	0.43	0.12				sub-circular	gentle	concave
723	722	50	fill	post hole		0.12	light grey	sand	occasional flint			
725	725	49	cut	ditch	0.68	0.14				linear	steep	concave
726	725	49	fill	ditch		0.14	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional flint			
727	727	49	cut	pit	1.04	0.38				circular	steep	concave
729	727	49	fill	pit		0.38	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	flint			
730	730	51	cut	post hole	0.24	0.03				circular	gentle	concave
731	730	51	fill	post hole		0.03	light greyish brown	silty sand				
732	732	51	cut	pit	1.08	0.28				sub-circular	gentle	concave
733	732	51	fill	pit		0.28	mid greyish brown	clayey sand				
734		51	layer	topsoil		0.35	dark brown grey	silty sand				
735		51	layer	subsoil		0.13	light yellow brown	silty sand				
736		51	layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
737	737	49	cut	pit	0.9	0.45				sub-circular	steep	concave
738	737	49	fill	pit		0.45	light orangey brown	silty sand	occasional small stones, rare charcoal			
739	739	49	cut	post hole	0.22	0.12				circular	steep	concave
740	739	49	fill	post hole		0.12	light yellowish grey	silty sand	occasional small stones, rare charcoal			
TT22												
909		12	layer	topsoil		0.40	mid brown	silty sand				
910		12	layer	colluvial		0.35	dark brown	clay sand				
911		12	layer	natural			yellow orange	gravelly sand				

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Feature Type	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Consistency	Inclusions	Shape in plan	Sides	Base
914	914	16	cut	ditch	0.97	0.23				linear	gentle	concave
915	914	16	fill	ditch		0.23	mid brown	silty sand	occasional gravel			
916	916	12	cut	ditch	2.13	0.37				linear	steep	flat
917	916	12	fill	ditch		0.37	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	frequent flint, gravel			
TT23												
891			layer	colluvium		0.30	mid orange	clay sand				
892			layer	topsoil		0.40	mid brown	silty sand				
893			layer	natural			orange yellow	sand				
894	894	10	cut	ditch	2.03	0.33				linear	steep	concave
895	894	10	fill	ditch	2.03	0.33	mid greyish brown	sand	rare stones			
896	896	11	cut	ditch						linear	steep	concave
897	896	11	fill	ditch			mid greyish brown	sandy silt	rare stones			
898	898	5	cut	ditch	0.86	0.2				linear	gentle	concave
899	899	5	cut	ditch	0.45	0.1				linear	gentle	gradual
900	898	5	fill	ditch		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional gravel			
901	899	5	fill	ditch		0.1	mid orangey brown	silty sand				
902	902	5	cut	pit	1.38	0.4				sub-circular	steep	concave
903	902	5	fill	pit		0.4	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional gravel			
904	904	6	cut	ditch	1.54	0.32				linear	gentle	concave
905	905	6	fill	ditch		0.32	mid greyish brown	silty sand	rare small stones			
907	907	6	cut	ditch	0.93	0.11				linear	gentle	concave
908	907	6	fill	ditch		0.11	mid brown	silty clay	occasional flint, gravel			
912	912	7	cut	pit	1.66	0.35				sub-rectangular?	gentle	concave
913	912	7	fill	pit		0.35	mid brown	sand				

Table A 1: Context records

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Iron Age pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.1.1 An assemblage of 31 sherds of Iron Age pottery (606g) was recovered from the evaluation with a mean sherd) weight (MSW of 19.5g. The pottery was recovered from 12 contexts relating to ten features (ditches, pits and post holes) in trenches across Fields TT05, TT07 and TT08, TT09, TT18, TT20 (Table B 1).

B.1.2 The pottery ranged in date from the Early to the Middle Iron Age period (c. 800-50 BC). The pottery is in moderate/good condition. Most sherds are small and abraded, however, the assemblage contains many medium and large sherds and one complete vessel profile, as reflected by the high MSW. This report provides a full quantified characterised of the material by period.

Field	Trench	Cut	Context	Feature type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Pottery spot date
TT05	242	430	431	ditch	1	6	EIA
TT05	240	472	473	pit	1	43	EIA
TT07	204	501	503	ditch	5	316	MIA
TT07	204	501	504	ditch	2	20	MIA
TT08	196	582	583	pit	3	9	EIA
TT08	196	-	579	topsoil	1	6	EIA
TT08	197	600	601	ditch	1	8	MIA
TT09	173	799	800	ditch	1	8	EIA
TT18	70	645	646	ditch	1	4	EIA
TT20	46	679	680	pit	7	117	MIA
TT20	49	737	738	pit	6	35	EIA
TT20	49	739	740	post hole	2	34	EIA
TOTAL	-	-	-	-	**31**	**606**	-

Table B 1: Quantification of Iron Age pottery

Methodology

B.1.3 All the pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the assemblage, fabric groups were devised on the basis of dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. Sherds from all contexts were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue. Rim and base forms were described using a codified system recorded in the catalogue and were assigned vessel numbers.

B.1.4 Where possible, rim and base diameters were measured, and surviving percentages noted. In cases where a sherd or groups of refitting sherds retained portions of the rim and shoulder, the vessel was categorised by form. The Middle Iron Age-type forms were codified using the series developed by J.D. Hill (Hill and Horne 2003, 174; Hill and Braddock 2006, 155-156).

B.1.5 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (20 sherds; 65%); sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (9 sherds; 29%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (2 sherds; 6%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric pottery fabrics

F1: Sparse fine to coarse flint (mainly <1-4mm in size)

Q1: Moderate to common sand. Sherds may contain rare linear voids from burnt out organic matter. The clay matrix also may contain mica

Q2: Moderate to common sand and very common fine quartz. Sherds may contain rare fine flint

Fabric	Fabric group	No. sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt)	MNV
F1	Flint	15	130	21.4	1
Q1	Sand	9	137	22.6	2
Q2	Sand and Quartz	7	339	55.9	1
TOTAL		**31**	**606**	**99.9**	**4**

Table B 2: Quantification of Iron Age pottery by fabric. MNV calculated as the total number of different rims, bases and vessel profiles

The pottery

Early Iron Age

B.1.6 Pottery assigned to the Early Iron Age comprises 16 sherds weighing 145g, with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 9g. The pottery derived from eight contexts relating to seven features across Fields TT05, TT08, TT09, TT18 and TT20. The assemblage is dominated by sherds in flint tempered fabrics (90% by weight) typical of the Early Iron Age. The rest of the pottery is in sandy fabric (one sherd, 15g). Diagnostic feature sherds comprise two rims and one decorated shoulder.

TT05

B.1.7 Two sherds (49g) of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from Trenches 240 and 242 in Field TT05. These derived from pit **472** (one sherd, 43g) in Trench 240 and ditch **430** (one sherd, 6g) in Trench 242.

TT08

B.1.8 Four sherds (15g) of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from pit **582** (three sherds, 9g) and an unstratified context (one sherd, 6g) in Trench 196.

TT09

B.1.9 Only one sherd (8g) of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch **799** in Trench 173.

TT18

B.1.10 Only one sherd (4g) of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch **645** in Trench 70.

TT20

B.1.11 Features in Field TT20 yielded the largest assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery with a total of eight sherds (69g) recovered from Trench 49. The pottery derived from pit **737** (six sherds, 35g) and post hole **739** (two sherds, 34g). The assemblage contains two rims and a shoulder decorated with diagonal slashing, similar to another sherd found at Colne Fen (Brudenell 2013, fig. 5.34, n.7, p.214).

Middle Iron Age

B.1.12 Pottery assigned to the Middle Iron Age comprises 15 sherds weighing 461g, with a mean sherd (MSW) weight of 30.7g. The pottery derived from four contexts relating to three features across Fields TT07, TT08 and TT20.

B.1.13 The entire assemblage is in sandy fabrics and comprises sherds with just sand or sand with fine quartz inclusions. Diagnostic feature sherds comprise one base and one complete vessel profile. Twenty per cent of the assemblage by weight has smoothed external surfaces.

TT07 and TT08

B.1.14 Ditch **501** in Trench 204 yielded the largest assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery with a total of seven sherds (336g). The assemblage comprises a complete profile of a neckless barrel-shaped open bowl/cup (Hill Form K), similar to one vessel found at Coveney, Ely (Hill and Horne 2006, fig. 77, n.1, p.152). Some sherds refit but the internal and external surface is covered with concretions.

B.1.15 Only one sherd (8g) of Middle Iron Age pottery was recovered from ditch **600** in Trench 197.

TT20

B.1.16 Seven sherds (117g) of Middle Iron Age pottery were recovered from pit **679** in Trench 46. The assemblage contains a simple flat base.

Discussion

B.1.17 The evaluation has yielded pottery assigned to the Early Iron Age (c. 800-350 BC) and Middle Iron Age period (c. 350-50 BC). Based on the quantity and distribution of the material, it is suggested that the area saw only dispersed and sparse activity during the Iron Age period. The Early Iron Age assemblage is characterised by fragments of plain and rare decorated vessels in flint tempered fabrics. The Middle Iron Age assemblage is typical of the pottery tradition in the region. The high frequency of medium and large-sized sherds and the high mean sherd weight (30g) could suggest primarily ceramic deposition, particularly in ditch **501**, Trench 204 in Field TT07.

B.2 Roman pottery

By Kathryn Blackbourn

Introduction

B.2.1 A total of 46 sherds (438g) of Roman pottery was recovered from the evaluation, with a mean sherd weight of 9.5g. The sherds were generally moderately abraded and the assemblage dates to the 1st to 4th centuries AD. The pottery was recovered from ditches, a pit and a layer and comprised only locally made coarsewares.

Methodology

B.2.1 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al.* 2016) and with reference to the national fabric series (Tomber and Dore 1998) and Tyers (1996). Forms were identified using the Roman Pottery Vessel Type Series Constructed for the A14 MoLA Headland Project (Lyons 2020). The entire assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms were recorded, and vessel types cross-referenced and compared to other examples. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted.

The pottery

Feature type	No of Sherds	Weight (g)
Ditch	39	394
Pit	5	30
Layer	2	14
Total	**46**	**438**

Table B 3: The Roman pottery by feature

B.2.2 Six pottery fabric types were identified (Table B.4). The assemblage comprises solely locally made coarse ware jars and bowls, with no evidence for imported wares or specialist wares. All the sherds were wheel made.

Fabric Type	Forms	No of sherds	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
GCW Grey-coarse-wares	Jar	6	36	8.22
RW Reduced wares	?	2	14	3.20
SGW Sandy grey wares	Jar	13	108	24.66
SGW (Burn) Sandy grey ware with burnished surfaces	Jar and bowl	5	176	40.18
SGW (OX) Sandy grey ware with oxidized surfaces	Jar	18	90	20.55
SOW Sandy oxidized wares	Jar	2	14	3.20
Grand Total		**46**	**438**	**100**

Table B.4: Roman pottery by fabric type

Results

B.2.3 A total of ten features across nine trenches, located in four fields, produced Roman pottery. The pottery recovered is discussed below by Trench.

TT05

B.2.4 In Trench 225, fill 374 of ditch **373** contained a single sherd (6g) of a sandy oxidised ware jar.

B.2.5 In Trench 229, a single sherd (4g) of sandy grey ware was recovered from the fill of ditch **441**.

TT07

B.2.6 Four sherds (16g) of Roman pottery were recovered from fill 539 of ditch **538** in Trench 198.

B.2.7 Trench 202 contained ditch **547** which yielded four sherds (170g) of a large storage jar rim in sandy grey ware fabric with burnished surfaces.

B.2.8 In Trench 203, pit **919** contained two sherds (14g) of reduced ware dating to the 2nd to 4th century AD.

B.2.9 In Trench 204, ditch **524** yielded 18 sherds (90g) of a sandy grey ware jar with oxidised surfaces dated to the 1st to 2nd century AD.

TT12

B.2.10 Two ditches within Trench 154 produced Roman pottery. The fill of ditch **845** contained nine sherds (99g) of pottery dated to the 2nd to 4th century AD and largely comprised sandy grey ware jars. Fill 848 of ditch **847** yielded a single sherd (2g) of sandy grey ware.

TT20

B.2.11 Fill 667 of pit **666**, in Trench 44, contained five sherds (30g) of Roman pottery including the rim sherd of a bowl in a sandy grey ware fabric with burnished surfaces.

B.2.12 Trench 46 contained ditch **681** which yielded a single sherd (7g) of sandy grey ware.

Discussion

B.2.13 The assemblage recovered from this evaluation is small and therefore provides very little information. Much of the pottery can only be broadly dated due to all sherds being locally produced coarseware vessels. Although the quantities are small, the presence of Roman pottery from Trenches 198, 202, 203 and 204 may suggest that activity in Field TT07 dates to the Roman period and further excavation in this area may produce further assemblages of Roman pottery.

Catalogue

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric family	Form	No of sherds	Weight	Spot dates	Context dates
TT05	225	374	373	Ditch	SOW	Jar	1	6	C1-C4	C1-C4
TT05	229	443	441	Ditch	SGW	?	1	4	C1-C4	C1-C4
TT07	198	539	538	Ditch	SGW	?	3	8	C1-C4	C1-C4
TT07	198	539	538	Ditch	SOW	Jar	1	8	C1-C4	C1-C4
TT07	202	548	547	Ditch	SGW (Burn)	Jar	4	170	C1-C4	C1-C4
TT07	203	561	919	Pit	RW	?	2	14	C2-C4	C2-C4
TT07	204	526	524	Ditch	SGW (OX)	Jar	18	90	C1-C2	C1-C2
TT12	154	846	845	Ditch	SGW	Jar	3	38	C2-C4	C2-C4
TT12	154	846	845	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	6	C2-C4	C2-C4
TT12	154	846	845	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	18	C2-C4	C2-C4
TT12	154	846	845	Ditch	SGW	Jar	1	20	C2-C4	C2-C4
TT12	154	846	845	Ditch	SGW	?	1	5	C2-C4	C2-C4
TT12	154	846	845	Ditch	GCW	?	2	12	C2-C4	C2-C4
TT12	154	848	847	Ditch	SGW	?	1	2	C1-C4	C1-C4
TT20	44	667	666	Pit	GCW	Jar	4	24	C1-C4	C1-C4
TT20	44	667	666	Pit	SGW (Burn)	Bowl	1	6	C1-C4	C1-C4
TT20	46	682	681	Ditch	SGW	?	1	7	C1-C4	C1-C4

Table B.5: Catalogue of Roman pottery

B.3 Post-Roman pottery

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.3.1 The results below are presented by field, with a summary catalogue by trench following the discussion.

B.3.2 There were 247 sherds of medieval and later pottery in the assemblage.

Methodology

B.3.3 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. All fabric codes were assigned based on Jennings (1981) and the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series (Anderson 2020), with medieval coarsewares being those described for the Bacton to King's Lynn pipeline (BKL; Anderson 2009). Methods follow MPRG recommendations (MPRG 2001) and form terminology follows MPRG classifications (1998). The results were input directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

B.3.4 Table B.6 provides a key to the fabric codes used in the descriptions below, together with date ranges and an overall quantification.

Fabric	Name	Date range	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
EMW	Early medieval ware	11th-12th c.	17	95		13
EMWFL	Early medieval ware with flint	11th-12th c.	8	57	0.10	3
GRCW	Grimston coarseware	12th-13th c.	5	86		3
GRIM	Grimston glazed ware	L.12th-14th c.	85	894		8
LMU	Local medieval unglazed (Norwich type)	11th-14th c.	25	165	0.41	18
MCW	Medieval coarseware (unclassified)	12th-14th c.	3	9		1
MCW1	BKL medieval coarseware 1	12th-14th c.	34	215	0.25	24
MCW2	BKL medieval coarseware 2	12th-14th c.	3	26	0.09	2
MCW3	BKL medieval coarseware 3	12th-14th c.	47	435	0.40	35
MCW4	BKL medieval coarseware 4	12th-14th c.	6	94	0.11	2
MCW5	BKL medieval coarseware 5	12th-14th c.	4	75	0.09	3
MCW6	BKL medieval coarseware 6	12th-14th c.	8	85	0.17	1
UPG	Unprovenanced glazed wares	12th-14th c.	2	14		2
Totals			**247**	**2250**	**1.70**	**115**

Table B.6: Post-Roman pottery assemblage (alphabetical by fabric)

Results (by field)

TT05

B.3.5 This was the largest assemblage of medieval pottery from the evaluation, comprising 238 sherds from 17 contexts. Most came from trenches 218 (52 sherds), 221 (27 sherds) and 226 (138 sherds), with smaller quantities from seven other trenches. Table B14 shows the total quantities of pottery by fabric from the area.

Fabric	No	Wt/g	eve	MNV
EMW	13	**86**		11
EMWFL	8	57	0.10	3
GRCW	5	86		3
LMU	24	160	0.41	17
MCW3	45	415	0.40	33
MCW5	4	75	0.09	3
MCW6	8	85	0.17	1
MCW1	34	215	0.25	24
MCW2	3	26	0.09	2
MCW4	5	84		1
MCW	3	9		1
GRIM	85	894		8
UPG	2	14		2
Totals	*239*	*2206*	*1.59*	109

Table B.7: Post-Roman pottery from TT05 in approximate date order

B.3.6 Ditch **27** in Trench 218 produced 52 sherds of 11 vessels (811g). Medieval coarsewares (EMW, LMU, MCW1, MCW3, MCW5) made up ten of the vessels, including rims of three jars and a bowl, and there were 34 sherds of a Grimston jug (base and body). The ditch fill is probably of 13th/14th-century date.

B.3.7 A jar rim (21g) in MCW1 was found in ditch fill 69 in Trench 219, the form suggesting a 13th-century date.

B.3.8 Pit **83** in Trench 221 contained 27 sherds of 31 vessels (281g). Fragments of a Grimston coarseware large storage vessel had applied thumbed strip decoration. Fragments of other medieval coarsewares (EMW, LMU, MCW3, MCW4) included rim fragments of a ?bowl and a ?jar in forms which suggest a 12th/13th-century date.

B.3.9 A body sherd (22g) of 11th/12th-century EMW was found in ditch fill 203 in Trench 223.

B.3.10 A rim fragment (14g) of an 11th/12th-century early medieval ware jar came from fill 416, sample 14 in Trench 233. The rim edge is thumbed.

B.3.11 Two fills of ditch **221** in Trench 226 contained most of the pottery from this area, a total of 125 sherds (894g) of 52 vessels. The majority were medieval coarsewares (EMWFL, GRCW, MCW, MCW1-3, MCW5-6) including rims of four jars, three bowls and a jug. Sherds of Grimston glazed ware were also found, including 42 body and base fragments of a jug. Pit fill 237 in the same trench contained 12 sherds of medieval coarsewares (LMU, MCW, MCW1, MCW3) and a small body fragment of UPG; there were cross-links to the fills of ditch **221**. Rim forms suggest a 13th or 13th/14th-century date for these feature fills.

B.3.12 In Trench 227, four sherds (47g) were collected from ditch fill 208 and two small fragments (4g; EMW, MCW1) came from pit fill 323. The sherds from the ditch comprised two fragments of MCW3 including a ?dish rim, a jar rim of MCW2 and a body sherd of GRIM. A 13th-century date is likely.

B.3.13 In Trench 228, sherds were scattered across three features. Ditch fill 265 contained a jar rim of EMWFL, pit fill 267 contained a body sherd of GRIM, and feature fill 269 contained three small sherds of an EMWFL vessel.

B.3.14 Ditch fill 217 in Trench 234 contained three body sherds from two EMW vessels (22g), suggesting an 11th/12th-century or later date.

B.3.15 In Trench 238, ditch fill 412 contained two fragments of an MCW1 vessel, and there were two tiny pieces of EMW from pit fill 459. The sherds were too small to suggest a medieval date with any confidence.

B.3.16 A body sherd of MCW3 was the only find from ditch fill 434 in Trench 242.

TT06

B.3.17 Four sherds (30g) were collected from two features in this area.

B.3.18 Two rims, an MCW3 dish and an MCW4 jar, were collected from ditch fill 103, suggesting a 13th-century date.

B.3.19 Two tiny body fragments of EMW were found in ditch fill 50 in Trench 213.

TT07

B.3.20 Two sherds of EMW (8g) were found in pit fill 497 in Trench 206.

TT09

B.3.21 A tiny abraded body sherd (1g) from ditch fill 800 in Trench 173 was identified as MCW3.

TT17

B.3.22 An abraded body fragment (5g) of LMU was found in pit **936** in Tr. 101.

Discussion

B.3.23 Most of the assemblage was recovered from trenches in TT05, with negligible amounts, generally consisting of quite small sherds, from the remainder of the route. This large quantity of pottery recovered from an area to the north of Honingham is highly suggestive of medieval occupation in the near vicinity. This group included a high proportion of the two main coarsewares previously identified in several rural settlements across north Norfolk (Anderson 2009), particularly MCW1 and MCW3, with Norwich-type LMU also relatively common. Grimston glazed wares were also relatively frequent, although the large number of sherds represents relatively few vessels. Fabrics and forms present suggest that much of the activity was of 12th/13th-century date with no evidence of activity beyond the 14th century.

B.3.24 Much of the other material was recovered in small quantities and is likely to represent scattering of domestic waste within midden material used for manuring open fields in the medieval and post-medieval periods.

Summary catalogue

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date	Date range
TT05	218	28	27	EMW	U	1	5	1				11th-12th c.
TT05	218	28	27	GRIM	DB	34	578	1	JG			L.12th-14th c.
TT05	218	28	27	LMU	U	2	26	1				11th-14th c.
TT05	218	28	27	LMU	U	3	14	1				11th-14th c.
TT05	218	28	27	LMU	U	3	35	1				11th-14th c.
TT05	218	28	27	LMU	U	2	5	1				11th-14th c.
TT05	218	28	27	LMU	R	1	6	1	JR	EVINT	12-13?	11th-14th c.
TT05	218	28	27	MCW1	R	1	15	1	JR	UPTH	14?	12th-14th c.
TT05	218	28	27	MCW3	U	1	7	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	218	28	27	MCW3	R	2	91	1	BL	HH		12th-14th c.
TT05	218	28	27	MCW5	RU	2	29	1	JR	THEV	13	12th-14th c.
TT05	219	69	68	MCW1	R	1	21	1	JR	THEV	13?	12th-14th c.
TT05	221	84	83	MCW3	U	1	8	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	221	84	83	MCW3	U	1	3	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	221	84	83	MCW4	BU	5	84	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	221	85	83	EMW	U	4	19	4				11th-12th c.
TT05	221	85	83	GRCW	D	3	69	1	LSV			12th-13th c.
TT05	221	85	83	LMU	D	1	5	1				11th-14th c.
TT05	221	85	83	LMU	U	2	8	2				11th-14th c.
TT05	221	85	83	MCW3	U	8	41	8				12th-14th c.
TT05	221	85	83	MCW3	R	1	31	1	BL?	UPTH	12-13	12th-14th c.
TT05	221	85	83	MCW3	R	1	13	1	JR?	EVBD	12-13	12th-14th c.
TT05	223	203	202	EMW	U	1	22	1				11th-12th c.
TT05	226	222	221	EMWFL	U	4	35	1				11th-13th c.
TT05	226	222	221	GRCW	R	1	10	1	JR	EVEV	13?	12th-13th c.
TT05	226	222	221	GRIM	D	17	140	1				L.12th-14th c.
TT05	226	222	221	MCW	U	1	3	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	222	221	MCW1	U	2	5	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	222	221	MCW3	U	1	4	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	222	221	MCW3	UB	5	33	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	222	221	MCW3	U	1	5	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	222	221	MCW5	U	1	3	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	222	221	MCW5	U	1	43	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	222	221	MCW6	RU	8	85	1	JR	FLTH	13?	12th-14th c.
TT05	226	222	221	UPG	D	1	13	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	GRCW	U	1	7	1				12th-13th c.
TT05	226	223	221	GRIM	D	3	12	1				L.12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	GRIM	D	2	9	2				L.12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	GRIM	D	2	20	1				L.12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	GRIM	DB	25	119					L.12th-14th c.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date	Date range
TT05	226	223	221	LMU	R	1	5	1	JR	THEV	13-14	11th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	LMU	R	1	14	1	BL	THEV	13-14	11th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	LMU	D	1	8	1				11th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	LMU	U	4	12	4				11th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	LMU	R	1	14	1	JR	THEV	13-14	11th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	LMU	R	1	6	1	JG	TRBD	13?	11th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW1	U	4	23	4				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW1	U	8	29	7				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW1	B?	5	53	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW1	U	3	8	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW1	B	2	30	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW2	RU	2	14	1	JR?	THEV	13-14	12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW3	U	1	4	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW3	U	3	9	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW3	U	2	23	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW3	R	1	26	1	BL	HH	12-13	12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW3	U	3	9	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW3	R	1	47	1	BL	HH	12-13	12th-14th c.
TT05	226	223	221	MCW3	U	5	14	5				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	237	224	LMU	U	1	2					11th-14th c.
TT05	226	237	224	MCW	U	2	6					12th-14th c.
TT05	226	237	224	MCW1	R	1	14	1	JR	UPBD	12-13	12th-14th c.
TT05	226	237	224	MCW1	U	3	8	3				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	237	224	MCW1	R	1	3	1	JR	THEV	13-14	12th-14th c.
TT05	226	237	224	MCW3	UB	2	7					12th-14th c.
TT05	226	237	224	MCW3	U	2	4	2				12th-14th c.
TT05	226	237	224	UPG	U	1	1	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	227	208	207	GRIM	D	1	4	1				L.12th-14th c.
TT05	227	208	207	MCW2	R	1	12	1	JR	EVFTBD	12-13	12th-14th c.
TT05	227	208	207	MCW3	R	1	26	1	DS?	UPFTTH	12-13	12th-14th c.
TT05	227	208	207	MCW3	U	1	5	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	227	323	278	EMW	U	1	2	1				11th-12th c.
TT05	227	323	278	MCW1	U	1	2	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	228	265	264	EMWFL	R	1	19	1	JR	SEV1	11-12	11th-13th c.
TT05	228	267	266	GRIM	D	1	12	1				L.12th-14th c.
TT05	228	269	268	EMWFL	U	3	3	1				11th-13th c.
TT05	233	416	415	EMW	R	1	14	1	JR	SEV	11-12	11th-12th c.
TT05	234	217	216	EMW	U	2	21	1				11th-12th c.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date	Date range
TT05	234	217	216	EMW	U	1	1	1				11th-12th c.
TT05	238	412	411	MCW1	U	2	4	1				12th-14th c.
TT05	238	459	458	EMW	U	2	2	1				11th-12th c.
TT06	242	434	432	MCW3	U	1	5	1				12th-14th c.
TT06	212	103	102	MCW3	R	1	19	1	DS	UPPL	12-13	12th-14th c.
TT06	212	103	102	MCW4	R	1	10	1	JR	THEV	13-14	12th-14th c.
TT06	213	50	49	EMW	U	2	1	1				11th-12th c.
TT07	206	497	496	EMW	U	2	8	1				11th-12th c.
TT09	173	800	799	MCW3	U	1	1	1				12th-14th c.
	101	937	936	LMU	U	1	5	1				11th-14th c.

Table B.8: Catalogue of post-Roman pottery

Notes

Type: U/D – undecorated/decorated body; B – base; R – rim; H – handle.

Form: BL – bowl; DS – dish; JG – jug; JR – jar; LSV – large storage vessel.

Rim: EVBD – everted beaded; EVEV – everted with everted tip; EVFTBD – everted flat-topped bead; EVINT – everted with inturned tip; FLTH – flaring thickened; HH – hammerhead; SEV1 – simple everted; THEV – thickened everted; TRBD – triangular beaded; UPBD – upright beaded; UPFTTH – upright flat-topped thickened; UPPL – upright plain; UPTH – upright thickened.

B.4 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.4.1 Archaeological evaluation works produced a very small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM): two fragments weighing 67g. The fragments were collected from trenches in TT05 and TT17. This report presents the data in tabular form.

Methodology

B.4.2 The assemblage was assessed in accordance with *the Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. As such the material was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Width, length and thickness were recorded where possible. Fabrics were described by main inclusions present; no attempt at a fabric series was made. The catalogue is on an Excel spreadsheet which is held by OAE with the site archive.

Results

Field	Tr	Context	Cut	Feature	Form	Descr	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Th (mm)	Comment
TT05	225	374	373	Ditch	Tile	Flat	Med-Pmed	1	56	15	Body fragment from a Pmed tile. Smoothed/self slip upper, dense fine sanded base. Compact fine sandy clay with fine dark grit
TT17	92	943	942	Ditch	Brick	Undiag	Med-Pmed	1	11	-	Rounded nugget of a fine sandy object; probably from a Med-Pmed brick.

Table B9: CBM catalogue

B.5 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.5.1 Archaeological evaluation works produced a small assemblage of fired clay totalling 11 fragments weighing 76g. This material was collected from trenches in each of the following areas: TT01, TT05, TT07 and TT20. The assemblage was generally amorphous or presented minor structural features. This report presents the data in tabular form and briefly discusses the material and its significance.

Methodology

B.5.2 The assemblage was assessed in accordance with *the Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay*. As such the material was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Structural features were noted (fs=flattened surface, w=wattle/rod impressions). Fabrics were described by main inclusions present; no attempt at devising a fabric series was made. The catalogue is on an Excel spreadsheet which is held by OAE with the site archive.

Results

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fragment type	Structural type	Object class	Notes	Count	Wt (g)
TT01	266	636	635	Natural	a	-	-	Dull brown-orange sandy nuggets	2	6
TT05	221	85	83	Pit	s	fs	?Daub	Refitting fragments of a lightweight fired clay. Roughly formed buff face, swirled orange-grey body clay. Daub or object derived. Loose porous clay, organic tempered.	2	10
TT07	203	561	919	Pit	s	fs/w	?Daub	Fragments with rod/wattle impressions (diameters 5 and 10mm). A face present on at least 2 fragments. Well retained impressions with striations ?wood impression. Dull buff faces, orange core. Loose porous clay, organic tempered.	5	38
TT07	204	504	501	Ditch	a			Porous clay, orange	1	4
TT20	44	666	667	Pit	a	-		Reduced, compact sandy nugget. Brown and dark grey/black. Poss remnant face,	1	18

Table B.10: Fired clay

Discussion

B.5.3 Taken in sum, this is a small detrital assemblage of fired clay spread over a wide area. The presence of porous, organic tempered, fired clay with rod impressions tend to

indicate daub-built structures. This fraction of the assemblage, however, is too small to make firm assertions about this identification. The recovery of this material from single contexts in the five areas suggests that they are peripheral to any fired clay producing activity or occupation. Amorphous fired clay cannot easily be dated but it is likely that most of this material is prehistoric or Romano-British. As such, the isolated material may still be informative about the extent of activity from these periods. These conclusions should not be overstated.

B.6 Non-building stone

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 The worked stone assemblage was recovered from field TT05, from a ditch, with a few fragments of burnt and fractured, unworked stone from field TT20 recovered from a hollow and a posthole. The worked assemblage consists of fragmentary lava quern.

B.6.2 The stone was weighed and rapidly recorded, with basic description and weight recorded. All identifications are provisional.

Results

B.6.3 TT05, ditch **11** in Trench 218 produced friable fragments of mid grey vesicular basalt which, although retaining no diagnostic features, originated from a lava quern. Other trenches in the field produced both Roman and medieval pottery, so the dating of the lava is uncertain.

B.6.4 TT20, Trench 47, three unworked fragments of burnt sandstone were recovered from post hole **673**. From Trench 49, a cracked and broken, unworked fine-grained micaceous sandstone cobble was recovered from pit **737**. The context also produced Iron Age pottery and worked flint.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Material	Description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
TT05	218	12	11	Mayen-Niedermendig lava	Rounded undiagnostic fragments and irregular undiagnostic fragments of mid grey vesicular basalt	17	0.050	Uncertain
TT20	47	673	674	Micaceous sandstone	Three sub-rectangular fragments of heat reddened unworked, friable sandstone	3	0.012	Not closely datable
TT20	49	737	738	Fine-grained micaceous sandstone	Slightly heat affected, broken and fractured, rounded cobble	1	0.066	Not closely datable

Table B.11: Stone from TT20

Discussion

B.6.5 Overall, the stone assemblage is fragmentary, with friable, undiagnostic fragments of lava were recovered from Field TT05, fragments of quern are associated with agriculture and food preparation, in turn indicating settlement in, or around, Field TT05, however dating is uncertain. The burnt, yet unworked, stone suggests the use of the material, perhaps as potboilers.

B.7 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.7.1 A single unidentified fragment of copper-alloy (SF1) was recovered from ditch **430** in trench 242, TT05. The artefact is possibly part of a metal sheet. Given the poor conservation, the small size and the undiagnostic nature of the find, it is not possible to propose a chronology for this item.

Methodology

B.7.2 The metalwork was examined in accordance with the Oxford Archaeology East (OAE) metalwork finds standard based on the guidance of the historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheets 104 and 108), and Historic England's *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015) and *Guidelines for Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
TT05	242	431	430	A very small fragment of metal sheeting possibly from some sort of furniture or casket	23.5	13	0.5

Table B.12: Catalogue of metal finds

B.8 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

B.8.1 Fourteen pieces of glass weighing 617g were recovered.

Methodology

B.8.2 The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count, and weight, dated where possible and are recorded in Table B.13.

B.8.3 The glass was scanned and catalogued, by form, colour when held to a strong light, count, weight and recorded, as individual vessels where possible. The glass that is not closely datable may be dated by association with the pottery and other material with which it was found. The terminology used in the report and the catalogue, for the various glass forms, is taken from Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850) (Van den Bossche 2001) and The Parks Canada Glass Glossary (Jones and Sullivan *et al.* 1989).

Results by field

B.8.4 A small assemblage of glass was recovered from trenches in two fields; due to the paucity of material, the finds are fully recorded in the tables below.

B.8.5 TT05, Trench 240, ditch **447** produced 13 shards from a single vessel, a dark olive green utility vessel.

B.8.6 TT07 produced a single, flaking, iridescent curved shard from a non-cylindrical bottle.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Material	Description	Count	Weight (kg)	Date
TT05	240	448	447	Vessel glass	Incomplete cylindrical dark olive green glass utility bottle (most probably for wine). The neck and finish of the bottle are complete. A two-part finish with slightly constricted bore, round-sided lip with a rounded string rim, internal bore 20mm. A roughly cylindrical neck above ?rounded shoulders. The base is also complete, 63mm in diameter at the resting point and 82mm where the heel bulges slightly outwards. The basal profile is parabolic and a slight pontil scar is present. Minimum thickness of the body sherds is less than 1mm increasing to 4mm thick at the shoulder. Thickness at the base is approximately 8mm	13	0.574	Late 18th-19th century
TT07	199	543	542	Vessel glass	Sub-rectangular curved fragment of iridescent and slightly clouded glass, in poor condition. 2.7-5mm thick	1	0.043	17th -early 18th century

Table B.13: Glass catalogue

Discussion

B.8.7 The assemblage is fragmentary and its significance uncertain, other than to indicate 17th-19th occupational debris. The incomplete bottle from TT05, Trench 249, ditch **447** was very probably deliberately thrown into the ditch, since large sections survive, even though the broken glass consists of parts of the body where the glass is thinnest.

B.9 Flint

By Rona Booth

Introduction

B.9.1 A total of 94 worked flints and 17 (178g) fragments of unworked, burnt flint were recovered during the evaluation.

B.9.2 The worked flint assemblage was recorded following standard technological and typological classifications based largely on Inzian *et al.* (1999). Classification of retouched tools followed standard practice for post glacial British lithic assemblages (e.g. Healy 1988, Bamford 1985 and Butler 2005). A summary catalogue of the assemblage is provided below in Table B 14.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow flake	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Scrapers	Scraper and other	Piercer	Retouched flakes	Notched flake	Denticulate	Irregular core	core fragment	Split nodule (flake)	Unworked burnt Flint	Total
01	266	636	635	pit															1	1
04	245	236	235	pit	1								1							2
04	255	294		layer		1														1
05	213	50	49	ditch		1														1
05	218	28	27	ditch		1							1							2
05	228	254	253	ditch		2														2
05	228	263		layer				1											3	4
05	229	443	441	ditch		1														1
05	234	217	216	ditch	2								1	1						4
05	234	229	228	pit									1							1
05	234	99999		surface		2							2							4
05	236	362	361	ditch		1														1
05	236	99999		surface		1						1	1			1				4
05	237	99999		surface	1	1														2
05	239	406		topsoil									1							1
05	240	473	472	pit		1	1		1				1							4
06	211	118	117	pit		3	1												4	8
07	198	518	517	ditch		1														1
08	191	607		topsoil						1										1
08	196	583	582	pit				1												1
08	196	99999		surface								1								1
08	196	99999		topsoil														1		1
09	162	759	758	ditch		2													1	3
09	173	800	799	ditch		1											1		3	5
09	173	99999		topsoil		1	1			2	1		2			1				8
10	159	876	875	ditch															1	1
10	160	836	835	ditch															1	1
12	154	846	845	ditch								1								1
14	125	744	743	hollow									1						1	2
17	97	99999		topsoil		2				1		1	1	1					1	7

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Irregular waste	Flake	Narrow flake	Bladelet	Blade-like flake	Scrapers	Scraper and other	Piercer	Retouched flakes	Notched flake	Denticulate	Irregular core	core fragment	Split nodule (flake)	Unworked burnt Flint	Total
18	70	647		topsoil		2				1		1	1					1		6
19	59	662		topsoil		1							2							3
20	46	680	679	pit									1							1
20	47	687	686	ditch	1	2									1					4
20	47	700	697	ditch		1														1
20	49	738	737	pit	5	12			1								1		1	20
				Totals	**10**	**40**	**3**	**2**	**2**	**5**	**1**	**5**	**17**	**2**	**1**	**2**	**2**	**2**	**17**	**111**

Table B.14: Total numbers of flints by context and type

Quantification and distribution

B.9.3 Fourteen fields produced flint. Cut features produced 55 worked flints and 13 (107g) unworked burnt flints, the remainder were recovered from the topsoil/subsoil or occurred as surface finds. Most cut features produced between one and three flints, and a further five produced up to eight flints. The only feature to produce more was pit **737** in Trench 49, field TT20, which produced a total of 20 flints.

B.9.4 The most significant concentrations occurred at the southern end of the route within fields TT05 and TT06, and at the northern end of the route within field TT20.

Field	Flint count
TT01	1
TT04/ 05/ 06	44
TT07/ 08	5
TT09	16
TT10/ 11/ 12	3
TT14	2
TT17	7
TT18	6
TT19	3
TT20	26

Table B.15: Total number of worked flints by field

Character and condition

B.9.5 There are relatively few fresh pieces within the assemblage. Most have a degree of edge damage ranging from slight to severe, consistent with post-depositional damage. The flint is probably residual in most contexts, perhaps with the exception of pit **737** in trench, field 20.

B.9.6 Only a few pieces exhibited any degree of recortication (patina) and this was largely incipient. Cortex, where present was thin and abraded but most pieces had no or very few cortical surfaces.

Results by field

TT01

B.9.7 A single unworked burnt flint was recovered from pit **635**.

TT04, TT05 and TT06

B.9.8 This field produced 41 flints distributed across nine trenches.

B.9.9 Only half of the assemblage was recovered from a cut feature, consisting of: ditches **49** (Trench 213), **27** (Trench 218), **253** (Trench 228), **441** (Trench 229), **216** (Trench 234), **361** (Trench 236) and pits **228** (Trench 234), and **472** (Trench 240).

B.9.10 Four worked flints and four unworked burnt flints were recovered from pit **117** (Trench 211). The worked flint includes a potential, expedient piercer lacking any formal retouch. It is not strongly diagnostic but is early prehistoric, broken and edge damaged.

B.9.11 Two irregular pieces of waste flint were recovered from pit **235**, Trench 245. One is potentially an expedient piercer but lacks any formal retouch. A utilised flake was found in the topsoil 294 in Trench 255.

B.9.12 The total assemblage from the three fields is chronologically mixed with most of the flints fitting a broad Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

TT07 and TT08

B.9.13 A single large utilised flake was found in ditch **517** (Trench 198).

B.9.14 A tertiary bladelet of Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic date was recovered from pit **582** (Trench 196). A side/end scraper, potentially also dating to the Early Neolithic, another potential expedient piercer and a split nodule with some flake removals were retrieved from the topsoil of this field.

TT09

B.9.15 Ditches **752** (trench 168) and **799** (trench 173) and the topsoil produced flint in this field. All the flint from the ditches is burnt but some pieces from both ditches has been struck. Again, the flint is chronologically diverse.

B.9.16 Some pieces from the topsoil are strongly diagnostic. An exhausted core is probably Neolithic, and one of the two scrapers is made on a blank that suggests it is Bronze Age.

TT10, TT11 and TT12

B.9.17 Ditch **835** (Trench 160) and ditch **875** (Trench 159) both produced a single unworked burnt flint.

B.9.18 Ditch **845** (Trench 154) produced a large piercer. The blank it is made on, suggests a Late Neolithic or later date.

TT14

B.9.19 An unworked burnt flint and a retouched flake of probable Neolithic date were recovered from a hollow (**743**) in trench 125.

TT17

B.9.20 All seven finds from this field came from the topsoil of Trench 97. These consisted of two flakes, an unworked burnt fragment, a side scraper, a notched flake, a miscellaneous retouched flake, and a piercer. The latter is made on a blade-like flake and is probably early Neolithic, whilst the other tools are more broadly Neolithic.

TT18

B.9.21 Topsoil 647 from the vicinity of Trench 70 was the only context to produce finds in this field. These consisted of two flakes, an end scraper on a short flake, a piercer, a split nodule made into a knife, and a flake abruptly retouched at its distal end. These finds are broadly Neolithic to Bronze Age.

TT19

B.9.22 Three flints were found in the topsoil 662 of trench 59. A large flake, and two retouched flakes forming a piercing tool and a probable knife are all broadly of Neolithic to Bronze Age date.

TT20

B.9.23 This field produced the largest of the flint assemblages from a single context. A relatively coherent assemblage of 20 flints were recovered from pit **737** (Trench 49). Seven of these were small chip sized pieces , four of which were actual flakes. The remainder of the pieces consisted of a core fragment, nine flakes, two non-diagnostic waste pieces and an unworked burnt fragment. Five of the flakes exhibited signs of utilisation.

B.9.24 Pit **679** (Trench 46) produced a single finely retouched flake. Two flakes, a non-diagnostic piece of waste and a long denticulated flake of potential Late Neolithic date, were recovered from ditch **686** in Trench 47. A single flake, probably Bronze Age was found in ditch **697** in the same trench.

Discussion

B.9.25 Although only of moderate size and thinly distributed, the flint assemblage from the evaluation indicates some significant activity during prehistory along parts of the evaluation route. Fields TT05, TT09 and TT20 produced the most flint. It is possible that the adjacent fields to TT05 and TT20 will produce more flint if excavation works take place.

B.9.26 The assemblage as a whole can be assigned a broad Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date, with just a few possible exceptions at this stage of works. It is dominated by unretouched flakes but also contains a few irregular cores and formal and informal tool types (Table 1). The tools include scrapers, piercers, notched pieces, a

denticulated flake and miscellaneous retouched flakes. Other flakes are expediently modified, for example, many pointed flakes, lack formal retouch, but could function as piercers. Many of the tools were recovered from unstratified contexts (topsoil, surface finds).

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Martha Craven and Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

C.1.1 Thirty-one bulk samples were taken from features within the evaluated areas in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. The results are discussed below and are organized by field, in numerical order.

Methodology

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

C.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 tables 1-12. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and the OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.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 snail shells have been scored for abundance:

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

C.1.6 Key to tables:

U=untransformed, f=fragmented

Results

C.1.7 Preservation of plant remains is primarily through carbonisation. Unless otherwise stated in this report material should be considered to have been recovered in a carbonised state. Untransformed material is also present but to a much lesser extent. Untransformed seeds are usually seeds with a tough outer coating which is resistant to decay and may or may not be contemporary to the feature from which it was

sampled. Many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts. The samples are either devoid of or contain occasional relatively well-preserved snail shells.

Results

TT01

Trench 266

C.1.8 Sample 21, fill 636 of pit **635**, contains a small amount of charcoal and occasional fragments of burnt flint.

TT04, TT05, TT06

Trench 211

C.1.9 Sample 1, fill 118 of pit **117**, contains a moderate amount of charcoal and a fragment of a medium legume. Artefacts from this deposit consist of burnt flint and flint debitage fragments.

C.1.10 Sample 6, fill 222 of ditch **221**, is fairly rich in plant remains. Cereal grains present include wheat (*Triticum* sp.), a possible rye (cf. *Secale cereale*), barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and grains that are too poorly preserved to identify. Chaff is quite rare and consists of occasional culm node fragments. Occasional small to medium legumes (Fabaceae) were also noted. Weed seeds within this sample include common segetal weeds such as corncockle (*Agrostemma githago*) and segetal/ruderal weeds such a corn marigold (*Glebionis segetum*). A wetland component is also evident in the form of seeds of Bristle-club rush (*Isolepis setacea*) and sedges (*Carex* sp.). Sample 5 taken from the upper fill, 223, of ditch **221** contains much scarcer archaeobotanical material consisting of occasional wheat grains and untransformed elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds. Possible bean (*Vicia Faba*) fragments were also noted in this sample. Both deposits contain small quantities of charcoal.

C.1.11 Adjacent pit **277** contains a single, small legume and a moderate quantity of segetal/ruderal weed seeds including docks (*Rumex* sp.), sheep's sorrel (*Rumex acetosella*), poppies (*Papaver* sp.) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*) seed capsules. Sheep's sorrel is commonly associated with acidic sandy soils (Stace 2010).

Trench 227

C.1.12 Sample 2, fill 134 of ditch **133** is largely sterile containing only a small quantity of charcoal and snail shells. Nearby pit **278** contains a moderate quantity of cereal grains consisting of oats (*Avena* sp.), barley, rye, wheat and those too poorly preserved to identify. This feature also contains occasional seeds of redshank/pale persicaria (*Persicaria maculosa/lapathifolia*) and a small amount of charcoal.

Trench 228

C.1.13 Sample 9, fill 267 of pit **266**, contains a negligible amount of charcoal and no other remains. Sample 10, layer 263, contains occasional medium legumes and moderate quantities of weed seeds from ruderal and wetland environments, such as docks and rushes. Occasional burnt flint fragments were found in this layer. Ditch **253** is notable

in that it contains abundant plant remains. The cereal grains recovered from this ditch include free-threshing wheat (*Triticum turgidum/aestivum*), rye, barley and poorly preserved cereal grains. A possible germinated grain was also noted. Weed seeds present include knotweeds (*Polygonum* sp.) and untransformed elder seeds. There appears to be a large quantity of carbonised material which may be a fungus of some sorts. A small quantity of flint debitage was also found in this ditch.

Trench 233

C.1.14 Sample 14, fill 416 of ditch **415**, contains frequent plant remains. Cereal grains present consist of frequent wheat and poorly preserved cereal grains. Chaff material is scarce and consists of occasional barley rachis and culm node fragments. Occasional small to medium legumes were also noted. Weed seeds are varied and include violets (Viola sp.), corn spurrey (*Spergula arvensis*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) narrow-fruited cornsalad (*Valerianella dentata*) and possible bulrush (cf. *Schoenoplectus* sp.). This sample also contains a large quantity of charcoal alongside pottery and fired clay fragments.

Trench 234

C.1.15 Sample 3, fill 189 of ditch **188**, contains occasional untransformed bramble seeds and rare charcoal fragments.

Trench 235

C.1.16 Sample 4, fill 242 of pit **241**, contains a single poorly preserved cereal grain, occasional untransformed elder seeds and negligible charcoal fragments.

Trench 240

C.1.17 Sample 15, fill 473 of pit **472**, contains scarce plant remains. These remains consist of occasional fragments of cereal grains, medium grass seeds, a single stinking chamomile seed and a small amount of charcoal.

C.1.18 Sample 7, fill 236 of pit **235**, produced a large quantity of charcoal alongside occasional carbonised and untransformed bramble (*Rubus* sp.) seeds. A small quantity of flint debitage was also recovered.

Trench 255

C.1.19 Sample 8, layer 294, contains a single carbonised self-heal (*Prunella vulgaris*) seed, a moderate quantity of charcoal and occasional flint debitage.

TT07 and TT08

Trench 188

C.1.20 Sample 20, fill 605 of posthole **604**, contains a single wheat grain and occasional weed seeds including that of cabbages (Brassica sp.). This sample also contains frequent charcoal.

Trench 201

C.1.21 Sample 18, fill 512 of pit **511**, contains occasional poorly preserved cereal grains and weed seeds including bromes (Bromus sp.) and large grasses. This sample also contains frequent charcoal fragments.

Trench 202

C.1.22 Sample 19, fill 548 of ditch **547**, contains occasional redshank/pale persicaria seeds, untransformed elder seeds and charcoal fragments.

Trench 204

C.1.23 Two samples were taken from features within Trench 204. Ditch **501** contains occasional a moderate quantity of charcoal fragments and no other artefactual or ecofactual remains. Pit **506** contains a large quantity of charcoal and occasional bramble seeds.

TT09

Trench 162

C.1.24 Sample 28, from fill 759 of ditch **758**, contains frequent charcoal and occasional burnt flint fragments.

Trench 168

C.1.25 Sample 29, fill 767 of pit **766**, contains a moderate quantity of charcoal and no other plant remains.

TT10

Trench 159

C.1.26 Sample 30, fill 876 of ditch **875**, contains abundant charcoal fragments and occasional burnt flint fragments.

TT14

Trench 125

C.1.27 Sample 27, fill 744 of feature **743**, contains moderate quantities of weed seeds including seeds of common bird's-foot- trefoil (*Lotus corniculatus*) including some still within a seed pod fragment. Frequent untransformed brambles and elder were also noted alongside large quantities of charcoal. Finds from this sample consist of occasional burnt flint, flint debitage and hammerscale.

TT17

Trench 84

C.1.28 Sample 31, fill 935 of pit **934**, contains frequent untransformed elder and bramble seeds. Occasional charcoal fragments were also present.

Trench 90

C.1.29 Sample 32, fill 952 of ditch **950**, was largely composed of charcoal fragments with a number of charred roots/stems. A moderate number of untransformed brambles and elder seeds were also noted.

TT18

Trench 66

C.1.30 Sample 22, taken from pits **652,** contains large quantities of charcoal material but is devoid of any other artefactual or ecofactual material.

Trench 67

C.1.31 Sample 23, taken from pit **660,** contains large quantities of charcoal material but is devoid of any other artefactual or ecofactual material.

TT20

Trench 44

C.1.32 Sample 24, taken from pit **666** contains occasional cereal grains and moderate quantities of charcoal. Finds from this pit consists of pottery fragments.

Trench 49

C.1.33 Sample 26, taken from pit **673,** contains occasional cereal grains and moderate quantities of charcoal. Finds from this pit consists of flint debitage.

Field	Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature type	Vol. processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland/ Aquatic plants	Tree/shrub	Snail shells	Charcoal vol. (ml)	Pottery	Fired clay	Burnt flint	Flint Debitage	Hammerscale
TT01	266	21	636	635	Pit	2	5								6			#		0
TT04	245	7	236	235	Pit	20	150	0	0	0	0	0	#/#U	0	150	0	0	0	#	0
TT04	255	8	295	294	Layer	20	50	0	0	0	#	0	0	0	45	0	0	0	#	0
TT05	226	5	223	221	Ditch	8	10	#	0	#	0	0	0	0	23	0	0	0	0	0
TT05	226	6	222	221	Ditch	8	5	####	#	##	###	#	#U	0	4	0	0	0	0	0
TT05	226	12	279	277	Pit	8	5	0	0	#	##	0	#U	0	3	0	0	0	0	0
TT05	227	2	134	133	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	+	2	0	0	0	0	0
TT05	227	13	325	278	Pit	20	10	##	0	0	#	0	0	+	6	0	0	0	0	0
TT05	228	9	267	266	Pit	16	30	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
TT05	228	10	263	263	Layer	16	20	0	0	#	##	#	0	0	10	0	0	#	0	0
TT05	228	11	254	253	Ditch	16	30	###	0	#	#	0	#U	+	27	0	0	0	#	0
TT05	233	14	416	415	Ditch	12	50	###	#	##	###	#	0	0	46	#	##	0	0	0
TT05	234	3	189	188	Ditch	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	#U	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TT05	235	4	242	241	Pit	16	30	#	0	0	0	0	#U	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
TT05	240	15	473	472	Pit	7	5	#f	0	0	#	0	0	0	7	0	0	0	0	0
TT06	211	1	118	117	Pit	16	20	0	0	#f	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	#	#	0
TT07	201	18	512	511	Pit	16	30	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	40	0	0	0	0	0
TT07	202	19	548	547	Ditch	16	30	0	0	0	#	0	#U	0	13	0	0	0	0	0
TT07	204	16	503	501	Ditch	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	0	0	0
TT07	204	17	507	506	Pit	7	5	0	0	0	0	0	#U	0	104	0	0	0	0	0
TT08	188	20	605	604	Posthole	8	20	#	0	0	#	0	0	0	78	0	0	0	0	0
TT09	162	28	759	758	Ditch	18	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	300	0	0	#		0
TT09	168	29	767	766	Pit	12	35	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	24	0	0	0		0
TT10	159	30	876	875	Ditch	20	200	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2300	0	0	#		0
TT14	125	27	744	743	Other Cut	14	300	0	0	0	##	0	###U/##	400		0	0	#	#	+
TT17	84	31	935	934	Pit	16	100	#	0	0	0	0	###U	0	2	0	0	0		0
TT17	90	32	952	950	Ditch	9	2400	##	0	0	0	0	##U	0	2400	0	0	0	#	0

Field	Trench No.	Sample No.	Context No.	Cut	Feature type	Vol. processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Wetland/ Aquatic plants	Tree/shrub	Snail shells	Charcoal vol. (ml)	Pottery	Fired clay	Burnt flint	Flint Debitage	Hammerscale
TT18	66	22	655	652	Pit	16	1000	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1100	0	0	0	0	0
TT18	67	23	661	660	Pit	14	600	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	610	0	0	0	0	0
TT20	44	24	667	666	Pit	16	15								18	#				
TT20	49	26	738	737	Pit	16	30							+	20				##	

Table C 1: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.1.34 The environmental samples taken from features along the evaluated area at Norwich Western Link have provided a good indication of the potential for preservation of plant remains and other environmental indicators. The material recovered consists largely of carbonised remains and no waterlogged material was evident. Features with significant clusters of plant remains are found within TT04, TT05, TT06 and TT18.

C.1.35 Several features within areas TT05 and TT06 contain moderate to frequent cereal grains. These cereal grains consist primarily of wheat and poorly preserved grains. The presence of rye and free-threshing wheat in some of these features, such as ditch **253** and ditch **221**, suggest that these may be post-Roman in date. Free-threshing wheat and rye became more commonly cultivated from the Anglo-Saxon period onwards (Banham and Faith 2014). This is consistent with frequent pottery from ditch 221 which has been provisionally dated to the 12-14th century. Chaff material is rare which could suggest that crop processing was not taking place on a large-scale within area TT05 and TT06. However, if chaff was utilised as fodder it is unlike to have been preserved archaeologically. Alongside these cereal grains legumes, including possible bean fragments, were also found within several of these features. Peas and beans would have provided an important source of extra protein and smaller vetches were often utilised as fodder or for their role in soil nitrogen fixation. The majority of the weed seeds are common in arable environments and so are likely to have been accidentally harvested alongside the crops. A number of the plant species are ecologically specific and hint at the cultivation of plants on both sandy and heavy clay soils and the possible exploitation of wetland resources.

C.1.36 Frequent untransformed elder and bramble seeds within features such as pit **934** and ditch **950** are likely to be the reflective of taxa growing alongside these features. Over time seeds would have accumulated into said features from overhanging plants.

C.1.37 Pit features with high charcoal content were encountered in areas TT18 (pits **652** and pit **660**) and TT04 (pit **235**). These features may represent the remains of furnaces used for iron smelting. Similar charcoal-rich shaft 'slag-pits' were excavated along the route of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road, Norfolk (Phillips, forthcoming). The pits rarely contain datable artefacts and radiocarbon dating most commonly reveals them to be Anglo-Saxon, although some of the NNDR pits have been dated as Romano-British. Several other features also produced significant quantities of charcoal. These include ditches **875** (TT10), **950** (TT17), **758** (TT09) and feature **743** (TT14).

C.1.38 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

C.2 Animal bone

By Zoë Uì Choileàin

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 A small collection of animal bone was collected from features excavated during trial trenching on the Norwich WesternLink. A total of 12 recordable fragments are present 11 of which are identifiable to taxon. The bone was collected from pits and ditches. Three taxa were identified: cattle, sheep/goat, and horse.

C.2.2 All bone was identified using Schmid (1972). Surface preservation was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004, 14-15) where 0 marks no change and 5 marks the total erosion of the cortical bone.

Results of analysis

C.2.3 The preservation of bone is fair best representing a 3-4 on the McKinley scale. This means that all the surface of the cortical bone is masked by erosion.

C.2.4 Number of specimens identifiable to taxon are recorded in Table C.2.

Taxon	NISP
cattle	5
sheep/ goat	1
Horse	5
Totals	**16**

Table C 2: Number of specimens identifiable to taxon (NISP)

C.2.5 The MNI or minimum number of individuals present for all species is one.

C.2.6 A full catalogue of recordable bone is provided in Table C.3.

Field	Trench	Cut	Context	Feature	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
TT05	221	83	84	Pit	Sheep/Goat	Humerus	3	1
TT05	223	183	184	Ditch	Large mammal	Long bone	4	1
TT05	234	216	217	Ditch/ furrow	Cattle	Loose max cheek tooth	3	3
TT20	44	666	667	Pit	Horse	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	5
TT20	44	666	667	Pit	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	3	2
	Total							**12**

Table C 3: Catalogue of recordable bone by feature

C.2.7 The assemblage is very small and poorly preserved. All bone represents domestic mammals. There is little further information to be gleaned from this assemblage.

C.3 Radiocarbon dates

Introduction

C.3.1 Three charcoal samples from the Norwich Western Link were sent to the Scottish Universities Environmental Research Centre (SUERC) for radiocarbon dating.

Results of analysis

C.3.2 The results of the three charcoal samples radiocarbon dated is shown below. The certificates for the results are shown on the following pages.

Field	Trench	Cut	Context	Sample	Feature	Material	Species	C14 Date 95% probability	C14 Date 68% probability	Years BP	ERROR ±	d13C
TT04	245	235	236	7	Pit	Charcoal	Quercus (Heatwood)	197-51 BC	171-58BC	2115	24	-25.5
TT18	66	652	655	22	Pit	Charcoal	Quercus (Heatwood)	AD979-1112	AD995-1026	1027	24	-25.4
TT18	67	660	661	23	Pit	Charcoal	cf Maloideae (twig)	Modern				

Table C4: Radiocarbon dates

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Director: Professor F M Stuart Tel: +44 (0)1355 223332 Fax: +44 (0)1355 229898 www.glasgow.ac.uk/suerc

RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
13 December 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-107847 (GU62563)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF152281
Context Reference	236
Sample Reference	7
Material	Charcoal : Quercus (heartwood)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.5 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	2115 ± 24

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

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

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

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayant

University of Glasgow
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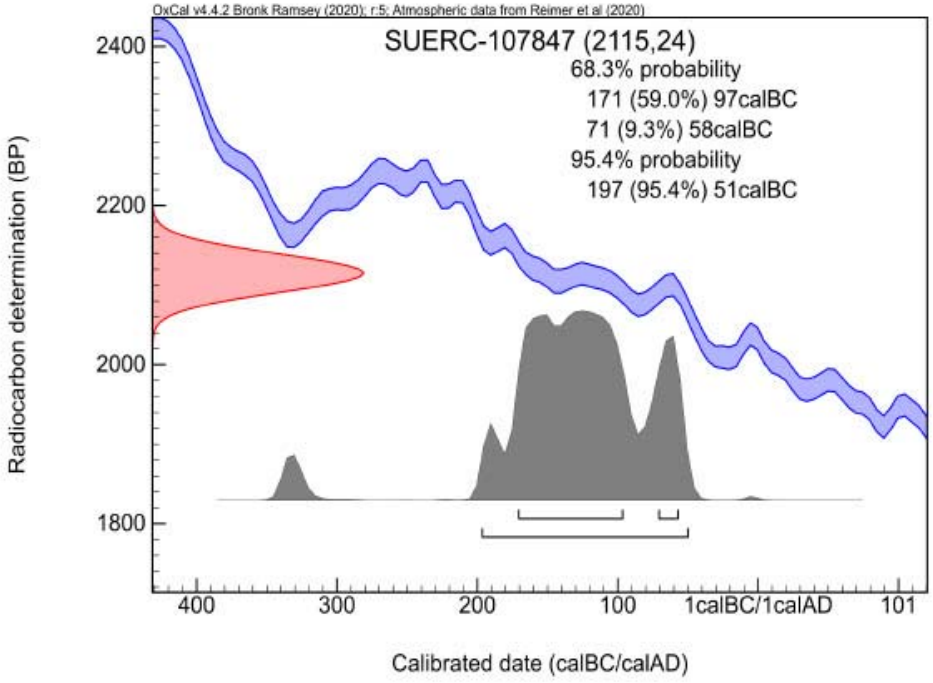

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
13 December 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-107848 (GU62564)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF152281
Context Reference	655
Sample Reference	22
Material	Charcoal : Quercus (heartwood)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.4 ‰
Radiocarbon Age BP	1027 ± 24

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

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

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

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

Conventional age and calibration age ranges calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Nayant

University of Glasgow
The University of Glasgow, charity number SC004401

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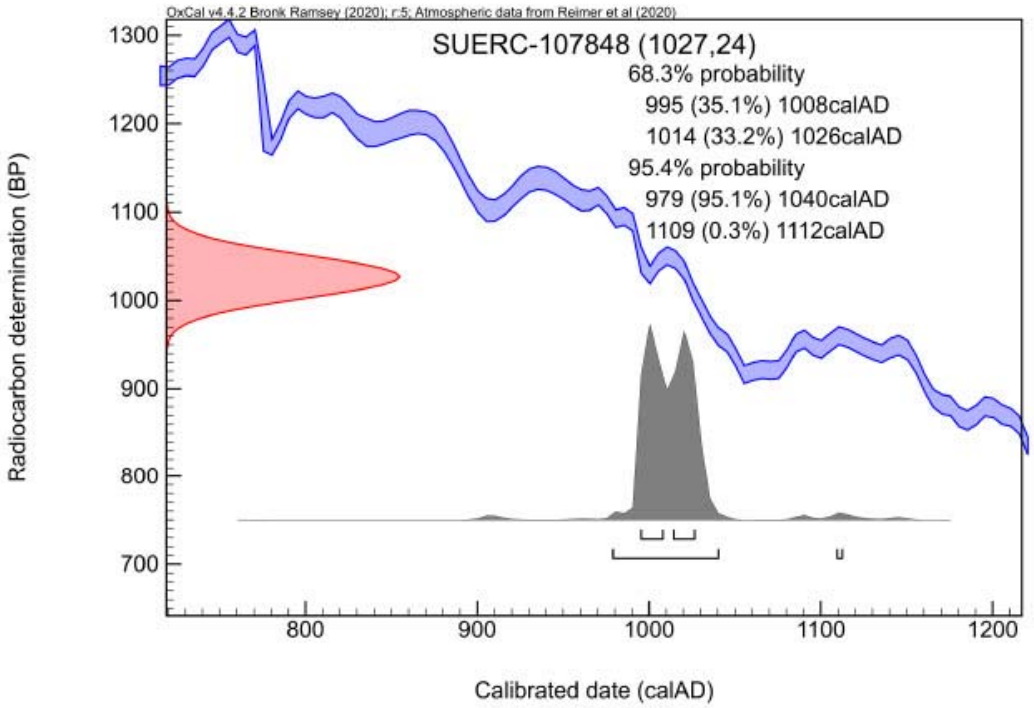

The radiocarbon age given overleaf is calibrated to the calendar timescale using the Oxford Radiocarbon Accelerator Unit calibration program OxCal 4.*

The above date ranges have been calibrated using the IntCal20 atmospheric calibration curve†

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

* Bronk Ramsey (2009) *Radiocarbon 51(1) pp.337-60*
† Reimer et al. (2020) *Radiocarbon 62(4) pp.725-57*

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RADIOCARBON DATING CERTIFICATE
13 December 2022

Laboratory Code	SUERC-107849 (GU62565)
Submitter	Rachel Fosberry Oxford Archaeology East 15 Trafalgar Way Bar Hill Cambridgeshire CB23 8SQ
Site Reference	ENF152281
Context Reference	661
Sample Reference	23
Material	Charcoal : cf Maloideae (twig)
$\delta^{13}C$ relative to VPDB	-25.1 ‰
Fraction Modern F	1.8047 ± 0.0053

N.B. A fraction modern value above 1 indicates this sample was formed in the nuclear era (post 1950 AD).

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

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

Conventional age calculated by : E. Dunbar

Checked and signed off by : P. Naysmith

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APPENDIX E SITE SUMMARY DETAILS / OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3 - 508648
Project Name	Norwich Western Link Archaeological Evaluation

Start of Fieldwork	09/05/2022	End of Fieldwork	30/07/2022
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF152281	Planning App. No.	N/A
HER Number	ENF152281	Related Numbers	

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Infrastructure
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

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

Monument	Period
Field system	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Field system	Roman (43 to 410)
Field system and settlement	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Object	Period
Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1540)

Project Location

County	Norfolk
District	Broadland
Parish	Honingham, Weston Longville, Morton on the Hill, Attlebridge
HER office	Norfolk
Size of Study Area	3.8 miles
National Grid Ref	TG 0864 12702 to TG 14282 15692

Address (including Postcode)

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	Norfolk County Council
Project Design Originator	WSP
Project Manager	Louise Moan
Project Supervisor	Marcus Headifen

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norfolk Castle Museum	TBA
Digital Archive	Norfolk Castle Museum	TBA
Paper Archive	Norfolk Castle Museum	TBA

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

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☐	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☐	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figs/Plates)	☒	Drawing	☒
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☐
		Research/Notes	☐
		Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
		Plans	☐
		Report	☒
		Sections	☒
		Survey	☐

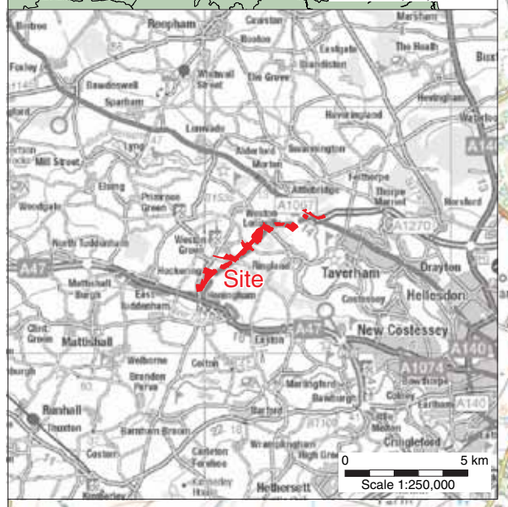


Figure 1: Location plan showing evaluation trenches (black) within Fields (red). Scale 1:20,000 at A3

Figure 2: Site location overlain on Norfolk National Mapping Programme (NMP) data (copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Norfolk County Council), with NHER entries mentioned in the text. Scale 1:20,000 at A3

Figure 3a: TT01-TT08 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:5000 at A3

Figure 3b: TT09-TT19 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:6500 at A3

Scheme Overview
Scale 1:75,000

TT01 TT02 TT03 TT04 TT05 TT06 TT07 TT08 TT09 TT10 TT11 TT12 TT13 TT14 TT15 TT16 TT17 HOW03 TT18 TT19 TT20 TT21 TT22 TT23 TT24

0 2 km

613500 614000 614500

315500 315000

N

Attlebridge Hills
Pit (dis)
A1067 FAKENHAM ROAD
Old Hall Cottages
Juniper Valley
The Lodge
Deighton Hills
Crooked Oaks
A1270 BROADLAND NORTHWAY
Drain
River Wensum
FBs
Spring Hills
Rose Carr
Low Farm
FB
THE STREET
Wensum Valley Hotel
Golf and Country Club
The Nursery
Primrose Grove

TT23
TT22
TT24 (Trenches to be excavated at a later date)
TT20
TT21 (Trenches to be excavated at a later date)

Key
Field
Evaluation trench
Evaluation trench (to be excavated at a later date)
Geophysics
Agricultural
Archaeology
Undetermined
Natural
Ferrous

0 1:5500 200 m

Figure 3c: TT20-TT24 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:5500 at A3

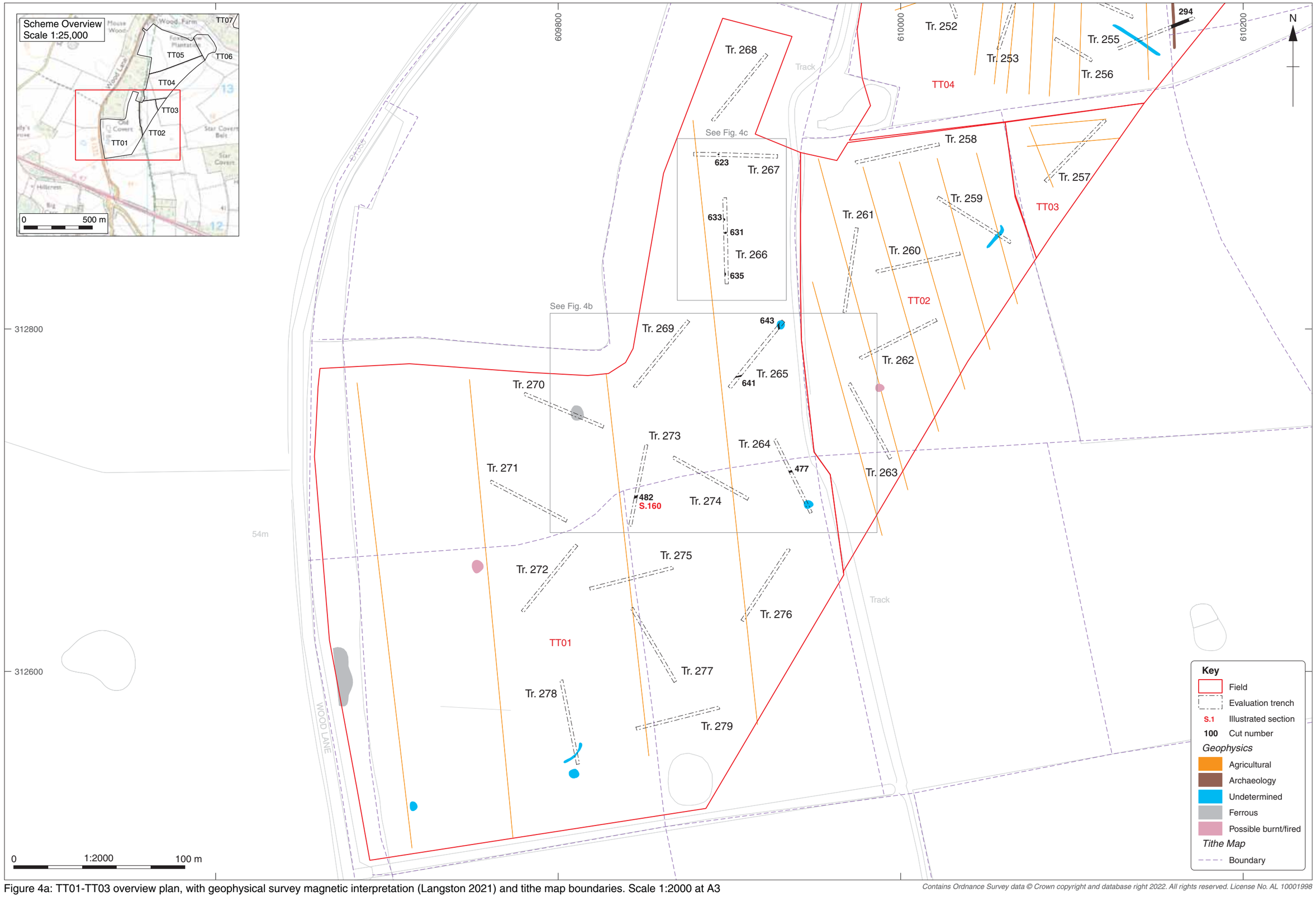


Figure 4a: TT01-TT03 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021) and tithe map boundaries. Scale 1:2000 at A3

609800
609850
609900
609950
312800
312750
312700
N
Tr. 269
Tr. 265
Tr. 262
Tr. 270
Tr. 263
Tr. 273
Tr. 264
Tr. 274
Tr. 271
TT01
TT02
643
641
477
S.160
482
0
1:500
20 m
Key
Field
Evaluation trench
S.1 Illustrated section
Break of slope
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Geophysics
Undetermined
Possible burnt/fired

Figure 4b: TT01, Trenches 264-265 and 273 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:500 at A3

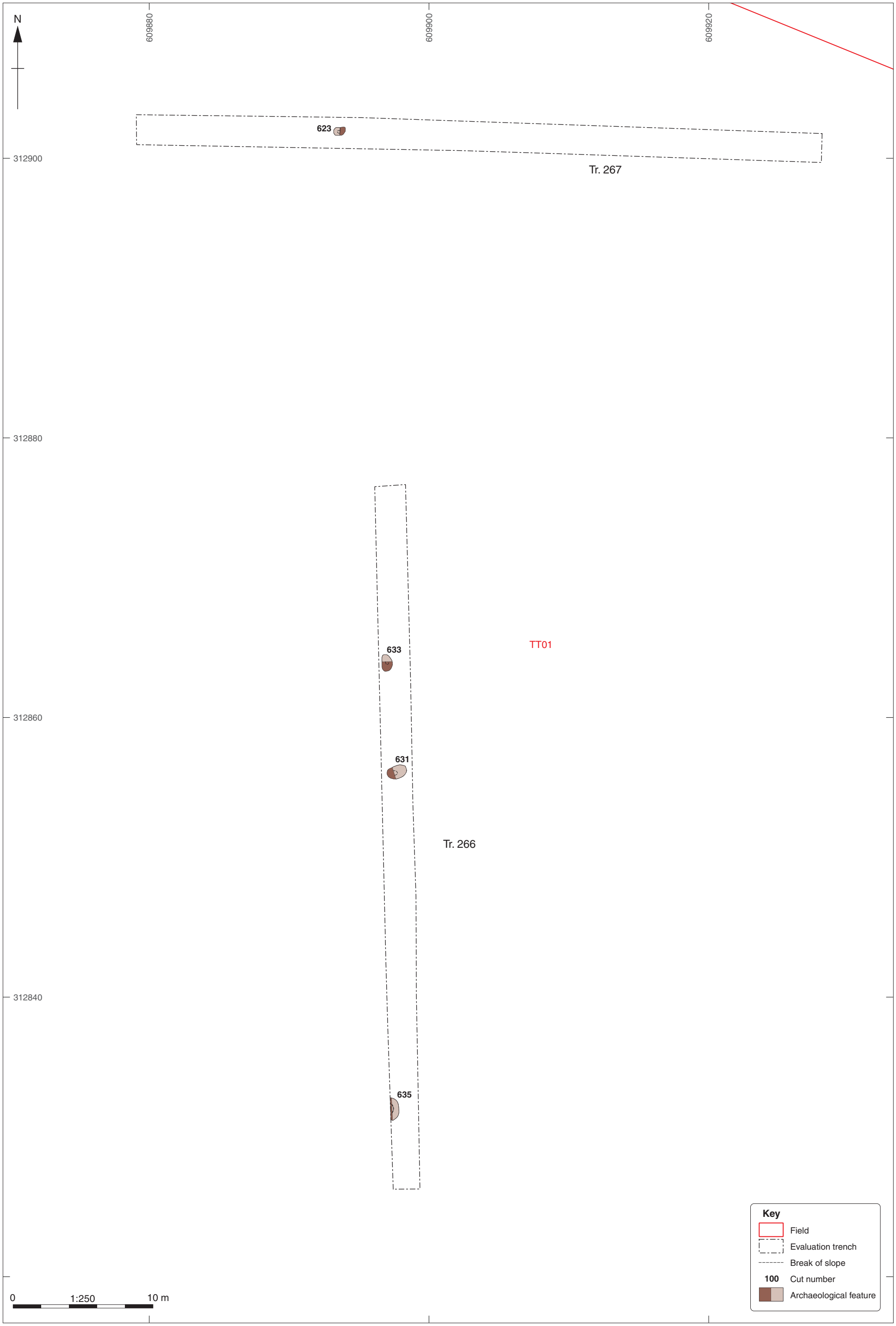


Figure 4c: TT01, Trenches 266-267 detailed plan. Scale 1:250 at A3

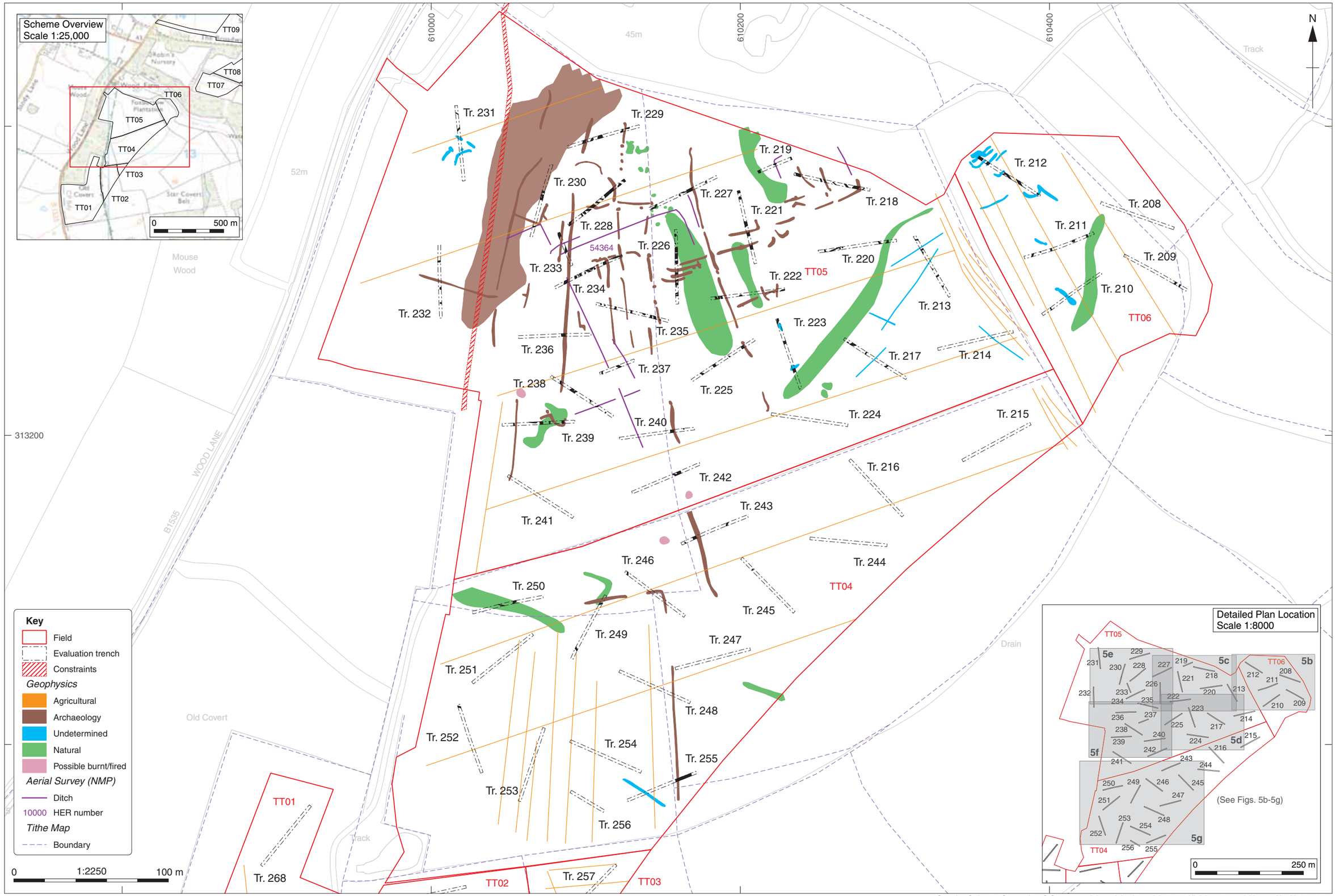


Figure 5a: TT04-TT06 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021), selected NMP data and tithe map boundaries. Scale 1:2250 at A3

610350 610400 610450 610500

313350

313300

N

100 S.39 102 104 95 93 106 108 Tr. 212

Tr. 208

TT06

117 119 Tr. 211 113 115

Tr. 209

49 53 51 55 Tr. 213

Tr. 210 42

143 145

TT05

0 1:500 20 m

Key
- Field
- Evaluation trench
- S.1 Illustrated section
- Break of slope
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature
- Natural

Geophysics
- Undetermined

Figure 5b: TT06, Trenches 208-212 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:500 at A3

610150 610200 610250 610300

313300

Key
Field
Evaluation trench
S.1 Illustrated section
Break of slope
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Natural
Geophysics
Archaeology
Undetermined
Aerial Survey (NMP)
Ditch

N

Tr. 219
70
S.29 72
68

Tr. 227
87
154 S.55
180 138
136
133
209
207
356
278 S.116

Tr. 218
S.11
27
11
4
25
9
23
29

79
S.31 83
Tr. 221
81
S.35
91
89
S.37

TT05

Tr. 226
280
277
224
221 S.88
273
275
131 127
129
148
125 170
174
172 123
S.63
121
176

Tr. 220
19
15
13 17
21 S.16
31

Tr. 213
33
35
S.15 37
44
49
53
51
55

Tr. 222
64 62
66
60 S.23
14

Tr. 235
270
241
243

Tr. 223

0 1:500 20 m

Figure 5c: TT05, Trenches 213, 218-222, and 226-227 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021) and selected NMP data. Scale 1:500 at A3

313300
313250
313200
610200
610250
610300
N
Tr. 222
60
14
64
62
66
S.23
Tr. 213
49
53
51
54
Tr. 223
202
373
S.124
375
377
379
Tr. 225
TT05
183
S.67
168
157
166
164
155
Tr. 214
Tr. 217
Tr. 224
472
Tr. 240
TT04
Tr. 242
Tr. 216
Key
Field
Evaluation trench
S.1 Illustrated section
Break of slope
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Natural
Geophysics
Archaeology
Undetermined
0 1:500 20 m

Figure 5d: TT05, Trenches 217 and 222-225 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:500 at A3

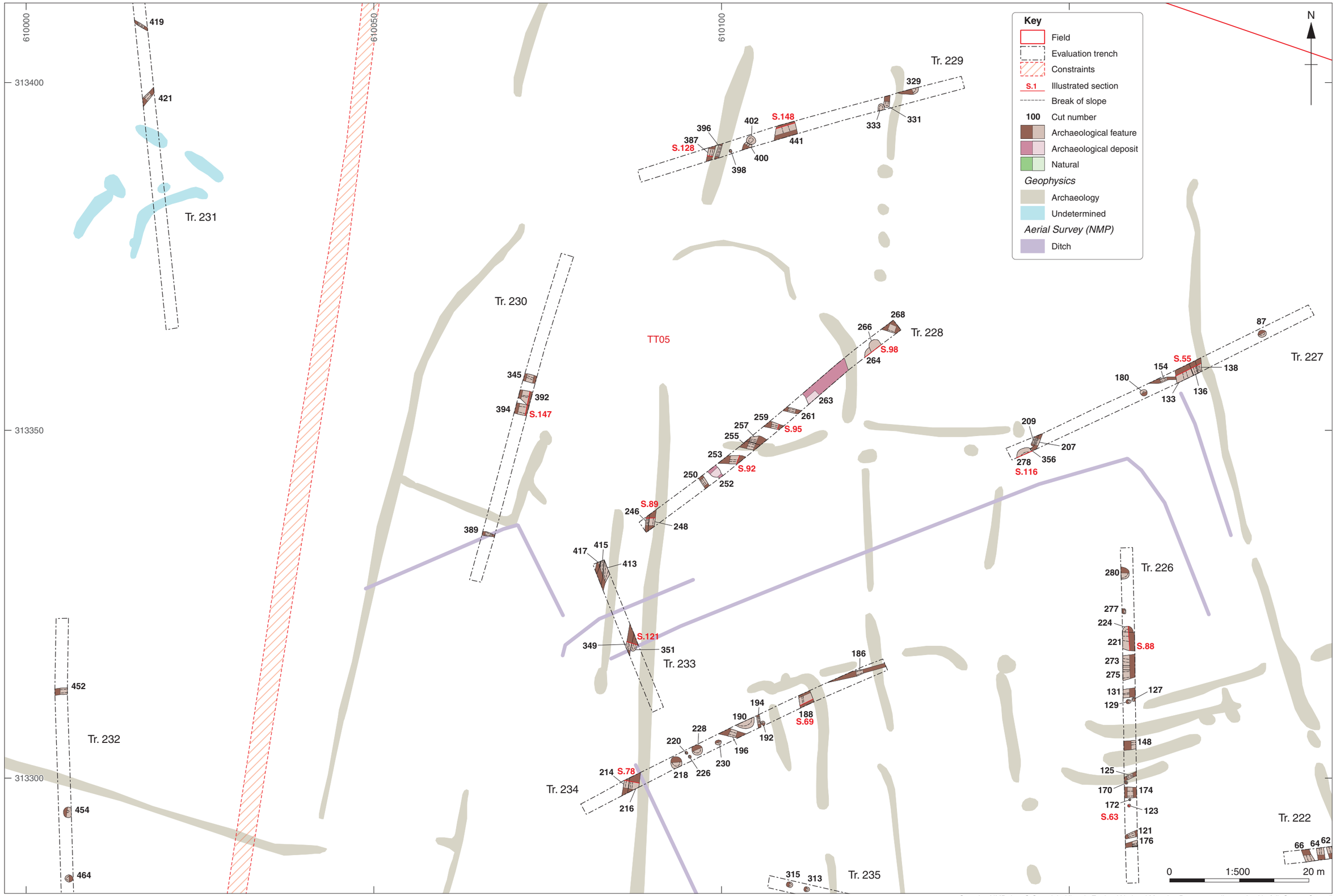


Figure 5e: TT05, Trenches 226-234 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021) and selected NMP data. Scale 1:500 at A3

610000
610050
610100
610150
313250
313200
N
Tr. 232
464
Tr. 235
315
313
311
302
292
289
270
S.93
243
241
Tr. 226
Tr. 236
366
361
Tr. 237
435
368
Tr. 238
404
411
423
456
460
458
462
464
466
Tr. 225
377
379
TT05
409
Tr. 239
Tr. 240
447
472
470
S.149
Tr. 241
Tr. 242
433
430
432
S.143
436
0
1:500
20 m

Key

- Field
- Evaluation trench
- Constraints
- S.1 Illustrated section
- Break of slope
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature
- Natural

Geophysics

- Archaeology
- Natural
- Possible burnt/fired

Aerial Survey (NMP)

- Ditch

Figure 5f: TT05, Trenches 235-240 and 242 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021) and selected NMP data. Scale 1:500 at A3

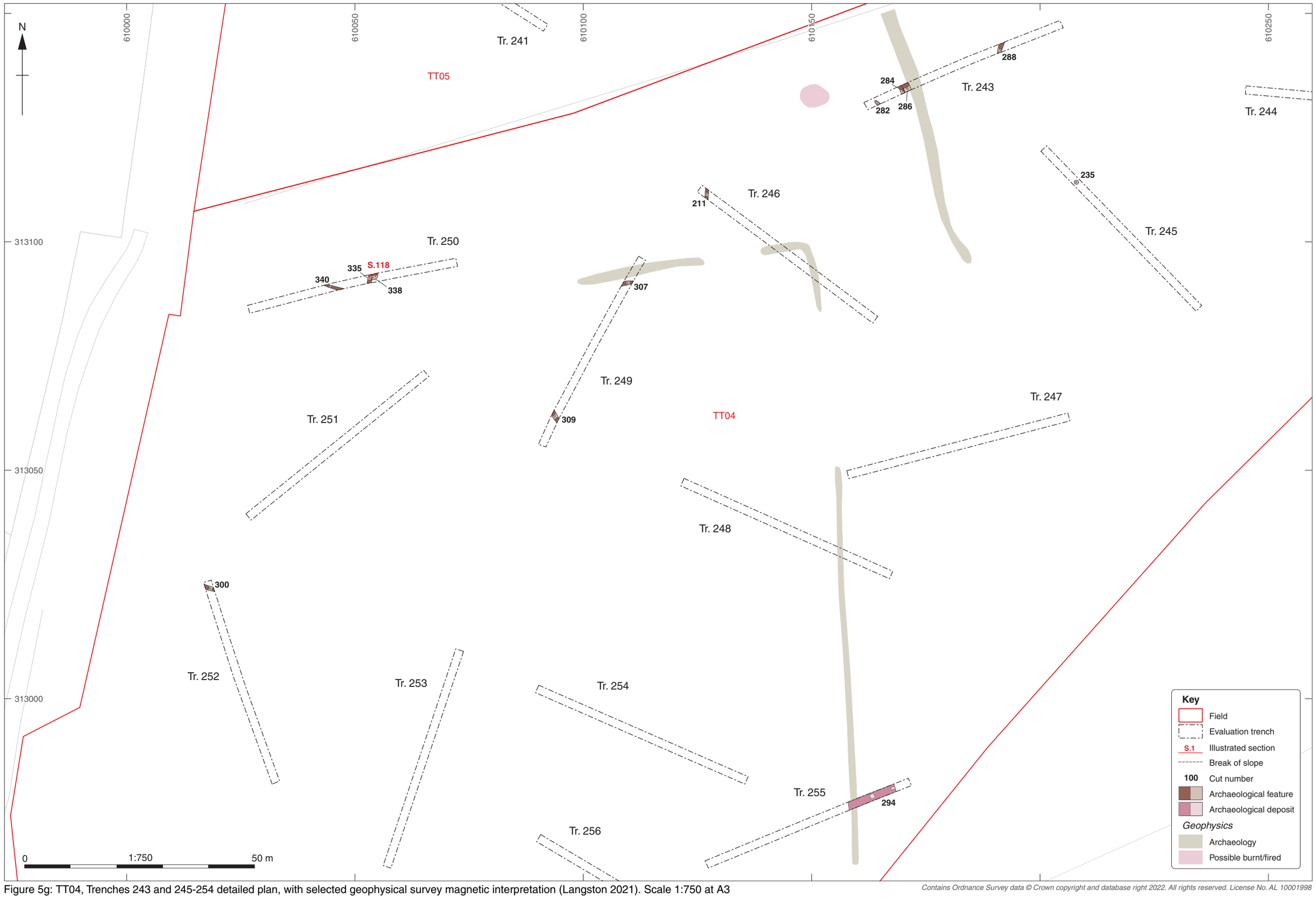
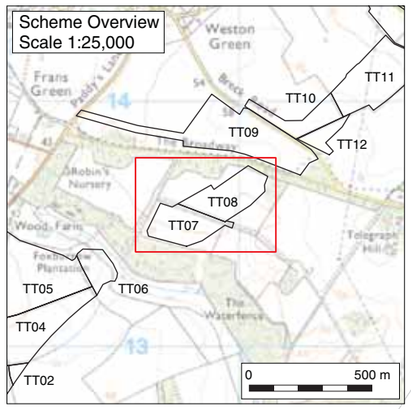


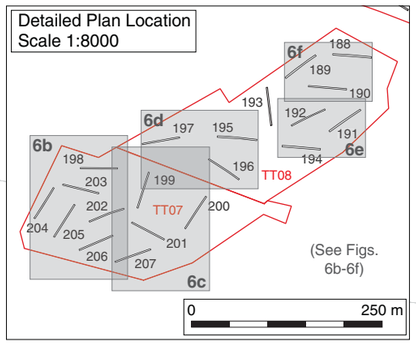
Figure 5g: TT04, Trenches 243 and 245-254 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:750 at A3

Scheme Overview
Scale 1:25,000



N

Detailed Plan Location
Scale 1:8000



610800

611000

313600

313400

TT09

TT08

TT07

Track

50m

Tr. 188
612
604
S.199
619
Tr. 189
Tr. 190
Tr. 193
Tr. 191
593
610
614
Tr. 192
586
Tr. 194
Tr. 195
S.188
574
Tr. 197
588
572
600
602
Tr. 196
582
Tr. 198
532
536
538
517
Tr. 199
540
542
S.177
544
S.178
Tr. 200
S.182
570
568
566
S.185
564
Tr. 202
547
549
Tr. 203
S.161
487
506
562
S.187
919
530
524
S.172
522
513
501
S.164
Tr. 204
Tr. 205
Tr. 201
511
494
492
515
496
Tr. 206
S.173
534
Tr. 207

Key
- Field
- Evaluation trench
- S.1 Illustrated section
- 100 Cut number

Geophysics
- Agricultural
- Archaeology
- Undetermined
- Natural
- Possible burnt/fired

0 1:1500 50 m

Figure 6a: TT07-TT08 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:1500 at A3

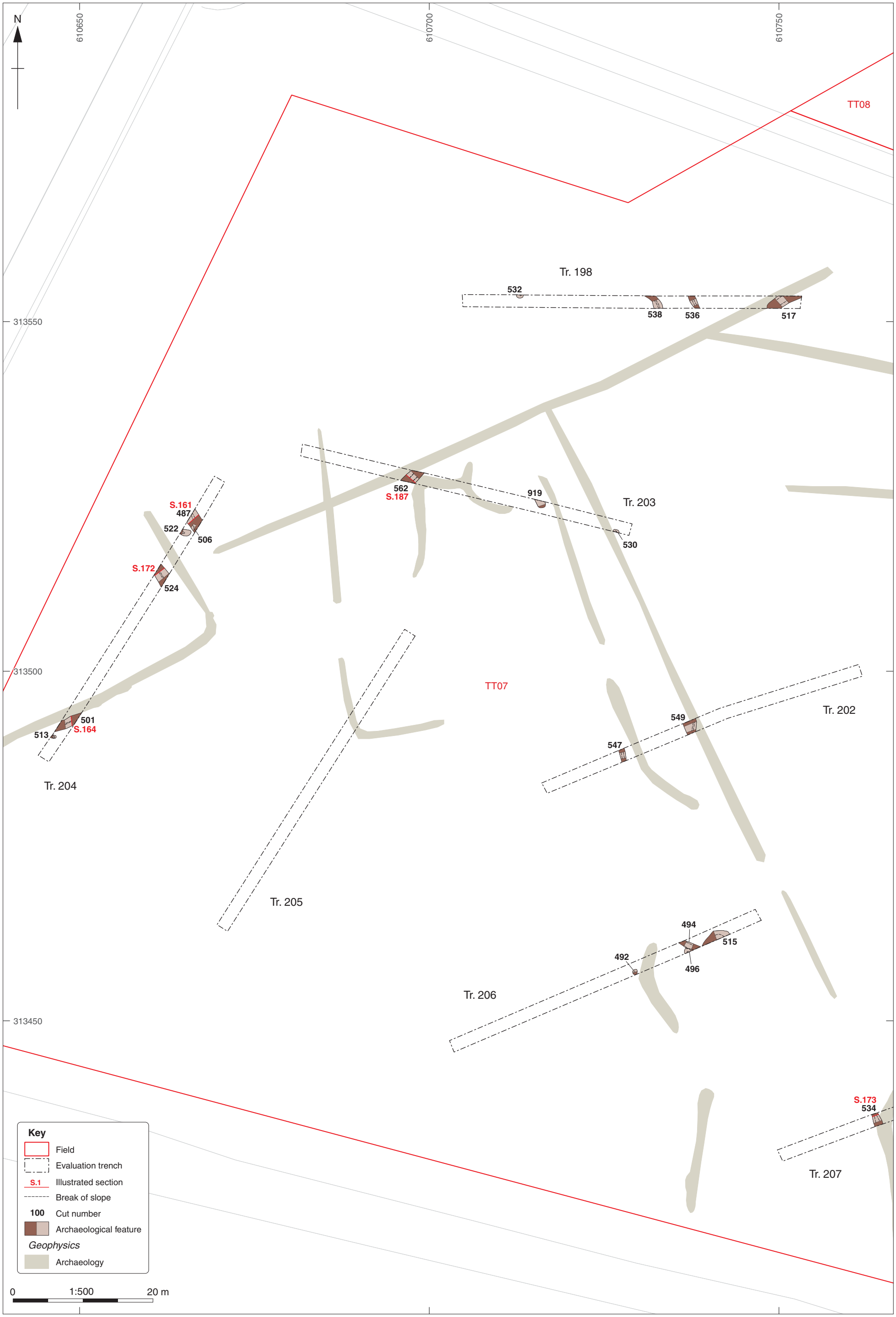


Figure 6b: TT07, Trenches 198 and 202-206 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:500 at A3

610750
610800
610850
N
TT08
Tr. 198
517
313550
Tr. 199
540
542
S.177
S.178
544
313500
Tr. 202
TT07
511
Tr. 201
Tr. 200
S.182
570
S.185
566
568
564
313450
Tr. 207
S.173
534
313400
Key
Field
Evaluation trench
S.1 Illustrated section
Break of slope
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Natural
Geophysics
Archaeology
Possible burnt/fired
0
1:500
20 m

Figure 6c: TT07, Trenches 199-201 and 207 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:500 at A3

610800
610850
610900
N
313600
Tr. 197
588
602
600
572
574
S.188
Tr. 195
TT08
Tr. 196
582
313550
Tr. 199
TT07
540
Track

Key
Field
Evaluation trench
S.1 Illustrated section
Break of slope
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Geophysics
Archaeology

0 1:400 20 m

Figure 6d: TT08, Trenches 195-197 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:400 at A3

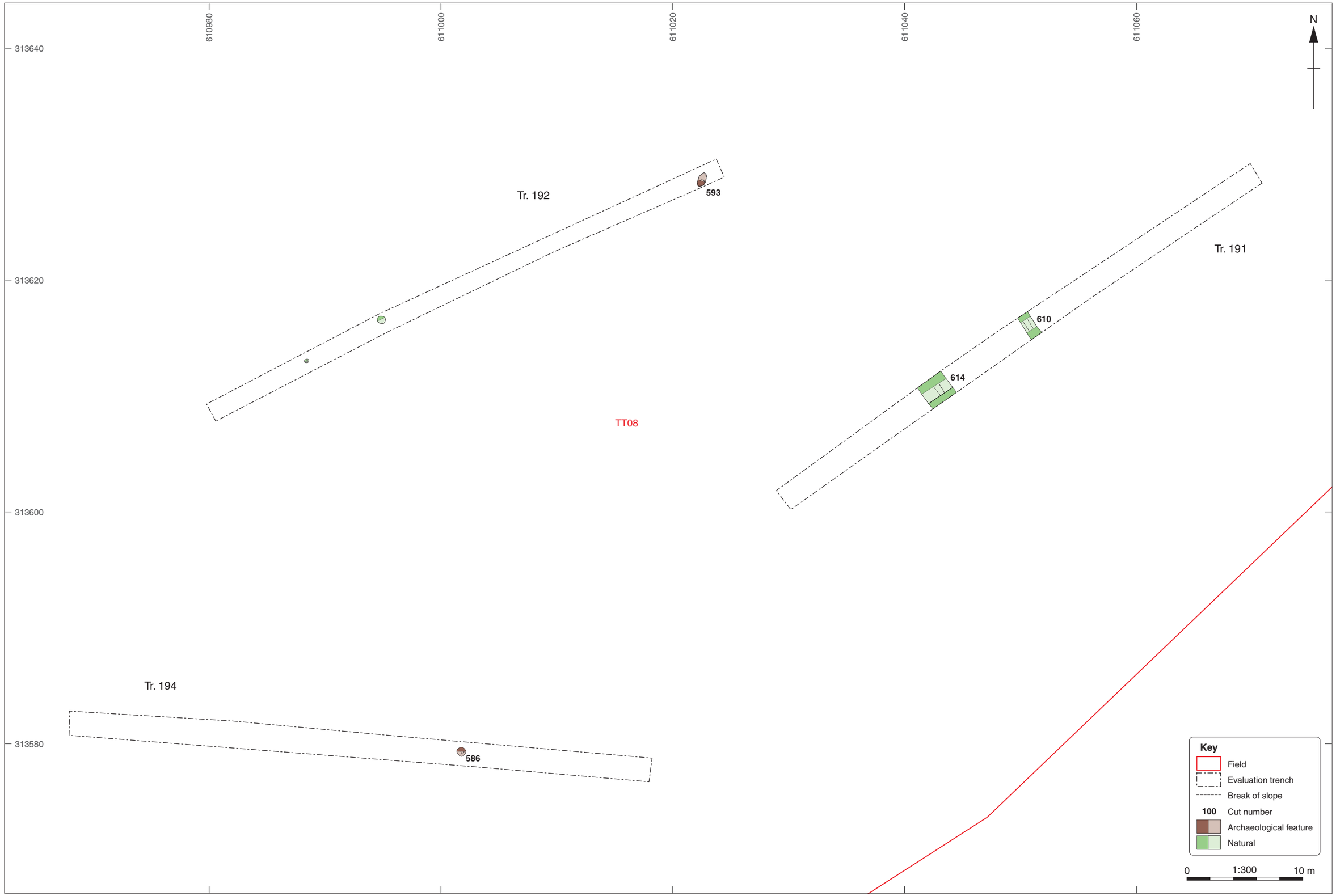


Figure 6e: TT08, Trenches 191-192 and 194 detailed plan. Scale 1:300 at A3

N

610980 611000 611020 611040 611060 611080

313700

313680

313660

Tr. 188

604

612

S.199

619

Tr. 189

TT08

Tr. 190

0 1:300 10 m

Key

- Field
- Evaluation trench
- S.1 Illustrated section
- Break of slope
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature

Figure 6f: TT08, Trenches 188-190 detailed plan. Scale 1:300 at A3

Scheme Overview
Scale 1:25,000
TT05
TT06
TT07
TT08
TT09
TT10
TT11
TT12
TT13
0
500 m
Detailed Plan Location
Scale 1:8000
(See Figs. 7b-7g)
0
250 m
610600
610800
611000
611200
314000
313800
N
BRECK ROAD
PADDY'S LANE
THE BROADWAY
TT08
TT09
TT10
TT12
Tr. 187
S.279
Tr. 186
Tr. 185
Tr. 184
Tr. 183
Tr. 182
Tr. 181
Tr. 180
Tr. 179
Tr. 178
Tr. 177
Tr. 176
Tr. 175
Tr. 174
Tr. 173
Tr. 172
Tr. 171
Tr. 170
Tr. 169
Tr. 168
Tr. 167
Tr. 166
Tr. 165
Tr. 164
Tr. 163
Tr. 162
Tr. 161
Tr. 160
Tr. 159
Tr. 158
Tr. 155
S.259
S.253
S.249
S.246
Tr. 188
Tr. 189
Tr. 190
Tr. 191
Tr. 192
Tr. 193
Tr. 195
Key
Field
Evaluation trench
Constraints
S.1 Illustrated section
100 Cut number
Geophysics
Agricultural
Archaeology
Undetermined
Natural
Aerial Survey (NMP)
Ditch
0
1:2750
100 m

Figure 7a: TT09 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021) and selected NMP data. Scale 1:2750 at A3

N

611200

611250

611300

313800

313750

Tr. 164

764

S.249

Tr. 163

TT09

TT12

Tr. 161

756

754

752

751

S.246

758

Tr. 162

Key

Field

Evaluation trench

S.1 Illustrated section

Break of slope

100 Cut number

Archaeological feature

Natural

Geophysics

Undetermined

0 1:400 20 m

Figure 7b: TT09, Trenches 161-164 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:400 at A3

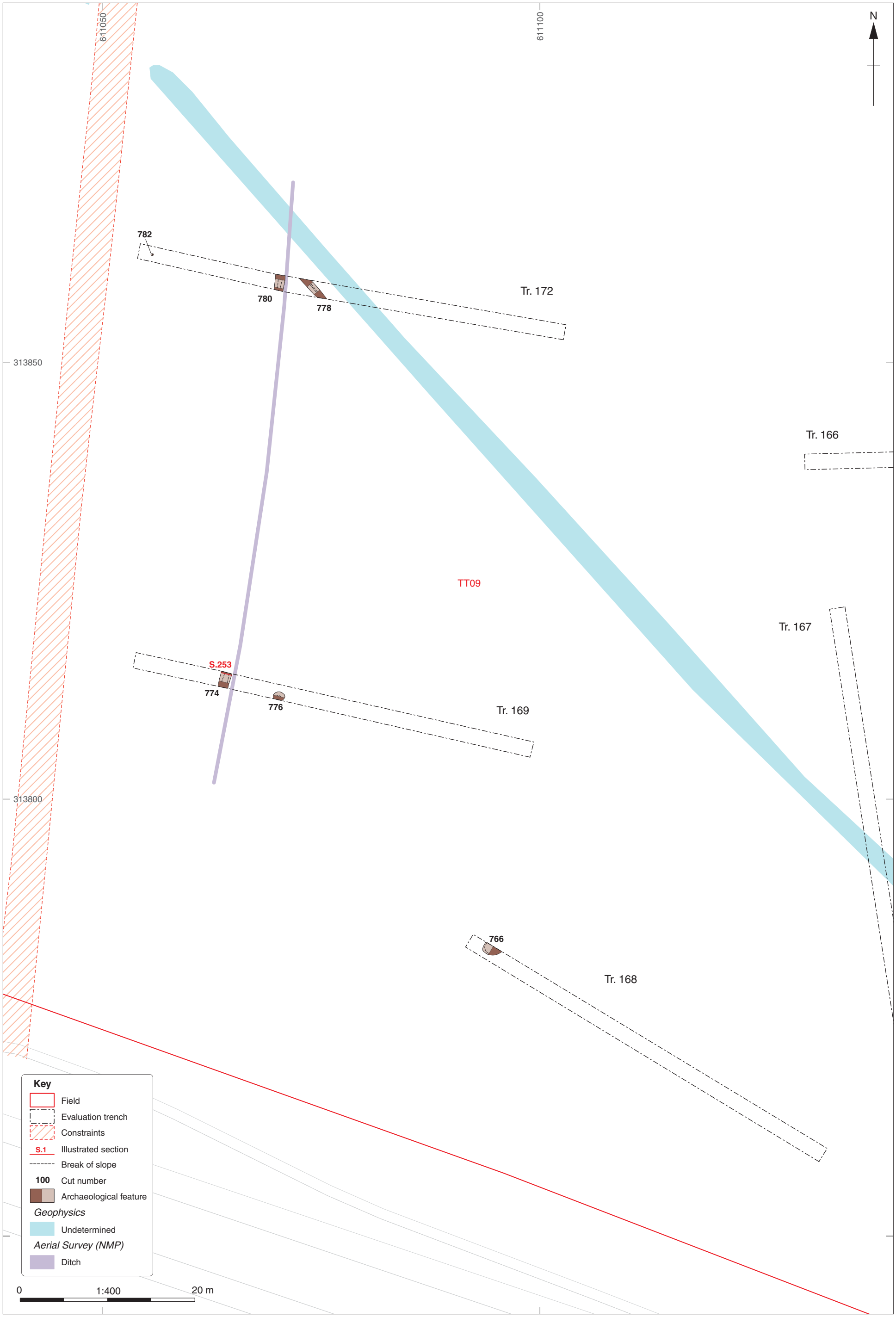


Figure 7c: TT09, Trenches 168-169 and 172 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021) and selected NMP data. Scale 1:400 at A3

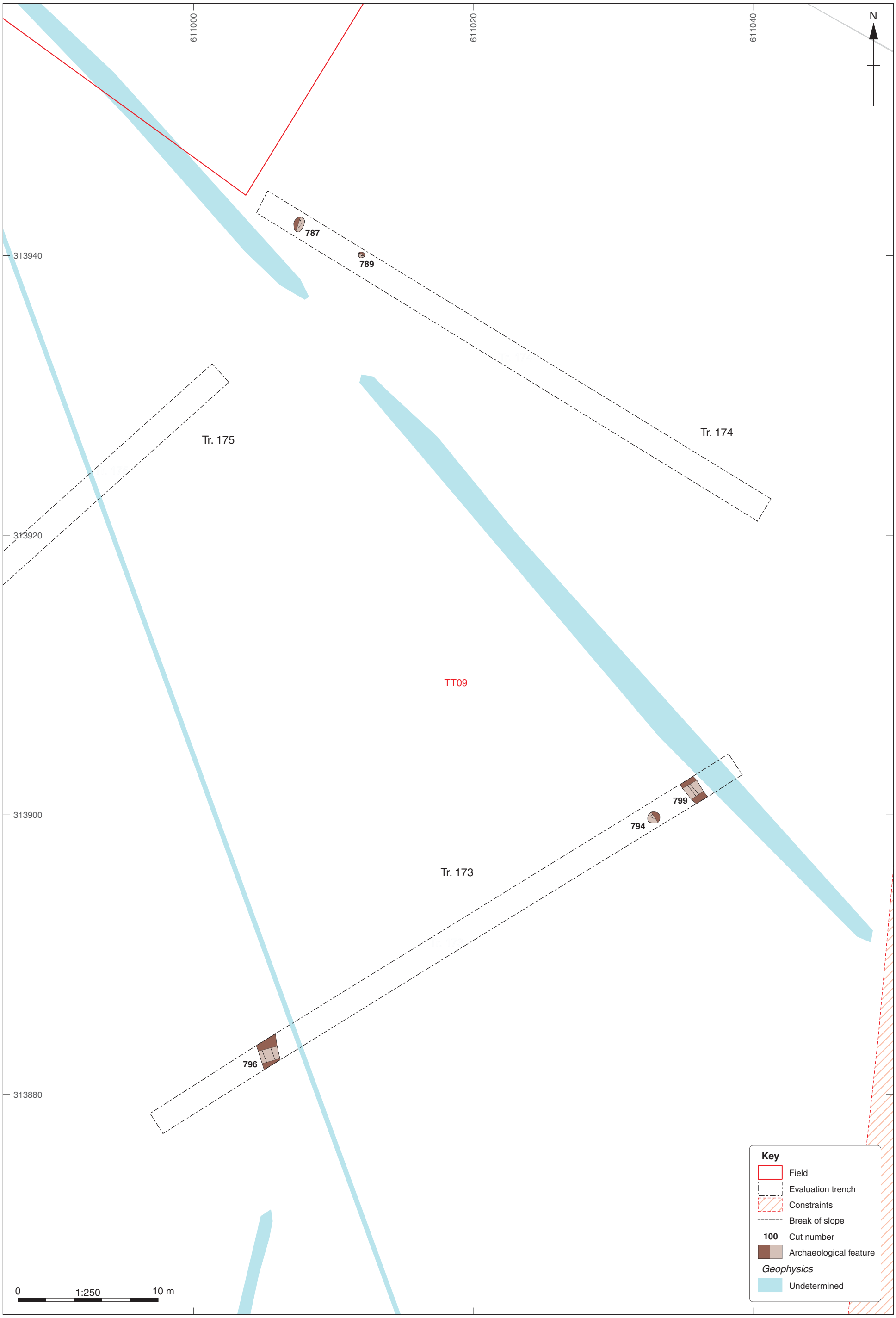


Figure 7d: TT09, Trenches 173-175 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:250 at A3

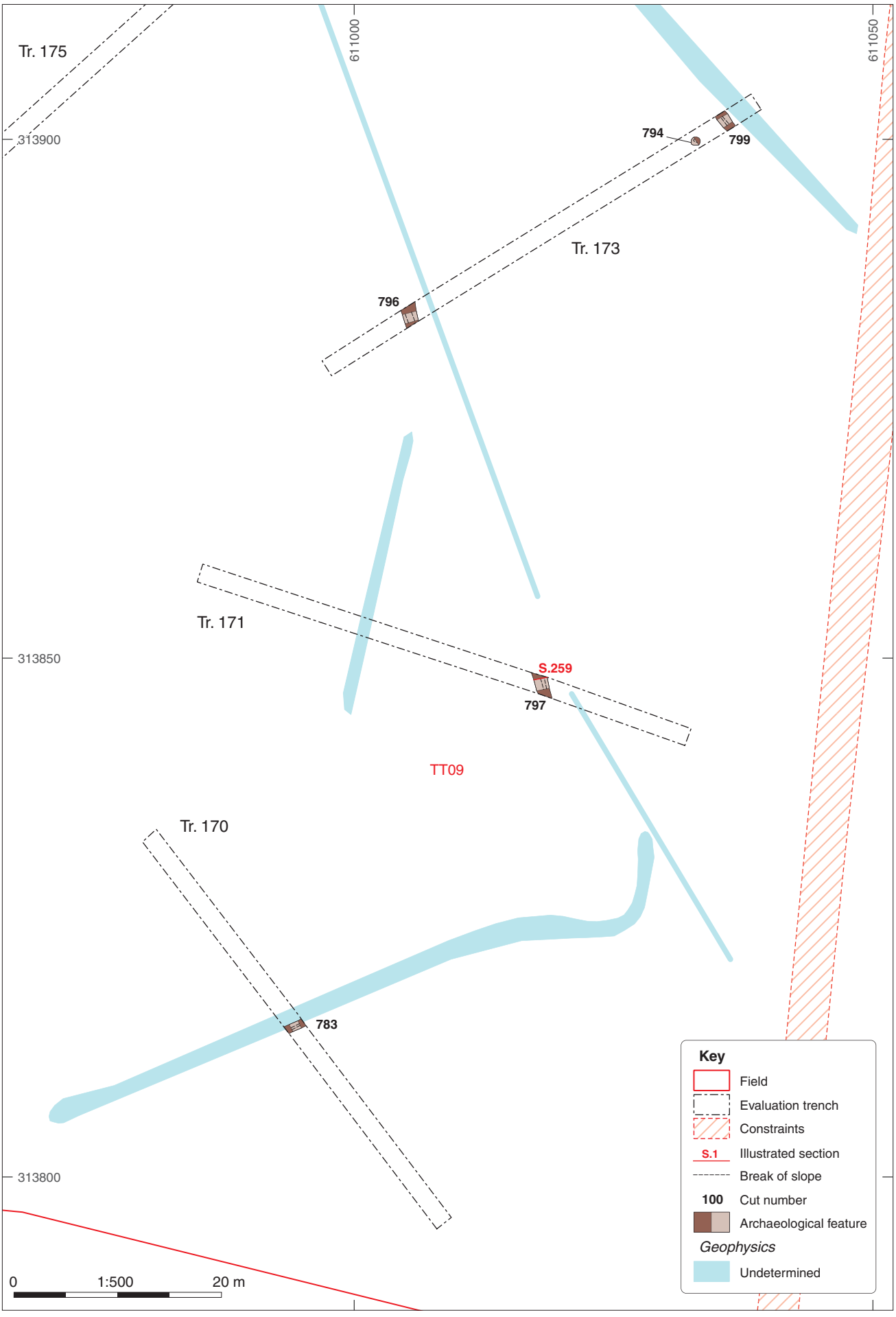


Figure 7e: TT09, Trenches 168-169 and 172 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021) and selected NMP data. Scale 1:500 at A4

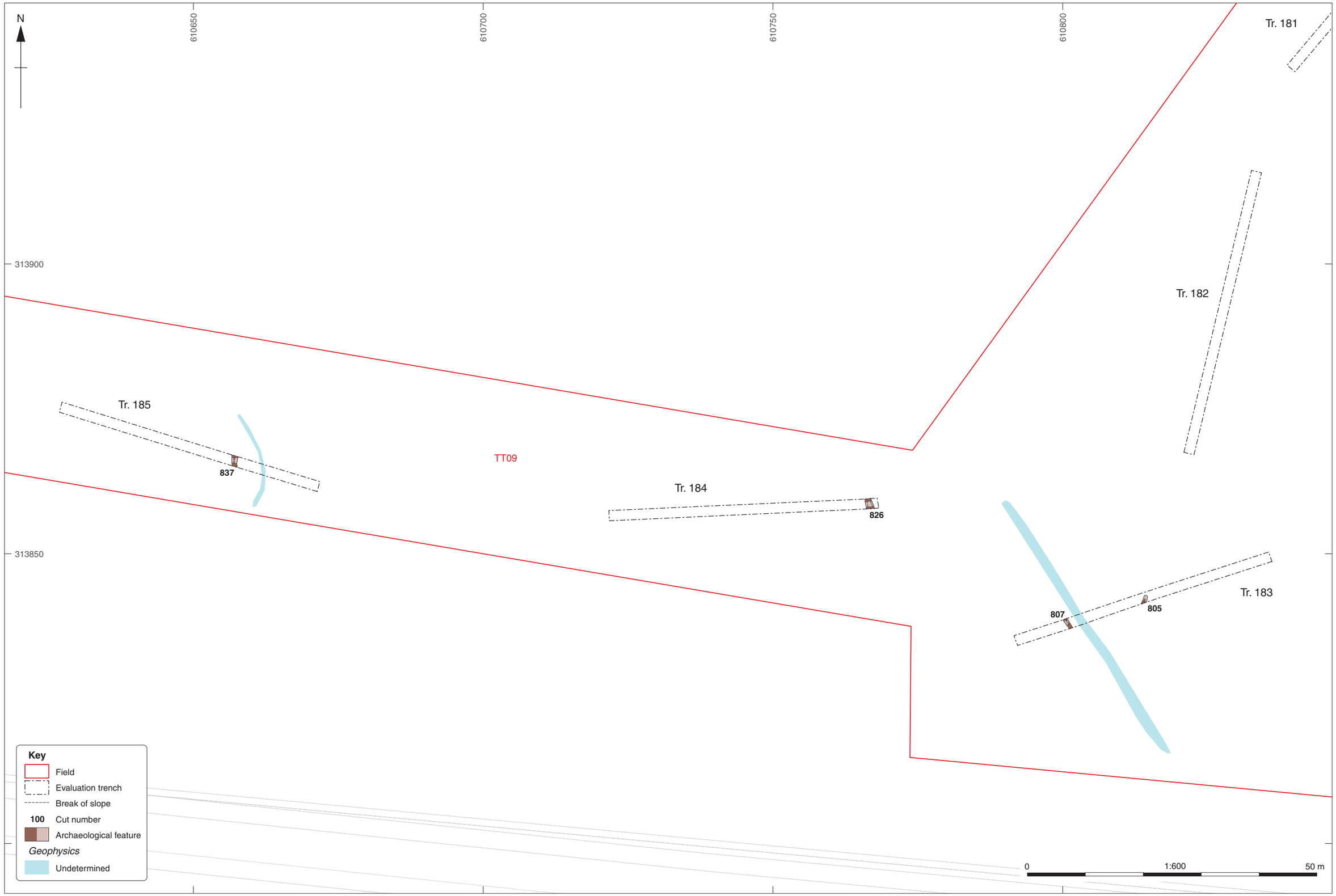


Figure 7f: TT09, Trenches 182-185 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:600 at A3

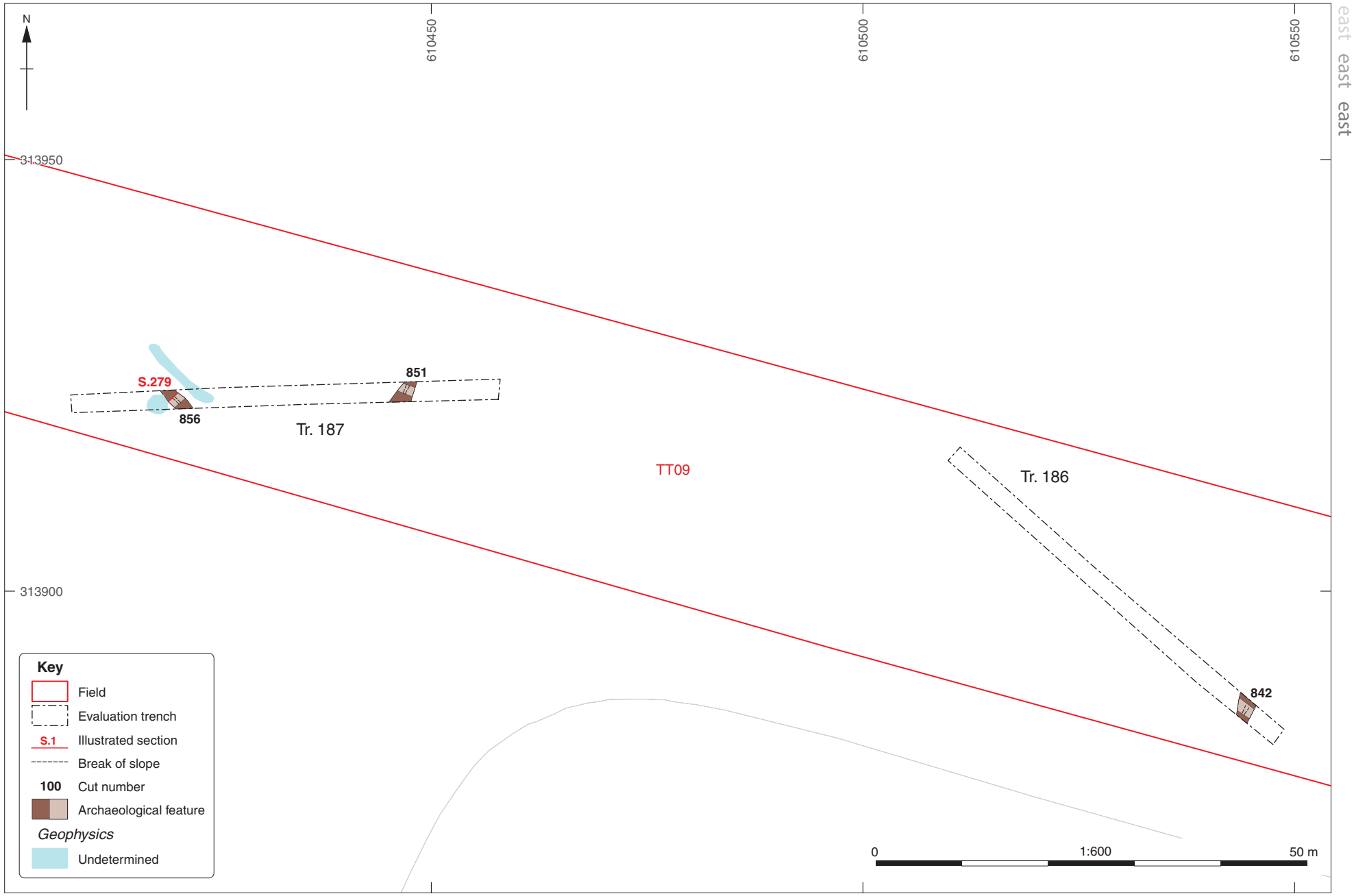


Figure 7g: TT09, Trenches 186-187 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:600 at A4

Scheme Overview
Scale 1:25,000

Detailed Plan Location
Scale 1:8000

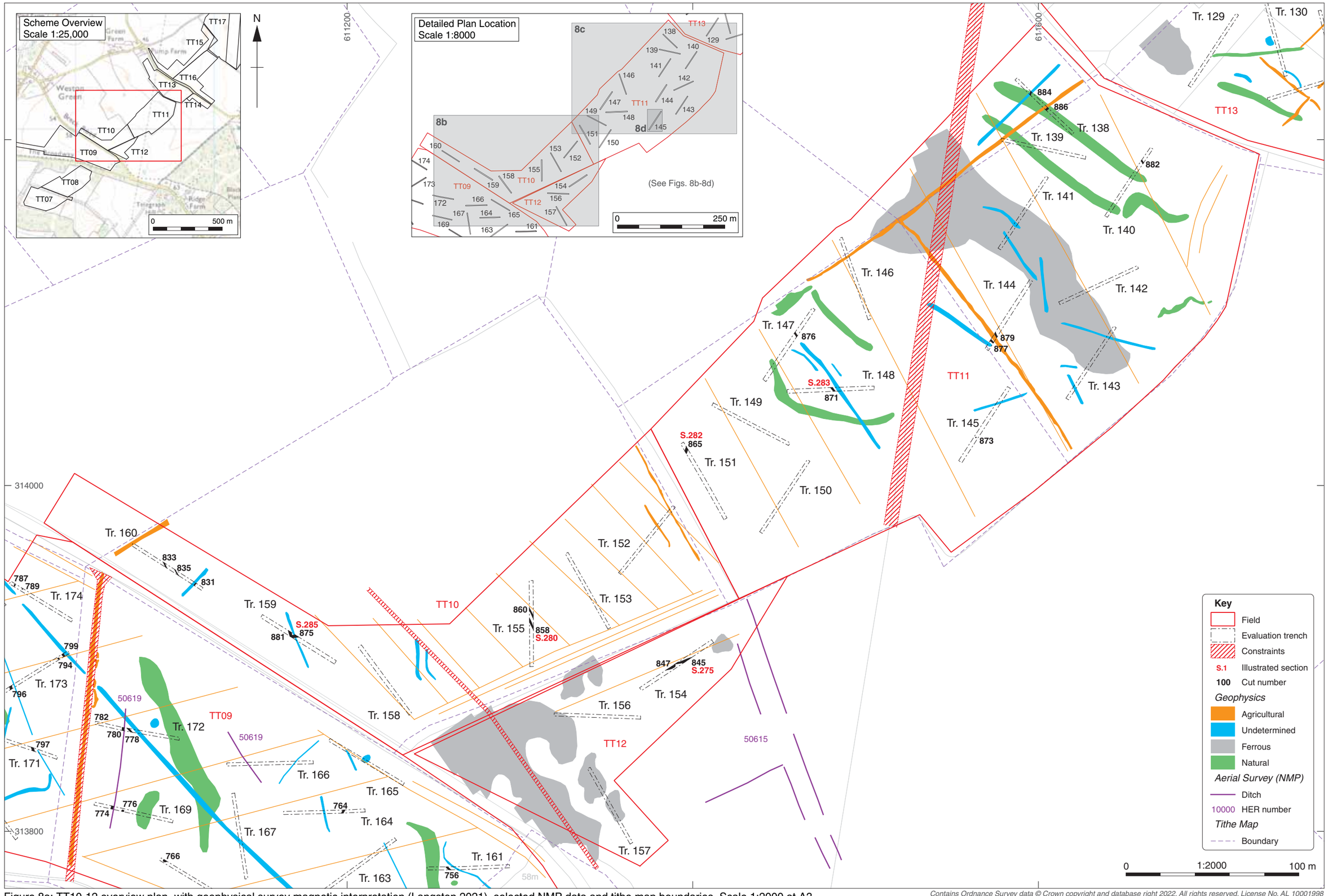


Figure 8a: TT10-12 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021), selected NMP data and tithe map boundaries. Scale 1:2000 at A3

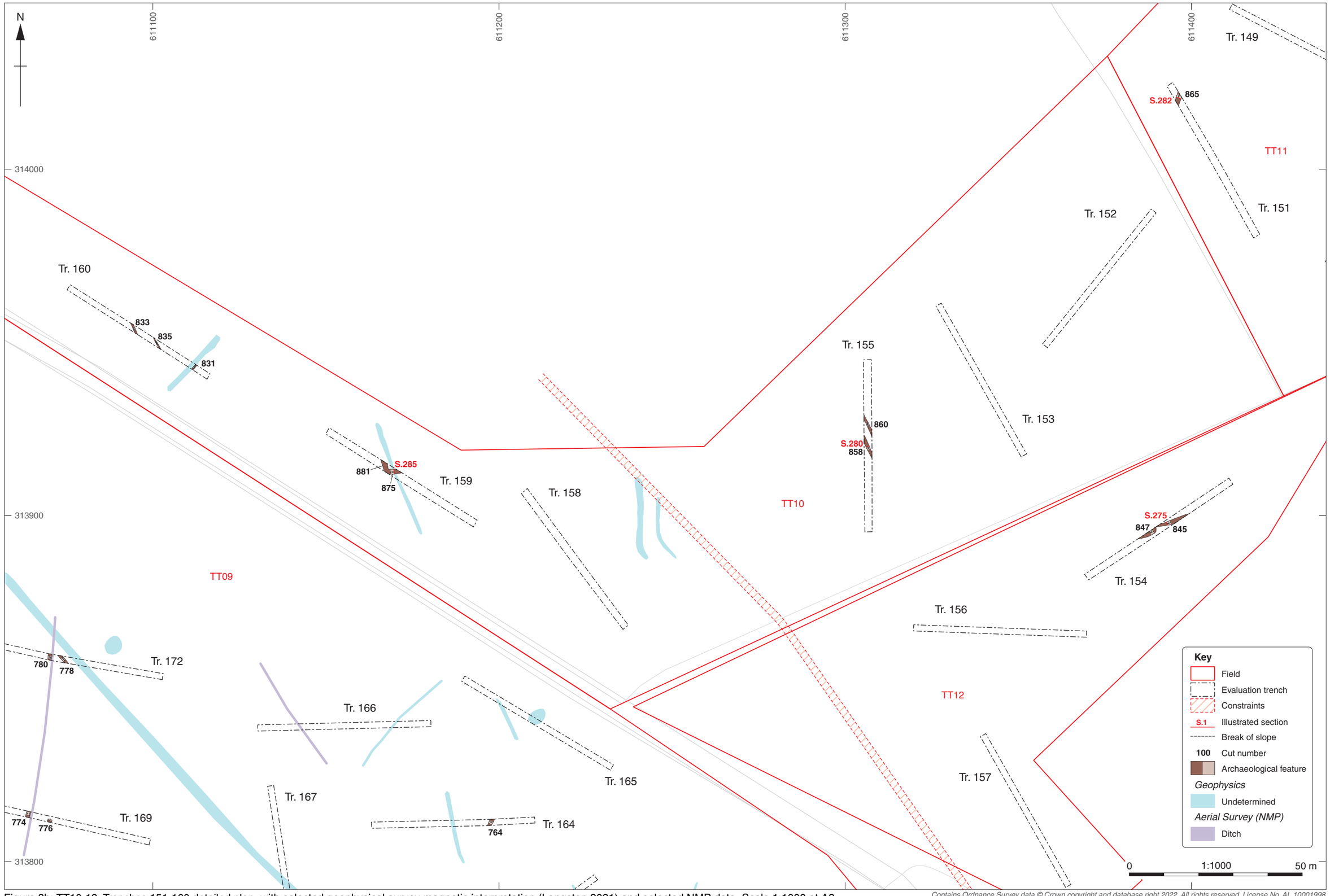


Figure 8b: TT10-12, Trenches 151-160 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021) and selected NMP data. Scale 1:1000 at A3

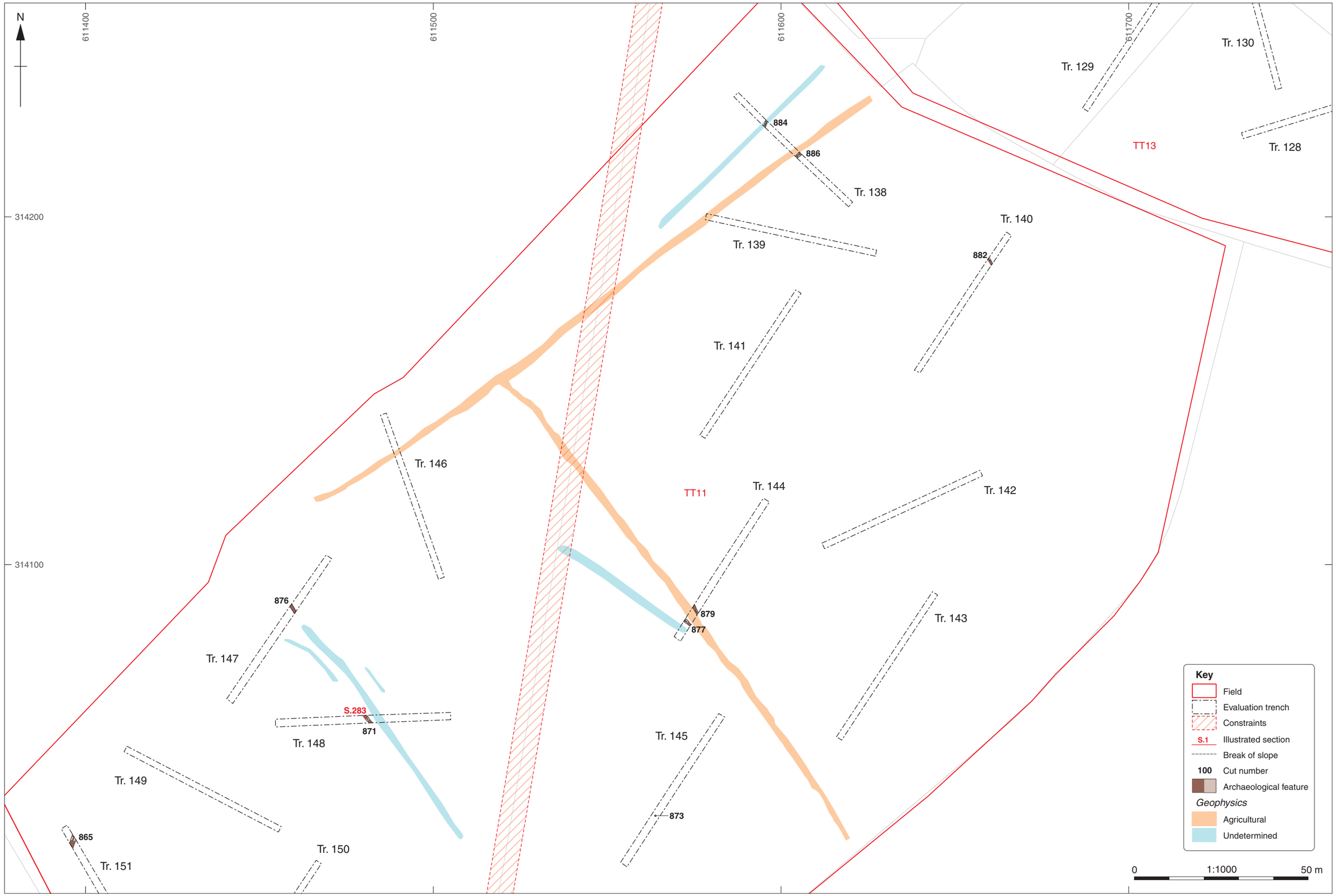


Figure 8c: TT11, Trenches 138-149 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:1000 at A3

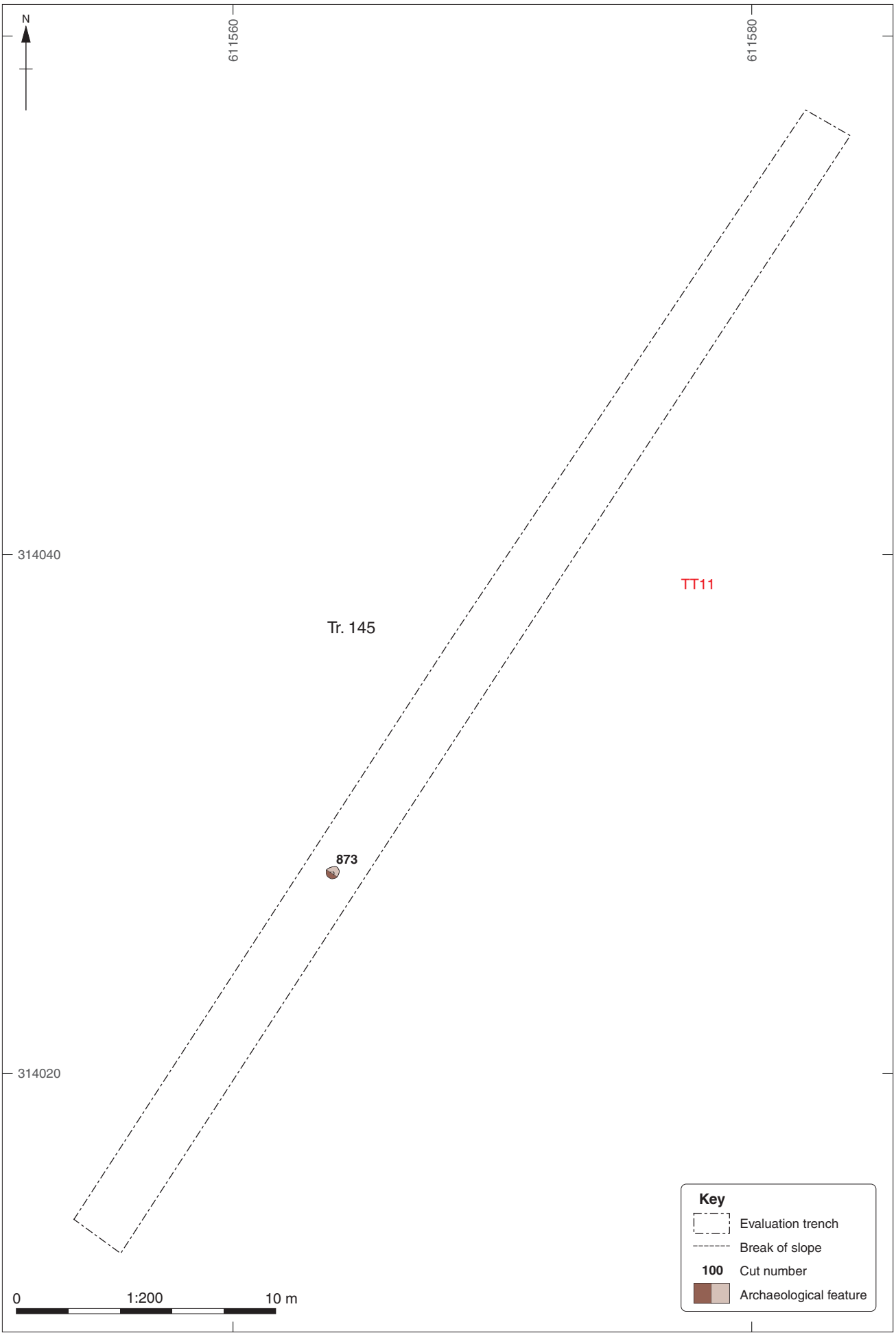


Figure 8d: TT11, Trench 145 detailed plan. Scale 1:200 at A4

N

611600

611800

314400

48m

40m

Tr. 113

Tr. 112

Tr. 114

Tr. 115

Tr. 116

Tr. 117

749 747 717 724

Tr. 118

S.221 693

S.226 706

TT15

Tr. 119

Tr. 120

Tr. 136

TT16

Tr. 122

Tr. 121

Tr. 135

Tr. 134

817

815

TT13

Tr. 133

819

821

Tr. 137

Tr. 132

Tr. 123

Tr. 130

See Fig. 9b

Tr. 129

Tr. 131

Tr. 127

Tr. 138

884

886

Tr. 139

882

Tr. 140

Tr. 141

TT11

Tr. 146

Tr. 128

Tr. 126

741

745

Tr. 124

TT14

Tr. 125

743

See Fig. 9c

Scheme Overview
Scale 1:25,000

HOW03 TT18 TT17 TT17 TT15 TT16 TT13 TT14 TT11 TT10 TT09 TT12 TT08

0 500 m

Key

- Field
- Evaluation trench
- Evaluation trench (unopened)
- Constraints
- S.1 Illustrated section
- 100 Cut number

Geophysics

- Agricultural
- Undetermined
- Ferrous
- Natural

0 1:1500 50 m

Figure 9a: TT13-14 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:1500 at A3

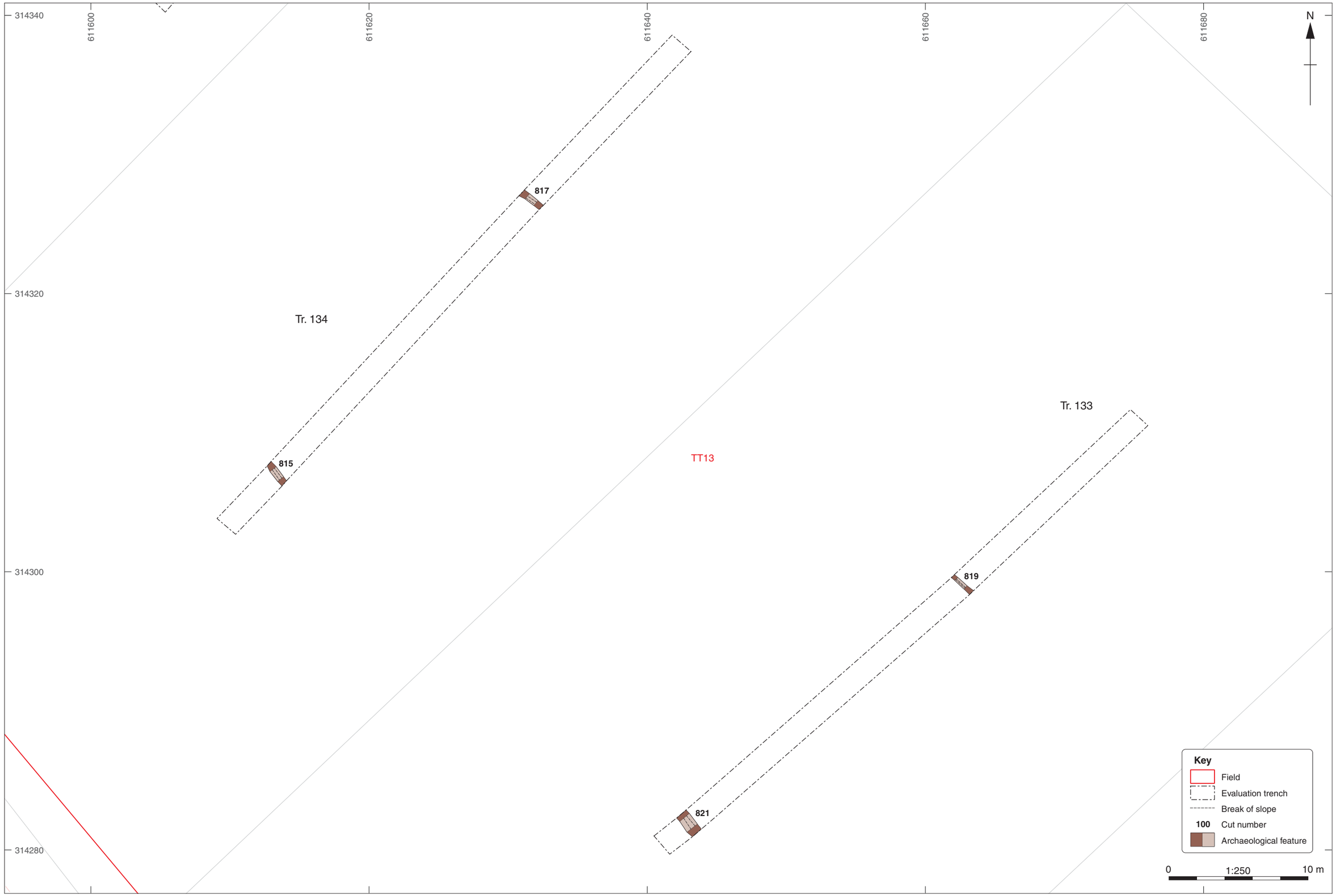


Figure 9b: TT13, Trenches 133-134 detailed plan. Scale 1:250 at A3

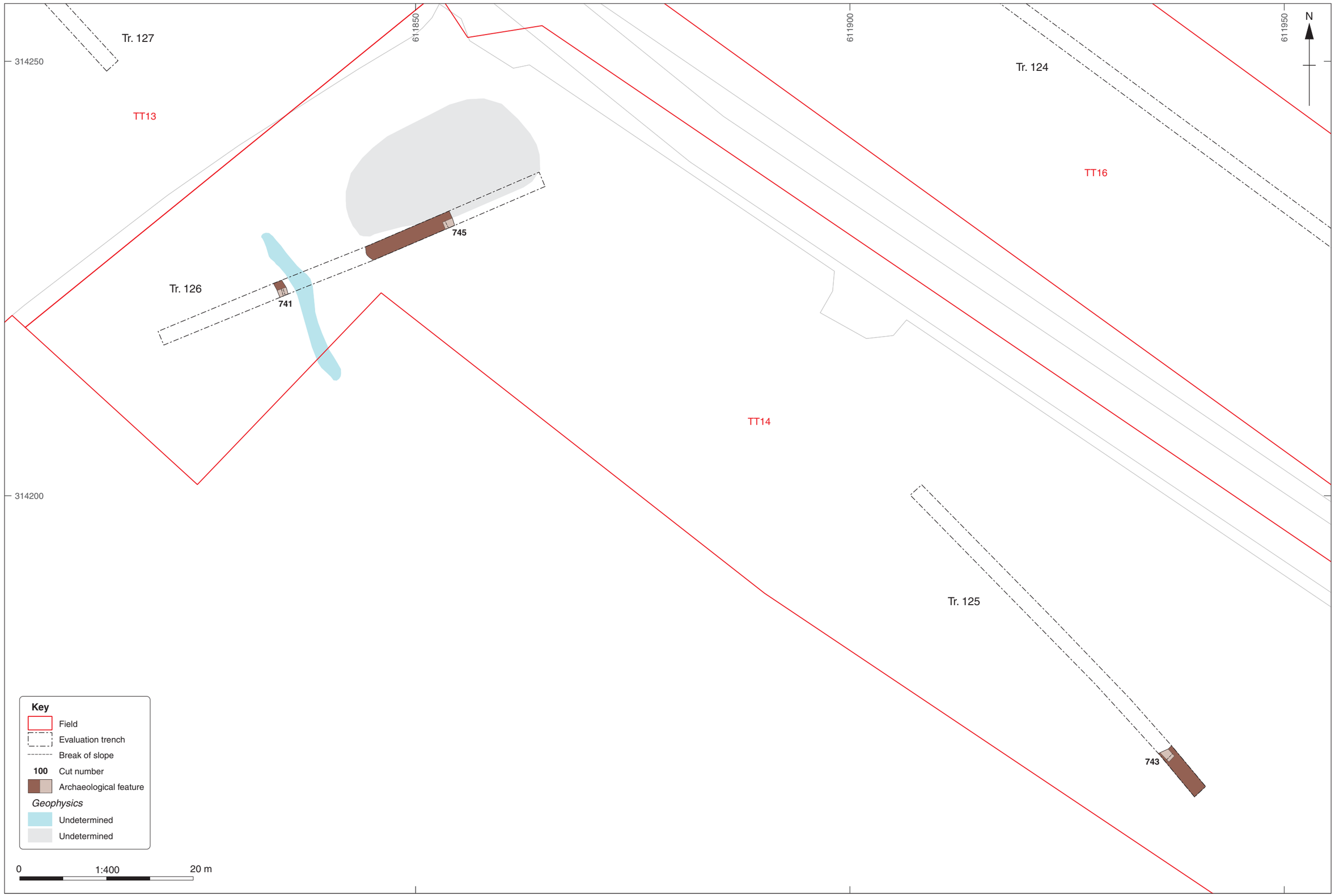


Figure 9c: TT14, Trenches 125-126 detailed plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:400 at A3

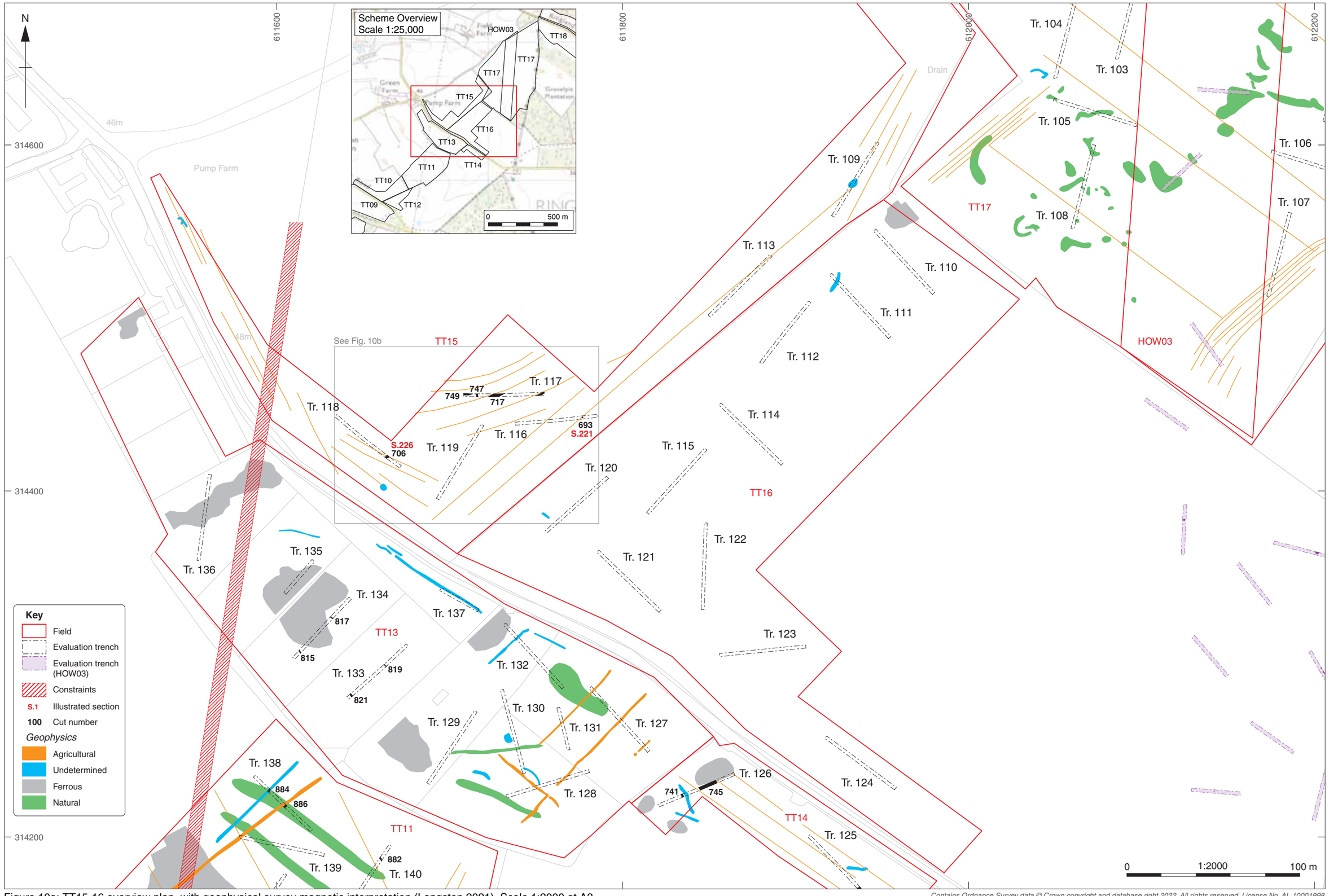


Figure 10a: TT15-16 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:2000 at A3

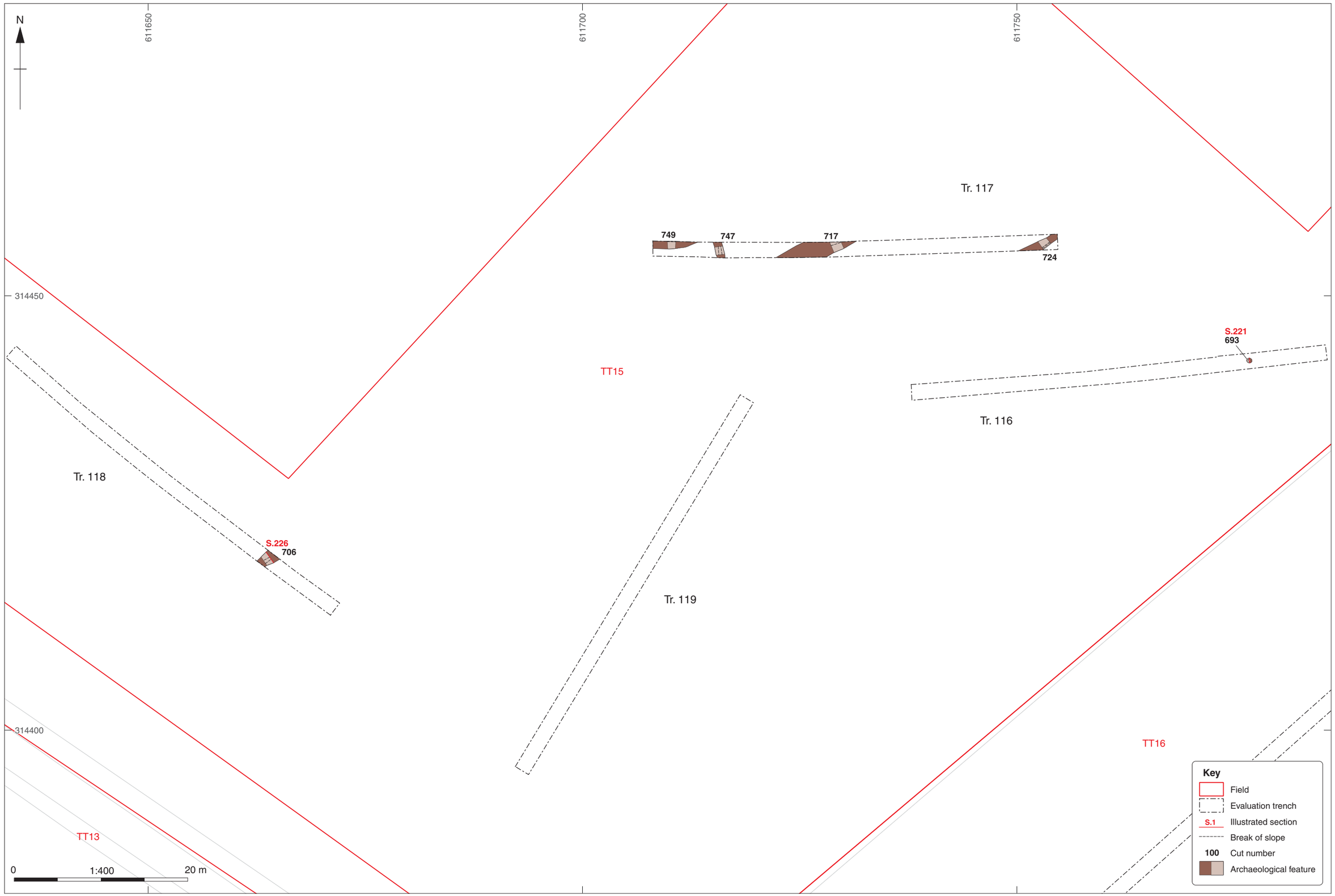


Figure 10b: TT15, Trenches 116-119 detailed plan. Scale 1:400 at A3

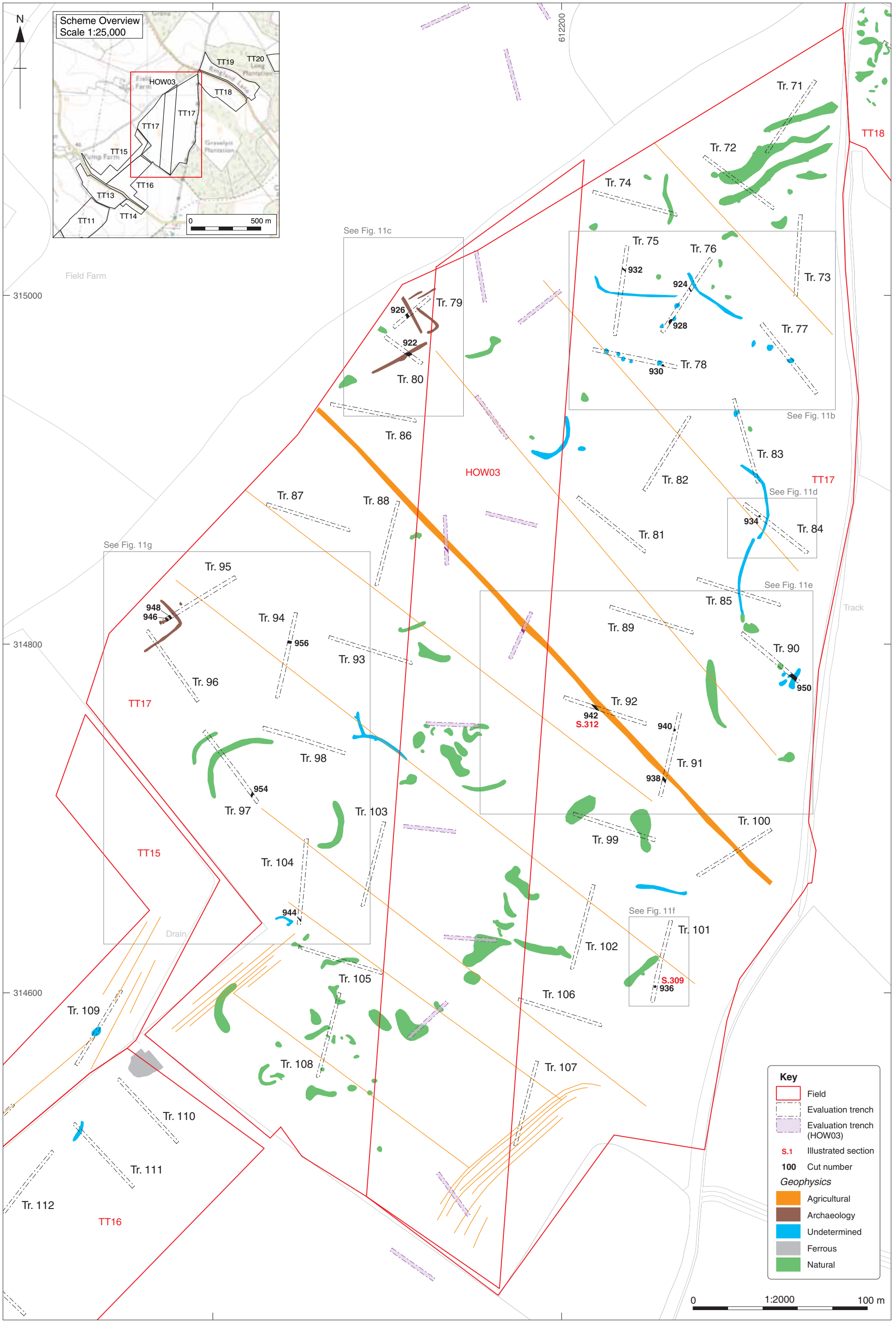


Figure 11a: TT17 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:2000 at A3

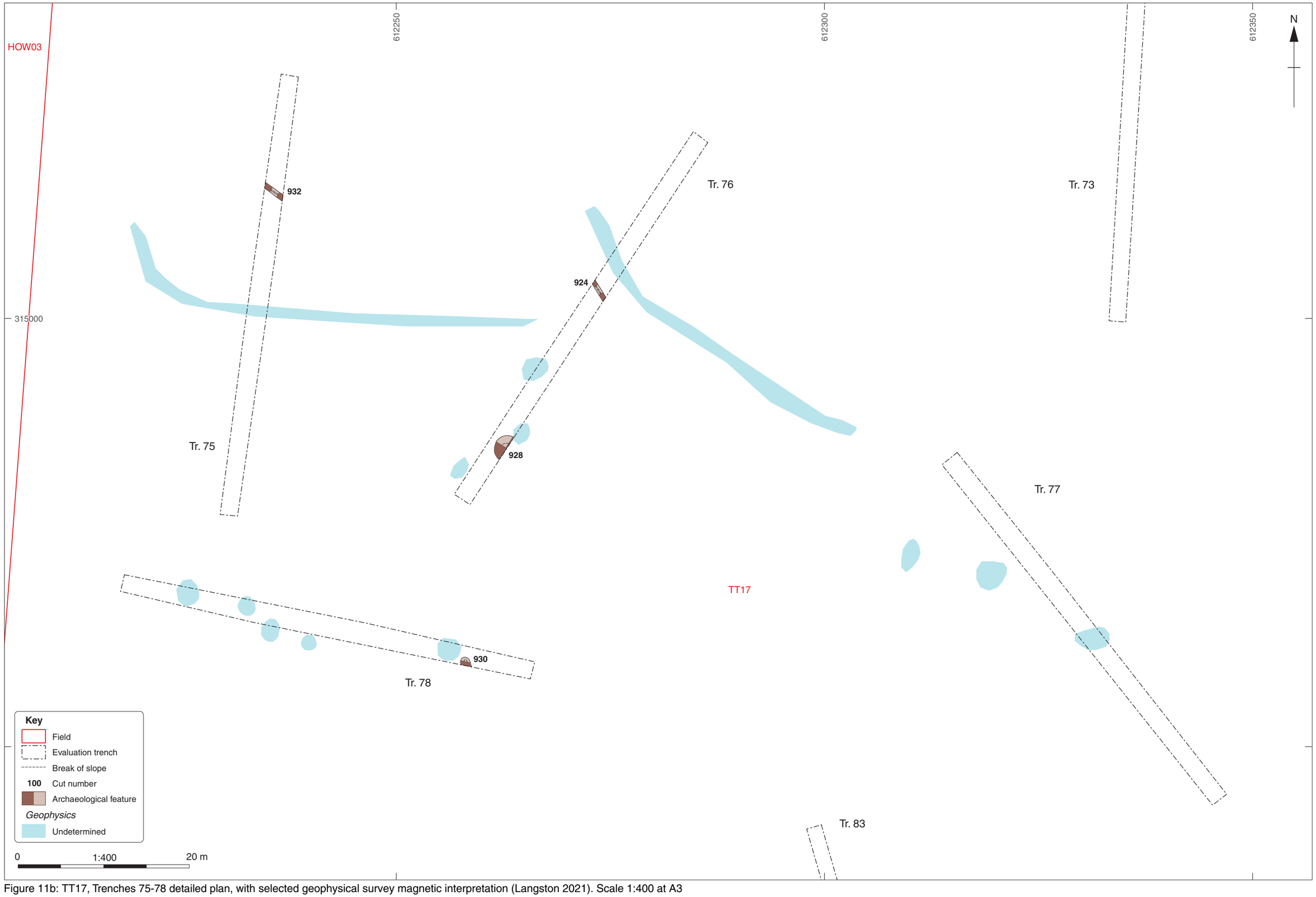


Figure 11b: TT17, Trenches 75-78 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:400 at A3

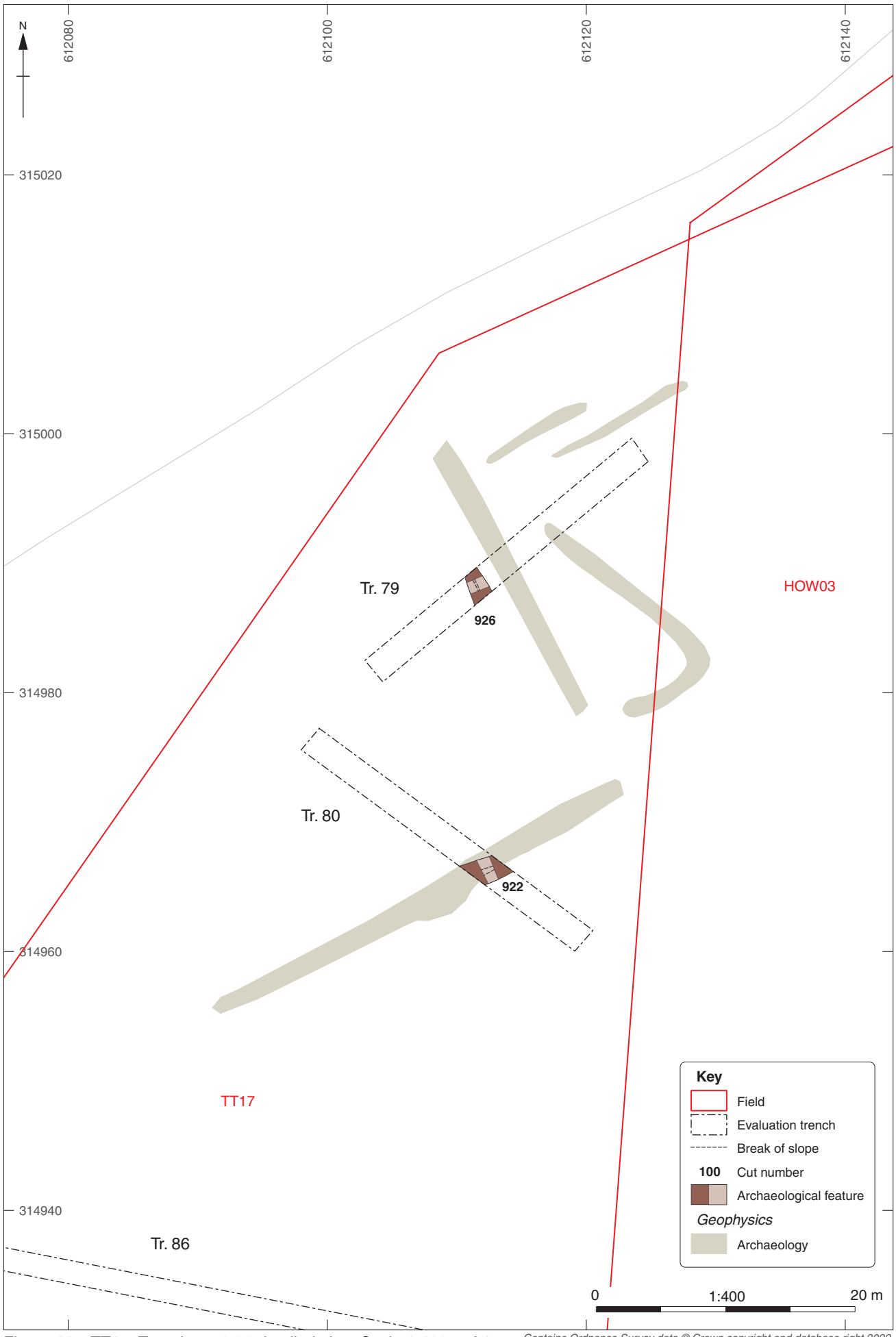


Figure 11c: TT17, Trenches 79-80 detailed plan. Scale 1:400 at A4

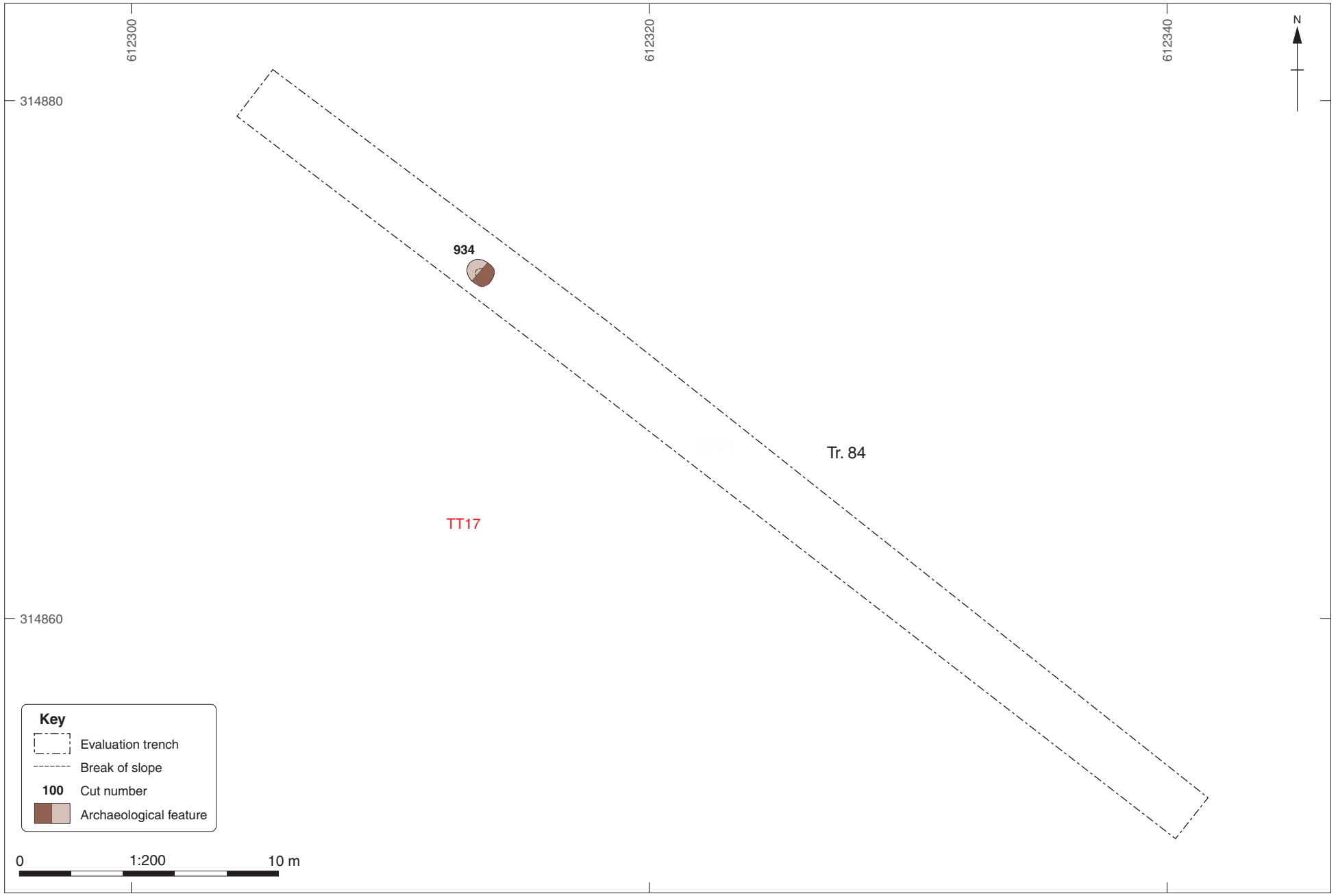


Figure 11d: TT17, Trench 84 detailed plan. Scale 1:200 at A4

612200
612250
612300
N
Tr. 85
Tr. 89
314800
Tr. 90
950
TT17
HOW03
S.312
942
Tr. 92
940
Tr. 91
938
314750

Key

- Field
- Evaluation trench
- Evaluation trench (HOW03)
- S.1 Illustrated section
- Break of slope
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature

Geophysics

- Agricultural
- Undetermined

0 1:500 20 m

Figure 11e: TT17, Trenches 89-92 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:500 at A3

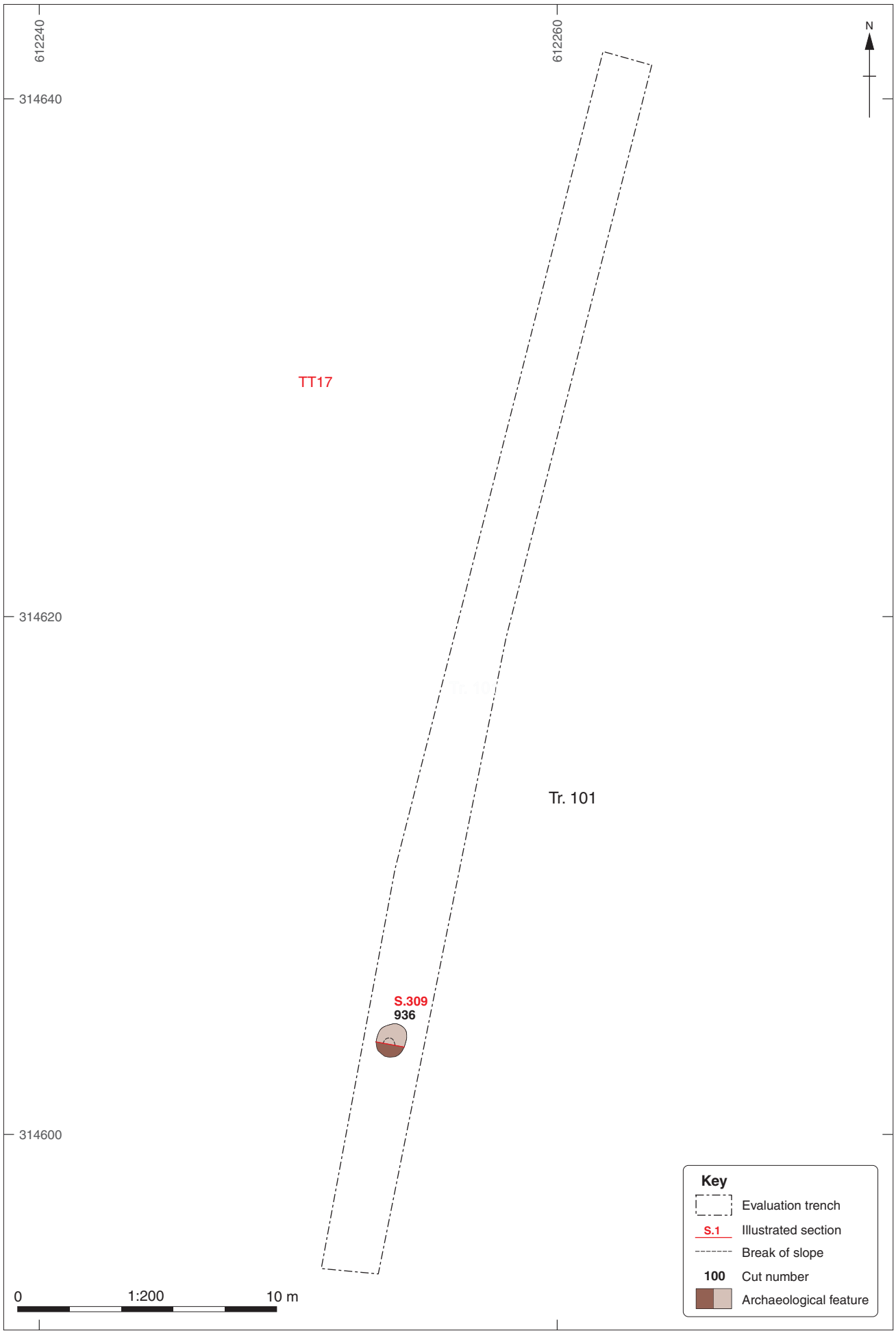


Figure 11f: TT17, Trench 101 detailed plan. Scale 1:200 at A4

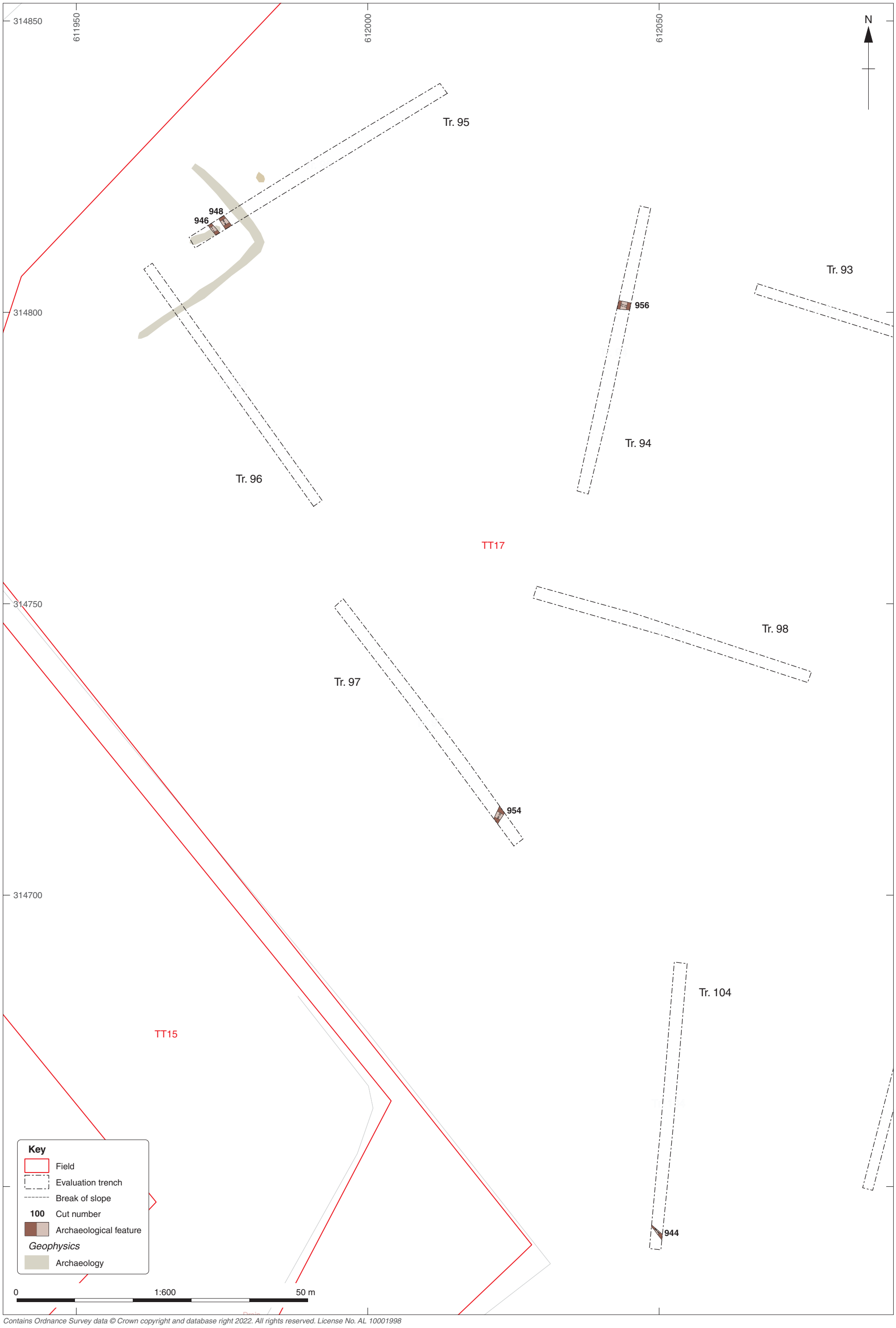


Figure 11g: TT17, Trenches 94-98 and 104 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:600 at A3

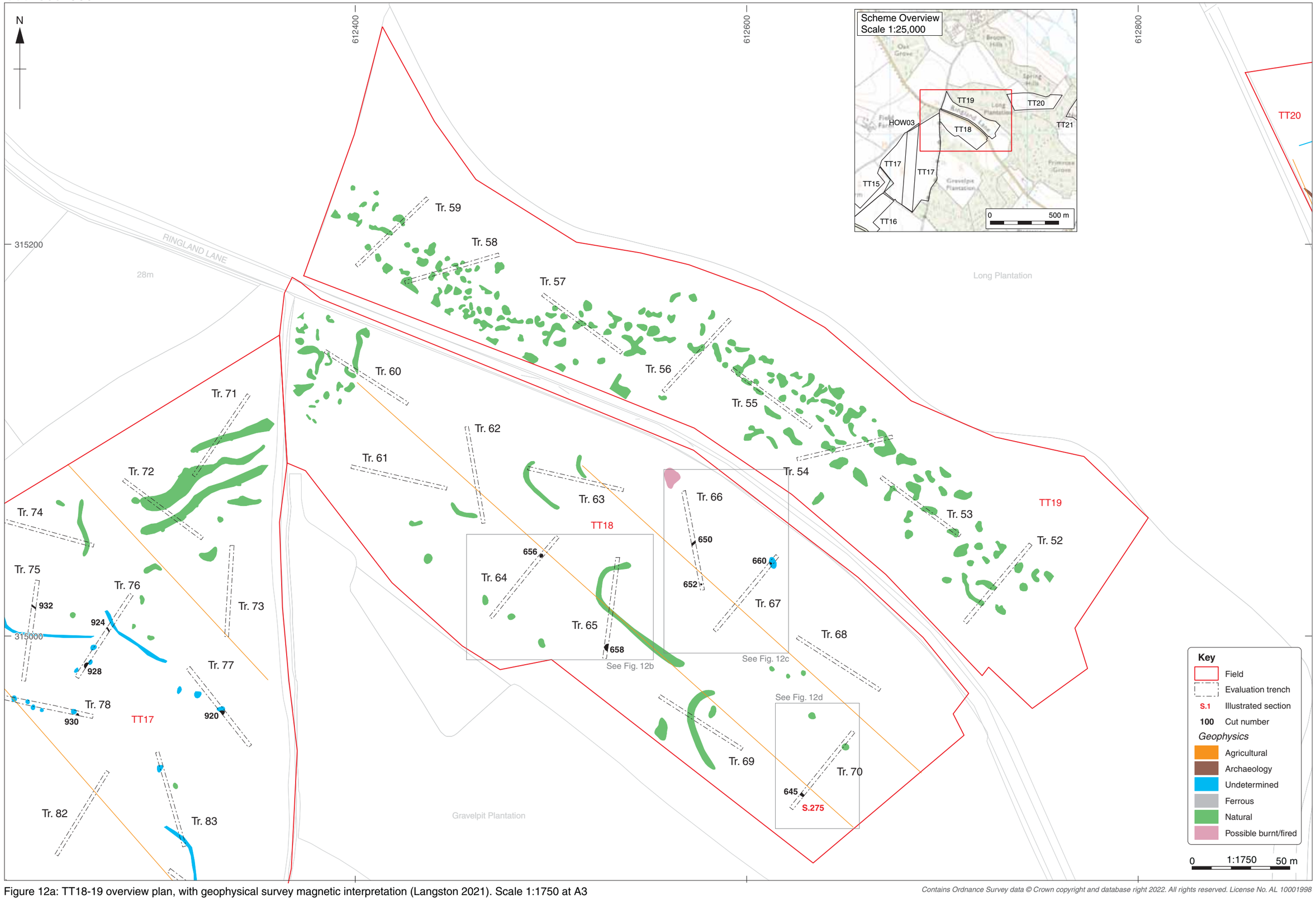


Figure 12a: TT18-19 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:1750 at A3

612460 612480 612500 612520 612540

N

315040

315020

315000

656

Tr. 64

TT18

Tr. 65

658

Key
Field
Evaluation trench
Break of slope
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature

0 1:250 10 m

Figure 12b: TT18, Trenches 64-65 detailed plan. Scale 1:250 at A3

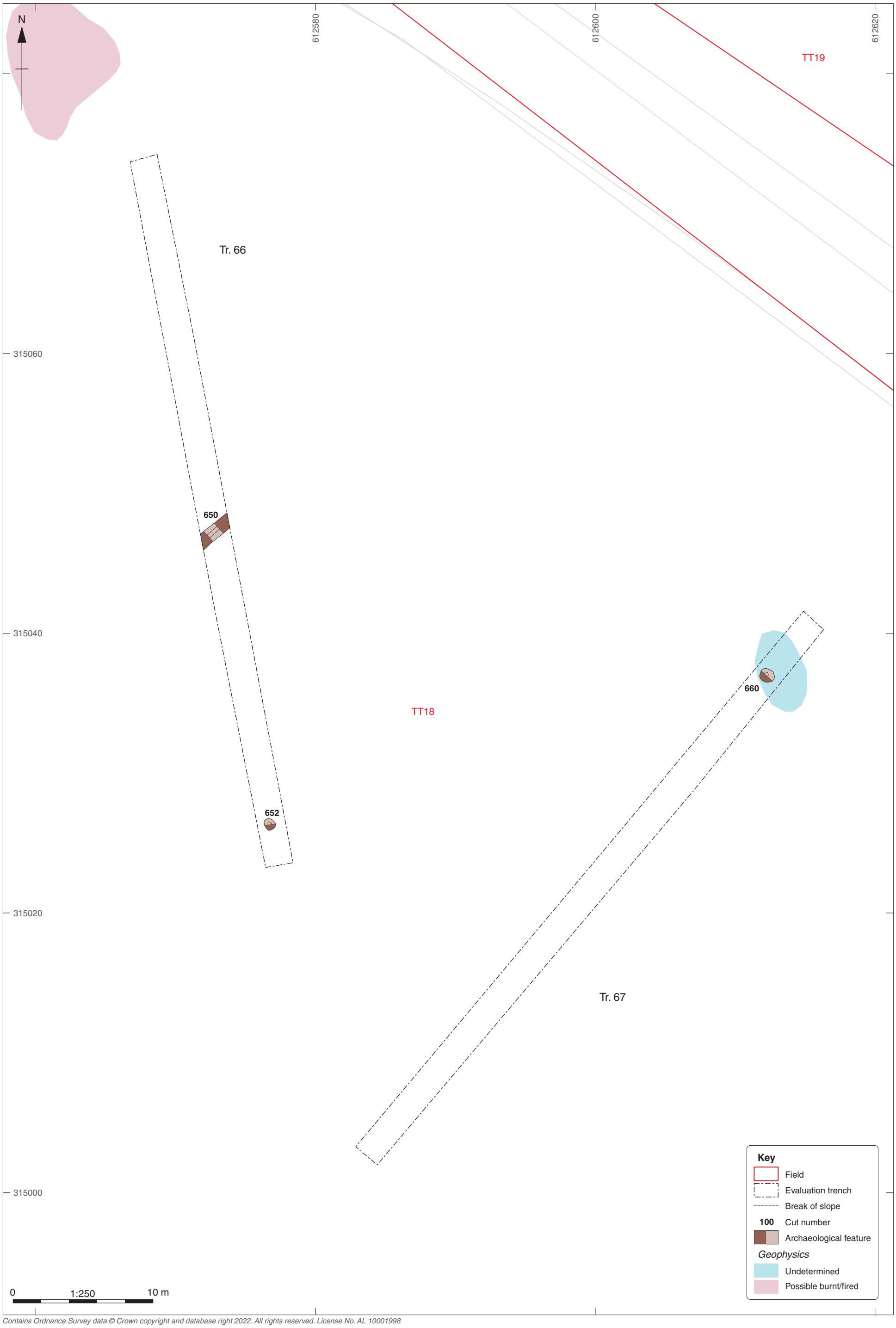


Figure 12c: TT18, Trenches 66-67 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:250 at A3

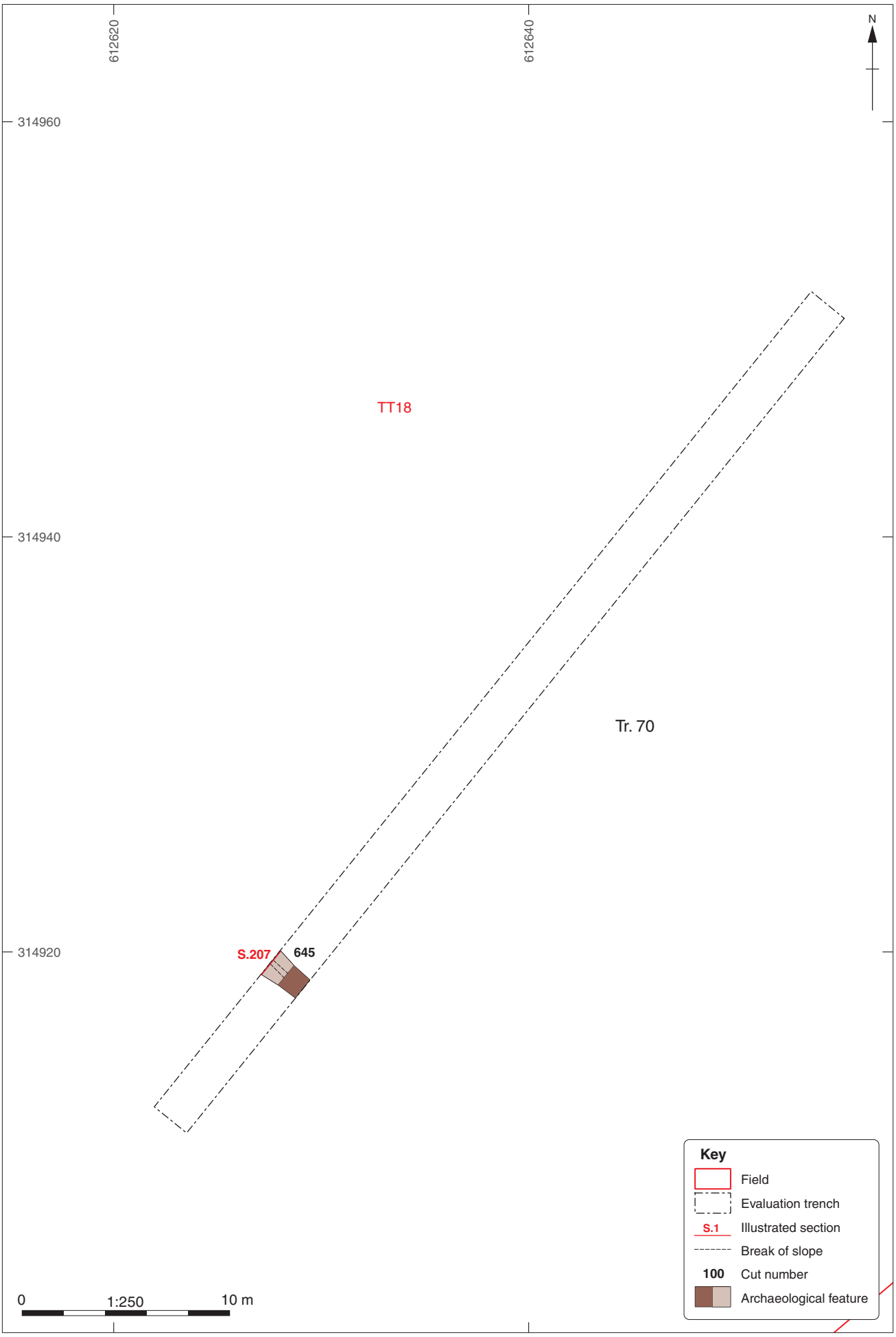
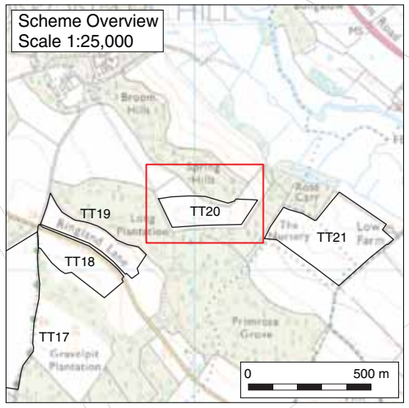
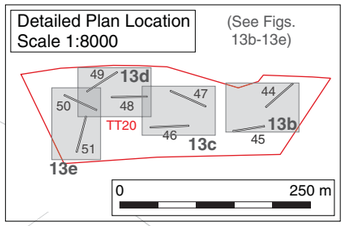


Figure 12d: TT18, Trench 70 detailed plan. Scale 1:250 at A4

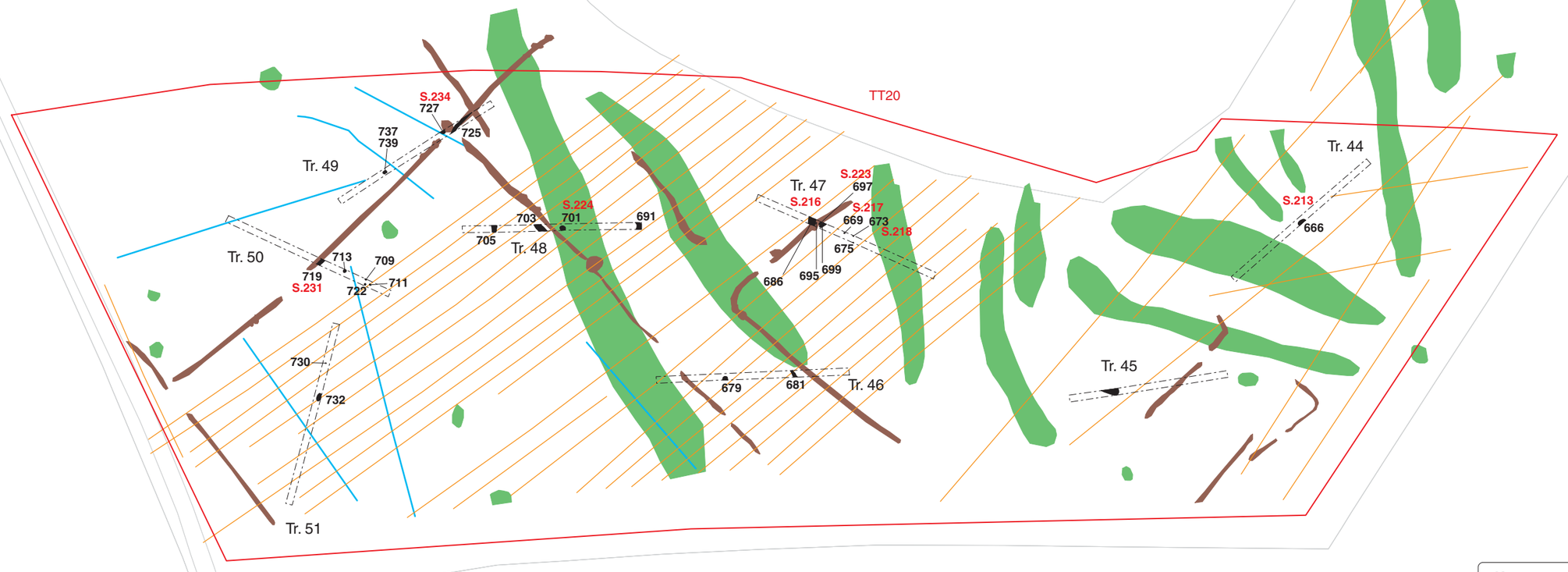
Scheme Overview
Scale 1:25,000



Detailed Plan Location
Scale 1:8000
(See Figs. 13b-13e)



612900
613000
613100
613200
N
315300
315200



Key
- Field
- Evaluation trench
- S.1 Illustrated section
- 100 Cut number

Geophysics
- Agricultural
- Archaeology
- Undetermined
- Natural

0 1:1250 50 m

Figure 13a: TT20 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:1250 at A3

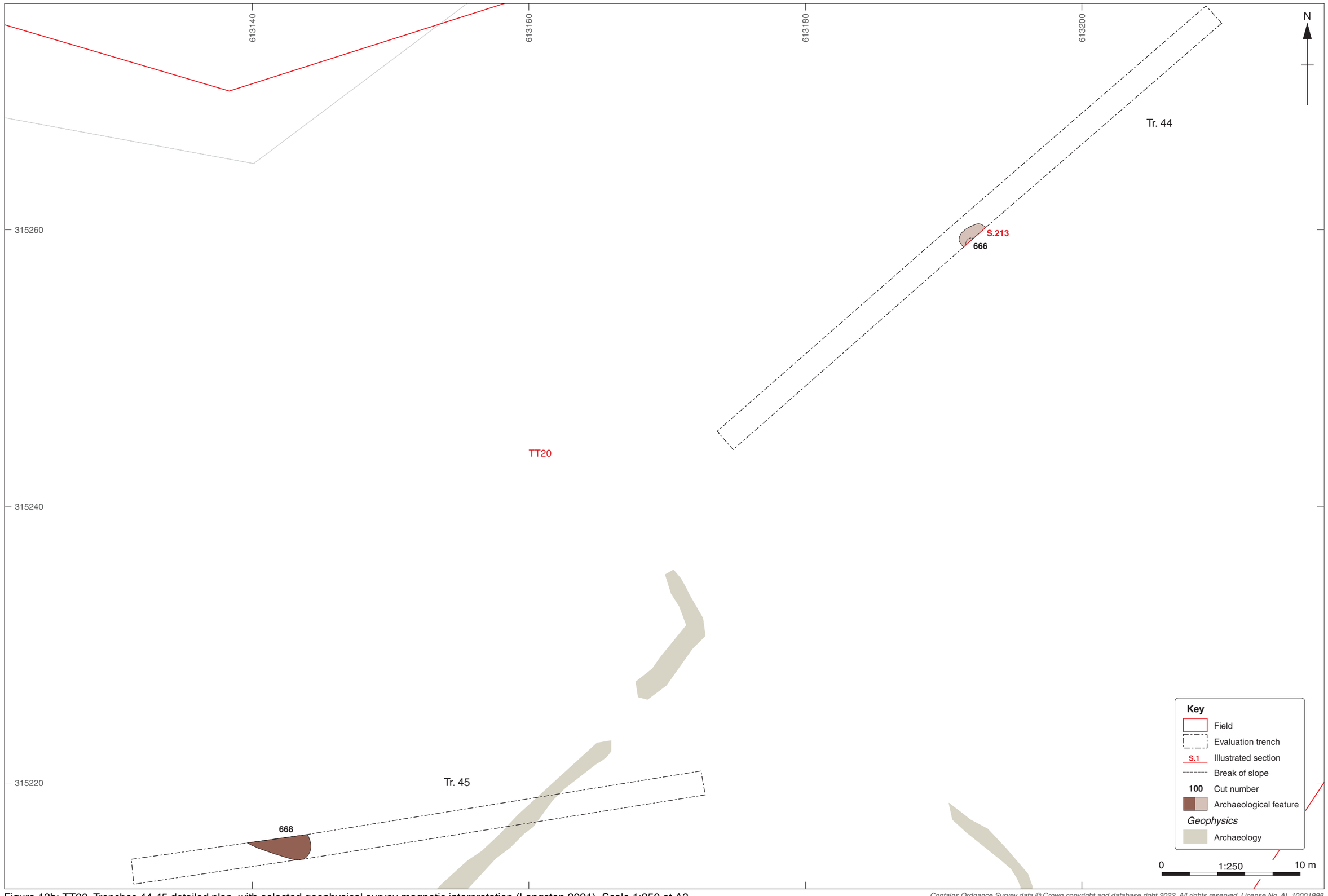


Figure 13b: TT20, Trenches 44-45 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:250 at A3

N

613020 613040 613060 613080 613100

315260

315240

315220

Tr. 48

691

Tr. 47

S.216
686
697
S.223
699
695
S.217
669
S.218
673
675

TT20

Tr. 46

679
681

Key
Evaluation trench
S.1 Illustrated section
Break of slope
100 Cut number
Archaeological feature
Geophysics
Archaeology

0 1:250 10 m

Figure 13c: TT20, Trenches 46-47 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:250 at A3

N

612940 612960 612980 613000 613020

315280 315260 315240

Tr. 49

S.234

727

725

737

739

TT20

705 703 701 S.224 691

Tr. 48

S.231

719

713

709

722

711

Tr. 50

Key

Evaluation trench

S.1 Illustrated section

Break of slope

100 Cut number

Archaeological feature

Geophysics

Archaeology

0 1:250 10 m

Figure 13d: TT20, Trenches 48-49 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:250 at A3

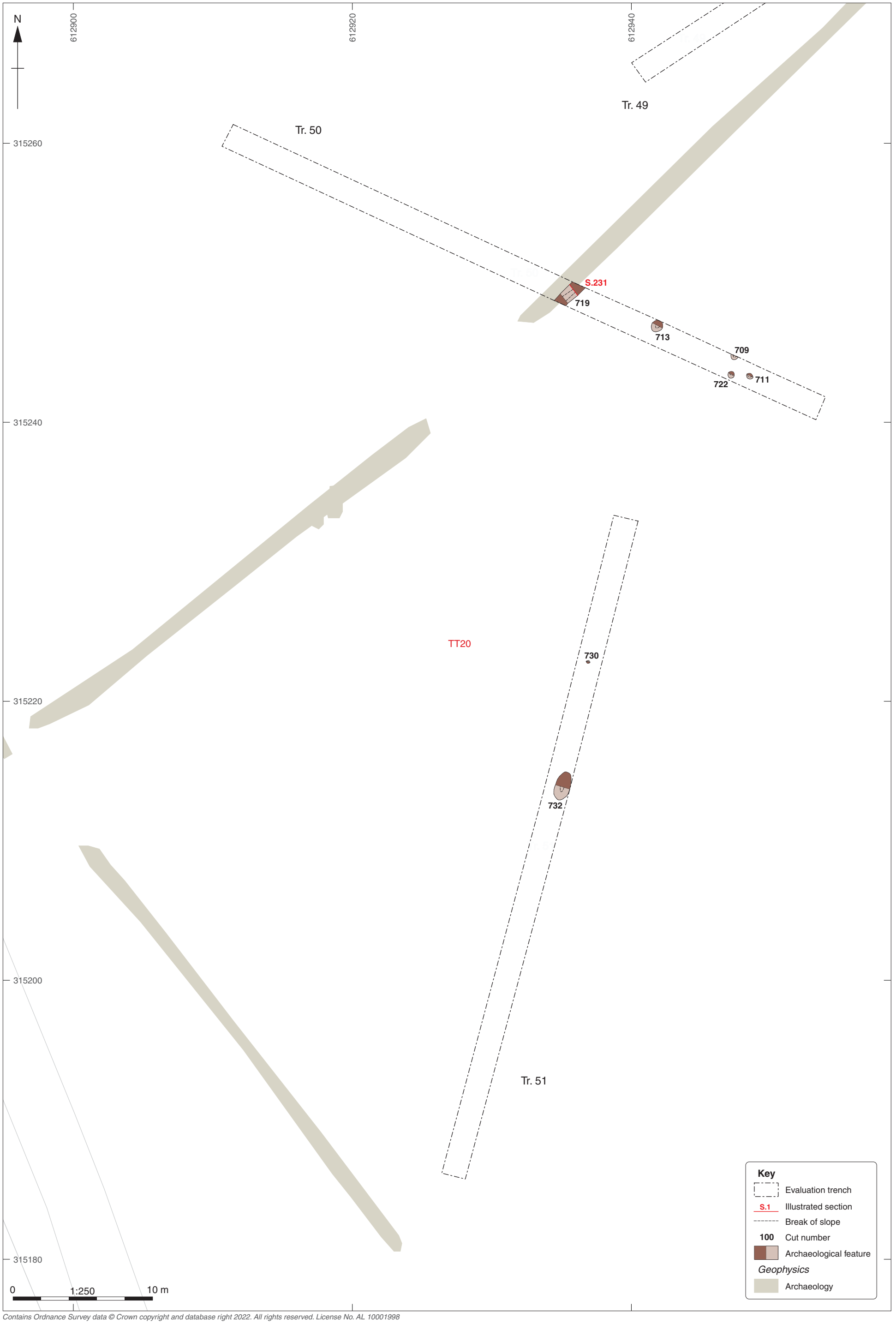


Figure 13e: TT20, Trenches 50-51 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:250 at A3

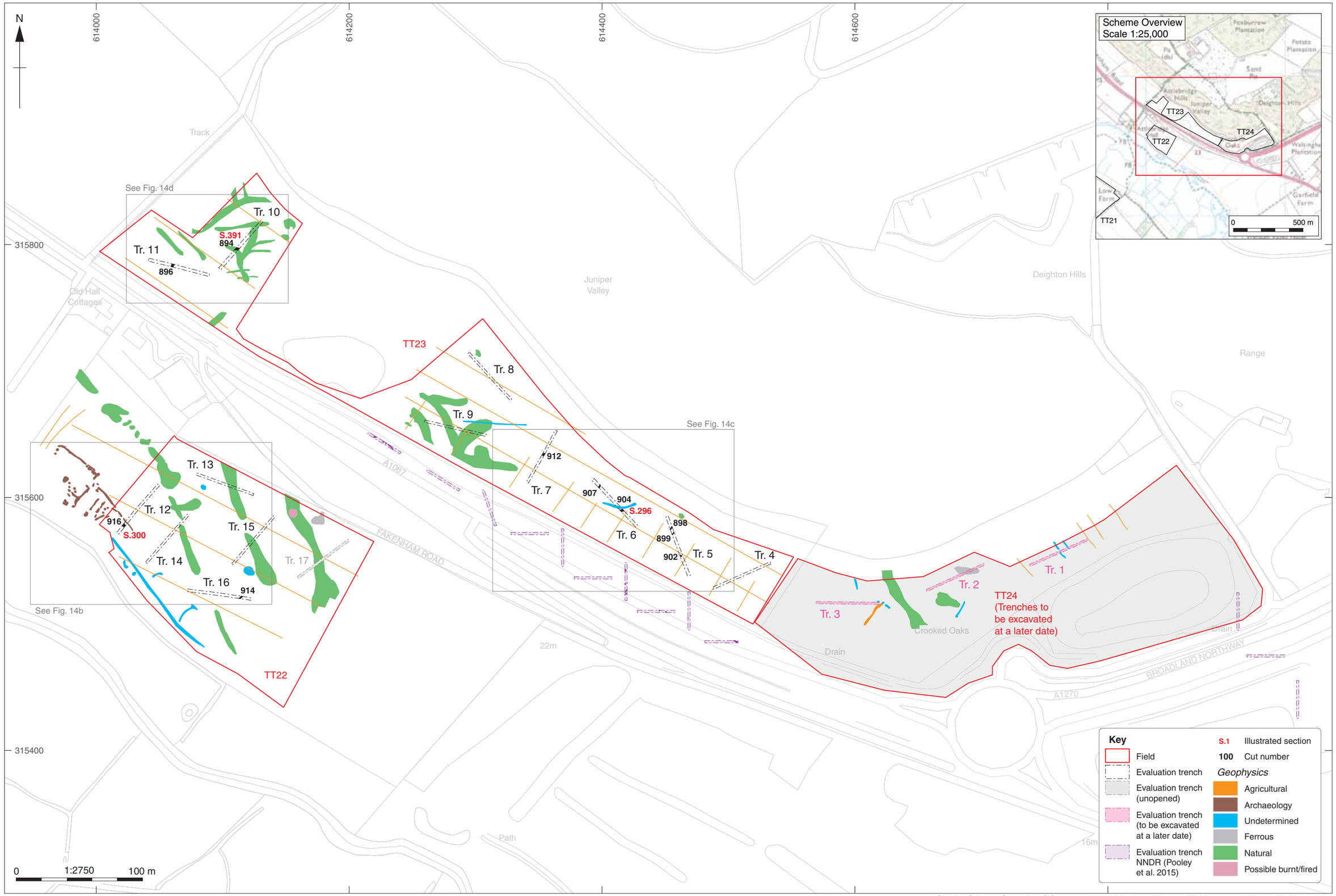


Figure 14a: TT22-24 overview plan, with geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:2500 at A3

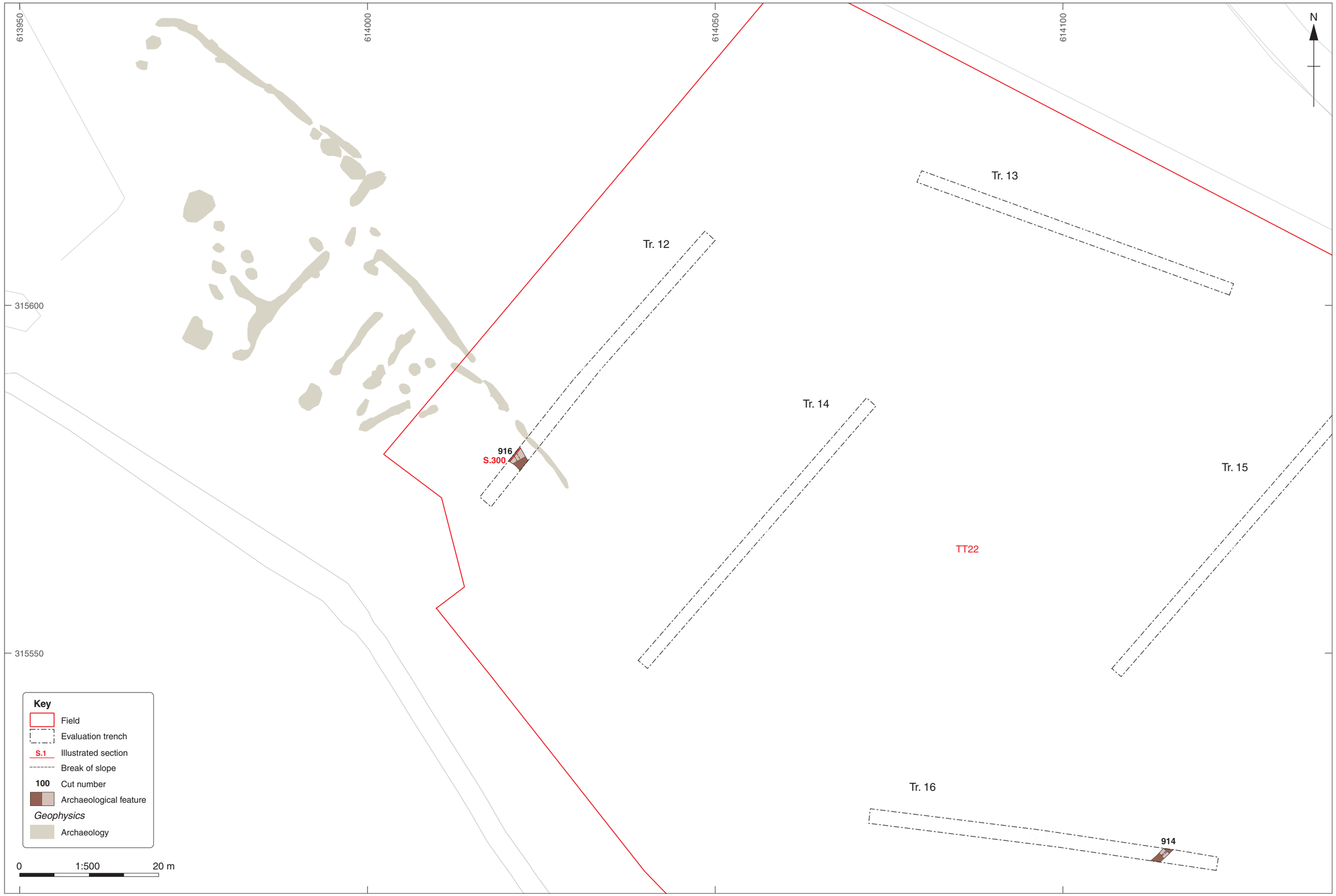


Figure 14b: TT22, Trenches 12 and 16 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:500 at A3

315650
315600
614350
614400
614450
N
912
Tr. 7
907
Tr. 6
904
S.296
TT23
898
899
902
Tr. 5
Tr. 4

Key
- Field
- Evaluation trench
- S.1 Illustrated section
- Break of slope
- 100 Cut number
- Archaeological feature

Geophysics
- Undetermined

0 1:500 20 m

Figure 14c: TT23, Trenches 5-7 detailed plan, with selected geophysical survey magnetic interpretation (Langston 2021). Scale 1:500 at A3

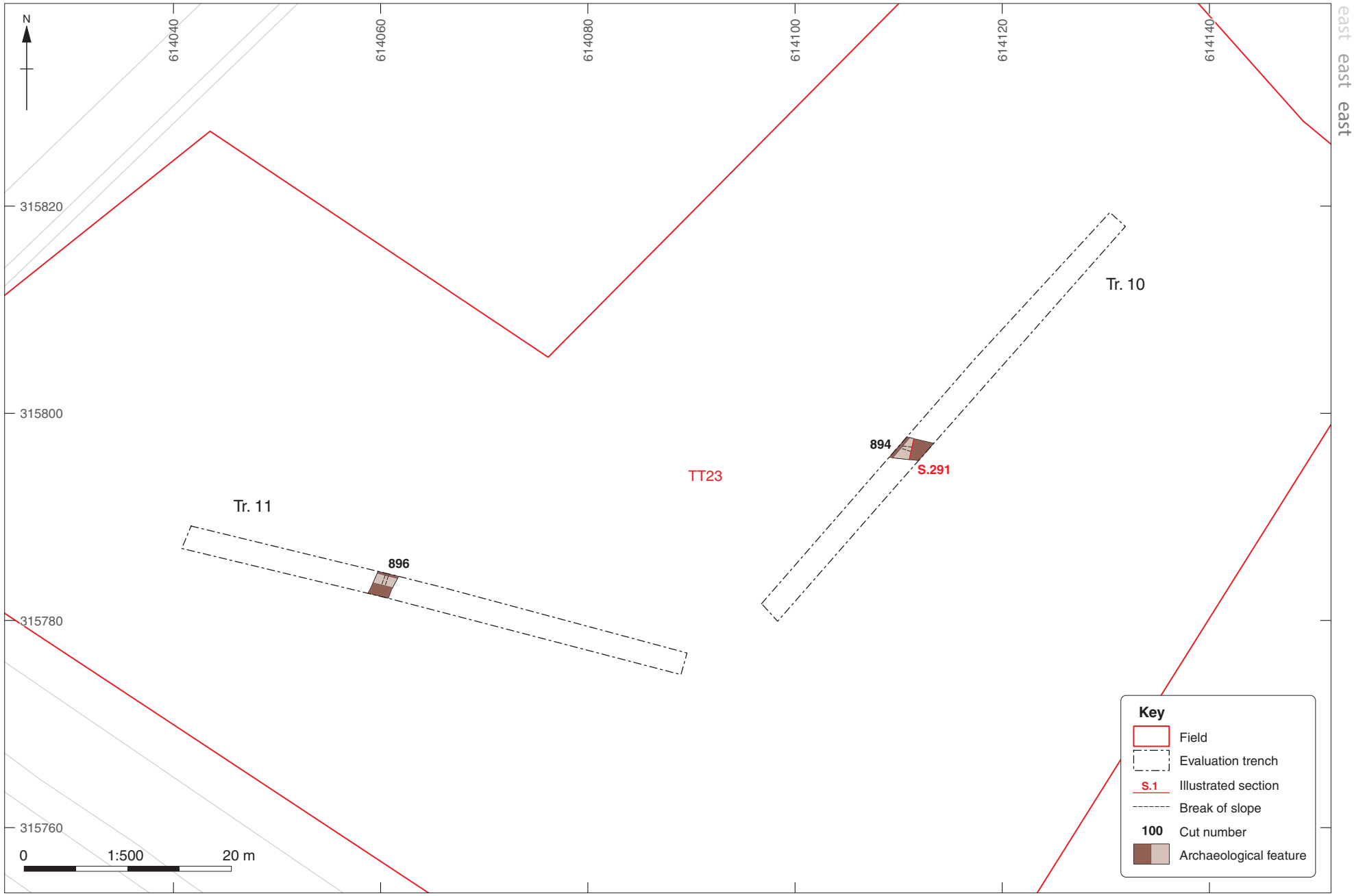
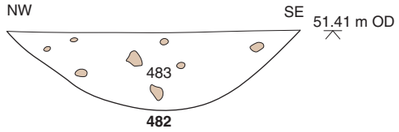


Figure 14d: TT23, Trenches 10-11 detailed plan. Scale 1:500 at A4

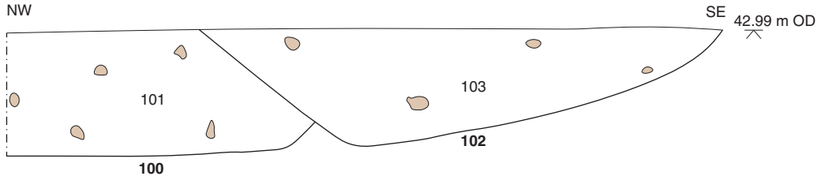
TT01

Section 160

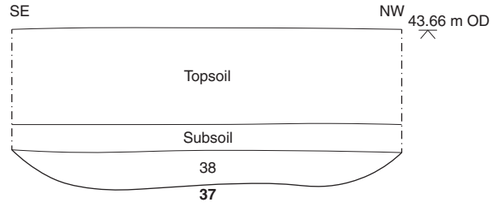


TT04/TT05/TT06

Section 39



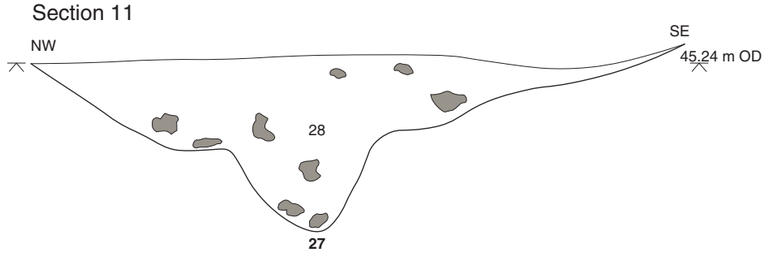
Section 15



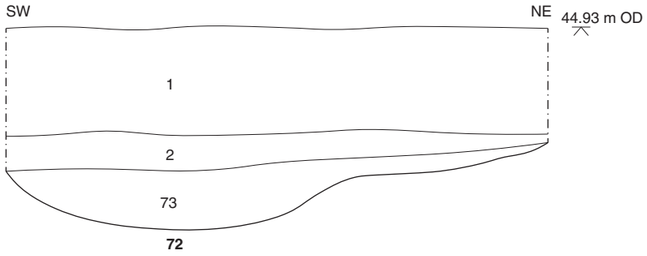
Key

- Limit of Excavation
- Top surface
- Cut / conjectured
- Deposit Horizon conjectured
- Intrusion/Truncation
- Break in Section
- 117 Cut Number
- 116 Deposit Number
- 32.26 m OD Level
- Stone
- Flint

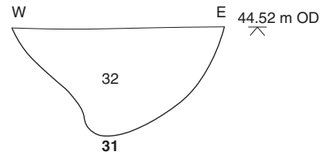
Section 11



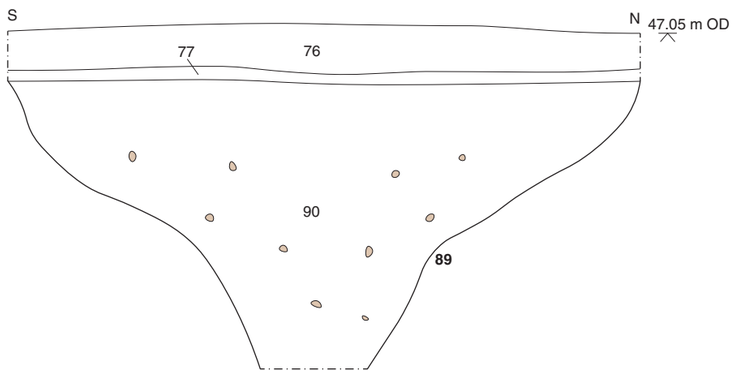
Section 29



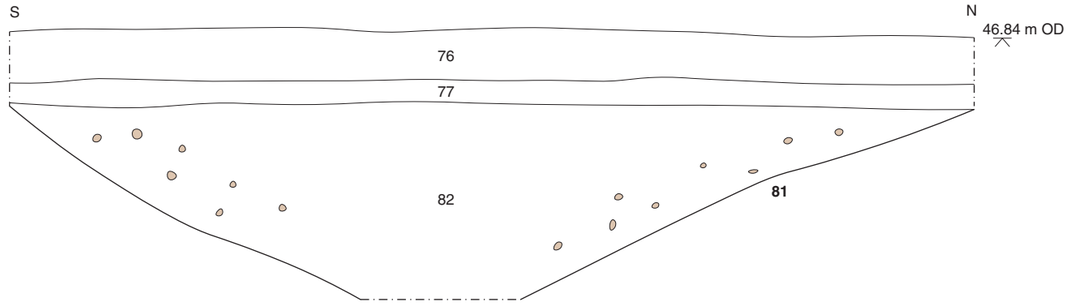
Section 16



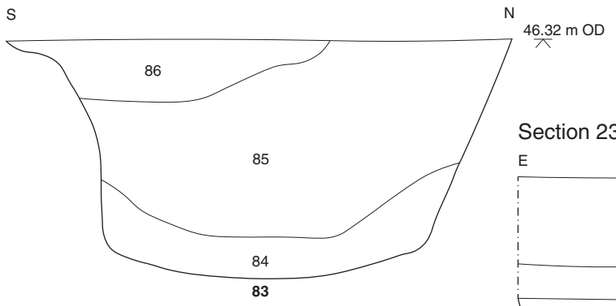
Section 37



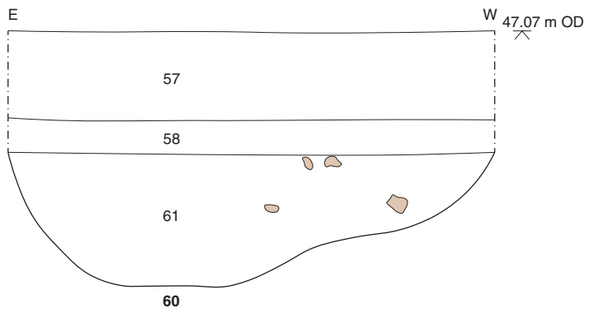
Section 35



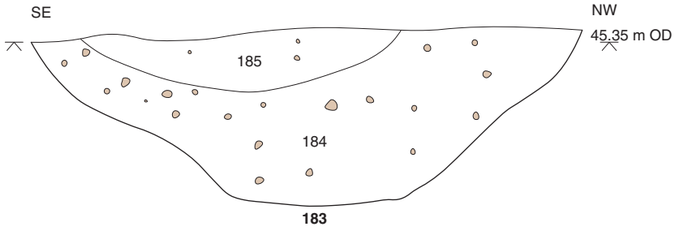
Section 31



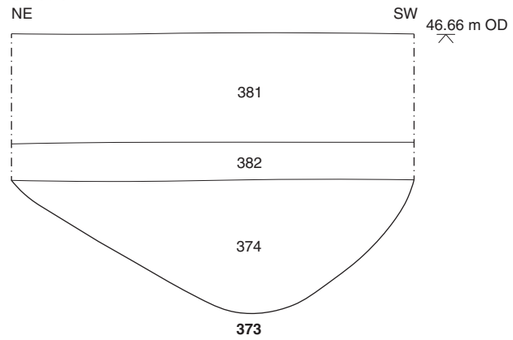
Section 23



Section 67



Section 124

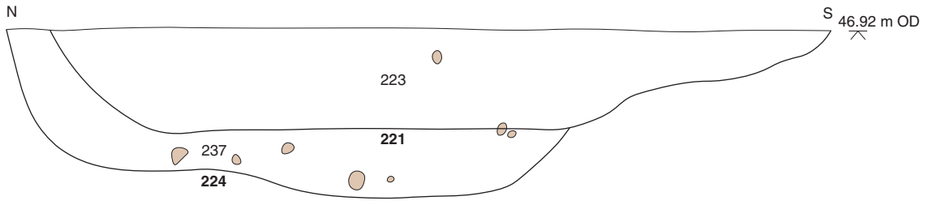


0 1:25 1 m

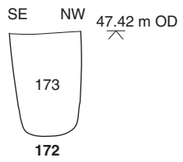
Figure 15: Selected sections

TT04/TT05/TT06

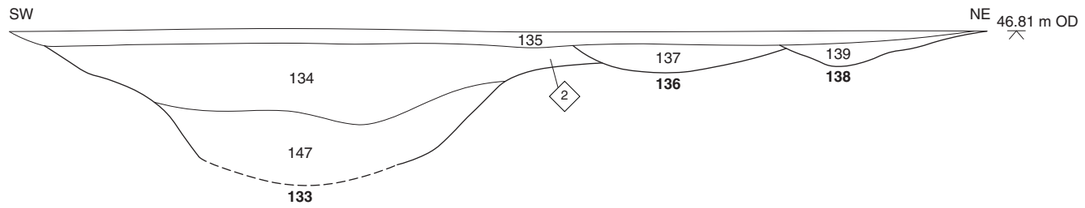
Section 88



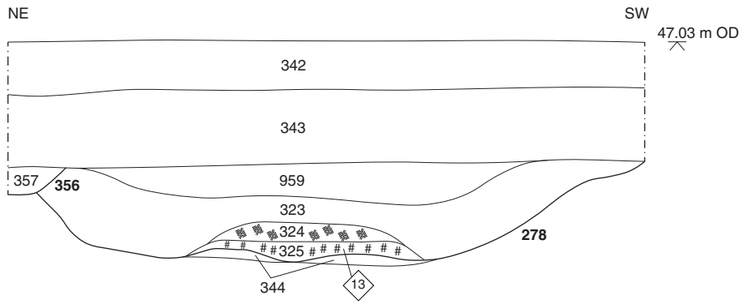
Section 63



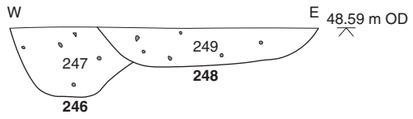
Section 55



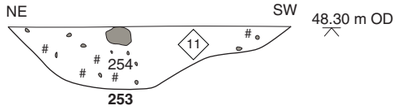
Section 116



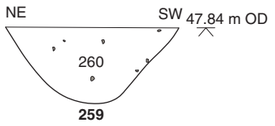
Section 89



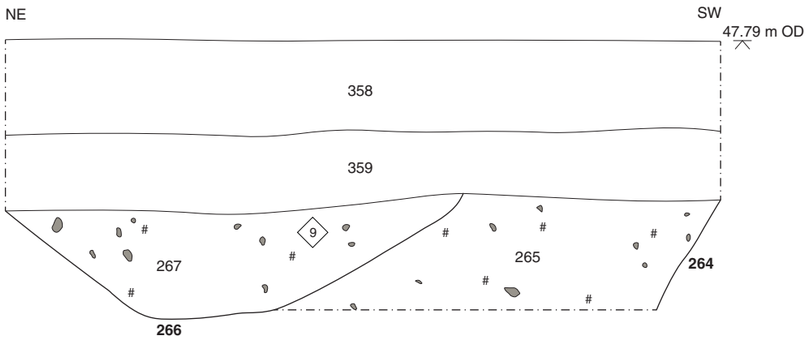
Section 92



Section 95

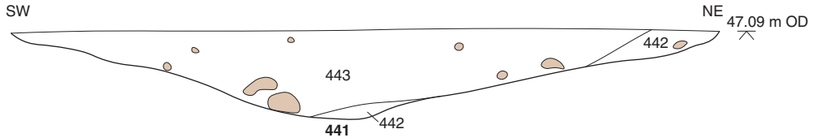


Section 98

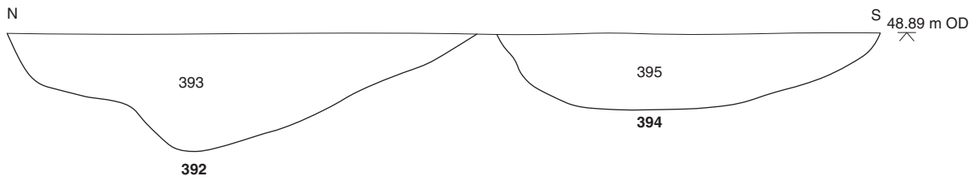


Section 128

Section 148



Section 147



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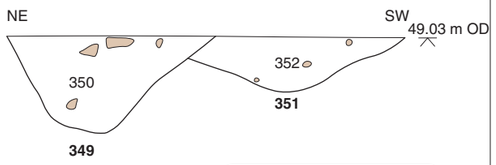

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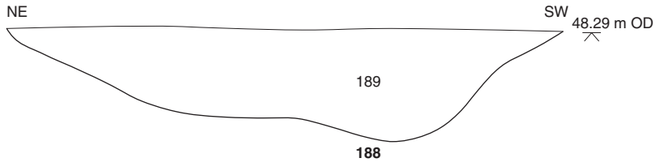

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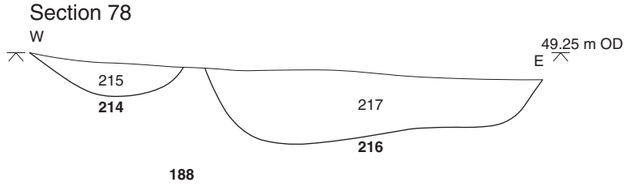

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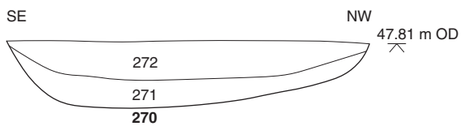

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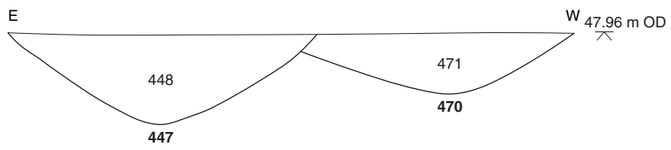


0 1:25 1 m

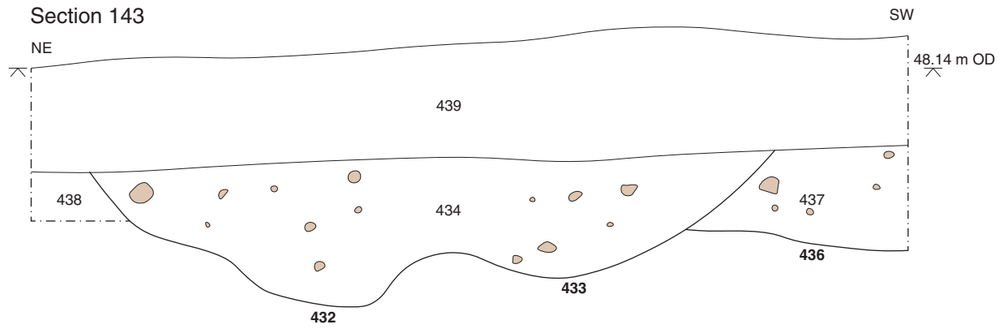
Key

- Limit of Excavation
- Top surface
- Cut / conjectured
- Deposit Horizon conjectured
- Intrusion/Truncation
- Break in Section
- **117** Cut Number
- 116 Deposit Number
- 32.26 m OD Level
- Stone
- Flint
- Charcoal
- Clay
- 6 Sample number

Figure 16: Selected sections

TT04/TT05/TT06

Section 143



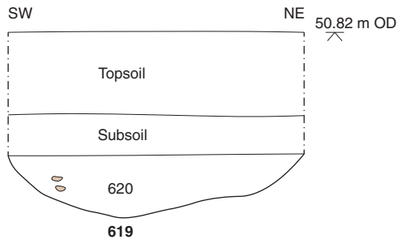
Section 118

Key

- Limit of Excavation
- Top surface
- Cut / conjectured
- Deposit Horizon conjectured
- Intrusion/Truncation
- Break in Section
- **117** Cut Number
- 116 Deposit Number
- 32.26 m OD Level
- Stone
- Flint
- Charcoal
- Clay

TT07/TT08

Section 199



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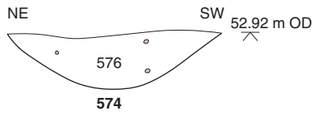

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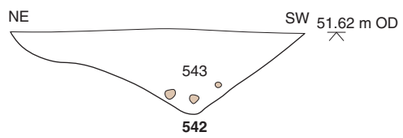

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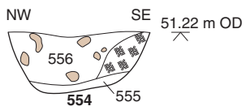

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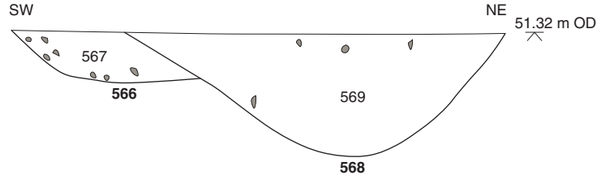

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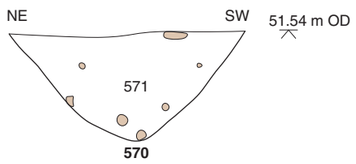

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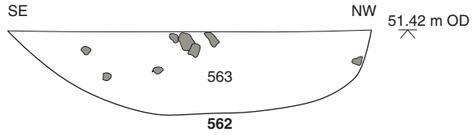

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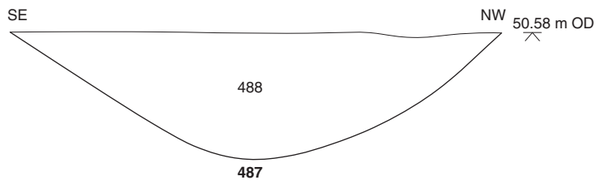

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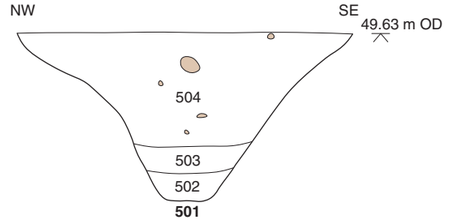

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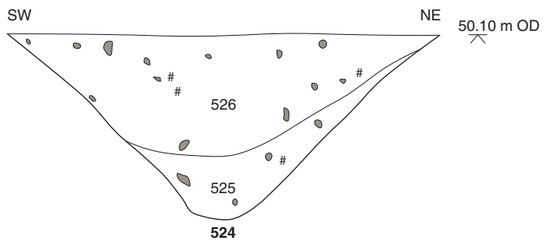

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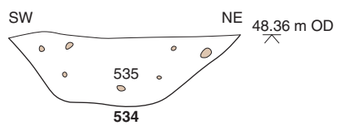
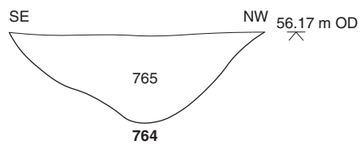


TT09

Section 249



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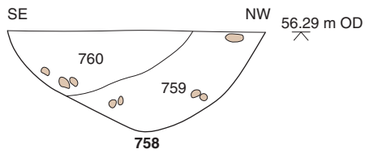

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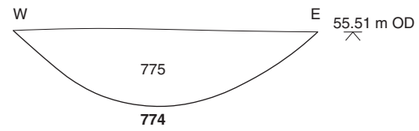
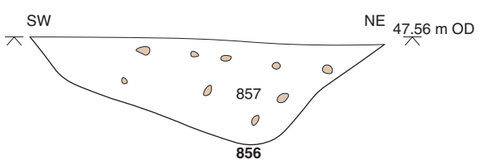


TT10/TT11/TT12

Section 259

Section 279



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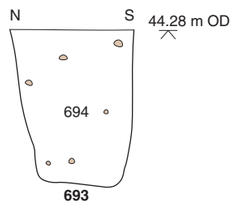

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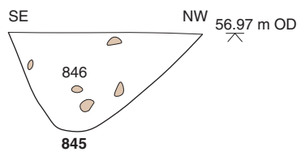

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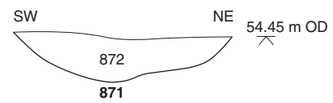
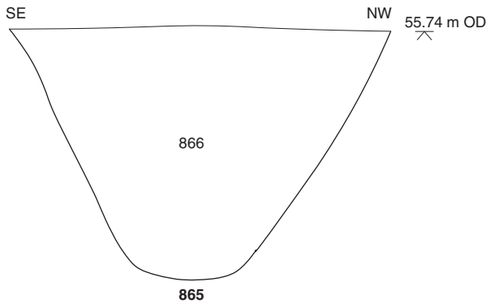


0 1:25 1 m

Figure 17: Selected sections

TT10/TT11/TT12

Section 282



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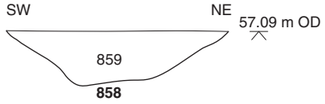

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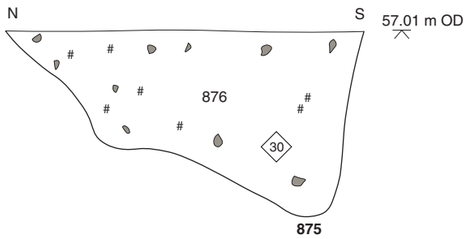

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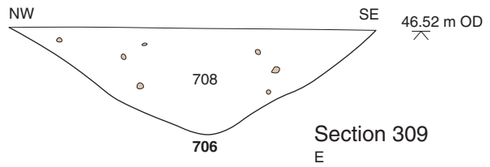

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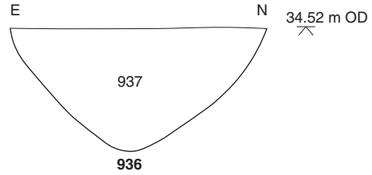
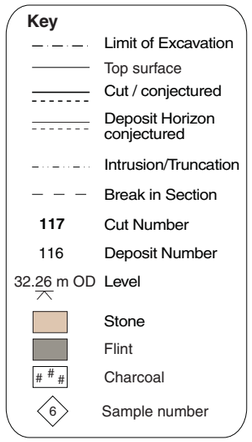
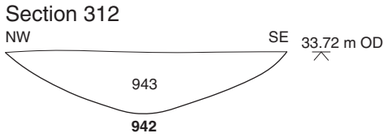


TT15/TT16



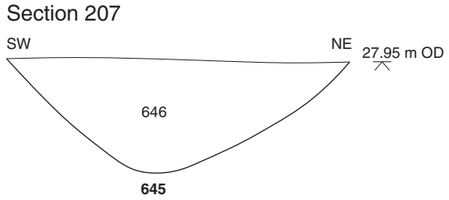
TT17

Section 312



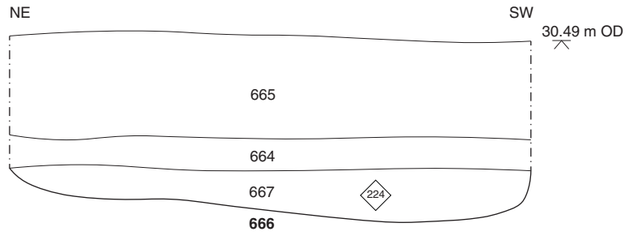
TT18

Section 207



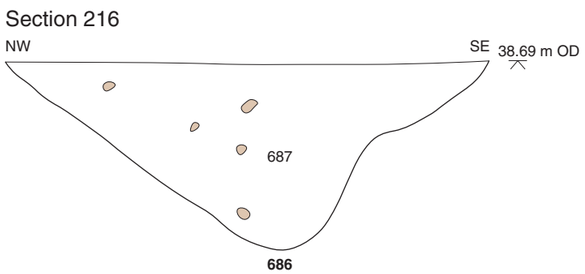
TT20

Section 213



TT20

Section 216



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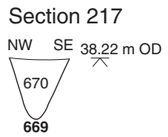

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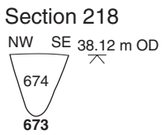

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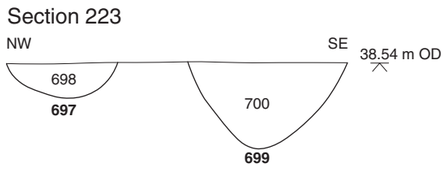

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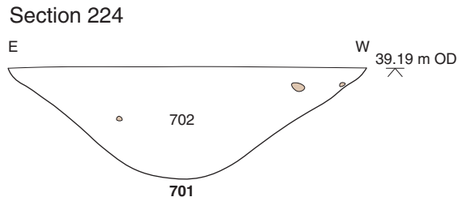

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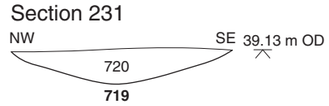

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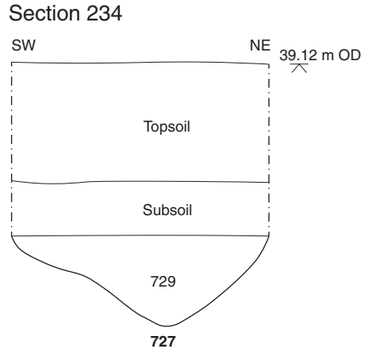
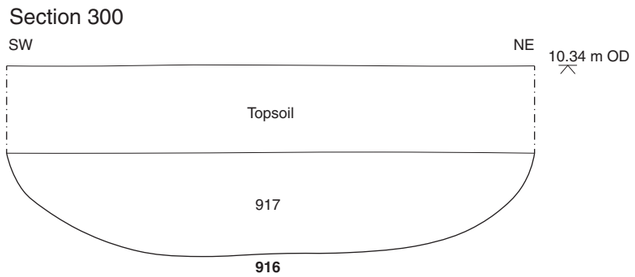


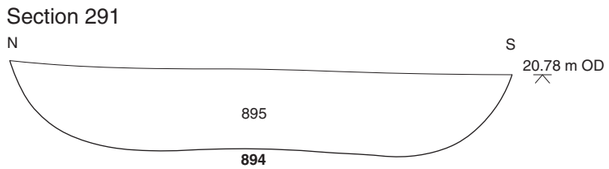
TT22

Section 300



TT23

Section 291



Section 296

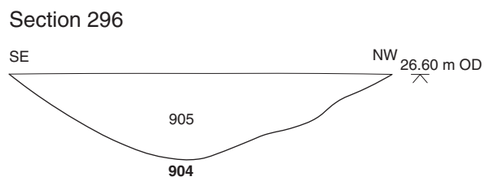


Figure 18: Selected sections

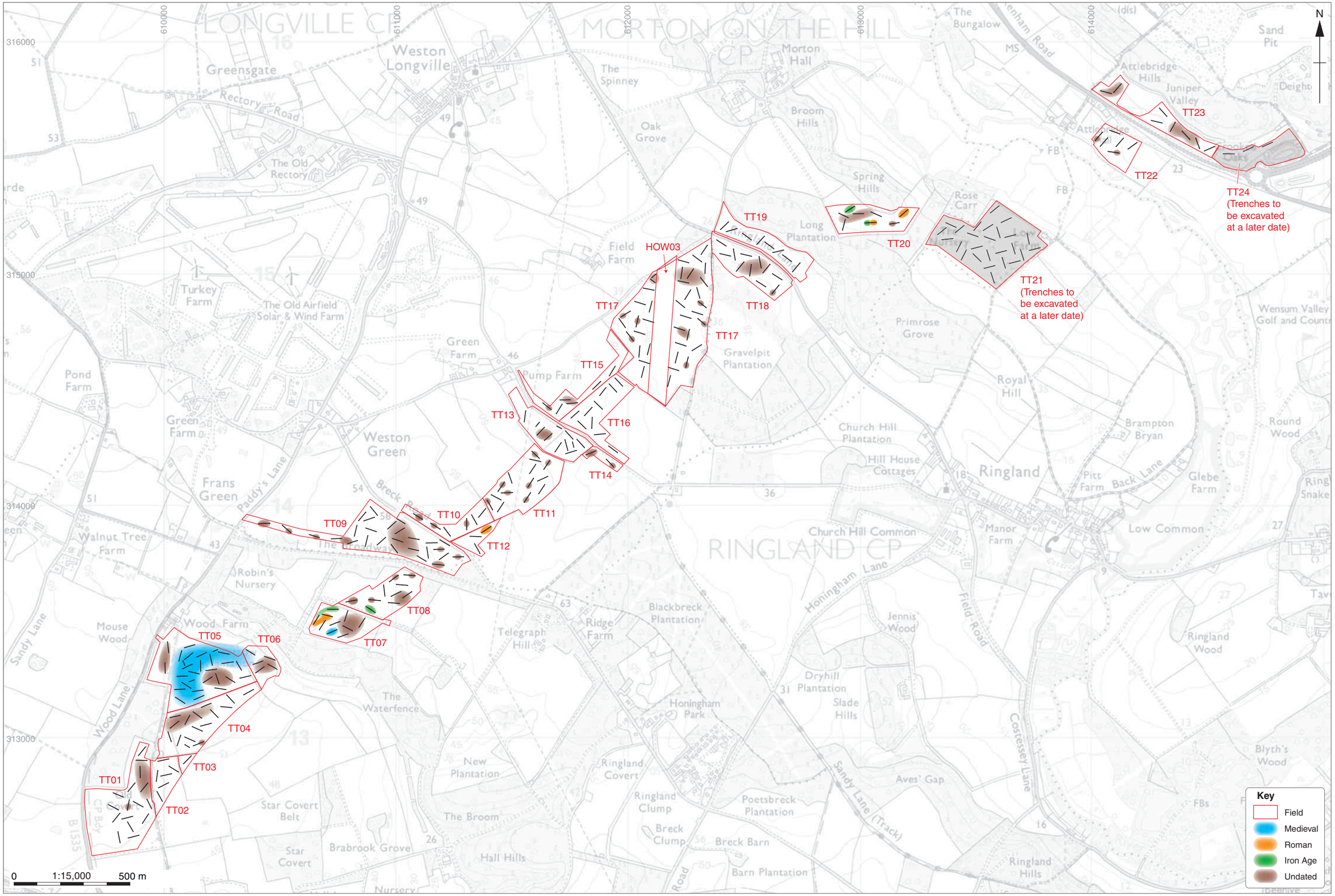


Figure 19: Summary of archaeological activity. Scale 1:15,000 at A3

Plate 1: Trench 212, TT06, from the south

Plate 2: Ditch **104**, Trench 212, TT06, from the east

Plate 3: Trench 217, TT05, from the southwest

Plate 4: Trench 218, TT05, from the southeast

Plate 5: Ditch **27**, Trench 218, TT05, from the southwest

Plate 6: Pit **29**, Trench 218, TT05, from the southwest

Plate 7: Trench 221, TT05, from the north

Plate 8: Ditch **81**, Trench 221, TT05, from the east

Plate 9: Ditch **89**, Trench 221, TT05, from the east

Plate 10: Trench 223, TT05, from the north

Plate 11: Ditch **183**, Trench 223, TT05, from the east

Plate 12: Ditches **133**, **136** and **138**, Trench 227, TT05, from the south

Plate 13: Ditch **441**, Trench 229, TT05, from the south

Plate 14: Ditches **456**, **423** and posthole **458**, Trench 238, TT05, from the east

Plate 15: Ditch **447** and **470**, Trench 240, TT05, from the north

Plate 16: Ditches **432**, **433** and **436**, Trench 242, TT05, from the northwest

Plate 17: Layer 294, Trench 255, from the southwest

Plate 18: Trench 151, TT11, from the northwest

Plate 19: Ditch **865**, Trench 151, TT11, from the northeast

Plate 20: Trench 155, TT10, from the southeast

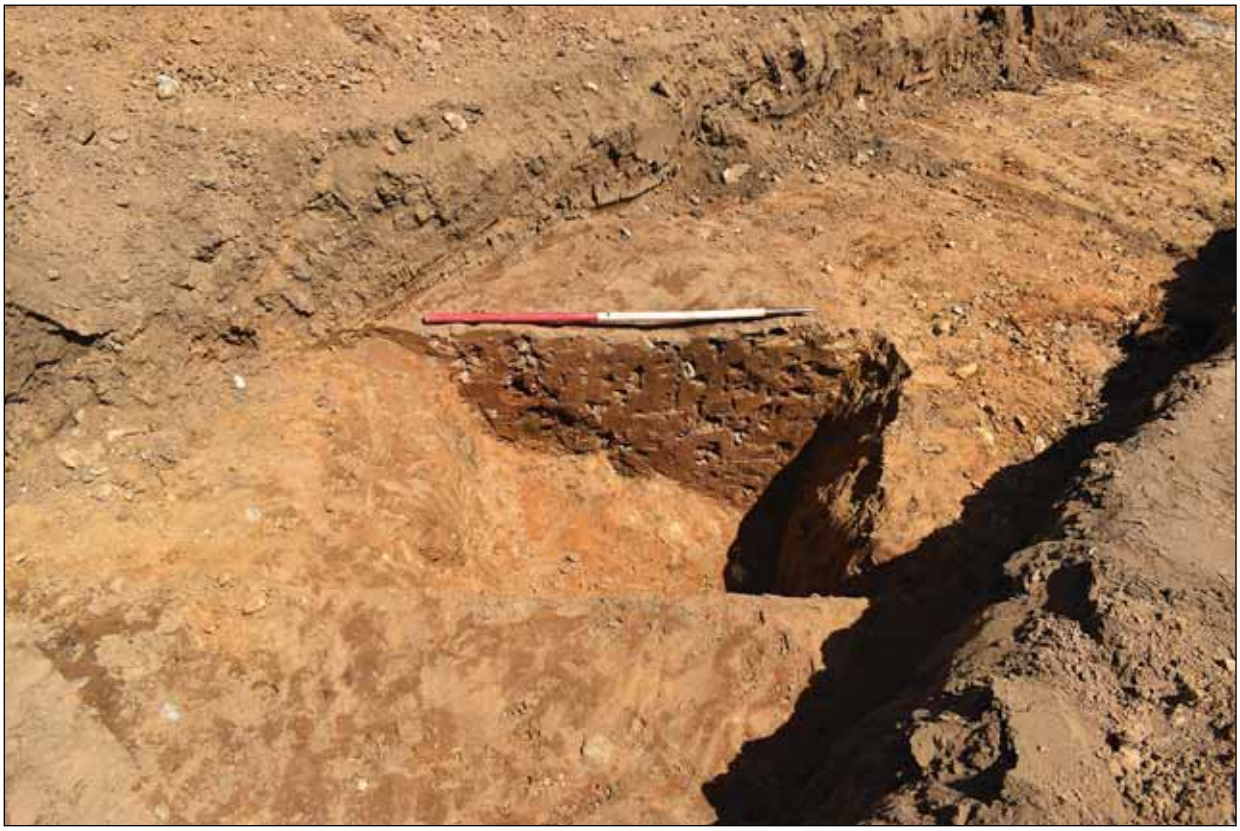


Plate 21: Ditch **875**, Trench 159, TT10, from the east

Plate 22: Trench 125, TT14, from the southeast

Plate 23: Hollow **743**, Trench 125, TT14, from the southwest

Plate 24: Trench 117, TT16, from the west

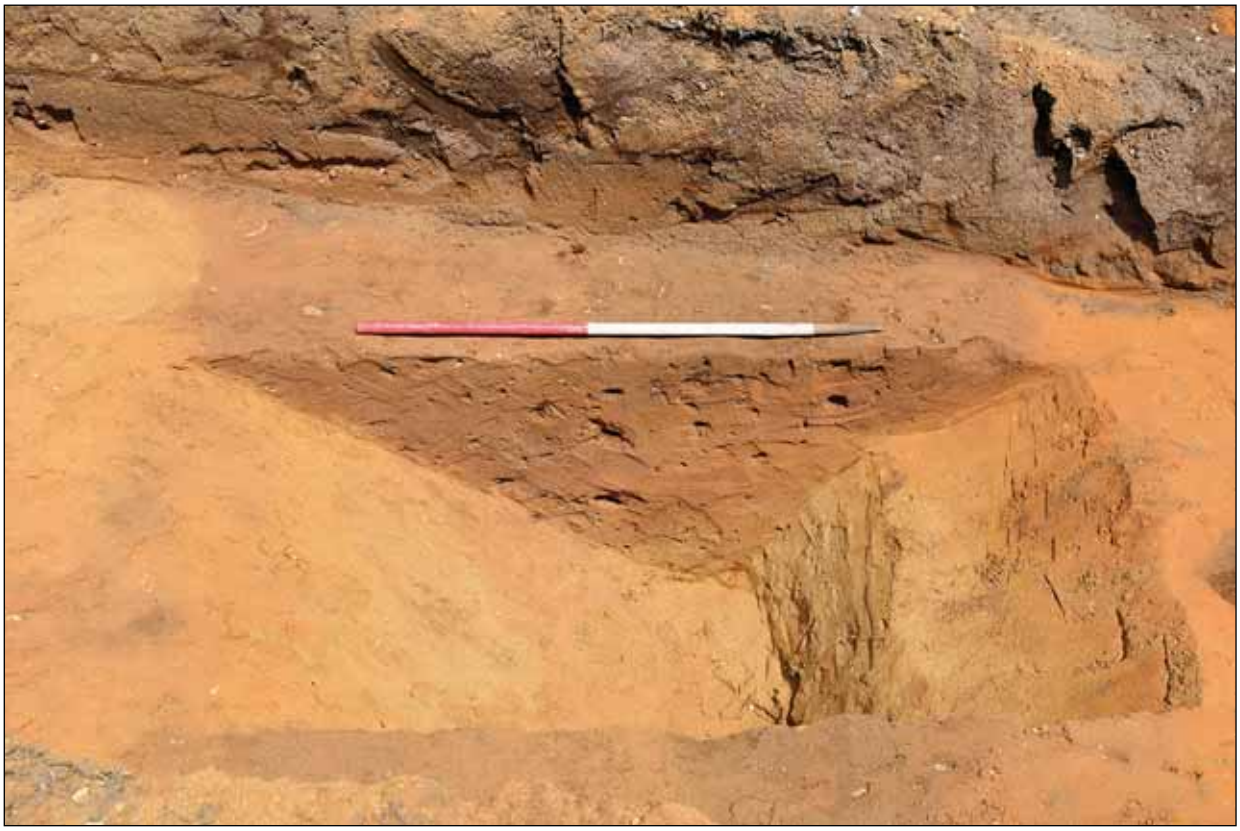


Plate 25: Ditch **686**, Trench 47, TT20, from the south

Plate 26: Postholes **669**, **673** and **675**, Trench 47, TT20, from the northwest

Plate 27: Trench 49, TT20, from the northeast

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