Multiperiod remains at Manor Farm, Drayton, Norfolk

Archaeological Excavation Report

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Prepared by:	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska (Project Officer)
Checked by:	Stephen Macaulay (Deputy Regional Manager)
Edited by:	Tom Phillips (Senior Project Manager, Post-Excavation)
Approved for Issue by:	Elizabeth Popescu (Head of Post-Excavation & Publications)
Signature:	.....

OA South
Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford
OX2 0ES

t. +44 (0)1865 263 800

OA East
15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridge
CB23 8SQ

t. +44 (0)1223 850 500

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

e. info@oxfordarch.co.uk
w. oxfordarchaeology.com
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Multiperiod remains at Manor Farm, Drayton, Norfolk

Archaeological Excavation Report

Written by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska BA(Hons) MA

With contributions from Lawrence Billington MA PhD, Martha Craven BA, Carole Fletcher HND BA (Hons) ACIfA, Hayley Foster BA MA PhD, Carlotta Marchetto MA ACIfA, Denis Sami PhD, Simon Timberlake MSc PhD, and illustrations by Sara Alberigi BA and Danielle Hall MA

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Summary

Between 13th April and 4th May 2021, Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) conducted an archaeological excavation at Manor Farm, Drayton, Norwich (centred TG 1802 1433, Fig. 1) ahead of residential development. Initially a geophysical survey was undertaken in 2013 (Villis & Hale 2013). This was followed by an evaluation of six trial trenches within the southern half of the proposed development area in 2017 (Crawley 2017). An evaluation of 59 trenches covering the entire proposed development area followed in November 2020 (Kwiatkowska 2021a). A single area measuring 0.65ha in size was identified as needing further investigation. The excavation uncovered a small number of features dating from the Early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age periods, while the majority of features were dated as post-medieval.

A total of six features were dated as Early Neolithic, including one group of discrete pits and a tree root hollow. Given the relatively small size of the excavation area, the assemblage of Early Neolithic flintwork recovered from these features and as residual finds in later features and the topsoil was substantial. In addition, Early Neolithic pottery was also recovered from the earliest features.

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity was identified primarily in the south-east quadrant of the excavated area and included 13 discrete features. Residual sherds of Late Bronze Age pottery were also recovered from post-medieval field system ditches.

The majority of activity at the site dated to the post-medieval period. Features included a ditched field system, possibly related to animal husbandry, together with a small number of associated discrete features, most notably two animal burials. The field system ditches follow alignments depicted on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Stephen Macaulay. The fieldwork was directed by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, who was supported by Kathryn Blackbourn, Jennifer Hulse, Rory Coduri, Adele Lord and Ioannis Thanos. Survey and digitising was carried out by Valerio Pinna. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by RPS Consulting to undertake an excavation at the site of Manor Farm, Drayton, Norfolk (centred TG 1802 1433; Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. 20200640). A brief was set by John Percival of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCCHES; Percival 2020) detailing the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was produced by RPS (Flitcroft 2020) outlining how the archaeological excavation would be carried out. The current report outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements detailed in the WSI.

1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores under the Site Code ENF151210 in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The development area lies to the north of the village of Drayton and comprises three separate arable fields with a total area of 16ha. Modern residential development lies directly to the west and south with further agricultural fields to the north and east. The site elevation naturally falls from a height of *c*. 34m OD at the northern site boundary to *c*. 23m OD at the southern site boundary.

1.2.2 The solid geology is mapped as sand and gravels of the Crag Group with superficial deposits of Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation towards its northern end (https://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html, accessed 18 May 2021).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 1km search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) supplemented by information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence, as outlined in the Desk-based Assessment (Mortimer 2019). The locations of NHER entries are presented in Figure 2.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 A large number of Neolithic worked flints (arrowheads, awls, piercers, a sickle, flaked and polished axe heads, adzes, picks and numerous cores) were recovered across the two northern fields of the proposed development area (NHER 7893). Further Mesolithic and Neolithic worked flints have been found across the southern and far south-eastern edges of the study area (NHER 50071, NHER 7890), with further localised findspots in the area including a Neolithic flint sickle from a garden adjacent to the west of the site (NHER 28596) and small flint scatters within 500m south-west (NHER 7804 (not illustrated), NHER 7850) and west of the site (NHER 8378).

1.3.3 Within the wider landscape, the study area is located 800-900m south of mitigation excavations along the route of the Norwich Northern Distributor Road (NNDR Area 3,

Bell Farm; NHER 61127), which uncovered extensive archaeological remains. The earliest evidence at Bell Farm was represented by an Early Neolithic pit, although most features related to an extensive Middle Bronze Age settlement that continued in use into the Late Bronze Age. The Bronze Age archaeology at Bell Farm was characterised by a unique series of enclosures formed largely by pit and post hole alignments (Moan 2018).

Iron Age and Romano-British

1.3.4 No evidence of Iron Age and Romano-British activity was recognised within the proposed development area by earlier works at the site. However, some activity was identified to the north and south of the proposed development area.

1.3.5 To the north, NNDR Area 3 (NHER 61127) uncovered part of an Early Romano-British enclosure system, while NNDR Area 4 (NHER 63577) revealed an Iron Age post hole structure, a large pond and a single cremation.

1.3.6 Two 3rd century coins were found in a garden 170m south-west of the site (NHER 7852). Evaluation trenches at High Road, Drayton (ENF 141033; Slater 2016), *c*. 400m south of the proposed development area, uncovered Iron Age and Romano-British features suggestive of a settlement, with additional Roman coins and other metal objects found to the south (NHER 50071).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

1.3.7 The 2017 evaluation trenches at the site uncovered two Late Anglo-Saxon ditches and a pit to the east of Manor Park (ENF 142240 in Mortimer 2019). In addition, a bronze Early Anglo-Saxon dress pin (NHER 7850) was found *c*. 500m west of the site and a Middle Anglo-Saxon stylus or pin was found further to the west (NHER 52838). The site is located 120m east of the medieval church of St Margaret's (NHER 7906, not illustrated).

1.3.8 Linear cropmarks were identified by the National Mapping Programme survey (NMP) in the fields extending across the northern part of the development on a west-north-west to east-south-east alignment (NHER 54375; plotted on Fig. 3). These cropmarks were interpreted as medieval or post-medieval in origin.

1.3.9 Metal-detecting of the field surface recovered a medieval key and jetton within the south-eastern corner of the site (NHER 25537) and a jetton and strap fitting a further 300m to the east (NHER 28586). Medieval pottery sherds were recovered during excavation of a garden pond *c*. 170m to the south-west (NHER 37331, not illustrated).

Post-medieval and modern

1.3.10 A 2013 geophysical survey of the site identified several possible archaeological features, including pits, ditches and gullies, which were interpreted as post-medieval in date as they were depicted on 19th century maps (NHER 60742; Fig. 3; Villis & Hale 2013). Former trackways and evidence of building rubble were also identified. In addition, there are post-medieval buildings located within 150m west of the development area (NHER 21900 (not illustrated) and NHER 60515), including Manor Farm House (NHER 13637).

1.4 Previous work

1.4.1 A geophysical survey undertaken at the site in 2013 identified several probable archaeological features in the central part of the area (NHER 60742; Fig. 3; Villis & Hale 2013), with further weaker linear anomalies identified in the central and southern parts of the site. This was followed by an evaluation of six trial trenches within the southern half of the proposed development area (ENF 142240) in June 2017 (Crawley 2017). The trenches uncovered two narrow ditches and a small pit dated to the Late Anglo-Saxon period. These features also contained fired clay, suggesting settlement/craft related activities.

1.4.2 An evaluation of 59 trenches covering the entire proposed development area followed in November 2020 (Kwiatkowska 2021a). In total 43 trenches uncovered archaeological features. These (mostly undated) remains represented scattered archaeology of one or two shallow features per trench. Three distinct periods of activity were identified across the site. Within the northern part of the site, a linear feature uncovered in Trench 39 produced an assemblage of Early Neolithic flintwork. This is quite unusual as similar assemblages of flintwork are typically associated with discreate features. Furthermore, 17 sherds of later prehistoric pottery were recovered from features in a cluster of four trenches (Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 44), suggesting that this part of the site may have encompassed an area of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement activity. Most of the post-medieval and modern features lay in the southern part of the site. A possible trackway was identified along the western site limit within Trench 5. Post-medieval activity included quarrying for underlying sand. A number of linear ditches uncovered by the trenches represented former field boundaries identified on historical maps.

1.4.3 Figure 3 shows the results of the current excavation overlaid on the NMP data, results of the geophysical survey (Villis & Hale 2013) and the 2020 evaluation (Kwiatkowska 2021a).

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 This phase of works aimed to investigate and advance understanding of the archaeological remains within the site through the achievement of the following specific objectives:

- Establish more precisely the origin of the Early Neolithic flintwork assemblage deposited in the backfill of a Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age ditch (**3903**) in Trench 39 and identify and record any further surviving evidence for Early Neolithic activity in the nearby-surrounding area.
- Interpret the natural activity with reference to other Early Neolithic flintwork assemblages recovered from other sites in the area around Norwich.
- Clarify the field system/settlement-related character of Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age activity represented in the area around Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 44.
- Establish – as far as possible within the current development site – the extent to which the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity identified around Trenches 38, 39, 42 and 44 represents ditched field systems, or more settlement-related activity.
- Determine the date at which occupation/activity commenced within this part of the site, and the length of activity before the area was abandoned/disused.
- Using artefactual and environmental data, investigate as far as possible the nature of activity/activities being undertaken.
- Produce a site archive for deposition with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service and to provide information for accession to the Norfolk HER.

2.2 Regional Research Aims

2.2.1 The excavation also sought to consider and contribute to research questions and objectives outlined in the current Regional Research Framework for the East of England (https://researchframeworks.org/eoe/). Of particular interest are objectives relating to:

- Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age settlement (exploring the range of settlement forms to establish their patterning and distribution; attempting to benchmark different types of sites by correlating patterns of quantity and range of finds recovered).
- The Early – Middle Iron Age transition (understanding the changes that occurred in this transition; shifts in settlement morphology, material traditions and social geography),
- Fields and farming (the extent to which earlier Middle Bronze Age field systems were actively maintained/ were replaced),
- Depositional practices (the wider nature of depositional practices on sites).

2.2.2 None of these aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials.

2.3 Fieldwork Methodology

2.3.1 The methodology followed that outlined in the brief (Percival 2020) and detailed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Flitcroft 2021).

2.3.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 14 tonne mechanical excavator using a 1.8m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

2.3.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

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

2.3.5 The proposed excavation area comprised a 'Core Area' measuring 100m x 70m, and a potential 'Extension Area' (also measuring 100m x 70m) to the north of the Core Area. The excavation strategy was to strip the Core Area initially to expose and enable investigation of the likely focus of surviving archaeological features. After an on-site review of progress and initial visit from NCCHES it was clear that investigation of this Core Area met the project objectives and that investigation of the 'Extension Area' was unnecessary.

2.3.6 Surveying was done using a survey-grade differential GPS connected to Leica Smartnet providing an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.

2.3.7 Sampling methods followed guidelines produced by Historic England and Oxford Archaeology. Environmental samples (up to 40 litres or 100% of a context if less was available) were taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains. Details of all contexts are included in Appendix A, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices B and C respectively.

3.1.2 Individual features are referred to by their intervention/cut number, which is rendered in **bold** type throughout this report. Feature groups are referred to either by dedicated group numbers allocated during the excavation or (for those grouped during post-excavation) by the lowest intervention number in the group; again, these group numbers are rendered in **bold** type throughout.

3.1.3 Features have been described by order of site phasing, and then spatially from north to south and west to east. A phased plan of the site is presented in Figure 4. The majority of features were devoid of finds.

3.1.4 Site Phasing:

Phase 1: Early Neolithic (*c*. 4000-3500 BC)

Phase 2: Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (*c*. 1150-350 BC)

Phase 3: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (*c*. 100 BC-AD 150)

Phase 4: post-medieval – modern (*c*. AD 1500-present day)

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology of silty sand was overlain by a 0.3m thick deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand subsoil (7001), which in turn was overlain by topsoil (7000) with an average thickness of 0.3m.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good, and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.2.3 A large assemblage of finds was recovered from the subsoil deposit. These included an unidentified copper alloy artefact (SF153), a copper alloy stud (SF155) and an iron buckle (SF151) (Appendix B.1), in addition to 109 worked flints, 611g of unworked burnt flint and fourteen sherds (87g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

3.3 Phase 1: Early Neolithic (*c*. 4000-3500 BC)

3.3.1 This period of occupation at the site was characterised by discrete pits which contained worked flints (90 in total), burnt flint (93g) and Early Neolithic pottery (21 sherds, 395g). In addition, 109 fragments of Early Neolithic flintwork and 611g of unworked burnt flint was recovered from the subsoil deposit (7001), while a notable assemblage of 62 Neolithic worked flints, burnt flint (587g) and three sherds of Early Neolithic pottery (31g) were recovered from an evaluation intervention (**3903**), possibly part of post-medieval ditch **7053** (Appendix B.3 and B.5).

Pit group 7025

3.3.2 A group of three pits (Plate 1) was located towards the centre of the excavation area. They were all sub-circular in plan, measuring between 0.64-0.88m in diameter and between 0.15-0.28m deep, with steep sides and concave bases. Between them the three pits contained 18 sherds of Early Neolithic pottery (376g) and 74 worked flints characteristic of Early Neolithic industries. Dominated by unretouched removals, the worked flint includes pieces deriving from all stages of core reduction from the decortication flakes through to fine tertiary flake and blades and retouched tools, although cores are absent (Appendix B.3).

3.3.3 Pit **7025** (Fig. 5, Section 111) was filled by a single deposit of mid blackish brown silty sand (7026), which contained seven sherds (244g) of Early Neolithic pottery (Appendix B.5) and 26 worked flints. Fragments of hazelnut shell were recovered from the environment sample of this feature (Appendix C.1).

3.3.4 Pit **7027** was filled by a single deposit of light blackish brown silty sand (7028), which yielded eleven sherds (132g) of Early Neolithic pottery and 27 worked flints. An environmental sample produced a large quantity of charcoal and occasional untransformed bramble and elder seeds.

3.3.5 Three deposits were recorded within pit **7029**. The basal fill of mid blackish brown silty sand (7030) was overlain by a deposit of light greyish yellow silty sand (7031). The uppermost deposit consisted of light blackish brown silty sand (7032). A total of 21 worked flints were recovered from this feature and an environmental sample produced a large quantity of charcoal, similar to pit **7027**.

Discrete features

3.3.6 Pit **7172** was located within north-eastern quadrant of the excavation area. It was recognised and partially excavated in Trench 44, as feature **4407** (Kwiatkowska 2021a). The pit was 1.28m long, 1.44m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brown silty sand (7173), which contained two sherds (17g) of Early Neolithic pottery together with five worked flints. An environmental sample produced occasional untransformed bramble and elder seeds. When excavated during the evaluation (**4407**) the pit contained five sherds (12g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

3.3.7 Tree root hollow **7128** (Fig. 5, Section 154) was located in the south-western quadrant of the excavated area. This sub-circular feature measured up to 1.5m in diameter and 0.18m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand (7129), which contained a single sherd (2g) of Early Neolithic pottery and two worked flints.

3.3.8 A single post hole (**7130**) was identified 6m east of this tree root hollow. It measured up to 0.25m in diameter, 0.08m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. This feature was filled by a single deposit of dark brownish grey silty sand, which contained two worked flint flakes.

3.4 Phase 2: Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age (*c*. 1150-350 BC)

3.4.1 The results of the 2020 evaluation works suggested remains of a possible Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age field system (Kwiatkowska 2021a); however, this was not supported by the results of the excavation phase of work. Features of this phase contained predominantly light greyish brown silty sand deposits, with very few features producing artefactual evidence.

Pit group 7069

3.4.2 Pit group **7069** (Plate 2) was located in the centre of the excavation area and consisted of three discrete features (**7069**, **7071** and **7079**). These pits measured between 0.97-1.84m in diameter and were up to 0.29m deep, with steep sides and concave bases. Pits **7069** and **7079** were filled by homogenous deposits of mid yellowish grey silty sand whereas pit **7071** was filled by light yellowish brown silty sand. None of the features contained finds.

Feature group 7089

3.4.3 This group consisted of four pits in the south-eastern quadrant of the excavation area (**7089** (Fig. 5, Section 137), **7094** and **7096** (Fig. 5, Section 138), **7099**) and a possible tree root hollow (**7101**). The pits measured between 0.63m and 2m in diameter and were up to 0.73m deep with predominately moderately sloping sides and concave bases. Pit **7094**, which truncated pit **7096**, was 0.93m in diameter and 0.73m deep with steep sides and a flat base. This feature was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

3.4.4 The tree root hollow (**7101**) had irregular sides and an irregular base. This feature measured up to 2m in diameter and was 0.25m deep, filled by a single deposit of light brownish grey silty sand.

Discrete features

3.4.5 A single pit in the north-west corner of the excavation area (**7015**; excavated as **4202** in evaluation Trench 42) measured 0.9m wide and 0.26m deep with moderately steep sides and a concave base. During the evaluation its single fill of light greyish brown silty sand (4203=7016) yielded two sherds (12g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery.

3.4.6 Sub-circular pit **7132** (Fig. 5, Section 156) was located towards the centre of the southern half of the excavation area. It was 0.7m in diameter and 0.32m deep with steep sides and a concave base. The pit was filled by a single deposit of mid yellowish brown silty sand (7133). A single sherd (8g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from this feature together with seven residual Early Neolithic worked flints (Appendix B.3).

3.4.7 Pit **7150**, located 7.7m east of pit **7132**, measured up to 0.82m in diameter and 0.22m deep. It had moderately sloping sides, a concave base and was filled by a single deposit of mid reddish brown silty sand, which contained a worked flint chip and a flake.

3.4.8 A pit (**7156**) was located 13m to the south-east of pit **7150**. It was 1.3m in diameter and 0.12m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. A single fill of light greyish brown silty sand contained no finds.

3.4.9 In the south-east corner of the site, pit **7139** (Fig. 5, Section 160) measured 1.32m in diameter and 0.34m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This pit was filled by a single deposit of light greyish brown silty sand.

3.4.10 In addition, Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery was recovered as residual finds from several of the post-medieval ditches during the evaluation (see Table 8, Appendix B.5), including sherds from ditch **3804** in Trench 38 (1 sherd, 3g), ditch **3903** in Trench 39 (2 sherds, 8g), and ditch **4417** (2 sherds, 7g) in Trench 44. In the wider evaluated area, a pit in Trench 12 (**1205**) contained pottery of the same date (2 sherds, 9g). Five sherds (12g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery were also recovered as intrusive finds from Early Neolithic pit **4407**=**7172**, originally excavated in the evaluation.

3.5 Phase 3: Late Iron Age/Early Roman (*c*. 100 BC-AD 150)

3.5.1 A single sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered from ditch **4417**, in evaluation Trench 44 (Kwiatkowska 2021a). No further evidence for Late Iron Age/Early Roman occupation was uncovered.

3.6 Phase 4: post-medieval – modern (*c*. AD 1500-present day)

3.6.1 Remains of a post-medieval – early modern field system were uncovered during both excavation and evaluation stages of the investigation. Evidence of this field division system was uncovered across the entire proposed development area.

3.6.2 During the excavation, a total of seven ditches assigned to this period were identified. In addition, 12 discrete features – including a pig burial – were encountered.

Field system

3.6.3 In total, seven ditches were identified, forming rectangular field plots. Three of these ditches (**7019**, **7023**, and **7055**) were aligned west to east, with a further four ditches (**7053**, **7063**, **7126** and **7035**) orientated north to south.

3.6.4 Ditch **7019** (=**7021**/**7109**/**7162**/**4302**) extended east to west along the northern limit of excavation, measuring 1.4m wide and up to 0.42m deep with moderately sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand. A single sherd (2g) of residual Early Neolithic pottery was recovered from intervention **7019**, while a post-medieval brick was found in intervention **4302** in Trench 43 of the evaluation (Kwiatkowska 2021a).

3.6.5 Ditch **7023** (=**7093**/**7106**/**7158**/**7160**; Fig. 5, Section 107 and 108) was a recut of ditch **7019**, located immediately to the north. This ditch was up to 1.12m wide and 0.42m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was predominantly filled by a single deposit of light greyish brown silty sand, although there were two exceptions to this. In intervention **7106** two deposits were identified: a deposit of light yellowish brown silty sand was overlain by light greyish brown silty sand. Intervention **7158** was filled by a single deposit of mid dark grey brown with yellow mottling silty sand (7159) and contained an unidentified copper-alloy artefact (SF154), a single fragment of clay

tobacco pipe (7g) and two fragments of post-medieval roof tile (83g). A single glass sherd (19th century or later) was recovered from intervention **7023**, together with a fragment of roof tile (9g) and two fragments of brick (109g).

3.6.6 Another east to west aligned ditch was located 28m south of ditch **7023**. Ditch **7055** (=**7067**/**7075**/**7081**/**7087**/**7146**/**7166**/**7170**; Fig. 5, Section 110 and 136; Plate 3) was no greater than 1.74m wide and 0.46m deep with predominantly moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single homogenous deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand. A single fragment of iron smithing slag (38g; Appendix B.2) was recovered from intervention **7087**, while a post-medieval roof tile fragment (7g) was recovered from intervention **7166**. In addition, residual finds included a sherd (5g) of Early Neolithic pottery from intervention **7146**, and four sherds (20g) of Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery from interventions **7166** and **7170**.

3.6.7 Ditch **7053** (=**7065**/**7134**/**7152**/**3903**; Fig. 5, Section 166) extended southwards from ditch **7055** and was aligned north to south. Measuring up to 1.82m wide and 0.30m deep the ditch had gently sloping sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by a single homogenous deposit of mid reddish brown silty sand. Three sherds (10g) of residual Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from intervention **7152**. Unusually, the evaluation intervention (**3903**) produced a large assemblage of residual finds comprising 62 Early Neolithic worked flints (Appendix B.3), 17 fragments of burnt flint (587g), three sherds of Early Neolithic pottery (31g) and two sherds (8g) of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery (Appendix B.5). Given the amount of residual finds, it is possible that feature **3903** was part of an earlier discrete hollow or pit rather than part of ditch **7053**, although no further evidence of such a feature was identified in the excavation area.

3.6.8 Ditch **7063** (=**7077**/**7164**; Fig. 5, Section 129; Plate 4) extended north to south between ditches **7019** and **7055**. It was 1.8m wide and up to 0.58m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. The ditch was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand. This linear feature was also excavated during the evaluation phase as ditch **4417** (Trench 44, Kwiatkowska 2021a). Residual sherds of Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (2 sherds, 7g) and Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery (1 sherd, 3g) were recovered from this feature.

3.6.9 North to south orientated ditch **7126** (=**7137**/**7154**; Fig. 5, Section 159) was located in the south-east corner of the excavation area. Measuring 1.10m wide and up to 0.28m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base, this ditch was filled by a homogenous deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand that produced no finds.

3.6.10 Two shallow north to south aligned ditches **7115** (=**7117**, Fig. 5, Section 143) and **7119** (=**7121**), possibly the remnants of a longer boundary ditch, were located between ditches **7053** and **7126**. Ditch **7115** was up to 0.78m wide and 0.16m deep, whereas ditch **7119** was up to 0.45m wide and 0.09m deep. Both these features were characterised by moderately sloping sides with concave bases and were filled by homogenous deposits of mid greyish brown silty sand. Environmental samples taken from both features produced fragments of hazelnut shell (intervention **7121**) and a fragment of charred unidentified material (intervention **7117**).

3.6.11 A narrow ditch (**7035** =**7037**/**7039**; Fig. 5, Section 119) extended north to south close to the eastern limit of excavation. The ditch measured no more than 0.5m wide and 0.11m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.

Fence line 7043

3.6.12 A possible east to west fence line was identified in the north-eastern quadrant of the site. It consisted of three post holes, two pit-like features and a possible beam slot, on the same alignment. None of these features produced datable finds but were assigned to this phase based on a similarity in appearance of the fills with other Phase 4 features.

3.6.13 The western-most of these features was posthole **7061**, which measured 0.41m wide and 0.15m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark brown silty sand.

3.6.14 Posthole **7043** was immediately east of posthole **7061**. It was 0.63 in diameter and 0.26m deep with steep sides and a concave base. Similarly, it was filled by a single deposit of dark brownish grey silty sand.

3.6.15 Posthole **7045**, which was slightly further to the east, was 0.8m wide and 0.27m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

3.6.16 A possible beam slot (**7049**/**7051**; Fig. 5, Section 126) was located 4m east of posthole **7045**. It was aligned west to east and was 7.78m long, 1.10m wide and up to 0.22m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a homogenous deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

3.6.17 Pit **7047** (Fig. 5, Section 124) was located north of the possible beam slot. This sub-circular feature was 1.22m in diameter and 0.54m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.

3.6.18 The easternmost feature of this group was pit **7057**. This circular pit was 1.15m in diameter and 0.30m deep with steep sides and a slightly concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish orange.

Animal burials

3.6.19 An animal burial (**7105**; Plate 5) containing the remains of a pig (SK 7113) was uncovered north of ditch **7023** towards the northern limit of excavations. This pit was sub-rectangular in shape with steep sides and a flat base. It was 1.66m long, 0.64m wide and up to 0.58m deep. The animal was placed at the base of the pit and was covered with a deposit of mid orangish brown silty sand (7114). It was sealed by deposit (7112) of dark brownish grey silty sand, which contained five fragments of 19th-20th century vessel glass (Appendix B.4), a fragment of pantile or imbrex (54g), two fragments of roof tile (69g; Appendix B.8), an iron fitting (SF152) and a burnt coal cinder.

3.6.20 A second animal burial (**7103**) containing the partial remains of a cow was uncovered in the south-eastern corner of the excavation area, between ditches **7053** and **7126**.

This pit was sub-circular in shape with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 1.36m in diameter and 0.28m deep, and was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand.

Discrete features

3.6.21 A group of pits (group **7003**) was encountered in the north-west corner of the excavation area, immediately south of ditch **7023**. It consisted of six pits (**7003**, **7005**, **7007**, **7009**, **7011** and **7013**; Fig. 5, Section 104). These features were sub-circular in shape, measuring between 0.49m and 1.44m in diameter and up to 0.41m deep with moderately sloping sides and concave bases. They were filled by homogenous deposits of light greyish brown silty sand. Ten sherds (395g) from four different vessels of 19th-early 20th century pottery (Appendix B.6) were recovered from pit **7011**. Pit **7005** contained a fragment of post-medieval roof tile (9g).

3.6.22 A single post hole (**7059**) was located to the south of ditch **7019** in the north of the site. This circular feature was 0.35m in diameter, 0.13m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark brown sandy silt – reminiscent of the topsoil.

3.6.23 A single pit (**7017**, Fig. 5, Section 114) was uncovered in the north-east corner of the excavation area. It was sub-circular in plan with steep sides and a flat base. This feature measured 0.75m in diameter and 0.19m deep and was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand.

3.6.24 Two pits (**7033** and **7041**) were identified along the eastern limit of excavation, immediately south of ditch terminus **7035**. They were both filled by homogenous deposits of mid greyish brown silty sand. Pit **7041** measured 2.5m in diameter and 0.24m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. Pit **7033**, located immediately east of pit **7041**, continued beyond the limit of excavation. It measured 0.72m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a flat base.

3.6.25 A pair of pits (**7141** and **7143**) was uncovered in the south-western quarter of the excavation area. Both shared vertical sides and irregular bases. The smaller of the two, (**7141**; Plate 6) measured 0.8m in diameter and 0.69m deep and was filled by a single deposit of dark brown sandy silt – reminiscent of the topsoil. A fragment of 18th-19th century glass was recovered from this pit together with a sherd from the base of a 19th century English stoneware vessel and a fragment of 20th century brick (111g).

3.6.26 Pit **7143** (Fig. 5, Section 150; Plate 6) measured 1.1m in diameter and 0.68m deep. It was filled by two deposits, the lower fill consisted of mid brown sandy silt, which was overlain by a deposit of dark brown sandy silt – reminiscent of the topsoil. Two sherds of undecorated Refined white earthenware pottery (Appendix B.6) were recovered from this pit together with a tobacco pipe fragment (2g; Appendix B.7) and four fragments of roof tile (29g).

3.6.27 A single post hole **7148** was excavated east of ditch **7053**. It was rectangular in shape, measuring 0.27m long, 0.18m wide and 0.05m deep with imperceptible sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark brownish grey silty sand.

3.6.28 A single pit (**7125**) was excavated towards the southern limit of excavation in the south-eastern quadrant of the site. It was 0.78m wide and 0.48m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of dark brown silty sand.

Evaluation

3.6.29 Most of the post-medieval and modern features identified during the 2020 evaluation (Kwiatkowska 2021a) were confirmed in the southern part of the development area. These included the remains of the field system and discrete pits and post holes.

3.7 Natural and unphased features

3.7.1 Two discrete features remain unphased. Excavations of these features did not recover any datable material and there was no similarity with phased features.

3.7.2 The first of these discrete features was a circular pit (**7085**) located in the north-west quadrant of the site. It measured 1.38m in diameter and 0.14m deep with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of light greyish brown silty sand.

3.7.3 The second feature was a tree root hollow (**7168**) recognised in the south-western quadrant of the site. This amorphous feature measured up to 1.36m in diameter and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. This feature was filled by a single deposit of light brownish grey silty sand.

3.8 Finds and environmental summary

3.8.1 Brief summaries of artefacts and ecofacts recovered are given below, with full reports provided in 0 and Appendix C respectively.

Metalwork by Denis Sami

3.8.2 A total of six metal artefacts were recovered from the subsoil and archaeological features. The assemblage consisted of three copper-alloy items and three iron artefacts, all dating to the modern period.

Metalworking waste by Simon Timberlake

3.8.3 A single piece of iron smithing slag weighing 38g was recovered from this excavation. It was recovered from a Phase 4 feature and is probably post-medieval.

Flint by Lawrence Billington

3.8.4 A combined total of 348 worked flints and 2106g of unworked burnt flint were recovered from the trial trenching and excavation phases of work. A relatively large proportion of the flint derived from topsoil/subsoil deposits (109 worked flints and 611g of unworked burnt flint), with the remainder coming largely from the fills of cut features attributed to Periods 1 (Neolithic), 2 (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) and 4 (post-medieval).

Glass by Carole Fletcher

3.8.5 Two shards of glass were recovered during the evaluation of the site, while a further seven shards of glass were recovered during the excavation. The glass was identified as post-medieval in date.

Prehistoric pottery by Carlotta Marchetto

3.8.6 The combined evaluation and excavation yielded a total of 70 sherds (640g) of handmade prehistoric pottery. The pottery is highly fragmented and contains few diagnostic feature sherds. The prehistoric pottery recovered from the site consisted of sherds dated to Early Neolithic and Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age periods.

Medieval and later pottery by Carole Fletcher

3.8.7 During the evaluation, a small multi-period assemblage of pottery consisting of 22 sherds (weighing 260g) was recovered. The excavation produced a further 14 sherds from seven vessels (380g). The assemblage consisted of medieval and post-medieval pottery.

Clay tobacco pipe by Carole Fletcher

3.8.8 During the evaluation, three fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 10g, were recovered. A further two fragments of undecorated stem (9g) were recovered during the excavation.

Ceramic building material by Simon Timberlake

3.8.9 Some 480g (15 pieces) of ceramic building material (CBM) including brick (220g) and clay tile (260g) were recovered from eight different contexts. The largest amount of tile came from pit **7105**, deposit (7112). All of the brick and tile appeared to be post-medieval in date.

Environmental samples by Martha Craven

3.8.10 A total of 28 bulk samples were taken from the excavation area. The features sampled during this excavation are thought to date from the Neolithic to post-medieval periods. This site has recovered sparse carbonised and untransformed archaeobotanical material. The lack of plant remains at this site suggests that this area was not a focus of domestic or agricultural processing activity.

Animal bone by Hayley Foster

3.8.11 The animal bone from Manor Farm represents a small assemblage of faunal remains weighing 10.88kg in total. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*). Remains are solely from features dating to the post-medieval/modern period.

Marine Mollusca by Carole Fletcher

3.8.12 Marine mollusca were only recovered from the evaluation. The shells recovered are edible species, oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters and Cockle *Cerastoderma edule* from the subtidal and intertidal zone. The shell is well preserved but has suffered post-depositional damage.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Due to the proposed development, OA East was commissioned to investigate this largely untested area of Drayton in Norfolk. The proposed development area is located within a landscape of known archaeological remains, particularly those areas excavated in advance of construction of the Norwich Northern Distribution Road (Moan 2018; Phillips forthcoming).

4.2 Early Neolithic activity

4.2.1 One of the research objectives for the site was to establish the nature of the Early Neolithic remains. The evidence for Early Neolithic occupation at the site came from six discrete features scattered across the excavated area (pit group **7025**, pit **7172**, tree hollow **7128** and post hole **7130**). Some of these features were undated but were associated spatially with other dated pits. In total 27 sherds (442g) of Early Neolithic pottery were recovered from three of the pits and also as residual finds in later ditches and the subsoil.

4.2.2 The majority of the flintwork assemblage recovered from the site dated to the Early Neolithic period. Given the size of the excavation area the assemblage is large. This material was distributed across the development area as a background scatter within the topsoil/subsoil overburden, as well as from the Neolithic features and features attributed to later periods. The most significant Early Neolithic flintwork assemblages came from Pit group **7025** and from the fill of post-medieval ditch **7053**, (ditch **3903** in Trench 39; Kwiatkowska 2021a). The flintwork from these features is entirely typical of the kind of flint assemblages recovered from earlier Neolithic contexts in the region, especially pits (Appendix B.3). Such assemblages are generally interpreted as representing material deriving from episodes of settlement/occupation, (e.g., Garrow 2006, ch. 4).

4.2.3 This assemblage from ditch **3903** comparable to major assemblages from elsewhere in the wider vicinity of Norwich including those from Laurel Farm, Thorpe St Andrew (Bishop and Proctor 2011), the John Innes centre, Colney (Whitmore 2004) and Eaton Heath (Wainwright 1973). Where found, similar assemblages are more usually recovered from discrete features rather than linear ditches. Locally, an isolated large sub-circular pit was found during excavation work on the Norwich Northern Distributor Road at Bell Farm which contained flintwork associated with nearly 6kg of Early Neolithic pottery (see section 1.3.3; Fig. 2, NHER 61127; Moan 2018; Phillips forthcoming). More recently, a large tree throw excavated at St Faith's Road, Old Catton produced 29 Early Neolithic flints and over 1kg of pottery (Kwiatkowska 2021b). In the case of post-medieval ditch **3903** at Drayton, it might have truncated a Neolithic feature similar to the examples given above or perhaps an *in-situ* flint scatter.

4.3 Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age

4.3.1 The majority of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery assemblage recovered from the site (a total of 43 sherds, 198g) derived from the topsoil/subsoil as well as linear features attributed to the post-medieval period.

4.3.2 The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age activity at the site was represented by thirteen discrete features, the majority of which were concentrated in the south-east quadrant of the site, with pit group **7069**, feature group **7089** and a further seven discrete features located in this area.

4.3.3 As with the Early Neolithic activity, some of the features attributed to this phase contained no dating evidence but were phased by spatial association or morphological similarities in preference to leaving the features as unphased. In addition, their distribution and sparsity do not allow for further interpretation regarding their use, although the form of the evidence – low density scattered pits – is comparable to Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age settlement elsewhere on the fringes of Norwich and further afield. Excavation works for the NNDR (Moan 2018, Phillips forthcoming) uncovered an area of Middle-Late Bronze Age settlement at Bell Farm, Horsford, 1km to the north of the Drayton excavation area (Fig. 2, NHER 61127). The Late Bronze Age activity at Bell Farm comprised an open settlement of post-built roundhouses and pits, which produced only a modest amount of domestic debris. Another example of Late Bronze Age settlement characterised by post-built structures and pits was encountered at St Faith's Road, Old Catton, 5km to the east of Manor Farm (Kwiatkowska 2021b). While the lack of structures and limited ceramic evidence suggests the current site was not a focus of occupation, it does correlate with the known evidence for Late Bronze Age settlement in the wider landscape.

4.4 Late Iron Age/Early Roman

4.4.1 A single sherd of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery was recovered during the trial trench evaluation (Kwiatkowska 2021a), with no further evidence recognised during the excavation.

4.4.2 Evaluation off Drayton High Road (Slater 2016), located 400m south of the development area, identified possible Iron Age activity represented by two small pits. Two Roman ditches identified during the same evaluation indicated possible Roman settlement located towards the south of the site. The evidence for Iron Age and Early Roman occupation in the wider area is very sparse. A single Middle to Late Iron Age pit and evidence of a possible Romano-British agricultural enclosure were recognised at Bell Farm, Horsford (Moan 2018; Phillips forthcoming).

4.5 Anglo-Saxon to Early medieval

4.5.1 The 2017 evaluation of the site (ENF142240; Crawley 2017) uncovered evidence of Anglo-Saxon activity. Two narrow ditches and a pit, all of probable Late Anglo-Saxon date, were recorded in the south-eastern part of the study area, east of Manor Farm and *c*. 200m east of the medieval church. One of the ditches was dated by recovery of two sherds of Thetford-type wares and all three features contained quantities of fired clay suggesting that industrial, agricultural or settlement related activities were being undertaken within the vicinity. No further evidence of Anglo-Saxon or medieval activity was encountered during the 2020 evaluation (Kwiatkowska 2021a) or during the excavation phase of work.

4.6 Post-medieval field system

4.6.1 Activity at the site intensified during the post-medieval period with the establishment of a field system. Ditches, which contained post-medieval pottery, iron slag and glass were aligned with boundaries shown on the Ordnance Survey first edition map of 1888. Ditch **7023** matched the position of a boundary on the 1888 map (marked with a dashed line on Fig. 3) while other ditches indicate post-medieval ditches that may have been filled in by the late 19th century (as smaller plots were enclosed into larger fields) but were clearly part of the same system. Ditches **7035** and **7126** in the east of the area correlated with either side of a former track (see Fig. 3) while a narrow, shallow boundary in the south of the excavation area (formed by ditches **7115**=**7117** and **7119**=**7121**) matched the western side of a track or path on the 1888 map.

4.6.2 These field boundary ditches form part of a larger system also identified during excavation 1km to the north in Area 4 of the NNDR investigations (Fig. 2, NHER 63577; Moan 2018; Phillips forthcoming).

4.6.3 At least five plots were identified within the current excavation area. The largest of these plots – defined by ditches **7023**, **7063** and **7055** – covered most of the northern half of the excavation area, measuring 27m by 72m and continuing beyond the western limit of excavations. It contained pit group **7003** of six discrete features, identified in the north-west corner of the site. To the south-east, a probable fence line (**7043**) was identified. This line of postholes followed an east to west alignment, with a short length of east to west ditch identified at the end of it, towards ditch **7063**. This fence could have divided the eastern half of the plot.

4.6.4 A second plot was located in the north-east of the site, defined by ditches 7019, 7063 and part of 7055. It measured 23m by 21m, with an entrance in its north-eastern corner. No internal features associated with this period were recognised within the plot.

4.6.5 The southern half of the excavation area was divided into a further three plots. The westernmost of these – defined by ditches 7053 and 7055 – measured 37m by 38m and continued beyond the western and southern limit of excavation. Two post holes (**7141** and **7143**) were identified within the centre of this plot.

4.6.6 The plot identified towards the south-eastern corner of the site measured 36m by 40m and continued further south, with an access along the eastern edge. A pit containing a cow burial (**7103**) was excavated within the centre of this plot. In addition, a small post hole (**7148**) was also identified.

4.6.7 The cow and pig skeletons encountered during this excavation, together with the faunal remains identified during the evaluation phase (Kwiatkowska 2021a), which included remains of sheep/goat, are too sparse to draw any firm conclusion regarding diet or animal husbandry practices. However, the remains indicate animal husbandry taking place within the development area.

4.7 Significance

4.7.1 Overall, the excavations add to the corpus of evidence relating to prehistoric and later land use on the periphery of Norwich. Neolithic pits are typically encountered in small

numbers and therefore even sparse, dated examples – like those at Drayton – are significant. The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age evidence is noteworthy given the presence of significant settlements nearby.

4.8 Research aims

4.8.1 The research aims and questions (Section 2.2), as laid out in the WSI, related primarily to prehistoric activity at the site, as presence of significant Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age activity was suggested by the results of the evaluation (Kwiatkowska 2021a). However, the analyses of the stratigraphic evidence, together with artefactual and ecofactual evidence, demonstrated the vast majority of the activity recognised at the site was post-medieval in date. As such, it was not possible to answer any of the research aims related to the Late Bronze Age, Early Iron Age and Middle Iron Age periods.

5 PUBLICATION AND ARCHIVING

5.1 Publication

5.1.1 It is proposed that the results of this project should be included in the annual summary of fieldwork in the *Norfolk Archaeology* journal.

5.2 Archiving, Retention and Dispersal

5.2.1 The site archive (under Site Code ENF151210, Accession No. NWHCM:2020.144) will be deposited with Norwich Castle Museum and comprises a maximum of four bulk finds/document boxes and two small find boxes.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7000	layer	topsoil		0	0	0		0.3	dark brownish grey	silty sand					
7001	layer	subsoil		0	0	0		0.3	mid brownish red	silty sand					
7002	layer	natural		0	0	0			light brownish yellow	silty sand					
7003	cut	tree throw	natural feature	7003	4	7003	1.44	0.34					amorphous	concave	U shaped
7004	fill	secondary	disuse	7003	4	7003	1.44	0.34	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft			
7005	cut	pit	extraction	7005	4	7003	0.42	0.19					sub-circular	concave	U shaped
7006	fill	pit	extraction	7005	4	7003	0.49	0.19	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft			
7007	cut	pit	extraction	7007	4	7003	0.56	0.3					circular	concave	U shaped
7008	fill	pit	extraction	7007	4	7003	0.56	0.3	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft			
7009	cut	pit	unknown	7009	4	7003	0.49	0.18					circular	concave	U
7010	fill	pit	disuse	7009	4	7003	0.49	0.18	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft			
7011	cut	pit	extraction	7011	4	7003	0.81	0.41					circular	concave	U
7012	fill	pit	extraction	7011	4	7003	0.81	0.41	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft			
7013	cut	pit	extraction	7013	4	7003	0.9	0.26					circular	concave	U

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7014	fill	pit	extraction	7013	4	7003	0.9	0.26	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft			
7015	cut	pit	extraction	7015	2	0	0.9	0.26					circular	concave	U
7016	fill	pit	extraction	7015	2	0	0.9	0.26	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft/ friable			
7017	cut	pit	use	7017	4	0	0.58	0.19					sub-circular	flat/ sloping	flat based U
7018	fill	pit	disuse	7017	4	0	0.58	0.19	mid brown grey	silty sand	occ. Small to mid SA and SR flint	soft			
7019	cut	ditch terminus	field system boundary	7019	4	7019	1.16	0.28					linear	flat	flat based wide U
7020	fill	ditch terminus	disuse	7019	4	7019	1.16	0.28	mid brown grey	silty sand	frequent small - med rounded, SR and SA flint and stones	loose			
7021	cut	ditch	boundary	7021	4	7019	1.4	0.38					linear	flat	flat based wide U
7022	fill	ditch	disuse	7021	4	7019	1.4	0.38	mid greyish brown	silty sand	moderate SA and SR stones and flints	loose			
7023	cut	ditch	boundary	7023	4	7023	1.12	0.3					linear	concave	U

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7024	fill	ditch	disuse	7023	4	7023	1.12	0.3	mid grey brown	silty sand	occ medium-large SA and SR flint	loose			
7025	cut	pit	waste/ unknown	7025	1	7025	0.75	0.15					circular	sloping	wide sloping U
7026	fill	pit	secondary/ disuse	7025	1	7025	0.75	0.15	mid blackish brown	silty sand	occ. Small charcoal, occ, small flint	soft			
7027	cut	pit	storage/waste	7027	1	7025	0.55	0.16					circular	concave	wide U
7028	fill	pit	secondary/ disuse	7027	1	7025	0.55	0.16	light blackish brown	silty sand	occ. Small charcoal, occ. Small flint	soft			
7029	cut	pit	storage/ waste	7029	1	7025	0.65	0.28					circular	flat	bowl shaped
7030	fill	pit	secondary/ disuse	7029	1	7025	0.65	0.1	mid blackish brown	silty sand	occ. Small charcoal, occ. Small flint	soft			
7031	fill	pit	secondary/ disuse - redeposited natural or slump	7029	1	7025	0.49	0.06	light greyish yellow	silty sand	occ. Small flint	firm/ crystallised?			
7032	fill	pit	tertiary/ disuse	7029	1	7025	0.65	0.08	light blackish brown	silty sand	occ, small charcoal,	soft			

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
											occ, small flint.				
7033	cut	pit	unknown	7033	4	0	0.72	0.28					sub-circular	flat	V shaped
7034	fill	pit	unknown	7033	4	0	0.72	0.28	mid- dark grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	plastic			
7035	cut	ditch terminus	drainage	7035	4	7035	0.5	0.1					linear	concave	U
7036	fill	ditch terminus	drainage	7035	4	7035	0.5	0.1	mid brown grey	silty sand	few small stones	plastic			
7037	cut	ditch	drainage	7037	4	7035	0.45	0.11					linear	concave	U
7038	fill	ditch	drainage	7037	4	7035	0.45	0.11	light- mid brown grey	silty sand	few small stones	firm			
7039	cut	ditch terminus	drainage	7039	4	7035	0.37	0.09					linear	concave	U
7040	fill	ditch terminus	drainage	7039	4	7035	0.37	0.09	light - mid brown grey	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7041	cut	pit	storage	7041	4	0	2.5	0.24					sub-circular	flat	wide U
7042	fill	pit	storage	7041	4	0	2.5	0.24	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	loose			
7043	cut	pit	unknown	7043	4	7043	0.64	0.26					circular	concave	U
7044	fill	pit	unknown	7043	4	7043	0.64	0.26	dark brown grey/black	silty sand	small stones	plastic			
7045	cut	pit	unknown	7045	4	7043	0.8	0.27					circular	concave	U
7046	fill	pit	unknown	7045	4	7043	0.8	0.27	mid grey brown	silty sand	few stones	loose			
7047	cut	pit	unknown	7047	4	7043	1.22	0.54					circular	concave	U

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7048	fill	pit	unknown	7047	4	7043	1.22	0.54	mid brown grey	silty sand	few medium stones	friable			
7049	cut	ditch terminus	unknown	7049	4	7043	1.02	0.2					linear	concave	shallow U
7050	fill	ditch terminus	unknown	7049	4	7043	1.02	0.2	light mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7051	cut	ditch terminus	unknown	7051	4	7043	1.1	0.22					linear	concave	U
7052	fill	ditch terminus	unknown	7051	4	7043	1.1	0.22	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7053	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7053	4	7053	0.66	0.13					linear	concave	wide bowl
7054	fill	ditch	secondary/ disuse	7053	4	7053	0.66	0.13	mid brown	silty sand	rare small charcoal, occ, small flint.	soft			
7055	cut	ditch	enclosure/ boundary	7055	4	7055	1.3	0.45					linear	slightly concave	U
7056	fill	ditch	natural silting	7055	4	7055	1.3	0.45	mid reddish grey brown	silty sand	rare stones and flint	loose			
7057	cut	pit	unknown	7057	4	7043	1.15	0.3					circular	slightly concave	concave
7058	fill	pit	natural silting	7057	4	7043	1.15	0.3	mid grey orange brown	silty sand	rare stones and flint	loose			
7059	cut	posthole	structural/ unknown	7059	4	0	0.33	0.13					circular	concave	bowl

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7060	fill	posthole	secondary/ disuse	7059	4	0	0.33	0.13	dark brown	sandy silt (topsoil)	occ, small flint	soft			
7061	cut	posthole	structural/ unknown	7061	4	7043	0.41	0.15					circular	concave	bowl shaped
7062	fill	secondary	disuse	7062	4	7043	0.41	0.15	dark brown	sandy silt - described as 'topsoil'	occ, small flint	soft			
7063	cut	ditch	boundary	7063	4	7063	1.4	0.24					linear	flat	wide U
7064	fill	ditch	boundary	7063	4	7063	1.4	0.24	mid grey brown	silty sand	few medium stones	friable			
7065	cut	ditch	boundary	7065	4	7053	0.3	0.12					linear	flat	U
7066	fill	secondary	disuse	7065	4	7053	0.3	0.12	mid brown	silty sand	occ. Small flint	soft			
7067	cut	ditch	boundary	7067	4	7055	0.4	0.13					linear	concave	U
7068	fill	secondary	disuse	7067	4	7055	0.4	0.13	mid brown	silty sand	occ, small flint	soft			
7069	cut	pit	unknown	7069	2	7069	1.06	0.22					curvilinear	sloping/ concave	wide bowl
7070	fill	pit	secondary/ disuse	7069	2	7069	1.06	0.22	mid greyish yellow	silty sand	occ, small flints	soft			
7071	cut	pit	unknown	7071	2	7069	0.97	0.2					sub-circular	concave	Bowl
7072	fill	pit	secondary/ disuse	7071	2	7069	0.97	0.2	light yellowish brown	silty sand	occ, small flint	soft			
7075	cut	ditch	boundary	7075	4	7055	0.93	0.31					linear	flat	shallow U shape

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7076	fill	ditch	boundary	7075	4	7055	0.93	0.31	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7077	cut	ditch	boundary	7077	4	7063	1.5	0.18					linear	concave	shallow U
7078	fill	ditch	boundary	7077	4	7063	1.5	0.18	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7079	cut	pit	unknown	7079	2	7069	1.84	0.29					sub-circular	concave	bowl
7080	fill	pit	secondary/disuse	7079	2	7069	1.84	0.29	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ, small charcoal, occ, small flint	soft			
7081	cut	ditch	boundary	7081	4	7055	1.02	0.25					linear	concave	U
7082	fill	ditch	boundary	7081	4	7055	1.02	0.25	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7085	cut	pit	extraction	7085	0	0	1.38	0.14					circular	concave	U
7086	fill	pit	extraction	7085	0	0	1.38	0.14	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft/ friable			
7087	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7087	4	7055	1.74	0.38					linear	concave	U
7088	fill	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7087	4	7055	1.74	0.38	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft friable			
7089	cut	pit	storage	7089	2	7089	1.54	0.46					circular	concave	U
7090	fill	pit	storage	7089	2	7089	1.54	0.46	mid brown grey	silty sand	few medium stones	plastic			
7093	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7093	4	7023	0.9	0.4					linear	concave	U
7094	cut	pit	unknown	7094	2	7089	0.92	0.73					circular	flat	U

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7095	fill	pit	unknown	7094	2	7089	0.92	0.73	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7096	cut	pit	unknown	7096	2	7089	2	0.21					sub-circular	flat	wide U
7097	fill	pit	unknown	7096	2	7089	2	0.21	light brown grey	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7099	cut	pit	unknown	7099	2	7089	0.63	0.31					circular	concave	U
7100	fill	pit	unknown	7099	2	7089	0.63	0.31	light mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7101	cut	tree throw	natural	7101	2	7089	2	0.25					irregular	irregular	irregular U
7102	fill	tree throw	natural	7101	2	7089	2	0.25	light brown grey	silty sand	few small stones	loose			
7103	cut	pit	storage	7103	4	0	1.36	0.28					circular	concave	U shape
7104	fill	pit	storage	7103	4	0	1.36	0.28	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7105	cut	pit	animal grave	7105	4	0	0.64	0.58					sub-circular	concave	wide bowl
7106	cut	ditch	boundary	7106	4	7023	1.4	0.42					linear	concave	U
7107	fill	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7106	4	7023	0.71	0.1	light yellowish brown	silty sand		soft/ friable			
7108	fill	ditch	boundary/ extraction	7106	4	7023	1.4	0.3	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft/ friable			
7109	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7109	4	7019	1.2	0.42					linear	concave	U shaped
7110	fill	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7109	4	7019	1.2	0.42	light brown	silty sand		soft/ friable			

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7111	cut	pit	waste?	7111	0	0	0.96	0.2					sub-circular	concave	bowl
7112	fill	pit	secondary/ disuse	7111	0	0	0.46	0.2	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occ, small flint	soft			
7113	fill	animal skeleton	burial - placed deposit	7105	4	0									
7114	fill	pit - animal grave	burial fill/ deliberate backfill	7105	4	0	0.64	0.38	mid orangish brown	silty sand	frequent small mixed lint, occ. Small charcoal	soft			
7115	cut	ditch terminus	structural	7115	4	7115	0.63	0.16					linear	concave	U
7116	fill	ditch terminus	structural	7115	4	7115	0.63	0.16	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7117	cut	ditch terminus	structural	7117	4	7115	0.78	0.14					linear	concave	U
7118	fill	ditch terminus	structural	7117	4	7115	0.78	0.14	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7119	cut	ditch	structural	7119	4	7119	0.39	0.09					linear	concave	shallow V
7120	fill	ditch	structural	7119	4	7119	0.39	0.09	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7121	cut	ditch terminus	structural	7121	4	7119	0.45	0.09					linear	concave	shallow U
7122	fill	ditch terminus	structural	7121	4	7119	0.45	0.09	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7123	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7123	0	0	1.2	0.44					linear	concave	U

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7124	fill	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7123	0	0	1.2	0.44	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft/ friable			
7125	cut	posthole	unknown	7125	4	0	0.78	0.42					circular	concave	U
7126	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7126	4	7126	0.61	0.28					linear	concave	U
7127	fill	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7126	4	7126	0.61	0.28	light greyish brown	silty sand	occ, fleck of stones of gravel	soft/ friable			
7128	cut	natural	tree throw	7128	1	0	1.5	0.18					subcircular	concave	wide U
7129	fill	tree throw	secondary	7128	1	0	1.5	0.18	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ gravel, rare small angular stones	soft			
7130	cut	posthole	unknown	7130	1	0	0.18	0.08					sub-circular	concave	U
7131	fill	posthole	disuse/ secondary	7130	1	0	0.18	0.08	dark brownish grey	silty sand		soft			
7132	cut	pit	unknown	7132	2	0	0.5	0.32					sub-circular	concave	U
7133	fill	pit	disuse/ secondary	7132	2	0	0.5	0.32	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occ small stones	soft			
7134	cut	ditch	field system	7134	4	7053	0.86	0.3					linear	concave	V
7135	fill	ditch	secondary	7134	4	7053	0.86	0.3	mid reddish brown	silty sand	occ small angular stones	soft			
7136	fill	posthole	unknown	7125	4	0	0.78	0.42	mid dark brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7137	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7137	4	7126	1.11	0.26					linear	concave	U

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7138	fill	ditch	secondary	7137	4	7126	1.11	0.26	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7139	cut	pit	extraction	7139	2	0	0.34						circular	concave	U
7140	fill	pit	Extraction	7139	2	0	1.4	0.34	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft/ friable			
7141	cut	pit	unknown	7141	4	0	0.8	0.69					circular	concave/ irregular	irregular
7142	fill	secondary	disuse	7141	4	0	0.8	0.69	dark brown	sandy silt - garden soil	occ. Small charcoal, occ, small flint	loose			
7143	cut	pit	unknown	7143	4	0	0.85	0.68					sub-circular	concave/ irregular	irregular
7144	fill	pit	secondary/ unknown	7143	4	0	0.85	0.3	dark blackish brown	sandy silt - garden soil	frequent small chalk, occ, small flint	loose			
7145	fill	pit	secondary, unknown	7143	4	0	0.85	0.44	mid brown	sandy silt	occ, small flint	loose			
7146	cut	ditch	boundary/ field system	7146	4	7055	1.35	0.22					linear	concave	double bowl
7147	fill	ditch	secondary/ disuse	7146	4	7055	1.35	0.22	mid brown	silty sand	rare small charcoal, occ. Small flint	soft			
7148	cut	posthole	unknown	7148	4	0	0.18	0.05					rectangular	flat	U
7149	fill	posthole	secondary	7148	4	0	0.18	0.05	dark brownish grey	silty sand		soft			

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7150	cut	pit	unknown	7150	2	0	0.82	0.22					sub-circular	concave	V
7151	fill	pit	secondary	7150	2	0	0.82	0.22	mid reddish brown	silty sand	rare sub angular medium stones	soft			
7152	cut	ditch	field system	7152	4	7053	1.82	0.28					linear	flat	bowl
7153	fill	ditch	secondary	7152	4	7053	1.82	0.28	mid reddish brown	silty sand	some small subangular stones	soft			
7154	cut	ditch	unknown	7154	4	7126	0.8	0.19					linear	concave	U
7155	fill	ditch	unknown	7154	4	7126	0.8	0.19	mid grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7156	cut	pit	unknown	7156	2	0	1.3	0.12					sub-circular	flat	shallow U
7157	fill	pit	unknown	7156	2	0	1.3	0.12	light grey brown	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7158	cut	ditch	unknown	7158	4	7023	1.12	0.26					linear	concave	wide U
7159	fill	ditch	unknown	7158	4	7023	1.12	0.26	mid dark grey brown with yellow	silty sand	few small and medium stones	friable			
7160	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7160	4	7023	0.92	0.28					linear	concave	U
7161	fill	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7160	4	7023	0.92	0.28	light greyish brown	silty sand	rare small flints	soft			
7162	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7162	4	7019	0.9	0.46					linear	concave	U

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Phase	Group	Breadth (m)	Depth (m)	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Base	Profile
7163	fill	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7162	4	7019	0.9	0.46	light greyish brown	silty sand	rare small flint	soft			
7164	cut	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7164	4	7063	1.8	0.58					linear	concave	U
7165	fill	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7164	4	7063	1.8	0.58	light greyish brown	silty sand	rare small flint	soft			
7166	cut	ditch	field boundary	7166	4	7055	1.24	0.46					linear	concave	V shaped
7167	fill	ditch	secondary/ disuse	7166	4	7055	1.24	0.46	mid brown	silty sand	occ, small charcoal. Frequent small flint	soft			
7168	cut	tree throw	natural	7168	0	0	1.36	0.14					sub-circular	irregular	U
7169	fill	tree throw	natural	7168	0	0	1.36	0.14	light brown grey	silty sand	few small stones	friable			
7170	cut	ditch	field boundary/ system	7170	4	7055	1.05	0.33					linear	concave/ flat	bowl shaped
7171	fill	ditch	secondary/ disuse	7170	4	7055	1.05	0.33	mid brown	silty sand	occ. Small charcoal, occ. Small flint	soft			
7172	cut	pit	unknown	7172	1	7047	1.44	0.28					sub-circular	flat/ concave	bowl
7173	fill	pit	secondary/ disuse	7172	1	7047	1.44	0.28	mid brown	silty sand	rare small charcoal, occ, small flint	soft			
7174	fill	ditch	boundary/ enclosure	7093	4	7023	0.9	0.4	light greyish brown	silty sand		soft/ friable			

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

Introduction

B.1.1 A total of six metal artefacts were recovered from subsoil and archaeological features, namely a pit and ditches.

B.1.2 The assemblage is formed of copper-alloy (CuA) and iron (Fe) artefacts dating to the modern period (Table 1).

Metal	No. Artefact	% of No. artefact
CuA	3	50%
Fe	3	50%
Total	6	100.00%

Table 1. Quantity of artefacts by metal

B.1.3 The assemblage is in overall poor condition, most of the artefacts are fragmented and incomplete. Finds also present heavy encrustation and oxidation due to the adverse condition of the soil.

Methodology

B.1.4 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), the Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice (Historic England 2015) and the Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.1.5 The material was classified according to Crummy's 1983 categories. The online catalogue of the Portable Antiquities Scheme (PAS) was searched for parallels.

B.1.6 The items were catalogued, and the details are presented at the end of this section in two tables: copper alloy artefacts (Table 2) and iron artefacts (Table 3).

B.1.7 Finds were quantified using an Access database. All metal finds were counted, weighed when relevant and classified on a context by context basis. The catalogue is organised by small find (SF) number.

B.1.8 The metalwork and archive (Excel/Access databases) are curated by OAE until formal deposition.

The Assemblage

Copper-alloy

B.1.9 The assemblage comprises three copper-alloy artefacts. SF 153 is a decorated hammered sheet of metal originally covering a boss, similar decoration is documented in a furniture fitting dating to the post-medieval and modern periods (PAS: NLM-0E8D8A). Even though SF 155 is a stud, this item presents similarity in the construction techniques and decorative style with SF 153, suggesting a post-medieval or modern date.

B.1.10 SF 154 includes two possible separated artefacts. The first is a possible dress accessory suspension loop and the second is a gilded boss cover from a furniture fitting or stud similar in style to SF 153 and 155.

SF	Context	Phase	Feature	Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
153	7001	0	Subsoil	Unidentified	Incomplete	Part of a circular possible furniture decoration made from a hammered sheet of metal. The edge is decorated with a relief of triangles alternated by a dot motif	12	15	0.3
154	7159	4	Ditch	Unidentified	Incomplete	A small suspension made from a S shape hook holding a two coiled small loop. A slightly convex and gilded hammered sheet of metal decorated with six convex half-globes within squares around the edge may be part of a button head or stud	23	12	3.2
155	7001	0	Subsoil	Stud	Complete	A possible stud with circular head decorated with a hammered sheet of metal representing an eight petalled flower	22	0	12

Table 2. Catalogue of copper-alloy artefacts

Iron

B.1.11 SF 100 is an undiagnostic fragment from a strip of metal and given its preservation it is impossible to suggest any function for this artefact. Buckle SF 151 is a small item, its thin tapering pin indicates the buckle was used as a dressing accessory rather than as a shoe fastener. The oval shape of the frame is a popular style dating to the post-medieval and modern periods.

B.1.12 Given its central nail, it is possible that rectangular slab SF 152 was some sort of multifunctional structural fitting perhaps from a timber building, although given its undiagnostic character other functions cannot be excluded.

SF	Context	Phase	Feature	Artefact	Condition	Description	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)
100	7020	4	Ditch	Unidentified	Incomplete	A poorly preserved strip of iron	68	24	3
151	7001	0	Subsoil	Buckle	Complete	A small buckle with oval frame and central fine tapering pin	18	23	3
152	7112	0	Pit	Fitting	Incomplete	A possible structural fitting made of a large rectangular and flat slab. At the centre is infixed a fitting with tapering stem and domed head. The remains of four rivets, one on each corner of the slab are still visible	90	52	3.5

Table 3 Catalogue of iron artefacts

Discussion

B.1.13 An assemblage like this can provide only very limited and partial information on the character and chronology of the site. Given its chronological consistency and origin, it is possible that the metalwork was the result of manure scattering on site. Alternatively, furniture components such as SF 153-155 suggest the potential presence of a residential building on site during the post-medieval or modern periods.

B.2 Metalworking waste

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.2.1 A single piece of iron smithing slag weighing 38g was recovered from the excavation. It remains uncertain what the date of the slag is, although it came out of a Phase 4 feature and it is probably post-medieval. Two other pieces consisted of burnt coal cinders, but these are probably not related to metalworking.

Methodology

B.2.2 The slag was looked at using an illuminated x10 magnifying lens. A dropper bottle containing dilute hydrochloric acid was used to confirm the presence or absence of carbonate. A strong magnet was used to indicate degrees of magnetisation (i.e., the presence of free iron or wustite).

Description of the iron slag

B.2.3 This small piece of slag from Phase 4 ditch **7087**, deposit (7088) is almost certainly a product of iron smithing and would probably be classified as a slag smithing lump (SSL). This piece on its own does not give any indication of the size of the hearth, as would be indicated by the recovery of a smithing hearth base (SHB), yet this type of slag and the degree of weathering present suggests that this is very unlikely to be modern. It is also magnetic, confirming the presence within it of free iron or wustite. The negative impression of large pieces of charcoal in the slag matrix itself suggests that we might not be looking at 19th century smithing, but something a little earlier. The reddened oxidised bloom upon the edges is strongly resemblant of smithing hearth slag, although the size of the charcoal inclusions within it is quite unusual.

B.2.4 The coal cinders found within the other two contexts show no evidence for a link with smithing.

Context	Cut	Nos.	Dimensions (mm)	Wt (g)	Mag (0-4)	Category	Comments
7020	**7019**	1	30x20x17				burnt coal cinder (NOT ironworking)
7088	**7087**	1	35x30x25	38	4	SSL?	smithing slag with large voids suggesting impressions of charcoal
7112	**7111**	1	30x25x20				burnt coal cinder (NOT ironworking)

Table 4. Catalogue of slag and cinder

Discussion

B.2.5 Little can be said of this piece, except for indicating that iron smithing was being practised somewhere within the near vicinity of this feature. The slag is weathered and has most likely been re-deposited. Most probably this post-dates the feature itself, although the type of coarse charcoal-rich iron slag presented could be a product of earlier (17th-18th century) forging.

B.2.6 Both primary iron production and secondary ironworking are known to have been carried out within the vicinity of Norwich through the Roman, medieval and post-medieval periods.

Future work

B.2.7 No future work on this material is anticipated, given the solitary sample, and lack of any further diagnostic features.

Disposal

B.2.8 Both this and the small droplet of smithing slag from the 2020 evaluation may be disposed of.

B.3 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction and methodology

B.3.1 A combined total of 348 worked flints and 2106g of unworked flint were recovered from the trial trenching and excavation phases of work at the site. The assemblage was catalogued directly onto an Excel spreadsheet and the artefacts were classified according to a system of broad artefact/debitage types based on standard definitions for post-glacial lithic assemblages from southern Britain (e.g., Bamford 1985, 72-77; Healy 1988, 48-9; Butler 2005; Ballin 2021). Additional information on selected non-metric attributes of the material (including extent of dorsal cortex coverage, platform type, breakage and condition) was also recorded using standard classifications and terminology, alongside free text notes where appropriate. A full copy of the resulting catalogue is retained in the project archive.

Quantification and distribution

B.3.2 A total of 114 worked flints and 1250g of burnt flint was recovered from the trial trenching of the site (previously reported in Kwiatkowska 2021a), with a further 234 worked flints and 856g of burnt flint coming from the area excavation (Table 5). The majority of the flint recovered during the trial trenching (98 worked flints, 1110g of burnt flint) came from trenches that lay partly or wholly within the area of the subsequent excavation (Trenches 38, 39, 42, 43 and 44), with a much smaller assemblage (16 worked flints, 140g of burnt flint) coming from trenches excavated elsewhere in the *c*. 16ha development area. A summary catalogue of the flint by context is provided in Table 7.

B.3.3 A relatively large proportion of the flint derived from topsoil/subsoil deposits (109 worked flints and 611g of unworked burnt flint), with the remainder coming largely from the fills of cut features attributed to Periods 1(Neolithic), 2 (Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age) and 4 (post-medieval).

Raw materials and condition

B.3.4 The character of the raw material is very varied in terms of the colour and texture of the flint, and the character of surviving cortical surfaces. However, in general much of the flint appears to derive from good quality cobbles/nodules of flint which would probably have been available locally, from the extensive glaciofluvial gravels in the area and from other superficial deposits overlying the chalk. There is no clear evidence of the use of flint extracted (quarried/mined) direct from the parent chalk, and there is also little of the kind of opaque mottled pale grey flint which is a prominent feature of some prehistoric flint assemblages from the Wensum and Yare valleys (Robins 2009, Bishop 2012; Billington and Haskins in press).

B.3.5 The condition of the assemblage can be closely correlated with its depositional context: material from Neolithic contexts is generally in good, fresh condition, whilst flints from later features and from subsoil/topsoil deposits more commonly display edge damage, rounding, etc. A major exception to this is the large assemblage of

residual Neolithic flintwork recovered during the trial trenching from Period 4 ditch **3903** (see below).

Type	Eval. (Tr 38, 39, 42, 43, 44)	Eval. (Other Trenches)	Excavation	Total
Chip	1	1	7	9
Irregular waste	8		25	33
Flake	54	9	132	195
Blade	6	2	24	32
Blade-like flake	11	3	24	38
End scraper	3		1	4
Side scraper	2			2
Misc. scraper			1	1
Knife	1			1
Serrated flake	1		2	3
Serrated blade	5			5
Laurel leaf		1		1
Bifacially flaked piece			2	2
Edge trimmed blade	1			1
Irregular core	1			1
Sing. plat. flake core	1			1
Multi. plat. flake core			3	3
Sing. plat. blade core	2			2
Two plat. blade core			1	1
Multi. plat. blade core			4	4
Opp. plat. core	1		1	2
Tested/min. worked core			6	6
Core on flake			1	1
Total worked	**98**	**16**	**234**	**348**
Unworked burnt count	39	5	36	80
Unworked bunt weight (g)	1109.7	140.1	856	2105.8

Table 5. Quantification of the flint assemblage recovered from the trail trenching (Eval.) and area excavation.

Neolithic (Period 1) features

B.3.6 A total of 90 worked flints and 93g of burnt flint were recovered from Neolithic (Period 1) contexts (Table 6). The most significant assemblage derived from the three pits (**7025**, **7027** and **7029**) making up Pit group **7025**, which between them produced 74 worked flints. Technologically, the assemblage is characteristic of Early Neolithic (*c.* 4000-3300 BC) industries. Dominated by unretouched removals, it includes pieces deriving from all stages of core reduction from the decortication flakes through to fine tertiary flake and blades and retouched tools, although cores are absent. The technological traits of the unretouched removals indicate a characteristic emphasis on the production of narrow flakes and blades (with a high blade index of 21%). At least four of the blades and blade-like flakes show signs of use (as cutting/scraping tools) in the form of regular macroscopically visible edge damage, and three retouched tools

were also recovered: two serrated flakes and a large flake (102mm long 68mm wide) which has had its striking platform removed via ventral retouch, with further bifacial working along some of its edge. Classed here as a bifacially worked piece, in this context it is most likely to represent a rough out for a laurel leaf point (cf. Brown 1995, figs 51-53).

B.3.7 A smaller assemblage of 14 worked flints came from pit **7172** (=**4407**, excavated during the trial trenching). This material was less distinctive than that from Pit group **7025** and included few blade-based/blade-like pieces, with most of the removals being small squat flakes, alongside two simple flake cores. The only retouched piece was an end scraper made on a partly cortical narrow flake.

B.3.8 Natural feature **7128** produced only two simple hard hammer struck flakes alongside two fragments of burnt flint.

Group	**7025**					**7045**		**-**	**7019**
Cut	**7025**	**7027**	**7029**			**4407**	**7172**	**7128**	**3903**
Context	**7026**	**7028**	**7030**	**7031**	**7032**	**4408**	**7173**	**7129**	**3904**
Feature type	**pit**	**pit**	**pit**			**pit**	**pit**	**natural**	**ditch**
Phase	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**1**	**4**
Chip	1	4							
Irregular waste	2	4			2		2		5
Flake	16	13	5	1	6	7	2	2	32
Blade	5	2	2	2	1				5
Blade-like flake	2	3							9
End scraper						1			1
Side scraper									1
Serrated flake			2						1
Serrated blade									5
Bifacially flaked piece		1							
Edge trimmed blade									1
Irregular core									1
Sing. plat. flake core						1			
Multi. plat. flake core							1		
Sing. plat. blade core									1
Total worked	**26**	**27**	**9**	**3**	**9**	**9**	**5**	**2**	**62**
Unworked burnt count		1				3		2	17
Unworked burnt weight (g)		4				52.2		37	587

*Table 6. Flint from Period 1 (Neolithic) contexts and Period 4 ditch **3903***

Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age (Period 2) features

B.3.9 Two features attributed to Period 2 produced small assemblages of worked flint. Seven flints came from the fill of pit **7132**; this material includes a high proportion of blade-based material – including two blade cores – which in this context almost certainly represents residual Early Neolithic material. A second pit, **7150**, produced only a small chip and a cortical flake.

Post-medieval (Period 4) features

B.3.10 A total of 112 worked flints (and just over a kilogramme of burnt flint) was recovered from post-medieval features (mostly ditches). In most cases this residual flintwork was thinly distributed, deriving from a total of 15 individual contexts, all but one of which produced small quantities of 1-10 pieces. The exception to this was a relatively large assemblage of 62 worked flints recovered during the trial trenching from ditch **3903**. The assemblage from this ditch gives every impression of representing a coherent single period (earlier Neolithic) assemblage; the flintwork is in good, fresh, condition and although no concerted effort for refitting has been attempted a refit was made between a pair of blades. The assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals but includes two cores and a relatively high proportion of retouched tools, as well as 587g of unworked bunt flint, and is tabulated alongside the assemblages from Period 1 contexts in Table 6 above. The assemblage is closely comparable to the material recovered from Neolithic Pit group **7025** to the north; it includes a high proportion of blade/narrow-flake based removals, and shows an emphasis on relatively structured approaches to core reduction typical of the period. Although the assemblage lacks closely datable tool forms, the retouched tools are also consistent with an earlier Neolithic date, with two scrapers and six serrated pieces.

B.3.11 The flintwork recovered from the other Period 4 features was overwhelmingly made up of unretouched removals, and although it includes a relatively high proportion of blade-based pieces, like the material recovered from subsoil/topsoil deposits (see below), it does probably include a substantial proportion of later, Late Neolithic and Early Bronze Age, material. The only tool is an end scraper made on a large decortication flake from intervention **7166** (part of ditch **7055**).

The topsoil/subsoil assemblage

B.3.12 A total of 109 worked flints (and 611g of burnt flint) were recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits. Except for three flakes recovered during the evaluation from Trenches 12, 17 and 35, all of these derived from the area of excavation or from trial trenches excavated within its area (Trenches 38, 29, 42, 43, 44). The technological and typological make up the assemblage clearly indicates that it is chronologically mixed. There is, however, little evidence for a significant Mesolithic element to the assemblage – only a finely worked, lightly recorticated ('patinated') opposed platform core from the subsoil of Trench 38 is suspected to be of this date. The remainder of the blade-based material is more in keeping with the earlier Neolithic technologies represented by the assemblages from the Neolithic pits, and here blades make up 6% of all the unretouched removals, with bladelike flakes making up a further 11%. Three blade/narrow flake cores are also present. Alongside this material, however, are a large number of simple hard hammer struck flakes and flake cores more likely to be of later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date.

B.3.13 Four retouched tools are present in the subsoil/topsoil assemblage and are all broadly consistent with a Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date. They include two scrapers, one a convex end scraper made on robust flake blank and the other a somewhat irregular end scraper with coarse retouch. The other tools are more distinctive. One of these is a fragment of a large flake which has been bifacially worked but seems to have broken

during manufacture. It retains what appears to have been intended to be a rounded point or butt at one end, and – like the bifacially worked piece from Neolithic pit **7027** (see above) – most likely represents an unfinished laurel leaf point. The final piece is a very finely worked knife (collected from the subsoil of Trench 38). This is made on a thin, broad flake, and has been extensively, fully, flaked on its dorsal surface, with more limited modification to its ventral side to remove the flake's bulb of percussion. Sub-circular in shape, with finely retouched edges, this piece has its closest affinities to flaked discoidal knives known from later Neolithic contexts, including many examples from the major complex of Late Neolithic mines at Grimes Graves, Weeting (see Varndell 2012).

Other contexts

B.3.14 A small quantity of flintwork (27 pieces) was recovered from other (unphased) contexts, largely the fills of undated features encountered both during the evaluation of the wider development area and from the excavation. In general terms, this is comparable to the material collected from subsoil/topsoil deposits. The only notable pieces are a side scraper from pit **4202** (Trench 42) and the broken base of what is probably another earlier Neolithic laurel leaf point from a modern animal burial in Trench 17 (**1703**).

Discussion

B.3.15 Given the small scale of the excavation, the assemblage can be regarded as relatively substantial. The material collected from subsoil/topsoil deposits and as a residual element within Period 4 features includes material likely to be of later Neolithic and Early Bronze Age date, and there is at least a hint of some Mesolithic activity, but the assemblage as a whole is clearly dominated by earlier Neolithic material. This includes the relatively small but well-stratified assemblages recovered from the Early Neolithic pits, as well as the assemblage recovered from Period 4 ditch **3903**, and a substantial proportion of the material from other contexts is also likely to be of this date with the only truly diagnostically later Neolithic/Early Bronze Age pieces being the fine discoidal knife recovered from the subsoil of Trench 38 (see above).

B.3.16 The recovery of the substantial assemblage of earlier Neolithic flint (including refitting pieces) from ditch **3903** is unusual and can probably only be explained in terms of this ditch having cut directly through a finds-rich Neolithic pit or undisturbed lithic scatter, elements of which became incorporated into the fill of the ditch as it infilled. This assemblage, and those from Pit group **7025**, are entirely typical of the kind of flint assemblages recovered from earlier Neolithic contexts in the region, especially pits, with all stages of core reduction represented alongside discarded tools. Such assemblages are generally interpreted as representing material deriving from episodes of settlement/occupation, (e.g., Garrow 2006, ch. 4). In this case, tools are dominated by utilised blades and flakes and serrated pieces, the latter a very common tool form in some earlier Neolithic assemblages in the region (Billington 2018, table 2.17), probably associated with the processing of plant fibres (Hurcombe 2007, 2010, 2019). A more distinctive and unusual aspect of the assemblage is the evidence for the production of laurel leaf points (a classic earlier Neolithic tool form; see Clark *et al.*

1960; Brown 1995), with one broken laurel leaf found during the trial trenching from animal burial **1703**, Trench 17, and two broken bifacially flaked pieces, probably representing failed/rough out laurel leaves, from Neolithic pit **7027** and from the subsoil in the excavation area.

B.3.17 The early Neolithic material should be seen in the context of major assemblages of flintwork recovered in association with Early Neolithic pottery from the Norwich environs, especially from the Yare valley to the south, at sites including Laurel Farm, Thorpe St Andrew (Bishop and Proctor 2011), the John Innes centre, Colney (Whitmore 2004), Harford Park and Ride (Trimble 2004), Bowthorpe (Percival 2002) and Eaton Heath (Wainwright 1973). At some of these sites, flint assemblages numbering in the thousands have been recovered with a diverse range of retouched tools, and these clearly represent sites which witnessed relatively intensive/sustained earlier Neolithic activity. The small assemblages from Neolithic contexts at the current site, however, are better compared to the smaller and less diverse assemblages of flintwork routinely recovered from isolated/small groups tree throws features and pits exposed during excavations in the area, such as those at Lodge Farm, Costessey (Firth and Billington) and St Faith's Road, Old Catton (Kwiatowska 2021b), or from features exposed along the route of the Norwich southern by-pass (Ashwin and Bates 2000). It is tempting to regard these smaller assemblages as relating to much shorter and smaller-scale episodes of occupation and activity than those represented by some of the major sites in the region, although the quantities of flint recovered from the subsoil here at Manor Farm serves as a reminder of the extent to which much Neolithic to Early Bronze Age activity may simply leave very little trace in terms of cut features, and register only in the form of poorly strafed lithic scatters (cf. Healy 1987; Edmonds *et al*. 1999).

Ctxt	Cut	Trench	Context type	Phase	Group	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	End scraper	Side scraper	Misc. scraper	Knife	Serrated flake	Serrated blade	Laurel leaf	Bifacially flaked piece	Edge trimmed blade	Irregular core	Sing. plat. flake core	Multi. plat. flake core	Sing. plat. blade core	Two plat. blade core	Multi. plat. blade core	Opp. plat. core	Tested/min. worked core	Core on flake	Total worked	Unworked burnt count	Unworked burnt weight (g)
1004	1003	10	ditch	-	-			1																					1		
1006	1005	10	modern	-	-																									2	56.6
1200	0	12	topsoil	-	-			1																					1		
1701	0	17	subsoil	-	-					1																			1		
1705	1703	17	animal burial	-	-			2									1												3		
2904	2903	29	ditch	-	-			1																					1		
3106	3105	31	ditch	-	-			1																					1	1	15.4
3205	3205	32	tree throw	-	-			1																					1		
3212	3211	32	tree throw	-	-																									1	55.9
3501	0	35	subsoil	-	-					1																			1		
3712	3711	37	ditch	-	-																									1	12.2
3800	0	38	topsoil	-	-			1																					1		
3801	0	38	subsoil	-	-		1	2						1												1			5	4	92.4
3901	0	39	subsoil	-	-			1																					1		
3904	3903	39	ditch	4	7019		5	32	5	9	1	1			1	5			1	1			1						62	17	587
4201	0	42	subsoil	-	-			2		1	1																		4		
4203	4202	42	pit	-	-							1																	1		
4205	4204	42	pit	-	-																									4	58.1
4207	4206	42	ditch	-	-			2	1																				3		
4301	0	43	subsoil	-	-			1																					1		
4401	0	44	subsoil	-	-	1		1															1						3	2	109.9
4404	4403	44	gully	-	-			1																					1		
4408	4407	44	pit	1	7045			7			1										1								9	3	52.2
4414	4413	44	ditch	-	-		1	2		1																			4	3	96.8

Ctxt	Cut	Trench	Context type	Phase	Group	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	End scraper	Side scraper	Misc. scraper	Knife	Serrated flake	Serrated blade	Laurel leaf	Bifacially flaked piece	Edge trimmed blade	Irregular core	Sing. plat. flake core	Multi. plat. flake core	Sing. plat. blade core	Two plat. blade core	Multi. plat. blade core	Opp. plat. core	Tested/min. worked core	Core on flake	Total worked	Unworked burnt count	Unworked burnt weight (g)
4418	4417	44	ditch	4	7019		1	2																					3	6	113.3
5514	5513	55	ditch	-	-				1	1																			2		
5516	5515	55	ditch	-	-	1																							1		
5518	5517	55	ditch	-	-			1	1																				2		
5520	5519	55	ditch	-	-			1																					1		
7000	0	Ex	topsoil	0	0		1	1														2							4	1	10
7001	0	Ex	subsoil	0	0	1	7	56	5	8			1					1							4		4		87	12	399
7018	7017	Ex	pit	0	0		1	1																					2	2	12
7020	7019	Ex	ditch	4	7019			2																					2	1	5
7022	7021	Ex	ditch	4	7019			1																					1	2	46
7026	7025	Ex	pit	1	7025	1	2	16	5	2																			26		
7028	7027	Ex	pit	1	7025	4	4	13	2	3								1											27	1	4
7030	7029	Ex	pit	1	7025			5	2						2														9		
7031	7029	Ex	pit	1	7025			1	2																				3		
7032	7029	Ex	pit	1	7025		2	6	1																				9		
7054	7053	Ex	ditch	4	7019			5		1																			6		
7068	7067	Ex	ditch	4	7019		1	1		1																			3		
7070	7069	Ex	pit	0	7069																									1	10
7104	7103	Ex	pit	0	7089				1																				1		
7114	7105	Ex	pit	4	0			1		1																			2	2	148
7124	7123	Ex	ditch	4	0			1		1																			2		
7129	7128	Ex	natural	1	7128			2																					2	2	37
7131	7130	Ex	posthole	0	0			2																					2		
7133	7132	Ex	pit	2	7132		1	2	1															1		1	1		7	1	9
7135	7134	Ex	ditch	4	7019		1	7		1																		1	10	5	62
7145	7143	Ex	pit	4	7141			1																					1		
7147	7146	Ex	ditch	4	7019			3	3	3																			9		

Ctxt	Cut	Trench	Context type	Phase	Group	Chip	Irregular waste	Flake	Blade	Blade-like flake	End scraper	Side scraper	Misc. scraper	Knife	Serrated flake	Serrated blade	Laurel leaf	Bifacially flaked piece	Edge trimmed blade	Irregular core	Sing. plat. flake core	Multi. plat. flake core	Sing. plat. blade core	Two plat. blade core	Multi. plat. blade core	Opp. plat. core	Tested/min. worked core	Core on flake	Total worked	Unworked burnt count	Unworked burnt weight (g)
7151	7150	Ex	pit	2	0	1		1																			1		3		
7153	7152	Ex	ditch	4	7019		2	1		2																			5	5	113
7165	7164	Ex	ditch	4	7019				1																				1		
7167	7166	Ex	ditch	4	7019				1	1	1																		3		
7171	7170	Ex	ditch	4	7019		1	1																					2	1	1
7173	7172	Ex	pit	1	7045		2	2														1							5		

Table 7. Flint catalogue

B.4 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

B.4.1 Two shards of glass were recovered from features in Trenches 31 and 55, from the evaluation of the site, while a further seven shards of glass were recovered during the excavation. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, count and weight, dated where possible, and recorded in the text. *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan *et al*. 1989) was used for identification of the post-medieval material.

Assemblage

B.4.2 A single curved fragment of clear, colourless glass (0.010kg, 4.8mm thick) was recovered from ditch **3105** in Trench 31. The glass has smooth surfaces and few faults. The shard is part of the neck and simple rounded rim (60mm diameter) above external threading for a screw top, suggesting a wide-mouthed bottle or small jar of 20th century or later date.

B.4.3 From **5519** in Trench 55, a complete cylindrical neck, rim (16mm diameter), lip and partial rounded shoulder from a clear, amber glass bottle (0.038kg, 0.9-4.4mm thick) was recovered. The form suggests a Bovril jar of early 20th century manufacture.

B.4.4 Three features from Phase 4 produced glass. Ditch **7023** contained a single curved glass shard, both surfaces of which are cloudy. The outer surface may be frosted, the relatively fresh breaks on the edges of the shard show the glass to be clear with a blue green cast, yet the ?frosting gives the glass an almost yellowish cast (0.004kg, 6-6.5mm thick). The shard is not closely datable, although it is very probably 19th century or later.

B.4.5 Pit **7105**, fill (7112) produced the largest assemblage of glass from the excavation, five fragments from possibly four vessels, consisting of two shards from green utility bottles and three from pale blue-green pharmaceutical or food bottles. One identifiable form is a dark olive green glass bottle with a ?stopper finish and down-tooled lip above a wide neck, resembling a 19th century cased gin bottle with traces of the paper seal around the lip (0.035kg, internal bore 16mm, external bore 26mm, glass 3.5mm thick). Also present is a fragment of a tapered cylindrical neck from a mid green glass bottle (0.010kg, 3.5-4.4mm thick), in good condition and 19th or 20th century in date.

B.4.6 Two shards are from a pale blue-green bottle, possibly ovoid with two flat sides, the glass is slightly cloudy, and the surface of the glass is lightly pitted, possibly from the mould in which it was formed (0.010kg, 1.6-2.7mm thick). The fourth vessel is also of pale blue-green glass that is slightly cloudy and may be from a rectangular bottle with rounded corners (0.012kg, 2.7-4.7mm thick). All of the blue-green glass is 19th century or later.

B.4.7 The final fragment of glass was recovered from pit **7141**, a thin slightly curved, somewhat uneven fragment (0.01kg, 1.5mm thick) of clear glass with a greenish cast and cloudy surfaces, being slightly iridescent and with small bubbles and occasional inclusions in the glass. The condition of the glass suggests is it somewhat earlier than the other glass recovered from the excavation and may be 18th-19th century.

Discussion

B.4.8 Shards of glass from utility bottles are not an uncommon find and may have been part of wine or beer bottles. Similarly, the pharmaceutical or food bottles are also not uncommon, the finds are not significant and represents rubbish deposition, alongside the 19th-20th century pottery recovered from pit **7105** (see Appendix B.5 below). The other shards are very probably casual discard or loss, rather than deliberate deposition.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.4.9 The plain and fragmentary nature of the total assemblage means it is of little significance. The statement above acts as a full record and the glass may be deselected prior to archival deposition.

B.5 Prehistoric pottery

By Carlotta Marchetto

Introduction

B.5.1 The combined evaluation and excavation yielded a total of 70 sherds (640g) of handmade prehistoric pottery, with a low mean sherd (MSW) weight of 9.1g. The pottery was recovered from 22 contexts relating to six pits, nine ditch interventions, one natural feature and the subsoil (Table 8). The pottery is highly fragmented (as reflected by the low MSW) and friable and contains few diagnostic features sherds. Dating is therefore largely based on the character of the fabrics and their comparison with material from larger published assemblages from the region. A small assemblage (4 sherds, 40g) was considered of Late Bronze Age date during the evaluation but, after a comparison with the excavation material, it is now dated as Early Neolithic because of the fabric.

B.5.2 This report provides a fully quantified description of the pottery, with a discussion of its date and deposition.

Context	Cut	Trench	Feature Type	No. sherds	Weight (g)	Date	Phase
801	-	8	layer-subsoil	1	2	LBA/EIA*	-
1206	1205	12	pit	2	9	LBA/EIA*	2
3801	-	38	layer-subsoil	1	9	E-Neo*	-
3805	3804	38	ditch	1	3	LBA/EIA*	
3904	3903	39	ditch	3	31	E-Neo*	
3904	3903	39	ditch	2	8	LBA/EIA*	
4201	-	42	layer-subsoil	2	7	LBA/EIA*	-
4203	4202	42	pit	2	12	LBA/EIA*	2
4408	4407	44	ditch	5	12	LBA/EIA*	
4418	4417	44	ditch	2	7	LBA/EIA*	
5001	-	50	layer-subsoil	2	8	LBA/EIA*	-
5304	5303	53	ditch	2	5	LBA/EIA*	
7001	-		layer-subsoil	14	87	LBA/EIA	-
7020	7019		ditch	1	2	E-Neo	4
7026	7025		pit	7	244	E-Neo	1
7028	7027		pit	11	132	E-Neo	1
7129	7128		tree-throw	1	2	E-Neo	1
7133	7132		pit	1	8	LBA/EIA	2
7147	7146		ditch	1	5	E-Neo	4
7153	7152		ditch	3	10	LBA/EIA	4
7167	7166		ditch	2	12	LBA/EIA	4
7171	7170		ditch	2	8	LBA/EIA	4
7173	7172		pit	2	17	E-Neo	1
TOTAL	-	-	-	*70*	*640*	-	-

*Table 8. Quantification of prehistoric pottery. *Denotes pottery recovered from the evaluation*

Period	No. sherds	Wt. (g)	% of assemblage (by wt.)
Early Neolithic	27	442	69
Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age	43	198	31
TOTAL	*70*	*640*	*100*

Table 9. Quantification of pottery by period

Methodology

B.5.3 The pottery has been fully recorded following the recommendations laid out by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (2011). After a full inspection of the material, fabric groups were devised based on dominant inclusion types, their density and modal size. All sherds were counted, weighed (to the nearest whole gram) and assigned to a fabric group. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology, evidence for surface treatment, decoration, and the presence of soot and/or residue.

B.5.4 All pottery was subject to sherd size analysis. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter were classified as 'small' (60 sherds; 86%), sherds measuring 4-8cm were classified as 'medium' (8 sherds; 11%), and sherds over 8cm in diameter will be classified as 'large' (2 sherds; 3%). The quantified data is presented on an Excel data sheet held with the site archive.

Fabric series

Flint fabrics

F1: Sparse to moderate medium to coarse flint (mainly 2-6mm in size)

F2: Sparse to moderate fine to medium flint (mainly <1-2mm in size)

F3: Rare to sparse very fine to medium flint (mainly <1-2mm in size)

F4: Moderate to common fine to coarse flint (mainly 2-6mm in size)

F5: Moderate to common fine flint (mainly <1mm in size)

Sand fabrics

Q1: Moderate to common sand. Sherds may contain sparse fine or medium flint and mica

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV
F1	Flint	17/68	10.6	1/3	1.4	0
F2	Flint	11/68	10.6	1/6	1.4	0
F3	Flint	16/90	14.0	4/35	5.7	3
F4	Flint	16/365	57.0	0/0	0.0	1
F5	Flint	3/10	1.5	0/0	0.0	0
Q1	Sand	7/39	6.0	0/0	0.0	0
TOTAL	-	*70/640*	*99.7*	*6/44*	*8.5*	*4*

Table 10. Quantification of pottery by fabrics. MNV = minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims and bases identified (3 rims, 1 base)

Early Neolithic pottery, c. 4000-3500 BC

B.5.5 The assemblage comprises 27 sherds of pottery (442g) with a MSW of 16.4g. The pottery derives from eight contexts relating to eight features/labelled interventions. These comprise three pits, three ditches, one tree-throw and the subsoil. The majority of the sherds derived from Pit group **7025** (18 sherds, 376g). A total of four sherds (40g) derive from the evaluation (15% by count). A total of 21 sherds (395g) derive from Phase 1 contexts (78% of the pottery by count). Only one sherd (7g) derives from

Phase 4 features, the pottery can be considered residual. A total of four sherds (40g) derived from unphased features.

Assemblage characteristics

B.5.6 The assemblage contains sherds in flint tempered fabrics, all broadly typical of pottery groups dating to the Early Neolithic in Norfolk.

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	6/31	7.0	1/3	9.7	0	0
F2	Flint	3/23	5.2	1/6	26	0	0
F3	Flint	2/23	5.2	2/23	100	1	1
F4	Flint	16/365	82.6	0/0	0	1	0
TOTAL		*27/442*	*100*	*3/29*	*6.6*	*2*	*1*

Table 11. Quantification of Early Neolithic pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rims identified (2 rims)

B.5.7 Based on the total number of different rims identified, the Early Neolithic is estimated to contain a minimum of two different vessels: one rim and one partial vessel profile. Only one vessel is sufficiently intact to assign to form. It is a plain S-profiled vessel with a flared neck in fabric F4 with a diameter of 15cm (similar to Healy 1988, fig 62, P.25, p.75 and Knight 2006, fig. 2.15, P.97, p.33). Only two body sherds (83g) are decorated. Applications include fingernail and tool impressed decorations.

Key groups

B.5.8 The majority of the Early Neolithic pottery derived from Pit group **7025**. This group yielded an assemblage of 18 sherds (376g). These pits constitute a key group and contains the only two vessels represented in the Early Neolithic assemblage, with one form assigned vessel.

Late Bronze Age and Early Iron Age, c. 1150-350 BC

B.5.9 Pottery dating to the Late Bronze Age and/or Early Iron Age comprise 43 sherds (198g) with a MSW of 4.6g. This material was recovered from 14 features: three pits, eight ditches and four layers (subsoil). A total of 21 sherds (73g) derive from the evaluation (49% by count). A total of three sherds (20g) derive from Phase 2 contexts (7% of the pottery by count). Eleven sherds (45g) derive from Phase 4 features. A total of 18 sherds (102g) derived from the subsoil. Apart from the pottery from three pits, the majority of the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age pottery can be considered residual.

Assemblage characteristics

B.5.10 The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of pottery groups dating to the Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age in the region. These include flint tempered and sandy ware fabrics. The majority of the sherds are made in a flint tempered fabric (84% by count). The grade of the crushed burnt flint inclusions varies along a spectrum of coarse to fine, and common to sparse depending on the size of the vessel and quality of ware (Table 12).

Fabric Type	Fabric Group	No./Wt. (g) sherds	% fabric by Wt.	No./Wt. (g) burnished	% fabric burnished	MNV	MNV burnished
F1	Flint	11/37	18.7	0/0	0	0	0
F2	Flint	8/45	22.7	0/0	0	0	0
F3	Flint	14/67	33.8	2/12	18	2	0
F5	Flint	3/10	5	0/0	0	0	0
Q1	Sand	7/39	19.7	0/0	0	0	0
TOTAL		*43/198*	*99.9*	*2/12*	*6*	*2*	*0*

Table 12. Quantification of LBA/EIA pottery by fabric. MNV= minimum number of vessels calculated as the total number of different rim and base identified (one rim and one base)

B.5.11 Based on the total number of different rim and base identified, the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age assemblage is estimated to contain a minimum of two different vessels: one rim and one base. The rim is upright flat, and the base is flat. Neither of the vessels are sufficiently intact to assign to form and decoration is not present.

Discussion

B.5.12 The pottery from the investigations constitutes a small assemblage which is highly fragmented and contains pottery dating from the Early Neolithic to the Late Bronze Age-Early Iron Age period.

B.5.13 The Early Neolithic assemblage deriving from pits is small but could represent a typical pottery assemblage for this period. Early Neolithic assemblages in the region are much larger so quantitative comparisons with Manor Farm are not possible, but they have some common characteristics that could categorise the pottery as Mildenhall Ware. The Hurst Fen assemblage comprises a large quantity and a variety of plain forms (Clark *et al*. 1960). Other important assemblages for vessel form comparisons are Kilverstone (Knight 2006) and Spong Hill (Healy 1988 and 2013).

B.5.14 The Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age assemblage is small, abraded, and sparse so it can be considered residual. The general paucity of pottery suggests that settlement-related activities involving the use of pottery and the discard of ceramic detritus was very sporadic.

Catalogue

Context	Cut	Trench	Phase	Group	Fabric type	Feature type	No of sherds	Wt (g)	Date
801		8			F2	layer-subsoil	1	2	LBA/EIA
1206	1205	12			F2	pit	2	9	
3801		38	0		F4	layer-subsoil	1	9	E-Neo
3805	3804	38	0		Q1	ditch	1	3	LBA/EIA
3904	3903	39	4		F1	ditch	2	18	E-Neo
3904	3903	39	4		F4	ditch	1	13	E-Neo
3904	3903	39	4		F3	ditch	2	8	LBA/EIA
4201		42	0		F1	layer-subsoil	2	7	LBA/EIA
4203	4202	42	2		F3	pit	2	12	LBA/EIA
4408	4407	44	1		F1	Pit	2	3	LBA/EIA
4408	4407	44	1		F2	Pit	2	7	LBA/EIA
4408	4407	44	1		F1	Pit	1	2	LBA/EIA

Context	Cut	Trench	Phase	Group	Fabric type	Feature type	No of sherds	Wt (g)	Date
4418	4417	44	4		Q1	ditch	1	3	LBA/EIA
4418	4417	44	4		F1	ditch	1	4	LBA/EIA
5001		50	0		F3	layer-subsoil	1	2	LBA/EIA
5001		50	0		Q1	layer-subsoil	1	6	LBA/EIA
5304	5303	53			F3	ditch	2	5	LBA/EIA
7001	0		0	0	F1	layer-subsoil	4	16	LBA/EIA
7001	0		0	0	F2	layer-subsoil	1	5	LBA/EIA
7001	0		0	0	F2	layer-subsoil	1	20	LBA/EIA
7001	0		0	0	F3	layer-subsoil	4	21	LBA/EIA
7001	0		0	0	Q1	layer-subsoil	2	16	LBA/EIA
7001	0		0	0	F3	layer-subsoil	1	7	LBA/EIA
7001	0		0	0	F3	layer-subsoil	1	2	LBA/EIA
7020	7019		4	7019	F1	ditch	1	2	E-Neo
7026	7025		1	7025	F4	pit	5	161	E-Neo
7026	7025		1	7025	F4	pit	1	16	E-Neo
7026	7025		1	7025	F4	pit	1	67	E-Neo
7028	7027		1	7025	F4	pit	4	66	E-Neo
7028	7027		1	7025	F4	pit	1	2	E-Neo
7028	7027		1	7025	F2	pit	1	10	E-Neo
7028	7027		1	7025	F2	pit	1	6	E-Neo
7028	7027		1	7025	F1	pit	1	3	E-Neo
7028	7027		1	7025	F1	pit	1	3	E-Neo
7028	7027		1	7025	F3	pit	1	13	E-Neo
7028	7027		1	7025	F4	pit	1	29	E-Neo
7129	7128		1	0	F4	tree root hollow	1	2	E-Neo
7133	7132		2	0	Q1	pit	1	8	LBA/EIA
7147	7146		4	7055	F1	ditch	1	5	E-Neo
7153	7152		4	7053	F5	ditch	3	10	LBA/EIA
7167	7166		4	7055	F2	ditch	1	2	LBA/EIA
7167	7166		4	7055	F3	ditch	1	10	LBA/EIA
7171	7170		4	7055	F1	ditch	1	5	LBA/EIA
7171	7170		4	7055	Q1	ditch	1	3	LBA/EIA
7173	7172		1	7047	F2	pit	1	7	E-Neo
7173	7172		1	7047	F3	pit	1	10	E-Neo

Table 13. Prehistoric pottery catalogue

B.6 Medieval and later pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.6.1 During the evaluation a small multi-period assemblage of pottery (22 sherds weighing 0.260kg), was recovered from Trenches 9, 10, 11, 23, 24, 32, 37, 42, 43 and 55. The excavation produced a further 14 sherds from seven vessels (0.380kg).

B.6.2 The condition of the overall assemblage is moderately abraded to abraded, and the average sherd weight is low at approximately 0.018kg overall; for the excavation material alone, the average sherd weight is moderate at 0.027kg.

B.6.3 The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), and The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. However, a simplified method of recording has been undertaken, with fabric codes assigned from Sue Anderson's unpublished post-Roman fabric series, based on Jennings (1981).

B.6.4 All sherds have been counted, classified and weighed, with MNV established on a context-by-context basis, and the total assemblage recorded in an Access database that forms part of the site archive. The total assemblage is recorded in the summary catalogue at the end of this report (Table 14). The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Assemblage

B.6.5 Medieval pottery was recovered from Trench 9. Pit **909** produced externally sooted body sherds tentatively identified as Medieval coarseware (MCW, late 12th-14th century). In Trench 10, ditch **1003** also produced Late 18th-19th century pottery, alongside a residual medieval sherd from a Brill/Boarstall Ware jug (BRIL, late 12th-early 14th century). The other features in Trench 10, pits **1005** and **1010**, both produced late 18th-19th century pottery.

B.6.6 Trench 11, ditch **1103** produced an abraded, lightly sooted, body sherd, tentatively identified as Medieval coarseware (MCW, late 12th-14th century). From the topsoil, context 2402, in Trench 24, a slightly concave base sherd from a Late medieval and transitional vessel (LMT, 15th-16th century) was recovered.

B.6.7 The final trench to produce medieval pottery was Trench 32, from tree throw **3206**, which produced a moderately abraded, externally sooted body sherd, tentatively identified as Medieval coarseware (MCW3, late 12th-14th century). The tree throw also produced an abraded sherd of Transfer-printed earthenware (TPE, 18th-20th century).

B.6.8 Trench 23, pit **2302** produced a sherd of English Stoneware (ESW, 17th-19th century, and a fragment of what is very probably a plant pot. Ditch **3711** in Trench 37 also produced a sherd of English Stoneware.

B.6.9 In Trenches 42, 43 and 55 post-medieval pottery was only recovered from the subsoil. Layer 4201 produced a sherd of Late slipped redware (LSRW, 18th-19th century). From 4301, a complete small English stoneware ink bottle (19th century) was recovered and 5501 contained a base sherd from a Refined white earthenware vessel (REFW, Late 18th-20th century).

B.6.10 A small assemblage of post-medieval pottery was recovered from Phase 4 features in the excavation: pits **7011**, **7141** and **7143**. Pit **7011**, which lay close to the roughly east to west boundary or enclosure ditch **7023** (**7106**, **7158**, **7160**), produced ten sherds (0.395kg) from four different vessels, including a refined white earthenware (REFW) blue and white transfer-printed plate. The central design of the plate may be Asiatic Pheasant, with floral decoration that includes passion flowers. Unfortunately the vessel is unmarked and different companies produced similar designs. Also present are fragments from two stoneware jars that would have probably contained marmalade or jam, stylistically like Hartley's preserve jars. Also present is a body sherd from a cut sponge decorated vessel, probably a mug or jar. All of the pottery from pit **7011** is 19th or early 20th century.

B.6.11 Pit **7141** produced a sherd from the base of a 19th century English stoneware vessel (ESW). Pit **7143** produced two sherds of undecorated Refined white earthenware, a body sherd from a plate or bowl, and a fragment from the rim of a ?cup.

Discussion

B.6.12 The pottery present is moderately abraded to abraded, having been reworked and does not represent primary deposition. The sherds of medieval pottery are not significant and may have been disturbed by later activity. The paucity of medieval finds suggests the small number of sherds present are the result of manuring, rather than deliberate rubbish deposition, and similarly, for the 18th century and later sherds, all but the complete ink bottle, which may be a casual loss and the 19th or early 20th century assemblage from pit **7011**, which appears to have been a more deliberate deposition of domestic rubbish. Almost all of the pottery has undergone reworking, and only that recovered from pit **7011** provides reliable dating evidence, other than to suggest the last phase of activity for pottery deposition was sometime in the early 20th century.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.6.13 The medieval sherds may be retained for archive deposition, while the later material may be dispersed prior to archive deposition.

Catalogue

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Vessel Type	Description	Pottery Dates
9	910	**909**	Medieval coarseware	2	1	0.004		Moderately abraded, lightly externally sooted body sherd	Late 12th-14th century
10	1004	**1003**	Brill/Boarstall Ware	1	1	0.001	Jug	Abraded body sherd, with traces of pale olive green glaze	Late 12th-early 14th century
			Yellow ware	1	1	0.002	Drinking vessel	Moderately abraded rim sherd (simple, rounded rim (too small to establish diameter) with a narrow incised line filled with blue slip	Late 18th-19th century
			English Stoneware	1	1	0.006	?Bottle	Unabraded-moderately abraded body sherd from an upright cylindrical vessel	c.18th-19th century
			Creamware	1	1	0.001	Flatware	Abraded rim fragment (rim slightly internally thickened and rounded)	c.18th century
			Transfer-printed earthenware	1	1	0.001	Flatware	Abraded rim fragment (simple rounded) with internal, blue transfer-printed decoration	c.18th-20th century
	1006	**1005**	Yellow ware	1	1	0.001		Unabraded body sherd	Late 18th-19th century
	1009	**1008**	Pearlware	1	1	0.001		Moderately abraded body sherd	Late 18th-mid 19th century
			Refined white earthenware	1	1	0.001		Moderately abraded body sherd	Late 18th-20th century
	1011	**1010**	Transfer-printed earthenware	1	1	0.005	Flatware	Abraded sherd (probably from the marly) with internal, blue transfer-printed decoration.	18th-20th century
11	1104	**1103**	Medieval coarseware	2	1	0.004		Moderately abraded, lightly externally sooted body sherd	Late 12th-14th century
23	2303	**2302**	English Stoneware	1	1	0.020	Jar	Moderately abraded flat base sherd	18th-19th century
			Horticultural ware	1	1	0.003	Plant pot	Moderately abraded body sherd	Not closely datable
24	2402		Late medieval and transitional	1	1	0.055		Moderately abraded slightly concave base sherd	15th-16th century
32	3206	**3205**	Medieval coarseware	1	1	0.018	Jar	Moderately abraded, externally sooted body sherd	Late 12th-14th century
			Transfer-printed earthenware	1	1	0.002	Flatware	Abraded rim fragment (simple rounded) with internal, blue transfer-printed decoration	18th-20th century
37	3712	**3711**	English Stoneware	1	1	0.017	Cylindrical jar	Unabraded simple, rounded, upright rim (diameter 160mm, estimated vessel equivalent 5%) from a cylindrical jar	18th-19th century
42	4201		Late slipped redware	1	1	0.009	Bowl	Unabraded body sherd with internal white slip and clear glaze	18th-19th century
43	4301		English Stoneware	1	1	0.101	Ink bottle	Unabraded, complete, cylindrical (50mm diameter,	19th century

Trench	Context	Cut	Fabric	Count	MNV	Weight (kg)	Vessel Type	Description	Pottery Dates
								48mm tall) stoneware ink bottle, rim, upright, externally thickened, diameter 21mm. The bottle sits flat, although the base is slightly concave, and knife trimmed	
55	5501		Refined white earthenware	1	1	0.008		Moderately abraded base angle sherd (base slightly concave, near upright) possibly from a jar, traces of external moulded decoration	Late 18th-20th century
(Phase 4)	7012		Refined white earthenware with cut sponge decoration	1	1	0.003	Cylindrical vessel, mug or jug	Moderately abraded body sherd with green cut sponge decoration, a cross-type motif	Early-end of 19th century
			Transfer-printed earthenware	2	1	0.069	Flatware, plate	Moderately abraded complete profile from an internally transfer print decorated plate with scalloped edge (240mm diameter, EVE12%), and flat base with a shallow footring. The blue transfer print decoration is probably Asiatic Pheasant	19th-20th century
			White Stoneware	2	1	0.044	Cylindrical jar	Unabraded body sherds from a moulded cylindrical jar with vertical grooves	Late 19th early 20th century
			Drab (white) Stoneware	6	1	0.247	Cylindrical jar	Unabraded rim upright, flat topped with grove below rim 120mm in diameter with an EVE of 18%, body sherds with vertical narrow grooves in bands separated by wider grooves. The base is flat with a shallow recessed footring. Drab colouration	Late 19th early 20th century
	7142	**7141**	English stoneware	1	1	0.013		Moderately abraded, turned base sherd from a hollow ware vessel	18th-19th century
	7144	**7143**	Refined white earthenware	1	1	0.003	Flatware, plate or dish	Moderately abraded body sherd	Late 18th-20th century
			Refined white earthenware	1	1	0.001	?cup	Abraded fragment from an everted, slightly externally thickened, rounded rim. The fragment is too small to establish the diameter of the vessel	Late 18th-20th century
Total				**36**	**27**	**0.640**			

Table 14. Medieval and later pottery catalogue (EVE=Estimated Vessel Equivalent)

B.7 Clay Tobacco Pipe

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 During the evaluation, three fragments of white ball clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing 0.010kg, were recovered from Trenches 10 and 37. A further two fragments of undecorated stem (0.009kg) were recovered during the excavation. Terminology used in this report is taken from Oswald's simplified general typology (Oswald 1975, 37–41), and Hind and Crummy (1988, 47-66). The assemblage is catalogued below (Table 15).

The assemblage

B.7.2 Two fragments of undecorated clay pipe stem (0.004kg) were recovered from ditch **1003** in Trench 10; the stem fragments are clean and unstained. A third fragment of undecorated stem with a small portion of oval heel (0.006kg) was recovered from ditch **3709** in Trench 37. The surviving portion of heel is not closely datable.

B.7.3 Clay tobacco pipe was recovered from two features during the excavation in Phase 4. Pit **7143** produced a short section of undecorated stem (0.002kg), with a longer section of plain stem (0.007kg) recovered from ditch **7158**.

Discussion

B.7.4 The fragments of clay tobacco pipe recovered represent what were most likely casually discarded pipes. The pipe fragments do little, other than to indicate the consumption of tobacco on, or in the vicinity of, the site after *c*. 1600; any closer dating must be drawn from the finds with which they were recovered.

Retention, dispersal or display

B.7.5 The fragmentary nature of the assemblage means it is of little significance. The previous statement acts as a full record and the clay tobacco pipe may be dispersed prior to archival deposition.

Clay Tobacco Pipe Catalogue

Context	Cut	Form	No. stems or stem fragments	Description	Weight kg.	Dating
1004	**1003**	Plain stem fragments	2	Two very short lengths of plain, undecorated stem that do not refit. Both are round in section, with somewhat visible seams and off-centre bore. 21mm long, 10.5mm in diameter; 20mm long, 8.5mm in diameter	0.004	Not closely datable (NCD)
3710	**3709**	Plain stem fragment	1	A single short length of plain, undecorated stem, oval in section, with somewhat visible seams and off-centre bore. The fragment includes the join with the bowl and small portion of the oval heel survives. 40mm long, 9.8 x 10.6mm in diameter	0.006	NCD
7142	**7143**	Plain stem fragment	1	Short lengths of plain, undecorated stem, slightly oval, with somewhat visible seams and slightly off-centre bore, which shows evidence of burning. 30.3mm long, 6.7 x 7.3mm in diameter, broadening as it approaches the missing heel/bowl to 7.4-8.4mm	0.002	NCD
7159	**7158**	Plain stem fragment	1	A single length of plain, undecorated stem, round in section at its narrowest, with trimmed but still somewhat visible seams and off-centre bore. 58mm long, 8.9mm in diameter, widening towards the missing heel/bowl to a more oval shape 9.4 x 11.2mm	0.007	NCD
Total			**5**		**0.019**	

Table 15. Clay Tobacco Pipes

B.8 Ceramic building material

By Simon Timberlake

Introduction

B.8.1 Some 480g (15 pieces) of ceramic building material (CBM) including brick (220g) and clay tile (260g) were recovered from eight different contexts (Table 16). The largest amount of tile came from pit **7105**, deposit (7112), a Phase 4 pit. All of this brick and tile appeared to be post-medieval in date.

Method

B.8.2 The form, size, weight and type of material was recorded alongside a characterisation of the fabric from which it was made. Indications of weathering and burning were noted along with traces of wear. Hand-specimen identification of the fabric and inclusions was undertaken using a x10 illuminated hand lens and a dropper bottle of dilute acid (HCl) to record the presence/ absence of calcium carbonate.

Results

B.8.3 The total amount of brick and tile recovered from just eight different contexts amounted to 480g. This consisted of 206g (MNI=7) of fragmentary flat red earthenware post-medieval roof tile which was wire-cut with a smooth slightly-concave underside, a single piece of red earthenware post-medieval corrugated pantile (54g), some pieces from a thin sandy hand-made post-medieval (perhaps 17th century) brick (MNI=1), plus a fragment of a very modern machine-made brick which is likely to be intrusive.

B.8.4 Not enough of the roof tile pieces survived to project the size of these, although the fabric and thickness (at around 12-13mm) suggests that these could have been from traditional 'Tudor type' handmade tiles which might have been hung from both sides, but which were probably 18th-19th century in date. The fragment of pan tile, also of the 'Flemish type', could not be dated, but is most likely to be of the same period.

B.8.5 Just two different brick types were recognised, but since neither the stretcher or header dimensions were available for these, they could not be categorised except on their fabric compositions. For example, the possible 17th-century brick recovered from ditch **7023**, fill (7024) was approximately matched with an example from the 2020 trench evaluation based on its fabric (RE1/ RE2). However, the current one was a good deal thinner than this (barely 30mm) and therefore was a little unusual for the post-medieval period. The smallest one recovered in the evaluation was 40mm thick. The latter had projected dimensions of 170 x 90 x 40mm (61/2" x 31/2" x 11/2"). It is, however, possible to be moderately confident that these are pre-1800 (www.buildingconservation.com).

Context	Nos. pieces	Dimension (mm)	Weight (g)	Fabric	Inclusions	Identity/ use	Notes
7006	1	26x20x12	9	RE4		flat roof tile	quite eroded fragment. Same type as 7112 (b)
7024 (a)	1	28x30x11	9	RE4		flat roof tile	v weathered fragment
7024 (b)	2	55x50x30 + 20x20x15	109	RE1	grit + calcined flint	thin brick	one of the thinnest bricks recorded from this site – the fabric and flat rectangular form suggests that this is an early (poss 17thC) brick
7112 (a)	1	50x65x13	54	RE6		pantile or imbrex	strongly-curved rim unlike most Roman imbrex – so most likely (not certainly) postmedieval
7112 (b)	2	70x40x12 + 35x25x12	56 + 13	RE4		flat roof tile	tiles with sandy bases (as separator). Wire-cut. Non-refitting pieces. Weathered. Postmedieval?
7142	1	60x65x35	111	RE7	machine-milled clay	modern brick	20thC brick with an angular-sloping edged frog and narrow (15mm wide) facing rim and square machine-pressed sides – possibly intrusive or within late fill of feature
7144	3	33x25x12 + 35x22x13 + 17x12x9	25	RE4?	mica	flat roof tile	v sandy form of tile – weathered frags
7145	1	25x20x5	4	RE4		flat roof tile?	small undiagnostic fragment
7159	2	65x50x13 + 65x40x8	83	RE4		flat roof tile?	flat tile with smooth and slightly concave undersides. Weathered and split. Probably associated (i.e. same roof tile). Post-med.
7167	1	35x35x9	7	RE4		flat roof tile?	small fragment – has the slight concave smooth underside (as above)

Table 16 Ceramic Building Material

B.8.6 Fabric descriptions:

Fabric RE1 = darker red coarse sandy fabric with some voids and inclusions of calcined flint and quartz grit and lighter coloured 'smeared' clay grog inclusions.

Fabric RE4 = fine-medium grained fine silty sandy red clay – high fired with traces of red clay pellets and quartz grit. With v small amount of mica.

Fabric RE6 = fine grained silty red clay – high fired with little or no mica, though occasional iron-rich inclusions.

Fabric RE7 = pink-buff clay with lighter-coloured coarse clay (grain) interior. Few other inclusions except dried clay pellet. Machine milled and pressed + high fired.

Discussion

B.8.7 It would seem from this small and partial assemblage that the most abundant type of sandy red terracotta roof tile present was the plain clay flat type, most likely hung by two square wooden pegs, and clearly in this case hand-made with a degree of convex drying warp present within each. These are quite unlikely to pre-date the 18th century. The suggested size of this is standard and probably conforms with the 1477 English charter (Brunskill 1970). The corrugated 'Flemish type' pan tiles however are most likely later in date.

B.8.8 Most of the weathered brick and tile recovered during this excavation was associated with dated (phased) post-medieval features (such as pit **7005**, ditch **7023**, pit **7141**, pit **7143** and ditch **7158**). This supports the idea suggested previously (such as in the 2020 evaluation) that these features could be 18th century, given the evidence for a more industrialised production in the form of mould pressing and wire-cut edges and faces. However, the size of the brick (7024 (b) from pit **7023**) suggests a pre-1800 date, as does the sandy red (iron-rich) fabric, the composition of which hints at a Suffolk/Norfolk manufacture using a local brickearth source.

B.8.9 As with the evaluation assemblage, neither the tiles nor the bricks recovered suggest the presence of brick buildings pre-dating the 17th century, the likelihood being that most of these come from the demolition or re-building of structures dating to the 18th or early 19th centuries.

Future work

B.8.10 It is unlikely that any further study of this extremely partial assemblage would be useful in resolving the date of these structures, and the features into which the material was deposited.

Disposal

B.8.11 All of this CBM material from the 2020 and 2021 investigations may be safely disposed of.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 A total of 28 bulk samples were taken from the excavation area at Manor Farm, Drayton. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains and other environmental indicators are present, their mode of preservation and what information can be inferred about such things as diet, economy, agricultural practices and trade. The features sampled during this excavation are thought to date from the Neolithic to post-medieval periods.

C.1.2 During the evaluation phase, 22 bulk samples were taken from features dating to the prehistoric or post-medieval periods (Kwiatkowska 2021a). These samples contained scarce plant material consisting of rare cereal grains and small quantities of charcoal.

Methodology

C.1.3 Each sample 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 0.5mm sieves.

C.1.4 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.1.5 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Tables 17-19.

C.1.6 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and OAE's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.1.7 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.1.8 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snails have been scored for abundance

+ = rare, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant, +++++ = super abundant

Key to tables:

U=untransformed f= fragment

Results

C.1.9 The plant material from this site consists primarily of carbonised (charred) plant remains which are in a relatively poor state of preservation. It should be remembered that carbonised plant remains are only a fraction of the original material that was burnt and lighter material (such as straw) will not usually survive this process (Boardman and Jones 1990, 1). Untransformed material was also recovered from several of the features. Untransformed material may or may not be contemporary to the feature from which it was sampled. Untransformed seeds are usually seeds with a tough outer coating resistant to decay.

Phase 1: Early Neolithic

C.1.10 Possible culinary remains were noted in pit **7025** in the form of a small quantity of hazelnut (*Corylus avellana*) shell fragments. Pits **7027** and **7029** were adjacent to each other and contained large quantities of charcoal. Occasional untransformed bramble (*Rubus sp.*) and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds were present in pits **7027** and **7172**.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Burnt flint	Flint debitage
30	7026	7025	Pit	18	10	#f	+++	18	#	#	###
31	7028	7027	Pit	17	5	#U	++	70	##	0	##
32	7030	7029	Pit	16	5	0	++	70	0	#	##
42	7129	7128	Tree Throw	15	5	0	++	5	#	0	##
46	7173	7172	Pit	16	5	#U	+++	2	0	##	0
53	7058	7057	Pit	18	50	0	+	3	#	0	##
54	7052	7051	Ditch	16	10	0	++	1	0	##	#
55	7048	7047	Pit	12	5	0	+	1	0	#	0
57	7050	7049	Ditch	8	5	0	+	3	#	0	#

Table 17. Phase 1 Samples

Phase 2: Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age

C.1.11 Pit **7139** contained a single cereal grain that was too poorly preserved to identify. This is the only grain recovered from the environmental samples taken during this excavation. This pit also contains a fragment of a small legume (Fabeacae) and occasional untransformed elder seeds. Pit **7089** is notable in that in contained a large quantity of charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Burnt flint	Flint debitage
39	7140	7139	Pit	13	25	#	#f	#U	++	1	0	0	0
45	7016	7015	Pit	16	50	0	0	0	++	7	#	#	##
56	7090	7089	Pit	18	20	0	0	0	+++	5	0	##	0

Table 18. Phase 2 Samples

Phase 4: post-medieval and modern

C.1.12 Features from this phase all contained small to moderate quantities of charcoal. Occasional untransformed seeds of bramble and elder were present in ditch **7087** and pit **7105**. A small quantity of hazelnut fragments and occasional charcoal fragments were present in ditch **7121**. A fragment of charred unidentifiable material (possibly burnt dung or food) and a moderate quantity of charcoal is noted from ditch **7117**.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Snails	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Pottery	Amphibian bones	Burnt flint	Flint debitage
33	7044	7043	Pit	14	20	0	++	42	0	0	0	0
34	7118	7117	Ditch	14	50	0	++	17	#		#	#
35	7122	7121	Ditch	12	20	#f	++	1	#		#	0
36	7088	7087	Ditch	16	40	#U	+	1	0	0	#	0
37	7114	7105	Pit	15	5	#U	+	11	0	0	0	0
38	7138	7137	Ditch	15	20	0	+++	4	0	0	0	##
41	7165	7164	Ditch	16	5	0	+	6	0	#	##	##
43	7171	7170	Ditch	17	30	0	++	4	0	0	##	##
44	7147	7146	Ditch	16	20	0	++	5	0	0	#	#
47	7104	7103	Pit	16	5		+++	6	0		#	#
48	7014	7013	Pit	7	5	0	++	1	0	0	0	0
49	7082	7081	Ditch	16	5	0	++	1	0	0	#	#
50	7012	7011	Pit	15	10	0	+++	16	#	0	#	#
51	7044	7043	Pit	7	18	0	+++	168	#	0	0	#
52	7064	7063	Ditch	16	5	0	++	1	0	0	##	#

Table 19. Phase 4 Samples

Discussion

C.1.13 This site has recovered sparse carbonised and untransformed archaeobotanical material. Unfortunately, due to the limited density and diversity of the archaeobotanical assemblage little information can be inferred about plant usage at this site.

C.1.14 The lack of plant remains at this site suggests that this area was not a focus of domestic or agricultural processing activity. Alternatively, the scarcity of remains may reflect the poor preservation conditions at the site. The gathering of wild food resources is suggested by the occasional fragments of carbonised hazelnut shells recovered in a few of the Neolithic and Bronze Age/Iron Age features at the site. Small quantities of

untransformed elder and bramble seeds within some of the features are likely to represent flora that was growing alongside said features.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.1.15 The samples from this site have now been fully processed and assessed and warrant no further work. The sample flots will be retained in the project archive.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Hayley Foster

Introduction and methodology

C.2.1 The animal bone from Manor Farm represents a small assemblage of faunal remains weighing 10.88kg in total. There are 78 identifiable, phased fragments retrieved via hand-collection. The species represented include cattle (*Bos taurus*), sheep/goat (*Ovis/Capra*) and pig (*Sus scrofa*) (Table 20). Remains are solely from features dating to the post-medieval/modern period.

C.2.2 The method used to quantify this assemblage was based on that used for Knowth by McCormick and Murray (2007) which is modified from Albarella and Davis (1996). Identification of the faunal remains was carried out at OA East. References to Hillson (1992), Schmid (1972), von den Driesch (1976) were used where necessary.

C.2.3 Two methods of ageing were implemented when analysing the mammalian bone remains. These methods include observing dental eruption and wear and epiphyseal fusion. When analysing tooth wear of sheep/goat, tooth wear stages by Payne (1973 and 1987) were implemented. Tooth wear stages by Grant (1982) were implemented when assessing wear for cattle and pig. Higham (1967) mandibular wear stages (MWS) were assigned to loose mandibular third molars (M3s) and mandibles with the innermost tooth still present. The Higham wear stages are used to estimate a minimum age of an individual animal. The state of epiphyseal fusion is determined by examining the metaphysis and diaphysis of a bone. Fusion was recorded according to Silver (1970) and Schmid (1972) for cattle, sheep, and pig.

C.2.4 Measurements were taken according to the specifications of von den Driesch (1976), Payne and Bull (1988) and Davis (1992). Taphonomy was only noted on a cattle humerus in which a cut mark is visible on the trochlea.

Results of analysis

C.2.5 The assemblage is in a good condition with moderate levels of fragmentation. Material was recovered from two animal burials (pit **7103**), (pit **7105**) and a ditch (**103**).

C.2.6 The partial cattle burial from pit **7103** was 40 months of age at time of death based on tooth wear. The pig burial from pit **7105** was aged to less than 40 months based on epiphyseal fusion. However, this is clearly a modern specimen as it is very large.

Species	NISP	NISP %	MNI	MNI %
Cattle	27	34.6	1	33.3
Sheep/Goat	3	3.8	1	33.3
Pig	48	61.5	1	33.3
Total	**78**	**38.5**	**3**	**100.0**

Table 20. Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) of the total assemblage.

C.2.7 Metrical data was minimal (Table 22); however, estimated shoulder heights for the cattle skeleton ranged from 121cm- 126 cm and for the pig, 81 cm.

C.2.8 The one butchery mark noted on the cattle humerus may be evidence of skinning, yet no other butchery activity was noted, and the animal was likely buried whole. Both the cattle and pig seem to have been well cared for with only a minor dental pathology noted on the pig mandible, in which the first molar was misaligned. As the animals were not juveniles it is likely that they died due to disease, and therefore their meat was not exploited.

Discussion

C.2.9 This small assemblage does not provide insight into diet or husbandry practices due to the nature of the assemblage. How animals were exploited at Manor farm is unclear due to the limited zooarchaeological evidence retrieved; however, the presence of a cattle skeleton and a pig skeleton that appear to be intentionally buried along with sheep/goat remains suggests use for farming purposes.

Retention and dispersal

C.2.10 As the assemblage is predominantly partial skeletons dating to the post-medieval/modern period, they would be suitable for dispersal or for use as comparative collection skeletal material.

Context	Phase	Species	Element
104	5	Sheep/Goat	Tibia
104	5	Sheep/Goat	Metatarsal 1
1705	5	Cattle	Scapula
1705	5	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
1705	5	Cattle	Radius
1705	5	Cattle	Ulna
1705	5	Cattle	Humerus
1705	5	Cattle	Phalanx 1
1705	5	Cattle	Phalanx 1
1705	5	Cattle	Phalanx 2
1705	5	Cattle	Tibia
1705	5	Cattle	Tibia
1705	5	Cattle	Humerus
1705	5	Cattle	Pelvis
1705	5	Cattle	Pelvis
1705	5	Cattle	Astragalus
1705	5	Cattle	Mandible
1705	5	Cattle	Femur
1705	5	Cattle	Calcaneus
1705	5	Cattle	Radius
1705	5	Cattle	Metacarpal 1
1705	5	Cattle	Navicular-Cuboid
1705	5	Cattle	Metatarsal 1
1705	5	Cattle	Ulna
1705	5	Cattle	Cranium

Context	Phase	Species	Element
1705	5	Cattle	Mandible
1705	5	Cattle	Mandible
1705	5	Cattle	Cranium
1705	5	Cattle	Scapula
7113	5	Pig	Scapula
7113	5	Pig	Scapula
7113	5	Pig	Humerus
7113	5	Pig	Phalanx 1
7113	5	Pig	Phalanx 1
7113	5	Pig	Phalanx 2
7113	5	Pig	Phalanx 2
7113	5	Pig	Phalanx 3
7113	5	Pig	Phalanx 3
7113	5	Pig	Radius
7114	5	Pig	Femur
7114	5	Pig	Tibia
7114	5	Pig	Astragalus
7114	5	Pig	Metacarpal 4
7114	5	Pig	Metatarsal 3
7114	5	Pig	Metatarsal 4
7114	5	Pig	Calcaneus
7114	5	Pig	Fibula
7114	5	Pig	Phalanx 1
7114	5	Pig	Phalanx 1
7114	5	Pig	Phalanx 1
7114	5	Pig	Phalanx 1
7114	5	Pig	Phalanx 2
7114	5	Pig	Phalanx 2
7114	5	Pig	Phalanx 2
7114	5	Pig	Phalanx 2
7114	5	Pig	Phalanx 3
7114	5	Pig	Phalanx 3
7114	5	Pig	Ulna
7114	5	Pig	Ulna
7114	5	Pig	Pelvis
7114	5	Pig	Pelvis
7114	5	Pig	Fibula
7114	5	Pig	Calcaneus
7114	5	Pig	Phalanx 1
7114	5	Pig	Metatarsal 3
7114	5	Pig	Metatarsal 4
7114	5	Pig	Metacarpal 3
7114	5	Pig	Atlas

Context	Phase	Species	Element
7114	5	Pig	Radius
7114	5	Pig	Humerus
7114	5	Pig	Tibia
7114	5	Pig	Radius
7114	5	Pig	Femur
7114	5	Pig	Metacarpal 3
7114	5	Pig	Astragalus
7114	5	Pig	Mandible
7114	5	Pig	Mandible
7161	5	Sheep/Goat	Scapula

Table 21. List of Specimens

Ctxt.	Species	Element	GL	GLl	GLm	Bp	SD	Bd	BT	HTC	GLP	SLC	EWH (cm)
1705	Cattle	Scapula									70.5	55.7	
1705	Cattle	Metacarpal 1	207			56.4	32.4	57.5					126.8
1705	Cattle	Radius				81.7	39.3	71.3					
1705	Cattle	Humerus						79.2	74.9	45.7			
1705	Cattle	Tibia	360			96.6	35.3	63.2					124.2
1705	Cattle	Humerus						79.5	74.9	47.2			
1705	Cattle	Astragalus		71.5	66.5			42.5					
1705	Cattle	Mandible											
1705	Cattle	Femur	390			110.4	33.9	90.2					125.97
1705	Cattle	Radius	282			82.3	38.9	71.8					121.3
1705	Cattle	Metacarpal 1				57.9							
1705	Cattle	Metatarsal 1				48.8							
1705	Cattle	Scapula									71.5	54.7	
7114	Pig	Astragalus		47.9	45.2			33.2					
7114	Pig	Calcaneus	87.1										81.4
7114	Pig	Calcaneus	88.6										
7114	Pig	Astragalus	50					33.7					

Table 22. Measurements in (mm) for elements.

Abbreviation	Description
GL	Greatest length
GLl	Greatest lateral length
Bd	Greatest breadth of distal end
BT	Greatest breadth of trochlea
HTC	Height of trochlea
Bp	Greatest breadth of proximal end
GLm	Greatest length of medial half (in astragalus)
SD	Smallest breadth of diaphysis
SLC	Smallest breadth of collum
GLP	Greatest length of glenoid process
EWH	Estimated Wither's Height (in cm)

Table 23. Abbreviations for table of measurements

C.3 Marine Mollusca

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

C.3.1 Marine mollusca were only recovered from the evaluation. A single shell was collected by hand from ditch **3709** in Trench 37 and a second shell was recovered from Trench 44, posthole **4415**, sample <8>.

C.3.2 The shells recovered are edible species, oyster *Ostrea edulis*, from estuarine and shallow coastal waters and Cockle *Cerastoderma edule* from the subtidal and intertidal zone. The shell is well preserved but has suffered post-depositional damage.

Methodology

C.3.3 The shell was weighed and recorded by species, with right or left valves noted, when identification could be made, using Winder (2011 and 2017) as a guide. The minimum number of individuals (MNI) was not established, due to the small size of the assemblage from most features.

Assemblage

C.3.4 Trench 37, ditch **3709** contained a single medium-large oyster shell (0.054kg). The oyster shell may have suffered some post-depositional damage, but mostly this seems to have had the effect of smoothing earlier damage.

C.3.5 The single small-medium cockle shell (0.002kg), recovered from posthole **4415** in Trench 44 has suffered light post-depositional damage along the ventral edge, on both anterior and posterior margins.

Discussion

C.3.6 The shell assemblage is one of a damaged shell in good condition, with no evidence of 'shucking' the oyster, prior to its consumption, suggesting the oyster was probably cooked prior to consumption. Both the oyster and the cockle shell represent general discarded food waste and, although not closely datable, the shell may be dated by its association with pottery or other material also recovered from the features.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.3.7 The shell is in good condition; however, it is of little significance and may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

Mollusca Catalogue

Context	Cut	Species	Common Name	Habitat	No. of left valve	No. of right valve	Description/Comment	Total Weight (kg)
3710	**3709**	*Ostrea edulis*	Oyster	Estuarine and shallow coastal water	0	1	One partial large right valve, missing the ventral portion. All the edges are rounded, and the shell is slightly powdery	0.054
4416	**4415**	*Cerastoderma edule*	Cockle	Subtidal and intertidal zone	0	0	One partial small-medium shell that could not be assigned to left or right valve. Damaged on the ventral edge and slightly powdery on all edges	0.002
Total					**0**	**1**		**0.056**

Table 24. Mollusca by context and cut

APPENDIX D FINDS INVENTORY

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Small Find No	Material	Object Name	Count	Weight in kg	Comments
7000	0	topsoil	0	0	0	Flint	Flint	7	0.43	All worked. Some burnt
7001	0	subsoil	0	0	0	Ceramic	Vessel	14	0.09	
7001	0	subsoil	0	0	0	Flint	Flint	12	0.40	Burnt
7001	0	subsoil	0	0	0	Flint	Flint	107	2.63	Worked
7001	0	subsoil	0	0	153	Cua (copper alloy)	Artefact	2	0.00	
7001	0	subsoil	0	0	155	Cua (copper alloy)	Artefact	1	0.00	
7001	0	subsoil	0	0	151	Fe (iron)	Buckle	1	0.00	
7006	7005	pit	4	7003	0	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.01	
7018	7017	pit	4	0	0	Flint	Flint	2	0.01	Burnt
7018	7017	pit	4	0	0	Flint	Flint	3	0.03	Worked
7020	7019	ditch terminus	4	7019	0	Flint	Flint	7	0.13	Worked
7020	7019	ditch terminus	4	7019	100	Fe (iron)	Artefact	1	0.00	
7020	7019	ditch terminus	4	7019	0	Slag	Metal-working debris	1	0.00	
7020	7019	ditch terminus	4	7019	0	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.00	
7020	7019	ditch terminus	4	7019	0	Flint	Flint	1	0.01	Burnt
7022	7021	ditch	4	7019	0	Flint	Flint	2	0.05	Burnt
7022	7021	ditch	4	7019	0	Organic	Bone	1	0.01	
7022	7021	ditch	4	7019	0	Flint	Flint	3	0.12	Worked
7024	7023	ditch	4	7023	0	Glass	Glass	1	0.01	
7024	7023	ditch	4	7023	0	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	3	0.12	
7026	7025	pit	1	7025	0	Flint	Flint	27	0.26	
7026	7025	pit	1	7025	0	Ceramic	Vessel	7	0.25	
7028	7027	pit	1	7025	0	Ceramic	Vessel	10	0.13	
7028	7027	pit	1	7025	0	Flint	Flint	1	0.00	Burnt
7028	7027	pit	1	7025	0	Flint	Flint	29	0.34	Worked
7030	7029	pit	1	7025	0	Flint	Flint	11	0.14	Worked
7031	7029	pit	1	7025	0	Flint	Flint	5	0.01	Worked
7032	7029	pit	1	7025	0	Flint	Flint	11	0.14	Worked
7054	7053	ditch	4	7053	0	Flint	Flint	7	0.04	Worked
7068	7067	seconday	4	7055	0	Flint	Flint	4	0.03	Worked
7070	7069	pit	2	7069	0	Flint	Flint	1	0.01	Burnt
7080	7079	pit	2	7069	0	Flint	Flint	2	0.03	Worked
7082	7081	ditch	4	7055	0	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.03	

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Small Find No	Material	Object Name	Count	Weight in kg	Comments
7088	7087	ditch	4	7055	0	Slag	Metal-working debris	1	0.04	
7104	7103	pit	4	0	0	Flint	Flint	1	0.00	Worked
7110	7109	ditch	4	7019	0	Organic	Bone	3	0.06	
7112	7111	pit	0	0	0	Ceramic	Vessel	11	0.36	
7112	7111	pit	0	0	0	Slag	Metal-working debris	1	0.01	
7112	7111	pit	0	0	0	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	3	0.12	
7112	7111	pit	0	0	152	Fe (iron)	Artefact	2	0.00	
7112	7111	pit	0	0	0	Glass	Glass	4	0.07	
7114	7105	pit - animal grave	4	0	0	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.01	
7114	7105	pit - animal grave	4	0	0	Flint	Flint	2	0.15	Burnt
7114	7105	pit - animal grave	4	0	0	Organic	Bone	27	0.48	Pig sk7113
7114	7105	pit - animal grave	4	0	0	Organic	Bone	54	0.49	Pig sk7113
7114	7105	pit - animal grave	4	0	0	Flint	Flint	8	0.27	Worked
7114	7105	pit - animal grave	4	0	0	Organic	Bone	10	0.83	Pig sk7113
7114	7105	pit - animal grave	4	0	0	Organic	Bone	34	0.37	Pig sk7113
7114	7105	pit - animal grave	4	0	0	Organic	Bone	14	0.49	Pig sk7113
7114	7105	pit - animal grave	4	0	0	Organic	Bone	78	0.77	Pig sk7113
7114	7105	pit - animal grave	4	0	0	Organic	Bone	89	0.56	Pig sk7113
7129	7128	tree throw	1	0	0	Flint	Flint	2	0.04	Burnt
7129	7128	tree throw	1	0	0	Flint	Flint	2	0.01	Worked
7129	7128	tree throw	1	0	0	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.00	
7131	7130	posthole	1	0	0	Flint	Flint	2	0.00	Worked
7133	7132	pit	2	0	0	Flint	Flint	1	0.01	Burnt
7133	7132	pit	2	0	0	Flint	Flint	7	0.21	Worked
7133	7132	pit	2	0	0	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.01	
7135	7134	ditch	4	7053	0	Flint	Flint	12	0.13	Worked
7135	7134	ditch	4	7053	0	Flint	Flint	5	0.06	Burnt
7142	7141	secondary	4	0	0	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	0	0.11	
7142	7141	secondary	4	0	0	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	1	0.00	
7142	7141	secondary	4	0	0	Glass	Glass	1	0.00	
7142	7141	secondary	4	0	0	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.01	

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Phase	Group	Small Find No	Material	Object Name	Count	Weight in kg	Comments
7144	7143	pit	4	0	0	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	3	0.03	
7144	7143	pit	4	0	0	Ceramic	Vessel	2	0.00	
7145	7143	pit	4	0	0	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.00	
7145	7143	pit	4	0	0	Flint	Flint	1	0.00	Worked
7145	7143	pit	4	0	0	Organic	Bone	1	0.01	
7147	7146	ditch	4	7055	0	Flint	Flint	10	0.03	Worked
7147	7146	ditch	4	7055	0	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.01	
7151	7150	pit	2	0	0	Flint	Flint	3	0.14	Worked
7153	7152	ditch	4	7053	0	Flint	Flint	5	0.16	Worked
7153	7152	ditch	4	7053	0	Ceramic	Vessel	3	0.01	
7153	7152	ditch	4	7053	0	Flint	Flint	5	0.11	Burnt
7158	7158	ditch	4	7023	0	Cua (copper alloy)	Artefact	2	0.00	
7159	7158	ditch	4	7023	0	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	2	0.08	
7159	7158	ditch	4	7023	0	Ceramic	Tobacco pipe	1	0.01	
7159	7158	ditch	4	7023	154	Cua (copper alloy)	Artefact	1	0.00	
7161	7160	ditch	4	7023	0	Organic	Bone	7	0.02	
7161	7160	ditch	4	7023	0	Fe (iron)	Artefact	2	0.00	
7165	7164	ditch	4	7063	0	Ceramic	Vessel	1	0.01	
7165	7164	ditch	4	7063	0	Flint	Flint	1	0.01	Worked
7167	7166	ditch	4	7055	0	Ceramic	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.01	
7167	7166	ditch	4	7055	0	Ceramic	Vessel	2	0.01	
7167	7166	ditch	4	7055	0	Flint	Flint	3	0.05	Worked
7171	7170	ditch	4	7055	0	Flint	Flint	3	0.02	Worked. Some burnt
7171	7170	ditch	4	7055	0	Ceramic	Vessel	2	0.01	
7173	7172	pit	1	7047	0	Ceramic	Vessel	2	0.02	
7173	7172	pit	1	7047	0	Flint	Flint	5	0.19	

APPENDIX E BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX F OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-421679
Project Name	Manor Farm, Hall Lane, Drayton, Norfolk

Start of Fieldwork	12/04/21	End of Fieldwork	07/05/21
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF151210	Planning App. No.	2020/0640
HER Number	ENF151210	Related Numbers	ENF142240 NHER0742 ENF149243 NWHCM:2020:144 oxfordar3-406857

Prompt	Planning condition
Development Type	Housing Estate

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
☐	Dendrochronological 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	☒	Open-area excavation

Monument	Period
Ditch	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Pit	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Animal burial	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Object	Period
Pottery	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)
Bone	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk
District	Broadland
Parish	Drayton
HER office	NCC/HES
Size of Study Area	0.66 ha

Address (including Postcode)

Manor Park
Hall Lane
Drayton
Norfolk

National Grid Ref	TG 1802 1433	NR8 6DS

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	John Percival
Project Design Originator	Myk Flitcroft
Project Manager	Stephen Macaulay
Project Supervisor	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM:2020.144
Digital Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM:2020.144
Paper Archive	Norwich Castle Museum	NWHCM:2020.144

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

Digital Media		Paper Media	
Database	☒	Aerial Photos	☐
GIS	☒	Context Sheets	☒
Geophysics	☐	Correspondence	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒	Diary	☐
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☐	Drawing	☐
Moving Image	☐	Manuscript	☐
Spreadsheets	☒	Map	☐
Survey	☒	Matrices	☐
Text	☒	Microfiche	☐
Virtual Reality	☐	Miscellaneous	☒
		Research/Notes	☐

Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☐
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

Further Comments

None

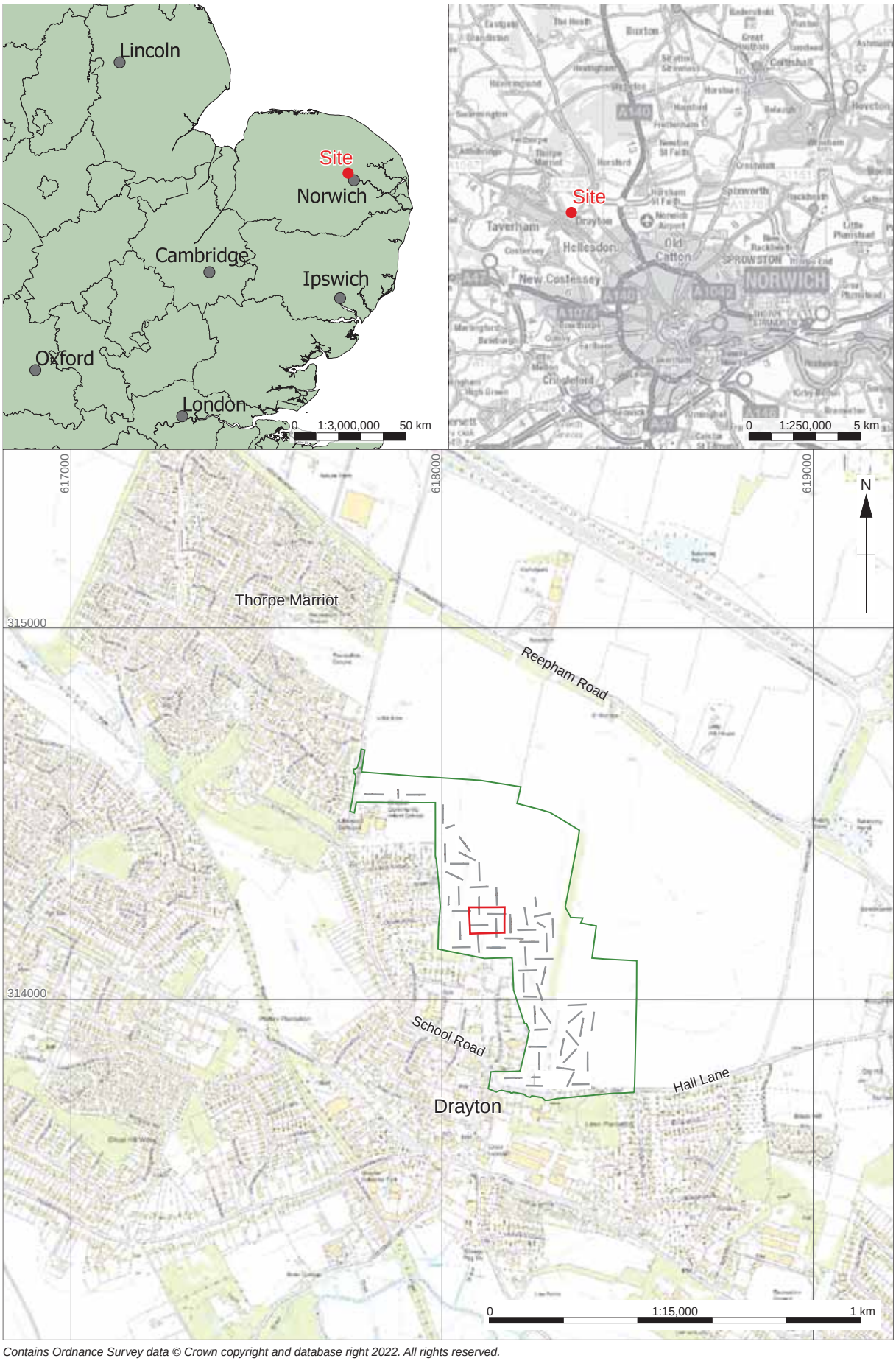

Figure 1: Site location showing excavation area (red), evaluation trenches (grey) in proposed development area outline (green)

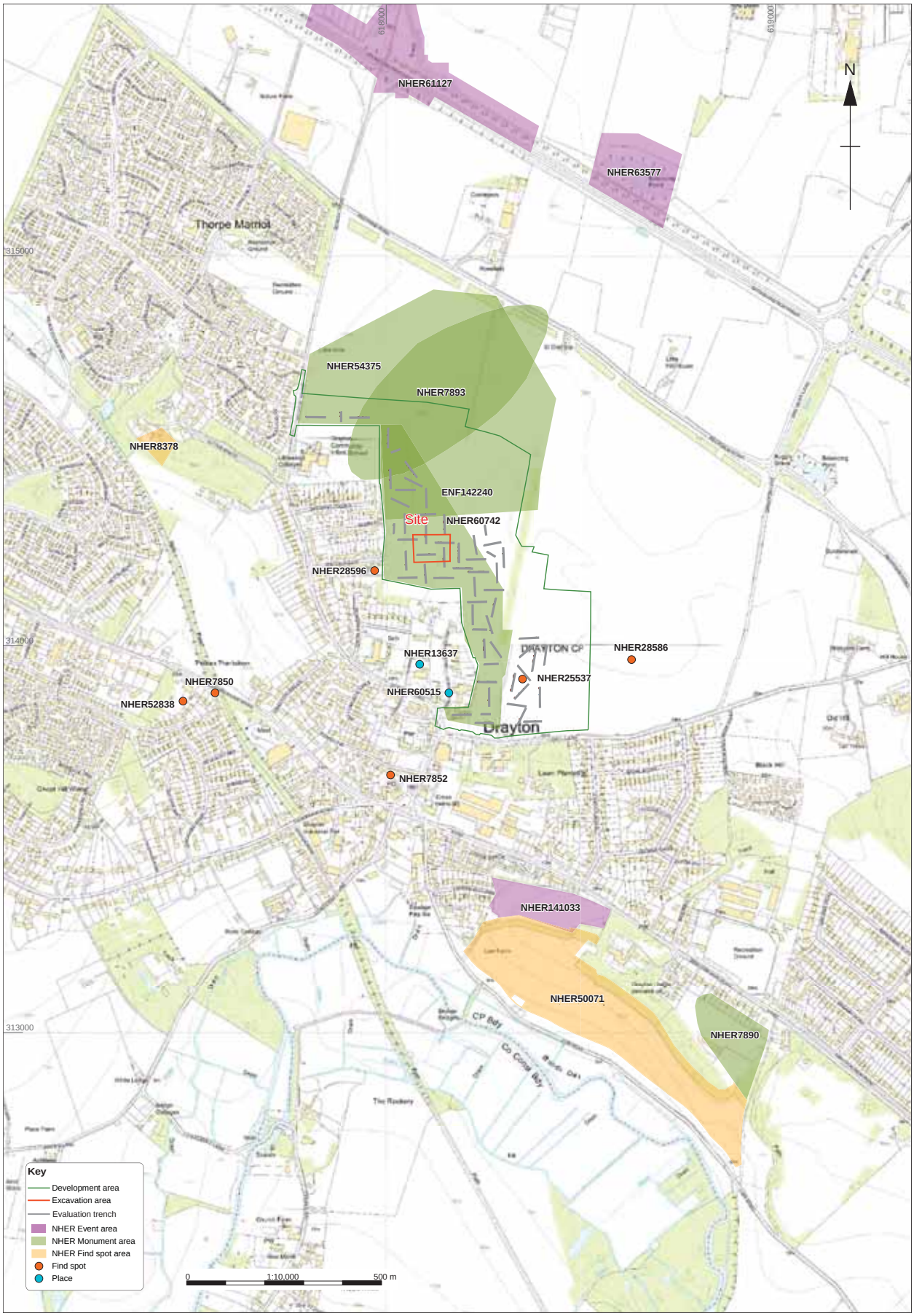

Figure 2: NHER entries mentioned in the text

Figure 3: Trench plan overlaid on geophysical survey archaeological interpretation (Villis & Hale 2013; Figure 5) with NMP data (Copyright Historic England National Mapping Programme, licensed to Norfolk County Council)

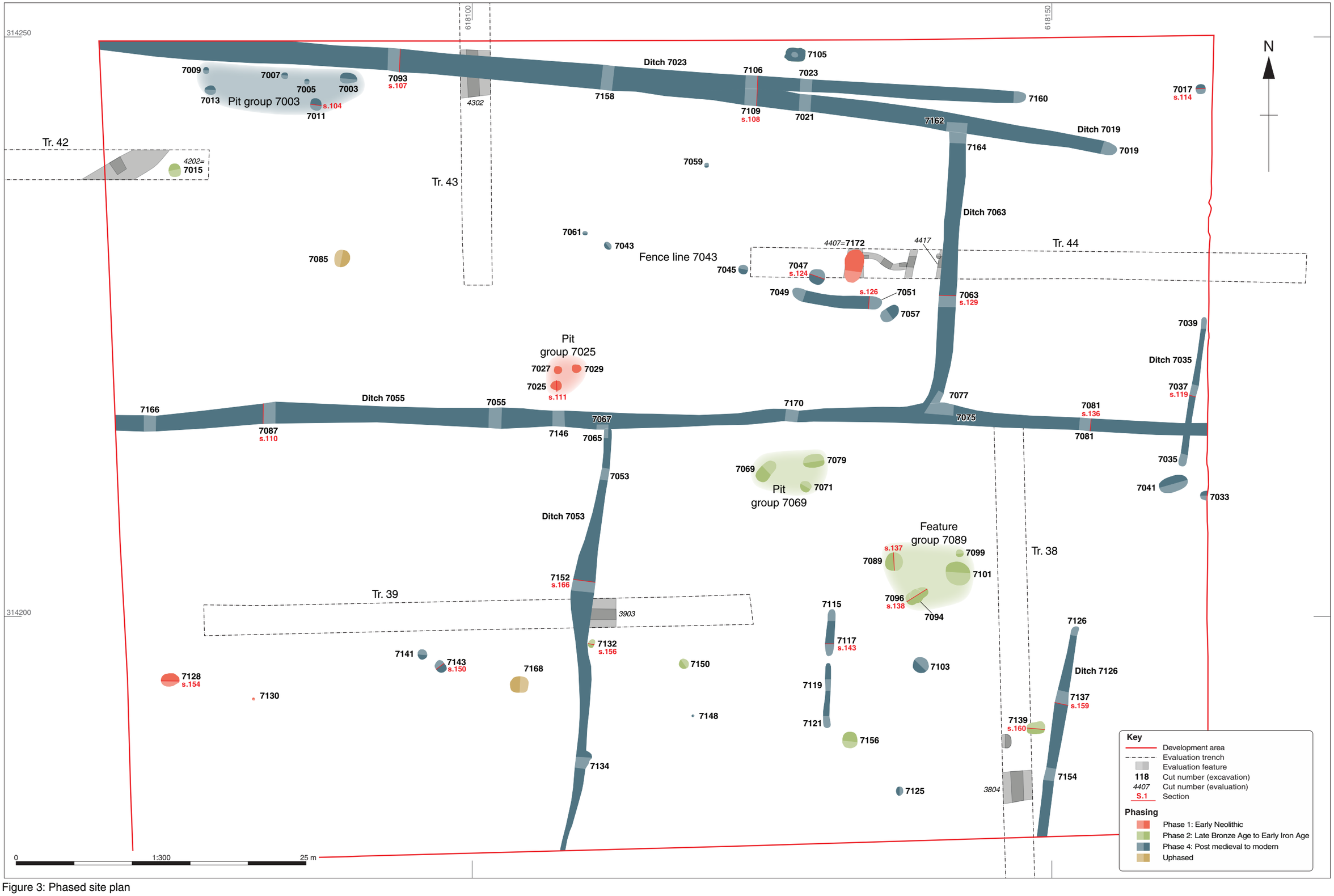

Figure 3: Phased site plan

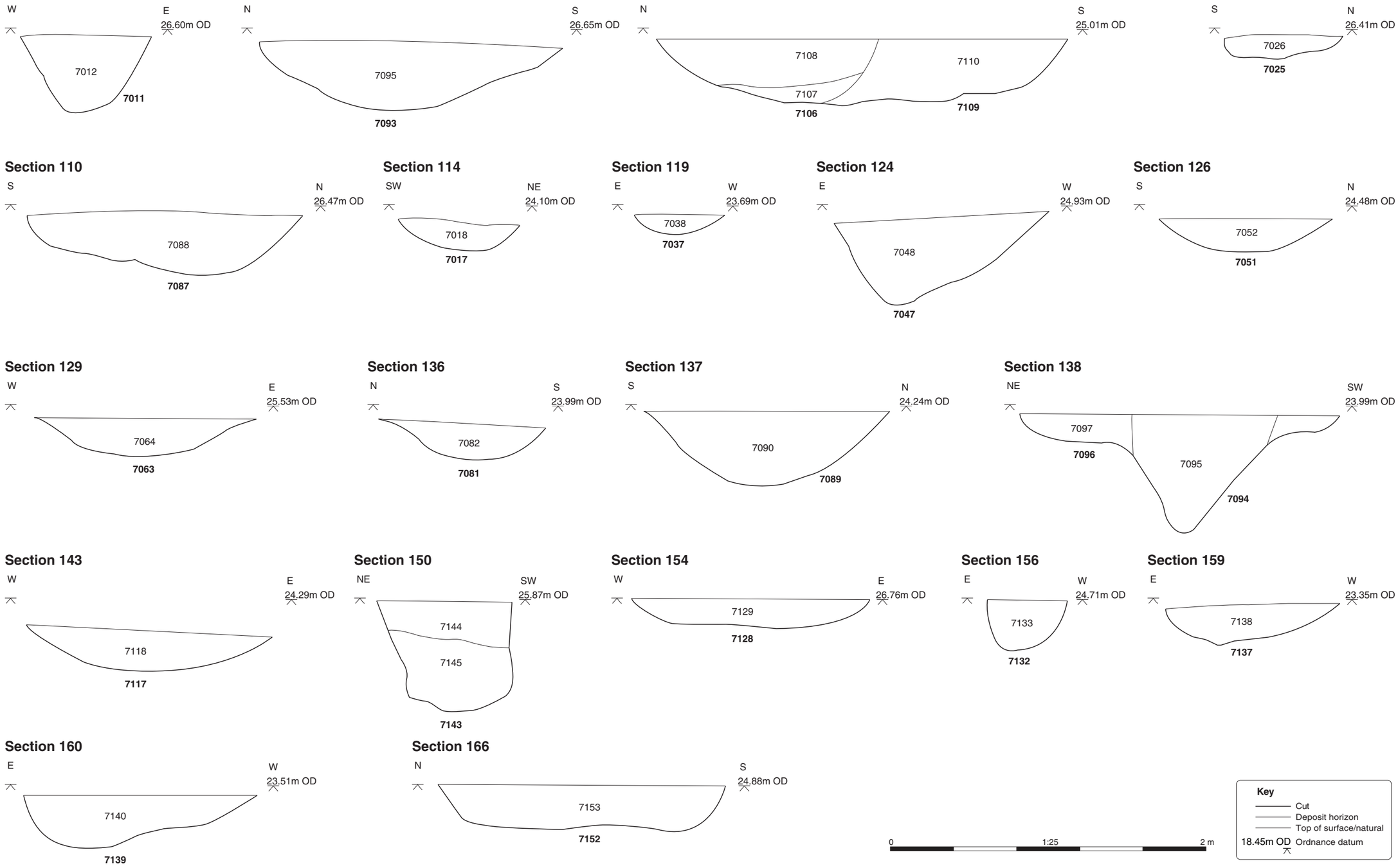

Figure 5: Selected sections

Plate 1: Phase 1 Early Neolithic pit group **7025**, looking west

Plate 2: Phase 2 Late Bronze Age/ Early Iron Age pit group **7069**, pits **7071** and **7079**, looking south

Plate 3: Phase 5 Post-medieval ditch **7055**, intervention **7146**, looking west

Plate 4: Phase 5 Post-medieval ditch **7063**, intervention **7164**, looking south

Plate 5: Phase 5 Post-medieval pig burial **7105**, looking north

Plate 6: Phase 5 Post-medieval pits **7141** and **7143**, looking south

oxfordarchaeology

Head Office/Registered Office/ OA South

Janus House
Osney Mead
Oxford OX2 0ES

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

OA North

Mill 3
Moor Lane
Lancaster LA1 1QD

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

OA East

15 Trafalgar Way
Bar Hill
Cambridgeshire
CB23 8SQ

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