Post-Excavation Assessment

Little Melton to Hethersett pipeline: Strip, Map and Sample excavation and watching brief across Prehistoric Roman and Medieval Norfolk

Strip, Map and Sample Excavation and Watching Brief

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Little Melton to Hethersett pipeline: Strip, Map and Sample excavation and watching brief across Prehistoric, Roman and Medieval Norfolk

Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design

By Anthony Haskins BSc MSc ACIfA

With contributions by Sue Anderson BA MPhil MCIfA FSA Scot, Rachel Fosberry ACIfA, Paddy Lambert BA (Hons), Alice Lyons MA MCIfA, Rebecca Nicholson DPhil MA BA MCIfA, Sarah Percival BA MA MCIfA, Lena Strid,

Editors: Liz Popescu BA PhD MCIfA FSA and Stephen Morgan MA MSc ACIfA

Illustrator: Charlotte Walton MPhil

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Prepared by: Anthony Haskins
Position: Project Officer
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Checked by: Paul Spoerry
Position: Regional Manager
Date: 04/08/2016
Signed: .....

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Oxford Archaeology East,
15 Trafalgar Way,
Bar Hill,
Cambridge,
CB23 8SQ

t: 01223 850500
f: 01223 850599
e: oaeast@thehumanjourney.net
w: http://thehumanjourney.net/oaeast

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Summary

Oxford Archaeology East undertook two Strip Map and Sample excavations and a watching brief on the Little Melton to Hethersett Pipeline (TG1472 0521 – TG 1624 0779). The southernmost strip map and sample at Hethersett was located close to Hethersett Roman Villa site. Pits and ditches associated with Romano-British occupation (broadly dating to the 2nd century) were identified within the area. A small Bronze Age pit was also identified, hinting at unidentified prehistoric occupation.

The northernmost strip map and sample area was located to the south of All Saints Church, Little Melton. The main focus of the site was an area of Late Saxon and early medieval occupation. This included a multi-phase building, pits, ditches and a potential trackway. A series of agricultural features including ridge and furrow were also identified. At the southern end of the site a large ditch was associated with a moated manor site to the west of the Strip Map and Sample area. Finally, a mixed assemblage of struck flints dated from the Late Palaeolithic/Early Mesolithic onwards and a line of postholes of Romano-British date were also excavated.

The watching brief was largely devoid of archaeological features. The only area of note was a ploughed out multiphase flint scatter at the northern end of the pipeline in association with a burnt mound and Iron Age pottery.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Project Background

1.1.1 Prior to the construction of a pipeline between Little Melton and Hethersett (Fig 1) to feed the water tower at Hethersett, Oxford Archaeology were required to carry out Strip, Map and Sample (SMS) excavation on two areas of the route and a watching brief on the remainder of the pipeline route.

1.1.2 This assessment has been conducted in accordance with the principles identified in English Heritage's guidance documents *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment,* specifically *The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (2006) and *PPN3 Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

1.2 Geology and Topography

1.2.1 The route lies between approximately 35m and 50m OD (TG1472 0521 – TG 1624 0779), with the majority of the route on superficial deposits of Lowestoft formation, overlying Lewes nodular chalk. The northern end of the route has superficial deposits of Sheringham Cliffs formation, overlying Lewes nodular chalk (Geology of Britain Viewer; http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html accessed 24/3/2015). The route heads north from Hethersett water tower, passing to the west of Hethersett through arable fields, sown with a mixture of oil seed rape and cereal crops, it then runs to the west of Little Melton Church before turning to the north east where it meets the B1108 Watton Road.

1.3 Archaeological and Historical Background

1.3.1 The route of the Little Melton to Hethersett pipeline can be broken into three areas (Fig. 1a). The southern SMS area around Hethersett (ENF135277), the central SMS area around Little Melton (ENF135278) and the watching brief phase covering the remainder of the pipeline (ENF 135276). The watching brief phase of works identified a single archaeological site at the extreme northern end of the pipeline.

1.3.2 The sites discussed in this section are shown on Fig. 1a.

ENF135276

1.3.3 Metal detecting has been carried out in the region of the development and has produced Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds (NHER 12957) including a Roman copper alloy brooch, a medieval spur, and a post-medieval spur.

Prehistoric

1.3.4 Palaeolithic struck flints and a potential hand axe have been recovered to the north of the excavation area (NHER 29053). Flint work dating to the Neolithic and Bronze Age, including a dagger associated with beaker pottery, have been recovered to the north of the excavation area (NHER 29053, NHER 12957) along with a second small Neolithic flint scatter (NHER 16221) and a polished axe-head to the west (NHER 9346). A scatter of undated struck flints, including a notched piece, was recovered from the north of the route (NHER 16220) and a second undated scatter was found to the east at the nursery site on the opposite side of Green Lane (NHER 13412). Several find spots of undated flints have been found to the west and south of the development (NHER 21573 for example).

1.3.5 Bronze Age ring ditches have been identified to the north (NHER 31443). A number of Bronze Age and Late Bronze Age features were identified along the route of the A47

by-pass to the east, including two possible barrows (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 212; NHER 29057).

1.3.6 Early Iron Age remains have been found on the east side of the A47 (NHER 50209). These included a substantial amount of pottery and a number of un-urned cremations (Watkins 2008, p 3)

Post-medieval and modern

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

Undated

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

ENF135277

Prehistoric

1.3.9 Field walking was carried out in 1978 immediately north of the SMS at Hethersett and Neolithic flint was recovered (NHER 13213). Further field walking has produced a number of undated struck flints (NHER 21568), as well as substantial Neolithic remains, *c*.500m to the north east of the SMS area (NHER 58836, 58837). Struck flint was also recovered from the immediate environs of the SMS area especially to the east at the Myrtle road excavation (Shelley and Green 2007). Field walking within the southern area of the SMS produced a substantial amount of Neolithic flintwork (NHER 32865). Further find spots of struck flint are located to the west of the development (NHER 23826, for example).

Roman and Saxon

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

Medieval

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

Post-medieval

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

ENF135278

Prehistoric

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

Roman

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

Saxon

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

Medieval

1.3.16 Two medieval moats are located directly to the west of the southern SMS area (NHER 9411) and All Saints Church is located to the north and east. The church is dated to around AD 1300 and was restored in the 19th century. The church includes a number of medieval wall paintings, believed to date from when it was originally built. Fourteenth to fifteenth century floor tiles have been recovered from the grounds of the church (NHER 9421). Field walking and metal detecting south of the church both produced medieval pottery and metal work (NHER 22747).

1.4 Acknowledgements

1.4.1 The author would like to thank Anglian Water and Jo Everitt for commissioning the work. Thanks also go to Kelly Powell for monitoring the works and Paul Spoerry for managing the project.

1.4.2 Finally thanks go to the site team of Anthony Haskins, Ashley Pooley, Paddy Lambart, Chris Swain, Zoe Clarke, Lexi Scard, Petra Weschenfelder, Jack Easen, Digo Silva, Lindsey Kemp and Dave Browne. Charlotte Walton (nee Davies) produced the illustrations and the site survey was undertaken by David Brown.

2 Project Scope

2.1.1 This assessment deals with the works on the Hethersett to Little Melton pipeline. It focuses on three areas. The first covering the watching brief phase of works primarily focused on the northern end of the pipeline (ENF135276), the central SMS area around Little Melton Church (ENF135278) and the southern SMS area at Hethersett (ENF135277).

2.1.2 Where data from other relevant archaeological work is published or otherwise accessible it will be included within the analysis and reporting stage as comparative material.

2.1.3 Published documentary sources will be consulted and used to place the project in its archaeological and historical context.

2.1.4 A list of the resources required for analysis and publication, along with a timetable for this work, is included as Section 10.

3 Interfaces, Communications and Project Review

3.1.1 All of the investigations were undertaken by OA East and all relevant archives are therefore currently held within their office at Bar Hill. The analytical and publication stages can therefore be carried out without any need for information from external organisations or other archaeological units.

3.1.2 This Post-excavation Assessment will be distributed to the client (Anglian Water) and to Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Team (Kelly Powell) for approval.

3.1.3 Following approval of this Post-excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design, a meeting will be convened between relevant parties, following which a timetable for post-excavation analysis and publication will be finalised (see Section 10).

3.1.4 Project communications within the team working on the analysis and publication will largely be by email/telephone. It is not anticipated that general meetings to discuss findings will be needed, other than at key stages – for example to discuss the most appropriate outlets for dissemination of the results/publication. In addition to this the Project Manager/Project Officer will ensure that all members of the team are kept informed of progress and results.

3.1.5 The project will be subject to internal OA East quality control processes throughout its life and will be subject to review/approval by NCC HET at key reporting stages *i.e* Post-Excavation Assessment and Updated Project Design; Publication.

4 Original Research Aims and Objectives

4.1 Original Research Objectives

4.1.1 The original aims and objectives taken from the Written Scheme of Investigation (Haskins 2014) are outlined below.

4.1.2 The main aim of the project was to preserve the archaeological evidence contained within the excavation area by record and to attempt a reconstruction of the history and use of the sites.

4.1.3 The following site-specific research objectives were taken into account and guided the project programme. Assessment of the significance and potential of archaeological remains were to be considered in context with relevant regional research objectives as outlined by Medlycott (2011).

Prehistoric

- Can the casual finds found along the route be linked to any specific sites or activities?

Iron Age and Roman

- Can further evidence for the known Roman occupation and villa at Hethersett be identified? Is there evidence for Iron Age occupation as well?
- Can any Roman sites and features be associated with the potential villa site at Little Melton?

- Can the casual Metal finds and pottery found at the northern end of the pipeline route be associated with features?

Medieval

- Can the medieval metal finds and pottery scatters near the pipeline be associated with any structures or buildings?
- Does the pipeline route cut across the Churchyard at Little Melton and can the boundary be identified?
- Can any medieval activity be identified around the moated manor sites and church at Little Melton?
- Can the works date the undated enclosures around Little Melton/Great Melton?

Post-Medieval

- Can the vast number of medieval to post-medieval finds recovered from fields to the south be contextualised on the basis of objects, or settlement features, found through controlled investigation?

5 Summary of Results

5.1 Site Phasing

5.1.1 The provisional phasing within this assessment uses a combination of stratigraphic and spatial relationships supplemented by additional spot dating of pottery and other finds including ceramic building material and may be subject to change during analysis.

5.1.2 The provisional phasing is as follows:

Period 1) Prehistoric and natural features (Late Mesolithic to Iron Age)

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

Period 3) Late Saxon and Early Medieval (11th century)

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

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

Period 6) Unphased

5.1.3 Although the watching brief phase of works (ENF135276) covered the entirety of the pipeline, except the SMS areas, the only archaeological features uncovered in this phase of works were related to the burnt mound at the northern end of the pipeline. As such the area of the burnt mound will be refereed to as ENF135276. Areas of strip map and sample were carried out at the southern end of the pipeline (ENF135277) and around Little Melton Church (ENF135278).

5.1.4 The results are presented by NHER number ENF135276, ENF135277 and ENF135278 and then by phase.

5.2 ENF135276

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

Period 1: Prehistoric and natural features (Fig. 2; Plates 1 & 2)

5.2.2 The watching brief phase of works produced the most significant evidence for prehistoric occupation. A ploughed out flint scatter, within a colluvium or subsoil layer was found at the northern end of the pipeline (2; App. B.2) associated with a burnt mound (**12;** Plates 1 & 2). Two pits (**9** and **11**) were found beneath the burnt mound and were filled with burnt mound material.

5.3 ENF135277

5.3.1 This SMS area can be divided into three sections- the southernmost area by the water tower (Area 1), the central area between the southern field boundary and the electricity cable crossing the site (Area 2) and the remaining area of SMS to the north of the overhead cable (Area 3).

Period 1: Prehistoric and natural features (Figs 3 - 5)

5.3.2 As with the nearby Myrtle Road excavation (Shelley and Green 2007), stray flint finds were recovered from this area including part of a bifacailly worked axe or chisel and a leaf shaped arrow head (App B.2). A single small sub-circular pit (**2171**) containing struck flints and Later Bronze Age pottery was also attributed to this phase (App B.2 & B.3). The fill of this pit consisted of mid blueish grey sandy clay (2172).

5.3.3 A number of natural periglacial and natural features in Area 1 (**2002**, **2004**, **2006**, **2008**, **2010**) and Area 2 (**2019**, **2031**, **2039**, **2058**, **2076**, **2155**, **2157**, **2183**) were identified (Fig 4). These were filled with a mid reddish-brown to yellowish-brown sandy clay with frequent sub-angular and angular flints and gravel inclusions. They were particularly prominent in Area 1 of the SMS (Fig. 3). The material that had filled these features is likely to have developed over a period of time and Early Neolithic flint work, including a leaf shaped arrowhead (SF 2009), was recovered from the surface of these features (App. B.2).

Period 2: Romano-British (Figs 4 & 5)

5.3.4 As expected due to the proximity of the known Roman occupation, the Romano-British period dominates the archaeological material within Areas 2 (Fig. 4) and 3 (Fig. 5).

5.3.5 The southern end of Area 2 contained a large north-west to south-east aligned boundary ditch (**2016**), which was 2.02m wide and 0.62m deep. To its north several linear features (**2021, 2024, 2026,** & **2028**) lay at right angles to each other, while a small concentration of postholes (**2033, 2035, 2037** & **2039**) may be the remnants of a rectangular beam slot building.

5.3.6 Located to the north of the potential building several pits were excavated. Sub-rectangular pit **2063** was located against the baulk of the excavation and its mid greyish brown sandy clay fill (2061) contained a largely complete articulated pig skeleton (2062). Two intercutting pits (**2052** and **2074**) lay to the east of pit **2063**. The northern pit (**2052**), which was 1.38m long and 0.3m deep, contained Romano-British pottery and a coin dated to the late 3rd century. This pit was truncated by pit **2074** which was 1.3m long, 1.1m wide, 0.48m deep and contained several large intentionally deposited fragments of lava quern. Located to the east of pit **2074** was a sub-circular natural feature (**2046**), which was truncated by a possible fire pit **2043**. A heavily truncated 0.58m wide and 0.27m deep north-west to south-east aligned boundary ditch (**2073**, **2041**, **2067**, **2069**) was located to the north of the pits. This ditch was filled with an orange brown silty clay.

5.3.7 North of this boundary ditch on a parallel north-west to south-east alignment was a larger (2.14m wide and 0.7m deep) re-cut ditch (**2083/2166**) the orange grey silty sand fill of which contained 29 sherds (587g) of Romano-British pottery (App. B.5). A further concentration of archaeological features dating to this period was located at the northern end of Area 2. This included a shallow north-south linear feature (**2190**) which was probably an old hedge line. It was truncated to the east by a 1.04m wide and 0.55m deep re-cut ditch **2206/2208** and **2195**, the brownish grey clayey sand fills of which produced pottery dated to the mid/late 2nd century. Several pits were located to the south east and east of the ditch terminus (**2193/2195**). The earliest pit (**2173**), which 2.5m long and 0.38m deep, was sub-circular in plan with a brown clayey silt fill (2174) from which pottery dating to the 1st to 2nd century (App. B.5) was recovered. Several inter cutting features (**2167**, **2169**, **2175**, **2177**, **2179**, **2191**) were located to the north of pit **2173**. These intercutting features produced pottery dated to the 3rd to 4th century (App. B.5). To the north of these features was a pair of north-west to south-east aligned ditches (**2185** and **2187**) which were both 1.3m wide and 0.45m deep. Ditch **2187** was to the north by ditch **2185**. A third ditch (**2199**) on slightly different north-west to south-east alignment was located to the north of ditches **2185** and **2187**. Ditch **2199**, which was 0.8m wide and 0.16m deep, contained a brown clayey silt fill (2200) that produced an assemblage of late 1st to 4th century pottery (App. B.5). The ditch was truncated by a sub-rectangular pit **2197** which was filled with yellow brown clayey silt (2198) and contained stone and demolition material (App. B.8).

5.3.8 Area 3 (located to the north of Area 2) contained a concentration of Romano-British archaeology at its southern end where there lay a series of north-east to south-west aligned features (**2121**, **2122**, **2124** & **2142**). These, along with perpendicular linear feature **2148**, were potentially part of a beam slot building and were associated with a pair of circular postholes (**2126** & **2128**), which contained a dark humic/charcoal rich fill. A cobbled surface was located in the same area as the beam slots and was truncated by beam slot **2142**.

5.3.9 To the west of the potential beam slots a small oval pit or ditch (**2132**) was truncated by a north-east to south-west aligned 0.98m wide and 0.34m deep ditch (**2159**). Both of these features were in turn truncated by a 2.4m wide and 0.24m deep ditch (**2104**, **2134**, **2161**, **2209**) which was filled with brownish grey clayey sands.

5.3.10 Two pits, which were filled with greyish brown clayey silts, were also excavated in this area. Pit **2131** contained pottery, dated to the late 1st to 4th century (App. B.5) and animal bone (App. C.1), and was truncated by pit?**2146**. The latter was truncated to the south by a modern field drain (**2138**). The relationship of these features with the north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**2104**, **2134**, **2161** and **2209**) was unclear although it is most likely that the ditch truncated the southern edge.

5.3.11 Two ditches and two pits were excavated 5m north of ditch **2104**. Circular pit **2096**, which was filled with grey silty clay (2197), was located to the east of pit **2119** and produced finds dated to mid 2nd to 3rd century (App. B.5). Circular pit **2119** was truncated by ditch **2117**. Ditch **2107**, which was filled with brown silty clay 2108, was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west along the western edge of the excavation area. This ditch was 1.1m wide and 0.29m deep. A further ditch (**2117**) was located to the east of ditch **2107** and aligned north-east to south-west. Ditch **2117** truncated pit **2119**.

5.3.12 Two inter-cutting or re-cut ditches (**2111** and re-cut **2109**) were excavated to the north east of ditch **2117** on a north-west to south-east alignment. It is likely that ditch **2111**, which was 1.6m wide and 0.48m deep, was the same feature as ditch **2117** and turned 90 degrees from the north-west to south-east alignment onto the north-east to south-west alignment of ditch **2117**.

5.3.13 Around 12m north of ditch **2111**/**2109** was a parallel north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**2087** and **2092**) that met and truncated a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**2089** and **2094**) that was itself parallel to ditch **2117**. These ditches were filled with brown silty clays.

5.3.14 It is unclear whether ditch **2089**, which was 1m wide and 0.18m deep, truncated the colluvial layer (2095) located at the northern end of the site. The colluvium, which consisted of greyish brown clayey silt, produced finds of 13th to 15th century date suggesting at least part of it had formed in the medieval period. Colluvial layer 2095 is uncertainly dated but potentially formed in the medieval period.

Period 5: Post-Medieval and Modern (Figs 4 & 5)

5.3.15 Two early modern ditches (**2104, 2134**, **2161**, **2209** and **2153**) were excavated during the works. The ditches are identified on the tithe map of *c*. 1840. Both ditches were aligned north-west to south-east and the northern ditch (**2104**) truncated Period 2 features. Ditch **2104** contained residual Romano-British pottery (App B. 5) and post-medieval black glazed ware (Fletcher pers. comm.)

5.4 ENF135278 (Figs 6 & 7)

5.4.1 This area of excavation can be divided into two parts. The northern area (Area 4; fig. 6) which ran south from Mill Road and turned to the south-east as it passed behind All Saints Church. The second area (Area 5; Fig. 7) started at the point the pipeline turned south again and ran to Great Melton Road. Stratigraphically the western part of Area 4 is dated to Period 3 and the eastern part of Area 4 and most of Area 5 are dated to Period 4.

Period 1: Prehistoric and natural features (Fig. 7)

5.4.2 Stray flint finds and a small amount of residual Iron Age pottery were recovered from Areas 4 and 5. Prehistoric activity possibly dating back to the Palaeolithic may have occurred within this area. The recovered material was residual and no archaeological features were assigned to this phase (App B.2 & B.3).

5.4.3 Several natural features were identified within Areas 4 and 5, the most notable being an area of disturbed gravel (1167) under furrow (**1166**) that produced several worked flints including one of potentially Late Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic date (App. B.2).

Period 2: Roman (Fig. 6)

5.4.4 At the Eastern end of Area 5 a north to south alignment of three circular postholes (**1219, 1221** and **1223**) has been assigned to this phase. These postholes were filled with greyish brown clayey sands.

Period 3: Late Saxon and Early Medieval (Figs 6 & 7)

5.4.5 A cluster of sub-circular postholes faced onto the frontage of Mill Road to the west of All Saints Church. It is likely that the building they represent had multiple phases of use as several of the postholes were re-cut (**1050, 1191** & **1048**, for example). The pottery assemblage recovered from the brownish grey sandy silt fills of these features included Early Saxon sherds, although the majority of the pottery dated to the 11th century (App. B.6). Located to the south of the structure were three postholes (**1063, 1065** & **1068**) and a large sub-circular pit (**1056**) which was filled with brown silty clays.

5.4.6 At the point at which Area 5 turned from a north to south alignment to a north-west to south-east alignment lay three boundary ditches which were filled with brown clayey silts. The largest ditch (**1089**), which was 2.6m wide and 0.37m deep, was aligned north-north-east to south-south-west and corresponds to the extant boundary ditch defining the western edge of the churchyard. Directly to the east, a similarly sized west-north-west to east-south-east aligned and potentially re-cut ditch (**1118, 1174** & **1177**), ran at right angles to and respected ditch **1089**. The third smaller ditch (**1168**) was parallel to ditch **1089** and was located *c*.5m further to the east. Within the enclosure created by these three ditches a single pit was excavated. This rectangular pit (**1083**), which was filled with greyish brown silty clay, had a posthole (**1085**, **1087**, **1186** and **1188**) in each of the four corners. These may have served to support either a superstructure or lining for a tank. Almost opposite the pit on the eastern side of ditch **1168** the possible basal remnants of a small oven were excavated (**1170** & **1178**). Around 10m to the east of this area a series of four small agricultural beds (**1078**/**1094, 1080**/**1082, 1104**/**1142** and **1108**) and several pits and postholes relate to the 11th century occupation of the site. The agricultural beds were approximately 6m long, spaced 1m to 2m apart and filled with greyish brown silty clays.

5.4.7 Finally, near the eastern limit of the Area 5, a north-north-east to south-south-west aligned 1.58m wide and 0.79m deep boundary ditch (**1278**) was excavated. The ditch, which was filled with brownish grey silty sand, was on the same alignment as the

eastern boundary of the churchyard. The ditch seems to have been backfilled in the medieval period (Period 4; see section below).

Period 4: Medieval (Figs 6 & 7)

5.4.8 A pair of truncated ditches/gullies (**1106**/**1134**/**1138**/**1140** & **1197**) aligned north-east to south-west possibly formed a track-way that truncates the Late Saxon and early medieval agricultural beds. The track-way, which was filled with greyish brown silty clays, formed the western extent of this phase. To the east of and respecting the track-way were a small number of east to west aligned gullies (**1201**/**1254/1259**, **1157/1194, 1287** & **1236/1260**). Pits and postholes located within this area were potentially of medieval date eg. **1228**, **1235**, **1239**, **1245** and **1283**.

5.4.9 A north to south aligned ditch (**1243**), which was 0.50m deep, was also uncovered in this area. The fill of this feature consisted of greyish brown sandy clay (1242) and this was found to contain 68 sherds of medieval period pottery of various type. Ditch **1243** was truncated to the west by a parallel ditch (**1241**) which was 2.06m wide and 0.80m deep. The later ditch was filled with brownish yellow sandy clay (1240).

5.4.10 The Late Saxon/Early Medieval eastern boundary ditch (**1278**) was back-filled with brownish grey silty sand during this period and then truncated by a pit (**1282**), which was 2.44m long, 1.54m wide and 0.35m deep. Two circular postholes were located on the north and south sides (**1256** & **1284**) of pit **1282.** A later tree-throw (**1280**) truncated both ditch **1278** and pit **1282**.

5.4.11 At the north end of Area 4 an east to west aligned boundary ditch (**1083**) formed the northern limit of a medieval field containing ridge and furrow. A series of three shallow north to south aligned furrows (**1166**, **1070**/**1072** and **1073**), which contained greyish brown sandy clays, crossed the area. Three further east to west aligned boundary ditches (**1092**, **1152**, **1153**/**1155**) were located at the southern edge of Area 5. The two smaller ditches (**1092** and **1152**) ran parallel to the northern field boundary and seemed to be part of the field system. The larger re-cut ditch (**1153**/**1155**), which was 4.1m wide and 1.3m deep, may have been constructed to feed the two moats to the west with water. It is possible that ditch **1153/1155** equates with the commonland boundary identified on Faden's map of 1797.

6 Factual Data and Assessment of Archaeological Potential

6.1 Stratigraphic and Structural Data

6.1.1 All hand written records have been collated and checked for internal consistency and the site records have been transcribed in full onto a separate MS Access database for each area of Strip, Map and Sample and watching brief to allow finds/context interrogation. Quantities of each type of record forming the primary excavation archive are tabulated below.

Type	Number (ENF135276)	Number (ENF135277)	Number (ENF135278)
Context Register	1	6	8
Plan registers	1	1	1
Section registers	1	2	2
Sample Registers	1	5	9
Photographic registers			5
Context Records	12	204	280
Plans at1:10		3	1
Plans at 1:20		24	21
Plans at 1:50	1	6	9
Sections at 1:10		38	66
Sections at 1:20	5	22	22

Table 1: The Excavation Record

Finds and Environmental Quantification

6.1.2 All finds have been washed, quantified and bagged. The catalogue of all finds has been entered onto an MS Access database. Total quantities for each material type are listed below.

Category	Weight (kg) ENF135276	Weight (kg) ENF135277	Weight (kg) ENF135278
Pottery	0.27	3.03	1.82
CBM	0.07	41.74	1.62
Glass	0.01		
Clay pipe	0.01		0.01
Fired clay/daub			1.21
Worked flint	12.02	0.56	1.24
Worked stone		9.03	0.09
Animal bone		6.72	2.18
Small finds (number)	5	14	9
Slag		0.01	
Shell		0.12	

Table 2: Finds Quantification

6.1.3 Environmental bulk samples were collected from a representative cross section of feature types and deposits. Bulk samples were taken to analyse the preservation of micro- and macro-botanical remains as well as for finds retrieval.

Sample type	Posthole	Pit	Ditch/Gully	Other	Total
Flotation (ENF135276)				3	**3**
Flotation (ENF135277)	1	9	10	1	**21**
Flotation (ENF135278)	15	10	17	1	**43**

Table 3: Quantification of samples by feature type

Sample type	*Prehistoric*	*Romano-British*	*Late Saxon and Early Medieval*	*Medieval*	*Unphased*	*Total*
Flotation (ENF135276)	3					**3**
Flotation (ENF135277)						
Flotation (ENF135278)			24	19		**43**

Table 4: Quantification of samples by period

Range and Variety

6.1.4 Features on the site consisted of pits, postholes, ditches as well as natural features (including tree throws and periglacial features), largely spanning the prehistoric, Romano-British, Late Saxon and Early Medieval periods. Deposits included feature fills and natural soil layers; the latter investigated by means of test pits. The table below summarises the total number of contexts assigned to each type of feature/layer.

Type	ENF135276 No (contexts)	ENF135277 No (Contexts)	ENF135278 No (Contexts)
Ditches/Gullies		94	98
Pits	5	40	43
Postholes		26	130
Surface		1	
Foundation Trench			4
Natural feature/layer	4	16	12
Construction cut		13	
Hearth		3	
Pig Burial		1	
Burnt mound	3		

Table 5: Range and variety of features and deposits

Condition

6.1.5 Preservation of the archaeological features was generally good. The majority of the archaeology was within areas of either arable or pastoral farming and therefore had been left largely intact except for some truncation by ploughing. The natural geology had a negative effect on the preservation of bone.

6.2 Documentary Research

Primary and Published Sources

6.2.1 Documentary research has not currently been carried out for the development. This would be of some value in the interpretation of the archaeological features excavated, in particular around Little Melton.

Cartographic Sources

6.2.2 A study of the cartographic evidence, especially the 1st edition OS map and the tithe map, would be beneficial in order to ascertain the whether or not some of the identified archaeological deposits correspond with features recorded on these maps. The Norfolk Record Office (NRO) holds the Hethersett (1798) and Little Melton (1814) enclosure maps and these will be consulted.

6.3 Artefact Summaries

Worked Stone (Appendix B1)

ENF135277

Summary

6.3.1 Some 83 pieces of millstone were recovered from primarily Romano-British features from site ENF135277 in particular pit **2074**. It is likely that the fragments from this pit are from a single millstone, perhaps placed in this feature to consolidate its waterlogged base.

Statement of potential

6.3.2 There is little potential for further work adding to our understanding of the use and development of the site. The assemblage has little potential to answer the projects research objectives.

ENF135278

Summary

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

Statement of potential

6.3.4 The whetstone does little to improve our understanding of the site although it does provide further evidence for external trade links. There is little potential for further work on the small pieces of quern.

Flint (Appendix B2)

ENF135276

Summary

6.3.5 The majority of the 870 recovered flints from the pipeline project came from site ENF135276. They dated from the Mesolithic to Bronze Age.

Statement of Potential

6.3.6 It is recommended that further analysis is carried out on the assemblage recovered from this intervention as it has good potential to contribute to the Research Aims of the project. It is also recommended that *c.*16 pieces from this assemblage are illustrated.

ENF135277

Summary

6.3.7 A total of 33 flint artefacts were recovered from this site. The flints recovered from ENF135277 were largely residual in nature, with the exception of a small assemblage of Bronze Age flints from pit **2171** (Period 1). The material is similar to that recovered from the Myrtle Road site to the east and by field walking to the north (Shelley and Green 2007).

6.3.8 Statement of potential

6.3.9 The assemblage has little potential to aid our understanding of the development of the site and has low potential to address the project's Research Objectives.

ENF135278

Summary

6.3.10 This largely unstratified assemblage, comprising 82 artefacts, dates from the Late Upper Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic through to the Bronze Age. A similar potentially Late Upper Palaeolithic flint assemblage was recovered from an evaluation to the east by Clarke (2013).

Statement of potential

6.3.11 The residual nature of the assemblage has little potential to add to our understanding of the development of the site and has low potential to address the project's Research Objectives.

Pottery

6.3.12 Pottery assemblages were recovered from all three excavation areas. Site ENF135276 produced primarily prehistoric and post-medieval material whilst ENF135277 produced an assemblage of Romano-British material and ENF135278 produced an assemblage of Late Saxon and Early Medieval pottery.

ENF135276

Summary

Iron Age (Appendix B3)

6.3.13 A total of 54 sherds (212g) of Iron Age pottery was recovered from this site. The majority of material recovered from near to and in association with the burnt mound

was Iron Age in date. Similar pottery has been found at Little Melton Anglian Water treatment works (Watkins 2008). Iron age pottery has been found in association with a similar burnt flint spread at Park Farm, Silifield near Wymondham (Flitcroft *et. al* 1992).

Statement of potential

6.3.14 Dating of the burnt mound would allow us to improve our understanding of the occupation of the site.

ENF135277

Summary

Prehistoric pottery (Appendix B4)

6.3.15 A small assemblage (five sherds, 141g) of later Bronze Age pottery was recovered from two pits (**2155** and **2175**). A single sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery was found in an unstratified context.

RB Pottery (Appendix B5)

6.3.16 A small assemblage (150 sherds, 2651g) of coarse and fine wares, largely dated to the 2nd to 3rd century, was recovered from features across the site. Due to the small size of the assemblage it is of limited research potential.

Statement of Potential

6.3.17 Study of the Bronze Age pottery could improve our understanding of the site and help to develop answers to questions about the earlier occupation of the area, identified to the north and east of the Strip Map and Sample area.

6.3.18 Since the assemblage is small in size it is difficult to compare to other local assemblages, especially that recovered from Myrtle Close (Lyons 2007). It is recommended, however, that a short publication text is produced and that some sherds are illustrated.

ENF135278

Summary

Prehistoric and Roman (Appendix B6)

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

Early Saxon

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

Late Saxon

6.3.21 A total of 100 sherds (562g) of Late Saxon pottery were recovered from this site. Late Saxon pottery was dominated by Thetford-type wares, but this included several noticeably different fabrics from very fine to relatively coarse, most of which were probably from urban production sites in Thetford and Norwich. An unprovenanced fabric, similar to Grimston-type Thetford ware, may be from an unidentified rural production site. A few body sherds of 'early medieval' sandwich ware, a Thetford-type

ware variant, which is often found at low levels on sites of this period, were also recovered. Non-local fabrics of this date were also present, comprising a few body sherds of St Neot's Ware and an unglazed fragment of Stamford Ware Fabric A. Although the evidence is limited, the range of fabrics and rim forms present suggests that this is a broadly 11th century assemblage.

Early medieval

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

Medieval

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

6.3.24 Rims of 14 jars and one bowl were present in this group. Most of the rims were simple everted types of 11th 13th century date, but two developed jar rims were slightly later (13th/14th century) and the bowl rim may be of 13th century date.

6.3.25 No glazed wares were identified with any certainty in this group, but one small sherd (recorded as unidentified) appeared to be part of a handle in a medium sandy grey fabric with sparse very coarse yellowish calcareous inclusions. The surface, which was incomplete, was a pale yellowish colour which appeared similar to some Grimston ware vessels.

Post-medieval

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

Statement of potential

6.3.27 There is little potential for the residual prehistoric, Romano-British, and post-medieval pottery to add to our understanding of the site and its development. However, the Late Saxon to medieval pottery can provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and status of the occupants. Spatial distribution of the pottery may be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the settlement. The assemblage should be compared in more detail with other recently excavated rural assemblages from Norfolk.

Metal working debris (Appendix B7)

ENF135278

Summary

6.3.28 A single undiagnostic fragment of slag was recovered from the strip map and sample excavation.

Statement of potential

6.3.29 The fragment of slag can add little to our understanding of the development and use of the site.

Ceramic Building Material (Appendix B8)

ENF135277

Summary

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

Statement of potential

6.3.31 There is limited research potential for the assemblage but it can potentially be used in comparison with other locally recovered building material from the excavations at Myrtle Close (Shelly and Green 2007) to identify the form, function, and status of the building it derives from.

Baked Clay (Appendix B9)

ENF135278

Summary

6.3.32 A small assemblage of baked clay (70 fragments, 641g) was recovered from the multiphase post-built structure at the northern end of the Strip Map and Sample (Area 5). It has been suggested that the baked clay was either the remains of ovens or hearths redeposited as post packing or was part of the fabric of the building.

Statement of potential

6.3.33 The assemblage has little potential to add to our understanding of the site and has little potential to answer the proposed research objectives.

6.4 Environmental Summaries

Faunal Remains (Appendix C1)

ENF135277

Summary

6.4.1 Some 934 fragments of bone were recovered from the site. The group is dominated by cattle with smaller numbers of pig, horse, sheep/goat and dog present. The dominance of cattle is not necessarily indicative of the livestock ratio. Age at death was calculated

for a small number of individuals but there was not sufficient information to determine slaughter patterns.

6.4.2 A single cattle rib had been butchered but little other butchery evidence was present. The potentially articulated burial of the pig (pit **2063**, Plate 6) lacked gnaw or butchery marks suggesting that it was buried whole and was not disturbed post-deposition.

Statement of Potential

6.4.3 The faunal remains have little potential to add to our understanding of the site due to the small size of the assemblage.

ENF135278 (Appendices C1 and C2)

Summary

6.4.4 The faunal assemblage at Little Melton contained a mix of cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse dog, cat, domestic fowl, mouse/vole, frog/toad, which are all common taxa for the period, while the fish remains included eel, herring, Clupidae, Ling, Gadidae and sea urchin, which are all common taxa for the period. Due to the small assemblage size it was not possible to extrapolate the frequency and proportions of the domestic species and their contribution to the economy and diet.

6.4.5 The assemblage contained the majority of the recorded butchery marks from the pipeline scheme. Several ribs had been portioned and one small mammal vertebra had been split transversally. A single cattle jaw had signs of bone absorption at the gum line of the second molar.

Statement of Potential

6.4.6 The faunal remains have little potential to add to our understanding of the site due to the lack of material.

Environmental Remains (Appendix C3)

ENF135276

Summary

6.4.7 All samples were devoid of plant remains beyond degraded charcoal fragments.

Statement of potential

6.4.8 The limited preservation of organic remains means the environmental samples can add little to the research questions. However, due to the survival of charcoal two radiocarbon dates from the burnt mound will be taken. The charcoal used will be identified to species.

ENF135277

Summary

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

Statement of potential

6.4.10 The limited preservation of organic remains means the environmental samples can add little further information.

ENF135278

Summary

6.4.11 Largely sparse charcoal fragments dominated the samples recovered from the site. Grain was recovered from the post-built structure at the northern end of the excavated area. A posthole (**1083**) on the edge of the post pit (**1186**) produced a charred and rodent nibble sloe seed.

6.4.12 The samples from features dated to the medieval period were largely devoid of plant remains.

Statement of potential

6.4.13 The limited preservation of organic remains means the environmental samples can add little further information to the research questions.

7 Updated Research Aims and Objectives

7.1 Introduction

7.1.1 The following updated research objectives take into account those originally proposed in the Written Scheme of Investigation (Haskins 2014), as well as addressing ideas and concepts originally proposed in Medlycott (2011).

7.2 Regional Research Objectives

ENF135276

Neolithic: Flint tools

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

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

Bronze Age: Burnt Mound

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

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

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

ENF135277

Roman rural settlements

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

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

ENF135278

Medieval Pottery assemblage

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

Medieval Rural Settlement

7.2.7 Rural settlement during the Anglo-Saxon settlement within the region includes hall-and-church complexes. Medlycott identifies a need for targeted research on these sites. There is potential that the Little Melton site (ENF135278) is part of a hall-and-church complex. The following research questions taken from Medlycott (2011) will be assessed:-

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

7.3 Local Research Objectives

ENF135276

Neolithic flint

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

ENF135277

Romano-British activity

7.3.2 Several of the deposits and features within the Romano-British site could potentially be related to intentionally placed ritual deposits, in particular the complete pig burial and the millstone (see Appendix B1) fragments placed within pit **2074**. Comparison with other known examples of ritually deposited quern stones such as at Brandon Road, Thetford and Broughton and Low Park Corner, Chippenham would assist in understanding the deposition of such objects (Atkins and Connor 2010, Atkins 2013, Atkins *et al*. 2014). Do these placed deposits relate to specific activity and are the quern fragments recovered from sites comparable? Assessment of local parallels and comparison with known intentionally placed deposits of quern stones may assist in identifying this activity. Secondly, do we have information that relates these placed

deposits to animal burials? Can the location of the pig burial be related to specific activity? Comparisons with the adjacent excavation at Myrtle Road may assist in our understanding of the animal burial.

7.3.3 In addition, the local dimension to questions considered in the regional research objectives as outlined in Medlycott (2011, 47) should be considered. In particular, study of the remains from Areas 2 and 3 may enable questions relating to the form of agricultural fields and settlements and the nature of the agricultural economy at different dates to be expanded upon.

ENF135278

Late Anglo-Saxon and Medieval Little Melton

7.3.4 The village of Little Melton has produced an assemblage of pottery that is in the early medieval period at least similar to Norwich based sites rather than rural ones. This is slightly surprising, but there is little material from rural sites of this date this close to Norwich to make comparison with. It seems unlikely that this difference in the assemblage in one period only relates simply enhanced status of settlement here at this point, but that might be a line of enquiry in further analysis.

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

7.4 Site Specific Research Objectives

ENF135276

Site development

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

ENF135277

Romano-British Hethersett

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

ENF135278

Saxon Little Melton

7.4.3 Pit **1186** was of particular interest during the excavation and initial post-excavation assessment. The environmental samples recovered from the pit included partially

digested fish bone (App. C1 & C2) and the post-built structure surrounding the pit may give some indication as to its use.

7.4.4 Evidence for Saxon occupation of Little Melton is limited, although Middle and Late Saxon pottery has been uncovered within the village (Carter 2003, 9). No clear evidence for Early Saxon settlement has been found. Although, not found within an Early Saxon feature, can the Early Saxon pottery and its location on the site assist with developing an understanding of the Early Saxon occupation of the village? Can this evidence be linked to an earlier religious site built on the location of All Saints Church?

8 Methods Statements for Analysis

8.1 Stratigraphic Analysis

8.1.1 The site matrix and provisional phasing will be checked and amended following integration of all relevant artefactual dating, and the database and phase plans will be updated accordingly, following which the stratigraphic text will be compiled and disseminated to the relevant specialists. Context, finds and environmental data will be analysed using the MS Access Database and phased GIS plans.

8.2 Illustration

8.2.1 The existing GIS plans will be updated with any amended phasing and additional sections digitised if appropriate. Report/publication figures will be generated using Adobe Illustrator. Finds recommended for illustration will be drawn by hand and then digitised, or, where appropriate, photography of certain finds-types will be undertaken.

8.2.2 A series of sections from the excavation will be illustrated within the grey literature report. The following sections have been selected as they demonstrate recorded relationships or provide good examples of all feature types from across the sites.

Drawing number	Context number	Feature type
1	5, 6, 7	Burnt mound deposits
2	4, 5, 8, **9**	Burnt mound deposits and pit **9**
3	6, 10, **11**	Burnt mound deposits and pit **11**
4	6, 7	Burnt mound deposits
5	11	Profile of pit **11**
1001	**1056**, **1060**	Pit and posthole
1002	**1063**	Posthole
1003	**1065**	Posthole
1008	**1078**	Gully
1012	**1089**	Boundary ditch
1024	**1116**	Pit
1025	**1118**	Boundary ditch
1026	**1120, 1128**	Posthole and gully
1032	**1132, 1134**	Posthole and gully
1034	**1136, 1140**	Posthole and gully
1035	**1138**	Pit

Drawing number	Context number	Feature type
1037	**1142, 1146**	Posthole and gully
1040	**1153**	Boundary ditch
1042	**1152**	Boundary ditch
1043	**1004**	posthole
1044	**1006**	posthole
1045	**1008**	posthole
1046	**1010, 1012**	postholes
1048	**1016, 1018**	postholes
1051	**1026, 1024**	postholes
1055	**1038, 1040**	postholes
1058	**1046, 1076**	postholes
1062	**1174, 1177**	Boundary ditch
1070	**1197, 1199, 1201**	
1071	**1202, 1204**	Postholes
1072	**1206, 1208**	postholes
1074	**1210**	posthole
1083	**1212, 1214**	Posthole and gully
1084	**1216**	posthole
1092	**1273, 1278, 1280, 1282**	Pits and ditch
1095	**1228**	Square post-pit
1099	**1048, 1050, 1191**	Intercutting postholes
2001	**2002**	Periglacial feature
2008	**2014, 2016**	Gully and ditch
2019	**2049, 2055, 2058**	Ditch, ditch terminus and posthole
2024	**2052, 2074**	pits
2026	**2083**	ditch
2030	**2096**	posthole
2033	**2109, 2111**	ditches
2044	**2159, 2161**	ditches
2045	**2134, 2132**	ditches
2046	**2132, 2159**	ditches
2059	**2183**	Section of pit and ditches
2060	**2193**	Section of ditches

Table 6:- Sections selected for illustration

8.3 Documentary Research

8.3.1 Primary and published sources will be consulted using the Norfolk Historic Environment Record, relevant archives, libraries and other resources and will also include

consultation of aerial photographs as appropriate and comparable sites locally and nationally. Any relevant mapping will be illustrated within the report.

8.4 Artefactual Analysis

8.4.1 All the artefacts and environmental remains have been assessed/analysed with recommendations for any additional work given in the individual specialist reports (Appendices B1-9 and C1-3). Based on their potential, the following assemblages have been recommended for further analysis by the relevant specialists:

Worked stone

Norwegian Ragstone Whetstone (ENF135278)

- Full catalogue description
- Illustration and photography

Flint

ENF135276

- Full catalogue produced
- Comparison of assemblage to nearby sites
- Illustration of around 16 flints

ENF135277

- Illustration of two flints

ENF135278

- Illustration of two flints

Pottery

Prehistoric Pottery (ENF135276 & ENF135277)

- Production of a short report detailing form and fabric considering local parallels
- No illustration required

Roman Pottery (ENF135277)

- Production of short publication text and possible illustration of sherds
- 13 sherds of pottery to be selected for illustration

Late Saxon/Early Medieval Pottery (ENF135278)

- Production of pottery report detailing the pottery and comparing it to other rural Norfolk assemblages.
- No Illustration required

Ceramic Building Material

ENF135277

- Production of a short analytical report detailing the CBM with suitable local assemblages.
- No illustration required

Baked clay

ENF135278

- Production of a short note for the final report

8.5 Ecofactual Analysis

Scientific Dating

Radiocarbon dating

- Dating of charcoal recovered from the burnt mound/flint spread found in the watching brief (ENF135276).
- Incorporation of dates into final report text

9 Report Writing, Archiving and Publication

9.1 Report Writing

Tasks associated with report writing are identified in Table 7

9.2 Storage and Curation

9.2.1 Excavated material and records will be deposited with, and curated by, Norfolk County Council in the appropriate county stores under the Site Codes and county HER codes ENF135276, ENF135277 and ENF135278. A digital archive will be deposited with OA Library/ADS. During analysis and report preparation, OA East will hold all material and reserves the right to send material for specialist analysis.

9.2.2 The archive will be prepared in accordance with current OA East guidelines, which are based on current national guidelines.

9.3 Publication

9.3.1 It is proposed that the results of the project should be published in Norfolk Archaeology. Two articles are proposed for publication.

9.3.2 The first will incorporate the Prehistoric archaeology of the Little Melton to Hethersett pipeline, the Postwick Water Treament works site (Green and Haskins 2015) and the prehistoric ditches located on the Postwick Distribution main (Haskins 2016).

9.3.3 The second publication will incorporate the Romano-British activity at Hethersett, the Late Saxon and early medieval site at Little Melton, and the Late Medieval site and possible kiln debris located at Hare Road, Great Plumstead the Postwick Distribution main (Haskins 2016).

10 Resources and Programming

10.1 Project Team Structure

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Paul Spoerry	PSS	Project Manager	OAE
Elizabeth Popescu	EP	Editorial Manager	OAE
Anthony Haskins	AH	Project Officer	OAE
Sarah Percival	SP	Finds Specialist	OAE
Alice Lyons	AL	Pottery Specialist	OAE
Sue Anderson	SA	Pottery Specialist	Spoilheap Archaeology

Table 7: Project Team

10.2 Stages and Tasks

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
Project Management			
1	Project management	PSS EP	1
2	Team meetings	AH PSS EP SP etc.	2
3	Liaison with relevant staff and specialists, distribution of relevant information and materials	AH	3
4	Finds transportation	TBC	TBC
Stratigraphic analysis			
5	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix	AH	1
6	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any changes	AH	1
7	Finalise site phasing	AH	1
8	Add final phasing to database	AH	0.5
9	Compile group and phase text	AH	3
10	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive report	AH	3
11	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results	AH	1
Illustration			
12	Digitise selected sections	ILL	2
13	Prepare draft phase plans, sections and other report figures	ILL	5
14	Select photographs for inclusion in the report	AH/ILL	0.5
Documentary research			
15	Consult NHER and look at tithe maps	AH	1
16	Additional research as required including prehistoric fields etc	AH	2
Artefact studies			
17	Analysis and spatial distribution of pottery	SA/AH	1
18	Production of archive report and publication	SA/SP/	2.5

Task No.	Task	Staff	No. Days
	summary	AL	
19	Analysis and spatial distribution of flint	TBC	4
20	Production of flint text	TBC	1
21	Catalogue report on Whetstone	SP	0.5
22	Comparison of CBM with other sites and reporting	SP	1
23	Note on baked Clay	SP	0.5
Aretfact Illustration			
24	Illustration of c.20 flints	ILL	5
25	Illustration of Pottery	ILL	2.5
26	Illustration of Whetstone	ILL	0.25
Report Writing			
27	Integrate documentary research	AH	1
28	Write historical and archaeological background text	AH	2
29	Edit phase and group text	AH	2
30	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators	AH	1
31	Write discussion and conclusions	AH	2
32	Prepare report figures	ILL	1
33	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc	AH	1
34	Produce draft report	AH	1
35	Internal edit	EP/ED	1
36	Incorporate internal edits	AH/EP/ED	1
Publication			
37	Draft Publication text & other components	EP	2
38	Check and comment on paper	AH	1
39	Internal edit	EP/PSS	.5
40	Send to publisher for refereeing	AH	0.5
41	Incorporate edits	EP	1
42	Page costs from NNAS £60		12
Archiving			
43	Compile paper archive	AS	2
44	Archive/delete digital photographs	AS	1
45	Compile/check material archive	AS	2

Table 8: Task list

* See Appendix D for product details and Appendix E for the project risk log.

11 OWNERSHIP

11.1.1 All artefactual material recovered is currently be held in storage by OA East. It is Oxford Archaeology Ltd's policy, in line with accepted practice, to keep site archives (paper and artefactual) together wherever possible. Anglian Water does not have automatic title to this material, although best endeavours have been made by AW when issuing notices of works to encourage landowners to give ownership to Norfolk Museums Service to facilitate future study and ensure proper preservation of all artefacts. Clarification of title will be sought by AW's Land Agents in time for deposition of the completed archive.

Appendix A. Context Summary with Provisional Phasing

A.1 ENF135276

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

A.2 ENF135277

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
2001	2002	fill	natural	silting up of periglacial feature	1
2002	2002	cut	natural	some rooting action present	1
2003	2004	fill	natural	possibly remains of burnt out tree	1
2004	2004	cut	natural	Probable rooting as irregular and no clear edges	1
2005	2006	fill	gully	Silting fill of **2006**	1
2006	2006	cut	gully	Small shallow gully. Probably peri-glacial feature as fill similar to 2001 and no clear form or direction to feature	1
2007	2008	fill	gully	Silting fill of small ?gully	1
2008	2008	cut	gully	Small shallow gully. Probably peri-glacial feature as fill similar to 2001 and no clear form or direction to feature	1
2009	2010	fill	pit	Silting fill of possible pit	1
2010	2010	cut	pit	Possible small pit or tree throw, maybe peri-glacial feature. Irregular sides and base	1
2011	2011	cut	pit	Cut of possible pit which extends beyond limit of excavation	2
2012	2011	fill	pit	Fill of possible pit **2011**contained burnt stone and charcoal	2
2013		layer	sub soil		1
2014	2014	cut	natural	Natural peri-glacial feature. Irregular in form and size	1
2015	2014	fill	natural	Natural silting fill of peri-galacial feature **2014**	1
2016	2016	cut	ditch	Large boundary ditch cutting natural peri-glacial feature **2014.** probably Roman	2
2017	2016	fill	ditch	Single deliberate backfill of ditch **2016** contained Roman pottery and tiles	2
2018	2019	fill	natural	Peri-glacial silting within irregular feature (possible ice-crack)	1
2019	2019	cut	natural	Possible peri-glacial feature with irregular sides and base. Potentially an ice-crack	1
2020	2021	fill	pit	Rectangular pit fill	2
2021	2021	cut	pit	Cut of rectangular pit se of posthole 2022 and sw of posthole 2033. Element of possible structure	2
2022	2022	cut	beam slot	Possible beam slot cut associated with potential postholes 2033, 2035, 2026	2
2023	2022	fill	beam slot	Fill of small gully **2022** or possible beam slot	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
2024	2024	cut	gully	Cut of small gully, maybe same as 2028. Truncates post-hole 2026.	2
2025	2024	fill	gully	Fill of shallow gully/possible beam slot maybe the same feature as **2029**	2
2026	2026	cut	posthole	Cut of possible small posthole. Appears to be truncated by gull **2024**	2
2027	2026	fill	posthole	Fill of small posthole **2026**	2
2028	2028	cut	gully	Cut of small gully, possibly same as **2024**. Possibly part of beam slot for structure	2
2029	2028	fill	gully	Single fill of gully. Possibly same as 2025	2
2030	2031	fill	gully	Preserved wood – possibly branch – within silting fill.	1
2031	2030	cut	gully	Irregular natural feature containing small branch.	1
2032	2033	fill	posthole	Fill of potential posthole	2
2033	2033	cut	posthole	Cut of posthole. Possibly part of structure including pit 2012, postholes 2035 2037 and 2039	2
2034	2035	fill	posthole	Fill of posthole **2035**	2
2035	2035	cut	posthole	Posthole. Could be part of a potential structure with pit 2021 and postholes 2033, 2037 and 2039	2
2036	2037	fill	posthole	stones concentrated at base of fill	2
2037	2037	cut	posthole	Possibly part of structure with postholes 2033, 2035, 2039 and pit 2021	2
2038	2039	fill	posthole	concentration of stones at the bottom of the fill	2
2039	2039	cut	posthole	Adjacent to posthole 2037. Could be part of structure with pit 2021 and postholes 2033, 2035 and 2037	2
2040	2041	fill	posthole	Fill of posthole	2
2041	2041	cut	posthole	Possible structural posthole	2
2042	2043	fill	pit	Burnt earth fill within possible pit.	2
2043	2043	cut	pit	Shallow probably truncated pit filled with 2042 which is a burnt soil	2
2044	2046	fill	posthole	Fill of **2046**	2
2045	2046	fill	posthole	Fill of **2046**	2
2046	2046	cut	posthole	Possible pit or tree or posthole	2
2047	2049	fill	ditch	Main, second and last surviving fill of ditch **2049**. Very gray and silty – prob result of natural silting very similar to 2051	6
2048	2049	fill	ditch	First fill of (poss) ditch terminus **2049**. Result of natural deposition – feature still in use	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
2049	2049	cut	ditch	Possible ditch terminus – same as 2020	6
2050	2050	cut	ditch	Fairly shallow ditch through site.	6
2051	2050	fill	ditch	Single deliberate fill of ditch with some evidence of rooting	6
2052	2052	cut	pit	finds indicate Roman date. Truncates pit **2074**	2
2053	2052	fill	pit	Fill of pit. contained Roman pottery, tile, coin and metal	2
2054	2055	fill	posthole	Sole fill of posthole 2055. Looks identical to 2047 so relationship unclear. Result of natural silting after removal of post	6
2055	2055	cut	posthole	Cut for possible posthole. Located in east edge of ditch terminus. relationship between **2055** and **2049** unclear	6
2056	2058	fill	natural	Second and last surviving fill of natural feature. Result of natural deposition	1
2057	2058	fill	natural	First fill of natural feature looks like redeposited natural. Extensive rooting	1
2058	2058	cut	natural	Natural feature – probably plant related	1
2059	2059	cut	hearth	Cut for 'burning event'. Extends beyond LOE possible lined with flint. Contains significant amounts of burnt flint.	6
2060	2059	fill	hearth	Burnt material within possible hearth or furnace	6
2061	2063	fill	pit	Single fill of pit **2063** seals pig skeleton 2062. RB pot? Mixed nature of fill suggests intentional backfill	2
2062	2063	finds unit	skeleton (pig)	intentional burial of articulated whole pig skeleton	2
2063	2063	cut	pit	contained Roman pottery and pig skeleton	2
2064	2064	cut	gully	Possible plough scar truncating hearth **2060**	5
2065	2064	fill	gully	Fill of possible plough scar	5
2066	2067	fill	ditch	Fill of cut **2067**	2
2067	2067	cut	ditch	Cut of ditch. Disappears in trench section after 0.45m. Seems to terminate 0.34m west of sec 2022	2
2068	2069	fill	ditch	Fill of **2069**	2
2069	2069	fill	ditch	Cut of ditch. Cut by ditch **2067**. Possible relation to **2071** seems to be its continuation. Maybe in relation to posthole **2041**	2
2070	2071	fill	ditch	Fill of ditch terminus **2071**	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
2071	2071	cut	ditch	Cut of ditch terminus. Possibly associated with **2069** making an entrance	2
2072	2073	fill	ditch	Fill of possible ditch/natural peri-glacial feature	2
2073	2073	cut	ditch	possibly a natural feature or part of ditch cut **2071**	2
2074	2074	cut	pit	Substantial pit of RB date. Two intentionally broken quern stones piled up at base of feature. Truncated by cut **2052**	2
2075	2074	fill	pit	Lower fill of RB pit. Large stones and quern piled at the base – possibly to act as post pad/packing?	2
2076	2076	cut	natural	Very irregular tree-throw/pit	1
2077	2076	fill	natural	Very irregular pit/tree throw with charcoal rich fill suggesting tree was burnt out	1
2078	2059	fill	hearth	Mixed material within burnt feature. Possible hearth	6
2079	2074	fill	pit	Upper fill of possible storage pit **2074**	2
2080	2083	fill	ditch	Last surviving fill of ditch. some rooting activity. ? Deliberate backfill	2
2081	2083	fill	ditch	Fill of ditch **2083**. Deposition unclear	2
2082	2083	fill	ditch	First fill of ditch **2083**. Patchy and sandy – result of natural deposition	2
2083	2083	cut	ditch	Probably RB boundary ditch. runs under north and south baulks, probably Roman date	2
2084	2087	fill	ditch	Top fill of ditch **2087**	2
2085	2087	fill	ditch	Main fill of ditch **2087**	2
2086	2087	fill	ditch	slump occurring at edges of the ditch	2
2087	2087	cut	ditch	N-S running ditch cut (field boundary) possibly drainage	2
2088	2083	fill	ditch	First fill of ditch **2083**. Prob result of natural silting.	2
2089	2089	cut	ditch	Shallow ditch of probable RB date. Truncated by modern field drain	2
2090	2089	fill	ditch	Fill of RB ditch	2
2091	2092	fill	ditch	Ditch fill. Same as ?2090	2
2092	2092	cut	ditch	Box section to establish relationship between ditches 2092 and 2094. 2092 truncates 2094	2
2093	2094	fill	ditch	Ditch fill truncated by 2092	2
2094	2094	cut	ditch	Cut of ditch truncated by 2092	2
2095		layer	natural	Colluvial silting within a natural hollow	6
2096	2096	cut	posthole	Cut of posthole	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
2097	2096	fill	posthole	Postpipe within posthole	2
2098	2099	cut	posthole	Fill of posthole **2099**. Silting after post removed	5
2099	2099	cut	posthole	Small posthole cutting field boundary 2104. Possible fence line with 2101	5
2100	2101	fill	ditch	Fill ditch seen in 1 section only. Heavily over-cut so unclear where	5
2101	2101	cut	ditch	re-cut of ditch **2104**? Terminates in excavated slot	5
2102	2103	fill	ditch	Tertiary silting of ditch	5
2103	2104	fill	ditch	Secondary silting of ditch	5
2104	2104	cut	ditch	Cut of large boundary ditch	5
2105	2106	fill	pit	Backfill of pit. ?intentional. Truncated buy pit 2104	2
2106	2106	cut	pit	Cut of pit. Single intentional backfill. Use unclear. Truncated by ditch 2104	2
2107	2107	cut	ditch	Cut of potential shallow ditch due to profile. Roman	2
2108	2107	fill	ditch	F/O RB ditch	2
2109	2109	cut	ditch	Ditch running through site cut by later ditch **2111**.	2
2110	2109	fill	ditch	Single deliberate fill of ditch with CBM + Pottery. Roman date	2
2111	2111	cut	ditch	Boundary ditch.	2
2112	2111	fill	ditch	Single deliberate fill of ditch. Containing animal bone, CBM and pottery	2
2113	2096	fill	posthole	Fill of posthole. packing around post	2
2116	2117	fill	ditch	Single fill of ditch. Most likely water deposited silting	2
2117	2117	cut	ditch	Cut of probable RB ditch. Single fill of water deposited material suggests it was open for some time	2
2118	2119	fill	natural	Fill of natural feature	1
2119	2119	cut	natural	Cut of natural feature	1
2120	2121	fill	beam slot	Fill of possible beam slot. contained large amount of CBM	2
2121	2121	cut	beam slot	Cut of possible beam slot. probably Roman date due to CBM found	2
2122	2122	cut	beam slot	Terminus cut of possible beam slot. RB date	2
2123	2122	fill	beam slot	Fill of possible beam slot	2
2124	2124	cut	construction slot	Cut of Roman feature. Possible construction slot	2
2125	2124	fill	construction slot	Sole fill of possible construction slot	2
2126	2126	cut	posthole	Cut of posthole	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
2127	2126	fill	posthole	Single fill of posthole.	2
2128	2128	cut	posthole	Cut of small posthole	2
2129	2128	fill	posthole	Single fill of posthole	2
2130	2131	fill	Pit	Pit cut into cobbled surface 2147. Contained significant amount of animal bone	
2131	2131	cut	Pit	Cut of pit truncating cobbled surface 2147	
2132	2132	cut	ditch/pit?	Small SW-NE ditch. Truncated by ditch 2104	2
2133	2132	fill	ditch/pit?	Single deliberate backfill of ditch	2
2134	2134	cut	ditch	Large NW-SE ditch. Probable RB in date. no dating evidence but must be earlier than Roman ditches which cut it	5
2135	2134	fill	ditch	Deliberate fill within boundary ditch. Equivalent to 2104 – post-med	5
2136	2136	cut	ditch	Cut of NW-SE ditch. Cut by several features and sealed by metalling 2147	2
2137	2136	fill	ditch	Fill of ditch 2136. Partihumidselaed by cobbled sditch contained	
2138	2138	cut	Field drain	modern	5
2139		layer	surface	Cobbled/metalled surface	2
2140	2140	cut	ditch	Ditch cut only seem in section	2
2141	2140	fill	ditch	Fill of ditch	2
2142	2142	cut	construction slot	Possible beam slot. cuts through cobbled surface 2139	2
2143	2142	fill	beam slot	Fill of possible beam slot overlying 2139	2
2144	Void			Same as 2154	5
2145	2146	fill	ditch	Fill of ditch. Uncertain date? Possibly modern??	5
2146	2146	cut	ditch	Cut of ditch	5
2147		layer	Metalled surface	Same as layer 2139	2
2148	2148	cut	construction slot	Construction cut within relationship slot. Truncated by 2150	2
2149	2148	fill	construction slot	Fill of construction cut	2
2150	2209	fill	construction slot	Truncates 2150. contained no finds	5
2151	2153	fill	ditch	Fill of E-W aligned ditch. Either ploughed in bank or intentional backfill. Bank on N side of ditch?	5
2152	2153	fill	ditch	Lower fill of ditch. Secondary silting	5
2153	2153	cut	ditch	Cut of E-W linear ditch. Probable boundary.	5
2154	2138	fill	Field drain	modern	5
2155	2155	cut	pit	Cut of large irregular pit extending	6

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
				beyond limit of excavation. Possible clay extraction given proximity of possible 'kiln'	
2156	2155	fill	pit	Fill of irregular large pit	6
2157	VOID			VOID	
2158	VOID			VOID	
2159	2159	cut	ditch	Ditch cutting through earlier ditch 2132. probably Roman	2
2160	2159	fill	ditch	Single deliberate fill within ditch. Roman pottery and CBM found	2
2161	2161	cut	ditch	Modern boundary ditch cut	5
2162	2161	fill	ditch	Fill of modern boundary ditch	5
2163	2155	fill	pit	Burnt upper fill within pit	6
2164	2166	fill	ditch	Domestic material within humic deposit at top of ditchcontained Roman coarse ware and CBM	2
2165	2166	fill	ditch	Lower fill of ditch. Possibly cessy. moderate root disturbance	2
2166	2166	cut	ditch	Cut of probable Roman boundary ditch	2
2167	2167	cut	pit	Cut of small rectangular pit possibly for clay extraction	2
2168	2167	fill	pit	Fill of small pit	2
2169	2169	cut	pit	Cut of small possible extraction pit	2
2170	2169	fill	pit	Fill of small irregular pit	2
2171	2171	cut	pit	Cut of small pit containing single mixed backfill. Large quantity of charcoal	1
2172	2171	fill	pit	Intentional fill of pit. Mixed natural and fill. High proportion of charcoal	1
2173	2173	cut	pit	Large irregular pit.	2
2174	2173	fill	pit	Primary fill of pit contained Roman pottery	2
2175	2175	cut	pit	Pit cut by pit 2177.	2
2176	2175	fill	pit	Fill of pit 2175. Pit truncated by 2177	2
2177	2177	cut	pit	Cut of pit	2
2178	2177	fill	pit	Fill of pit	2
2179	2179	cut	gully	Cut of gully	2
2180	2179	fill	gully	Fill of gully. Cuts pits 2175 and 2177	2
2181	2182	fill	ditch	Fill of small shallow ditch. Possible beam slot	2
2182	2182	cut	ditch	Cut of small shallow ditch or beam slot	2
2183	2183	cut	pit	Cut of large irregular pit with single fill	1
2184	2183	fill	pit	Fill of large irregular pit. Quarry pit	1

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
				backfill	
2185	2185	cut	ditch	Cut of ditch. Re-cut of earlier ditch 2187. Same alignment as RB ditches. Single secondary backfill – formed during or after use.	2
2186	2185	fill	ditch	Single fill of ditch 2186. Secondary silting? Contained CBM and abraded pottery	2
2187	2188	cut	ditch	Cut of boundary. Re-cut by 2185 and also truncated by quarry pit. Land division near edge of villa. Secondary fill suggests silted up over time during use.	2
2188	2187	fill	ditch	Secondary silting of ditch. Water depositions or influence due to mineralisation and partly reduced state.	2
2189	2190	fill	ditch	Probably water born. Heavily abraded cbm present	2
2190	2190	cut	ditch	Water drainage feature. Possible natural dug then heavily undulated by natural erosion	2
2191	2191	cut	pit	Pit that truncates gully 2179. Non-dated	2
2192	2191	fill	pit	Fill of pit	2
2193	2193	cut	ditch	Cut of ditch terminus. Truncates earlier ditch 2195. Pottery RB – but abraded – secondary deposition. Fill secondary water born silting.	2
2194	2193	fill	ditch	Fill of ditch terminus 2193. contained Roman pottery. Unclear how it relates to other ditches but on different alignment suggesting a different phase of use	2
2195	2195	cut	ditch	Cut of ditch. Truncated by later re-cut 2193. Different alignment to other ditches on site. Single secondary fill.	2
2196	2195	fill	ditch	Secondary fill of ditch cut 2195. Only fill no dating	2
2197	2197	cut	pit	Stone capped spit. Full of Roman CBM. RB or post RB pit using RB material as rubble	2
2198	2197	fill	pit	Fill of pit. contained large amounts of Roman CBM and tile	2
2199	2199	cut	ditch	Shallow cut of rb ditch.	2
2200	2199	fill	ditch	Fill of RB linear feature	2
2201	2202	fill	ditch	Silty fill of broader shallower re-cut of 2204	2
2202	2202	cut	ditch	Re-cut of ditch 2204. Shallower and broader boundary	2
2203	2204	fill	ditch	Stony fill of ditch 2204 prob field	2

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
				clearance deposits	
2204	2204	cut	ditch	Roman boundary ditch re-cut of same alignment.	2
2205	2206	fill	ditch	Fill of ditch 2206 silting during fill of poss field boundary drain	2
2206	2206	cut	ditch	Drainage or field boundary	2
2207	2208	fill	ditch	Silting fill of cut 2208	2
2208	2208	cut	ditch	Terminus of a ditch re-cut or posthole at base of ditch. Former more likely	2
2209	2209	cut	ditch	Cut of ditch in relationship with construction cut 2148	5

A.3 ENF135278

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
1001		layer	topsoil		
1002		layer	subsoil	covers all features	
1003	1004	fill	posthole		3
1004		cut	posthole	shallow posthole, probably medieval	3
1005	1006	fill	posthole	no postpipe visible	3
1006		cut	posthole	possible part of building	3
1007	1008	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1008		cut	posthole		3
1009	1010	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1010		cut	posthole	belongs to earlier phase of building (cut by **1012**)	3
1011	1012	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1012		cut	posthole	belongs to later phase of building (cuts **1010**)	3
1013	1014	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1014		cut	posthole	large medieval posthole, possible double post hole because of its size	3
1015	1016	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1016		cut	posthole	belongs to earlier phase of building (cut by **1018**)	3
1017	1018	fill	posthole	backfill of medieval post hole	3
1018		cut	posthole	belongs to later phase of building (cuts **1016**)	3
1019	1020	fill	posthole	backfill of medieval posthole	3
1020		cut	posthole	probably part of building	3
1021	1022	fill	posthole	backfill of **1022**	3
1022	0	cut	posthole	poss. Part of building	3
1023	1024	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1024	0	cut	posthole	med. Posthole belongs to earlier phase of building (cut by **1026**)	3
1025	1026	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1026		cut	posthole	belongs to later phase of building (cuts **1024**)	3
1027	1028	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1028		cut	posthole	poss. Part of building	3
1029	1030	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1030		cut	posthole	medieval post hole	3
1031	1032	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post	3
1032		cut	posthole	medieval posthole, poss. Part of building	3
1033	1034	fill	posthole	backfill of medieval post	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
1034		cut	posthole	possible double posthole (2 depressions and considerable size)	3
1035	1036	fill	posthole	backfill of medieval post	3
1036		cut	posthole	medieval posthole	3
1037	1038	fill	posthole		3
1038		cut	posthole	belongs to later phase of building (cuts **1040**)	3
1039	1040	fill	posthole	backfill of medieval post	3
1040		cut	posthole	belongs to earlier phase of building (cut by **1038**)	3
1041	1041	fill	posthole	possible backfill of medieval posthole	3
1042		cut	posthole		3
1043	1044	fill	posthole	possible backfill of medieval posthole	3
1044		cut	posthole	medieval post hole, poss. Part of building	3
1045	1046	fill	posthole	possible backfill of medieval posthole, pottery seems medieval	3
1046		cut	posthole	medieval f, poss. Part of building, cuts post hole **1076**	3
1047	1048	fill	posthole	judging from composition of fill possible backfill after removal of post	3
1048		cut	posthole	medieval post hole, poss. Part of building	3
1049	1050	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post, medieval	3
1050		cut	posthole	med. Posthole	3
1051	1052	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post, medieval	3
1052		cut	posthole	medieval ph, poss. Part of building	3
1053		layer	natural	glacially and periglacially worked	
1054	1055	fill	posthole	possible backfill after removal of post, medieval	3
1055		cut	posthole	medieval posthole, poss. Part of building	3
1056		cut	pit	pit (prob.medieval) with 3 fills: pit truncates earlier posthole [1060] that is probable part of structure in immediate proximity	3
1057	1056	fill	pit	composition suggests rubbish pit fill, yet unknown relationship so herd to fathom, one chicken bone	3
1058	1056	fill	pit	looks like a clay fill (only some small inclusions (piece of daub/fired clay, mostly stones)	3
1059	1056	fill	pit	possibly primary fill of med. Pit, no artefacts	3
1060	1060	cut	posthole	**1060** in allignement with postholes	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
				1004 to **1055** and might be part of earlier phase of possible medieval building; later cut by (storage?) pit **1056** to S;	
1061	1060	fill	posthole	primary fill of **1060**, no artefacts; truncated by pit **1056** therefore original extent not traceable	3
1062	1063	fill	posthole	fill of probable posthole, maybe a driven post or post removed, no dating evidence but possible relation to church or med. Building	3
1063		cut	posthole	post removed? May relate to church or med. Building to north, associated woth almost identical post hole **1065** - part of same structure?, no dating evidence	3
1064	1065	fill	posthole	fill of **1065**, very similar to (1062), post most likely removed or driven in. Lack of charcoal suggests later. No dating evidence	3
1065		cut	posthole	possible med. Posthole, seems to form pair with [1063] to N, but more might lie beyound LOE	3
1066		cut	ditch	same as 1153	4
1067	1068	fill	posthole	substantial posthole, not fully excavated because of rooting that was part of the fill	3
1068		cut	posthole	substantial posthole, not fully excavated because of rooting that was part of the fill	3
1069	1070	fill	ditch	fill of **1069**	4
1070		cut	ditch	Plough furrow running N-S ca. 20m, on same alignement as [1073] therefore probably ridge & furrow	4
1071	1072	fill	gully	Fill of **1072**	4
1072		cut	gully	continuation of probable plough furrow **1070** - ca. 20m long, part of possible ridge & furrow system with **1073**,	4
1073		cut	gully	probable furrow	4
1074	1073	fill	gully	probable fill of furrow	4
1075	1076	fill	posthole	only by excavation second post hole **1046** cutting **1075** became apparent, succession assumed since no trace of (1075) intruding into **1046** was perceptible	3
1076		cut	posthole	only by excavation second post hole **1046** cutting **1075** became apparent, succession assumed since no trace of (1075) intruding into **1046** was perceptible: form one of the earlier phases of med. Building	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
1077	1078	fill	gully	med. Bedding trenches, possibly associated to church, within boundary ditches	3
1078		cut	gully	med. Bedding trenches, possibly associated to church, within boundary ditches	3
1079	1080	fill	gully	fill of gulley **1080**, some medieval sherds, possibly contemporary to post hole **1110**	3
1080		cut	gully	cut of gulley, used as bedding trench possibly fro cultivation, possible connection with nearby church; filled with med. Pot., see also post hole **1110**	3
1081	1082	fill	gully	f.o. gulley used as bedding trench, no finds, cf. (1079)	3
1082		cut	gully	gulley used as bedding trench, cf. **1080**	3
1083		cut	pit	cut of rather square pit with post holes (**1085**, **1087**, **1186**, **1188**) located in each corner. Size, shape & form suggest water tank with hole cut into the ground and a wooden tank inserted for tanning/preparing fabric. Depth gets shallow towards north	3
1084	1083	fill	pit	single deliberate fill with medieval pot, bone, charcoal; sequence of events: **1083** dug along with stakes in corners, wooden tank places inside, following use backfilled with (1084) - wood likely since no use of clay to produce water tightness visible	3
1085		cut	posthole	one of 4 postholes forming part of structure **1083** - stake driven holes judged from the shape of the base, cf. 1084 for sequence	3
1086	1085	fill	posthole	single, deliberate fill of post hole without finds, possibly medieval due to pot in (1084); same as (1088), probably as (1084) since they are contemporary and only slightly different in colour; cf. (1084) for sequence	3
1087		cut	posthole	one of 4 postholes forming part of structure **1083** - stake driven holes judged from the shape of the base, cf. 1084 for sequence	3
1088	1087	fill	posthole	single, deliberate fill of post hole without finds, possibly medieval due to pot in (1084); fill is same as/ contemporary to (1084), (1088) ; cf. (1084) for sequence	3
1089		cut	ditch	medieval boundary ditch, eastern side of the church	3
1090	1089	fill	ditch	sole fill of **1089**, finds: bone, medieval	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
				looking pottery	
1091	1092	fill	ditch	small E-W- running linear boundary ditch, not in alignement with furrow system - maybe distinct phases of field boundaries	4
1092		cut	ditch	small E-W- running linear boundary ditch, not in alignement with furrow system - maybe distinct phases of field boundaries	4
1093		fill	gully	med. Bedding trenches, possibly associated to church, within boundary ditches	3
1094		cut	gully	med. Bedding trenches, possibly associated to church, within boundary ditches	3
1095	1096	fill	posthole	fill of ph, no finds, possibly contemporary with **1098**, **1100** (structural?) or with bedding trench **1108**	3
1096		cut	posthole	p.h., no finds, possibly contemporary with **1098**, **1100** (structural?) or with bedding trench **1108**	3
1097	1098	fill	posthole	possibly contemporary with p.h. **1096**	3
1098		cut	posthole	very shallow post hole, possibly contemporary with p.h. **1096**, but could be natural depression,	3
1099	110	fill	posthole	f.o. ph **1100**, no finds, possibly contemporary with p.h. **1096**, **1098**	3
1100		cut	posthole	ph, possibly structural composition with p.h. **1096**, **1098**	3
1101	1102	fill	pit	some medieval pot, possibly contemp with bedding trench **1106**	4
1102		cut	pit	cut of pit, filled with (1102) containing some medieval pot, possibly contemp with bedding trench **1106**	4
1103	1104	fill	gully	f.o. gulley **1104**, some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north: possibly contemp with pit **1102**: cf. **1145**	3
1104		cut	gully	gulley **1104**, filled by (1103) containing some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north: possibly contemp with pit **1102**: cf. **1145**	3
1105	1106	fill	gully	f.o. gulley **1106**, some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north, cf. (1133), (1139)	4
1106		cut	gully	gulley, filled by (1105) containing some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north, cf. **1134**, **1140**, joins with bedding trench **1108** at **1143**	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
1107	1108	fill	gully	f.o. gulley **1108**, a bedding trench, some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north, joins with gulley **1106**	3
1108		cut	gully	gulley, a bedding trench, filled by (1107) containing some med. Pot, possibly cultivation trench for nearby church to the north, cf. **1128**, **1140**, joins with bedding trench **1106**	3
1109	1110	fill	posthole	f.o. ph **1110**, some med. Pot, possibly contemp with bedding trench **1080**	3
1110		cut	posthole	ph filled by (1108) containing some med. Pot, possibly contemp with bedding trench **1080**	3
1111	1112	fill	ditch	??? In EW, near **1092**, cuts pit **1114**	1
1112		cut	ditch	??? In EW, near **1092**, cuts pit **1114**	1
1113	1114	fill	pit	probable pit, cut by linear ditch **1112**, no evidence for date or use	1
1114		cut	pit	probable pit, cut by linear ditch **1112**, no evidence for date or use	1
1115	1116	fill	pit	possible pit / tree throw, no evidence for use or dating	1
1116		cut	pit	possible pit / tree throw, no evidence for use or dating	1
1117	1118	fill	ditch		3
1118	1118	cut	ditch	ditch dissappears in trench section after 16m; ditch turned later out to have been re-cut with 1117 being fill of re-cut and 1147 fill of original cut, cf. **1174**, **1177**; ditch runs parallel to e-w-allignement of church	3
1119	1120	fill	posthole	f.o. ph **1120**, contains Roman pot., part of series of intercuttting ph's	3
1120		cut	posthole	ph filled by (1119) that contains Roman pot., part of series of intercuttting ph's **1122**, **1124**, **1126**, **1128**	3
1121	1122	fill	posthole	f.o. p.h., contains bone; probably Roman since Roman pot. in (1125) cuts p.h. **1120**	3
1122		cut	posthole	p.h.,filled by (1121) contains bone; probably Roman since Roman pot. In (1125); cuts p.h. **1120**, part of series of intercutting p.h.'s	3
1123	1124	fill	posthole	f.o. p.h. **1124**, no finds, part of series of intercutting p.h.'s	3
1124		cut	posthole	part of series of intercutting p.h.'s	3
1125	1126	fill	posthole	f.o. p.h. **1126**, part of series of intercutting p.h.s	3
1126		cut	posthole	cuts p.h. **1124**, part of series of intercutting p.h.s	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
1127	1128	fill	gully	f.o. gulley **1128**, contains pot. And bone - suggest medieval dating	3
1128		cut	gully	gulley of bedding trench, fill (1127) contains pot. and bone - suggest medieval dating; cuts series of intercutting p.h.s	3
1129	130	fill	posthole	Medieval. Possible relates to bedding trenches.	3
1130	1130	cut	posthole	Medieval. Possible relates to bedding trenches.	3
1131	1132	fill	pit	cut by bedding trench **1134**	3
1132		cut	pit	cut by bedding trench **1134**	3
1133	1134	fill	gully		4
1134		cut	gully		4
1135	1136	fill	pit	no finds	3
1136		cut	pit	no finds	3
1137	1138	fill	pit	runs into limit of excavations - could be a gully. No finds.	4
1138		cut	pit	runs into limit of excavations	4
1139	1140	fill	gully		4
1140		cut	gully		4
1141	1142	fill	posthole		3
1142		cut	posthole	cuts **1146**. No finds	3
1143	1144	fill	pit	no finds	3
1144		cut	pit	no finds	3
1145	1148	fill	gully		3
1146		cut	gully	no finds	3
1147	1118	fill	ditch	difficult to differentiate from (1117)	3
1148	1152	fill	ditch	looks v similar to subsoil, so it's this material gradually forming and slumping into ditch	4
1149	1152	fill	ditch	v similar to natural periglacial deposits but a bit greyer	4
1150	1152	fill	ditch	no finds	4
1151	1152	fill	ditch	daposited by water running through ditch	4
1152		cut	ditch		4
1153		cut	ditch	same as **1066**. Medieval? Possible relationship to moated manor site to W	4
1154	1153	fill	ditch		4
1155		cut	ditch	Medieval/ Post-Medieval?	4
1156	1155	fill	ditch		4
1157	1157	cut	beam slot/ fence	Medieval?	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
1158	1157	fill	beam slot/ fence	Medieval?	4
1159	1159	cut	natural	no date	4
1160	1159	fill	natural	no date	4
1161	1153	fill	ditch	large quantities of snails	4
1162	1155	fill	ditch	No date. Contained water as large number of ramshorn snails present	4
1163	1155	fill	ditch	some evidence for water deposition - seasonal flooding	4
1164	1155	fill	ditch	tartiary fill of ditch - ploughed in topsoil	4
1165	1166	fill	ditch	Part of system with **1072 1073**. Contained palaeolithic flints	4
1166	1166	cut	ditch	Part of system with **1072 1073**. Contained palaeolithic flints	4
1167		layer	natural	periglacial sediment	1
1168		cut	ditch	alligning with the Medieval church boundary	3
1169	1168	fill	ditch	Medieval. Deliberate fll	3
1170		cut	pit	possbily a natural feature	3
1171	1170	fill	pit	possbily a natural feature	3
1172	1173	fill	ditch	fill not present in western part of ditch cf. **1118**	3
1173	1174	fill	ditch	limits of fills and re-cut of ditch indicated by concentration of stones	3
1174		cut	ditch	re-cut of ditch **1177**	3
1175	1177	fill	ditch		3
1176	1177	fill	ditch		3
1177		cut	ditch	at s-w-end cut **1118** could not be differentiated as two cuts, also fills equivalent to (1172) and (1176) were not present	3
1178		cut	gully terminus	may be deep ploughing scar or natural	3
1179	1178	fill	gully terminus	may be deep ploughing scar or natural	3
1180	0	cut	natural		3
1181	1180	fill	natural	finds included fragments of lava quern	3
1182	1183	fill	gully		4
1183	1183	cut	gully		4
1184	1185	fill	pit	runs into LOE, possible ditch terminus, overlayed by redeposited chalky natural	4
1185		cut	pit	runs into LOE, possible ditch terminus	4
1186		cut	posthole	irregular shaped post hole, cut much different to **1085**, **1087**, **1188**, located on steeper part of pit, therefore	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
				shallower; part of structure **1083**, cf. 1084 for sequence	
1187	1186	fill	posthole	single, deliberate fill of post hole without finds, possibly medieval due to pot in (1084); cf. (1084) for sequence	3
1188		cut	posthole	one of 4 post holes forming part of structure **1083** - pole in eastern corner - form similar to **1085**; cf. 1084 for sequence	3
1189	1188	fill	posthole	single, deliberate fill of post hole without finds, possibly medieval due to pot in (1084); cf. (1084) for sequence	3
1190	1191	fill	posthole	Medieval	3
1191		cut	posthole	Medieval	3
1192	1192	cut	natural		4
1193	1192	fill	natural		4
1194	1194	cut	beam slot/ fence	Medieval	4
1195	1194	fill	beam slot/ fence	Medieval	4
1196	1197	fill	gully	Medieval	4
1197		cut	gully	Medieval	4
1198	1199	fill	pit	Medieval	4
1199	1199	cut	pit	Medieval	4
1200	1201	fill	gully terminus		4
1201		cut	gully terminus		4
1202		cut	posthole	closely associated with post holes **1204 1206** and **1208**	4
1203	1202	fill	posthole	no date	4
1204		cut	posthole		4
1205	1204	fill	posthole	no date. In close association woth **1202 1206 1208**	4
1206		cut	posthole	no date	4
1207	1206	fill	posthole	no date	4
1208		cut	posthole	no date	4
1209	1208	fill	posthole		4
1210		cut	posthole	no date	4
1211	1210	fill	posthole	no date	4
1212		cut	posthole	no date	4
1213	1212	fill	posthole	no date	4
1214		cut	gully/ beam slot	no date	4
1215	1214	fill	gully/ beam slot	lost relationship with post hole **1212**	4
1216		cut	posthole	no date	4
1217	1219	fill	posthole	no date	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
1218	1219	fill	posthole		2
1219		cut	posthole	associated with **1221** and **1223**	2
1220	1221	fill	posthole		2
1221		cut	posthole	no date. Associated with p.h. **1219** and **1223**	2
1222	1223	fill	posthole	no date	2
1223		cut	posthole		2
1224		cut	pit	Medieval?	3
1225	1224	fill	pit	Medieval?	3
1226		cut	gully	small extent extends beyound loe	4
1227	1226	fill	gully	extends beyound loe	4
1228		cut	post pit	Medieval?	4
1229		cut	post pit	Medieval?	4
1230		cut	posthole	Medieval	4
1231	1228	fill	post pit	Medieval	4
1232	1228	fill	post pit	Medieval	4
1233	1230	fill	posthole	Medieval	4
1234	1235	fill	posthole		4
1235		cut	posthole	Medieval	4
1236		cut	gully	Medieval. Parallel to the church boundaries	4
1237	1236	fill	gully	Medieval	4
1238	1239	fill	natural		4
1239		cut	natural		4
1240	1241	fill	ditch	Medieval. Possible association with eastern boundary of church.	4
1241		cut	ditch	Medieval? Possible association with eastern boundary of church.	4
1242	1243	fill	ditch	Medieval?	4
1243		cut	ditch	Medieval?	4
1244	1245	fill	pit	may be burnt tree throw	4
1245		cut	pit		4
1246	1247	fill	natural	Medieval?	4
1247		cut	natural	Medieval?	4
1248	1249	fill	ditch	Medieval	4
1249		cut	ditch	Medieval. Cuts tree throw **1247**	4
1250		cut	pit	Medieval?	4
1251	1250	fill	pit	Medieval?	4
1252	1250	fill	pit	natural slump	4
1253	1250	fill	pit	Medieval?	4
1254		cut	gully	Medieval. Cuts gully **1264**	4

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
1255	1254	fill	gully	Medieval	4
1256		cut	posthole	in close proximity to **1210**, **1212**, and **1284** - together for a line close to ditch **1278** and pit **1282**	4
1257	1256	fill	posthole	redeposited natural. No date.	4
1258	1259	fill	gully	Medieval? Truncated by animal burrow	4
1259		cut	gully	Medieval? Truncated by animal burrow	4
1260	1260	cut	gully	Medieval?	4
1261	1260	fill	gully	Medieval?	4
1262		cut	posthole	no finds	4
1263	1262	fill	posthole	no finds. Medieval?	4
1264		cut	gully	Medieval	4
1265	1264	fill	gully		4
1266	1256	fill	posthole	Medieval	4
1267	1268	fill	ditch	Medieval	4
1268		cut	ditch	Medieval	4
1269	1270	fill	pit	Medieval	4
1270		cut	pit	no date	4
1271		layer		either ilting/ farmyard layer associated with Medieval activity & trackway or fill of a tree throw	4
1272	1273	fill	pit	iron knife blade	4
1273		cut	pit		4
1274	1275	fill	ditch	redeposited natural	4
1275	1276	fill	ditch		4
1276	1277	fill	ditch	redeposited natural	4
1277	1278	fill	ditch	finds included lava stone	4
1278		cut	ditch	eastern boundary of churchyard	4
1279	1280	fill	pit	no date. Possible tree throw	4
1280		cut	pit	possible tree throw	4
1281	1282	fill	pit		4
1282		cut	pit	close proximity to p.h. **1256 1284**, suggests that **1282** might have been a SFB but p.h. are rather deep	4
1283		cut		cut of possible tree throw, or profile of silting layer	4
1284		cut	posthole		4
1285	1284	fill	posthole	Medieval?	4
1286	1287	fill	ditch		4
1287		cut	ditch		4
1288	1289	fill	posthole	Medieval	3

Context	Cut	Category	Feature Type	Description	Phase
1289		cut	posthole	Medieval	3
1290	1228	fill	post pit	on top of the post pipe - disuse of the feature	4
1291	1229	fill	post pipe		4
1292	1185	fill	pit	redeposited natural on top of pit fill (1184)	4

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Worked Stone

By Sarah Percival

Methodology

B.1.1 The stone objects were examined using a x20 magnifying hand lens. Surviving complete dimensions, weight in grammes, wear and re-use evidence were recorded.

Whetstone (ENF135278)

B.1.2 An incomplete pendant whetstone in fine-grained, pale, silvery-grey, micaceous schist was found in context 1240 (fill of ditch **1241**). Almost square in profile, the whetsone is 71mm long, 13mm wide and 10mm deep, though thinning toward the upper, perforated end. It weighs 18g. The whetstone is broken across the perforation and is heavily worn on one surface.

Discussion

B.1.3 The whetstone is likely to be of Norwegian Ragstone, a stone widely imported into eastern England from the 10th century and which remained "the preferred material for hones in Norfolk, well into the late medieval period" (Mills and Moore 2009, 709). Pottery of 11th to 14th century date was recovered from the site (Anderson 1998) indicating a similar date for the whetstone.

Statement of Research Potential

B.1.4 The object could be drawn or photographed for the project archive but is of no further research potential.

Further Work and Method Statement

B.1.5 A photograph or drawing of the whetstone could be included in the full report along with a full catalogue description.

Quern and Millstone (ENF135277)

The Nature of the Assemblage

B.1.6 An assemblage of over 83 pieces of millstone weighing 7kg were recovered from six contexts (Table 8).

B.1.7 The assemblage contains 6,807g of grey vesicular lava fragments comprising 82 larger fragments and many more highly abraded scraps. The largest single assemblage came from pit **2074** which contained 5,957g of lava pieces including 22 larger fragments almost certainly from a single millstone. The maximum thickness of these fragments is 44mm at the external edge. The fragments have two opposed surfaces with the curved outer edge of the millstone surviving on four pieces. The stone is extremely worn through extensive use and is flaky and encrusted with residue suggesting that it had been exposed to waterlogged conditions. It is likely that all the fragments recovered from pit 2074 are from a single millstone, perhaps reused as to consolidate the base of a waterlogged feature. Smaller, much abraded collections of lava were also recovered from ditches **2182**, **2185**, **2193** and **2199**.

B.1.8 A single, featureless piece of millstone grit was found in ditch **2187**.

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

Table 9: Quantity and weight of worked stone from ENF135277

Discussion

B.1.9 Lava was imported into England from quarries in the Rhineland throughout the Roman period. Millstone grit was also imported into East Anglia during this time from sources in the Derbyshire Pennines. All the fragments are extremely worn demonstrating that they were heavily used before discard. Reuse of large lava millstones has been noted on contemporary sites such as Allotment Gardens, Burnham Market (NHER32791) where a semi-complete millstone was used to consolidate the base of a 3rd century malting oven.

Statement of Research Potential

B.1.10 The objects are of no further research potential. No items require illustration.

Further Work and Method Statement

B.1.11 No further analysis is required.

Quern and Millstone (ENF135278)

The Nature of the Assemblage

B.1.12 An assemblage of over eight pieces of lava weighing 35g was recovered from three contexts (Table 9).

B.1.13 The assemblage comprises abraded grey vesicular lava fragments with no surviving surfaces.

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

Table 10: Quantity and weight of worked stone from ENF135278

Discussion

B.1.14 The scraps are too small to be dated typologically and could be either residual Roman material which has survived in the subsoil to become incorporated in later features or lava from querns imported in the later Saxon to early medieval period.

Statement of Research Potential

B.1.15 The objects are of no further research potential. No items require illustration.

Further Work and Method Statement

B.1.16 No further analysis is required.

B.2 Flint

By Anthony Haskins

Introduction

B.2.1 Flint was recovered from all three sites located along the Little Melton to Hethersett pipeline. The majority of the material was recovered from the archaeological monitoring at the northern end of the pipeline (ENF135276). Residual material was recovered from the other two areas (ENF135277 and ENF135278). This report provides a brief assessment of typological and chronological indicators of these assemblages and presents recommendations for further work.

Methodology

B.2.2 For the purposes of this report individual artefacts were scanned and then assigned to a category within a simple lithic classification system (Table 10). Unmodified flakes were assigned to an arbitrary size scale in order to identify the range of debitage present within the assemblage. Edge retouched and utilised pieces were also characterised. Beyond this no detailed metrical or technological recording was undertaken during the preliminary analysis. The results of this report are therefore based on a rapid assessment of the assemblage and could change if further work is undertaken.

B.2.3 Out of the sites it can be seen clearly that ENF135276 produced the largest assemblage of flint with 86% of the total assemblage recovered.

Quantification

TYPE	SUB TYPE	CLASSIFICATION	ENF135276	ENF135277	ENF135278	Totals
	core	*core fragment*	8	1	1	10
		Amorphous core	7			7
	Single platform core	*Flake*	1			1
	Opposed platform core	*Blade*	1			1
		Blade/Flake			1	1
		core rejuvenation flake	2			2
Flakes (>100mm)	*secondary*		4			4
	tertiary		2			2
Flakes (>50mm)	*primary*		4			4
	secondary		76	2	6	84
	tertiary		47			47
Flakes (>25mm <50mm)	*primary*		13		2	15
	secondary		140	4	21	165
	tertiary		130	5	13	147
Flakes (>10mm <25mm)	*primary*		12			12
	secondary		34	1		35
	tertiary		88	2	3	93
Small flakes <10mm			2			2
All blades	*primary*			1		1
	secondary		7		2	9
	tertiary		16	1		17
	broken		7			7

TYPE	SUB TYPE	CLASSIFICATION	ENF135276	ENF135277	ENF135278	Totals
Chunks/angular shatter (>50mm)			9			9
Chunks/angular shatter (<50mm)			11			11
Retouched tools		Edge wear flake	2			2
		Misc. retouched blade	3		1	4
		Misc. retouched Flake	11	1	4	16
		Scraper	10	1	6	17
		Hammer stone	1			1
		Notched flake	1		1	2
		Awl/piercer	5	1	2	8
		Core tool	1		1	2
		Fabricator			1	1
		Roughout fragment	1	1	1	3
		Leaf shaped arrowhead		1		1
		combination tool	1			1
		Invasive retouch flake	1			1
		triangular arrowhead	1			1
		Mesolithic pick	1			1
		British oblique arrowhead	1			1
Burnt flint (all types)			60	8	5	73
Natural flint			36	2	11	50
		Totals	756	33	82	**870**

Table 11: Flint quantification by site

Assessment

ENF135276

B.2.4 The assemblage recovered from site ENF135276 was the most interesting of the three. Although recovered as part of the watching brief phase of works, the assemblage came from the northern end of the pipeline near the burnt mound, found within an area of sediment believed to be colluvial in nature. The flint was largely abraded and in a secondary depositional context but it is likely that the material was produced nearby. The main raw material was a grey to porcelain white opaque flint with a dark grey-black semi-translucent outer layer just below the cortex and is similar to material used for Neolithic axe production in the region of the Yare valley at sites including Postwick (Green and Haskins 2015), Harford Park and Ride (Bishop pers. Comm.).

B.2.5 Eighteen pieces of core were recovered from the colluvial deposit. These range from core fragments, single platform blade and flake cores, amorphous cores and two core rejuvenation flakes/tablets.

B.2.6 A single blade core with evidence for opposed platform working was found. The core is small with signs of structured working and was reduced to exhaustion. An attempt was made to create a platform at 90º to the surviving platform and continue working but this stepped badly and stopped further reduction of the core. The single platform flake core

is poorly made on a heavily frost shattered flint with many thermal fractures present. It is likely the core was abandoned as unworkable.

B.2.7 Seven unstructured and poorly formed amorphous cores were recovered. There is no indication of platform preparation or structured working on any of the cores, suggesting that they are likely to be of later prehistoric date. The core fragments are a mix of fragments from structured core reductions and unstructured reductions.

B.2.8 The two core rejuvenation flakes showed that some maintenance of cores was carried out on site. The range of core material suggests that the assemblage ranges in date from the Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic through to the later prehistoric period.

B.2.9 The range of debitage recovered included a large number of primary, secondary and tertiary flakes of varying size, including some substantial flakes over 100mm in length. The assemblage contains material of variable form from small blade like flakes and blades through to large and very large flakes from early in the sequence of core tool reduction and a number of flakes with characteristics of biface thinning flakes. The debitage demonstrates characteristics of both hard hammer and soft hammer struck material. A number of the hard hammer struck flakes are short and squat indicating that some of the debitage is potentially of a later prehistoric date. The debitage present suggests a mixed period assemblage with elements suggesting a Late Mesolithic or Early Neolithic through to Bronze Age date.

B.2.10 A mix of recognisable tool forms and fragments of tools was recovered from the flint scatter. This includes a complete Mesolithic pick (SF 1) made from a heavily recortificated opaque mid grey-brown flint with a thick but abraded cortex and a fragment of a flint axe roughout made on an opaque grey flint with grey-white inclusions. The roughout fragment probably broke during manufacture and was abandoned at this point.

B.2.11 Two flint arrowheads were recovered from the colluvial deposit. The first a triangular arrowhead (SF 2) recovered from test pit 11 and is made of a light brownish-yellow transulcent flint with invasive retouch across all surfaces and around all edges. It is unclear whether this was a completed arrowhead or a roughout for a barbed and tanged arrowhead. The second arrowhead was recovered from test pit 18 is a British oblique form without a barb (SF 3; Green, 1984; Butler, 2005) made of mottled brown-grey opaque flint from a broken tertiary flake. The point is made by invasive retouch applied on both sides of the proximal edge and invasive retouch confined to the point across the dorsal surface on the distal edge. Abrupt retouch has been applied to the base of the arrowhead.

B.2.12 Scrapers of various forms were recovered from the assemblage including side scrapers and end scrapers. Several of the scrapers were made from either thermal shatter or fragments of angular shatter, implying a later prehistoric date for at least some of the recovered material.

B.2.13 Five awls/piercers are also recorded within the assemblage. These are largely made from flakes with retouch consistent with both piercers and awls (Butler 2005).

B.2.14 A small number of miscellaneous retouched flakes and blades were also present within the assemblage and are probably tools of expedience. The invasively retouched flint from the top of the burnt mound may be a roughout or a knife (SF 3 - Layer 4).

B.2.15 The range of tool forms identified within the assemblage suggest a mixed date ranging from the Late Mesolithic/Early Neolithic through to the Bronze Age.

B.2.16 No diagnostic material was recovered from within the burnt mound deposits.

ENF135277

B.2.17 The material recovered from site ENF135277 was largely residual. A variety of flint was used in the manufacture of the flint tools including a heavily recortificated pale brownish-white flint with pale-grey inclusions with a thin abraded yellowish-brown cortex; a mid grey-brown translucent to semi-translucent flint of good quality with a yellowish-brown abraded chalky cortex of varying thickness; a dark brown-grey semi translucent flint similar to the mid grey-brown flint; a heavily patinated dark red-brown to yellowish-brown opaque flint; and a blue-grey to yellowish-brown flint with a thick but abraded cortex. All the identified flints are similar to material collected locally.

B.2.18 A single platform flake core fragment was recovered from the excavation area. It is formed on a dark grey-black semi-translucent flint with a mid to light opaque grey core with a thick but abraded cortex, similar to the material recovered at Postwick (Green and Haskins 2015). The core surface is covered in step terminations and there seems to be little structured working.

B.2.19 Only a small amount of debitage was recovered from the site. The material ranges in size and is a mix of hard and soft hammer struck flakes that vary between narrow flakes and short, thick squat flakes, suggesting a multi-period assemblage. None of the elements recovered are characteristic of earlier prehistory. It is likely that the majority of the material represents Late Neolithic and Bronze Age activity, although several pieces including a large soft hammer struck secondary flake, recovered from the colluvial layer (2095), are of Early Neolithic date.

B.2.20 Within the debitage the material from pit fill 2172 (pit **2171**) stands out as it is less abraded and in fresher condition. The two flakes are soft hammer struck and the larger flake has possible use wear down the left hand lateral edge. These two flints were recovered from a prehistoric feature and are not residual.

B.2.21 A small number of formalised tool forms were recovered from the site. These include a small awl (from colluvium layer 2095) formed with semi-abrupt retouch along the right lateral edge forming a point, which has signs of wear, where it meets the distal end. A second flake with invasive retouch along the distal end was recovered from the same test pit as the awl.

B.2.22 A large scraper formed with semi-abrupt retouch around all but one edge on a thermal flake of pebble flint was recovered from ditch fill 2160 (ditch **2159**).

B.2.23 An unstratified leaf shaped arrowhead was recovered from the southern area of the site, although it is most likely to have come from the subsoil (2013) in this area.

B.2.24 Part of a bifacially worked flint was recovered from the topsoil prior to machine stripping. Although broken due to the narrow width of the piece it was probably the butt of either a small axe or chisel.

ENF135278

B.2.25 Several different raw materials were used to produce the flint tools recovered from this site. These include a heavily recortificated pale brownish-white flint with pale-grey inclusions with a thin abraded yellowish-brown cortex; a mid grey-brown translucent to semi-translucent flint of good quality with a yellowish-brown abraded chalky cortex of varying thickness; a dark brown-grey semi-translucent flint similar to the mid grey-brown flint; a heavily patinated dark red-brown to yellowish-brown opaque flint; and a blue-

grey to yellowish-brown flint with a thick but abraded cortex. All the identified flints are similar to material collected locally.

B.2.26 Two pieces of core technology were recovered from the site: an opposed platform blade/flake core and a single platform blade core. Both show signs of structured and controlled working and are heavily reduced.

B.2.27 A wide range of debitage is present within the assemblage and is dominated by a mix of hard and soft hammer struck flakes ranging in form from short squat to thin and narrow flakes. Various states of patination/recortification have been recorded. The range of debitage and the preservation of the flint would indicate a multi-period assemblage. The majority of the material is, however, likely to date from the Early Neolithic through to the Early Bronze Age. Although the earliest material appears to come from fills 1165 (ditch **1166**) and 1237 (gully **1236**), these two pieces have a heavy iron rich patination and their form would suggest either a Late Palaeolithic or Early Mesolithic date. The presence of a nearby Late Upper Palaeolithic bruised blade in a similar material would suggest a palaeolithic date (Clarke 2013).

B.2.28 Several recognised tool forms were recovered from the site including various scrapers, two awls, a small number of miscellaneous retouched blades, a fabricator and flakes and a fragment of a bifacially worked roughout.

B.2.29 The form of most of the tools fits into the Neolithic period, although some of the scrapers are more characteristic of an Early Bronze Age date. The miscellaneous retouched pieces are likely to represent tools of expedience created rapidly to meet an immediate need and are undated. The fabricator is likely to date to the Neolithic.

Statement of Potential and Recommendations for Further Work

B.2.30 Integration of any material recovered from the samples should be carried out for all three sites.

ENF135276

B.2.31 The largest assemblage is likely the remains of a ploughed out flint scatter, possibly in direct association with the burnt mound found at the northern end of the pipeline. The material recovered suggest occupation within the area from the Late Mesolithic onwards, although the Late Mesolithic activity is probably relates to a sporadic and small scale visit. The main focus of the activity within the assemblage seems to be Neolithic axe production, similar to that carried out at Postwick (Green and Haskins, 2015), Great Melton (Barber *et al.* 1999), and Harford Park and Ride (Bishop unpublished). Axe manufacture in the region seems to be related to a number of small scale production areas around the River Yare and the subject site fits in with this activity. Finally, the presence of short squat hard hammer produced flakes and poorly constructed amorphous cores suggests that prehistoric activity in the region continued into the Bronze Age and may well relate to the burnt mound.

B.2.32 It is recommended that a full catalogue of the flint assemblage is produced and the assemblage compared with nearby manufacturing sites. A distribution plot of the flint recovered from ENF135276 should also be produced. Finally publication text should be produced.

ENF135277

B.2.33 The material recovered from the area was largely residual in nature and of Early Neolithic to Bronze Age date and similar to the material recovered from the Myrtle Road excavations (Shelly and Green 2007).

B.2.34 Further study of the assemblage from ENF135277 is not required as it will not add to our understanding of the site.

ENF135278

B.2.35 The assemblage from ENF135278 represents a mixed period assemblage ranging from early prehistory through to late prehistory. The abraded state of the flints recovered indicates that the material is residual in nature and derives from nearby prehistoric activity over a period of time.

B.2.36 Further study of the assemblage from ENF135278 has little potential to improve our understanding of the site and no further work is required.

Illustration

B.2.37 It is recommended that *c*.20 pieces from the assemblage are photographed and illustrated. This should include material from all three areas of the pipeline.

B.3 Prehistoric Pottery ENF135276

By Sarah Percival

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 54 sherds weighing 212g were recovered from this site. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved.

Nature of the Assemblage

B.3.2 Of the total assemblage 40 sherds (202g) are of Early Iron Age date and the remaining 14 sherds (10g) are prehistoric but are otherwise not closely datable (Table 11).

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

Table 12: Quantity and weight of pottery from ENF135276

B.3.3 The Earlier Iron Age assemblage is made of a range of flint, sand with flint and sandy fabrics and includes rims from two vessels, an everted rim jar and a small burnished everted rim cup. Both the jar and the cup are made of fine, sandy fabrics with nicely smoothed or burnished surfaces. The majority of the remainder of the assemblage is made of coarse, flint-tempered fabrics. These include two simple bases with gritted undersides, a characteristic of local Post-Deverel-Rimbury pottery seen within the contemporary assemblage from Little Melton (NHER50209). One decorated sherd was recovered. The sherd has deep fingertip impressions on the body of the vessel.

Discussion

B.3.1 The Early Iron Age sherds are similar to pottery found nearby at the site of the Little Melton Anglian Water treatment works (NHER50209). Here, pits and an extensive Earlier Iron Age field system were recovered which produced a large pottery assemblage dated to *c*.800-600BC.

B.3.2 Iron Age pottery has previously been found in association with spreads of burnt flint at Park Farm, Silfield near Wymondham. Here, fieldwalking in advance of improvement work to the Wymondham to Besthorpe stretch of the A11 located a scatter of burnt flint fragments occupying an area of over 200m (Ashwin 1996, 241). Sparse Iron Age pottery, worked flint and iron-working slag was also recovered. Upon excavation the area revealed an extensive Middle Iron Age site with evidence for craft and industrial production underlying the flint scatter. It is possible therefore that the burnt flint scatter with which the present pottery appears to be associated is of Iron Age origin.

Statement of Research Potential

B.3.1 The pottery appears to be contemporary with the large assemblage from Little Melton NHER50209. It would be of interest to get some scientific dating evidence for the burnt flint spread which might corroborate the dating of the occupation at the site.

Further Work

B.3.1 A short report is required detailing the forms and fabric present and considering relevant local parallels.

B.4 Prehistoric Pottery from ENF135277

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.4.1 A total of six sherds weighing 144g were collected from one excavated context and from unstratified surface collection. The sherds are mostly small and poorly preserved.

B.4.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE.

Nature of the Assemblage

B.4.3 The assemblage comprises five sherds, weighing 141g, of Later Bronze Age date recovered from pits **2155** and **2175**, and a small abraded Early Bronze Age sherd in grog-tempered fabric from unstratified surface collection.

B.4.4 The Later Bronze Age sherds are all made of sandy fabric with common, angular flint temper, up to 3mm long. No rims or bases were found. One curvy body sherd is from a round-shouldered bowl, and one coarse sherd has a fingered surface.

B.4.5 The Later Bronze Age pot was found in the fills of two pits, **2156** and **2172**. The Early Bronze Age pottery is unstratified.

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

Table 13: Quantity and weight of pottery from ENF135277

Discussion

B.4.1 The Early Bronze Age sherd is small and abraded and is otherwise not closely datable. Isolated finds of Later Neolithic to Early Bronze Age pottery have been made at several sites locally, for example at the site of the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Colney.

B.4.2 The Later Bronze Age sherds are similar to pottery found locally at Harford Farm, Caistor St Edmund (NHER9794), initially dated to the early Iron Age but now considered to be slightly earlier, perhaps *c.*1100 to 800BC (Ashwin and Bates 2000, fig.92).

Statement of Research Potential

B.4.1 The small assemblage found in pits **2156** and **2172** is of interest since it suggests occupation in Hethersett in the Later Bronze Age. The pottery forms one of concentration of Post Deverel-Rimbury assemblages to the south of Norwich which include Harford Farm, Caistor by Norwich; Valley Belt, Trowse and Watton Road, Little Melton on the line of the Norwich Southern Bypass (Ashwin and Bates 2000, fig.92)

and the Anglian Water sub-station in Little Melton (NHER50209) and perhaps suggest a concentration of settlement on the slopes overlooking the valleys of the Yare and Tas.

Further Work and Method Statement

B.4.1 A short report is required detailing the forms and fabric present and considering relevant local parallels.

B.5 Roman Pottery from ENF135277

By Alice Lyons with Paddy Lambert

Introduction

B.5.1 A total of 150 sherds of Romano-British pottery, weighing 2651g (2.51 estimated vessel equivalent), representing a minimum of 111 vessels were recovered from site ENF135277 during this pipeline project. The pottery was primarily recovered from ditches (78% by weight) and pits (16%), with small amounts found within postholes, gullies, construction slots and the subsoil. The pottery is in fragmentary, but stable, condition with an average sherd weight of 18g.

Methodology

B.5.2 All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011). The total assemblage was studied and a catalogue was prepared (Table 14). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into broad fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. Local (Lyons 2006) and national (Tomber and Dore 1998; Tyers 1996) publications were used for identifying the fabrics and forms. OA East curates the pottery and archive.

Acknowledgements

B.5.3 The author thanks Paddy Lambert (OA East) for his work on analysing the pottery fabrics and preparing the primary catalogue. Thanks also to Carole Fletcher (OA East) for database support.

The Pottery

B.5.4 A total of ten broad fabric groups were identified within the pottery assemblage (Table 13).

Coarse wares

B.5.5 The majority of pottery recovered was locally produced (but unsourced) Sandy grey ware utilitarian vessels used as cooking pots and for the small scale storage of dry goods. Most of what was found is undiagnostic globular jar fragments, although straight-sided dishes were also identified. The majority of the dishes copy black burnished ware forms popular from the mid 2nd to mid 3rd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 186-188, fig 232, IVH1-IVH7), although a small number of flanged examples common between the mid 3rd and the late 4th century were also found (Tyers 1996, 184, fig, 228, nos 453b). Present, but in much smaller amounts, were Sandy oxidised wares used to produce jars, flagons and a single mortaria (see below). In addition, tempered ware jar fragments from the south Midlands produced during the later Roman period were also found (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115).

Specialist wares

B.5.6 A small deposit of Spanish globular olive oil amphora (DR20) was recovered from a single ditch (see below). Amphorae are large coarseware vessels that were used to transport luxury goods around the Roman Empire. This form of vessel was imported from the Late Iron Age until the mid 3rd century AD, with most entering the eastern region of Britain during the 2nd century AD (Tyers 1996, 83-105).

B.5.7 A small fragment from an undiagnostic Sandy oxidised ware mortaria was also found. Mortaria are mixing bowls with distinctive trituration grits used exclusively in the Roman period (Tyers 1996, 117-135). It is possible that this vessel originated from the nearby kilns at Wymondham College that were known to have produced mortaria (NHER 9116).

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

Table 14. The pottery fabrics, listed in descending order of weight

Fine wares

B.5.8 Although scarce within this assemblage, finewares were identified from a variety of sources.

B.5.9 Two pieces of imported samian tablewares were found; one tiny Central Gaulish (<1g) and a larger East Gaulish bowl fragment, both of which date to between the mid 2nd and mid 3rd centuries AD (Tyers 1996, 105-116).

B.5.10 British fine wares, traded from outside the immediate area, include several pieces of a fine grey ware Market Rasen-type beaker consistent with production in Lincolnshire in the late 2nd to mid 3rd century (Tomber and Dore 1998, 159; Darling and Precious 2014, 38- 46). Also found were two Late Roman red wares including an Oxfordshire red ware bowl fragment (Tyers 1996, 175-178) and a Hadham (Herts.) red ware narrow mouthed jar (Tyers 1996, 168-169). In addition a tiny undiagnostic Red colour coat scrap from a beaker was also found.

Contextual Analysis

B.5.11 The majority of the pottery assemblage was spread over a large area, however, two numerically significant groups were identified, both from ditches.

Ditch 2164

B.5.12 A total of 29 sherds, weighing 587g and representing 22% of the total assemblage (by weight), were recovered from fill 2166 within ditch **2164**. The majority of the group (23 sherds, weighing 558g) comprises locally produced utilitarian Sandy grey ware globular jar fragments, although several straight-sided dishes were also found. Two Sandy oxidised ware jar fragments (14g), also of local but unsourced origin, were also found. Worthy of note are the four fragments of a fine grey Market Rasen ware beaker, consistent with production in Lincolnshire, in the late 2nd to early 3rd century (Tomber and Dore 1998, 159; Darling and Precious 2014, 38- 46). The date of the overall ditch group is between the mid 2nd to early 3rd centuries AD.

Ditch 2200

B.5.13 A total of 34 sherds, weighing 833g and representing 31% of the total assemblage (by weight), were recovered from fill 2199 within ditch **2200**. The majority of the group (30 sherds, weighing 503g) comprises locally produced utilitarian Sandy grey ware globular jar fragments. Of particular interest are the three pieces (322g) from a Spanish globular olive oil amphora. These robust vessels were often reused and may have been thrown into the ditch to prevent silting and maintain drainage. The overall date of the ditch group is between the mid 2nd to mid 3rd centuries AD.

Discussion

B.5.14 This is a small but well recorded group of pottery, the majority of which dates to the Mid/Late Romano-British period. The range of fabrics identified is of interest, and suggests that the site had access to trade networks from both local, regional and foreign markets within the wider Roman Empire. Although the pottery assemblage is dominated by coarsewares, the fine and specialist ware component suggests that an affluent community resided nearby. This is of interest as it provides further evidence for the known Roman occupation of Hethersett and the associated villa/farmstead. The small size and fragmentary character of the assemblage, however, makes it difficult to compare directly to material previously excavated (Lyons 2007).

Potential for further analysis

B.5.15 A short report on this assemblage should be prepared for any subsequent publication. Several sherds may be illustrated.

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric (Key = RB pot Table 1)	Form	Description	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Date
2013	-	Sub soil	SGW	Jar/Bowl	U	1	3	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	RedCC	Beaker	D	1	1	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	15	Late 1st-4th century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	SGW	Jar/Bowl	UD	2	12	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	SOW	Flagon	U	2	10	Mid 1st-3rd century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	SOW	Flagon	U	1	2	Mid-1st-3rd century AD
2017	2016	Ditch	STW	Jar	UD	1	2	NCD
2020	2021	Pit	SGW	Jar/Bowl	U	2	6	Late 1st-4th century AD
2020	2021	Pit	SOW	Bowl	UB	1	9	Mid 1st-3rd century AD
2025	2024	Gully	SGW	Jar	DR	1	39	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD
2053	2052	Pit	HADRW	Jar	UD	1	11	4th century AD
2053	2052	Pit	OXREDCC	Bowl	D	1	13	Mid 3rd-early 5th century AD
2053	2052	Pit	SGW	Jar	UB	1	153	Late 1st-mid 2nd century AD
2053	2052	Pit	STW	Jar	UR	1	7	Late 2nd-4th century AD
2068	2069	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	12	Late 1st-4th century AD
2080	2083	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	13	2nd-4th century AD
2080	2083	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	4	18	2nd-4th century AD
2097	2096	Posthole	SGW	Jar	R	1	12	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD
2098	2099	Posthole	SGW	Jar	UD	2	23	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD
2102	2103	Ditch	SGW	Dish	UB	1	18	Mid 2nd-4th century AD

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric (Key = RB pot Table 1)	Form	Description	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Date
2102	2103	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	8	Late 1st-3rd century AD
2102	2103	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	18	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2103	2104	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	5	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2103	2104	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	3	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2103	2104	Ditch	SGW	Dish	UR	1	15	Mid 3rd-early 5th century AD
2105	2106	Pit	SGW	Jar	U	1	3	Late 1st-4th century AD
2105	2106	Pit	SGW	Jar	UB	1	12	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2105	2106	Pit	SGW	Jar	UR	1	31	? Early-Mid 2nd century AD
2105	2106	Pit	SGW	Jar	UB	1	24	Late 1st-4th century AD
2108	2107	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	12	2nd-4th century AD
2108	2107	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	48	Late 2nd-4th century AD
2108	2107	Ditch	STW	Jar	U	2	11	Mid 3rd-early 4th century AD
2110	2109	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	6	Late 1st-4th century AD
2110	2109	Ditch	SOW	Flagon	U	1	18	Late 2nd-4th century AD
2110	2109	Ditch	SGW	Flagon	U	1	1	Mid 3rd-4th century AD
2112	2111	Ditch	SGW	Dish	U	1	36	late 2nd-late 3rd century AD
2112	2111	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	62	Late 1st-mid 2nd century AD
2112	2111	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	20	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2112	2111	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	6	Late 1st-4th century AD
2112	2111	Ditch	SOW	Mortarium	U	1	15	2nd-4th century AD
2116	2117	Ditch	LMR FR	Jar	U	1	35	Late 2nd-3rd century AD
2116	2117	Ditch	SAMEG	Bowl	U	1	20	Late 2nd-mid 3rd century AD
2125	2124	Construction slot	LMR FR	Jar	U	1	3	Late 2nd-3rd century AD
2125	2124	Construction slot	SGW	Jar	U	1	15	Late 1st-early 4th century AD
2125	2124	Construction slot	STW	Jar	UR	1	8	Mid 3rd early 4th century AD
2125	2124	Construction slot	STW	Jar	UR	1	6	Mid 3rd early 4th century AD
2130	?		SGW	Jar	U	1	7	Late 1st-early 4th century AD
2144	?		SGW	Jar	U	1	15	Late 1st-4th century AD
2144	?		SRW	Jar	U	1	19	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD
2149	2148	Construction slot	SGW	Jar	U	1	8	Late 1st-4th century AD
2149	2148	Construction slot	SGW	Jar	UR	1	5	Late 1st-4th century AD
2156	2155	Pit	SGW	Jar	UB	1	16	Late 1st-4th century AD
2156	2155	Pit	SOW	Jar	U	1	23	3rd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	LMR FR	Jar	U	2	10	Late 2nd-3rd century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Bowl	UR	4	190	Mid 2nd-3rd century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Bowl	UR	1	21	Mid-2nd-4th century AD

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric (Key = RB pot Table 1)	Form	Description	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Date
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	24	Mid 2nd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Bowl	UB	1	38	Mid-2nd-3rd century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	3	46	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	3	116	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	21	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	33	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	3	44	Mid 1st-late 2nd century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	3	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	5	2nd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	2	7	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	10	Late 1st-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SOW	Jar	U	1	10	2nd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SOW	Jar	U	1	4	2nd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	SGW	Flagon	U	1	0	Late 2nd-4th century AD
2164	2166	Ditch	STW	Jar	U	1	5	Mid 3rd-early4th century AD
2170	2169	Pit	SGW	Jar	UB	1	56	Late 1st-4th century AD
2174	2173	Pit	SGW	Jar	DR	1	19	Late 1st-early-Mid 2nd century AD
2174	2173	Pit	SGW	Jar	U	1	8	Late 1st-4th century AD
2178	2177	Pit	SGW	Jar	UR	1	18	Late 1st-4th century AD
2178	2177	Pit	STW	Jar	U	1	5	Mid 3rd-early 4th century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	17	Mid 1st-2nd century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	LMR FR	Jar	U	1	6	Late 2nd-3rd century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	2	32	Late 1st-4th century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	13	Late 1st-4th century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	4	Late 1st-4th century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	7	Late 1st-4th century AD
2186	2185	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	6	Late 1st-4th century AD
2188	2187	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	7	Late 1st-4th century AD
2188	2187	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	9	Mid 2nd-4th century AD
2194	2193	Ditch	SAMCG	Dish/bowl	U	1	0	2nd century AD
2194	2193	Ditch	SGW	Jar	D	5	65	Mid-late 2nd century AD
2194	2193	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	8	Late 1st-4th century AD
2194	2193	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	5	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	BAT AM	Amphora	U	3	322	1st BC –AD 2nd
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Beaker	U	4	80	Mid 2nd-late 3rd century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	47	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	29	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	57	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	5	25	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	3	17	Late 1st-4th century AD

Context	Cut	Feature Type	Fabric (Key = RB pot Table 1)	Form	Description	Sherd Count	Sherd weight (g)	Date
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	4	40	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	3	Late 1st-3rd century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	2	11	2nd-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	2	101	Mid 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	13	Late 1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	14	1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	W	1	10	1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	30	1st 4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	8	1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	18	1st-4th century AD
2200	2199	Ditch	SGW	Jar	D	1	8	Mid-Late 2nd century AD
2205	2206	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UB	1	20	Late 1st-4th century AD
2205	2206	Ditch	SGW	Jar	U	1	6	Late 1st-4th century AD
2207	2208	Ditch	SGW	Jar	UR	1	7	Mid 1st-4th century AD

Table 15: The pottery catalogue - Key: B= base, D= decorated body sherd, R = rim, U= undecorated body sherd.

B.6 Prehistoric, Roman, Medieval and Post-Medieval Pottery from ENF135278

By Sue Anderson

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 349 sherds weighing 1872g was recovered from 54 contexts. Table 15 provides a quantification by fabric and a full spotdate list by context is included below.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	eve	MNV
IA Fine Flint	IAFF	0.411	1	4		1
Roman greywares	RBGW	1.10	1	6	0.08	1
Roman greyware micaceous	RBGM	1.20	3	34		3
Total pre-Saxon			*5*	*44*	*0.08*	*5*
Early Saxon coarse quartz	ESCQ	2.03	1	1		1
Early Saxon fine sand	ESFS	2.04	3	32	0.14	3
Early Saxon grog	ESGS	2.05	3	51		1
Early Saxon medium sandy	ESMS	2.22	1	2		1
Early Saxon medium sandy micaceous	ESMM	2.27	1	8		1
Total Early Anglo-Saxon (5th-7th c.)			*9*	*94*	*0.14*	*7*
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	43	215	0.11	42
Thetford-type 'local' unprovenanced wares	THETL	2.501	45	305	0.20	45
'Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	2	9		2
Stamford Ware Fabric A	STAMA	2.61	1	8		1
St. Neot's Ware	STNE	2.70	9	25		8
Total Late Saxon (10th-11th c.)			*100*	*562*	*0.31*	*98*
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	76	377	0.42	68
Early medieval ware gritty	EMWG	3.11	1	5		1
Early medieval ware chalky	EMWC	3.12	1	7		1
Yarmouth-type ware	YAR	3.17	18	133	0.11	12
Yarmouth-type non-calcareous	YARN	3.171	1	2		1
Early medieval sparse shelly ware	EMWSS	3.19	1	2		1
Early medieval gritty with shell	EMWSG	3.191	1	1		1
Stamford Ware Fabric B	STAMB	3.71	1	6		1
Total early medieval (11th-12th c.)			*100*	*533*	*0.53*	*86*
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	28	130		13
Medieval coarseware gritty	MCWG	3.21	1	1		1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	103	500	0.71	94
Unidentified	UNID	0.001	1	3		1
Total medieval (12th-14th c.)			*133*	*634*	*0.71*	*109*
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	3		1
Creamwares	CRW	8.10	1	2		1
Total post-medieval (16th-18th c.)			*2*	*5*		*2*
Totals			**349**	**1872**		

Table 16. Pottery quantification by fabric.

B.6.2 The assemblage was generally in good condition, although some sherds were abraded. It was dominated by pottery of Late Saxon to high medieval date.

Methodology

B.6.3 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (EVE). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Thetford Ware fabrics are based on Dallas (1984), and forms on Anderson (2004). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on MPRG (1998). Medieval and later wares were identified based on Jennings' Norwich work (Jennings 1981). Recording uses a

system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Summary of pottery by period

Prehistoric and Roman

B.6.4 One abraded body sherd of Iron Age fine-flint tempered ware was a residual find in ditch **1268**.

B.6.5 Four sherds of Roman greyware from ditches **1243** and **1278**, posthole **1221** and context 99999. One sherd (1242) was a fragment of rim from a jar, and another was the shoulder of a jar in a pale grey micaceous fabric, decorated with knife-cut diagonal slashes (99999).

B.6.6 It is possible that a few sherds of Roman greyware have been included with the Thetford-type wares (see below) as body sherds of these types can sometimes be difficult to distinguish.

Early Saxon

B.6.7 Nine sherds were from handmade vessels of probable Early Anglo-Saxon date. A rimsherd from a small globular jar with a flaring rim was found in posthole **1040**. Three body sherds of a single vessel with red grog tempering came from posthole **1096**. Other body sherds were recovered from natural deposits (1239), pit **1083**, and ditch **1243**, all residual finds with later pottery.

Late Saxon

B.6.8 Late Saxon pottery was dominated by Thetford-type wares, but this included several noticeably different fabrics from very fine to relatively coarse, most of which were probably from urban production sites in Thetford and Norwich. An unprovenanced fabric, similar to Grimston-type Thetford ware, may be from an unidentified rural production site. Two body sherds of ‘early medieval’ sandwich ware, a Thetford-type ware variant which is often found at low levels on sites of this period, were also recovered.

B.6.9 The majority of sherds were body fragments, but four flat base angle fragments were present, and there were three rims. These were from one small, one medium and one large jar (Dallas 1984 types AA, AB and AC), with rim types of later 10th and 11th century date (Anderson 2004 types 5/6 and 6). None of the body sherds showed any evidence for decoration, but one of the rims in Thetford-type 'local' unprovenanced fabric had diamond rouletting on the edge of the rim. This had been poorly executed and was smeared across half of the sherd.

B.6.10 Non-local fabrics of this date were also present, comprising a few body sherds of St Neot’s Ware and an unglazed fragment of Stamford Ware Fabric A.

B.6.11 Although the evidence is limited, the range of fabrics and rim forms present suggests that this is a broadly 11th century assemblage.

Early medieval

B.6.12 Most of the handmade early medieval wares in this assemblage were in the fine sandy thin-walled fabric which is typical of Norwich. Yarmouth-type ware, the medium sand and fine calcareous tempered ware which is also relatively common in the city, was the second most frequent fabric in this group. Coarser wares and shelly wares, which are sometimes more frequent on rural sites in the county, were less common here. Nine jar rims were present in this group, eight simple everted forms in Early Medieval Ware (five

of which had thumbed edges) and one upright beaded in Yarmouth-type ware. These are the typical forms seen in Norwich in the 11th and 12th centuries.

B.6.13 Also of this period was a glazed body sherd of Stamford Ware Fabric B, which was decorated with rectangular rouletting.

Medieval

B.6.14 The high medieval assemblage was dominated by the local medieval unglazed wares which are the typical fabric found in Norwich. These wares are thought to have been made in and around Potter Heigham. A few other medieval coarseware sherds were present, most of which were very similar to Local Medieval Unglazed but contained large clay pellets or had slightly coarser sand inclusions. One very abraded sherd contained coarse quartz and has been recorded as Medieval Coarseware Gritty, but may be earlier, perhaps a coarse Roman greyware.

B.6.15 Rims of fourteen jars and one bowl were present in this group. Most of the rims were simple everted types of 11th–13th century date, but two developed jar rims were slightly later (13th/14th century) and the bowl rim may be of 13th century date.

B.6.16 No glazed wares were identified with any certainty in this group, but one small sherd (recorded as unidentified) appeared to be part of a handle in a medium sandy grey fabric with sparse very coarse yellowish calcareous inclusions. The surface, which was incomplete, was a pale yellowish colour which appeared similar to some Grimston ware vessels, and the fragment may be part of a handle.

Post-medieval

B.6.17 *O*ne small sherd of 16th–18th century glazed red earthenware and a rim fragment of a creamware plate of late 18th/19th century date were recovered from ditch **1155**.

Pottery by context

B.6.18 Table 16 shows the distribution of pottery by feature type. A summary quantification by context and pot period, with pottery spotdates, is included below.

Feature Type	No	Wt/g	MNV
beam slot/ fence	4	17	3
posthole/post pit	22	154	20
pit	78	423	58
ditch	160	732	153
gully	61	374	49
layer	5	31	5
subsoil	1	34	1
topsoil	9	51	9
natural	8	32	8
finds	1	24	1

Table 17. Pot quantities by feature/context type

B.6.19 The majority of the assemblage was recovered from linear features. The largest single group, amounting to 77 sherds, was recovered from ditch **1278**, whilst 62 sherds (359g) were recovered from ditch **1243**, running parallel to **1278**, and *c.*20m to the west. Gully **1260**, which ran between the two ditches, contained 29 sherds. Pits also produced a relatively large quantity of sherds, with 42 from pit **1250** and 17 from pit **1282**. Most other features and layers contained five sherds or fewer.

Assessment of potential

B.6.20 The pottery assemblage from this site includes a significant group of broadly 11th–13th century pottery. Apart from this material, very little pottery of this date from this part of

Norfolk is available for study. Small collections of pottery have been excavated in Great Melton, Hethersett, Colney and Cringleford in recent years, but most of these groups are dominated by later wares.

B.6.21 Several aspects of the assemblage are noteworthy:

1. The small group of Early Anglo-Saxon pottery may indicate the presence of a settlement of this period somewhere in the near vicinity.

2. Late Saxon wares appear to be concentrated around the posthole group to the northern end of the site, whilst medieval wares are more frequent to the south-east, but more detailed analysis would need to be carried out to confirm this.

3. There is evidence for a change in the way pottery was sourced at the site. In the Late Saxon period, the majority of Thetford-type fabrics appear to be from one or more rural kilns, with fewer urban types present, although presumably the non-local material reached the site via the urban markets at Thetford and Norwich. By the early medieval period, the composition of the assemblage is much more like contemporary groups found in Norwich than those found on rural sites elsewhere in the county.

4. No glazed wares and very few developed coarseware rims are present. Whilst Grimston glazed wares might be expected to occur from the late 12th century, if not before, they are often a rarity in rural assemblages. The developed rims might suggest that the settlement continued into the 13th century, but perhaps not very far into it.

B.6.22 In summary, the potential of this assemblage is to provide evidence for dating and phasing of the site; pottery use, consumption and possibly manufacture; trade links both within and outside East Anglia; and status of the occupants. Spatial distribution of the pottery may be of value in determining the growth and decline of areas within the settlement. The assemblage should be compared in more detail with other recently excavated rural assemblages from Norfolk.

Summary catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
1001	THETL			1	15		10th-11th c.
1001	THETL			3	18		10th-11th c.
1001	THET			3	11		10th-11th c.
1001	EMW			1	4		11th-12th c.
1001	MCW			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
1002	YAR			1	34		11th-12th c.
1005	THETL			1	5		10th-11th c.
1007	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1027	THETL			1	3		10th-11th c.
1027	THET			1	16		10th-11th c.
1033	THETL			1	5		10th-11th c.
1035	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
1039	ESFS	jar	flaring	1	18		ESax
1043	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1045	THETL			1	8		10th-11th c.
1045	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	8	11-12?	11th-14th c.
1079	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
1079	THETL			1	5		10th-11th c.
1081	THETL			1	7		10th-11th c.
1084	ESFS			1	11		ESax

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
1084	THET			2	16		10th-11th c.
1090	THET			1	3		10th-11th c.
1090	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1090	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1096	ESGS			3	51		ESax
1103	THETL			1	4		10th-11th c.
1104	THETL			1	6		10th-11th c.
1125	THETL			1	8		10th-11th c.
1127	THET			1	5		10th-11th c.
1127	YAR			1	4		11th-12th c.
1129	THETL			1	3		10th-11th c.
1133	THETL			1	15		10th-11th c.
1133	STNE			3	14		850-1150
1133	EMSW			1	5		11th-12th c.
1145	THETL			1	3		10th-11th c.
1147	THETL	large AC jar	6	1	18		10th-11th c.
1164	GRE			1	3		16th-18th c.
1164	CRW	plate?	EV	1	2		1730-1760
1172	THETL			1	5		10th-11th c.
1173	THETL			1	1		10th-11th c.
1175	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1182	MCWG			1	1		L.11th-13th c?
1184	THETL	medium AB jar	5/6	1	16		10th-11th c.
1195	STAMA			1	8		M.10th-L.11th c.
1195	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
1195	EMW			2	7		11th-12th c.
1220	RBGM			1	3		RB
1225	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
1231	EMW			2	6		11th-12th c.
1231	YAR			2	8		11th-12th c.
1233	EMW			1	4		11th-12th c.
1237	EMW			9	34		11th-12th c.
1237	EMW	jar	SEV	1	6		11th-12th c.
1237	YAR			1	8		11th-12th c.
1237	EMW			4	7		11th-12th c.
1238	ESCQ			1	1		ESax
1238	ESMS			1	2		ESax
1238	STNE			1	1		850-1150
1238	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
1238	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
1238	LMU	jar	TAP	1	1	11-13	11th-14th c.
1242	RBGW	jar	BD	1	6		RB
1242	ESMM			1	8		ESax
1242	ESFS			1	3		ESax
1242	STNE			1	2		850-1150
1242	THETL			5	36		10th-11th c.
1242	THETL			1	23		10th-11th c.
1242	THET			1	18		10th-11th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
1242	STAMB			1	6		M.11th-M.13th c.
1242	EMW			14	65		11th-12th c.
1242	EMW	jar	SEV	1	4		11th-12th c.
1242	EMW	jar	SEV	1	7		11th-12th c.
1242	EMW	jar	SEV	1	18		11th-12th c.
1242	LMU			20	73	11-13	11th-14th c.
1242	MCW			2	16		L.12th-14th c.
1242	MCW			7	32		L.12th-14th c.
1242	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	21		11th-14th c.
1242	LMU	jar	SEV2	1	9		11th-14th c.
1242	LMU	jar	SEV	1	6		11th-14th c.
1242	LMU	jar	SEV	1	6		11th-14th c.
1246	THET			1	4		10th-11th c.
1246	EMW	jar	SEV	1	15		11th-12th c.
1248	THETL			1	8		10th-11th c.
1248	EMW			1	8		11th-12th c.
1248	LMU			5	23		11th-14th c.
1251	STNE			1	2		850-1150
1251	THET			8	70		10th-11th c.
1251	THETL			6	25		10th-11th c.
1251	MCW			12	71		L.12th-14th c.
1251	LMU	jar	SEV1	8	97		11th-14th c.
1251	UNID			1	3		
1251	THET			5	4		10th-11th c.
1251	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
1255	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1258	THETL			1	34		10th-11th c.
1258	THETL			1	9		10th-11th c.
1261	EMW			2	39		11th-12th c.
1261	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
1261	EMWC			1	7		11th-12th c.
1261	YAR			7	29		11th-12th c.
1261	YAR	jar	UPBD	2	20		11th-12th c.
1261	EMSW			1	4		11th-12th c.
1261	EMW			9	53		11th-12th c.
1261	YAR			2	15		11th-12th c.
1261	YAR			1	10		11th-12th c.
1261	EMW	jar	SEV	2	21		11th-12th c.
1261	MCW			1	3		L.12th-14th c.
1266	STNE			1	2		850-1150
1268	IAFF			1	4		IA
1268	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
1268	EMWG			1	5		11th-12th c.
1268	LMU			1	2		11th-14th c.
1268	MCW			1	1		L.12th-14th c.
1271	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
1271	STNE			1	2		850-1150
1271	EMW			1	16		11th-12th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date	Fabric date range
1271	EMW	jar	SEV	1	5		11th-12th c.
1271	LMU			1	6	11-13	11th-14th c.
1272	THET			1	5		10th-11th c.
1272	YARN			1	2		11th-12th c.?
1272	EMW	jar	SEV	1	3		11th-12th c.
1272	LMU			1	12		11th-14th c.
1272	LMU			1	4		11th-14th c.
1272	MCW			3	3		L.12th-14th c.
1274	THET			4	18		10th-11th c.
1274	THETL			2	8		10th-11th c.
1274	EMW			7	21		11th-12th c.
1274	LMU			11	27		11th-14th c.
1274	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	6	11-13	11th-14th c.
1274	LMU	jar	THEV	1	7	13-14	11th-14th c.
1275	THET			1	2		10th-11th c.
1275	EMW			1	2		11th-12th c.
1275	EMWSG			1	1		11th-13th c.
1275	THETL			1	3		10th-11th c.
1275	EMW			2	12		11th-12th c.
1275	YAR			1	5		11th-12th c.
1275	LMU			12	35		11th-14th c.
1275	LMU			1	4		11th-14th c.
1275	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	18		11th-14th c.
1276	THETL			1	2		10th-11th c.
1276	EMW			2	8		11th-12th c.
1276	LMU			4	13		11th-14th c.
1277	THET	small AA jar	5/6	1	7		10th-11th c.
1277	RBGM			1	7		RB
1277	THET			3	8		10th-11th c.
1277	LMU			15	45		11th-14th c.
1277	LMU			1	9		11th-14th c.
1277	LMU	jar	THEV	1	9	13?	11th-14th c.
1277	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	6		11th-14th c.
1279	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
1279	LMU			2	6		11th-14th c.
1279	LMU	bowl	T-shaped	1	13		11th-14th c.
1279	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	6		11th-14th c.
1279	MCW			1	1		L.12th-14th c.
1281	THET			3	8		10th-11th c.
1281	STNE			1	2		850-1150
1281	EMWSS			1	2		11th-13th c.
1281	EMW			4	6		11th-12th c.
1281	LMU			4	11		11th-14th c.
1281	LMU	jar	SEV1	1	13		11th-14th c.
1281	EMW			1	1		11th-12th c.
1281	LMU			2	4		11th-14th c.
99999	RBGM			1	24		RB

Table 18: Summary catalogue

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

Spotdating aid

Cut	Context	Type	Preh	Rom	ESax	LSax	EMed	Med	PMed	Un	Spotdate
0	1001	topsoil				7	1	1			11th-13th c.
0	1002	subsoil					1				11th-12th c.
0	1096	posthole			3						5th-17th c.
0	1104	gully				1					11th c.
0	1268	ditch	1				2	2			11th-13th c.
0	1271	layer				2	2	1			11th-12th c.
1006	1005	posthole				1					11th c.
1008	1007	posthole				1					11th c.
1028	1027	posthole				2					11th c.
1034	1033	posthole				1					11th c.
1036	1035	posthole				1					11th c.
1040	1039	posthole			1						6th c.+
1044	1043	posthole				1					11th c.
1046	1045	posthole				1		1			11th-12th c.
1080	1079	gully				2					11th c.
1082	1081	gully				1					11th c.
1083	1084	pit			1	2					11th c.
1089	1090	ditch				3					11th c.
1104	1103	gully				1					11th c.
1118	1147	ditch				1					11th c.
1126	1125	posthole				1					11th c.
1128	1127	gully				1	1				11th-12th c.
1130	1129	posthole				1					11th c.
1134	1133	gully				5					11th c.
1148	1145	gully				1					11th c.
1155	1164	ditch							2		L.18th-19th c.
1173	1172	ditch				1					11th c.
1174	1173	ditch				1					11th c.
1177	1175	ditch				1					11th c.
1183	1182	gully						1			12th-13th c.?
1185	1184	pit				1					11th c.
1194	1195	beam slot/ fence				2	2				11th-12th c.
1221	1220	posthole		1							Rom+
1224	1225	pit				1					11th c.
1228	1231	post pit					4				11th-12th c.
1230	1233	posthole					1				11th-12th c.
1236	1237	gully					15				11th-12th c.
1239	1238	natural			2	3		1			12th-13th c.
1243	1242	ditch		1	2	8	18	33			12th-13th c.
1247	1246	natural				1	1				11th-12th c.
1249	1248	ditch				1	1	5			11th-13th c.
1250	1251	pit				20	1	20		1	11th-13th c.

Cut	Context	Type	Preh	Rom	ESax	LSax	EMed	Med	PMed	Un	Spotdate
1254	1255	gully				1					11th c.
1256	1266	posthole				1					11th c.
1259	1258	gully				2					11th c.
1260	1261	gully				1	27	1			11th-12th c.
1273	1272	pit				1	2	5			12th-13th c.
1278	1274	ditch				6	7	13			13th(-14th) c.
1278	1275	ditch				2	5	14			11th-13th c.
1278	1276	ditch				1	2	4			11th-13th c.
1278	1277	ditch		1		4		18			13th(-14th c.)
1280	1279	pit					1	5			13th c.
1282	1281	pit				4	6	7			11th-13th c.
-	99999	finds		1							Rom

Table 19: Spot dating aid

B.7 Metal Working Debris (ENF135278)

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.7.1 A single piece of metal working debris weighing 109g was collected from fill 1147 of Late Saxon and early medieval ditch **1118**.

B.7.2 The assemblage was examined using a hand lens (x20 magnification) and was tested with a magnet for iron content. The pieces were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme and recorded by context.

Nature of the Assemblage

B.7.1 The dense, heavy lump has a rust-coloured upper surface and a vitrified lower surface. The irregular vacuous composition of the lump suggests that it is from iron working or smithing.

Statement of Research Potential

B.7.1 The largely undiagnostic piece from ditch **1118** has no research potential.

Further Work and Method Statement

B.7.1 No further work is required.

B.8 Ceramic Building Material (ENF135277)

By Sarah Percival

Methodology

B.8.1 The assemblage was quantified by context by fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Fabrics were examined using a x20 hand lens and were described by main inclusions present. Width, length and thickness were recorded where complete.

B.8.2 Forms are defined as follows:

Tegula A flat roof tile with a raised flange each side: the adjacent flanges are then covered with an imbrex. (Brodribb 1987, p.153).

Imbrex A tile of semi-circular shape used mostly to cover over the flanges of two adjacent tegulae". (Brodribb 1987, p.151).

Brick A flat rectangular tile over a 27mm thick that is not a floor tile commonly used as a bonding agent in a wall of another material.

Miscellaneous flat tile has no diagnostic characteristics or complete dimensions to allow identification, it is probable that some of these pieces are fragments of tegulae.

Nature of the Assemblage

B.8.1 The assemblage comprises 385 pieces of CBM weighing 41,791g. The assemblage is of Roman date and includes fragments of roofing tile and brick. No flue tiles were identified.

B.8.2 Five fabrics were present as follows:

RB1: Fine orange fabric with grey core. Sparse quartz inclusions

RB2: Orange sandy fabric with small angular flint

RB3: Pale orange fabric with common pale buff grog, rare red grog and rare quartz and flint

RB4: Sparse dark grog inclusions in fine clay matrix

RB5: Swirled orange and cream fabric with no inclusions

B.8.3 Fabric RB2 was the most numerous and forms 47% of the total assemblage by weight. Fabric RB1 forms 31% and RB3 16% whilst RB4 and RB5 form only a small proportion of the assemblage. It is likely therefore that sandy fabric RB1 and sand with flint fabric (RB2) represent material made locally to supply the site. The grogged fabrics are less common with fragments ranging in thickness between 18mm and 40mm indicating that it was used to produce a range of products, although the average thickness of the fragments in grogged fabrics RB3 and RB4 is 23mm, suggesting roof tile. The range of fabrics is very similar to those identified elsewhere in Norfolk, for example at Allotment Gardens, Burnham Market (Anderson 1998) and Snettisham, Norfolk (Lyons 2004).

B.8.4 The assemblage includes 27 fragments of flanged tegulae and 16 pieces from imbrices. The tegulae range in thickness between 18mm and 29mm thick (at the flange). The most frequently represented thickness of 27mm is slightly thicker than average for roof

tiles found elsewhere (Coplestone forthcoming), although as most of the pieces are small measurements were taken close to the flange where the tile is thickest. The imbrices are between 14mm and 25mm thick. The bricks or bonding tiles are between 34mm and 60mm thick.

B.8.5 Nine fragments had swiped signature marks and a further three retain fingertip impressions.

B.8.6 One fragment of perforated tile, found in the fill of construction slot **2414** was pierced before firing with a circular perforation and may be a post-Roman peg tile fragment.

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

Table 20: Quantity and weight of CBM by fabric type

B.8.7 The CBM was collected from a range of features with the majority, over 59%, being recovered from the fills of ditches. A further 35% came from pits and postholes whilst the remainder was found in beam or constructions slots. It is likely that the assemblage is composed of redeposited debris reused or discarded following demolition.

Discussion

B.8.1 The assemblage contains abundant material derived from a high status tiled roof. Some of the assemblage also suggests that bonding tiles were present which may have formed part of a wall, perhaps built mostly of another material such as clunch. Evidence for flooring is limited though some of the thicker tiles may have been from tiled floors. The presence of burnt tile within the collection might suggest that they derive from a pillae from a hypocaust though there is no other evidence for such a heating system.

Statement of Research Potential

B.8.1 The small assemblage is of limited research potential. It would be of some interest, however, to consider the assemblage in comparison with building material from local

contemporary sites in an attempt to understand more fully the status and function of the building from which it derived.

Further Work and Method Statement

B.8.1 A short analytical report is required comparing the CBM with suitable local assemblages.

B.8.2 No pieces require illustration.

B.9 Baked Clay (ENF135278)

By Sarah Percival

Introduction and methodology

B.9.1 A total of 70 pieces of baked clay weighing 641g were collected from 22 excavated contexts and from topsoil.

B.9.2 The baked clay was examined using a x20 hand lens and the fabric fully described. The pieces were counted and weighed by context. Surfaces, impressions and condition was also recorded.

Nature of the Assemblage

B.9.1 The assemblage comprises small baked clay pieces in four fabrics. Two fabrics contain chalk inclusions, one in which the chalk is crushed into numerous angular pieces, the other containing large round chalk up to 5mm long. Both chalky fabrics are made of pale orange sandy clay containing sparse rounded quartz and/or ferruginous inclusions. The third fabric is sandy with no visible inclusions whilst the fourth and least numerous is pale orange with cream swirls, again with no visible inclusions.

B.9.2 Twelve of the pieces have smoothed surfaces and one, made of fabric with large rounded clay inclusions, has a large cylindrical impression on the reverse side, perhaps from a rod or withy, with a diameter of 30mm.

B.9.3 Baked clay was recovered from 22 excavated contexts including ten postholes which also contained 11th century pottery. It is likely that these pieces represent structural debris from house or ovens and include the fragment with the substantial withy impression. It is uncertain if the baked clay is from a structure or structures directly associated with the use of the postholes or was placed there as post-packing subsequent to its original use. The remainder of the assemblage is redeposited in the fills of pit, gulleys and ditches.

Discussion

B.9.1 The baked clay assemblage appears to represent structural debris associated with Late Saxon to early medieval occupation at the site.

Statement of Research Potential

B.9.1 The assemblage has no further research potential.

Further Work

B.9.1 A note is required for the final report.

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

Context	Feature	Feature type	Fabric Description	Impressions	Quantity	Weight (g)
1027	1028	Posthole	Pale orange sandy clay with large rounded chalk and sparse quartz and ferruginous pieces		4	47
1033	1034	Posthole	Pale orange sandy clay with large rounded chalk and sparse quartz and ferruginous pieces	30mm cylindrical impression	2	65
1035	1036	Posthole	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay		5	54
1039	1040	Posthole	Orange sandy no visible inclusions		1	2
1045	1046	Posthole	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay		8	57
1049	1050	Posthole	Orange sandy no visible inclusions		1	4
1057	1056	Pit	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay		1	1
1059	1056	Pit	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay		3	10
1098	0	Posthole	Cream and orange swirls no visible inclusions		1	27
1172	1173	Ditch	Orange sandy no visible inclusions		5	51
1182	1183	Gully	Orange sandy no visible inclusions			16
1231	1228	Post pit	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay		6	43
1237	1236	Gully	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay		1	22
1261	1260	Gully	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay		2	9
			Orange sandy no visible inclusions		2	11
1272	1273	Pit	Pale orange sandy clay with large rounded chalk and sparse quartz and ferruginous pieces		1	5
1274	1275	Ditch	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay		7	16
1275	1276	Ditch	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay		3	11
1279	1280	Pit	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay		1	7
1281	1282	Pit	Common angular chalk >2mm, rare sub-rounded quartz in pale vacuous sandy clay		7	21
Total					70	641

Table 21: Quantity and weight of baked clay from ENF135278

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Faunal Remains

By Lena Strid. Fish identification by Rebecca Nicholson

Introduction

C.1.1 A total of 1208 animal bone fragments were recovered from sites ENF135277 and ENF135278. The majority of the ENF135277 assemblage came from features provisionally dated to the Iron Age/Romano-British period, whereas the ENF135278 assemblage primarily came from 11-13th century features (Table 21). Bones from sieved soil samples only occurred in the ENF135278 assemblage, where they comprised 126 fragments (48.2%).

C.1.2 The bone condition was varied but generally good to fair, regardless of phase. A small number of bones had traces of gnawing by carnivores, probably dogs. A single bone had been gnawed by a rodent. Burnt bones were scarce; a single bone each from the Phase 2 and Phase 3 assemblages (Table 22).

C.1.3 The assemblage contains bones from cattle, sheep/goat, pig, horse, dog, cat, domestic fowl, eel, herring, ling and sea urchin as well as mouse/vole and frog/toad. The presence of these domestic taxa are common for Iron Age, Roman and medieval assemblages, although due to the small sample size in the medieval assemblages it is not possible to extrapolate on the frequency of cattle, sheep/goat and pig and their contribution to the economy and diet. The abundance of cattle in the Iron Age-Roman assemblage and scarcity of sheep/goat and pig is unlikely to accurately reflect the actual livestock ratio on the settlement. Comparative data from Norfolk is sparse (Hambleton 1999, 89-90; King 1978) and of the sites closest to Hethersett, West Stow and Hacheston are dominated by cattle and Burgh and Brixworth by sheep/goat (Hambleton 1999, 109-111;King 1978). The dog bones were fragmented and could not be measured for withers' height calculations. Nevertheless, the mid-shaft fragment of one Iron Age-Roman dog tibia was small (shaft width: 7.6mm) and quite bent, suggesting that it represents a small Roman dog, possibly kept for vermin control or as a companion. The small rodents and amphibians probably represent background fauna around the settlement.

C.1.4 A small number of bones could be attributed to minimum age at death (Table 23-24). Due to the small sample size, it is not possible to discern a slaughter pattern. Generally cattle and sheep/goat were kept for a variety of products. Surplus animals were slaughtered as sub-adults for meat and the rest of the flock were kept for a few more years, yielding milk and wool, as well as draught oxen for traction. Pigs were raised solely for meat and due to their high fecundity and growth rate they were mostly killed as sub-adults after reaching maximum size. Horses were very rarely killed before adulthood, indicating their main use as riding or pack animals.

C.1.5 Butchery marks were primarily found in the 11th/12th-13th century assemblage, comprising one large mammal and two medium mammal ribs that were portioned into two or more parts, as well as one medium mammal vertebra that was split transversally. An Iron Age/Roman cattle rib had also been portioned into two parts.

C.1.6 Bones with pathologies include fusion of two Iron Age-Roman pig tarsal bones and one 11th/12th-13th century cattle mandible with bone absorption at the gum line at the second molar.

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

C.1.8 No further work is required.

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

Table 22. Bone assemblage from the ENF135277 and ENF135278 excavations.

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

**: from articulated skeleton in pit 2063.

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

Table 23. Bone preservation and number of bones with traces of burning and gnawing. Fish bones are not included in this table.

*: one bone gnawed by rodent.

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

Table 24. Tooth wear and estimated age of cattle and sheep/goat, following Grant (1982), Halstead (1985), Payne (1973) and O'Connor (1988).

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

PHASE 2		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
	Late fusion			
Horse	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			1
	Late fusion			
PHASE 4		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
Cattle	Early fusion			1
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion			
Sheep/goat	Early fusion			1
	Mid fusion		1	1
	Late fusion			
Horse	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion			1
PHASE 5		Unfused	Fusing	Fused
Cattle	Early fusion			1
	Mid fusion			
	Late fusion			
Horse	Early fusion			
	Mid fusion			1
	Late fusion			

Table 25. Epiphyseal fusion of cattle, sheep/goat, pig and horse, following Habermehl (1975) and Serjeantson (1996). Articulated remains counted as one fragment.

C.2 Fish Remains from ENF135278

Rebecca Nicholson

C.2.1 A small assemblage of fish remains was recovered and identified, largely from the residues of bulk sieved (flotation) samples. They comprise:

- (1261) a single maxilla fragment from a large ling (*Molva molva*).
- Sample <1007> (1084) one eel (*Anguilla anguilla*) vertebra and five herring (*Clupea harengus*) vertebrae, two of which were corroded in a manner typical for items which have passed through a mammalian gut.
- One clupeid (Clupeidae) cranial fragment, probably herring.
- Sample <1033> (1251) three eel vertebrae and two herring vertebrae, also corroded. In addition, a single sea urchin spine.
- Sample <1042> (1281) one eel vertebra and one herring vertebra
- Sample <1009> (1029) an indeterminate scrap of fish bone and a small mammal (mouse/vole) incisor
- Sample <1008> (1079) one herring ceratohyal and an indeterminate bone fragment

- Sample <1032> (1237) one clupeid (probably herring) atlas vertebra and one indeterminate vertebra – probably gadid (Gadidae) – in very poor condition. Indeterminate scraps of bone.

C.3 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

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

Methodology

C.3.1 The samples were processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a list of the recorded remains and the volumes processed are presented in Tables 25- 27. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Carbonised seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.3.2 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and legumes have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

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

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

Results

C.3.3 The results are discussed by area:

ENF135276

C.3.4 All of the samples from the burnt mound were devoid of plant remains other than charcoal fragments which appear to be degraded. The charcoal recovered from these samples has limited potential for radiocarbon dating as it is abraded (in that it has rounded edges rather than clean breaks) and identification to species may not be possible. If a radiocarbon date is required for the burnt mound deposit, it is recommended that the remaining samples are more carefully processed with the aim of retrieving more suitable fragments which will then require specialist identification prior to submission for dating. It must be noted that dating charcoal may not provide an

accurate date for the deposit as the wood that has been transformed may have originated from a tree that is a long-lived species (such as oak) or may have been felled some years earlier.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Charcoal <2mm	Charcoal >2mm	Burnt flint
1	5		++	++	++++
2	6		+++	+++	++++
3	7		++++	+++	++++

Table 26: Environmental samples from ENF135276

ENF135277

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

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

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Charcoal <2mm	Large animal bones	Pottery	CBM
2025	2172	2171	Pit	10	30	##	0	+++	0	#	0
2027	2200	2199	Large ditch	6	5	0	#	+++	0	0	

Table 27: Environmental samples from ENF135277

ENF135278

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

C.3.7 Five samples were taken from pit **1056** and postholes **1050**, **1063** and **1065** that were associated with a multiphase building. Occasional charred grains of wheat, barley and rye (*Secale cereale*) are present and are indicative of spilt grain that has accumulated in the features.

C.3.8 The fills of the ditches in Area 4 (**1089**, **1174**, **1177** and **1168**) are either devoid of preserved plant remains or contain single degraded charred grains. A single sample was taken from fill 1084 of posthole **1083** (one of four postholes in each corner of rectangular tank **1186**) contains a charred sloe seed which has a small hole indicating that it had been nibbled by a rodent.

C.3.9 Samples taken from a small oven (**1170**, **1178**) do not contain charcoal or any significant plant remains other than occasional charred grains. Agricultural beds **1078**, **1080**, **1104** and **1108** did not contain any preserved remains other than sparse charcoal.

C.3.10 The samples taken from features thought to date to the medieval period are largely devoid of preserved remains other than occasional charred grains. Pit **1250** Sample 1033, fill 1251) and posthole **1044** (Sample 1016, fill 1043) both contain legume fragments.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Volume remaining (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal	Flot comments	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Pottery
1001	1062	1063	Posthole	3	0	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	0	0	0
1002	1064	1065	Posthole	2	0	2	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	0	0	0
1003	1061	1060	Posthole	7	7	1	#	0	0	+	Single grains of wheat and barley	#	#	0	0
1004	1057	1056	Pit	10	10	2	#	0	#	+	Single grains of wheat, rye and barley	0	##	0	0
1005	1059	1056	Pit	8	10	2	#	0	#	+	Single barley grain	0	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Volume remaining (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal	Flot comments	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Pottery
1006	1090	1089	Ditch	8	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	0	0	#
1007	1084	1083	Pit	10	10	10	0	0	#	0	Sloe seed with nibble hole	0	#	##	0
1008	1077	1078	Gully	9	10	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	#		0
1009	1079	1080	Gully	9	10	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	#	#	0
1010	1103	1104	Gully	8	10	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	#	0	0
1011	1105	1106	Gully	8	10	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	0	0	#
1012	1107	1108	Gully	9	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	#	0	0
1013	1101	1102	Pit	8	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	#	0	0
1014	1009	1009	Posthole	8	10	15	#	0	0	+	Single wheat grain	#	0	0	#
1015	1013	1013	Posthole	8	10	1	#	0	0	+	Single wheat grain	0	#	#	0
1016	1043	1044	Posthole	9	10	25	##	0	0	++	Single grains of wheat and barley plus indet grain and legume fragments	0	0	0	#
1017	1169	1168	Ditch	8	10	2	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	0	0	0
1018	1171	1170	Pit	7	10	1	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	#	0	0
1019	1158	1157	Ditch	10	10	5	0	0	0	+	Sparse charcoal only	0	0	0	0
1020	1154	1153	Ditch	7	10	5	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	0	0	0
1021	1161	1153	Ditch	9	10	5	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	0	0	0
1022	1162	1155	Ditch	8	10	2	#	0	0	0	Single indet grain	0	#	0	0
1023	1029	1030	Posthole	8	10	1	#	0	0	+	Single oat grain	#	##	0	0
1024	1033	1034	Posthole	9	10	1	#	0	0	+	Single barley grain	#	##	0	0
1025	1035	1036	Posthole	10	0	1	#	0	0	+	Single oat and barley grain	0	0	0	#
1026	1040	1050	Posthole	10	0	10	#	0	0	+	Single barley	#	0	0	0

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Volume remaining (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Charcoal	Flot comments	Small animal bones	Large animal bones	Fishbone	Pottery
											and wheat grain				
1027	1173	1174	Ditch	7	10	1	#	0	0	+	Single wheat grain	0	0	0	0
1028	1175	1177	Ditch	5	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	#	0	#
1029	1179	1178	Gully	6	10	1	#	0	0	0	Single indet grain	0	0	0	#
1030	1215	1214	Gully	6	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	##	0	
1031	1225	1224	Pit	9	10	1	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	#	0	#
1032	1237	1236	Gully	9	10	1	#	0	0	0	Single indet grain	0	#	#	#
1033	1251	1250	Pit	8	10	5	##	#	0	0	Wheat and barley grain with pea fragment	0	#	#	#
1034	1231	1228	Posthole	8	10	5	#	0	0	0	Single indet grain	0	#	0	#
1035a	1232	1228	Posthole	9	10	5	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	##	0	0
1035b	1227	1229	Post pipe	6	10	5	0	0	0	0	No preservation	0	#	#	#
1036	1227	1278	Ditch	7	10	1	#	0	0	0	Wheat grain	##	0	0	#
1037	1276	1278	Ditch	8	10	20	#	0	#	0	Wheat grain	0	0	0	#
1038	1272	1273	Pit	7	10	10	#	#	0	0	Barley, oats and pea fragment	0	#	0	0
1039	1244	1245	Pit	7	0	25	#	0	0	0	Barley and wheat	0	##	0	0
1040	1266	1256	Posthole	9	10	5	0	0	0	0	Sparse charcoal only	0	0	0	0
1041	1285	1284	Posthole	9	10	5	0	0	0	0	Sparse charcoal only	#	#	0	0
1042	1281	1282	Pit	7	10	5	#	0	0	0	Single grains of wheat, barley and oats	0	##	0	#

Table 28: Environmental samples from ENF135278

Discussion

C.3.11 The environmental samples taken from the three excavations at Hethersett have low archaeobotanical potential in that they mainly represent background scatters of burnt food remains or hearth waste.

C.3.12 It is recommended that radiocarbon dating is carried out on samples from the burnt mound on ENF135276.

Appendix D. Product Description

Product number: 1
Product title: Full report
Purpose of the Product: To analyse the site and address the research aims and objectives stated in this report, to disseminate to the local community and to archive in the county stores to allow access to site records and artefacts.
Composition: Standard analysis report, in accordance with the relevant journal/monograph series and EH guidelines
Derived from: Analysis of site records, specialist reports and data and background research
Format and Presentation: .PDF documents derived from Open office/Word document and Adobe Illustrator
Allocated to: Anthony Haskins (AH)
Quality criteria and method: Checked and Edited by Elizabeth Popescu (EP)
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP
Planned completion date: Full grey literature report February 2016

Product number: 2
Product title: Publication
Purpose of the Product: Publication of site report
Composition: Standard analysis report, in accordance with the relevant journal/monograph series and EH guidelines
Derived from: Synthesis of grey literature report
Format and Presentation: .PDF documents derived from Open office/Word document and Adobe Illustrator
Allocated to: Anthony Haskins (AH)
Quality criteria and method: Checked and Edited by Elizabeth Popescu (EP)
Person responsible for quality assurance: EP
Person responsible for approval: EP
Planned completion date: Publication in April 2016

Appendix E. Risk Log

Risk Number: 1
Description: Specialists unable to deliver analysis report due to over running work programmes/ ill health/other problems
Probability: Medium
Impact: Variable
Countermeasures: OA has access to a large pool of specialist knowledge (internal and external) which can be used if necessary.
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner: Paul Spoerry (PS)
Date entry last updated:

Risk Number: 2
Description:non-delivery of full report due to field work pressures/ management pressure on Co-authors
Probability: Medium
Impact: Medium - High
Countermeasures: Liaise with OA Management team
Estimated time/cost: Variable
Owner: Paul Spoerry (PS)
Date entry last updated:

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APPENDIX G. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordarch3-193697		
Project Name	Little Melton to Hethersett pipeline: Strip, Map and Sample excavation and watching brief across		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	29-10-2014	Finish	22-01-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)		Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF135276, 135277 135278	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ENF135276, 135277 135278	Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt: Water Act 1989 and subsequent code of practice

Please select all techniques used:

☐ Field Observation (periodic visits)	☒ Part Excavation	☐ Salvage Record
☐ Full Excavation (100%)	☐ Part Survey	☐ Systematic Field Walking
☐ Full Survey	☐ Recorded Observation	☐ Systematic Metal Detector Survey
☐ Geophysical Survey	☐ Remote Operated Vehicle Survey	☒ Test Pit Survey
☐ Open-Area Excavation	☐ Salvage Excavation	☒ Watching Brief

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

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

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

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)	
District	South Norfolk	Cedar Rd, Hethersett, Norwich, Norfolk NR9 3JY, UK	
Parish	Hethersett, Little Melton		
HER	Norfolk		
Study Area	3.75km pipeline	National Grid Reference	TG14720521TG16240779

Project Originators

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

Project Archives

Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
NCC	OA EAST	NCC
TBC	TBC	TBC

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	☒	☐	☐
Ceramics	☒	☐	☐
Environmental	☐	☐	☐
Glass	☐	☐	☐
Human Bones	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☐	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☐	☐
None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	Paper Media
☒ Database	☐ Aerial Photos
☐ GIS	☒ Context Sheet
☐ Geophysics	☐ Correspondence
☒ Images	☐ Diary
☐ Illustrations	☐ Drawing
☐ Moving Image	☐ Manuscript
☐ Spreadsheets	☐ Map
☐ Survey	☐ Matrices
☐ Text	☐ Microfilm
☐ Virtual Reality	☐ Misc.
	☐ Research/Notes
	☐ Photos
	☒ Plans
	☒ Report
	☒ Sections
	☐ Survey

Notes:

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

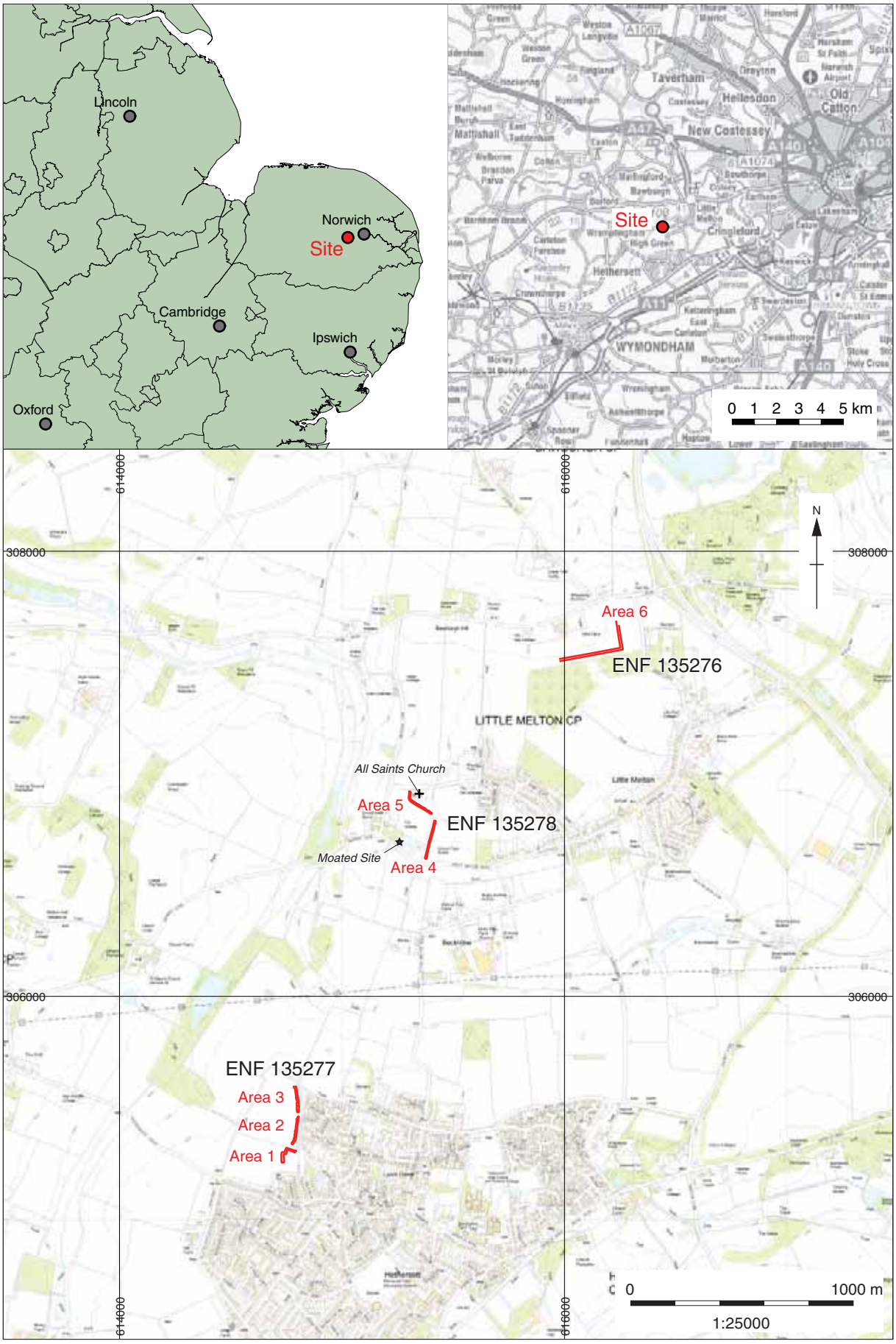

Figure 1: Site location

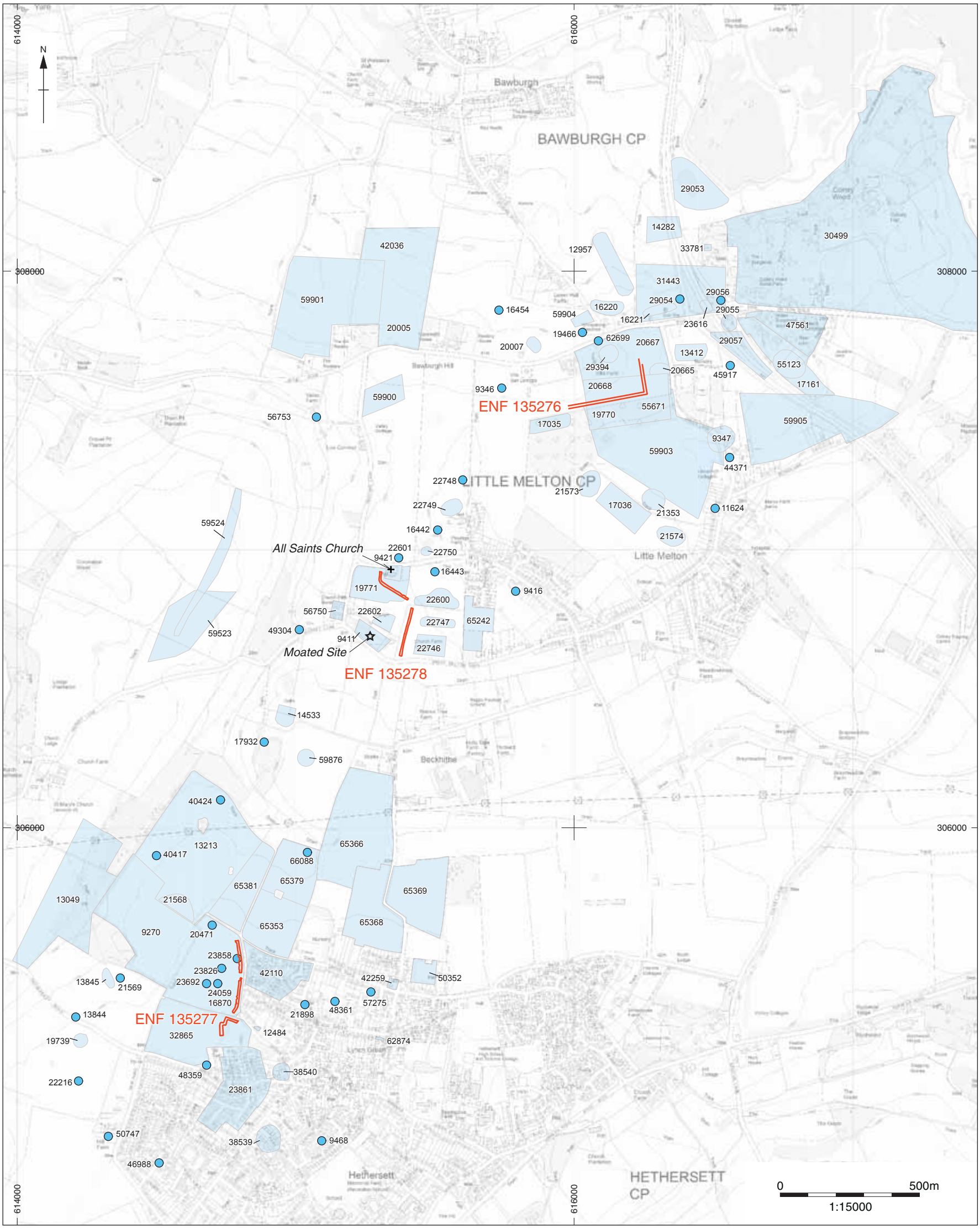

Figure 1a: HER data

Burnt Mound 4, looking north-west

Section of burnt mound 6 and pit **9**, looking east

Section of burnt mound 5 and 7 and pit **11**, looking east

Figure 2: Phase plan Area 6 (ENG135276)

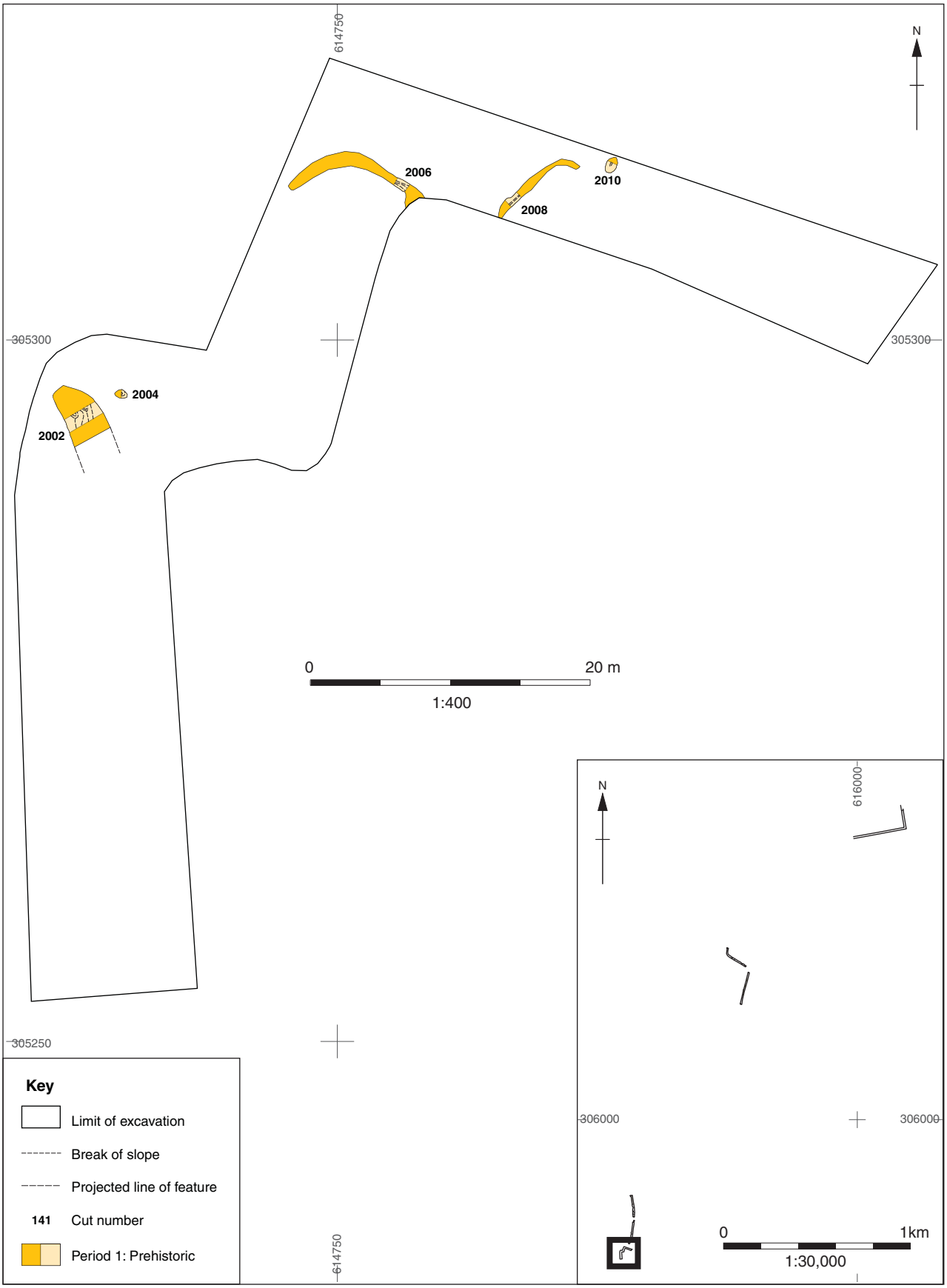

Figure 3: Phase plan of Area 1 (ENF135277)

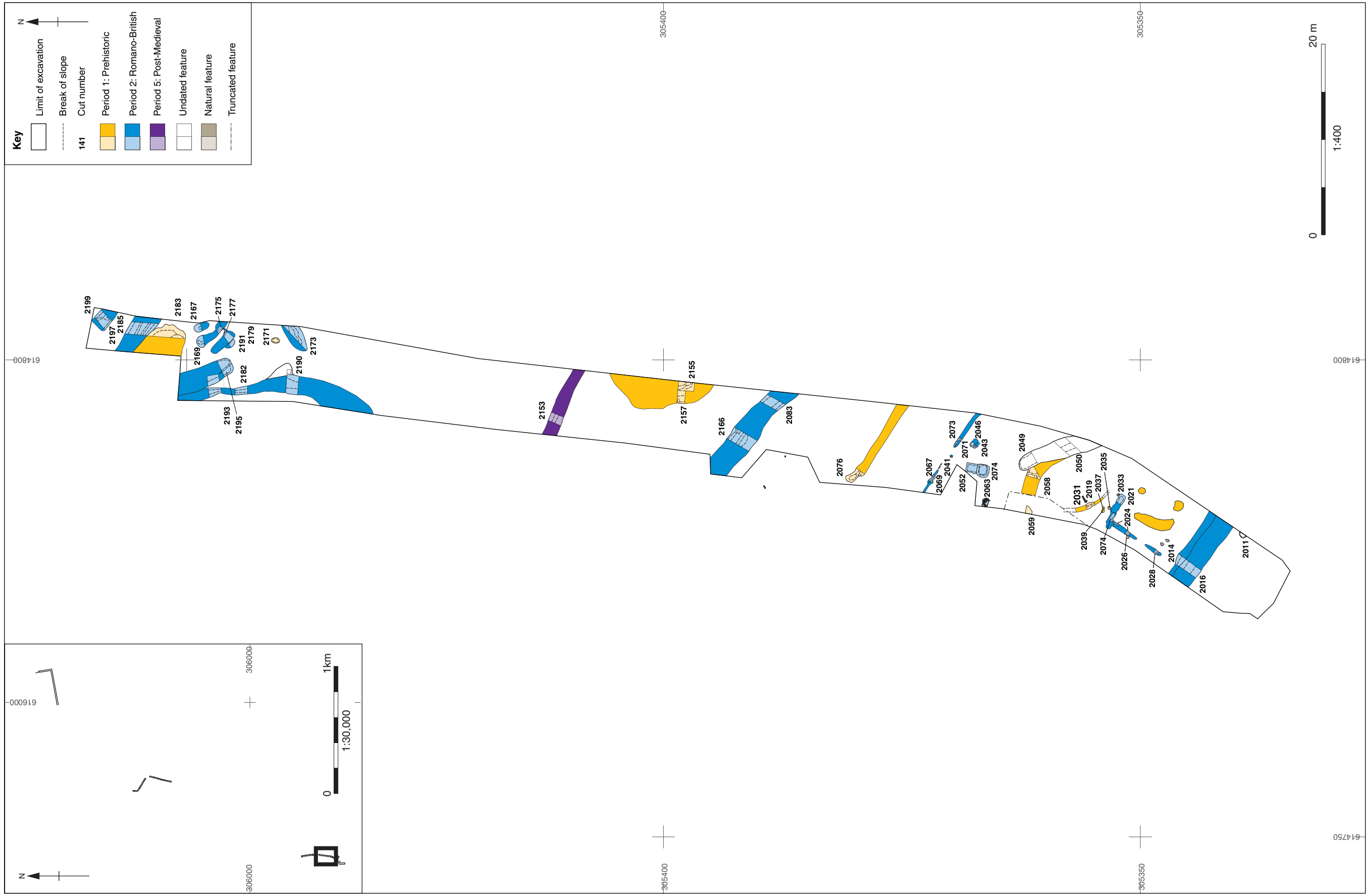

Figure 4: Phase plan of Area 2 (ENG135277)

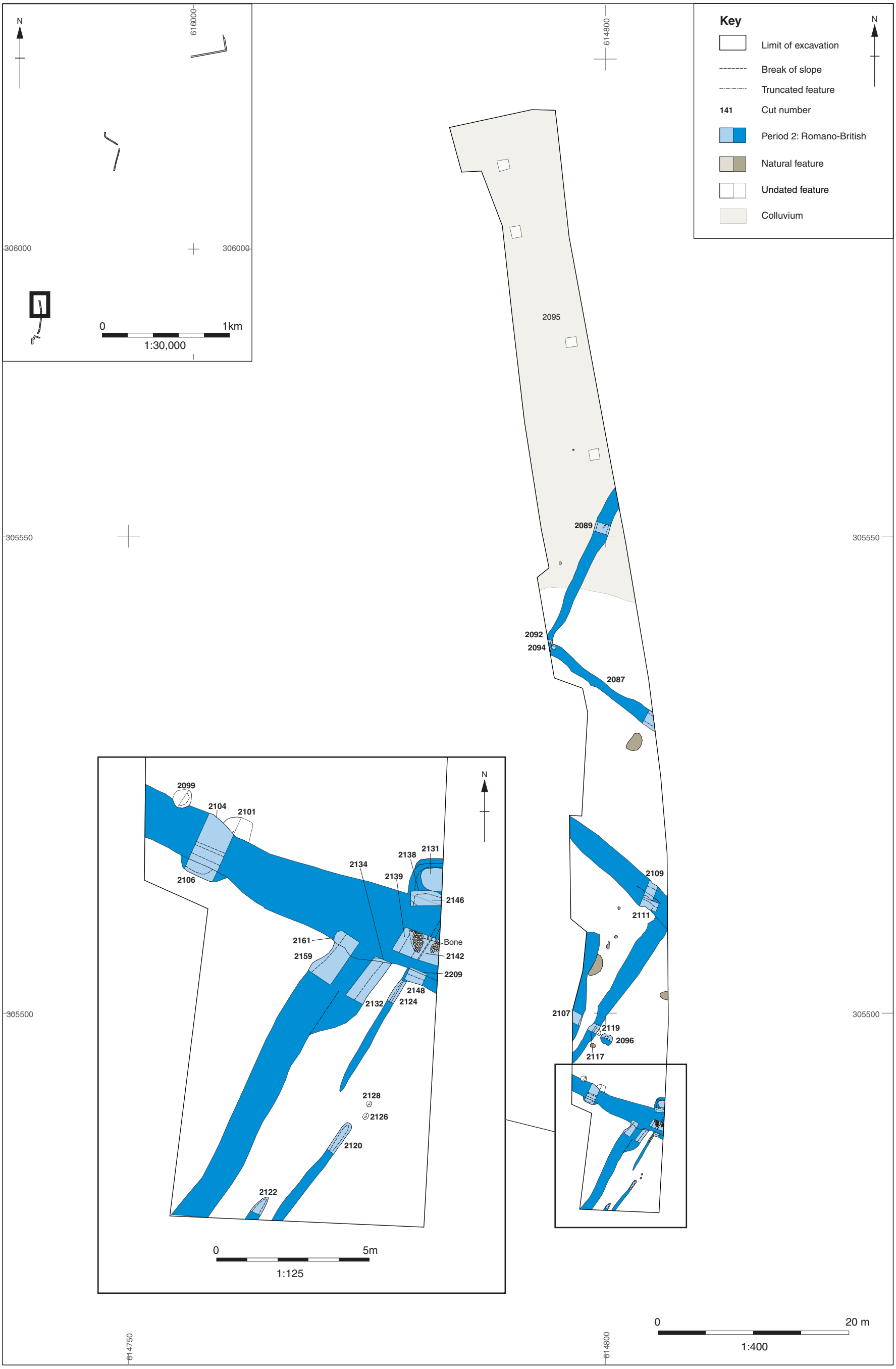

Figure 5: Phase plan of Area 3 (ENF135277)

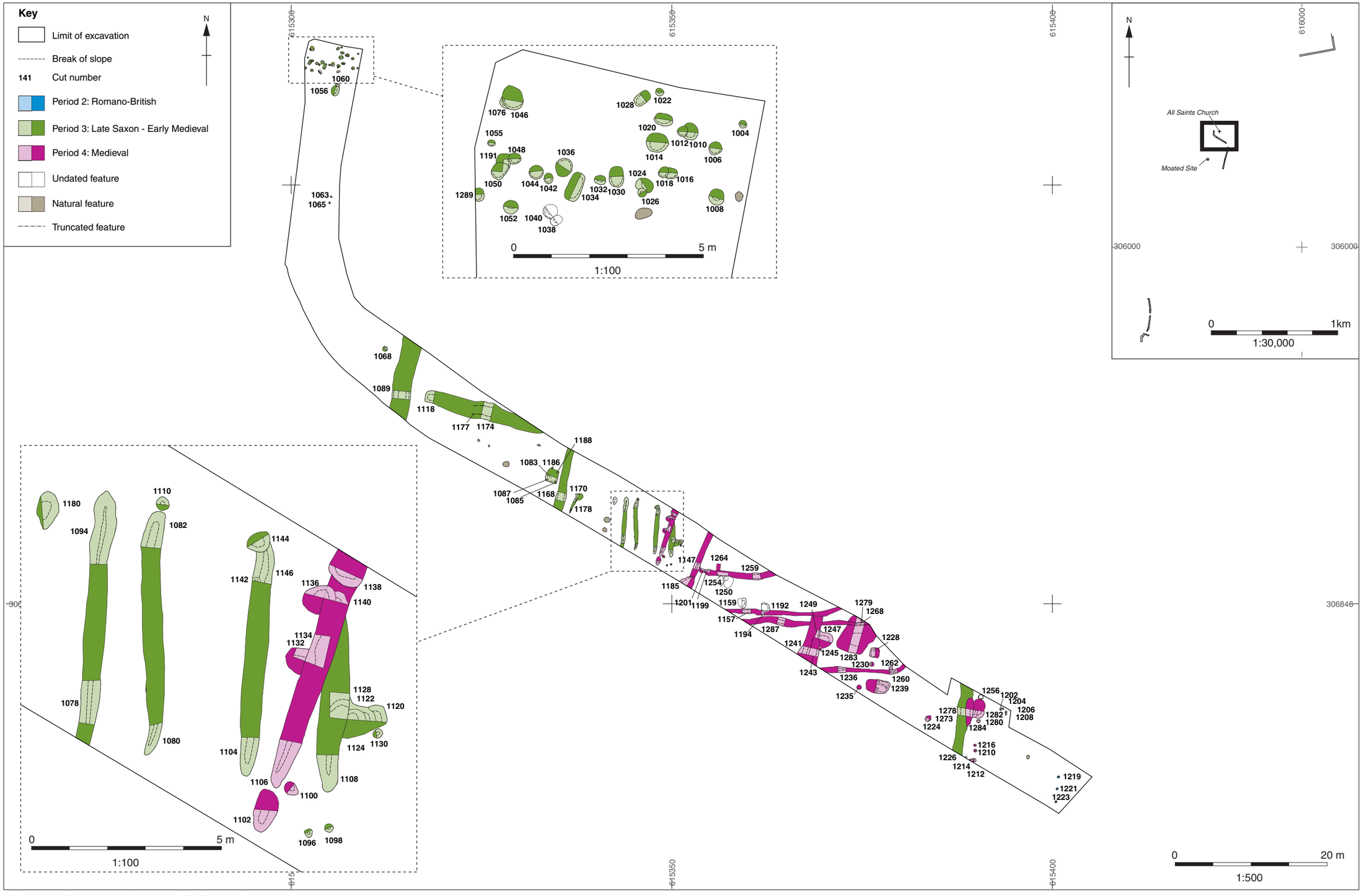

Figure 6: Phase plan of Area 5 (ENF135278)

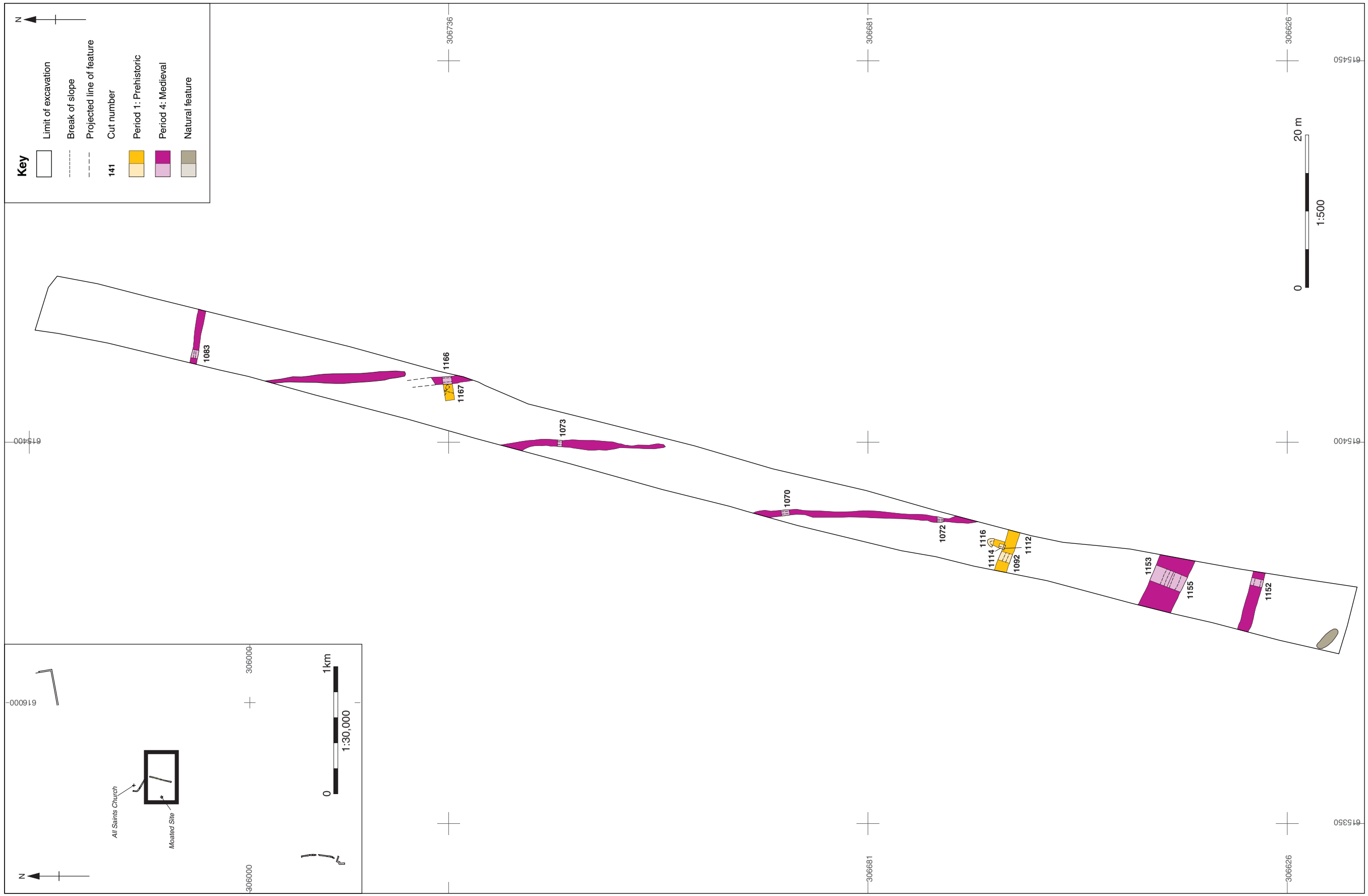

Figure 7: Phase plan of Area 4 (ENF135278)

Plate 1: Phase 2 building at north end of XNF135278, looking east

Plate 2: Pit **1083**, looking north

Plate 3: Pig skeleton within pit **2063**, looking north

Plate 4: Section of pits **2052** and **2074**, looking east

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