THE DROVES
SOLAR FARM

The Droves Solar Farm

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The Droves

Land North of Swaffham, Norfolk

Archaeological Trial Trenching Report

November 2025

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The Droves, Land North of Swaffham, Norfolk

Archaeological Trial Trenching Report

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SUMMARY

Between the 13th of July and 29th of August 2025 Oxford Archaeology undertook a programme of informative archaeological trial trenching across land north of Swaffham in Norfolk (TF 8023 1233). The trenching was carried out in 17 agricultural fields within the area of a proposed solar farm, covering 840.3ha.

A total of 109 trenches were excavated, targeted on areas of possible/probable archaeological activity previously identified by a geophysical survey. In eight of the fields, the trenching established that the geophysical anomalies did not relate to any sub-surface archaeological remains; in the remaining nine fields revealed prehistoric and Late Iron Age to Romano-British features.

Four main areas of prehistoric activity were identified. In the northern part of the site (Field 13) a single boundary ditch was revealed alongside a pit associated with a substantial assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery, while to the south-west (in Field 6) a pair of pits – one associated with Middle Iron Age pottery – was recorded. More extensive prehistoric remains were found close to the centre of the site (Field 15) where the trenching confirmed the presence of a large rectangular enclosure. Its constituent ditches produced small quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery and later prehistoric flintwork. Few other archaeological features were revealed in the interior or immediate vicinity of this enclosure, but a small pit was recorded which contained the truncated remains of a Middle Bronze Age pottery vessel and a fired clay weight. Further prehistoric activity was represented by a spread of burnt flint revealed in a trench excavated in the eastern part of the site (Field 23) and a group of small pits/postholes with burnt flint rich fills, recorded in an adjacent trench. These remains probably represented evidence of prehistoric burnt mounds. Elsewhere, in the southern part of the site (Fields 18 and 23) poorly dated boundary ditches may also be of prehistoric date.

Late Iron Age to Romano-British remains were more abundant than those of earlier, prehistoric date, with the trenches revealing features from this period in seven fields. They included an extensive complex of enclosures laid out on the northern side of a trackway – Fincham Drove – which has been suggested to follow the route of a Roman road (Field 23). The earliest phases of these enclosures appear to be of Iron Age date, but activity continued into the Middle to Late Romano-British period, with a group of rectilinear enclosures relating to a Romano-British rural farmstead/settlement. To the east, on the other side of Fincham Drive (Field 23), two further enclosure complexes of Late Iron Age to Romano-British date were revealed, and although associated with smaller finds assemblages than their counterparts to the west, they probably also comprised areas of domestic occupation. Elsewhere, enclosure and boundary ditches in the southern (Field 18) and northern (Fields 27, 30 and 31) parts of the site probably related to contemporary agricultural land use. In total, a substantial assemblage of Roman pottery was recovered during the trenching (9.215kg), alongside a small assemblage of other finds typical of Roman rural settlements in the region, including metalwork, quernstone fragments and ceramic building material. Osteological and environmental remains were generally scarce and poorly preserved, but small assemblages of animal bone and charred grains were recovered.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Louise Moan. The fieldwork was directed by Paddy Lambert who was supported by Anne-Laure Bollen, Rona Booth, Dave Browne, Sam Corke, Yerai Franciso Benet, James Green, Gina Harris, Sam Hogarth, Rachael Hunt, Alex Lewis, Tom Midgley and Katie Walsh. Surveying and digitising were carried out by Tom Houghton. Thanks are extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by GHC Archaeology and Heritage on behalf of Island Green Power (IGP) to undertake a trial trench evaluation at the site of The Droves, Swaffham in Norfolk (TF 80232 12338; Fig. 1). The site's proposed development as a solar farm constitutes a Nationally Significant Infrastructure Project (NSIP).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken to inform the Planning Inspectorate in advance of the submission of an application for a Development Consent Order (GHC 2025). The scope of the work was agreed between Norfolk County Council Community and Environmental Services (NCCCES) and GHC Archaeology and Heritage, and a written scheme of investigation (WSI) was produced by GHC Archaeology and Heritage (Collins and Gajos 2025). This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements and details the results of the investigation. Fieldwork was carried out between the 13th of July and 29th of August 2025.

1.1.3 All work was carried out in accordance with the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* (2022), *Standard for archaeological field evaluation* (2023a) and *Universal guidance for archaeological field evaluation* (2023b), as well as *Standards for Development-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al.* 2018).

1.1.4 Following the completion of a *Transfer of Title* form, the finds and documentary archive will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service under the accession code NWHCM 2025.241 and the digital archive will be deposited with both the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) and Norfolk Museums Service.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site of the proposed development covers an area of 840.3ha (centred on NGR TF 80232 12338; Figs 1 and 2), comprising agricultural land north of the town of Swaffham (*c.* 850m to the south). The site is located within the Norfolk district of Breckland and straddles three parishes: South Acre to the east, Narford to the west, and Sporle and Palgrave to the south-east.

1.2.2 The site comprises 38 agricultural fields and at the time of the works was predominantly used for arable agriculture, with some given over to livestock (pigs and chickens), interspersed with a small number of forestry plantations. For the purposes of the archaeological works the fields have been numbered for ease of reference (1-38; Fig. 2). The southern limit of the site follows the northern boundary of Swaffham Parish, while its eastern limit is bound by Castle Acre Road (the A1065) and the western limit by Narford Lane. Surrounding the study site on all sides are further agricultural fields, currently used for a mixture of arable and livestock.

1.2.3 A single road crosses the study site (River Road), which although sinuous in places, runs broadly north to south across the western part of the site, connecting Swaffham to West Acre. Additionally, a complex of tracks –

which originated as droveways – cross the study site, including Fincham Drove, Petticoat Drove and Washpit Drove.

1.2.4 The site lies to the south of the valley of the River Nar at a height of between 54-82m OD. The topography of the site is undulating (Fig. 3), with its highest point lying close to the centre of the site, and its northern part sloping gently toward the Nar Valley, with shallow dry valleys descending from the central part of the site to the south, west and north.

1.2.5 The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises chalk of the Lewes Nodular, Seaford, Newhaven and Culver formations (British Geological Survey (BGS) online geology viewer; https://www.bgs.ac.uk/map-viewers/bgs-geology-viewer/, accessed 20/09/2025). A narrow north to south aligned swathe across the centre of the site is mapped as comprising superficial deposits of glacial till (diamicton of the Lowestoft Formation) and parts of the very northern part of the site lie within an area where localised deposits of glacial outwash gravels overly the glacial till. These gravel outcrops are reflected topographically by a discontinuous east to west aligned ridge of higher ground (now generally occupied by forestry plantations), known historically as the Bartholomew Hills.

1.2.6 Although most of the site is mapped by the BGS as having no superficial geological deposits overlying the chalk, the UK Soil Observatory records the site as having soils belonging to the Worlington association, formed on relatively thin deposits of sandy drift overlying the chalk (Hodge *et al.* 1984, 368-70). This was confirmed by the trenching (see below, section 3.2), with the natural geology right across the site consisting of gravelly sands with localised patches of reworked chalk. These represent deposits of aeolian and glaciofluvial sands and gravels, heavily affected by periglacial activity over the course of the Pleistocene, and have given rise to free draining, acidic soils.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 This section provides a summary of the archaeological and historical background of the site based on an exhaustive desk-based assessment (DBA) of the site produced by GHC Archaeology and Heritage (Collins 2025). The DBA incorporated the results of a search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) for 1km surrounding the site, and references to specific NHER records are included below. For the purposes of this summary, emphasis is placed on heritage assets located within or immediately adjacent to the site boundary, which are of most relevance to the results of the archaeological trial trenching. Selected assets recorded by the NHER within the site, plotted on Figure 3, are referenced in **bold** type in the text.

Prehistoric activity

1.3.2 Evidence for prehistoric activity within the site and its wider environs almost exclusively comprises unstratified stone tools and metal artefacts. The one major exception to this is a group of up to nine Bronze Age round barrows and ring-ditches located 1km to the north of the site on the terrace gravels overlooking the River Nar (MNF11971; MNF64886).

1.3.3 Findspots close to the site include major assemblages of middle Palaeolithic flintwork collected during 20th-century quarrying of the gravel deposits on the Bartholomew Hills, immediately north-east of the site (MNF4097; MNF4099). Within the site itself, the earliest evidence for human activity takes the form of Mesolithic to Early Bronze Age worked flints, including a Neolithic flint adze and a Mesolithic tranchet axe in Field 18 (**MNF4107**; **MNF4108**), a large Neolithic flint blade and an Early Bronze Age barbed and tanged flint arrowhead from Field 24 (**MNF4149**), a Neolithic flint pick from Field 34/35 (**MNF14014**), and a Mesolithic microlith, two Mesolithic/Neolithic flint cores, a Neolithic flint laurel leaf arrowhead, a Bronze Age copper-alloy socketed axehead, a Bronze Age copper-alloy spearhead and Iron Age pottery from Field 23 (**MNF4106**).

1.3.4 Other evidence for prehistoric activity within the site consists of surface scatters of burnt flint thought to represent the disturbed remains of Bronze Age burnt mounds, two found within the eastern part of Field 23 (**MNF4111** and **MNF4154**) and a third in Field 16 (**MNF3986**).

Romano-British activity

1.3.5 As with the prehistoric period, the vast majority of the evidence for Romano-British activity within and around the site takes the form of unstratified finds. However, they attest to a widely settled and exploited landscape, and the site lies close to the suggested routes of two major Roman roads. The best documented of the pair is the Peddar's Way, the north-north-west to south-south-east aligned route of which passes some 400m to the east of the easternmost part of the site (Field 36). More ambiguous is the status of a possible Roman road within the site itself (**MNF2796**), corresponding with the historical routeway of Fincham Drove. This has been argued to represent the eastwards continuation of the Fen Causeway, a well-documented Roman road which passed across the fens eastwards from Whittlesey in Cambridgeshire, making landfall at Denver and confidently traced as far east as Stradsett (some 25km south-west of the site). Its route beyond this point is largely conjectural but, it was long maintained that it continued right across the county, ending in Smallburgh in north-east Norfolk, with its route in this area following that of Fincham Drove. However, more recent cartographic analysis of this putative route by James Albone has cast considerable doubt on the veracity of its assumed route east of Stradsett (Albone 2016, 361-2), concluding that 'whilst Fincham Drove is likely to be a route of some considerable age, possibly even Roman or pre-Roman in origin, that alone does not confirm the presence of a long-distance engineered Roman road through this part of central Norfolk'.

1.3.6 Leaving aside these routeways, evidence for Roman activity within the area of the site includes finds of pottery from Field 9 (**MNF3988**), a copper-alloy trumpet brooch from Field 31 (**MNF4120**) and a glass bead from Field 15 (**MNF4147**).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval activity

1.3.7 Modern settlements in the environs of the site – including Swaffham, South Acre, Castle Acre and Narford – have their origins in the Late Anglo-Saxon period or earlier, but evidence for Early and Middle Anglo-Saxon activity in

the area of the site is relatively scarce, including records of two possible Anglo-Saxon cemeteries within 1km of the north of the site (MNF64886; MNF69676) and findspots of Anglo-Saxon metalwork across the wider landscape.

1.3.8 During the medieval period the site evidently lay in the agricultural hinterland of Swaffham and its surrounding villages, including those to the north along the Nar Valley and a now deserted settlement at Stow, to the south of the site. There are records of a medieval fair being held in the Bartholmew Hills immediately to the north-east of the site, and a leper hospital was also founded in the area of the Bartholomew Hills in the 12th century (MNF4124).

1.3.9 Within the site itself, findspots of Anglo-Saxon date include a bead from Field 23 (**MNF4106**) and part of a bronze cruciform brooch from Field 5 (**MNF3957**), with later, medieval finds including a coin of King John from Field 14 (**MNF17689**).

Post-medieval and modern activity

1.3.10 Throughout the post-medieval and modern periods, the site was under agricultural use. An indication of the character of the pre-enclosure, 18th-century landscape is provided by Faden's *Map of Norfolk* (AD 1797), which shows the site being crossed by the three principal droveways that have survived as tracks into the present day (see section 1.2, above), with areas in the southern part of the site mapped as common land (in this context, presumably heathland; see Macnair and Williamson 2010, 100-17). The tithe maps of the three parishes within which the site lies reveal that the framework of the current field boundaries was established by the mid 19th century.

1.3.11 Post-medieval and modern finds from the site are consistent with its use as agricultural land and they include harness mounts and fittings, buttons, jettons and coins.

Previous work

1.3.12 A geophysical survey of the site was carried out in 2024 (Headland Archaeology 2025), although several fields could not be surveyed at the time because of the presence of livestock. The survey identified a focus of probable archaeological activity towards the centre of the site, in Fields 9, 15 and 23, with outlying features located in Fields 11 and 18; and a second, smaller centre of activity to the north-east, in Field 27. The morphology of the anomalies identified could be consistent with prehistoric and Romano-British activity, including: a double ring-ditch feature within a rectangular enclosure in Field 15; a complex of ditched enclosures on a similar alignment to the south of the ring-ditch feature in Fields 15 and 23; a possible focus of settlement activity to the west, in Field 9, that joined onto and was orientated to the purported route of the Roman road corresponding with Fincham Drove; and further, similar field systems to the north-east in Field 27, that may be broadly contemporary.

1.3.13 No evidence of the potential prehistoric burnt mounds recorded by the NHER within the site was identified by the geophysical survey, nor any

anomalies related to the Roman road which is thought to have been followed by the current route of Fincham Drove (not surveyed as it is excluded from the red line boundary of the site).

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives, as set out in the WSI, were as follows:

- To determine the location, extent, date, character, condition and significance of any archaeological remains within the development site.
- To excavate and record identified archaeological features and deposits to a level appropriate to their extent and significance.
- To evaluate the impact of past land uses.
- To establish the potential for and to recover palaeoenvironmental evidence where appropriate.
- To undertake sufficient post-excavation assessment to confidently interpret identified archaeological features.
- To report the results of the evaluation and place findings in their local and regional contexts.
- To provide sufficient information to inform the need for and extent of any further mitigatory works.
- To produce a site archive for deposition with the appropriate museum and to provide information for the NHER to ensure the long-term survival of the excavated data.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 All works was carried out in accordance with *Standards for Development-Led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al.* 2018) and followed the methodology set out in the WSI.

2.2.2 The informative trial trenching was planned to comprise the excavation of 115 trenches measuring 50m long by 1.8m wide, with the layout designed to target anomalies identified by the geophysical survey in 18 of the 38 fields within the proposed development area. The presence of livestock in one field (Field 33) during the fieldwork precluded access and - with the agreement of NCCCES - the six trenches planned were not excavated, reducing the total to 109 trenches excavated across 17 fields.

2.2.3 Trench locations were scanned with a metal detector prior to excavation, with metal detecting of exposed horizons continuing throughout the soil stripping. Spoil heaps and all identified features and deposits were also scanned with a metal detector.

2.2.4 Trenches were excavated by a mechanical excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket to the surface of the underlying natural geology or to the upper interface of archaeological deposits, whichever was encountered first. Ploughsoil and subsoil deposits were removed under the constant supervision of an experienced and qualified archaeologist, with deposits kept separate and stored alongside the trenches to allow for sequential backfilling.

2.2.5 Surveying was carried out using a Leica GS08 GPS equipped with SmartNET technology.

2.2.6 All features, layers and deposits were issued with unique context numbers, and registers of all trenches, features and photographs were compiled. All archaeological features were recorded using OA's pro-forma sheets and the digital recording system (DRS). Sections were drawn at appropriate scales and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features/deposits.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the evaluation are presented below. The results are organised by field, with a general summary of the results of the trenching in each field followed by descriptions of individual trenches which contained archaeological remains. Summary information for all trenches and details of all recorded contexts can be found in trench and contexts inventories supplied in Appendix A. Full artefactual, osteological and environmental reports are provided in Appendices B and C.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The soil sequence in the trenches was fairly uniform. The natural geology of gravelly sands, interspersed with patches of reworked chalk, was invariably overlain by a 0.1-0.3m thick subsoil deposit, which in turn was overlain by topsoil up to 0.4m thick (see the trench inventory in App. A for overburden depth in each trench).

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the evaluation were generally good and the site remained dry throughout. Archaeological features, where present, were readily identifiable against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 General distribution of the archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological remains were recorded in eight of the 17 fields targeted by the trenching, with trenches in the remaining nine fields revealing no remains (Table 1).

Field	No. of trenches	Archaeological remains
Field 6	1	Present
Field 8	1	None
Field 9	29	Present
Field 10	3	None
Field 11	4	None
Field 13	2	None
Field 14	1	None
Field 15	17	Present
Field 16	1	None
Field 18	5	Present
Field 23	31	Present
Field 26	2	None
Field 27	8	Present
Field 28	1	None
Field 29	1	None
Field 30	1	Present
Field 34	1	Present

Table 1: Number of trenches and presence/absence of archaeological remans in each investigated field

3.4 Field 6 (Fig. 5)

Summary

3.4.1 Field 6 lay in the south-eastern part of the site. A single trench was excavated (Trench 1), targeting geophysical anomalies potentially related to a small 'oval'-shaped enclosure and associated pits. The trench was excavated through topsoil and subsoil deposits onto natural gravelly sands. No trace of the potential enclosure ditch was found, but two pits – both corresponding with anomalies detected by the geophysical survey – were recorded, one of which produced Middle Iron Age pottery.

Trench 1 (Fig. 6)

3.4.2 Trench 1 revealed two flat-based, sub-rectangular pits, both partly exposed against the edges of the trench. In the western part of the trench, pit **596** measured 3.5m long, over 1.5m wide and up to 0.58m deep (Plate 1). To the east, pit **594** was 5.6m long, over 1.4m wide and up to 0.15m deep. Both were filled with single deposits of greyish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from pit **597**, but pit **594** produced three sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (54g) and two struck flint flakes.

3.5 Field 8 (Figs 7 and 8)

Summary

3.5.1 Field 8 lay on the southern boundary of the site. One trench (Trench 2) was excavated in this field to investigate geophysical anomalies potentially representing a small rectangular enclosure and associated internal features. This trench revealed the natural geology of gravelly sand with patches of chalk, sealed by 0.25m of topsoil (Plate 2), but no archaeological remains of any kind were present.

3.6 Field 9 (Fig. 9)

Summary

3.6.1 Field 9 lay to the north-east of Field 8, immediately north-west of Fincham Drove. A large number of geophysical anomalies were detected in the southern part of the field, adjacent to the track, and a total of 29 trenches were excavated to investigate these potential features. Twenty-five of the trenches revealed archaeological features, detailed below, while four were devoid of remains (Trenches 3, 23, 25 and 26).

3.6.2 In the south-west corner of the field, the geophysical survey indicated the presence of rectilinear enclosure ditches aligned perpendicular and parallel to Fincham Drove. Trenching here confirmed the presence of most of the features identified by the geophysical survey and in some areas (particularly in Trenches 9, 10 and 11), other features and deposits not identified by the geophysical survey were revealed. Roman pottery and a small number of other finds of Roman date was recovered from these features.

3.6.3 To the east, the geophysical survey identified a 'polygonal'-shaped enclosure, with further curvilinear and linear enclosure and boundary ditches lying to the north and north-east. Again, trenching confirmed the presence of most

of these features, and dateable finds are dominated by Iron Age and Roman pottery.

Trench 4 (Fig. 10)

3.6.4 This trench targeted one of the linear geophysical anomalies in the northern part of the rectilinear enclosure complex in the south-western part of the field. This trench revealed a large feature, at least 9m wide, lying in the projected location of the ditch. This was suspected to represent a large pit similar to that excavated in adjacent Trench 5 (**407**, see below) and in agreement with NCCCES it was left unexcavated, with hand augering establishing that it was at least 0.6m deep.

Trench 5 (Fig. 10)

3.6.5 Trench 5 targeted linear geophysical anomalies in the northern part of the rectilinear enclosure complex in the south-west of Field 8. Two north-west to south-east aligned ditches (**403** and **405**) and a large pit (**407**) were revealed, corresponding closely with the geophysical survey results.

3.6.6 Ditches **403** and **405** were both under 0.3m deep by 1.9m and 1.16m wide respectively, with single fills of grey/brown sands. Both produced small quantities of Early Roman pottery (totalling nine sherds, 42g) and three iron nails were recovered from ditch **405**.

3.6.7 Pit **407** was a large feature, only partly exposed in the trench but it was at least 6m in diameter and excavated to a depth of 1.66m, with its base not reached (Fig. 43a, Section 148; Plate 3). Deposits exposed on the sides of the feature (426 and 427) represented natural infilling resulting from erosion of the features sides (426 and 427), but the remainder of the lower part of the excavated profile of the pit was filled with a sequence of interleaving mid to dark brown/grey sands which appeared to represent deliberate backfill deposits (415, 428, 429, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 450, 451 and 452). These deposits were sealed by a thick tertiary deposit of mid greyish brown silty sand (408).

3.6.8 The backfill deposits and the upper tertiary fill of this pit yielded a relatively substantial finds assemblage, totalling 109 sherds of Roman pottery (2720g), a fragment of lead, four iron objects including a possible clasp from a box, a fragment of a glass vessel, 1570g of fired clay, burnt stone (282g), four fragments of ceramic building material (CBM; 144g) and 764g of animal bone. The pottery from its lower fills include a proportion of Early Roman material alongside Middle Roman forms, while the material from its upper fill is dominated by Middle to Late Roman material. A sample taken from fill 434 – a charcoal-rich backfill deposit – produced an assemblage of charred plant remains including small quantities of cereal grains and chaff, alongside remains of wetland/damp ground taxa (spike rush and sedge).

Trench 6 (Fig. 10)

3.6.9 Trench 6 revealed one ditch (ditch **350**) which corresponded with the position of a linear geophysical anomaly, representing the south-western boundary of the rectilinear enclosures in this part of Field 9. A large natural hollow was also revealed (**352**).

3.6.10 North-west to south-east aligned ditch **350** was 0.56m wide and 0.19m deep with a single fill (Fig. 43a, Section 110) which produced no finds. To its east, natural hollow **352** extended across 18m of the length of the trench and was up to 0.42m deep, with a flat base, containing two deposits of greyish brown sands which produced six sherds (281g) of Early Roman pottery.

Trench 7 (Fig. 10)

3.6.11 A single linear feature (**340**) was revealed in this trench, corresponding with a north-east to south-west aligned linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey on the western side of the rectilinear enclosures in Field 9. This feature was somewhat irregular in plan, with steeply sloping sides and an undulating base. It was up to 1.4m wide and 0.28m deep. Its single fill produced no finds.

Trench 8 (Fig. 12)

3.6.12 Trench 8 lay within the interior of the rectilinear enclosures in Field 9, adjacent to the putative route of the Roman road underlying Fincham Drove. Four ditches were exposed in this trench, none of which had been identified by the geophysical survey. Three of these features (ditches **299**, **283** and **279**) were on the same north-west to south-east alignment as the ditches associated with the enclosure, while the fourth was on a different, north-east to south-west alignment (ditch **281**). These features are summarised below in Table 2; all were simple, relatively shallow features (under 0.34m deep; Fig 43a, Section 87), and ditches **283** and **299** both produced small quantities of Roman pottery.

Cut/feature	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds/enviro.
279	280	1.06	0.34	1 flint flake
281	282	0.54	0.1	
283	284	1	0.22	2 sherds/9g Roman pottery
299	300	0.96	0.3	1 sherd/67g Roman pottery; three flint flakes

Table 2: Ditches in Trench 8, Field 9

Trench 9 (Fig. 10)

3.6.13 Trench 9 lay in the interior of the rectilinear enclosures in Field 9 and targeted geophysical anomalies relating to an arrangement of small sub-enclosures/compounds within the western part of the enclosure. A relatively dense concentration of features and deposits was recorded, with four ditches corresponding with geophysical anomalies (**142**, **144**, **199** and **250**) and a further two ditches (**244**, **246**), two postholes (**203** and **208**), a possible beamslot (**204**) and two layers/deposits (**201** and **202**) comprising additional remains not identified by the survey. Basic information on these features is provided in Table 3.

Cut/feature	Type	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds/enviro.
204	Possible beamslot	205, 206	0.4	0.3	19 sherds/108g Roman pottery; 3 frags (37g) fired clay
142	ditch	143	>0.52	0.3	40 sherds/630g Roman pottery,
144	ditch	145, 146, 147	1.58	0.58	2 frags (17g) fired clay, five frags (766g) CBM
244	ditch	245	0.42	0.1	2 sherds/13g LIA/Early Roman pottery; 19g bone
246	ditch	247	0.8	0.28	-
248	ditch	249	0.45	0.14	-
250	ditch	251	1.84	0.41	1 sherd/9g Roman pottery
201	layer	-	2.02	0.12	22 sherds/189g Roman pottery
202	layer	-	2.86	0.17	1 sherd/19g Roman pottery
199	pit	200	1.1	0.31	-
203	posthole	205, 206	0.2	0.2	-
208	posthole	209, 210, 211	0.41	0.41	3 sherds/16g Roman pottery

Table 3: Features and deposits in Trench 9, Field 9

3.6.14 At the northern end of the trench a pair of intercutting ditches corresponded with an 'L'-shaped geophysical anomaly (ditches **142** and **144**). The earliest of these features was shallow and had been heavily truncated, but the later ditch (**144**) was a more substantial feature (0.58m deep), with three fills (Fig. 43a, Section 41), and it produced a substantial assemblage of 40 sherds (630g) of Roman pottery.

3.6.15 To the south, ditch terminus **199** (Fig. 43a, Section 75) corresponded with the ditch of a small sub-square enclosure/compound identified by the geophysical survey, and possible evidence for a structure within this enclosure was provided by a possible beamslot and two postholes, as well as two thin 'occupation deposits' that had survived beneath the topsoil. These deposits – layers 201 and 202 – were thin (up to 0.17m thick), dark brown sandy silts which extended across a 4m wide area to the south of ditch **199** (Fig. 43a, Section 75; Plate 4) and they produced 23 sherds of Roman pottery. To the south-east of these layers lay a posthole (**208**) and narrow, steep-sided possible beamslot **204** (Fig. 43a, Section 77), the latter intercutting

with/incorporating a second posthole **203** (Plate 5). Roman pottery was recovered from both the putative beamslot and posthole **208**.

3.6.16 At the southern end of the trench were two shallow intercutting ditches not identified by the geophysical survey (**244** and **246**; Fig. 43a, Section 79). The earliest of these (**244**) shared the north-east to south-west alignment of other enclosure ditches in this area and produced two sherds of Late Iron Age/Early Roman pottery, while the later feature (**246**) was aligned north-west to south-east and it contained no finds. To the south, the continuation of ditch **246** appeared to be cut by ditch **250** – a more substantial feature (1.8m wide by 0.41m deep) – which corresponded closely with a geophysical anomaly representing the southern side of the small sub-square enclosure targeted by this trench. It produced a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Trench 10 (Fig. 12)

3.6.17 Trench 10 was located to the east of Trench 9 and was also targeted on the interior of the rectilinear enclosure in this part of Field 9. A linear geophysical anomaly representing the eastern boundary of the enclosure was confirmed as a ditch in the eastern part of the trench (ditch **178**). However, a curvilinear anomaly in the western end of the trench did not correspond with any of the features recorded in this trench, which consisted of 'L'-shaped ditch **216**=**236**, three linear ditches (**99**, **137** and **139**), four postholes (**180**, **182**, **197** and **218**) and three 'occupation layers' (101, 102=198 and 220=235). Basic information on all of these remains is provided in Table 4.

Cut/deposit	Type	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds/enviro.
99	ditch	100	1.24	0.34	2 sherds/15g Roman pottery
101	layer			0.14	2 sherds/15g Roman pottery
102=198	layer		1.42	0.1	58 sherds/592g Roman pottery, 1 Fe nail; 1 frag. (8g) fired clay
137	ditch	138	0.68	0.16	-
139	ditch	140, 141	1.42	0.54	21 sherds/520g Roman pottery, 1 frag. (7g) fired clay
178	ditch	179	1.54	0.23	1 frag. (42g) CBM
180	posthole	181	0.37	0.13	-
182	posthole	177	0.34	0.16	-
197	posthole	207	0.4	0.23	-
216	ditch	217	0.74	0.21	3 sherds/42g Roman pottery, 1 Fe nail
218	posthole	219	0.42	0.14	
220=235	layer		7.7	0.1	3 sherds/14g Roman pottery

Cut/deposit	Type	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds/enviro.
236	ditch	237	0.7	0.14	10 sherds/43g Roman pottery, quern frags (282g)

Table 4: Features and deposits in Trench 10, Field 9

3.6.18 At the western end of the trench, layer 220=235 was a thin (0.1m thick) mid greyish brown silty sand surviving as a discontinuous layer across a 7.5m length of the trench. Excavation of part of this layer produced a small quantity (three sherds) of Roman pottery and revealed a small, undated posthole (**197**) sealed beneath the layer. 'L'-shaped ditch **216**=**236** cut through this layer (Fig. 43a, Section 69) and measured up to 0.74m wide and 0.21m deep. The two interventions excavated in this feature produced a total of 13 sherds (85g) of Roman pottery and a sample of its fill (237, sample 9) produced a small number of cereal grains and weed seeds.

3.6.19 To the east, further layers had survived beneath the topsoil, consisting of a brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint cobbles/pebbles up to 0.1m thick (102=198; Fig. 43a, Section 65; Plate 6), adjacent to which was a stoneless layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt up to 0.14m thick (101). An assemblage of 58 sherds of Roman pottery was collected from layer 102=198 and a further two sherds came from the adjacent layer 101. Layer 101 was cut on its eastern side by north-west to south-east aligned ditch **99** (Fig. 43a, Section 33), which also produced two sherds of Roman pottery.

3.6.20 Three metres to the east of ditch **99** was a pair of ditches (**137** and **139**) on the same north-west to south-east alignment (Fig. 43a, Section 62; Plate 7). The larger of these two features (**139**) produced 21 sherds (520g) of Roman pottery. At the eastern end of the trench ditch **178** (which corresponded closely with a geophysical anomaly) produced only a small, abraded tile fragment of uncertain date (42g).

Trench 11 (Fig. 10)

3.6.21 Trench 11 revealed five north-east to south-west aligned ditches; three of which corresponded with geophysical anomalies and comprised elements of rectilinear enclosures.

3.6.22 At the northern end of the trench, a pair of intercutting ditches were identified. The earliest and larger of these features (**301**) was up to 1.6m wide and 0.72m deep, with three fills (Fig. 43b, Section 93) and it produced four sherds (84g) of Early and Middle Roman pottery. It was cut on its southern side by a shallower ditch (**305**; 0.26m deep) with a single fill, which produced no finds.

3.6.23 To the south, three further ditches (**307**, **345** and **347**) measured between 0.5-1.32m wide by 0.18-0.52m deep and all had single fills. Ditch **307** produced 57 sherds (229g) of Middle/Late Roman pottery as well as a complete, perforated triangular clay weight. Three further sherds of Roman pottery (60g) were retrieved from ditch **345**.

Trench 12 (Fig. 11)

3.6.24 Trench 12 revealed two north-west to south-east aligned ditches which corresponded with geophysical anomalies in the northern part of the rectilinear enclosure complex in Field 9. A third linear geophysical anomaly – targeted by the eastern end of this trench – did not correspond with any archaeological features.

3.6.25 At the western end of the trench, ditch **354** was 2.4m wide and 0.28m deep with two fills (Fig. 43b, Section 115) which produced five sherds (200g) of Early Roman pottery. To the east, ditch **362** was 2.65m wide by 0.27m deep and its single fill produced no finds.

Trench 13 (Fig. 11)

3.6.26 A single north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**390**) was exposed along most of the length of this trench, turning 90° towards the south-east in the eastern end of the trench. Although not identified by the geophysical survey, it very clearly represented a boundary on the northern side of the rectilinear enclosures in this part of Field 9. This feature was 1.08m wide and 0.54m deep, with a single fill that produced two struck flint flakes and one small fragment of fired clay (4g).

Trench 14 (Fig. 11)

3.6.27 Trench 14 was located between the major rectilinear and polygonal enclosure complexes in Field 9, and like Trenches 15 and 16 (see below), lay in an area where the geophysical survey had not identified any potential archaeological anomalies. Despite this, the trench revealed two north-west to south-east aligned ditches.

3.6.28 In the northern part of the trench, ditch **410** measured 0.72m wide by 0.3m deep and it was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty sand from which a tiny sherd of Iron Age pottery (1g) and two struck flints were recovered. Further south, ditch **412** was 0.88m wide and 0.42m deep (Fig. 43b, Section 138) with two fills, which contained three sherds (19g) of Iron Age pottery.

Trench 15 (Fig. 12)

3.6.29 Trench 15, located to the south of Trench 14, revealed two ditches and a natural feature, none of which corresponded with geophysical anomalies.

3.6.30 At the western end of the trench a shallow, irregular linear feature – interpreted as being of natural origin (**439**=**441**) – measured up to 0.1m deep with a flat/undulating base; however, its fill produced two small sherds (6g) of Roman pottery.

3.6.31 North-west to south-east aligned ditch **443** cut across this probable natural feature and measured 0.58m wide by 0.24m deep. Its single fill produced no finds. Further east, a second north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**445**) measured 0.42m wide by 0.08m deep and, again, produced no finds.

Trench 16 (Fig. 12)

3.6.32 Trench 16 lay to the south of Trench 15 and revealed two ditches, a large quarry pit and two smaller pits, none of which were identified by the geophysical survey.

3.6.33 In the northern part of the trench, pit **114** was partly exposed against the trench baulk (Fig. 43b, Section 31). Measuring at least 6m in diameter by 0.4m deep and contained four mid to dark grey sandy silt fills from which no finds were recovered.

3.6.34 To the south was a pair of intercutting ditches. The earliest (**125**) was aligned east to west and measured 1.84m wide by 0.4m deep with a single fill which produced no finds. It was cut by north to south aligned ditch **107** which terminated within the trench and measured 1.04m wide by 0.18m deep with a single dark brownish grey silts sand fill which contained a flint flake and a fragment of burnt flint (54g).

3.6.35 Two sub-circular, 'bowl'-shaped pits were revealed at the southern end of the trench (**109** and **112**); both measured close to 1m in diameter and up to 0.25m deep. A single flint flake was recovered from the fill of pit **112**, while a sample taken from the fill of pit **109** produced a small volume of charcoal.

Trench 17 (Fig. 12)

3.6.36 Trench 17 targeted the south-western part of the polygonal enclosure identified by the geophysical survey in this part of Field 9. It revealed a ditch (**160**) corresponding with the boundary of the enclosure, but no feature was revealed that corresponded with a second anomaly representing a possible subdivision in the enclosure in the northern part of the trench. A further two ditches and two pits not identified by the geophysical survey were also revealed in this trench.

3.6.37 Ditch **160** was a substantial feature, measuring up to 3.62m wide by 0.84m deep (Fig. 43b, Section 57; Plate 8) and it contained five fills including a dark backfill deposit which had entered the ditch from the interior of the enclosure (162). This deposit produced part of a copper-alloy bracelet and a deposit overlying this (163) produced one sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (41g) and one sherd of Late Iron Age pottery (6g), with a single sherd of Early Roman pottery (45g) coming from its upper fill (164). A sample of backfill deposit 162 produced a small number of charred cereal grains and weed seeds. The northern edge of the ditch was cut by a sub-circular pit (**224**), 0.8m in diameter and 0.34m deep with two lower fills of grey/brown silty sands capped by a 0.2m thick upper deposit of fired/baked clay (165; Fig. 43b, Section 66).

3.6.38 To the north, a second pit (**195**; 1m in diameter by 0.42m deep) was partly exposed against the edge of the trench but it produced no finds. Two ditches (**187** and **191**) revealed in the northern part of the trench were both relatively slight features up to 0.8m wide by 0.24m deep, and they were also devoid of finds.

Trench 18 (Fig. 13)

3.6.39 Trench 18 revealed a single ditch which corresponded with a short, curvilinear geophysical anomaly within the interior of the polygonal enclosure in Field 9. Ditch **394** measured 1.26m wide by 0.48m deep and it contained a single fill of mid brownish grey silty sand which produced no finds.

Trench 19 (Fig. 13)

3.6.40 Trench 19 lay within the interior of the polygonal enclosure in Field 9 and revealed a single east to west aligned ditch which had not been identified by the geophysical survey. This ditch (**416**) was 0.63m wide by 0.19m deep and produced no finds.

Trench 20 (Fig. 13)

3.6.41 Trench 20 targeted the northern part of the polygonal enclosure in this field, across an area where a small sub-enclosure appeared to be appended to the interior of the main enclosure ditch. The trenching confirmed the presence of ditches which corresponded with the main enclosure ditch (recut ditch **228**/**232**) and with the sub-enclosure (**294**), as well as another ditch corresponding with a weak linear anomaly to the north of the enclosure (**254**), but also revealed two postholes, a cluster of five intercutting pits and a north-west to south-east aligned linear ditch (**252**) which had not been recorded by the geophysical survey. Summary details of all these features are provided in Table 5.

Cut/feature	Type	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds/enviro.
212	posthole	213	0.24	0.19	Sample 14 – abundant charred grain, with weed seeds and chaff
214	posthole	215	0.37	0.2	-
228	ditch	229, 230, 231	2.04	0.93	2 sherds/59g Early Roman pottery; Flint; 241g of bone
232	ditch	233, 234	1.84	0.66	6 sherds/26g Middle Iron Age pottery
252	ditch	253	0.56	0.26	70 sherds/840g Middle Iron Age pottery
254	ditch	255, 256	2.64	0.34	-
294	ditch	314	0.96	0.28	3 sherds/34g Early Roman pottery
315/325	pit	316	1.24	0.4	1 sherd/5g Early Roman pottery
317	pit	318	0.92	0.3	
319	pit	320	1.92	0.44	
321	pit	322	2.32	0.34	

Cut/feature	Type	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds/enviro.
323	pit	324	0.9	0.3	2 sherds/5g Early Roman pottery

Table 5: Features in Trench 20, Field 9

3.6.42 At the north-western end of the trench, two undated postholes (**212** and **214**) lay outside the area of the enclosure. Neither of these features produced finds, but **212** had a very dark, charcoal rich fill and sampling of this feature produced frequent cereal grains (barley wheat and possibly oats and rye) alongside a little chaff and some weed seeds.

3.6.43 To the south, ditch **254** corresponded with a weak geophysical anomaly aligned east to west that produced no finds.

3.6.44 Recut ditch **228**/**232** (corresponding with the main enclosure boundary) consisted of an initial cut (**228**) almost a metre deep, later recut by a slighter, 0.66m deep ditch (**232**; Fig. 43b, Section 100; Plate 9). Collectively, the fills of these features produced both Early Roman and Middle Iron Age pottery as well as fragments of animal bone and fired clay. The presence of Early Roman pottery in the fills of the earliest of these two features implies that the prehistoric pottery from the recut (**232**) was probably residual.

3.6.45 Linear ditch **252** terminated within the trench and was a modest-sized feature, 0.56m wide by 0.26m deep, which produced a substantial assemblage of 70 sherds (840g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. To the south, a ditch probably corresponded with the southern side of the small sub-enclosure detected but the geophysical survey (**294**; Fig. 43b, Section 103). It was slightly curvilinear in plan, up to 0.28m deep and it produced three sherds of Early Roman pottery. Immediately to the south was a swathe of five intercutting pits (**315**=**325**, **317**, **319**, **321** and **323**). All were relatively shallow, 'bowl'-shaped features between 0.9-2.3m in diameter and up to 0.44m deep, with single fills (Fig. 43b, Section 103). The fills of two of these features (**315**/**325** and **323**) produced small quantities of Early Roman pottery.

Trench 21 (Fig. 11)

3.6.46 Trench 21 revealed a ditch (**385**) which corresponded with a curvilinear geophysical anomaly to the north of the polygonal enclosure in Field 9 and a second ditch (**360**) which had not been detected by the geophysical survey.

3.6.47 Ditch **385** was aligned north-north-west to south-south-east and measured 1.18m wide by 0.54m deep with a single fill which produced a sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (5g). To the east, ditch **360** was slightly curvilinear in plan, aligned north to south and it measured 0.84m wide by 0.27m deep. No finds were recovered from its single fill.

Trenches 22 and 23 (Fig. 11)

3.6.48 Trenches 22 and 23 lay to the north of the area of dense geophysical anomalies in Field 9. The only feature revealed by these trenches was a small pit or natural feature in Trench 22 (**392**), suggesting that the complex of enclosure and boundary ditches to the south did not extend this far north. Feature **392** measured 0.4m in diameter by 0.08m deep and it contained a dark grey charcoal rich silty clay fill from which no finds were recovered.

Trench 24 (Fig. 13)

3.6.49 Trench 24, like Trench 20 (see above), targeted the northern side of the polygonal enclosure in this field, where it appeared to intersect with the position of anomalies representing other possible enclosures/boundaries. Four ditches revealed by this trench corresponded very closely to these geophysical anomalies, including the boundary of the polygonal enclosure itself (ditch **600**), a curvilinear/sub-square enclosure ditch (**311**), the southern boundary of a rectangular enclosure (**341**) and a short linear feature (**327**).

3.6.50 Ditch **600** was 2.3m wide by 0.6m deep with a single fill that produced no finds. To the north, ditch **311** was 1.42m wide and 0.4m deep (Fig. 43b, Section 104); its two fills produced no finds. In the southern part of the trench, ditch **327** was 0.7m wide by 0.2m deep and it produced no finds, while ditch **341** was a more substantial feature – 1.96m wide by 0.34m deep (Fig. 43b, Section 106) – and it produced a small assemblage of Middle/Late Roman pottery (14 sherds, 44g).

Trench 27 (Fig. 14)

3.6.51 Trench 27 was located to the north-east of the polygonal enclosure and associated features in Field 9, in an area where the geophysical survey had not identified any potential archaeological features. The only feature revealed by this trench was a pit (**383**), circular in plan and 1.3m in diameter by 0.56m deep with a single fill of dark grey silty sand which produced a flint hammerstone/percussor.

Trench 28 (Fig. 14)

3.6.52 Trench 28 lay close to the eastern side of Field 9 and revealed two parallel north-north-west to south-south-east aligned ditches, one of which (**598**) corresponded with a linear anomaly detected by the geophysical survey. Neither feature produced any finds.

3.6.53 Ditch **598** measured 1.6m wide and 0.42m deep. Ten metres to the west, ditch **381** was 1.26m wide by 0.22m deep. Both were filled by single deposits of mid brown/grey silty sands.

Trench 29 (Fig. 14)

3.6.54 Trench 29 was located to the north of Trench 28 and it contained a single ditch which may have represented the continuation of a weak geophysical anomaly detected to the west. This feature (**379**) was 2.08m wide by 0.28m deep with a single fill that produced no finds.

Trench 30 (Fig. 14)

3.6.55 Trench 30 was located to the south of Trench 28 and it revealed a ditch (**377**) which corresponded with the north-north-west to south-south-west aligned ditch exposed in that trench. The ditch was 1.46m wide by 0.46m deep with a single fill and it produced a single small sherd of Late Bronze Age pottery (5g).

Trench 31 (Fig. 13)

3.6.56 Trench 31 (Plate 10) targeted the eastern side of the polygonal enclosure in Field 9 and it revealed a large number of features consisting of seven ditches, a pit, a posthole and an area of heat affected natural geology. Summary information on these features is provided in Table 6.

Cut/deposit	Type	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds/enviro.
285	ditch	286	2.56	0.6	2 sherds/21g Late Iron Age pottery
287	ditch	288	1.08	0.38	
289	ditch	290	1.78	0.5	
291	ditch	292, 293	1.9	0.66	2 sherds/36g Early Roman pottery, 29g bone, 25g shell
333	posthole	334	0.42	0.24	
335	pit	336, 337	1.01	0.54	18 sherds/67g Early Roman pottery
338	ditch	339	0.43	0.24	
359	heat affected natural				
369	ditch	370	1	0.46	
371	ditch	372	1	0.42	

Table 6: Features in Trench 31, Field 9

3.6.57 In the western end of the trench, recut ditch **369**/**371** corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly within the interior of the enclosure. The earliest ditch (**369**) was 1m wide and up to 0.46m deep. It had partly infilled when it was recut by later feature **371**, which was of similar dimensions. The lower fills of both features were sealed by deposits of dark brownish grey silt sand (373). No finds were recovered from these features.

3.6.58 At the eastern end of the trench, a series of four parallel ditches were uncovered (**285**, **287**, **289** and **291**), of which a pair of intercutting ditches (**285** and **287**) corresponded with the geophysical anomaly representing the eastern boundary of the polygonal enclosure. These features measured between 1.08-2.56m wide and 0.38-0.66m deep, generally with single fills (Fig. 43b, Section 88). The earliest of the intercutting ditches (**285**) produced two sherds of Late Iron Age pottery while the easternmost ditch produced two sherds of Early Roman pottery, as well as fragments of animal bone and an oyster shell.

3.6.59 To the west, in the central part of the trench, the terminus of a north-west to south-east aligned ditch was revealed (**338**) which produced no finds. The upper fill of this ditch and an area of the surrounding natural sands and gravels appeared to be heat affected, represented by a thin layer of mid red

clayey sand (359). Immediately to the east, a pit at least 1m in diameter by 0.54m deep (**335**; Fig. 43b, Section 114) was exposed against the edge of the trench. Its two fills produced 18 sherds of Early Roman pottery. A single posthole (**333**) to the east of this yielded no finds.

3.7 Field 10 (Figs 15 and 16)

Summary

3.7.1 Field 10 lay to the north-east of Field 9, in the western part of the site. Three trenches were excavated in this field (Trenches 32, 33 and 34), targeted on geophysical anomalies potentially associated with a possible enclosure ditch and a ring-ditch. All three trenches contained topsoil deposits directly overlying the natural geology of gravelly sands (Plate 11), but with no archaeological features corresponding with the geophysical anomalies.

3.8 Field 11 (Figs 15, 17 and 18)

Summary

3.8.1 Field 11 lay to the east of Field 10, close to the centre of the site. Four trenches (Trenches 35, 36, 37 and 38) were excavated (Plate 12), targeted on linear anomalies of uncertain origin detected by the geophysical survey. The trenches did not reveal any features corresponding with these anomalies and no other archaeological remains were identified.

3.9 Field 13 (Fig. 19)

Summary

3.9.1 Field 13 lay on the northern edge of the site. Two trenches were excavated (Trenches 39 and 40), targeting a pair of linear geophysical anomalies. One of these anomalies corresponded with a ditch recorded in Trench 39, which also revealed a small pit associated with a substantial assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery. The second anomaly (targeted by Trench 40) did not correspond with any sub-surface features.

Trench 39 (Fig. 20)

3.9.2 North to south aligned ditch **559** corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly. This feature was up to 2.04m wide and 1.02m deep with steeply sloping sides and a narrow, concave base. It contained three fills of grey/brown silts and sands (Fig. 43c, Section 198). Its basal fill (560) produced 18 worked flints, a fragment of fired clay (5g) and a single small sherd (1g) of pottery, possibly of Iron Age date. A further 20 worked flints were recovered from its upper fills.

3.9.3 Twelve metres to the east of this ditch, a small pit (**523**) was revealed. Sub-circular in plan, it was 0.3m in diameter and 0.26m deep with a single dark greyish brown silty sand fill from which a substantial assemblage of Late Bronze Age pottery (79 sherds, 1456g) was recovered (Plate 13), alongside two flint flakes. Flotation of a sample of this fill produced only charcoal.

Trench 40 (Fig. 20)

3.9.4 Although the linear geophysical anomaly targeted by this trench did not correlate with any features, this trench revealed a probable tree throw feature (**556**), partly exposed against the trench's eastern baulk. This feature measured up to 1.6m long by 0.16m deep and it had a dark charcoal rich basal fill, overlain by a mid brown sand. No finds were recovered from these deposits.

3.10 Field 14 (Figs 21 and 22)

Summary

3.10.1 Field 14 lay to the south of Field 13. The geophysical survey identified a potential, discontinuous, east to west aligned linear feature which continued to the east into Field 28 (see below). In Field 14 this anomaly was targeted by a single trench (Trench 41) which did not reveal a corresponding archaeological feature (Plate 14).

3.11 Field 15 (Fig. 21)

Summary

3.11.1 Field 15 was located close to the centre of the site, north-west of Fincham Drove. The geophysical survey identified possible features across parts of the central southern parts of the field, and 17 trenches were excavated in these areas. Six of the trenches were devoid of archaeological remains (Trenches 45, 46, 47, 48, 52 and 55), with the remaining 11 revealing features which corresponded well with the results of the geophysical survey.

3.11.2 In the central part of the field the geophysics identified three sides of a probable rectangular enclosure, within which was a potential double ring-ditch feature. Trenches targeting the enclosure revealed substantial ditches associated with small quantities of worked flint and Middle Iron Age pottery (Trenches 42, 43, 44, 50 and 51). However, no sub-surface traces of the potential double ring-ditch were identified (Trenches 46 and 47). Other features in this area included a small pit which contained a Middle Bronze Age pottery vessel.

3.11.3 In the southern part of the field, the trenches targeted a series of linear geophysical anomalies, confirming the presence of a network of ditches in this area. Some of these features were probably contemporary with the prehistoric enclosure to the north, but others clearly continued to the east in the adjacent part of Field 23, on the other side of Fincham Drove, and related to the Late Iron Age to Romano-British enclosures in that field (see below).

Trench 42 (Fig. 23)

3.11.4 Trench 42 lay in the northern part of Field 15 to the east of the geophysical anomaly representing the northern boundary of the rectangular enclosure in this part of the field. It revealed a ditch (**525**) and a pit (**517**).

3.11.5 Ditch **525** shared the same east to west alignment of the enclosure ditch detected by the geophysical survey to the east of this trench, but it was located further to the south and it is not certain if it represented its continuation. It measured up to 1.72m wide by 0.86m deep with a single fill

of mid brownish grey sandy silt (Fig. 43c, Section 179). No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.11.6 To the north of this ditch, a small 'bowl'-shaped pit (**517**) was revealed. Measuring just 0.39m in diameter and 0.13m deep (Fig. 43c, Section 177; Plate 15). On one side it contained a thin deposit of dark greyish brown sand with abundant charcoal and burnt flint (**520**), but was otherwise entirely filled with the intact, but heavily truncated, base of a Deverel-Rimbury type (Middle Bronze Age) pottery vessel (518). The vessel itself was filled by a very dark grey sandy clay, rich in charcoal and burnt flint, containing a large fragment of a pyramidal fired clay weight. A sample of the vessel's fill produced only a small volume of charcoal.

Trench 43 (Fig. 23)

3.11.7 Trench 43 revealed a single east to west aligned ditch which corresponded with the northern boundary of the rectangular enclosure detected by the geophysical survey in this field.

3.11.8 Ditch **501** was a large feature; it was up to 3.26m wide and could only be safely excavated to a depth of 1.1m (with its base not reached; Fig. 43c, Section 175; Plate 16). It was filled by a sequence of brown/grey clayey silts and sands, and one of its secondary fills (503) produced four sherds (21g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Trench 44 (Fig. 24)

3.11.9 Trench 44 targeted the eastern boundary of a rectangular enclosure in the north of Field 15, close to the eastern edge of the field. A ditch corresponding with a geophysics anomaly was revealed, and it was found to intercut with a pit; although the stratigraphic relationship between the two features could not be determined (Fig. 43c, Section 169). Ditch **490** was a smaller feature than its counterparts on the northern and southern sides of the enclosure (see Trenches 43 and 51), measuring 1.6m wide by 0.63m deep with a single fill which produced one sherd (6g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. To the west – in the interior of the enclosure – pit **505** measured up to 1.1m in diameter and 0.36m deep, with a single fill that produced a sherd (13g) of Middle Iron Age pottery and a single flint flake.

Trench 49 (Fig. 25)

3.11.10 Tench 49 was located on the eastern side of the rectangular enclosure in Field 15, in an area where the geophysical survey had not detected any potential features. A single small ditch on a different (north-east to south-west) alignment to the enclosure was revealed.

3.11.11 Ditch **521** was 0.9m wide and 0.16m deep with a single fill that produced no finds.

Trench 50 (Fig. 25)

3.11.12 Trench 50 targeted a weak geophysical anomaly at the south-west corner of the rectangular enclosure in Field 15. It revealed a single 2.9m wide east to west aligned ditch (**590**) which probably represented the continuation of the southern boundary of the enclosure, which registered as an anomaly

immediately to the east of the trench. Six small sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery were collected from its upper fill.

Trench 51 (Fig. 25)

3.11.13 Trench 51 lay to the east of Trench 50 and revealed a single ditch which corresponded with the southern boundary of a rectangular enclosure and represented the continuation of ditch **590** in Trench 50. Ditch **436** was 3.68m wide but could only be safely excavated to a depth of 0.82m, with its base not reached (Fig. 43c, Section 146). It contained three fills which produced five worked flints.

Trench 53 (Fig. 26)

3.11.14 Trench 53 lay on the southern part of Field 15 and targeted several of the linear geophysical anomalies detected in this part of the field. Two ditches and a large pit were revealed, all corresponding closely with the geophysical survey.

3.11.15 At the north-western end of the trench, north-east to south-west aligned ditch **455** measured 0.5m wide by 0.18m deep and it produced no finds. Further to the south, a more substantial ditch (**457**) aligned north to south was recorded. It measured 2.8m wide and 0.38m deep with a single fill that produced two sherds (9g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.11.16 Pit **514** was partly exposed in the southern end of the trench and measured 6.3m across and at least 0.62m deep, with an irregular, undulating base (Fig. 43c, Section 176). Its two fills produced 55 sherds (641g) of Middle Iron Age pottery alongside a single flint flake.

Trench 54 (Fig. 26)

3.11.17 Trench 54 was located to the east of Trench 53, in an area where the geophysical survey had not identified any potential features. Two features were revealed: a small north to south aligned ditch and a pit.

3.11.18 Ditch **422** measured 0.7m wide by 0.28m deep and contained a single fill which produced a sherd (4g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. Pit **424** was sub-circular in plan with a 'bowl'-shaped profile. It was 0.82m in diameter and 0.12m deep. Its single fill contained five sherds (48g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Trench 56 (Fig. 26)

3.11.19 Trench 56 lay in the southern part of Field 15 and targeted a pair of linear geophysical anomalies. Ditches corresponding to both of these anomalies were revealed in the trench, alongside a natural feature.

3.11.20 The western side of the putative trackway/boundary was represented by recut ditch **482**/**484**. It was not possible to determine the stratigraphic relationship between the two iterations of this boundary but both cuts were 0.7-0.8m wide and 0.3m deep with single fills (Fig. 43c, Section 156) and they produced two sherds (5g) of Middle Iron Age pottery. Three metres to the east, ditch **480** was a somewhat larger feature, 1.64m wide and 0.48m deep (Plate 17) with a single fill that produced six sherds (20g) of Late Iron Age pottery.

3.11.21 In the western part of the trench, probable natural feature **486** was an irregular, sub-circular shape and measured up to 0.48m across and 0.12m deep. A single small sherd of Early Bronze Age pottery (3g) was recovered from its light greyish brown silty sand fill.

Trench 57 (Fig. 26)

3.11.22 Trench 57 uncovered one ditch (**488**) which corresponded with a linear geophysical anomaly in the southern part of Field 15, alongside two other ditches which had not registered on the geophysical survey.

3.11.23 East to west aligned ditch **488** was 1m wide and 0.29m deep with a single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand. Further south, narrow east to west aligned ditch **459** measured 0.41m wide by 0.15m deep and ditch **447** was 1.04m wide by 0.28m deep. Both contained single fills of grey/brown silty sands and ditch **447** produced seven sherds (410g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

Trench 58 (Fig. 26)

3.11.24 Trench 58 revealed a single north-west to south-east linear ditch which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly in the southern part of Field 15. Ditch **507** was a substantial feature, measuring up to 3.16m wide by 1.26m deep and it was infilled with a sequence of six brown and grey silty sands (Fig. 43c, Section 174). Its basal fills (508 and 509) contained only struck flints, but its secondary and upper fills produced a small assemblage of prehistoric pottery comprising three small sherds of Early Bronze Age date (122g) and 16 sherds (122g) of Middle Iron Age date. A sample taken of one its lower fills (509) produced only a small volume of charcoal.

3.12 Field 16 (Fig. 27)

Summary

3.12.1 Field 16 was located to the south of Field 9, on the other side of Fincham Drove. Significantly, despite the major enclosure complex revealed adjacent to the road in Field 13, the geophysical survey of Field 16 identified only a small number of discrete anomalies. A single trench (Trench 59) was excavated to examine one of these anomalies, but it revealed no archaeological remains.

3.13 Field 18 (Figs 28 and 30)

Summary

3.13.1 Field 18 lay on the southern side of the site, south of Field 23. Five trenches were excavated in this field, targeting anomalies detected by the geophysical survey. All five revealed archaeological features.

3.13.2 Two trenches (Trenches 60 and 61) investigated a small group of linear anomalies on the southern edge of the field. These trenches revealed features probably related to a small, rectangular enclosure associated with small quantities of Roman pottery.

3.13.3 In the northern part of the field, three trenches revealed a ditch which corresponded with an extensive boundary ditch identified by the

geophysical survey. No dateable finds were recovered from this feature and several other features in these trenches could also not be dated.

Trenches 60 and 61 (Fig. 29)

3.13.4 In the south-eastern part of Field 18, Trenches 60 and 61 targeted an arrangement of rectilinear geophysical anomalies. Trench 60 revealed two recut north to south aligned ditches (**7**/**9** and **57**/**59**) which corresponded with geophysical anomalies and a third ditch (**49**) on the same alignment, which was not detected by the geophysical survey. To the north, Trench 61 revealed a further recut ditch which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly.

3.13.5 In Trench 60, ditch **7** (over 1.84m wide by 0.48m deep) was recut by ditch **9** (2.46m wide by 0.94m deep; Fig. 43d, Section 3; Plate 18). Both features contained single fills and ditch **9** produced four small sherds (6g) of Middle Roman pottery. To the east, ditch **49** was 1.5m wide by 0.42m deep. Its single fill produced a large sherd (33g) of Roman pottery and four small fragments of unworked burnt flint (44.4g). The second set of recut ditches in this trench consisted of an initial feature (**57**), over 1.38m wide and up to 0.26m deep, which had been cut by a second ditch 1.66m wide by 0.38m deep (59). The single fills of these features produced no finds.

Trench 62 (Fig. 31)

3.13.6 Trench 62 lay on the northern part of Field 18 and lay to the west of a long linear boundary ditch revealed in Trenches 63 and 64 (see below). This feature was partly revealed at the easternmost end of this trench, but it was not excavated. Further west, a narrow north-east to south-west aligned ditch and two pits were revealed, none of which clearly corresponded with weak geophysical anomalies recorded in this area. None of these features produced finds.

3.13.7 Pit **14** was oval shaped, 0.6m long, 0.32m wide and up to 0.36m deep (Fig. 43d, Section 4). It contained a single fill of mid brownish yellow clayey sand. This feature had been cut on its south-eastern side by a narrow ditch (**16**), 0.64m wide and 0.22m deep with a dark grey silty sand fill. A sample of which produced abundant charcoal. To the west, a second oval pit (**11**) measured 1.06m long, 1m wide and 0.46m deep, with steeply sloping sides, a flat base and two fills of grey/brown silty sand (Fig. 43d, Section 4).

Trenches 63 and 64 (Fig. 31)

3.13.8 Trenches 63 and 64 both revealed elements of a long, north-east to south-west aligned linear boundary ditch identified by the geophysical survey in the northern part of Field 18. A single pit was also revealed in Trench 64.

3.13.9 In Trench 63, the boundary ditch (**1**) was 4.6m wide and could only be safely excavated to a depth of 0.72m, with its base not reached (Fig. 43d, Section 1; Plate 19). It contained two fills, neither of which produced any finds.

3.13.10 To the north, in Trench 64, the ditch (**129**) was shallower (3.86m wide and 0.65m deep) and it produced no finds. To the east, small sub-circular pit **5** measured up to 0.56m across and 0.1m deep. Its single fill produced a single struck flint flake.

3.14 Field 23 (Fig. 30)

Summary

3.14.1 Field 23 was a large field on the south-eastern side of Fincham Drove, adjoining Field 15 to the north-west and Field 18 to the south. The geophysical survey identified an extensive complex of anomalies across the southern part of the field. A total of 17 trenches were excavated in this field, 11 of which contained archaeological features and six were devoid of remains (Trenches 45, 46, 47, 48, 52 and 55).

3.14.2 Towards the south-west corner of the field, two trenches (Trenches 65 and 68) confirmed the presence of an 'L'-shaped ditch identified by the geophysical survey, although it produced no dateable finds. Weak anomalies to the north of this (Trench 69) revealed no corresponding sub-surface features. The investigation of discrete areas of possible burning detected by the geophysics to the east (Trench 70) revealed a natural hollow which produced a small assemblage of struck flint and a single sherd of Late Neolithic pottery.

3.14.3 Further north, in the eastern part of Field 23, the geophysics had identified a set of conjoined rectilinear enclosure ditches. This area was targeted by Trenches 66 and 72-82, which confirmed the presence of the enclosure ditches as well as revealing other ditches and pits not detected by the survey. The dateable finds from these features predominantly comprise sherds of Roman pottery, alongside a few sherds of Iron Age pottery. The easternmost trenches in this area revealed evidence of probable prehistoric activity in the form of a layer rich in burnt flint, sealed beneath the subsoil at the eastern end of Trench 72, and several small pits/postholes with burnt flint rich fills in Trench 73. These remains correlated with previous reports of surface scatters of burnt flint in this part of the field (see section 1.3; NHER refs MNF4111 and MNF4154; Fig. 3) and probably represented the heavily truncated remains of burnt mound type features.

3.14.4 Immediately to the north, a potential small 'D'-shaped enclosure identified by the geophysical survey was targeted by Trench 74, but it did not correspond with any sub-surface remains.

3.14.5 In the western part of the field, towards Fincham Drove, a further concentration of enclosure boundary ditches was confirmed by the trenching (Trenches 84-93). Some of these features shared the alignment of the ditched boundaries on the other side of Fincham Drove, in Field 15 (see above). They were associated with relatively small quantities of Iron Age and Roman pottery.

3.14.6 The only potential archaeological features detected by the geophysical survey in the northern part of the field comprised weak curvilinear anomalies targeted by Trench 95. This did not reveal any corresponding features (Fig. 37).

Trenches 65, 68 and 70 (Fig. 32)

3.14.7 These three trenches revealed remains associated with geophysical anomalies in the southern part of Field 23, south of the more extensive geophysical anomalies in the central part of the field. Trenches 65 and 68

revealed ditches related to both sides of a major 'L'-shaped geophysical anomaly, while Trench 70 revealed a natural hollow which corresponded with one of a number of discrete anomalies detected by the geophysical survey in this area.

3.14.8 In Trench 65, ditch **364** was aligned north to south and measured 5.1m wide and 1.34m deep., with moderately sloping sides and a narrow base, giving a broad V-shaped profile (Fig. 43d, section 118). It was filled largely by naturally accumulated mid brown silty sands but a localised dump of dark grey silty sand with charcoal and burnt flint (367) had been deposited within the ditch at an advanced stage of its infilling, although a sample of this deposit yielded only a relatively small volume of charcoal. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.14.9 The corresponding ditch in Trench 68, to the north (ditch **374**), was smaller, but was still a large feature, measuring 3.6m wide and 0.95m deep, with two fills, the uppermost of which produced a small quantity (102g) of animal bone.

3.14.10 To the east, Trench 70 revealed a broad, shallow, natural hollow (**193**), extending across a 6.7m area, it was up to 0.24m deep and filled by a mid greyish brown silty sand which produced one sherds (6g) of Late Neolithic pottery alongside a coherent assemblage of 43 Late Neolithic/Early Bronze Age worked flints, including an end scraper. A sample taken of the hollow's fill produced a small assemblage of charred plant remains, including cereal grain and weed seeds.

Trench 66 (Fig. 34)

3.14.11 Trench 66 targeted a linear geophysical anomaly representing the western boundary of a group of conjoined, rectilinear enclosures in the eastern part of Field 23. It revealed two north to south aligned ditches which corresponded with the geophysical survey along with a single pit in the interior of the enclosures.

3.14.12 In the western end of the trench, ditch **329** measured 1.73m wide by 0.54m deep with three fills (Fig. 43d, Section 95); the upper two fills produced six sherds (108g) of Middle/Late Roman pottery. To the west, ditch **550** was 1.1m wide and 0.32m deep with two fills, which produced seven sherds of Early Roman pottery and 109g of animal bone.

3.14.13 Close to the centre of the trench, pit **295** was sub-circular, up to 1.09m wide and 0.17m deep. It produced 10 sherds (109g) of Early Roman pottery. A sample of its fill produced sparse charcoal.

Trench 72 (Fig. 33)

3.14.14 Trench 72 revealed a recut ditch that corresponded with a north to south aligned linear anomaly on the eastern edge of the group of conjoined enclosures in the east of Field 23. To the east of these ditches, a series of thin layers overlying the natural geology could have represented the heavily truncated remains of a burnt mound.

3.14.15 The earlier of the two intercutting ditches (**76**) was a broad ditch with a stepped western side, measuring 2.8m wide by 0.72m deep (Fig. 43d, Section

27). The single fill of the feature had been cut by a smaller ditch (**78**; 1.5m wide by 0.38m deep). The only finds from these features were four flint flakes from the fill of ditch **76**.

3.14.16 At the eastern end of the trench, a sequence of layers was recorded, sealed beneath the topsoil and overlying the natural sands and gravels (Fig. 43d, Section 32; Plate 20). They extended from the eastern end of the trench for around 5m. Collectively, the layers were up to 0.34m thick and they comprised dark orangey grey silty sands (121 and 122) overlain by a thin (0.1m thick) deposit of dark brownish grey silty sand with frequent burnt flint (123).

Trench 73 (Fig. 33)

3.14.17 Trench 73 lay close to the eastern boundary of Field 15, west of the conjoined enclosures in this area. A single north-west to south-east aligned ditch was revealed and this could have represented the continuation of one of the enclosure ditches detected by the geophysical survey to the east. Aside from this ditch, the trench revealed 10 small pits/postholes. Details of these features are provided in Table 7.

Cut/feature	Type	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds/enviro.
18	pit	19	0.54	0.22	Sample 2 – charcoal
20	posthole	21, 22, 23, 24, 25	1.06	0.3	Sample 3 – charcoal
26	posthole	27, 34	0.3	0.28	
35	posthole	36, 37	0.22	0.28	
38	posthole	39, 40	0.27	0.13	
41	ditch	42	1.12	0.2	
62	pit	63	0.7	0.18	
64	posthole	65	0.29	0.11	
66	pit	67	0.36	0.05	
68	pit	69	0.45	0.1	
70	pit	71	0.54	0.08	

Table 7: Features in Trench 73, Field 23

3.14.18 Ditch **41** was a shallow feature (0.22m deep) that produced no finds.

3.14.19 The pits/postholes were in two distinct groups at either end of the trench. The five features at the northern end of the trench (**18**, **20**, **26**, **35** and **38**; Plate 21) varied between 0.22-1.06m wide and 0.13-0.3m deep. They invariably contained one or more deposits, and in the case of features **18**, **20** and **28**, they were rich in burnt flint and charcoal and may have been associated with the putative burnt mound found to the south in Trench 72 (see above). Only one of these features (**20**) provided good evidence that it contained a post, with a possible postpipe (21) surrounded by a burnt flint packing deposit (22; Fig. 43d, Section 11).

3.14.20 At the southern end of the trench, a further five small pits/postholes were recorded (**62**, **64**, **66**, **68** and **70**), each measuring 0.29-0.7m in diameter and 0.05-0.18m deep with single fills. None of these features produced any finds.

Trench 74 (Fig. 33)

3.14.21 Trench 74 targeted a weak geophysical anomaly potentially representing a small 'D'-shaped enclosure in the eastern part of Field 23. The trench established that this anomaly did not equate to any sub-surface remains and revealed only a single small pit. This feature (**156**) was 0.39m in diameter and 0.17m deep, with a single fill that produced no finds.

Trench 75 (Fig. 33)

3.14.22 Trench 75 lay within the northern part of the conjoined enclosures in the eastern part of Field 15 and revealed two ditches which corresponded with geophysical anomalies, alongside a third ditch not detected by the geophysical survey, as well as a pit and four postholes.

3.14.23 In the eastern end of the trench, ditch **47** corresponded with a north-east to south-west aligned linear geophysical anomaly. The ditch measured just 0.5m wide by 0.18m deep and produced a single sherd of Iron Age pottery (6g). Immediately to the west, a second ditch on the same alignment also correlated with the geophysical survey (**44**). This was a larger feature, 2.3m wide and up to 0.56m deep, with two fills of greyish brown silty sand (Fig. 43e, Section 8), which produced three sherds (32g) of Middle/Late Roman pottery.

3.14.24 To the west, a single pit (**55**) was partially exposed against the northern edge of the trench (**55**). This sub-circular feature measured 0.92m across and 0.18m deep, with a single dark greyish brown silty sand fill, which produced no finds. Close to the centre of the trench, a north to south aligned ditch (**51**) was exposed, measuring 0.64m wide and 0.16m deep. It produced a single sherd (5g) of Middle Roman pottery. This ditch was cut on its western side by a posthole (**53**), and three further postholes were found at the western end of the trench (**28**, **30** and **32**). These were shallow features, between 0.25-0.44m wide and up to 0.15m deep, with single fills. None of these features produced any finds.

Trench 76 (Fig. 33)

3.14.25 Trench 76 was located south of Trench 75, in the central part of the conjoined enclosures, and targeted north to south aligned linear geophysical anomalies possibly representing boundaries within the enclosure system. Two of these anomalies were found to correspond with ditches in the trench (**127** and **158**), but a third anomaly did not correlate with the position of an archaeological feature. Other features consisted of two ditches, a pit and three postholes.

3.14.26 Of the two ditches that corresponded with geophysical anomalies, ditch **127** was the most substantial, measuring 1.3m wide by 0.5m deep (Fig. 43e, section 38), with a single fill which produced a single sherd of Middle/Late Roman pottery (2g). The second (ditch **158**; Plate 22) was narrow and had steeply sloping sides. It was 0.54m wide, 0.27m deep and it produced no finds.

3.14.27 At the western end of the trench, ditch terminus **105** was on a different north-west to south-east alignment compared to most of the features associated with the enclosures in this area. It measured 0.8m wide by 0.14m

deep and its single fill produced no finds. Similarly, ditch **154** was on a north-east to south-west alignment. It measured 0.54m wide by 0.16m deep and produced no finds.

3.14.28 A somewhat irregular, oval pit (**152**) which measured up to 0.96m wide and 0.26m deep was revealed close to the centre of the trench. It produced a single flint flake. An isolated posthole (**150**) was revealed to the west of this feature and a second posthole was found at the western end of the trench (**103**). Both of these features were less than 0.2m in diameter with single fills that produced finds.

Trench 77 (Fig. 34)

3.14.29 Trench 77 lay south of Trench 76 and targeted weak geophysical anomalies potentially relating to the conjoined enclosure complex in this part of Field 23. One ditch exposed in this trench (**168**; cut by later pit **171**), appeared to correlate with one of these weak geophysical signals, while a second ditch to the south (**166**) did not correspond with any anomalies.

3.14.30 Ditch **168** measured 0.6m wide by 0.19m deep and contained two fills of grey sands (Fig. 43e, Section 53). It was cut on its northern edge by sub-circular pit **171**, which measured 0.54m across and 0.13m deep.

3.14.31 To the south, ditch **166** was aligned north-west to south-east and measured 1.06m wide by 0.28m deep. Its single fill produced a flint flake.

Trench 78 (Fig. 34)

3.14.32 Trench 78 was laid out in the south-western part of the complex of conjoined enclosures in Field 23. This trench revealed a large number of features (ditches **173**=**257**, **185**=**297**, **238** and **259**; pit **183**; postholes **240**, **277** and **309**), the overwhelming majority of which were not detected by the geophysical survey. Summary information on all of these features is provided in Table 8.

Cut/feature	Type	Fills	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Finds/enviro.
173=257	ditch	174	0.7	0.18	15 sherds (159g) Roman pottery
183	pit	184	0.48	0.1	
185=297	ditch	186	0.54	0.16	6 sherds/39g Roman pottery, 1 quern frag (1055g)
238	ditch	239	1.53	0.46	
240	posthole	241	0.28	0.04	
259	ditch	260	0.5	0.12	7 sherds/137g Roman pottery
277	posthole	278	0.34	0.16	2 sherds/9g Roman pottery
309	posthole	310	0.58	0.5	1 sherd/4g Late Iron Age pottery

Table 8: Features in Trench 78, Field 23

3.14.33 A north to south aligned linear ditch, not detected by the geophysics, extended along most of the southern half of the trench (**173**=**257**). This feature appeared to be amongst the earliest revealed in the trench, being

cut by an east to west aligned ditch (**259**; Fig. 43e, Section 54) and by a second (unexcavated) east to west aligned ditch which corresponded with a geophysical anomaly. Ditch **173**/**257** was 0.7m wide by 0.18m deep and produced 15 sherds (137g) of Roman pottery.

3.14.34 Later ditch **259** was also a narrow, shallow feature and it produced seven sherds of Roman pottery. It was in turn cut by a small posthole (**277**), again containing Roman pottery, and by a second north to south aligned ditch (**185**=**297**) which produced six sherds of Roman pottery and a fragment of quern stone (1055g). A posthole/pit adjacent to this latter ditch (**309**) produced one sherd of Late Iron Age pottery.

3.14.35 At the northern end of the trench, east to west aligned ditch **238** represented the continuation of a linear anomaly detected immediately to the east of the trench and it measured 1.53m wide by 0.46m deep. Its single fill produced no finds. A small posthole immediately to the south (**240**) also yielded no finds.

Trench 79 (Fig. 34)

3.14.36 Trench 79 lay to the north-west of Trench 78 in an area of the conjoined enclosures where the geophysics had detected only a small number of weak, irregular anomalies. Three ditches, a pit and two probable natural features were revealed by this trench.

3.14.37 At the western end of the trench, a slightly curvilinear east to west aligned narrow ditch/gully (**175**) was revealed. It measured 0.36m wide and only 0.1m deep but its single fill produced 23 sherds (155g) of Early Roman pottery. Four metres to the north-east, a north-west to south-east aligned ditch (**221**) measured 0.46m wide by 0.48, deep (Fig. 43e, Section 67), with a basal fill of yellowish brown sandy silt and a darker upper backfill deposit which produced nine sherds (206g) of Roman pottery and animal bone (64g).

3.14.38 Close to the centre of the trench, north to south aligned ditch **242** was 0.75m wide and 0.21m. Its single fill produced seven sherds (234g) of Roman pottery. To the north-east, partly exposed against the edge of the trench, was a large pit (**189**), over 4m long by 0.46m deep. Its single fill produced 15 sherds (138g) of Roman pottery.

3.14.39 At the northern end of the trench, two intercutting, shallow, irregular linear features (**271** and **273**, up to 0.25m deep) were probably of natural origin and neither produced finds.

Trench 80 (Fig. 34)

3.14.40 Trench 80 was located in the northern part of the area of conjoined enclosures in the east of Field 23. It revealed a ditch corresponding with the geophysics which marked the northern boundary of the enclosures alongside six other ditches and three pits which had not been detected by the geophysics.

3.14.41 At the southern end on the trench was a group of intercutting ditches and pits (Fig. 43e, Section 46; Plate 23). A natural feature/deposit was cut by a 'bowl'-shaped pit (**84**), which measured 1.42m in diameter, 0.44m deep and it produced a flint flake. This feature was cut by a smaller, oval pit (**82**; 0.46m

wide by 0.24m deep), which contained a flint flake. Pit **84** was also cut by an 'L'-shaped ditch (**80**=**89**) which extended from the eastern side of the trench on an east to west alignment, before turning to the south and passing beyond the southern end of the trench. Measuring 0.4m wide and up to 0.12m deep it produced no finds. This ditch was in turn cut by an east to west aligned ditch (**91**; 0.56m wide and 0.18m deep) which contained two sherds (37g) of Roman pottery.

3.14.42 To the north of this set of features, a second east to west aligned ditch (**87**) was revealed. Measuring 0.84m wide and 0.24m deep, its single fill produced two sherds (8g) of Iron Age pottery and a flint flake.

3.14.43 In the central part of the trench, ditch **133** corresponded with a geophysical anomaly marking the northern boundary of the enclosure complex in this area. This feature had been truncated on its southern side by a modern feature (Fig. 43e, Section 49), but was at least 1.26m wide and up to 0.38m deep. It contained three fills, with six sherds of Roman pottery coming from its secondary fill.

3.14.44 To the north. a narrow north-west to south-east aligned ditch was revealed (**131**). Measuring 0.66m wide and 0.14m deep, it did not contain any finds. Further north still was a small east to west aligned ditch (**93**; 0.58m wide by 0.16m deep) which was cut by a 'bowl'-shaped pit (**96**; 1.24m wide by 0.26m deep). Neither feature produced any finds.

Trench 81 (Fig. 34)

3.14.45 Trench 81 was located to the west of Trench 80 and revealed a single east to west aligned ditch corresponding with the northern boundary of the conjoined enclosures detected by the geophysical survey. Ditch **553** (Fig. 43e, Section 190; Plate 24) measured 2.4m wide by 0.58m deep and the lower of its two fills produced 10 sherds (48g) of Middle Iron Age pottery, five sherds (48g) of Early Roman pottery, a fragment of quern stone (1929g) and seven worked flints.

Trench 85 (Fig. 35)

3.14.46 Trench 85 targeted a 'staple'-shaped geophysical anomaly close to the centre of Field 23, and it revealed a single north to south aligned ditch corresponding with the anomaly. This ditch (**388**) measured 1.7m wide and 0.42m deep (Fig. 43e, Section 130) with a single fill which produced a flint flake.

Trench 87 (Fig. 35)

3.14.47 Trench 87 targeted an east to west aligned linear anomaly in the western part of Field 23 and a weaker curvilinear anomaly potentially relating to a ring-ditch. The weaker anomalies did not correspond with any features, but the linear anomaly was confirmed to relate to a ditch (**420**), 1.6m wide and 0.36m deep which produced no finds.

Trench 89 (Fig. 35)

3.14.48 Trench 88 targeted a linear anomaly on the same alignment as the one investigated in Trench 87, to the east. A ditch corresponding to this anomaly

(**418**) was revealed, measuring 2.1m wide and 0.4m deep. It produced a single flint flake.

Trench 91

3.14.49 Trench 91 lay to the west of Trench 90 within the area of enclosure ditches adjacent to Fincham Drove. Two intercutting ditches correlating with geophysical anomalies were identified and a further four ditches, a pit and two natural features not detected by the geophysics were also recorded.

3.14.50 Ditch **473** corresponded closely with a north to south aligned geophysical anomaly in the eastern part of the trench. It measured 2.2m wide and 0.7m deep, with two fills (Fig. 43e, Section 165), and it produced 13 sherds (97g) of Early Roman pottery, 10 sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (58g), six fragments (71g) of fired clay and a (residual) flint scraper. This ditch was cut by an east to west aligned ditch (**476**; also corresponding with a geophysical anomaly) which measured 0.7m wide and 0.5m deep with a single fill which contained a sherd (27g) of Early Roman pottery. To the east, a curvilinear gully/ditch (**478**) measured 0.7m wide by 0.5m deep and produced three small sherds (5g) of Middle Iron Age pottery.

3.14.51 The western end of the trench partly exposed an east to west aligned ditch (**461**) over 1.1.6m wide and 0.18m deep, which produced no finds. This was cut by a north-east to south-west aligned ditch (**463**=**467**; Plate 25) which measured 0.75m wide by 0.14m deep and produced two sherds (7g) of Iron Age pottery. A small pit, devoid of finds, was found adjacent to this ditch (**465**; 0.5m wide by 0.08m deep).

3.14.52 To the east of these features, two irregular shallow natural features (**469** and **471**) were investigated. One of these (**471**; up to 1.8m wide by 0.14m deep) produced a single small sherd of Middle Iron Age pottery (2g) and a flint flake.

Trench 92

3.14.53 Trench 92 was located south of Trench 91 and revealed four north to south aligned ditches (three of which corresponded closely with geophysical anomalies) and a single pit. None of these features produced finds.

3.14.54 The four ditches (**261**, **265**, **267** and **269**) were all of similar dimensions, 1.24-1.46m wide and 0.16-0.46m deep, with single fills. At the eastern end of the trench, one of these ditches (**261**) was cut through an earlier pit (**263**; 0.8m wide by 0.16m deep).

Trench 93

3.14.55 Trench 93 was located east of Trench 92. A ditch relating to one of the enclosure ditches detected by the geophysics in this area was recorded, as well as a large pit which also registered as a weak geophysical anomaly. Ditch **275** was a broad, but shallow feature, 2.22m wide by 0.3m deep which produced no finds.

3.14.56 To the north, pit **396** was only partially revealed in the trench and it could not be excavated to its full depth because of safety constraints, but it measured at least 4.9m in diameter and 0.96m deep (Fig. 43e, Section 136). As excavated, it contained five fills of brown and grey silty sands and sandy silts

which produced a total of 17 sherds (500g) of Early Roman pottery and animal bone (48g). A sample of its basal fill (397) produced a small amount of charcoal.

3.15 Field 26 (Fig. 38)

Summary

3.15.1 Field 26 lay in the north-eastern part of the site, immediately to the east of the A1065. Two trenches were excavated in this field (Trenches 96 and 97). No significant geophysical anomalies had been identified, but the trenches were located to reveal any undetected continuations of the enclosure ditches in Field 27, to the west (see below). Neither trench revealed any archaeological remains.

3.16 Field 27 (Fig. 38)

Summary

3.16.1 Field 27 lay to the west of Field 26. The geophysical survey identified a rectangular enclosure in the northern part of the field, with other features representing further sub-enclosures/divisions within its interior. Eight trenches were excavated in the area of these anomalies, all of which contained archaeological features, closely corresponding with the geophysics. Ditches (often showing evidence for recutting) representing the boundary of the enclosure were revealed on its northern, southern and western sides, and several additional linear features were recorded within the interior of the enclosure. Dateable finds from these features included Roman pottery.

Trench 98 (Fig. 39)

3.16.2 Trench 98 revealed a recut ditch (**579**/**585**; Fig. 43f, Section 200) corresponding with an east to west aligned linear geophysical anomaly on the northern edge of the enclosure in Field 27. Ditch **579** measured at least 1.6m wide and 0.72m deep, with two fills of brown silty sand which produced a single sherd of Roman pottery and struck flints. A sample of the basal fill was devoid of preserved plant remains. A shallower recut of this feature (**585**) measured 1.44m wide and 0.42m deep, with a single fill which produced two sherds of Middle Iron Age pottery (31g) and struck flint.

Trench 99 (Fig. 39)

3.16.3 Trench 99 was located to the west of Trench 98 and revealed a ditch which was not detected by the geophysics, and it appeared to relate to the enclosure in this area. As exposed in the trench, ditch **581**=**583** was aligned north to south, but turned at its northern end to the east and extended beyond the edge of this trench. It was up to 1.28m wide by 0.28m deep and had a single fill of mid to dark brownish grey silty sand which produced only a flint flake, but with a sample producing frequent charcoal.

Trench 100 (Fig. 39)

3.16.4 Trench 100 was positioned within the interior of the enclosure in Field 27 and targeted a weak, sinuous geophysical anomaly. A pair of intercutting ditches

were revealed and one corresponded with the anomaly. The earlier of these two features (**570**) was aligned east to west and was 1.22m wide by 0.24m deep, with a single fill. It produced three sherds (25g) of Roman pottery and a flint flake. This feature was cut by north to south aligned ditch **568**. This ditch measured 1.96m wide by 0.5m deep, with a single fill and it contained a flint flake.

Trench 101 (Fig. 39)

3.16.5 Trench 101 (Plate 26) was located to the south of Trench 100 within the interior of the enclosure, in an area where the geophysics detected weak anomalies potentially representing archaeological features. This trench revealed two narrow gullies and a single ditch (the latter corresponding with a geophysical anomaly).

3.16.6 At the western end of the trench, gully **535**=**537** was aligned east to west and was up to 0.5m wide by 0.13m deep. Its single fill produced two sherds (38g) of Roman pottery. To the east, north to south aligned ditch **531** was 1.78m wide by 0.4m deep (Fig. 43f, Section 182) and produced three sherds (27g) of Middle Roman pottery. Five metres to the east, a parallel gully (**533**) measured 0.53m wide by 0.3m deep and it produced no finds.

Trench 102 (Fig. 39)

3.16.7 Trench 102 targeted the southern boundary of the enclosure in Field 27 and revealed a pair of parallel east to west aligned ditches corresponding with anomalies detected by the geophysical survey.

3.16.8 Ditch **586** was 1.3m wide and 0.3m deep, with a single fill which produced no finds. To the north, ditch **547** was 1.96m wide, 0.44m deep (Fig. 43f, Section 189; Plate 27) and contained two silty sand fills from which three sherds of Roman pottery (50g), a fragment of fired clay (22g) and a flint flake were recovered.

Trench 103 (Fig. 40)

3.16.9 Trench 103 revealed a north to south aligned recut ditch which corresponded with the western side of the enclosure identified by the geophysics in this field, a second (excavated) ditch also corresponded with an anomaly detected by the geophysics within the enclosure and a third ditch not identified by the geophysics (**572**).

3.16.10 In the western part of the trench, ditch **565** measured over 1.4m wide and 0.85m deep, with a stepped western side and two fills of brown/grey silty sand (Fig. 43f, Section 194). Five sherds of Early Roman pottery (48g) and animal bone fragments (8g) were recovered from this feature. The upper fill of this ditch was cut by a shallower recut (**563**) which measured up to 1.5 m wide by 0.47m deep with a single fill of mid greyish brown silty sand, with abundant flint cobbles. It produced flint and a small quantity of animal bone (24g).

3.16.11 To the east, north to south aligned ditch **572** measured 1.06m wide and 0.35m deep, with a single fill which produced 5g of animal bone.

Trench 104 (Fig. 40)

3.16.12 Trench 104 revealed an east to west aligned ditch which corresponded with the northern boundary of the enclosure in Field 27 (ditch **544**). A second east to west aligned ditch (**539**) and a posthole (**541**) not detected by the geophysical survey were also recorded.

3.16.13 Ditch **544** measured 0.9m wide by 0.43m deep with two fills (Fig. 43f, Section 188). Its upper fill produced three sherds of Roman pottery and 156g of animal bone. To the south, posthole **541** was 0.4m in diameter by 0.31m deep and produced no finds. Ditch/gully **539**, 0.5m wide by 0.14m deep, also produced no finds.

Trench 105 (Fig. 40)

3.16.14 Trench 105 revealed a north to south aligned recut ditch (**574**/**577**) corresponding with the western boundary of the enclosure in Field 27. It was very similar to the recut boundary revealed to the south in Trench 103 (see above). The original cut (**574**) was more than 1.5m wide and was up to 0.75m deep, with three fills (Fig. 43f, Section 203). It was cut on its eastern side by ditch **577** which measured 1.7m wide by 0.6 deep with a single fill that produced 16 sherds (78g) of Roman pottery, animal bone (9g) and a flint flake.

3.17 Field 28 (Fig. 38)

Summary

3.17.1 Field 28 lay close to the centre of the site, to the east of Fields 14 and 15. A single trench (Trench 106) was excavated in this field to investigate a linear anomaly that continued to the west in Field 14 (see above). As in Field 14, no archaeological feature correlating with this anomaly was found.

3.18 Field 29 (Fig. 38)

Summary

3.18.1 Field 29 lay to the east of Field 28 and west of Fincham Drove. A discrete anomaly detected by the geophysics was targeted by a single trench (Trench 107; Plate 28), but no archaeological features were revealed.

3.19 Field 30 (Fig. 38)

Summary

3.19.1 Field 30 lay in the northern part of the site. The geophysical survey identified a potential 'L'-shaped ditch in the northern part of the field. A single trench (Trench 108) was excavated to investigate this feature. A ditch correlating with the geophysics was revealed and it produced Roman pottery, alongside a second ditch on a different alignment which produced both prehistoric and Roman pottery.

Trench 108 (Fig. 41)

3.19.2 Trench 108 (Plate 29) revealed a north to south aligned ditch (**529**) corresponding with a geophysical anomaly detected in this field. To the west, a north-east to south-west aligned ditch was also found (**527**).

3.19.3 Ditch **529** measured 1.4m wide and 0.4m deep with a single fill (Fig. 43f, Section 181) that produced seven sherds (19g) of Early Roman pottery and three worked flints. Ditch **527** had similar dimensions (1.84m wide and 0.4m deep), with a single fill that produced four sherds (5g) of Roman pottery alongside eight sherds (18g) of Late Bronze Age pottery and two worked flints.

3.20 Field 33 (Figs 38 and 42)

Summary

3.20.1 Field 33 lay in the extreme northern part of the site. Six trenches were planned to be excavated here (Trenches 109-114), targeting an enclosure identified by the geophysics, but the presence of livestock in this field at the time of the fieldwork precluded access and these trenches were not excavated.

3.21 Field 34 (Fig. 38)

Summary

3.21.1 Field 34 lay immediately north of Field 30 and linear anomalies sharing the alignment of the ditch in Field 30 were detected by the geophysics. A single trench laid out across one of these anomalies confirmed the presence of this feature, which produced a small quantity of Roman pottery.

Trench 115 (Fig. 41)

3.21.2 Trench 115 revealed a north to south aligned ditch (**497**) corresponding with one of the linear geophysical anomalies identified in this field. A probable ditch terminus and two small pits/postholes were also recorded.

3.21.3 Ditch **497** measured 1.5m wide by 0.4m deep with a single fill (Fig. 43f, Section 172) that contained seven sherds (65g) of Early Roman pottery. A sample of its fill was devoid of plant remains. Possible ditch terminus **493** was also aligned north to south and measure 0.6m wide by 0.45m deep. This feature produced only a single flint flake. Undated pits/postholes **495** and **499** were both small features (0.65m and 0.8m in diameter and 0.22m and 0.3m deep respectively), with single fills.

3.22 Artefactual, osteological and environmental summary

3.22.1 A summary quantification of the finds and environmental remains recovered from each field is provided in Table 9. Artefacts are dominated by Roman and prehistoric pottery. The majority of the prehistoric pottery consists of material in the Middle Iron Age potting tradition, although it is important to note that handmade 'Middle' Iron Age pottery continued to be produced into the mid 1st century AD (the Late Iron Age/Conquest Period) in this part of the region (see Hill 2002). Smaller quantities of earlier, Neolithic and Bronze Age pottery were also recovered.

3.22.2 Metalwork was scarce, represented only by iron fittings, a fragment of lead and a fragment of a Roman copper-alloy bracelet from Field 9. Other finds associated with probable Late Iron Age and Roman features include small quantities of quernstone fragments, fired clay, CBM and glass. Small

assemblages of worked flint were recovered both from prehistoric contexts and as residual finds from later features.

3.22.3 Osteological and environmental remains were sparse, but include a small assemblage of animal bone (including specimens of horse, cattle, pig and sheep/goat), charred plant remains recovered from bulk samples (including cereal grains and crop processing waste) and three fragments from a single European flat oyster shell.

Category	Field										Report
	6	9	13	15	18	23	27	30	34	Totals	
Iron objects	-	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9	App. B.1
Copper-alloy object	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	App. B.1
Lead objects	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	App. B.1
Prehistoric pottery	3 (54g)	84 (946g)	80 (1457g)	169 (1918g)	-	30 (140g)	2 (31g)	8 (19g)	-	376 (4564g)	App. B.2
Roman pottery	-	464 (6713g)	-	6 (20g)	6 (47g)	165 (2239g)	9 (112g)	8 (19g)	6 (65g)	664 (9215g)	App. B.3
Fired clay	-	76 (3235g)	1 (5g)	6 (412g)	-	7 (78g)	1 (22g)	-	-	91 (3752g)	App. B.4
CBM	-	10 (952g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10 (952g)	App. B.5
Worked flint	2	58	33	70	2	86	9	5	5	270	App. B.6
Burnt flint	-	6 (153g)	5 (162g)	15 (591g)	4 (44g)	-	-	-	-	30 (950g)	App. B.6
Quern stone	-	15 (4419g)	-	-	-	2 (2984g)	-	-	-	17 (7403g)	App. B.7
Burnt stone	-	5 (282g)	-	-	-	1 (946g)	-	-	-	2 (1228g)	App. B.7
Glass	-	4 (6g)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4 (6g)	App. B.8
Animal bone	-	1089g	-	7g	-	332g	215g	-	-	1643g	App. C.2
Shell	-	23g	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23g	App. C.3
Enviro. samples	-	5	1	2	1	6	2	-	1	-	App. C.1

Table 9: Summary of finds and environmental remains

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Reliability of the field investigation

4.1.1 Ground conditions were generally good during the trenching and archaeological features and deposits were well-defined against the natural geology. No other significant issues are thought to have had an influence on the investigations, and the results are considered reliable.

4.2 Correspondance of the trenching and geophysical survey

4.2.1 Investigating/ground truthing the results of the geophysical survey was a key objective of the trial trenching, with the trenches targeting areas associated with geophysical anomalies of probable/possible archaeological origin in 17 fields.

4.2.2 Despite a good correspondence between the geophysics and results of the trenching in many areas, a significant number of geophysical anomalies (generally those identified by the survey as weak/possible features) were demonstrated to have no correlation with archaeological features. The principal geophysical anomalies which did not relate to archaeological features are listed here (see section 4 for fuller descriptions).

- Field 6: possible small oval enclosure (Trench 1)
- Field 8: possible rectangular enclosure and associated features (Trench 2)
- Field 10: possible enclosure ditch and ring-ditch (Trenches 32-34)
- Field 11: possible linear features (Trenches 35-38)
- Field 14: possible linear feature (Trench 41)
- Field 15: possible double ring-ditch feature (Trenches 46 and 47)
- Field 16: possible discrete features (Trench 59)
- Field 23: possible curvilinear and linear features (Trench 69); possible 'D'-shaped enclosure (Trench 74); possible curvilinear features (Trench 95)
- Field 28: possible linear feature (Trench 106)
- Field 29: possible discrete feature (Trench 107)

4.2.3 Elsewhere, especially within the main complexes of prehistoric and Romano-British enclosures/boundaries in Fields 9, 15, 18, 23, and 27, the geophysical survey was accurate in identifying the major features and the overall layout/distribution of archaeological remains. This said, as is typical, in most of these areas the trenching revealed additional (generally small/shallow) features which had not been identified by the geophysical survey, and there were other minor discrepancies between the anomalies and the features revealed in the trenches.

4.2.4 Away from these major concentrations of remains, few features not identified by the geophysical survey were revealed by the trenches. However, it is notable that an area of possible burning identified by the geophysics in Field 23 was found to relate to a natural hollow associated with Neolithic pottery and flintwork (Trench 70), whilst the potential burnt mound deposit on the eastern edge of Field 23 (Trench 72) were not identified in the geophysical report (although in hindsight there are anomalies on the

grayscale magnetometer plot which may correlate with this deposit; Headland Archaeology 2025, fig. 9)

4.3 Preservation

4.3.1 Levels of preservation of archaeological features and deposits were typical of rural sites with a long history of agriculture and most features had evidently experienced a degree of plough truncation. Nonetheless, the remains of (presumably heavily truncated) layers overlying the natural geology were identified in the interior of the rectilinear enclosure complex investigated in the south-eastern part of Field 9 (Trenches 9 and 10) and a burnt flint rich deposit survived beneath the subsoil in the eastern end of Trench 72 in Field 23, although the extent to which this had been disturbed by later cultivation is not clear.

4.3.2 Preservation of environmental remains at the site appears to be relatively poor. The small size of the animal bone assemblage probably at least partly reflects poor survival because of the acidic character of the sands and gravels which dominated the natural geology, and the surviving bones are very fragmentary with identifiable pieces dominated by robust elements, especially teeth, alongside mandibles and long bones (App. C.2). The recovery of one rich assemblage of charred cereal grain from a feature in Field 23 (posthole **212**, Trench 20) and the presence of small quantities from the fills of other features across the site demonstrates the survival of some plant remains (see App. C.1), but their overall scarcity probably reflects poor conditions for preservation in the free draining and coarse grained sediments which characterise the majority of the archaeological deposits.

4.4 Interpretation

4.4.1 The interpretation/discussion of the archaeological remains recorded by the trenching is arranged chronologically. A simplified/interpretive plan of areas of archaeological activity is provided in Figure 44. Dating is based primarily on pottery and/or the layout and spatial associations of features, and it has been possible to assign at least a broad date to most of the remains encountered during the trenching, all of which related either to prehistoric or Late Iron Age to Romano-British activity. This dating relies almost entirely on the pottery recovered from the features. One issue concerning the ceramic dating which should be emphasised here is the long currency of the handmade Middle Iron Age type pottery which dominates the prehistoric pottery assemblage. In this part of the region, as in many other parts of northern East Anglia, pottery in the Middle Iron Age tradition continued in use into the late 1st century AD (Hill 2002) and often dominates ceramic assemblages from Late Iron Age and early (later 1st century AD) Romano-British settlements elsewhere in west, occurring alongside smaller quantities of Late Iron Age and/or early Roman pottery Norfolk (e.g. Flitcroft 2001; Garrow *et al* 2006). In this context, there remains some uncertainty regarding the extent to which the recovery of 'Middle Iron Age' pottery form the main areas of Late Iron Age to Roman enclosures relates to activity predating the Late Iron Age.

Prehistoric (Neolithic to Middle Iron Age)

4.4.2 Prehistoric remains (not including features of Iron Age date closely associated with the main areas of Romano-British activity, see below) were identified in four fields (Fields 6, 13, 15 and 23; Fig. 44), whist an undated boundary ditch in Field 18 may also represent a prehistoric feature.

4.4.3 A thin scatter of residual worked flints across the trenches attest to a 'background' presence in this landscape from the Mesolithic into later prehistory, but aside from this material the earliest traces of activity at the site took the form of finds recovered from natural features. In Field 15 a small sherd of Beaker pottery (*c.* 2400-1700 BC) was recovered from a small natural feature (**486**) in Trench 56, while a larger natural hollow in Field 23 (**193**, Trench 70) produced a sherd of Late Neolithic Grooved Ware pottery (*c.* 2900-2400 BC) alongside a coherent assemblage of 43 worked flints including knapping waste and two retouched tools. These remains, and the background scatter of residual flintwork, attest to a long history of episodic/small-scale activity across the site but the trenching did not produce evidence for any sustained episodes of occupation/settlement during the Neolithic and Early Bronze Age.

4.4.4 Another facet of prehistoric land use is represented by the burnt flint deposit and a group of small pits with burnt flint rich fills found in the eastern part of Field 23 (Trenches 72 and 73). These remains correlated with previous reports of scatters of burnt flint in the ploughsoil in this part of the field (NHER refs MNF4111 and MNF4154; Fig. 3) and probably related to the heavily disturbed remnants of prehistoric burnt mounds. Burnt mounds are a common feature of the record of prehistoric activity in the region, represented by spreads of heavily burnt flint and stone, commonly found in association with 'troughs' in which the heated stone would have been used to heat water. As with the remains recorded in Field 23, burnt mounds are rarely associated with dateable finds or significant environmental remains (beyond wood charcoal), but radiocarbon dating (including dates from excavated examples on the Norfolk fen edge and in eastern parts of the county) indicates that they date largely to the Beaker and Early Bronze Age periods (Beamish 2009, 158-9; Healy *et al.* 2014, 61-2)

4.4.5 The exact function(s) of burnt mounds remain uncertain, with suggested uses including cooking, brewing, sweat lodges/saunas and for craft/industrial-type processing. Regardless of their uses, they are rarely associated with traces of contemporary settlement and for obvious reasons are invariably found in areas with a ready water supply, classically on the fen edge or along watercourses (e.g. Silvester 1991; Rogerson 1995, 36-9, fig. 4). However, there is a growing number of examples from the region in more 'upland' locations, where water was provided by wells/pond-like features (Green 2018; Brudenell and Kwiatkowska 2022). In the case of the Area 23 remains, they lay some distance from any watercourses but it may be significant that they were within the area of the narrow strip of glacial till that is mapped across the site (see section 1.2), and it is possible that features dug in to these deposits, unlike the free draining chalk which underlies most of the site, may have been able to collect rainwater or access ground water.

4.4.6 Later prehistoric (Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age) remains recorded by the trenching included enclosure/boundary ditches and associated features revealed in Fields 13, 15 and 23, with other remains including a pair of pits of probable Middle Iron Age date revealed in Field 6. As discussed below, it is also possible that some of the Late Iron Age to Roman enclosure complexes had their origins in the Middle Iron Age.

4.4.7 In Field 13 a single north to south aligned ditch in Trench 39 possibly represented a prehistoric feature on the basis of its association with a single tiny sherd of possible Iron Age pottery (1g) and a lack of later finds. Further prehistoric activity in this area is represented by a small pit containing a large deposit of Late Bronze Age pottery (79 sherds, 1456g).

4.4.8 The prehistoric remains in Field 15 included a large rectangular enclosure in the central part of the field covering an area of at least 5ha (targeted by Trenches 42, 43, 44, 50 and 51). In agreement with the geophysical survey, no feature corresponding with the western side of this enclosure was identified, but elsewhere its boundary was defined by a substantial ditch, and on its northern and southern sides (in Trenches 43 and 51) its full profile could not be safely excavated, reaching a maximum excavated depth of 1.1m in Trench 43 (ditch **501**). Despite the size of the enclosure ditches, they produced few finds, dominated by worked flint consistent with a broad later prehistoric date (i.e. Bronze Age/Iron Age) and a very small assemblage of 11 small sherds (43g) of Middle Iron Age pottery which provide the only evidence for the date of the infilling of the ditches.

4.4.9 With the putative double ring-ditch detected by the geophysics in the interior of the enclosure proving not to correspond to any archaeological features, the only other features recorded in association with the enclosure were a pit cut by the ditch on its eastern side (pit **505**, Trench 44) and a small pit revealed in Trench 42, which contained the base of a Middle Bronze Age pottery vessel. This feature, almost wholly filled by a once complete pot, is very reminiscent of the urned cremation burials characteristic of this period (Caswell and Roberts 2018), but no human remains were recovered from its fill, which instead produced part of a fired clay weight, an artefact that is generally closely linked to domestic/settlement-type activity.

4.4.10 To the south of the enclosure, some of the ditches in the southern part of Field 15 (Trenches 53-58) may be contemporary with the rectilinear enclosure, but several are clearly closely associated with the complex of Late Iron Age to Romano-British enclosures recorded to the east in Field 23, and they are discussed separately below (see below, *Late Iron Age and Romano-British*).

4.4.11 Although dateable finds from these prehistoric enclosure/boundary ditches in both Fields 13 and 15 consisted only of small quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery, in both cases there is evidence for earlier, Bronze Age activity in their vicinity, and the ditches themselves cannot be considered well-dated, producing only very small quantities of Middle Iron Age/possible Iron Age pottery. Middle Iron Age sites featuring ditched enclosures and boundaries are exceptionally rare in this part of the region (Davies 1996; Hill 1999; Brudenell 2018), and given the rapidly growing record of Middle Bronze Age enclosures and boundaries in the area, including examples recorded during

recent excavations on the southern edge of Swaffham, some 3.5km south of the site (Blackbourn 2021; White 2022), it seems plausible that some elements of the enclosures and boundaries here have their origins in this period, although this could only be confirmed through further investigations. Regardless of this issue, it is clear that both these areas saw some level of Bronze Age and Middle Iron Age activity, although the overall low densities of finds suggest this may not have involved permanent/sustained settlement, and the various enclosure and boundaries may have been associated with seasonal stock-keeping or other agricultural activities.

4.4.12 Further undated, but potentially prehistoric, boundary ditches were revealed in the southern part of Field 23 and the northern part of Field 18. In Field 18 this took the form of an extensive north-east to south-west aligned linear ditch excavated in Trenches 63 and 64, to the north-west of which, in Field 23, was a similarly aligned 'L'-shaped ditch (Trenches 65 and 68). The overall scarcity of finds of these features and the presence of a burnt flint rich deposit within ditch **364** in Trench 65 may suggest a prehistoric origin for these features.

4.4.13 Further low-level activity/occupation during the Middle Iron Age may also be represented by the two pits found in Field 6, finds from which were restricted to just three sherds of pottery.

Late Iron Age and Romano-British

4.4.14 Late Iron Age (LIA) to Romano-British remains were recorded in seven of the fields investigated across the site (Fig. 44). In Field 30 and 34, in the northern part of the site, these remains consisted of single linear boundaries, but more extensive remains of enclosure and boundary systems, some clearly associated with settlement activity, were revealed in Fields 9, 18, 23 and 27. As set out below, in some cases these enclosure complexes may have had their origins in the Middle Iron Age, and in particular it is possible that the LIA-Romano-British enclosures found either side of Fincham Drove in Fields 9, 15 and 23 represent a continuation of the activity represented by the prehistoric remains in Field 15 discussed above.

Field 9

4.4.15 The most extensive remains belonging to this period were revealed in the southern part of Field 9. The enclosures and boundaries were laid out on the northern side of Fincham Drove, and although the existence of the putative Roman road underlying this historic droveway has been questioned in recent years (see section 1.3), the alignment of the rectilinear boundaries on the drove and the complete absence of remains on its other side in Field 16 strongly supports the idea that a routeway of some kind was in place here during the Roman period (see below for the relationship of this routeway with the Late Iron Age/Early Romano-British remains in Fields 15/23).

4.4.16 The earliest elements of the enclosures and boundaries in Field 9 appear to have related to the 'polygonal' enclosure targeted by Trenches 17, 18, 19, 20, 24 and 31. There are hints that activity may have begun in this area during the Middle Iron Age, with a narrow ditch in Trench 20 (**252**; not detected by the geophysics) producing a substantial assemblage of handmade Middle Iron Age-type pottery (70 sherds/840g), but the ditches which corresponded

with the boundary of the enclosure itself were associated with small quantities of Late Iron Age and Early Roman pottery as well as a fragment of Roman copper-alloy bracelet, and its seems probable that it was laid out at some point in the 1st century AD.

4.4.17 Trenches 17, 20 and 31 confirmed the presence of ditches representing sub-enclosures/divisions within the enclosure and also revealed a number of discrete pits. To the north, curvilinear ditches targeted by Trenches 21 and 24 were poorly dated, but could have been contemporary with the polygonal enclosure, while a sub-square enclosure intersecting with its northern edge was probably a somewhat later feature, with the excavation of a single intervention in this ditch in Trench 24 (ditch **341**) producing a small assemblage (14 sherds) of Middle to Late Roman pottery. All told, the finds assemblage from this, eastern, part of Field 9 is modest; leaving aside the Middle Iron Age pottery from ditch **252**, it includes seven sherds of Late Iron Age pottery, 16 sherds of Early Roman pottery and 14 sherds of Middle to Late Roman pottery. Aside from the copper-alloy bracelet fragment, other finds were restricted to very small quantities of fired clay and animal bone. However, the density of features within the area of the polygonal enclosure suggests occupation of some kind was probably taking place, while evidence for crop processing/storage of grain in this area is implied by a rich assemblage of charred grain recovered from the backfill of an (albeit undated) posthole in Trench 20.

4.4.18 To the west, features related to a major rectilinear enclosure complex identified by the geophysics were revealed in Trenches 3-13. This covered an area of around 2.5ha, with Fincham Drove demarcating its south-east side and its north-western boundary probably corresponded to a ditch (undetected by the geophysics) revealed in Trench 13 (ditch **390**). Numerous ditches, many identified by the geophysics, but including other undetected features, were revealed within the enclosure representing smaller sub-divisions/compounds. Such features were especially concentrated in the southern part of the complex, where Trenches 9, 10 and 11 revealed concentrations of features and there was localised preservation of heavily truncated layers preserved beneath the subsoil in Trenches 10 and 11, and possible evidence for at least one structure provided by a possible beamslot (**204**) in Trench 9.

4.4.19 The features associated with the rectilinear enclosures produced the most substantial finds assemblage from any of the principal areas of LIA to Romano-British activity on the site. There was an almost total dearth of Iron Age pottery, with the assemblage being overwhelmingly dominated by Early Roman (197 sherds, 3369g) and Middle to Late Roman (161 sherds, 1867g) material, suggesting activity began here in the mid 1st to 2nd centuries AD and continued until the later 3rd or 4th century AD. Other finds, many recovered from the finds rich backfill of a large pit in Trench 5 (**407**), include fired clay (including a compete clay weight and fragments of structural material), a small assemblage of brick and tile, as well as iron nails, a scrap of lead, quernstone fragments and small quantities of animal bone. All told, the morphology of the enclosure and the character of the associated finds assemblage indicates that it represents a 'low status' enclosed rural farmstead/settlement of the kind common in the region (Smith 2016),

including locally, with a similar enclosed farmstead partially revealed by excavations east of Brandon Road in Swaffham, around 4km south of the site (Sleap and Savage 2016).

Fields 15 and 23

4.4.20 Further north-east along the route of Fincham Drove, another set of LIA-Romano-British enclosures were found in the southernmost part of Field 15 and the adjacent, western part of Field 23. In Field 23, they comprised a series of rectilinear geophysical anomalies targeted by Trenches 91, 92 and 93, which revealed ditches corresponding with the geophysics as well as a number of other undetected ditches and discrete features. On the other side of Fincham Drove, in Field 15, ditches probably representing the continuation of this enclosure complex were revealed in Trenches 53, 56 and 57,.

4.4.21 Finds were relatively scarce in this part of Field 23, suggesting that any domestic occupation associated with these enclosures may have been low-level/short lived, but the presence of Iron Age pottery (16 sherds, 72g) alongside both Early and Middle to Late Roman pottery (39 sherds, 360g) suggests the features here may have had their origins in the Late Iron Age.

4.4.22 This date is consistent with the recovery of a small quantity of Late Iron Age pottery (six sherds, 20g) from one of the corresponding ditches excavated in Trench 56 on the other side of the Fincham Drove in Field 15 (Ditch **480**), but the recovery of small quantities of Middle Iron Age pottery from the other ditches excavated in Trenches 53, 56, 57 and 58 (28 sherds in total) and a substantial assemblage of Middle Iron Age pottery from a pit revealed in Trench 53 (55 sherds, 641g) raise the possibility that the earliest phases of these enclosures may belong to this period and, potentially, be broadly contemporary with or represent a development of activity associated with the poorly dated prehistoric enclosure in this field described above.

4.4.23 This dating evidence may be significant in terms of understanding the origin of the putative Romano-British routeway underlying Fincham Drove, which clearly cut across/slighted some elements of the enclosure system. Given that the routeway was probably used during the main period of Roman activity in Field 9 to the west (see above), this could suggest it was established at some point in the Early Romano-British period, post-dating the earlier (Late Iron Age) phases of the enclosure/boundary ditches in this part of the site.

4.4.24 Further east in Field 23, a set of conjoined, rectilinear enclosures covering an area of around 2.5ha (targeted by Trenches 66 and 71-82) were probably associated with Romano-British settlement-type activity. The trenching confirmed the basic layout of the enclosure as indicated by the geophysics, as well as revealing a number of other ditches and occasional discrete features not identified by the survey. Only a single small sherd of Late Iron Age pottery was recovered from this area, and these enclosures were probably laid out in the later 1st or 2nd century AD, with the pottery assemblage including 54 sherds (521g) of Early Roman pottery and a smaller quantity of Middle to Late Roman material (26 sherds, 299g). Other finds were very scarce but a fragment of quernstone from Trench 78 (ditch **297**),

and a small quantity of animal bone are consistent with domestic-type activity occurring in this part of the site.

Field 18

4.4.25 The small set of enclosure ditches exposed by Trenches 60 and 61 in the southernmost part of the site in Field 18 produced a very small assemblage of Roman pottery (five sherds, 39g) and it seems probable that these features related to agricultural land use rather than an area of settlement or more intensive activity.

4.4.26 *Field 27*

4.4.27 The final principal area of LIA to Romano-British activity was in Field 27, just south of the higher ground of the Bartholmew Hills (section 1.2; Figs 2 and 3), and took the form of a rectangular enclosure on the eastern edge of the field covering an area of around 2ha, with trenching in Field 26 to the east establishing that it did not extend any further in that direction. As well as revealing its main boundary ditches, a small number of narrow/shallow ditches within the interior of the enclosure were recorded in Trenches 100, 101 and 104. Despite extensive excavation of the enclosure ditches, just 17 sherds of Roman pottery (131g), one fragment of fired clay and a small quantity of animal bone were recovered, and as with the enclosure in Field 18 it may have been associated with agricultural activity rather than significant domestic occupation.

4.5 Conclusions

4.5.1 The trenching revealed multiple foci of prehistoric and Romano-British remains across the site. Prehistoric (Neolithic to Middle Iron Age) activity appears to have been relatively limited across this part of the landscape, with the most notable remains relating to the probable burnt mound remnants in Field 23 and the rectangular enclosure and associated features in Field 15. Late Iron Age to Romano-British remains were much more extensive and demonstrated widespread agricultural land use and settlement in the area, probably closely associated with a contemporary routeway underlying the historical route of Fincham Drove. Two enclosure complexes in Fields 9 and 23 probably represented small, 'low status', enclosed farmsteads/settlements, with other enclosure complexes and boundaries found across the site probably associated with agricultural land use.

APPENDIX A TRENCH AND CONTEXT INVENTORIES

Trench inventory

Trench number	Field number	Orientation	Avg. overburden depth	Archaeological remains
1	6	E-W	0.45	Pits **594** and **596**
2	8	E-W	0.2	None
3	9	ENE-WSW	0.34	None
4	9	NW-SE	0.25	Large pit (unexcavated)
5	9	NNE-SSW	0.35	Ditches **403** and **405,** pit **407**
6	9	NNE-SSW	0.7	Ditch **350**, natural feature **352**
7	9	NW-SE	0.35	Natural feature **340**
8	9	NE-SW	0.38	Ditches **279**, **283** and **299;** gully **281**
9	9	NW-SE	0.35	Beamslot **204**; Ditches **144**, **244**, **246**, **248** and **250**; gully **142**; pit **199**; postholes **203** and **208**; layers 201 and 202
10	9	E-W	0.35	Ditches **99**, **137**, **139**, **178**, **216=236**; post holes **180**, **182**, **197**, **218**;; layers 101, 102/198 220 and 235
11	9	NW-SE	0.3	Ditches **301**, **305**, **307**, **345** and **347**
12	9	NNE-SSW	0.34	Ditches **354** and **362**
13	9	E-W	0.31	Ditch **390**
14	9	NW-SE	0.3	Ditches **410** and **412**
15	9	NE-SW	0.34	Ditch **443**, gully **445**, natural feature **439/441**
16	9	N-S	0.42	Ditches **107** and **125**; pits **109** and **112**; quarry pit **114**
17	9	NE-SW	0.25	Ditches **160**, **187** and **191**; pits **195** and **224**
18	9	NW-SE	0.32	Ditch **394**
19	9	ENE-WSW	0.28	Ditch **416**
20	9	NW-SE	0.36	Ditches **228**, **232**, **252**, **254** and **294**; pits **315**=**325**, **317**, **319**, **321** and **323**; postholes **212** and **214**
21	9	ENE-WSW	0.3	Ditches **360** and **385**
22	9	ENE-WSW	0.34	Natural feature **392**
23	9	E-W	0.3	None
24	9	N-S	0.32	Ditches **311**, **327**, **341** and **600**
25	9	ENE-WSW	0.33	None
26	9	NE-SW	0.3	None?
27	9	NW-SE	0.32	Pit **383**

Trench number	Field number	Orientation	Avg. overburden depth	Archaeological remains
28	9	NE-SW	0.32	Ditches **381** and **598**
29	9	N-S	0.32	Ditch **379**
30	9	E-W	0.3	Ditch **377**
31	9	NW-SE	0.38	Ditches **285**, **287**, **289**, **291**, **338**, **369** and **371**; pit **335**; posthole **333**; layer 359
32	10	NE-SW	0.27	None
33	10	NE-SW	0.25	None
34	10	NE-SW	0.3	None
35	11	NE-SW	0.3	None
36	11	ENE-WSW	0.33	None
37	11	NW- SE	0.36	None
38	11	NE-SW	0.37	None
39	13	E-W	0.3	Ditch **559**, pit **523**
40	13	N-S	0.35	Natural feature **556**
41	14	N-S	0.5	None
42	15	N-S	0.5	Ditch **525**, pit **517**
43	15	N-S	0.49	Ditch **501**
44	15	E-W	0.52	Ditch **490**, pit **505**
45	15	NE-SW	0.4	None
46	15	NNE-SSW	0.27	None
47	15	NW-SE	0.3	None
48	15	E-W	0.38	None
49	15	E-W	0.47	Ditch **521**
50	15	NNE-SSW	0.48	Ditch **590**
51	15	N-S	0.47	Ditch **436**
52	15	NW- SE	0.5	None
53	15	NW-SE	0.5	Ditches **455** and **457**, quarry pit **514**
54	15	E-W	0.5	Ditch **422** and pit **424**
55	15	N-S	0.58	None
56	15	E-W	0.48	Ditches **480**, **482** and **484**; natural feature **486**
57	15	N-S	0.51	Ditches **447**, **459** and **488**
58	15	NE-SW	0.52	Ditch **507**
59	16	NW-SE	0.33	None
60	18	NE-SW	0.45	Ditches **7**, **9**, **49**, **57** and **59**
61	18	N-S	0.4	Ditches **72** and **74**
62	18	NW-SE	0.3	Ditch **16**, pits **11** and **14**
63	18	NW-SE	0.26	Ditch **129**
64	18	NW-SE	0.3	Ditch **1**, pit **5**
65	23	NNW-SSE	0.3	Ditch **364**
66	23	WNW-ESE	0.31	Ditches **329** and **550;** pit **295**

Trench number	Field number	Orientation	Avg. overburden depth	Archaeological remains
67	23	NW-SE	0.3	None
68	23	N-S	0.32	Ditch **374**
69	23	NW-SE	0.34	None
70	23	NW-SE	0.3	Natural feature **193**
71	23	NW-SE	0.26	None
72	23	NW-SE	0.3	Ditches **76** and **78**; layer 123
73	23	NE-SW	0.2	Ditch **41**; pits/postholes **18**, **20**, **26**, **35**, **38**, **62**, **64**, **66**, **68**, **70**
74	23	E-W	0.25	Pit **156**
75	23	NW-SE	0.3	Ditches **44**, **47** and **51**; pit **55**; postholes **28**, **30**, **32** and **53**
76	23	NW-SE	0.27	Ditches **105**, **127**, **154**, and **158**; pit **152**; postholes **103**, **148** and **150**
77	23	NNE-SSW	0.31	Ditches **166** and **168**; pit **171**
78	23	NE-SW	0.3	Ditches **173**, **185**, **238**, **257**, **259** and **297**; pit **183**; postholes **240**, **277**, **309**
79	23	NE-SW	0.3	Ditches **221** and **242**; gully **175**; pit **189**; natural features **271** and **273**
80	23	N-S	0.3	Ditches **80**, **87**, **89**, **91**, **93**, **131** and **133**; pits **82**, **84** and **96**
81	23	SE-NW	0.35	Ditch **553**
82	23	N-S	0.3	None
83	23	NW-SE	0.34	None
84	23	NW-SE	0.3	None
85	23	NW-SE	0.3	Ditch **388**
86	23	E-W	0.3	None
87	23	NE-SW	0.3	Ditch **420**
88	23	NW-SE	0.3	None
89	23	NE-SW	0.3	Ditch **418**
90	23	NNW-SSE	0.37	None
91	23	NE-SW	0.38	Ditches **461**, **463**, **467**, **473**, **476**, **478**; pit **465**; plough scar **469**; natural feature **471**
92	23	E-W	0.35	Ditches **261**, **265**, **267**, **269**; pit **263**
93	23	N-S	0.34	Ditch **276**; pit **396**
94	23	E-W	0.35	None
95	23	N-S	0.36	None
96	26	N-S	0.36	None
97	26	N-S	0.35	None
98	27	N-S	0.33	Ditches **579** and **585**
99	27	N-S	1.8	Gully **581**/**583**

Trench number	Field number	Orientation	Avg. overburden depth	Archaeological remains
100	27	NE-SW	0.35	Ditches **568** and **570**
101	27	E-W	0.3	Ditch **531**; gullies **533** and **535/537**
102	27	N-S	0.45	Ditches **547** and **586**
103	27	NE-SW	0.45	Ditches **563**, **565** and **572** and unexcavated ditch
104	27	NNW-SSE	0.34	Ditch **544**, gully **539**, posthole **541**
105	27	E-W	0.35	Ditches **574** and **577**
106	28	N-S	0.34	None
107	29	NW-SE	0.24	None
108	30	E-W	0.3	Ditches **527** and **529**
109	33	-	-	Not excavated
110	33	-	-	Not excavated
111	33	-	-	Not excavated
112	33	-	-	Not excavated
113	33	-	-	Not excavated
114	33	-	-	Not excavated
115	34	E-W	0.6	Ditches **493** and **497**; pits **495** and **499**

Context inventory

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
1	18	64	cut	ditch	**1**	3.86	0.65					linear	gentle		ne-sw
2	18	64	fill	ditch	**1**		0.65	mid brownish yellow	silty sand	frequent flint	friable				
3	18	64	fill	ditch	**1**		0.65	mid brownish yellow	silty sand	frequent medium to large flint	indurated				
4	18	64	fill	ditch	**1**		0.65	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent flint	friable				
5	18	64	cut	pit	**5**	0.56	0.1					sub-circular	gentle	concave	e-w
6	18	64	fill	pit	**5**		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional flint	indurated				
7	18	60	cut	ditch	**7**	1.84	0.48					linear	gentle	concave	nw-se
8	18	60	fill	ditch	**7**		0.48	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent small to medium angular flint occasional clay patches	friable				
9	18	60	cut	ditch	**9**	2.46	0.94					linear	steep	concave	nw-se

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
10	18	60	fill	ditch	**9**		0.94	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent small to medium sub angular to angular flint	friable				
11	18	62	cut	pit	**11**	1.06	0.46					sub-circular	steep	concave	n/a
12	18	62	fill	pit	**11**		0.08	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint	friable				
13	18	62	fill	pit	**11**		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint	friable				
14	18	62	cut	pit	**14**	0.6	0.36					circular	steep	concave	n/a
15	18	62	fill	pit	**14**		0.36	mid brownish yellow	sandy clay	none	plastic				
16	18	62	cut	ditch	**16**	0.64	0.22					linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
17	18	62	fill	ditch	**16**		0.22	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint	friable				
18	23	73	cut	pit	**18**	0.54	0.22					sub-circular	steep	concave	
19	23	73	fill	pit	**18**		0.22	dark brownish grey	silty sand	frequent angular to sub rounded v	friable				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										small to medium flint some burnt					
20	23	73	cut	pit	**20**	1.06	0.3	dark grey	sandy silt	occasional flint	soft				
21	23	73	fill	pit	**20**		0.23	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional flint	soft				
22	23	73	fill	pit	**20**		0.27	dark grey	sandy silt	frequent flint burnt and unburnt	soft				
23	23	73	fill	pit	**20**		0.23	mid grey	sandy silt	frequent flint	friable				
24	23	73	fill	pit	**20**		0.03	dark grey	sandy silt	frequent burnt flint	soft				
26	23	73	cut	post hole	**26**	0.3	0.28					sub-circular	steep	flat	
27	23	73	fill	post hole	**26**		0.26	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	frequent flint	friable				
28	23	75	cut	post hole	**28**	0.4	0.15					circular	steep	concave	nw-se
29	23	75	fill	post hole	**28**		0.15	mid brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				
30	23	75	cut	post hole	**30**	0.44	0.08					circular	steep	concave	nw-se
31	23	75	fill	post hole	**30**		0.08	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
32	23	75	cut	post hole	**32**	0.25	0.12					circular	steep	concave	na
33	23	75	fill	post hole	**32**		0.12	mid brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				
34	23	73	fill	post hole	**26**		0.09	dark grey	sandy silt	frequent flint occasional charcoal pieces	soft				
35	23	73	cut	post hole	**35**	0.22	0.28					sub-circular	steep	concave	
36	23	73	fill	post hole	**35**		0.15	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	frequent flint	friable				
37	23	73	fill	post hole	**35**		0.05	dark grey	sand	frequent flint occasional charcoal pieces	soft				
38	23	73	cut	post hole	**38**	0.27	0.13					sub-circular	steep	nr flat	
39	23	73	fill	post hole	**38**		0.07	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	frequent flint	friable				
40	23	73	fill	post hole	**38**		0.06	dark grey	silty sand	frequent flint and burnt flint	friable				
41	23	73	cut	ditch	**41**	1.12	0.2					linear	steep	flattish	nw-se

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
42	23	73	fill	ditch	**41**		0.2	mid orangey brown	clayey silt	flint	soft				
44	23	75	cut	ditch	**44**	2.3	0.56					linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
45	23	75	fill	ditch	**44**		0.2	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	indurated				
46	23	75	fill	ditch	**44**		0.38	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				
47	23	75	cut	ditch	**47**	0.5	0.18					linear	gentle	concave	ne-sw
48	23	75	fill	ditch	**47**		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				
49	18	60	cut	ditch	**49**	1.5	0.42					linear	steep	concave	nw-se
50	18	60	fill	ditch	**49**		0.42	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				
51	23	75	cut	ditch	**51**	0.64	0.16					linear	gentle	concave	ne-sw
52	23	75	fill	ditch	**51**		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				
53	23	75	cut	post hole	**53**	0.26	0.22					circular	steep	concave	na
54	23	75	fill	post hole	**53**		0.22	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
55	23	75	cut	pit	**55**	0.92	0.18					circular	irregular	concave	na
56	23	75	fill	pit	**55**		0.18	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				
57	18	60	cut	ditch	**57**	1.38	0.26					linear	gentle	concave	nw-se
58	18	60	fill	ditch	**57**		0.26	light yellowish grey	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				
59	18	60	cut	ditch	**59**	1.66	0.38					linear	gentle	concave	nw-se
60	18	60	fill	ditch	**59**		0.13	mid yellowish grey	silty sand	rare small sub angular flint	friable				
61	18	60	fill	ditch	**59**		0.26	mid brown	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				
62	23	73	cut	pit	**62**	0.7	0.18					indeterminate	gentle	concave	
63	23	73	fill	pit	**62**		0.18	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occasional flint	soft				
64	23	73	cut	post hole	**64**	0.29	0.11					sub-circular	steep	concave	na
65	23	73	fill	post hole	**64**		0.11	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	rare v small burnt flint	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
66	23	73	cut	pit	**66**	0.36	0.05					sub-circular	gentle	flat	
67	23	73	fill	pit	**66**		0.05	light grey	sandy silt	frequent flint	soft				
68	23	73	cut	pit	**68**	0.45	0.1					sub-circular	gentle	concave	nw-se
69	23	73	fill	pit	**68**		0.1	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional burnt flint	friable				
70	23	73	cut	pit	**70**	0.54	0.08					sub-circular	gentle	concave	
71	23	73	fill	pit	**70**		0.08	mid orangey grey	sandy silt	frequent flint	friable				
72	18	61	cut	ditch	**72**	0.5	0.3					linear	steep	concave	e-w
73	18	61	fill	ditch	**72**		0.3	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint	friable				
74	18	61	cut	ditch	**74**	3.3	0.8								
75	18	61	fill	ditch	**74**		0.8	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional v small to medium sub angular and angular flint	friable				
76	23	72	cut	ditch	**76**	2.8	0.72					linear	steep	concave	ne-sw

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
77	23	72	fill	ditch	**76**		0.72	dark greyish brown	silty sand	frequent angular flint occasionally large	firm				
78	23	72	cut	ditch	**78**	1.5	0.38					linear	gentle	concave	nw-se
79	23	72	fill	ditch	**78**		0.38	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small flint	friable				
80	23	80	cut	ditch	**80**	0.4	0.11					linear	steep	concave	n-s
81	23	80	fill	ditch	**80**		0.11	mid greyish brown	silty sand	rare small stones	soft				
82	23	80	cut	pit	**82**	0.46	0.24					sub-rectangular	steep	flat	
83	23	80	fill	pit	**82**		0.24	dark greyish brown	silty sand	moderate small to medium stones	soft				
84	23	80	cut	pit	**84**	1.42	0.44					circular	steep	slightly concave	
85	23	80	fill	pit	**84**		0.08	light greyish orange	silty sand	rare small stones	soft				
86	23	80	fill	pit	**84**		0.38	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small stones	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
87	23	80	cut	ditch	**87**	0.84	0.24					linear	steep	flat	flat based u
88	23	80	fill	ditch	**87**		0.24	light orangey grey and white	silty sand	rare small stones	soft				
89	23	80	cut	ditch	**89**	0.4	0.11					linear	steep	concave	n-s/turning to e-w
90	23	80	fill	ditch	**89**		0.11	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	soft				
91	23	80	cut	ditch	**91**	0.56	0.18					linear	steep	concave	e-w
92	23	80	fill	ditch	**91**		0.18	dark brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	soft				
93	23	80	cut	ditch	**93**	0.58	0.16					linear	steep	concave	e-w
94	23	80	fill	ditch	**93**		0.16	light greyish yellow/orange	silty sand	rare small stones	soft				
95	23	80	fill	ditch	**93**		0.12	mid orangey grey	silty sand	occasional small stones	indurated				
96	23	80	cut	pit	**96**	1.24	0.26					circular	steep	nr flat	

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
97	23	80	fill	pit	**96**		0.2	mid orangey grey	silty sand	moderate small stones	indurated				
98	23	80	fill	pit	**96**		0.2	mid orangey grey	silty sand	moderate small stones	indurated				
99	9	10	cut	ditch	**99**	1.24	0.34					linear	steep	concave	n-s
100	9	10	fill	ditch	**99**		0.34	mid orangey brown	silty sand	rare small and medium flint	soft				
101	9	10	layer	layer	**0**		0.14	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	rare small and medium flint rare charcoal	soft				
102	9	10	layer	layer	**0**	1.42	0.1	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional charcoal rare, fired clay rare burnt flint frequent small to medium flint	soft				
103	23	76	cut	post hole	**103**	0.16	0.6					sub-circular	steep	concave	ne-sw
104	23	76	fill	post hole	**103**		0.6	mid greyish brown	silty sand	none	friable				
105	23	76	cut	ditch	**105**	0.8	0.14					linear	gentle	concave	ne-sw

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
106	23	76	fill	ditch	**105**		0.14	dark greyish brown	silty clay	none	friable				
107	9	16	cut	ditch	**107**	1.04	0.18					linear	gentle	irregular	ne-sw
108	9	16	fill	ditch	**107**		0.18	dark brownish grey	silty sand	frequent small to medium sub angular flint	soft				
109	9	16	cut	pit	**109**	1.12	0.16					sub-circular	gentle	irregular	e-w
110	9	16	fill	pit	**109**		0.07	mid greyish brown	silty sand	none	soft				
111	9	16	fill	pit	**109**		0.07	dark grey	silty sand	abundant burnt flint fragments	soft				
112	9	16	cut	pit	**112**	1	0.25					sub-circular	irregular	v	n-s
113	9	16	fill	pit	**112**		0.25	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent small to medium sub angular flint especially in base and edges	friable				
114	9	16	cut	quarry pit	**114**	6.58	0.4					indeterminate	gentle	irregular	na

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
115	9	16	fill	quarry pit	**114**		0.13	mid orangey grey	silty sand	occasional chalk flecks rare small sub angular flint	friable				
116	9	16	fill	quarry pit	**114**		0.21	dark grey	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint	soft				
117	9	16	fill	quarry pit	**114**		0.12	mid greyish orange	sandy clay	occasional small sub angular flint	plastic				
118	9	16	fill	quarry pit	**114**		0.14	mid grey	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				
121	23	72	layer	layer	**120**		0.2	dark brownish grey	silty sand	frequent stones	friable				
122	23	72	layer	layer	**0**		0.2	dark orangey grey	silty sand	frequent stones	friable				
123	23	72	layer	layer	**0**		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty sand	frequent flint and burnt flint	indurated				
124	23	72	layer	layer	**0**		0.3	dark brownish grey	sandy loam	frequent flint and burnt flint	loose				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
125	9	16	cut	ditch	**125**	1.84	0.4					linear	irregular	concave	nw-se
126	9	16	fill	ditch	**125**		0.4	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				
127	23	76	cut	ditch	**127**	1.3	0.5					linear	steep	concave	nne-ssw
128	23	76	fill	ditch	**127**		0.5	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint	friable				
129	18	63	cut	ditch	**129**	4.6	0.72					linear	irregular	irregular	ne-sw
130	18	63	fill	ditch	**129**		0.44	mid greyish yellow	silty sand	common flint	friable				
131	23	80	cut	ditch	**131**	0.66	0.14					linear	steep	flat	nw-se
132	23	80	fill	ditch	**131**		0.14	dark orangey grey	silty sand	occasional small flint	soft				
133	23	80	cut	ditch	**133**	1.26	0.38					linear	steep	slightly concave	e-w
134	23	80	fill	ditch	**133**	0	0.06	mid greyish orange	silty sand	rare small stones	soft				
135	23	80	fill	ditch	**133**		0.14	mid orangey grey	silty sand	occasional small flints	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
136	23	80	fill	ditch	**133**		0.18	dark brownish grey	silty sand	frequent small stones	firm				
137	9	10	cut	ditch	**137**	0.68	0.16					linear	steep	flat	n-s
138	9	10	fill	ditch	**137**		0.16	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	rare fired clay and charcoal occasional small and medium flint	soft				
139	9	10	cut	ditch	**139**	1.42	0.54					linear	steep	concave	n-s
140	9	10	fill	ditch	**139**		0.34	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small and medium flint	soft				
141	9	10	fill	ditch	**139**		0.2	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	moderate small and medium flint rare charcoal and fired clay	soft				
142	9	9	cut	gully	**142**	0.52	0.3					curvilinear	steep	concave	e-w curving to n
143	9	9	fill	gully	**142**		0.3	mid brownish grey	silty sand	frequent stones	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
144	9	9	cut	ditch	**144**	1.58	0.58					linear	steep	flat	e-w curving to s
145	9	9	fill	ditch	**144**		0.17	mid blueish/yellowish brown	silty clay	rare stones	plastic				
146	9	9	fill	ditch	**144**		0.25	mid yellowish brown	clayey sand	frequent flint stones	firm				
147	9	9	fill	ditch	**144**		0.14	dark greyish brown	silty clay	abundant stones rare charcoal	firm				
148	23	76	cut	post hole	**148**	0.9	0.25					sub-circular	steep	concave	ne-sw
149	23	76	fill	post hole	**148**		0.25	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				
150	23	76	cut	post hole	**150**	0.18	0.1					sub-circular	steep	concave	ne-sw
151	23	76	fill	post hole	**150**		0.1	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				
152	23	76	cut	pit	**152**	0.96	0.26					sub-circular	gentle	concave	nw-se

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
153	23	76	fill	pit	**152**		0.26	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				
154	23	76	cut	ditch	**154**	0.54	0.16					linear	steep	flat	nw-se
155	23	76	fill	ditch	**154**		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty sand	small stones	friable				
156	23	74	cut	pit	**156**	0.39	0.17					circular	steep	concave	
157	23	74	fill	pit	**156**		0.17	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones and flint	soft				
158	23	76	cut	ditch	**158**	0.54	0.27					curvilinear	steep	concave	nw-se
159	23	76	fill	ditch	**158**		0.27	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				
160	9	17	cut	ditch	**160**	3.62	0.84					linear	gentle	concave	nw-se
161	9	17	fill	ditch	**160**		0.58	mid brownish orange	clayey sand	occasional small to large angular flint	firm				
162	9	17	fill	ditch	**160**		0.7	dark grey	silty sand	occasional charcoal occasional small angular flint	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
163	9	17	fill	ditch	**160**		0.46	mid greyish orange	sandy clay	frequent small to large angular flint	indurated				
164	9	17	fill	ditch	**160**		0.36	mid brown	silty sand	occasional small to large angular flint	soft				
165	9	17	fill	pit	**224**		0.2	light grey and red	clay	frequent chalk	indurated				
166	23	77	cut	ditch	**166**	1.06	0.28					linear	steep	concave	nw-se
167	23	77	fill	ditch	**166**		0.28	mid orangey brown	silty sand	moderate small to medium stone and flint	soft				
168	23	77	cut	ditch	**168**	0.6	0.19					linear	steep	concave	e-w
169	23	77	fill	ditch	**168**		0.07	light yellowish grey	silty sand	rare small stones and flint	firm				
170	23	77	fill	ditch	**168**		0.13	dark brownish grey	clayey sand	occasional small stone and flint	firm				
171	23	77	cut	pit	**171**	0.4	0.13					sub-circular	steep	flat	
172	23	77	fill	pit	**171**		0.13	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flint and stones	firm				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
173	23	78	cut	ditch	**173**	0.7	0.18					linear	steep	concave	n-s
174	23	78	fill	ditch	**173**		0.18	mid yellowish grey	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint	soft				
175	23	79	cut	gully	**175**	0.36	0.1					linear	gentle	concave	e-w
176	23	79	fill	gully	**175**		0.1	mid brownish grey	silty sand	moderate angular flint poorly sorted	soft				
177	9	10	fill	post hole	**182**	0	0.16	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	rare small flint	soft				
178	9	10	cut	ditch	**178**	1.54	0.23					linear	steep	flat	n-s
179	9	10	fill	ditch	**178**		0.23	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small and medium sub angular and sub rounded flint v rare charcoal	soft				
180	9	10	cut	post hole	**180**	0.37	0.13					sub-circular	steep	concave	
181	9	10	fill	post hole	**180**		0.13	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	rare small and medium flint	soft				
182	9	10	cut	post hole	**182**	0.34	0.16					sub-circular	steep	concave	

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
183	23	78	cut	pit	**183**	0.48	0.1					sub-circular	steep	flat	n-s
184	23	78	fill	pit	**183**		0.1	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint	soft				
185	23	78	cut	ditch	**185**	0.48	0.08					linear	gentle	concave	n-s
186	23	78	fill	ditch	**185**		0.08	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				
187	9	17	cut	ditch	**187**	0.64	0.22					linear	steep	concave	e-w
188	9	17	fill	ditch	**187**		0.22	dark grey	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				
189	23	79	cut	pit	**189**	0.66	0.46					oval	irregular		
190	23	79	fill	pit	**189**		0.46	mid greyish brown	silty sand	moderate angular flint moderately sorted	soft				
191	9	17	cut	ditch	**191**	0.8	0.24					linear	gentle	concave	ne-sw
192	9	17	fill	ditch	**191**		0.24	mid brown	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
193	23	70	cut	natural	**193**	6.7	0.24					indeterminate	gentle	irregular	
194	23	70	fill	natural	**193**		0.24	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent flint	friable				
195	9	17	cut	pit	**195**	1	0.42					sub-circular	gentle	concave	
196	9	17	fill	pit	**195**		0.42	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				
197	9	10	cut	post hole	**197**	0.4	0.23					sub-circular	vertical	concave	
198	9	10	layer	layer	**0**		0.12	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	rare fired clay occasional charcoal frequent small to medium flint	soft				
199	9	9	cut	pit	**199**	1.1	0.31					indeterminate	steep	concave	
200	9	9	fill	pit	**199**		0.31	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	big stone at the base	soft				
201	9	9	layer	layer		2.02	0.12	dark reddish brown	sandy silt	occasional small stones	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
202	9	9	layer	layer	**0**	2.86	0.17	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	rare small stones	soft				
203	9	9	cut	post hole	**203**		0.2					circular	vertical	flat	
204	9	9	cut	beamslot	**204**	0.4	0.3					linear	steep	concave	e-w
205	9	9	fill	beamslot	**204**		0.1	dark black/grey	silt	abundant charcoal	soft				
206	9	9	fill	beamslot	**204**		0.2	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	rare charcoal and small stones	soft				
207	9	10	fill	post hole	**197**		0.23	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional charcoal are medium flint occasional small flint	soft				
208	9	9	cut	post hole	**208**		0.41					circular	vertical	flat	
209	9	9	fill	post hole	**208**		0.08	mid orangey brown	sandy silt		soft				
210	9	9	fill	post hole	**208**		0.2	mid brown	silty sand		soft				
211	9	9	fill	post hole	**208**		0.15	dark brownish grey	silty sand	rare small stones	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
212	9	20	cut	post hole	**212**	0.24	0.19					circular	steep	slightly concave	
213	9	20	fill	post hole	**212**		0.19	dark orangey/blackish grey	silty sand	rare small stones occasional flecks of charcoal	soft				
214	9	20	cut	posthole	**213**	0.37	0.2					circular	steep	concave	
215	9	20	fill	post hole	**214**		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional medium flints	soft				
216	9	10	cut	ditch	**216**	0.74	0.21					curvilinear	steep	concave	nw-se
217	9	10	fill	ditch	**216**		0.21	mid greyish brown	silty sand	rare burnt stones rare charcoal occasional small and medium flint	soft				
218	9	10	cut	post hole	**218**	0.42	0.14					sub-circular	steep	concave	
219	9	10	fill	post hole	**218**		0.14	mid greyish brown	silty sand	rare small and medium flint	soft				
220	9	10	layer	layer	**0**	0	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty sand	rare charcoal occasional small and medium flint	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
221	23	79	cut	ditch	**221**	0.46	0.48					linear	steep	v	e-w
222	23	79	fill	ditch	**221**		0.18	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	frequent small to medium flint	friable				
223	23	79	fill	ditch	**221**		0.36	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	frequent small stones and flints occasional charcoal flecks	soft				
224	9	17	cut	pit	**224**	0.74	0.34					sub-circular	steep	concave	n-s
225	9	17	fill	pit	**224**		0.19	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				
226	9	17	fill	pit	**224**		0.05	mid brownish orange	soft	clayey sand	soft				
227	9	17	fill	ditch	**160**		0.29	light brownish grey	silty sand	rare small and medium sub angular flint	loose				
228	9	20	cut	ditch	**228**	2.04	0.93					linear	steep	slightly concave	wsw-ene
229	9	20	fill	ditch	**228**		0.13	mid orangey brown	clayey sand	occasional chalk rare charcoal flecks	firm				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
230	9	20	fill	ditch	**228**		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	soft				
231	9	20	fill	ditch	**228**		0.2	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional chalk and charcoal flecks	soft				
232	9	20	cut	ditch	**232**	1.84	0.66					linear	steep	slightly concave	e-w
233	9	20	fill	ditch	**232**		0.38	dark greyish brown	silty sand	moderate small to medium flint	soft				
234	9	20	fill	ditch	**232**		0.32	mid orangey brown	silty sand	rare small and medium flint	soft				
235	9	10	layer	layer	**0**		0.18	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small and medium flint rare charcoal	soft				
236	9	10	cut	ditch	**236**	0.7	0.14					curvilinear	steep	flat	n-s then e-w
237	9	10	fill	ditch	**236**		0.14	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional charcoal rare fired clay occasional small flint	soft				
238	23	78	cut	ditch	**238**	1.53	0.46					linear	steep	flat	n-s

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
239	23	78	fill	ditch	**238**		0.46	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	friable				
240	23	78	cut	post hole	**240**	0.28	0.04					sub-circular	gentle	concave	n-s
241	23	78	fill	post hole	**240**		0.04	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occasional small rounded stones	soft				
242	23	79	cut	ditch	**242**	0.75	0.21					curvilinear	gentle	concave	n-s
243	23	79	fill	ditch	**242**		0.21	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent small to medium flint rare charcoal flecks	loose				
244	9	9	cut	ditch	**244**	0.42	0.1					linear	gentle	flat	e-w
245	9	9	fill	ditch	**244**		0.1	mid greyish brown	silty sand	abundant stones	soft				
246	9	9	cut	ditch	**246**	0.8	0.28					linear	stepped	concave	nw-se
247	9	9	fill	ditch	**246**		0.28	mid greyish brown	silty sand	abundant stones	soft				
248	9	9	cut	ditch	**248**		0.14					linear	gentle	flat	nw-se
249	9	9	fill	ditch	**248**		0.14	mid greyish brown	silty sand		soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
250	9	9	cut	ditch	**250**	1.84	0.41					linear	stepped	concave	e-w
251	9	9	fill	ditch	**250**		0.41	dark greyish brown	silty sand	abundant stones	soft				
252	9	20	cut	ditch	**252**	0.56	0.26					linear	steep	v	wnw-ese
253	9	20	fill	ditch	**252**		0.26	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small and medium flint	soft				
254	9	20	cut	ditch	**254**	2.64	0.34					linear	steep	slightly concave	e-w
255	9	20	fill	ditch	**254**		0.06	mid orangey grey	silty sand	occasional small flints	soft				
256	9	20	fill	ditch	**255**		0.28	dark greyish brown	silty sand	moderate small and medium stones rare flecks of charcoal	soft				
257	23	78	cut	ditch	**257**	0.3	0.1					linear	gentle	concave	n-s
258	23	78	fill	ditch	**257**		0.1	mid orangey brown	sandy clay	occasional small stones	firm				
259	23	78	cut	ditch	**259**	0.5	0.12					linear	gentle	concave	e-w
260	23	78	fill	ditch	**259**		0.12	dark greyish brown	sandy clay	occasional small stones	firm				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
261	23	92	cut	ditch	**261**	1.24	0.18					linear	gentle	concave	nw-se
262	23	92	fill	ditch	**261**		0.18	mid brownish grey	silty sand	frequent angular well sorted flints	firm				
263	23	92	cut	pit	**263**	0.38	0.16					sub-circular	steep	concave	e-w
264	23		fill	pit	**263**		0.16	light brownish grey	silty sand	rare sub angular flint	firm				
265	23	92	cut	ditch	**265**	1.3	0.32					linear	steep	flat	ne-sw
266	23	92	fill	ditch	**265**		0.32	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional sub angular flints well sorted	firm				
267	23	92	cut	ditch	**267**	1.46	0.42					linear	steep	concave	n-s
268	23	92	fill	ditch	**267**		0.42	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional sub angular flints	firm				
269	23	92	cut	ditch	**269**	1.46	0.46					linear	steep	concave	n-s
270	23	92	fill	ditch	**269**		0.46	light brownish grey	silty sand	occasional sub angular flint	firm				
271	23	79	cut	natural	**271**	1.2	0.25					linear		flat	
272	23	79	fill	natural	**271**		0.25	mid brownish red	clayey sand	frequent small to medium flint	firm				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
273	23	79	cut	natural	**273**	1.65	0.34					indeterminate	gentle	irregular	e-w
274	23	79	fill	natural	**273**		0.36	mid reddish grey	sandy silt	occasional small to medium flint	friable				
275	23	93	cut	ditch	**275**	2.22	0.3					linear	gentle	concave	e-w
276	23	93	fill	ditch	**275**		0.3	light brownish grey	silty sand	frequent angular flints well sorted	firm				
277	23	78	cut	post hole	**277**	0.34	0.16					circular	steep	concave	na
278	23	78	fill	post hole	**277**		0.16	dark greyish brown	sandy clay	occasional small stones	firm				
279	9	8	cut	ditch	**279**	1.06	0.34					linear	steep	concave	n-s
280	9	8	fill	ditch	**279**		0.34	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	rare charcoal occasional small to medium flint	soft				
281	9	8	cut	gully	**281**	0.54	0.1					linear	gentle	concave	ne-sw
282	9	8	fill	gully	**281**		0.1	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small and medium flint	firm				
283	9	8	cut	ditch	**283**	1	0.22					linear	steep	concave to flat	n-s

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
284	9	8	fill	ditch	**283**		0.22	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	rare charcoal occasional small and medium flint	soft				
285	9	31	cut	ditch	**285**	2.56	0.6					linear	stepped	concave	nw-se
286	9	31	fill	ditch	**285**		0.6	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint	friable				
287	9	31	cut	ditch	**287**	1.08	0.38					linear	steep	concave	nw-se
288	9	31	fill	ditch	**287**		0.38	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent small to medium sub angular flint occasional charcoal	friable				
289	9	31	cut	ditch	**289**	1.78	0.5					linear	steep	flat	nw-se
290	9	31	fill	ditch	**289**		0.5	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint	friable				
291	9	31	cut	ditch	**291**	1.9	0.66					linear	steep	concave	n-s
292	9	31	fill	ditch	**291**		0.54	dark grey	silty sand	occasional charcoal frequent chalky clay rare small	friable				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										sub angular flint					
293	9	31	fill	ditch	**291**		0.66	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small sub rounded flint rare charcoal	friable				
294	9	20	cut	ditch	**294**	0.96	0.28					curvilinear	steep	concave	sw-ne
295	23	66	cut	pit	**295**	0.72	0.17					sub-circular	gentle	flat	nw-se
296	23	66	fill	pit	**295**		0.17	dark brownish grey	sandy silt	frequent small to medium flint frequent charcoal	firm				
297	23	78	cut	ditch	**297**	0.56	0.16					linear	gentle	concave	n-s
298	23	78	fill	ditch	**299**		0.16	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small stones	firm				
299	9	8	cut	ditch	**299**	0.96	0.3					linear	steep	concave	n-s
300	9	8	fill	ditch	**299**		0.3	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	rare burnt flint rare charcoal occasional small and medium flint	soft				
301	9	11	cut	ditch	**301**	1.6	0.72					linear	steep	concave	e-w

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
302	9	11	fill	ditch	**301**		0.18	mid orangey/blueish grey	silty clay	abundant stones	plastic				
303	9	11	fill	ditch	**301**		0.36	mid yellowish grey	clayey silt	occasional stones	plastic				
304	9	11	fill	ditch	**301**		0.2	mid brown	silt	occasional small stones	soft				
305	9	11	cut	ditch	**305**	1.8	0.26					linear	gentle	flat	e-w
306	9	11	fill	ditch	**305**		0.26	light yellowish brown	sandy silt	frequent stones	soft				
307	9	11	cut	gully	**307**	0.5	0.18					linear	steep	concave	e-w
308	9	11	fill	gully	**307**		0.18	mid brown	clayey silt	rare small stones	soft				
309	23	78	cut	post hole	**309**	0.58	0.5					circular	steep	concave	na
310	23	78	fill	post hole	**309**		0.5	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small to medium flint	friable				
311	9	24	cut	ditch	**311**	1.42	0.4					linear	steep	v shaped	e-w
312	9	24	fill	ditch	**311**		0.06	mid greyish orange	silty sand	rare small stones	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
313	9	24	fill	ditch	**311**		0.36	dark greyish brown	silty sand	moderate small flint rare charcoal flecks	soft				
314	9	20	fill	ditch	**294**		0.28	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	soft				
315	9	20	cut	pit	**315**	1.24	0.24					sub-circular	gentle	concave	
316	9	20	fill	pit	**315**		0.24	dark greyish/orangey brown	silty sand silty sand	occasional small flints	soft				
317	9	20	cut	pit	**317**	0.92	0.3					sub-circular	steep	concave	
318	9	20	fill	pit	**317**		0.3	mid brownish grey	silty sand	rare small stones	soft				
319	9	20	cut	pit	**319**	1.92	0.44					sub-circular	steep	concave	
320	9	20	fill	pit	**319**		0.44	dark brownish/orangey grey	silty sand	occasional small flints	soft				
321	9	20	cut	pit	**321**	2.32	0.34					sub-circular	steep	concave	

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
322	9	20	fill	pit	**321**		0.34	dark greyish brown	silty sand	moderate small stones	soft				
323	9	20	cut	pit	**323**	0.9	0.3					sub-circular	gentle	concave	
324	9	20	fill	pit	**323**		0.3	mid brownish/orangey grey	silty sand	occasional small flint	soft				
325	9	20	cut	pit	**325**	1.24	0.4					sub-circular	steep	concave	
326	9	20	fill	pit	**325**		0.4	dark brownish/orangey grey	silty sand	moderate small flint	soft				
327	9	24	cut	ditch	**327**	0.7	0.2					linear	steep	v shaped	wnw-ese
328	9	24	fill	ditch	**327**		0.2	light brownish grey	silty sand	rare small stones	soft				
329	23	66	cut	ditch	**329**	1.73	0.54					linear	steep	concave	u
330	23	66	fill	ditch	**329**		0.06	mid yellowish red	silty clay	frequent small to medium flint occasional chalk	firm				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
331	23	66	fill	ditch	**329**		0.09	mid brownish red	sandy silt	rare small flint and chalk sparse charcoal flecks	friable				
332	23	65	fill	ditch	**329**		0.45	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent small to medium flint occasional charcoal flecks	loose				
333	9	31	cut	post hole	**333**	0.42	0.24					circular	steep	concave	
334	9	31	fill	post hole	**333**		0.24	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				
335	9	31	cut	pit	**335**	1.01	0.54					indeterminate	irregular	irregular	
336	9	31	fill	pit	**335**		0.23	mid grey	silty sand	occasional small sub angular flint	soft				
337	9	31	fill	pit	**335**		0.36	dark grey	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint occasional charcoal	soft				
338	9	31	cut	ditch	**338**	0.43	0.24					linear	steep	concave	nw-se

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
339	9	31	fill	ditch	**338**		0.24	dark grey	silty sand	occasional small sub rounded flint occasional charcoal	friable				
340	9	7	cut	natural	**340**	1.4	0.28					linear	steep	irregular	nw-se
341	9	24	cut	ditch	**341**	1.96	0.34					linear	gentle	concave	e-w
342	9	24	fill	ditch	**341**		0.1	mid greyish orange	silty sand	rare small stones	soft				
343	9	24	fill	ditch	**341**		0.32	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small to medium stones	soft				
344	9	7	fill	natural	**340**		0.28	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occasional small to medium flint	soft				
345	9	11	cut	ditch	**345**	0.84	0.36					linear	steep	concave	e-w
346	9	11	fill	ditch	**345**		0.36	dark reddish brown	clayey silt	frequent small stones	plastic				
347	9	11	cut	ditch	**347**	1.32	0.52					linear	steep	concave	e-w
348	9	11	fill	ditch	**347**		0.3	dark reddish grey	silty clay	frequent stones	plastic				
349	9	11	fill	ditch	**347**		0.24	mid brown	sandy silt	occasional stones	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
350	9	6	cut	ditch	**350**	0.56	0.19					linear	steep	concave	n-s
351	9	6	fill	ditch	**350**		0.19	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional small to medium flint v rare charcoal	firm				
352	9	6	cut	natural	**352**	24	0.42					indeterminate		flat	
353	9	6	fill	natural	**352**		0.12	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	abundant medium sub angular flint rare chalk	friable				
354	9	12	cut	ditch	**354**	2.4	0.28					linear	gentle	concave	n-s
355	9	12	fill	ditch	**354**		0.28	light yellowish brown	silty sand		soft				
356	9	12	fill	ditch	**354**		0.22	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	some small stones and charcoal flecks	soft				
357	9	12	layer	layer	**0**		0			medium and large angular flint	firm				
358	9	6	fill	natural	**352**		0.32	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent small and medium flint rare chalk	soft				
359	9	31	layer	layer	**0**			mid red	clayey sand	occasional small to	firm				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										medium sub angular flint					
360	9	21	cut	ditch	**360**	0.84	0.27					linear	steep	v shaped	n-s
361	9	21	fill	ditch	**360**		0.27	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flint	soft				
362	9	12	cut	ditch	**362**	2.65	0.27					linear	gentle	concave	n-s
363	9	12	fill	ditch	**362**		0.27	light greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small stones	soft				
364	23	65	cut	ditch	**364**	5.1	1.34					linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
365	23	65	fill	ditch	**364**		0.26	dark greyish brown	silty sand	frequent flint of various sizes	friable				
366	23	65	fill	ditch	**364**		0.35	mid orangey brown	clayey sand	frequent flint various sizes	firm				
367	23	65	fill	ditch	**364**		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty sand	abundant burnt flint	friable				
368	23	65	fill	ditch	**364**		0.64	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small flints	friable				
369	9	31	cut	ditch	**369**	1	0.46					linear	steep	flat	n-s

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
370	9	31	fill	ditch	**369**		0.24	mid greyish orange	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint rare large sub angular flint	soft				
371	9	31	cut	ditch	**371**	1	0.42					linear	steep	concave	n-s
372	9	31	fill	ditch	**371**		0.24	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent small and occasional medium sub angular flint rare charcoal flecks	friable				
373	9	31	layer	layer	**0**		0.22	dark brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small sub rounded flint	friable				
374	23	68	cut	ditch	**374**	3.6	0.95					linear	steep	flat	nw-se
375	23	68	fill	ditch	**374**		0.62	dark reddish brown	silty sand	occasional stones and chalk	friable				
376	23	68	fill	ditch	**374**		0.4	dark reddish brown	silty sand	occasional stone and chalk	friable				
377	9	30	cut	ditch	**377**	1.46	0.46					linear	stepped	concave	n-s

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
378	9	30	fill	ditch	**377**		0.46	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint	soft				
379	9	29	cut	ditch	**379**	2.08	0.28					linear	steep	flat	nw-se
380	9	29	fill	ditch	**379**		0.28	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small to medium angular flint	friable				
381	9	28	cut	ditch	**381**	1.26	0.22					linear	gentle	concave	n-s
382	9	28	fill	ditch	**381**		0.22	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small to medium angular flint	friable				
383	9	27	cut	pit	**383**	1.32	0.56					circular	nr vertical	flat	na
384	9	27	fill	pit	**383**		0.56	dark grey	silty sand	occasional small to medium angular flint occasional charcoal	soft				
385	9	21	cut	ditch	**385**	1.18	0.54					linear	steep	concave	nw-se
386	9	21	fill	ditch	**385**		0.34	dark brownish/orangey grey	clayey sand	moderate small flint	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
387	9	21	fill	ditch	**385**		0.24	mid greyish orange	slight clayey sand	rare small stones	soft				
388	23	85	cut	ditch	**388**	1.7	0.42					linear	steep	concave	nnw-sse
389	23	85	fill	ditch	**388**		0.42	dark reddish brown	clayey sand	frequent flint	indurated				
390	9	13	cut	ditch	**390**	1.08	0.54					linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
391	9	13	fill	ditch	**390**		0.54	mid orangey brown	silty clay	very frequent small and large flint	firm				
392	9	22	cut	tree throw	**392**	0.4	0.08					indeterminate	irregular	irregular	
393	9	22	fill	tree throw	**392**		0.08	dark grey	silty clay	frequent charcoal frequent fired clay	soft				
394	9	18	cut	ditch	**394**	1.26	0.48					linear	steep	concave	e-w
395	9	18	fill	ditch	**394**		0.48	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint rare charcoal flecks	soft				
396	23	93	cut	pit	**396**	4.9	0.96					sub-circular	irregular		

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
397	23	93	fill	pit	**396**		0.23	mid orangey brown	silty sand	rare sub angular flints	friable				
398	23	93	fill	pit	**396**		0.18	mid yellowish grey	silty clay		firm				
399	23	93	fill	pit	**396**		0.17	mid yellowish grey	silty sand		firm				
400	23	93	fill	pit	**396**		0.26	mid reddish brown	silty sand	occasional sub angular flints	firm				
401	23	93	fill	pit	**396**		0.18	dark greyish brow	sandy silt	occasional sub rounded flints poorly sorted	soft				
402	23	93	fill	pit	**396**		0.34	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional flint gravel	firm				
403	9	5	cut	ditch	**403**	1.9	0.22					linear	steep	flat	n-s
404	9	5	fill	ditch	**403**		0.22	mid brownish grey	silty sand	v rare charcoal occasional small to medium flint pebbles	soft				
405	9	5	cut	ditch	**405**	1.16	0.3					linear	steep	concave	n-s

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
406	9	5	fill	ditch	**405**		0.3	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	rare charcoal occasional small to medium flint pebbles	firm				
407	9	5	cut	pit	**407**	5.94	1.66					sub-circular	steep		
408	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.72	mid greyish brown	silty sand	rare burnt stone rare charcoal	soft				
409	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.05	mid orangey brown	clayey sand	occasional small to medium flint pebbles	firm				
410	9	14	cut	ditch	**410**	0.72	0.3					linear	steep	v	e-w
411	9	14	fill	ditch	**410**		0.3	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small flints	soft				
412	9	14	cut	ditch	**412**	0.88	0.42					linear	steep	concave	e-w
413	9	14	fill	ditch	**412**		0.2	light orangey brown	silty sand	occasional small flints	soft				
414	9	14	fill	ditch	**412**		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occasional small flints	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
415	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.28	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent fired clay occasional charcoal occasional flint	soft				
416	9	19	cut	ditch	**416**	0.62	0.19					linear	steep	concave	ese-wnw
417	9	19	fill	ditch	**416**		0.19	mid brownish grey	silty sand	rare small flints	soft				
418	23	89	cut	ditch	**418**	2.1	0.4					linear	gentle	concave	e-w
419	23	89	fill	ditch	**418**		0.4	mid greyish brown	clayey sand	frequent flint	indurated				
420	23	87	cut	ditch	**420**	1.6	0.36					linear	steep		e-w
421	23	87	fill	ditch	**420**		0.36	mid brown	silty sand	occasional small sub rounded flint occasional chalk	friable				
422	15	54	cut	ditch	**422**	0.7	0.28					linear	steep	concave	n-s
423	15	54	fill	ditch	**422**		0.28	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small stones	soft				
424	15	54	cut	pit	**524**	0.45	0.12					sub-circular	steep	flat	e-w

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
425	15	54	fill	pit	**424**		0.12	dark greyish brown	silty sand	occasional stones	soft				
426	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.18	mid orangey brown	silty sand	occasional small to medium flint rare charcoal	soft				
427	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.26	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	occasional chalk v rare charcoal rare small and medium flint	firm				
428	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.26	dark brownish grey	clayey sand	abundant charcoal occasional small flint	firm				
429	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.32	mid grey	sand	frequent charcoal occasional small flint	firm				
431	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.14	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	abundant charcoal occasional small flints	soft				
432	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.5	mid brownish grey	silty sand	frequent small and medium flint occasional charcoal	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										occasional chalk					
433	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.24	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	frequent charcoal rare fired clay occasional flint	firm				
434	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.18	dark brownish grey	sandy clay	frequent charcoal occasional small flint rare fired clay	firm				
435	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.1	dark brownish grey	silty clay	abundant charcoal	firm				
436	15	51	cut	ditch	**436**	3.68						linear	steep	concave	e-w
437	15	51	fill	ditch	**436**			mid yellowish brown	silty clay	frequent stone and flint	soft				
438	15	51	fill	ditch	**436**		0.31	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small flecks of charcoal frequent flint	friable				
439	9	15	cut	natural feature	**439**	0.25	0.02					linear	gentle	flat	nw-se

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
440	9	15	fill	natural feature	**439**		0.02	light yellowish grey	silty sand		firm				
441	9	15	cut	natural feature	**441**	1.08	0.1					indeterminate	gentle	flat	
442	9	15	fill	natural feature	**441**		0.2	light brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional small sub angular stones	indurated				
443	9	15	cut	ditch	**443**	0.58	0.24					linear	steep	concave	ne-sw
444	9	15	fill	ditch	**443**		0.24	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occasional small sub angular flints	plastic				
445	9	15	cut	gully	**445**	0.42	0.08					linear	gentle	concave	nw-se
446	9	15	fill	gully	**445**		0.08	mid brownish grey	clayey silt		firm				
447	15	57	cut	ditch	**447**	1.04	0.28					linear	steep	concave	n-s
448	15	56	fill	ditch	**447**		0.28	dark greyish brown	silty sand		friable				
449	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.22	mid brownish grey	silty sand	occasional small and medium flint occasional charcoal	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
450	9	5	fill	pit	**407**	0	0.24	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare charcoal	soft				
451	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.22	dark brownish grey	clayey silt	frequent charcoal occasional small flints	soft				
452	9	5	fill	pit	**407**		0.26	mid to dark brownish grey	clayey silt	occasional charcoal occasional small to medium flint	soft				
455	15	53	cut	ditch	**455**	0.5	0.18					linear	steep	v shaped	e-w
456	15	53	fill	ditch	**455**		0.18	mid greyish brown	silty sand	frequent small stones and charcoal	soft				
457	15	53	cut	ditch	**457**	2.8	0.28					linear	gentle	irregular	ne-sw
458	15	53	fill	ditch	**457**		0.28	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint	soft				
459	15	57	cut	ditch	**459**	0.41	0.15					curvilinear	steep	concave	
460	15	57	fill	ditch	**459**		0.15	mid greyish brown	silty sand		friable				
461	23	91	cut	ditch	**461**	1.16	0.18					linear	gentle	concave	e-w

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
462	23	91	fill	ditch	**461**		0.18	mid yellowish brown	sand		friable				
463	23	91	cut	ditch	**463**	1.28	0.14					curvilinear	gentle	concave	n-s
464	23	92	fill	ditch	**463**		0.14	mid brown	sand	moderate chalk occasional medium flint	friable				
465	23	91	cut	pit	**465**	0.5	0.08					sub-circular	gentle	concave	na
466	23	91	fill	pit	**465**		0.08	dark brownish grey	sand	occasional chalk flecks	friable				
467	23	91	cut	ditch	**467**	0.75	0.14					curvilinear	gentle	flat	n-s
468	23	91	fill	ditch	**467**		0.14	light yellowish brown	sand	occasional medium flint occasional chalk	friable				
469	23	91	cut	natural feature	**469**	0.22	0.06					linear	steep	v shaped	n-s
470	23	91	fill	natural feature	**469**		0.06	dark reddish brown	sand		friable				
471	23	91	cut	tree throw	**471**	1	0.14					indeterminate	gentle	irregular	

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
472	23	91	fill	tree throw	**471**		0.14	light yellowish brown	sand		loose				
473	23	91	cut	ditch	**473**	2.2	0.7					linear	steep/stepped	concave	n-s
474	23	91	fill	secondary	**474**		0.7	light brownish grey	clayey sand	frequent large flint	soft				
475	23	91	fill	secondary	**474**		0.5	light yellowish brown	sand	occasional large flint	loose				
476	23	91	cut	ditch	**476**	0.7	0.5					linear	steep	concave	e-w
477	23	91	fill	ditch	**476**		0.5	mid brown	sand	occasional flint and chalk flecks	loose				
478	23	91	cut	ditch	**478**		0.16					linear	steep	convex	n-s
479	23	91	fill	ditch	**478**		0.16	dark reddish brown	sandy clay	occasional medium flints	firm				
480	15	56	cut	ditch	**480**	1.64	0.48					linear	steep	concave	n-s
481	15	56	fill	ditch	**480**		0.48	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small and medium flint v rare charcoal	soft				
482	15	56	cut	ditch	**482**	0.7	0.28					linear	steep	concave	n-s

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
483	15	56	fill	ditch	**482**		0.28	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small to medium flint v rare charcoal	soft				
484	15	56	cut	ditch	**484**	0.8	0.3					linear	steep	concave	n-s
485	15	56	fill	ditch	**484**		0.3	mid greyish brown	silty sand	small to medium flint v rare charcoal	soft				
486	15	56	cut	natural feature	**486**	0.45	0.12					sub-circular	steep	irregular	
487	15	56	fill	natural feature	**486**		0.12	light greyish brown	silty sand	occasional burnt flint occasional charcoal occasional medium sub angular flint	loose				
488	15	57	cut	ditch	**488**	1	0.29					linear	gentle	concave	n-s
489	15	57	fill	ditch	**488**		0.29	mid greyish brown	silty sand	small stones	friable				
490	15	44	cut	ditch	**490**	1.6	0.63					linear	steep	concave	n-s
491	15	44	fill	ditch	**490**		0.63	light greyish brown	silty sand	some occasional small stones	friable				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
492	15	51	fill	ditch	**436**		0.39	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	small and large flecks of charcoal and some stones	soft				
493	34	115	cut	ditch	**493**	0.6	0.45					indeterminate	steep	concave	n-s
494	34	115	fill	ditch	**493**		0.45	dark reddish brown	sand	occasional small to large flint	loose				
495	34	115	cut	post hole	**495**	0.35	0.22					sub-circular	steep	flat	n/a
496	34	115	fill	post hole	**495**		0.22	light brown	sand	occasional small to large flint	loose				
497	34	115	cut	ditch	**497**	1.5	0.45					linear	steep	concave	n-s
498	34	115	fill	ditch	**497**		0.45	light brown	sand	occasional small to large flint	loose				
499	34	115	cut	pit	**499**	1	0.3					sub-circular	gentle	concave	n-s
500	34	115	fill	pit	**499**		0.3	dark reddish brown	sand	occasional small to large flint	loose				
501	15	43	cut	ditch	**501**	3.26	1.1					linear	gentle	unknown	nw-se
502	15	43	fill	ditch	**501**		0.14	mid brownish orange	sandy clay	frequent small to medium angular flint	friable				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
503	15	43	fill	ditch	**501**		0.65	mid brown	clayey silt	frequent small to large angular flint esp. towards centre	friable				
504	15	43	fill	ditch	**501**		0.4	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small to medium sub angular flint	friable				
505	15	44	cut	pit	**505**	1.1	0.36					sub-circular	gentle	concave	n-s
506	15	44	fill	pit	**505**		0.36	mid yellowish brown	sandy silt	some occasional small stones	plastic				
507	15	58	cut	ditch	**507**	3.16	1.26					linear	steep	concave	e-w
508	15	58	fill	ditch	**507**		0.14	mid orangey brown	sandy silt	frequent medium sub angular flint	soft				
509	15	58	fill	ditch	**507**		0.3	mid reddish brown	silty sand	occasional charcoal flecks occasional medium sub angular flint	soft				
510	15	58	fill	ditch	**507**		0.3	light brownish grey	silty sand	v rare charcoal occasional small to	loose				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										medium sub angular flint					
511	15	58	fill	ditch	**507**		0.64	light brownish grey	silty sand	rare charcoal occasional small and medium sub angular flint	loose				
512	15	58	fill	ditch	**507**		0.64	light brownish yellow	silt	rare small flints	loose				
513	15	58	fill	ditch	**507**		0.36	dark greyish brown	clayey sand	occasional charcoal rare chalk occasional small to medium sub angular flint	firm				
514	15	53	cut	quarry pit	**514**	6.3	0.62					indeterminate	irregular	irregular	ne-sw
515	15	53	fill	quarry pit	**514**		0.42	dark greyish black	silty sand	frequent charcoal and irregular stones	soft				
516	15	53	fill	quarry pit	**514**		0.24	dark brownish grey	silty sand	frequent small stones	soft				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
517	15	42	cut	pit	**517**	0.39	0.13					sub-circular	steep	concave	n-s
518	15	42	fill	pit	**517**		0.3			frequent burnt flint fired clay and charcoal					
519	15	42	fill	pit	**517**	0.28	0.11	black	sandy clay	abundant charcoal fired clay and burnt flint	soft				
520	15	42	fill	pit	**517**	0.1	0.12	dark greyish brown	sandy clay	abundant charcoal and burnt flint	soft				
521	15	49	cut	ditch	**521**	0.9	0.16					linear	steep	concave	n-s
522	15	49	fill	ditch	**521**		0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay	small stones and flint	friable				
523	13	39	cut	pit	**523**	0.29	0.26					sub-circular	vertical	concave	n/a
524	13	39	fill	pit	**523**		0.26	dark greyish brown	silty sand	rare burnt flint rare small sub angular flint occasional charcoal	soft				
525	15	42	cut	ditch	**525**	1.72	0.86					linear	steep	concave	n-s

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
526	15	42	fill	ditch	**525**		0.86	mid brownish grey	sandy silt		soft				
527	30	108	cut	ditch	**527**	1.84	0.4					linear	concave	gentle	nw-se
528	30	108	fill	ditch	**527**		0.4	light brown	sandy clay	occasional small to medium flint	firm				
529	30	108	cut	ditch	**529**	1.4	0.4					linear	steep	concave	n-s
530	30	108	fill	ditch	**529**		0.4	mid reddish brown	sandy clay	occasional small to medium flint	firm				
531	27	101	cut	ditch	**531**	1.78	0.4					linear	irregular	concave	n-s
532	27	101	fill	ditch	**531**		0.4	mid brownish grey	silty sand	frequent small to medium sub angular flint	friable				
533	27	101	cut	gully	**533**	0.53	0.14					linear	gentle	concave	n-s
534	27	101	fill	secondary	**573**		0.14	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	frequent small to medium sub angular flint	friable				
535	27	101	cut	gully	**535**	0.5	0.13					linear	steep	flat	ne-sw
536	27	101	fill	gully	**535**		0.13	mid grey	silty sand	frequent small to medium sub angular flint	friable				
537	27	101	cut	gully	**537**	0.35	0.09					curvilinear	steep	concave	ne-sw

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
538	27	101	fill	gully	**537**		0.09	mid grey	sandy silt	frequent small to medium sub angular flint	friable				
539	27	104	cut	gully	**539**	0.5	0.14					linear	gentle	concave	e-w
540	27	104	fill	gully	**539**		0.14	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	some small flecks of charcoal	firm				
541	27	104	cut	post hole	**541**	0.4	0.31					sub-circular	steep	concave	e-w
542	27	104	fill	post hole	**541**		0.15	mid orangey brown	sandy clay	some occasional chalk and large flint	firm				
543	27	104	fill	post hole	**541**		0.17	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	some occasional chalk flecks	firm				
544	27	104	cut	ditch	**544**	0.9	0.43					linear	steep	concave	e-w
545	27	104	fill	ditch	**544**		0.15	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	common chalk flecks and large flint	firm				
546	27	104	fill	ditch	**544**		0.27	mid greyish brown	sandy clay	frequent large flint	firm				
547	27	102	cut	ditch	**547**	1.96	0.44					linear	steep	flat	e-w

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
548	27	102	fill	ditch	**547**		0.4	mid greyish yellow	silty sand	abundant small to large angular flint	friable				
549	27	102	fill	ditch	**547**		0.44	mid grey	sandy silt	frequent small to large angular to sub angular flint	friable				
550	23	66	cut	ditch	**550**	1.1	0.32					linear	gentle	flat	n-s
551	23	66	fill	ditch	**550**		0.08	dark grey	sand	frequent charcoal occasional chalk flecks	soft				
552	23	66	fill	ditch	**550**		0.3	mid yellowish brown	clayey sand	occasional medium to large flint	firm				
553	23	81	cut	ditch	**553**	2.4	0.58					linear	steep	flat	e-w
554	23	81	fill	ditch	**553**		0.5	mid brown	sand	occasional medium to large flint	loose				
555	23	81	fill	ditch	**553**		0.5	light brownish grey	sand	occasional small flints	loose				
556	13	40	cut	tree throw	**556**	0.4	0.16					indeterminate	gentle	irregular	n-s
557	13	40	fill	tree throw	**556**		0.08	mid brownish grey	sand	frequent charcoal flecks and	loose				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										occasional chalk flecks					
558	13	40	fill	tree throw	**556**		0.14	mid brown	sand	occasional chalk flecks occasional small to medium flints	loose				
559	13	39	cut	ditch	**559**	2.04	1.02					linear	steep	concave	n-s
560	13	39	fill	ditch	**559**		0.28	mid brownish grey	sandy silt	occasional medium and small sub angular flint rare charcoal occasional iron pan	soft				
561	13	39	fill	ditch	**559**		0.4	mid reddish brown	clayey sand	occasional chalk frequent small to medium sub angular and sub rounded flint rare charcoal	soft				
562	13	39	fill	ditch	**559**		0.42	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub rounded	firm				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
										and sub angular flint occasional chalk rare charcoal					
563	27	103	cut	ditch	**563**	1.94	0.47					linear	steep	concave	n-s
564	27	103	fill	ditch	**563**		0.47	mid greyish brown	silty sand	abundant flint	firm				
565	27	103	cut	ditch	**565**	0.47	0.48					linear	steep	concave	n-s
566	27	103	fill	ditch	**565**		0.22	mid greyish brown	silty sand	abundant chalk flecks	firm				
567	27	103	fill	ditch	**565**		0.26	light brownish grey	silty sand	abundant chalk flecks and flint	firm				
568	27	100	cut	ditch	**568**	1.96	0.5					linear	steep	irregular	ne-sw
569	27	100	fill	ditch	**568**		0.5	mid greyish brown	silty sand	abundant small to large angular flint	loose				
570	27	100	cut	ditch	**570**	1.22	0.34					linear	steep	irregular	nw-se
571	27	100	fill	ditch	**570**		0.34	mid brown	sandy silt	occasional small sub rounded flint occasional chalk	friable				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
572	27	103	cut	ditch	**572**	1.06	0.35					linear	gentle	concave	n-s
573	27	103	fill	ditch	**572**		0.35	mid greyish brown	silty clay	frequent flint	soft				
574	27	105	cut	ditch	**574**	1.5	0.75					linear	stepped	flat	n-s
575	27	105	fill	ditch	**574**		0.75	mid reddish brown	sand	occasional flint	loose				
576	27	105	fill	ditch	**574**		0.55	mid brown	sand	occasional flint	loose				
577	27	105	cut	ditch	**577**	1.7	0.6					linear	gentle	flat	n-s
578	27	105	fill	ditch	**577**		0.6	light greyish brown	sand	frequent large flint	loose				
579	27	98	cut	ditch	**579**	1.62	0.72					linear	irregular	v shaped	e-w
580	27	98	fill	ditch	**579**		0.36	dark greyish brown	silty sand		friable				
581	27	99	cut	gully	**581**	0.7	0.12					linear	gentle	concave	nw-se
582	27	99	fill	gully	**581**		0.12	mid grey	silty sand	abundant small to large sub angular flint	soft				
583	27	99	cut	gully	**583**	1.28	0.28					linear	gentle	concave	ne-sw

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
584	27	99	fill	gully	**583**		0.28	dark brownish grey	silty sand	abundant small to large sub angular flint frequent charcoal	soft				
585	27	98	cut	ditch	**585**	1.44	0.42					linear	steep	concave	e-w
586	27	102	cut	ditch	**586**	1.3	0.3					linear	gentle	flat	e-w
587	27	102	fill	ditch	**586**		0.3	mid brown	sand	occasional medium flint	loose				
588	27	98	fill	ditch	**579**		0.32	mid yellowish brown	silty sand	none	friable				
589	27	98	fill	ditch	**585**		0.42	dark greyish brown	silty sand	flint	friable				
590	15	50	cut	ditch	**590**							linear			nw-se
591	15	50	fill	ditch	**590**			mid brownish grey	silty sand	fe pan throughout	friable				
592	15	50	fill	ditch	**590**			mid greyish brown	clayey sand		friable				
593	18	63	fill	ditch	**129**		0.42	mid orangey brown	silty sand	rare stones	friable				

Context	Field	Trench	Category	Feature type	Cut	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Shape in Plan	Side	Base	Orientation
594	6	1	cut	pit	**594**	1.4	0.58					sub-rectangular	steep	flat	e-w
595	6	1	fill	pit	**594**		0.58	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small to medium angular flint	soft				
596	6	1	cut	pit	**594**	1.5	0.15					sub-rectangular	gentle	irregular	e-w
597	6	1	fill	pit	**596**		0.15	dark greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small to medium angular flint	soft				
598	9	28	cut	ditch	**598**	1.6	0.42					linear	steep	concave	nw-se
599	9	28	fill	ditch	**598**		0.42	mid greyish brown	silty sand	occasional small to medium sub angular flint	soft				
600	9	24	cut	ditch	**600**	2.3	0.6					linear	steep	slightly concave	nw-se
601	9	24	fill	ditch	**600**		0.6	mid greyish brown	sandy silt	occasional small to medium flint	soft				

APPENDIX B ARTEFACT REPORTS

B.1 Metalwork

By Denis Sami

B.1.1 The metalwork assemblage consists of 11 metallic items recovered from archaeological features in Field 9. The assemblage comprises copper-alloy (CuA), iron (Fe), and lead (Pb) artefacts.

B.1.2 The bulk of the assemblage is represented by fittings in the form of nails of different sizes dated by associated pottery to the Romano-British period. A single fragment from a plain bracelet (SF 1) is also of Romano-British date.

Metal	No. Artefact
CuA	1
Fe	9
Pb	1
Total	11

Table 10: Quantification of metalwork by metal

Methodology

B.1.3 The metalwork was analysed in accordance with the OA finds standard based on the guidance of the Historical Metallurgy Society (HMS, Datasheet 104 and 108) and Historic England's *Archaeometallurgy Guidelines for Best Practice* (Historic England 2015) and *Guidelines for the Storage and Display of Archaeological Metalwork* (English Heritage/Historic England 2013).

B.1.4 The artefacts were classified according to Crummy's (1983) functional categories, and a single *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet was used to enter details and measurements of each artefact. This database was interrogated to compile statistics, and the results are presented in the section below.

B.1.5 A summary catalogue organised by context number is provided at the end of this report.

The assemblage

B.1.6 Overall, the assemblage is in poor condition, with artefacts incomplete and covered in rust and encrustations due to the adverse conditions of the soil.

B.1.7 Among the investigated features, pit **407** in Trench 5, Field 9, produced the largest quantity of finds (five items), followed by ditch **405** in Trench 9, Field 9 (three items). The remaining features yielded single artefacts each.

B.1.8 A fragment of a copper-alloy plain bracelet with a 'D'-cross-section dating to the Romano-British period was recovered from ditch **160** in Trench 17, Field 9. A probable Romano-British clasp from a box was recovered from pit **407** in Trench 5, Field 9.

B.1.9 The remaining artefacts are undiagnostic fragments of hand-forged nails or strips of metal that can only be dated through associated pottery.

Discussion

B.1.10 This is a small and largely undiagnostic assemblage.

B.1.11 The assemblage primarily consists of a few hand-forged fittings in the form of nails. Finds are concentrated in Trenches 5 and 9, Field 9, suggesting some focus of activity in these areas.

Field	Context	Cut	Trench	Feature	SF	Material	Object type	Description	Period
9	102		10	layer	0	Fe	Nail	An incomplete hand forged nail	Roman
9	162	**160**	17	ditch	1	CuA	Bracelet	A fragment of a plain bracelet with D cross section	Roman
9	217	**216**	10	ditch	0	Fe	Nail	A tapering shaft from a nail	Roman
9	406	**405**	5	ditch	0	Fe	Nail	Three fragments from nails	Roman
9	408	**407**	5	pit	5	Fe	Hasp	A possible iron hasp consisting of a slightly curved and tapering long body with rectangular cross-section. The terminals end in loops of which one is incomplete	Roman
9	408	**407**	5	pit	0	Fe	Unidentified	A fragment from a metal strip	Roman
9	408	**407**	5	pit	0	Fe	Nail	An incomplete hand forged nail	Roman
9	408	**407**	5	pit	0	Fe	Unidentified	A fragment from a metal strip	Roman
9	434	**407**	5	pit	0	Pb	Unidentified	A fragment from a large strip of lead	Roman

Table 11: Summary catalogue of metalwork

B.2 Prehistoric pottery

By Petra Jones

Introduction

B.2.1 An assemblage of 376 sherds (4564g) of prehistoric pottery was recovered during the evaluation. This represents a minimum number of 20 vessels (MNV) with a mean sherd weight (MSW) of 12.1g. The pottery was recovered from 23 trenches, distributed across a total of 38 contexts.

Date	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	% of assemblage by weight	MSW (g)	MNV
Late Neolithic	1	6	0.1	6.0	1
Early Bronze Age	4	22	0.5	0.5	0
Middle Bronze Age	64	590	12.9	9.2	0
Late Bronze Age	88	1479	32.4	16.8	1
Iron Age	8	35	0.8	4.5	0
Middle Iron Age	210	2426	53.2	11.5	18
Late Iron Age	1	6	0.1	6.0	0
Totals	*376*	*4564*	*100*	*12.1*	*20*

Table 12: Quantification of the prehistoric pottery by date

B.2.2 The assemblage spans the Late Neolithic to the Late Iron Age. The majority of the pottery is in a stable condition and generally well preserved, but predominantly represented by small- to medium-sized, moderately abraded sherds. The sherds recovered from context 518 are an exception, being extremely friable (64 sherds, 590g).

B.2.3 The assemblage was recorded in accordance with the guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010). The entire assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Each sherd was assigned a date. The sherds were examined and divided into fabric groups, defined by inclusion types, frequency and modal size. Sherd type was recorded, along with technology (wheel-made or handmade), surface treatment, decoration and the location of decoration. Perforated sherds burnt sherds and sherds with residues and/or sooting were noted. Vessel form was recorded where possible, as was rim/base type and diameter. Late Bronze Age/Early Iron Age forms were assigned and codified based on the series developed by Brudenell (2012), whereas the Middle Iron Age forms were assigned based on the series developed by Hill and Braddock (2006, 155-6; see also Hill and Horne 2003). For this report, the series was amended and condensed to combine Forms A and D.

B.2.4 Sherd size analysis was undertaken. Sherds less than 4cm in diameter are classified as ‘small’ (261 sherds, 69%); sherds measuring 4-8cm are classified as ‘medium’ (92 sherds, 25%) and sherds over 8cm are classified as ‘large’ (23 sherds, 6%).

B.2.5 This report provides full quantification and summary of the later prehistoric pottery recovered from the evaluation, including a summary by trench and by field. The quantified data are presented on a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet held with the site archive.

Prehistoric pottery fabric

B.2.6 Shell fabric:

S1: moderate medium to coarse (poorly sorted) shell inclusions (ranging from <1-5mm in size).

B.2.7 Flint fabrics:

F1: moderate to abundant coarse flint inclusions (<1-5mm), sometimes in a sandy clay matrix.

F2: sparse to moderate small to medium flint inclusions (mainly <1mm in size), sometimes in a sandy clay matrix.

B.2.8 Grog fabric:

G2: moderate to abundant fine to medium (well-sorted) grog inclusions (mainly <1-2mm in size) in a sandy matrix. Sherds may contain rare, coarse grog and the grog inclusions may be dissolved.

B.2.9 Sand fabric:

Q1: moderate to abundant quartz sand. Sherds may contain rare fine calcareous inclusions or rare flint.

B.2.10 Organic fabric:

VE1: moderate to abundant burnt-out organics in a sandy matrix (mainly <1-3mm in size).

Contextual summary and assemblage character

B.2.11 Prehistoric pottery was recovered from 38 contexts (Tables 13 and 14) across 23 trenches. The largest concentrations occurred in Fields 13 and 15, located in the northern and central parts of the site, while smaller quantities were recovered from Fields 6, 9, 23, 27 and 30, more widely dispersed across the site. The majority of the pottery derives from a single pit (**523**) in Trench 39. For the purposes of this report, the field and trenches are summarised below:

Field	Trench	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	MNV
6	1	3	54	18.0	0
9	14	4	21	5.3	0
	17	2	47	23.5	1
	20	76	866	11.4	2
	21	1	7	7.0	0
	30	1	5	5.0	0
13	39	80	1457	18.2	1
15	42	64	590	9.2	0
	43	4	21	5.3	0

Field	Trench	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	MNV
	44	2	19	9.5	0
	50	6	16	2.7	0
	53	57	650	11.4	8
	54	6	52	8.7	1
	56	3	8	2.7	0
	57	7	410	58.6	3
	58	20	152	7.6	0
23	70	1	6	6.0	1
	75	1	6	6.0	0
	80	2	8	4.0	0
	81	10	48	4.8	1
	91	16	72	4.5	2
27	99	2	31	15.5	0
30	108	8	18	2.3	0
Total		*376*	*4564*	*12.1*	*20*

Table 13: Quantification of the prehistoric pottery by field and trench

Trench	Context	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Date
1	595	3	54	18.0	MIA
14	411	1	2	2.0	IA
	414	3	19	6.3	MIA
17	163	2	47	23.5	M/LIA
20	233	6	26	4.3	MIA
	253	70	840	12.0	MIA
21	386	1	7	7.0	MIA
30	378	1	5	5.0	LBA
39	524	79	1546	19.6	LBA
	562	1	1	1.0	IA
42	518	64	590	9.2	MBA
43	503	4	21	5.3	MIA
44	491	1	6	6.0	MIA
	506	1	13	13.0	MIA
50	591	2	6	3.0	MIA
	592	4	10	2.5	MIA
53	458	2	9	4.5	MIA
	515	23	226	9.8	MIA
	516	32	415	13.0	MIA
54	423	1	4	4.0	MIA
	425	5	48	9.6	MIA
56	483	2	5	2.5	MIA
	487	1	3	3.0	EBA

Trench	Context	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	MSW (g)	Date
57	448	7	410	58.6	MIA
58	510	3	19	6.3	EBA
	511	1	1	1.0	IA
	512	4	35	8.8	MIA
	513	12	87	7.3	MIA
70	194	1	6	6.0	LNEO
75	48	1	6	6.0	IA
80	88	2	8	4.0	IA
81	554	10	48	4.8	MIA
91	468	2	7	3.5	IA
	472	1	2	2.0	MIA
	475	10	58	5.8	MIA
	479	3	5	1.7	MIA
99	589	2	31	15.5	MIA
108	528	8	18	2.3	LBA
Total		*376*	*4564*	*12.1*	

Table 14: Quantification of later prehistoric pottery by trench and context

B.2.12 The assemblage is varied in date, although the majority is of Middle Iron Age date. In total, the assemblage comprises 376 sherds weighing 4654g (MSW 12.1g), representing a minimum of 20 vessels. Most material was recovered from Field 15, which includes nine trenches and accounts for 42% of the assemblage by weight. Field 13, represented by a single trench (Trench 39), produced 32% of the assemblage by weight.

B.2.13 Six fabrics were identified within five broad fabric groups: flint, shell, sand, grog and organic. Flint-tempered fabrics dominate (54% by weight), encompassing fabrics with moderate to coarse flint (F1) to finer flint inclusions (F2), primarily representing the Late Bronze Age. Sand-tempered fabrics form the next largest component (43%), primarily representing Middle Iron Age ceramics consistent with traditions in Norfolk. Grog- and shell-tempered wares each account for 1%, while less than 1% are burnt-out organic-tempered wares.

Fabric	Fabric group	No. of sherds	Weight (g)	% fabric (by wt.)	MNV
F1	Flint	155	2,105	46.1	1
F2		41	350	7.7	1
S1	Shell	2	95	2.1	2
G2	Grog	7	48	1.1	1
Q1	Sand	169	1,958	42.9	15
VE1	Organics	2	8	0.1	0
Totals		376	4,564	100	20

Table 15: Quantification of prehistoric pottery by fbric. MNV calculated as total number of different rims, bases and rim/vessel profiles

Late Neolithic (c. 2800-2400 BC)

B.2.14 The Late Neolithic is represented by a single decorated rim sherd (6g) from Field 23, Trench 70. The sherd is in a leached, shell-tempered fabric (S1) and bears decoration comprising horizontal and vertical grooves on the exterior and horizontal grooves on the interior below the rim.

Early Bronze Age (c. 2400-1500 BC)

B.2.15 The Early Bronze Age assemblage comprises four grog-tempered body sherds (22g), recovered from Field 15 (Trenches 56 and 58), with a MSW of 5.5g. One sherd from context (487), Trench 56, is probably a Beaker fragment decorated with incised lines.

Middle Bronze Age (c. 1500-1150 BC)

B.2.16 A Middle Bronze Age assemblage of 64 sherds (590g), most probably from a single vessel, was recovered from Field 15, Trench 42. The vessel is plain with a flint-tempered fabric, with a MSW of 9.2g. The sherds are very friable and assigned to the Middle Bronze Age based on the fabric and regional comparisons.

Late Bronze Age (c. 1150-600 BC)

B.2.17 The Late Bronze Age assemblage comprises 88 sherds weighing 1479g, representing a minimum of one vessel and with a MSW of 16.8g. Late Bronze Age sherds were recovered from three fields (9, 13 and 30). The assemblage contains sherds in flint-tempered fabrics.

B.2.18 Fields 9 and 30 produced small assemblages of pottery (one sherd, 5g; eight sherds, 18g, respectively). Field 13, Trench 39, yielded 79 sherds (1456g), 78 of which belong to the same vessel in a flint-tempered fabric. Three rim sherds refit to form a jar with a high rounded shoulder and an upright neck (Brudenell Form F), with fingertip impressions on the rim top. One additional sherd is decorated with an applied cordon bearing fingertip impressions/twisting: an unusual motif for the Late Bronze Age.

Iron Age (unspecified)

B.2.19 A total of eight sherds weighing 35g (MSW 4.4g) were recorded as generic Iron Age sherds. The sherds could not be attributed to a more specific period.

Middle Iron Age (c. 350-50 BC)

B.2.20 Pottery assigned to the Middle Iron Age represents the largest assemblage, comprising 210 sherds (2426g) across five fields and 16 trenches, representing a minimum of 18 vessels and with a MSW of 11.6g. The assemblage contains sherds in a range of fabrics, all typical of pottery groups dating to the Middle Iron Age in Norfolk. In total, five fabrics in four broad fabric groups have been identified: flint, grog, sand and shell. A large proportion of the assemblage contains sand as the primary inclusions accounting for 80%. Sherds with flint (15% by weight), grog-tempered fabrics only account for 4% and shell-tempered for 1%.

Field 6

B.2.21 Pottery was recovered from Trench 1, producing three plain body sherds weighing 54g, all in flint-tempered fabrics.

Field 9

B.2.22 A total of 81 sherds (933g), representing a minimum of three vessels, were recovered from Trenches 14, 19, 20 and 21. All sherds are sand-tempered. Three sherds weighing 19g were recovered from Trench 14. The majority (76 sherds, 866g) derive from Trench 20, including eight rim sherds from a neckless jar (Hill Form K). Smaller quantities came from Trenches 14, 19 and 21.

Field 15

B.2.23 This area produced 100 sherds of pottery (1295g) from eight trenches. The assemblage has five fabrics in four broad fabric groups: flint, grog, sand and shell. Trench 53 yielded the largest group (57 sherds, 650g), including six base sherds and four rims, two of which are identifiable as slack-shouldered jars (Hill Form A/D). Trench 57 produced seven sherds (410g), including a base and two rims, both neckless jars (Hill Form J). Small quantities of plain bodied sherds were recovered from Trenches 43, 44, 50, 54, 56 and 58.

Field 23

B.2.24 A total of 24 sherds (113g) was recovered from Trenches 81 and 91. All sherds from Trench 81 (10 sherds, 48g) are sand-tempered, including one base sherd. Trench 91 yielded 14 sherds (65g) from three contexts (472, 475 and 479), including a rim and a base sherd. The latter is unusual, with comb-impressed decoration reminiscent of Early Bronze Age vessels, though the fabric is Iron Age.

Field 27

B.2.25 Two flint-tempered body sherds (31g) were recovered from Trench 99.

Late Iron Age (c. 50 BC to AD 50)

B.2.26 A single body sherd weighing 6g was recovered from Field 9, Trench 19. The sherd is sand-tempered and has rilling on the body.

Discussion

B.2.27 The evaluation has produced pottery spanning from the Late Neolithic through to the Middle Iron Age, with the focus between the Late Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age (c. 1150-50 BC). Most material derives from Fields 13 and 15, which together account for 74% of the assemblage by weight, with the highest density in Field 13, Trench 39.

B.2.28 The Middle Iron Age assemblage is typical of domestic contexts in Norfolk, dominated by sand- and flint-tempered wares and largely comprising plain body sherds, with a couple of unusually decorated sherds. Vessel forms, though restricted in range, are consistent with regional patterns, and no significant variation between the trenches was noted, suggesting a broadly contemporaneous phase of activity.

B.2.29 Mixed assemblages in Trenches 56 and 58, comprising material from the Early Bronze Age through to the Middle Iron Age, suggest repeated use of the site throughout prehistory.

B.3 Roman pottery

By Séverine Bézie

Introduction

B.3.1 A total of 664 sherds weighing 9.215kg was recovered during the trenching (Tables 16 and 17). The pottery is in a reasonably good state, with an average sherd weight (ASW) of 13.87g.

B.3.2 The pottery derived from trenches excavated in Fields 9, 15, 18, 23, 27, 30 and 34, with the vast majority of the material deriving from Fields 9 and 23.

Field	Sherd count	Wt (g)
9	464	6713
15	6	20
18	6	47
23	165	2239
27	9	112
30	8	19
34	6	65
Total	*664*	*9215*

Table 16: Quantification of Roman pottery by field

Trench	Cxt	Cut	Feature	Field	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Wt (%)		Pottery spot date	Era
Subtotal Trench 4					*1*	*9*	*0.10*			
5	404	403	Ditch	9	3	11	0.12		AD MC1	ER
	406	405	Ditch		8	32	0.35		AD E/MC1-MC2	ER
	408	407	Pit		71	1,303	14.14	30.28	AD E-E/MC2	ER
	409				14	67	0.73		AD C3-C4	M/LR
	415				10	297	3.22		AD LC1-MC3	MR
	429				3	113	1.23		AD LC1-MC2	ER
	432				1	12	0.13		AD MC1-MC2	ER
	433				11	241	2.62		AD E/M-LC2+	MR
	434				18	585	6.35		AD LC1-MC3	MR
	435				6	108	1.17		AD LC1-MC3	MR
	452				1	18	0.20		AD EC1-M/LC2	ER
	453				3	46	0.50		AD LC1-MC2	ER
	99999	-	Unstratified		1	28	0.30		AD C1-EC2	ER
Subtotal Trench 5					*150*	*2,861*	*31.05*			
6	358	352	Natural	9	6	281	3.05		AD C1-EC2	ER
Subtotal Trench 6					*6*	*281*	*3.05*			
7	344	340	Natural	9	1	3	0.03		AD MC2-EC5	M/LR
Subtotal Trench 7					*1*	*3*	*0.03*			

Trench	Cxt	Cut	Feature	Field	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Wt (%)		Pottery spot date	Era
8	284	283	Ditch	9	2	5	0.05		AD MC2-LC4	M/LR
	300	299	Ditch		1	1	0.01		AD LC1-LC2/EC3	MR
	554	553	Ditch		10	203	2.20		AD C1-EC2	ER
Subtotal Trench 8					*13*	*209*	*2.27*			
9	140	139	Ditch	9	8	217	2.35		LC1 BC-AD M/LC1	LIA/ER
	146	144	Ditch		11	59	0.64	6.78	AD MC1-C2	ER
	147				29	566	6.14		AD LC1-LC4	RB
	205	204	Beamslot		8	108	1.17	2.79	AD LC1-MC3	MR
	206				11	149	1.62		AD LC1-MC3	MR
	209	208	Posthole		2	7	0.08	0.18	AD MC2-LC4	M/LR
	211				1	10	0.11		AD MC2-EC5	M/LR
	245	244	Ditch		2	13	0.14		AD E-MC1	LIA/ER
	251	250	Ditch		1	38	0.41		AD M/LC3-C4	LR
	201	-	Occupation layer		22	189	2.05		AD MC1-MC3	MR
	202	-	Occupation layer		1	19	0.21		AD C4	LR
Subtotal Trench 9					*96*	*1,375*	*14.92*			
10	100	99	Ditch	9	2	15	0.16		AD LC1-C4	RB
	141	139	Ditch		13	303	3.29		AD LC1-MC2	ER
	217	216	Ditch		3	11	0.12		AD M/LC1-LC3/EC4	RB
	237	236	Ditch		10	43	0.47		AD MC1-M/LC2	ER
	101	-	Occupation layer		2	15	0.16		AD MC2-EC5	M/LR
	102	-	Layer		38	416	4.51		AD E/M-MC2	ER
	198	-	Layer		21	175	1.90		AD LC1-C4	RB
	235	-	Occupation layer		3	14	0.15		AD MC1-C4	RB
Subtotal Trench 10					*92*	*992*	*10.77*			
11	303	301	Ditch	9	2	24	0.26	0.91	AD MC1-C3	MR
	304				2	60	0.65		AD EC1-M/LC2	ER
	308	307	Gully		59	242	2.63		AD MC2-C3+	MR
	346	345	Ditch		3	60	0.65		AD LC1-C4	RB
Subtotal Trench 11					*66*	*386*	*4.19*			
12	356	354	Ditch	9	5	200	2.17		AD E/MC1-E/MC2	ER
Subtotal Trench 12					*5*	*200*	*2.17*			
17	164	160	Ditch	9	1	45	0.49		AD EC1-M/LC2	ER
Subtotal Trench 17					*1*	*45*	*0.49*			
20	229	228	Ditch	9	2	59	0.64		AD MC1-M/LC2	ER
	256	254	Ditch		4	70	0.76		LC1 BC-AD EC1	LIA
	314	294	Ditch		3	34	0.37		AD EC1-M/LC2	ER
	324	323	Pit		2	5	0.05		AD MC1-M/LC2	ER

Trench	Cxt	Cut	Feature	Field	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Wt (%)		Pottery spot date	Era
	326	325	Pit		5	30	0.33		AD EC1-EC2	ER
Subtotal Trench 20					*16*	*198*	*2.15*			
24	343	341	Ditch	9	13	41	0.44		AD MC2-C3+	MR
Subtotal Trench 24					*13*	*41*	*0.44*			
31	286	285	Ditch	9	2	20	0.22		LC1 BC-AD EC1	LIA
	292	291	Ditch		2	36	0.39		AD LC1/E-MC2	ER
	337	335	Pit		1	66	0.72		AD E-M/LC1	LIA/ER
Subtotal Trench 31					*5*	*122*	*1.32*			
56	481	480	Ditch	15	6	20	0.22		LC1 BC-AD EC1	LIA
Subtotal Trench 56					*6*	*20*	*0.22*			
60	10	9	Ditch	18	4	5	0.05		AD MC1-C3	MR
	50	49	Ditch		1	33	0.36		AD M/LC1-LC3/EC4	RB
Subtotal Trench 60					*5*	*38*	*0.41*			
64	4	1	Ditch	18	1	9	0.10		LC1 BC-AD EC1	LIA
Subtotal Trench 64					*1*	*9*	*0.10*			
66	296	295	Pit	23	9	101	1.10		AD EC1-M/LC2	ER
	331	329	Ditch		3	10	0.11	1.17	AD MC1-C4	RB
	332				3	98	1.06		AD MC2-EC5	M/LR
	552	550	Ditch		7	17	0.18		AD EC1-M/LC2	ER
Subtotal Trench 66					*22*	*266*	*2.45*			
75	45	20	Pit	23	3	32	0.35		AD MC2-EC5	M/LR
	52	51	Ditch		1	4	0.04		AD MC1-C3	MR
Subtotal Trench 75					*4*	*36*	*0.39*			
76	128	127	Ditch	23	1	1	0.01		AD MC2-EC5	M/LR
Subtotal Trench 76					*1*	*1*	*0.01*			
78	258	257	Ditch	23	15	158	1.71		AD LC1-MC3	MR
	260	259	Ditch		1	137	1.49		AD M-LC2+	MR
	278	277	Posthole		2	9	0.10		AD EC1-M/LC2	ER
	298	299	Ditch		6	39	0.42		AD EC1-M/LC2	ER
	310	309	Posthole		1	4	0.04		LC1 BC-AD EC1	LIA
Subtotal Trench 78					*25*	*347*	*3.77*			
79	176	175	Gully	23	23	155	1.68		AD E/MC1-E/MC2	ER
	190	189	Pit		15	138	1.50		AD LC1-C4	RB
	222	221	Ditch		4	8	0.09	2.26	AD MC1-C4	RB
	223				7	200	2.17		AD MC1-M/LC2	ER
	243	242	Ditch		7	234	2.54		AD MC1-C4	RB
Subtotal Trench 79					*56*	*735*	*7.98*			
80	92	91	Ditch	23	2	37	0.40		AD MC2-EC5	M/LR
Subtotal Trench 80					*2*	*37*	*0.40*			

Trench	Cxt	Cut	Feature	Field	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Wt (%)		Pottery spot date	Era
91	474	473	Ditch	23	15	118	1.28	3.61	AD MC1-MC2	ER
	475				23	215	2.33		AD E/MC2-M/LC4	M/LR
	477	476	Ditch		1	27	0.29		AD E-MC2	ER
Subtotal Trench 91					*39*	*360*	*3.91*			
93	397	396	Pit	23	5	51	0.55	5.39	AD EC1-M/LC2	ER
	401				11	446	4.84		AD M-LC1	ER
Subtotal Trench 93					*16*	*497*	*5.39*			
101	532	531	Ditch	27	2	27	0.29		AD MC1-C3	MR
	536	535	Gully		2	37	0.40		AD MC2-EC5	M/LR
Subtotal Trench 101					*4*	*64*	*0.69*			
103	566	565	Ditch	27	5	48	0.52		AD C1-EC2	ER
Subtotal Trench 103					*5*	*48*	*0.52*			
105	530	529	Ditch	30	8	19	0.21		AD LC1-MC2	ER
Subtotal Trench 105					*8*	*19*	*0.21*			
115	498	497	Ditch	34	6	65	0.71		AD E/M-LC2+	ER
Subtotal Trench 115					*6*	*65*	*0.71*			
Total (all trenches)					664	9,215	100			

Table 17: Summary catalogue of Roman pottery by trench and context, with spot dating; (Key: ER – Early Roman; LIA – Late Iron Age; LR – Late Roman; MR – Mid-Roman; RB – Romano-British)

Methodology

B.3.3 The pottery was examined in accordance with CIfA's '*Toolkit for finds: Pottery*', which presents updated guidelines set down by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA website 2024), based on the Study Group for Roman Pottery's manual (Barclay *et al.* 2016). The entire assemblage was studied, and a catalogue prepared. The data were entered onto a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet, retained in the project archive.

B.3.4 All the sherds have been counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. The spot dating presented is based on an exhaustive selection of pottery fabric groups and/or forms from each archaeological context. The fabric codes are descriptive and abbreviated by the main letters of the title (La Graufesenque samian = LGF SA).

B.3.5 National publications (e. g. Andrews 1985; Biddulph *et al.* 2015; Darling and Gurney 1993; Evans *et al.* 2017; Going 1987; Gurney 1995a; Hawkes and Hull 1947; Lyons 2004; Lyons 2020; Lyons and Tester 2014; Marney 1989; Rigby 1989a; Seeley 2004; Tomber and Dore 1998; Thompson 1982; Tyers 1996; Webster 1996) were used for identifying the fabrics and forms.

Assemblage chronology

B.3.6 The pottery assemblage extends over the whole of the Romano-British period, from the 1st century AD to the late 4th century AD and beyond, with

Late Iron Age/Early Roman material, and abundant post-Conquest Period productions, focusing on the Middle Romano-British period. Activity was most concentrated in the 2nd century AD, which continued, perhaps less intensively, into the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

The pottery from features (Tables 16 and 17)

B.3.7 The pottery was recovered from 27 trenches across seven fields. Trench 5 in Field 9 produced the bulk of the Roman pottery assemblage (31.05% by weight), while four other trenches also produced a significant amount of Roman pottery: Trench 9 (14.92% by weight) and Trench 10 (10.77% by weight) in Field 9 and Trench 79 (7.98% by weight) and Trench 93 (5.39% by weight) in Field 23.

B.3.8 The Roman pottery was found in 43 ditch interventions (40.10% by weight of the assemblage) eight pits (39.71%), one layer/surface (6.41%), three gullies (4.71%), two natural features (3.08%), one beamslot (2.79%), two layers (2.57%), and three postholes (0.33%).

B.3.9 The highest levels of pottery come from seven features: pit **407** (30.28% by weight) in Trench 5, Field 9; ditch **144** (6.78%) in Trench 9, Field 9 ; layer 102 (4.51%) and ditch **141** (3.29%), both in Trench 10, Field 9; pit **396** (5.39%) in Trench 93, Field 23; ditch **473** (3.61%) in Trench 91, Field 23; and natural feature **352** (3.05%) in Trench 6, Field 9.

B.3.10 The breakdown of the pottery by context type is shown in Table 18. The ASW is in the low to mid range at 13.87g per sherd.

Feature type	Sherd Count	Wt (g)	Wt (%)	ASW (%)
Ditch	271	3,695	40.10	13.63
Pit	189	3,659	39.71	19.35
Layer	59	591	6.41	10.01
Gully	84	434	4.71	5.16
Natural	7	284	3.08	40.57
Beamslot	19	257	2.79	13.52
Occupation layer	28	237	2.57	8.46
Posthole	6	30	0.33	5
Unstratified	1	28	0.30	28
Total	**664**	**9,215**	**100**	**13.87**

Table 18: Roman pottery by context type (in descending order of weight)

Assemblage character

Fabric groups

B.3.11 Twenty-six broad fabric groups are present. The categories of *mortaria* and imported, sourced wares are treated separately (Table 19; NB: the production period for each fabric is noted in this table in *italics*).

Unsourced wares

B.3.12 A dozen of the identified group fabrics are unsourced. However, they are probably locally produced or come from nearby areas.

B.3.13 The earliest component of the assemblage consists of Miscellaneous Late Iron Age coarse wares (MICW), and of Grog-tempered fabrics (GROG). Both groups were commonly handmade. MICW is a coarse sand-tempered fabric, with utilitarian forms such as jars and bowls. The GROG group is represented by jars.

B.3.14 Another early group fabric is present in the assemblage: the Grey wares (GW), produced locally. The GW fabric can be reduced, and two forms are observed: storage jars and jars. Three vessels of interest are present:

- One jar rim, 4.4.2 type (Lyons 2020, 16), a globular jar with a short angular neck, with two additional lid-seating grooves in the rim [date range: AD M-M/LC1].
- One strainer jar body sherd, 9.4 type (Lyons 2020, 33), with pre-fired holes in the base [date range: AD E/MC1-MC2].
- One jar body sherd with stabbed decoration on the shoulder [date range: AD E/MC1-E/MC2].

B.3.15 The assemblage also includes locally produced 'Romanising' sandy coarse wares: Sandy grey ware (SGW), Brown Surfaced Grey ware (BSGW) and Fine sandy reduced ware (FSRW). The production of Sandy grey ware is post-Conquest Period, starting in the mid 1st century AD, gradually replacing the grey ware fabric but keeping the tradition of 'Gallo-Belgic' forms predominantly with cordoned jars. The forms observed are mainly jars – one of which is handmade – showing a favoured Norfolk range of decorations such as stabbing, slashing and rustications. Two vessels are of particular interest:

- One jar rim, 4.4 type (Lyons 2020, 16), a globular jar, lid-seated or ledged [date range: AD MC1-MC2].
- One jar rim, 5.3 type (Lyons 2020, 22), a wide-mouthed globular jar with a single girth groove [date range: AD LC1-MC2].

B.3.16 BSGW is a group of locally made Roman pottery, present in the assemblage in the form of utilitarian jars and bowls. BSGW is always brown surfaced. FSRW is a finer version of the Nar Valley Reduced ware and is probably locally produced in West Norfolk. The only form observed here is a beaker/jar.

B.3.17 A notable group in the assemblage is oxidised ware, with the early production of Oxidised ware (OW), and its later development, the Sandy Oxidised ware group (SOW); the Fine Oxidised ware group (FOX), the White and Pink wares (WPW), and the Red-brown slipped ware group (RBSL). The group of OW is associated with the Early Roman period. It is a later oxidised version of Grey ware, which can be handmade, and is represented in the assemblage by jar and storage jar forms. SOW is an oxidised version of the Sandy grey ware group. The forms observed are mainly jars. FOX group is the finest version of oxidised fabrics in the assemblage, reserved to thin-walled beaker as noted here. The group of WPW could be linked with three regional

sources: Northamptonshire, Oxfordshire, Verulamium region (Marney 1989, 182), and flagon form was identified. The RBSL group is an East Anglian production, but from unknown source. A single jar is present in the assemblage.

B.3.18 A discrete group represented in the assemblage is Unspecified buff wares (BUF). Colchester and other parts of East Anglia may be among the sources for this material (Biddulph 2015). The only BUF form noticed here is a flagon.

Sourced wares

Norfolk

B.3.19 Four Norfolk categories are represented by Nar Valley Reduced ware (NAR RE), Nar Valley Oxidised ware (NAR OX), Coarse Sandy Grey ware (CSGW), and Fine Sandy Grey ware (FSGW). The first two fabric groups were produced in West Norfolk (Shouldham area, Brancaster, Pentney kilns), and the two others come from a variety of sources. Different kilns can be associated with both fabrics: Witton (24km north-east of Norwich), and Hevingham (*c.* 13km north of Norwich). Jars are the only NAR RE form observed in the assemblage. Two vessels are of interest:

- One jar rim, type 100 (Andrews 1985, 106), a necked jar with everted and flaring rim. This exemplar is brown surfaced and decorated with rows of slightly oblique slashed lines on the body [date range: AD LC1-MC2].
- One jar rim, 4.5.3 type (Lyons 2020, 18), a globular jar with rolled (hooked) under scored rim [date range: AD M/LC3-C4].

B.3.20 NAR OX forms are limited to jars and storage jars. A single form in CSGW is identified, a narrow-mouthed, long necked globular jar, 2.2.1 type (Lyons 2020, 6) [date range: AD LC1-MC2]. Regarding the last category of fabric, a single jar/bowl form of FSGW is present.

Cambridgeshire

B.3.21 A single fabric group is attributed to the Cambridgeshire area, Horningsea Reduced ware/R02 (HOR RE/R02). HOR RE/R02 was produced by the Horningsea kilns, located *c.* 8 km to the north-east of Cambridge. In keeping with the small quantity present, Evans has noted that 'some of the latter [Horningsea ware] may reach into Norfolk and Suffolk, but in very minor quantities' (Evans *et al.* 2017, 82). The fabric sub-group R02, is a wheel-made grey ware, described by Evans (*ibid*., 51-2), and encompassed in the generic HOR RE family group. A single form of the extensive Horningsea production is identified, based on Evans' typology: a storage jar rim, SJ2.2 type (*op. cit*. 61), a large storage jar with a bifid rim, cordoned below rim [date range: AD E/MC2-M/LC4].

Northamptonshire/Cambridgeshire

B.3.22 A single Northamptonshire/Cambridgeshire category is represented, by Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated ware (LNV CC). This fabric group was produced in the Cambridgeshire/Northamptonshire area. To place the lower Nene Valley productions in a timeline, LNV CC is a fine example of the Nene Valley pottery industry during the Middle to Late Roman period. Only one

form is present: a lid rim, 8.2 type (Lyons 2020, 30), orange-coated, with a distinct seating flange, colloquially called a 'coffee pot type' [date range: AD C4].

Hertfordshire/Middlesex

B.3.23 A group fabric of sourced ware from the Herts region is present: the Verulamium Region White ware (VER WH). VER WH was produced at Brockley Hill (Middx) and in the St Albans (Verulamium, Herts) region. It is a fine fabric. A flagon form (und. type) is present in the assemblage [date range: AD MC1-C2].

Suffolk

B.3.24 The last sourced fabric groups are the Wattisfield Reduced ware (WAT RE), and the Hacheston Oxidised ware (HAC OX). WAT RE was manufactured in the Central Suffolk kiln groups such as Wattisfield parish but extended to the Waveney Valley (Suffolk/Norfolk border). HAC OX is a product from the Hacheston kilns (south-west Suffolk). WAT RE forms observed are jars (or jars/bowls), with one example of 5.3 type (Lyons 2020, 22), a jar rim, wide-mouthed globular jar with a single girth groove [date range: AD LC1-MC2]. The HAC OX forms noticed are jar/bowl and beaker.

Specialised wares: mortaria (Romano-British)

B.3.25 Two *mortaria* are present in the assemblage. The first one is a Lower Nene Valley White ware (LNV WH) body sherd of undetermined type [date range: AD EC2-C4], with iron slag trituration grit. The second one is a Nar Valley Oxidised ware (NAR OX), a body sherd of undetermined type, probably a product of the Pentney kilns nearby (West Norfolk; date range: AD C3-C)].

Imported wares

Samian (imports)

B.3.26 Nine samian vessels are present in the assemblage: six vessels of central Gaulish origin, produced in Lezoux (LEZ SA 2); one vessel of south Gaulish origin, produced in La Graufesenque (LGF SA), and two vessels (body sherds) of unknown origin and undetermined form.

B.3.27 The LEZ SA 2 forms observed in the assemblage are a Dr 31 cup (Webster 1996, 34-5), a dish/bowl Dr 18/31 (*ibid*., 33 and 35), two Dr 33 cups (*ibid*., 33 and 35), and two body sherds of undetermined form and type; and the LGF SA form is a Knorr 78 bowl (*ibid*., 33 and 35).

Other imports

B.3.28 Two groups of fine oxidised fabrics of Gaulish origin are also present in the assemblage: North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Powdery) White ware 2 (NOG WH 2; five flagon body sherds), and North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic Sandy) White ware 3 (NOG WH 3; one vessel). The potential source of NOG WH 2 is in northern Gaul within the area of the 'Gallo-Belgic' pottery industry, in the Marne-Vesle valley, near Reims, or Lower Germany, in the Rhineland, such as Cologne and Remagen (Rigby 1989a, 141). NOG WH 2 was imported in Britain from Late Augustan period to the Tiberio-Neronian period. NOG WH 3 follows also the Gallo-Belgic tradition form produced in northern Gaul, imported to Britain

pre-Conquest Period to Neronian/early Flavian period (Symonds and Wade 1999, 472). Nevertheless, 'no relevant kiln sites have been identified anywhere, and while some sources may have been located within the area of the Gallo-Belgic pottery industry, in the Marne-Vesle valley, the majority were probably made outside this area, to the north-west; for this reason the more general term, northern Gaul, has been used to designate the area north of the Massif Central, but excluding Armorica' (Rigby 1989a, 137).

B.3.29 The forms of NOG WH 2 observed in the assemblage are all flagons. These types of vessels are considered 'amongst the most excellent of the ceramic products of Belgic Gaul' (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 246). Relating to the presence of pre-Conquest Period flagons in Britain, Rigby stated that 'when the first examples were imported for the preparation of Italian wine, in the second half of the 1st century BC, ceramic flagons were completely new to Iron Age Britain, for such specialised functions and forms did not exist in the local pottery range' (Rigby 1989a, 144). The NOG WH 3 vessel is a CAM 113 (Hawkes and Hull 1947, 238-9) butt-beaker body sherd [date range: AD E-M/LC1].

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel
Unsourced wares (Romano-British origin)		
Brown Surfaced Grey ware (Gurney 1995a, 101) *AD M/LC1-LC3/EC4*	BSGW	Bowl; Jar
Unspecified buff wares (Fabric 31: Going 1987, 7) *AD MC1-MC3*	BUF	Flagon
Fine Oxidised ware (Fabric 21: Going 1987, 6) *AD MC1-C3*	FOX	Beaker
Fine sandy reduced ware (Lyons 2004, 32) *AD MC2-LC4*	FSRW	Beaker/jar
Grey ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, 256-61) *AD EC1-M/LC2*	GW	Jar(4.4.2*); Storage jar; Strainer jar (9.4*)
Grog-tempered fabrics (Thompson 1982, 20; Fabric 53: Going 1987, 10) *LC1 BC-AD MC1*	GROG	Jar
Miscellaneous Late Iron Age coarse wares (Biddulph *et al.* 2015) *LC1 BC-AD EC1*	MICW	Bowl; Jar
Oxidised ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, 256-261) *AD C1-EC2*	OW	Jar; Storage jar
Red-brown slipped ware (Darling and Gurney 1993, 161) *AD LC1-LC4*	RBSL	Jar
Sandy Grey ware (Going 1987, 9-10) *AD MC1-C4*	SGW	Jar (4.4*); Jar/bowl (5.3*)
Sandy Oxidised ware (Lyons and Tester 2014, 256-61) *AD MC1-C3*	SOW	Flagon; Jar
White and Pink wares (Fabric 18: Marney 1989, 181-2) *AD LC1-LC2/EC3*	WPW	Flagon
Sourced wares (Romano-British origin)		
Coarse Sandy Grey ware (Fabric RW10: Andrews 1985, 91–3) *AD MC1-C4*	CSGW	Jar (2.2.1*)
Fine Sandy Grey ware (Fabric RW10: Andrews 1985, 92–3) *AD MC1-C4*	FSGW	Jar/bowl
Hacheston Oxidised ware (Seeley 2004, 182) *AD C1-C3+*	HAC OX	Beaker; Jar/bowl
Horningsea Reduced ware/R02 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 116; Evans *et al.* 2017, 51-2) *AD M/LC1- M/LC4*	HOR RE/R02	

Fabric	Fabric Code	Vessel
Lower Nene Valley Colour-coated (Tomber and Dore 1998, 118) *AD LC2/EC3-LC4*	LNV CC	Lid (8.2*)
Nar Valley Oxidised ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 171; OW1 fabric: Andrews 1985, 90) *AD MC2-EC5*	NAR OX	Jar; Storage jar
Nar Valley Reduced ware (RW1 fabric: Andrews 1985, 89-90) *AD MC2-EC5*	NAR RE	Jar (4.5.3*; Andrews type 100)
Verulamium Region White ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 154; Tyers 1996, 199-201) *AD MC1-C2*	VER WH	Flagon
Wattisfield Reduced ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 184) *AD LC1-C4*	WAT RE	Jar/bowl (5.3*)
Mortaria (Romano-British origin)		
Lower Nene Valley White ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 119) *AD EC2-C4*	LNV WH	Mortarium
Nar Valley Oxidised ware (Tomber and Dore 1998, 171; OW1 fabric: Andrews 1985, 90) *AD MC2-EC5*	NAR OX	Mortarium
Samian (imports)		
La Graufesenque samian (South Gaulish) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 28; Tyers 1996, 112) *AD 40-200*	LGF SA	Bowl (Knorr 78)
Lezoux samian 2 (Central Gaulish) (Tomber and Dore 1998, 32; Tyers 1996, 113) *AD 120-200*	LEZ SA 2	Cup (Dr 31; Dr 33); Dish/bowl (Dr 18/31)
Other imports		
North Gaulish (Gallo-Belgic Powdery) White ware 2 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 23; Rigby 1989a, 143) *LC1 BC-AD M/LC1*	NOG WH 2	Flagon
North Gaulish Gallo-Belgic Sandy) White ware 3 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 24) *AD C1-C3*	NOG WH 3	Butt-beaker (CAM 113)

Table 19: Roman pottery fabrics and forms identified from the spot dating, by broad origin, category, and organised in alphabetic order (NB: raw data, without mention of weight, or sherd number). Key: Type = Lyons 2020, A14 Type series; Andrews – Andrews 1985; CAM = Camulodunum (Hawkes and Hull 1947); Evans (Evans et al 2017)*

Discussion

B.3.30 The assemblage, which is of medium-size, relates to activity across the whole Romano-British period, beginning with limited activity before and around the time of the Conquest Period. Post-conquest, especially during the 2nd century AD, activity on site increased dramatically, continuing steadily, but less intensively through the 3rd and 4th centuries AD.

B.3.31 The assemblage is dominated by jars, and less conspicuously, by storage jars, bowls, flagons, beakers; then, specialised wares with two *mortaria* – mixing bowls to grind ingredients – and one strainer jar. There is a very high number of jars and a lesser proportion of bowls. This fact could reflect the early date of the settlement, but in this case, the explanation comes from the nature of the local industry, essentially based on utilitarian forms, with limited decorative features such as stabbing, slashing or rustications, in line with the

domestic activities linked to rural settlements. The scarcity of fine wares is also consistent with a 'low status' rural settlement.

B.3.32 Overall, the assemblage is somewhat typical for a rural site, in terms of the composition and character of the pottery. As already stated in this report, the range of fabrics identified within the assemblage is mostly local. However, some regional imports from Nene Valley, Verulamium (Herts/Middlesex), Horningsea (Cambs), Hacheston and Wattisfield (Suffolk) are present in the assemblage.

B.3.33 The presence of imported wares such as the North Gaulish white wares, as well as the Central and South Gaulish Samian forms, may indicate an interest in *exotica* coming from the continent, even if limited, or simply that the local community participated fully in the process of Romanisation. Nevertheless, it seems that the community did not need access to sources beyond the local area for any type of utilitarian or domestic coarse ware pottery during the whole Romano-British period, giving an impression of 'self-sufficiency'. Similar site profiles are often noted in the pottery supply to rural settlements in the region, including those at Cedars Park (Peachey 2016) and Hacheston (Arthur and Plouviez 2004) in Suffolk.

B.4 Fired clay

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.4.1 A small assemblage of fired clay was collected during the trial trenching (91 fragments, 3752g). The material was collected from 14 interventions in 12 trenches across five areas (Field 9, 13, 15, 23 and 27; Table 20). It is a moderately to severely abraded assemblage which, while largely undiagnostic, contains recognisable objects in the form of perforated clay weights. This is a typical detrital assemblage for later prehistoric to early Romano-British domestic sites.

Field	Trench	Count	Weight (g)
9	5	65	1570
	9	5	54
	10	2	15
	11	1	1557
	13	1	4
	20	1	30
	21	1	5
13	39	1	5
15	42	6	412
23	66	1	7
	91	6	71
27	102	1	22
Total		*91*	*3752*

Table 20: Fired clay quantification by trench

Methodology

B.4.2 The fired clay was analysed following *Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay* (Poole 2006). Fabrics were examined in hand using a x20 hand lens and described by the main inclusions present.

B.4.3 As such, the assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Fragments were identified as 'amorphous' when they possessed no discernible features beyond weight and fabric, 'structural' when they presented at least one diagnostic feature (e.g. a flattened surface, a rounded corner, an arris, a wattle/rod impression or any other traces of hand-forming) or as an 'object'

when the diagnostic features were such that the original form could be identified or implied.

Assemblage

Fabrics

B.4.4 Four fabric groups are present within this assemblage: compact fine sandy clays with flint inclusions (F1/QF), fine sandy clays with fine to coarse calcareous pellets, rare gritty minerals and occasional coarse flint chunks (F2, F2a), compact fine micaceous clays with few other inclusions (F3/M) and compact sandy clays with few coarse inclusions (F4/Q).

B.4.5 The flint rich clays are the most prominent in the assemblage (QF=50% by count, CF=35% by count), the finer examples represent very minor fractions each (M=1% by count, Q=13% by count). These quantities probably reflect technological choice (coarser inclusions for the perforated weights) and geological availability.

B.4.6 All the clays were probably of local origin. The F1 and F2 inclusions are typical of the Lowestoft Formation that comprises much of the local superficial geology. The fine silty micaceous clay and the sandier F4 suggests exploitation of alluvial or riverine sandy geologies, probably collected from along the course of the River Nar to the north. There is limited scope to investigate the levels of processing and modification used to produce these clays; however, it is probable that the selection of different clays and possibly the variation seen within the groups are a result of homogenisation and tempering.

Forms

B.4.7 The diagnostic portion of this assemblage comprises examples of perforated clay weights (29 fragments, 2510g); the probable upper portions of an Early Iron Age pyramidal-frustum weight, a complete Middle to Late Iron Age triangular weight (SF4) and the shattered fragments of at least one other. Other instances of weight-like traits are present in the assemblage, but these are uncertain. Most of the rest of the fired clay is undiagnostic but does contain a high proportion of structural traits; fragments retaining flat and curved faces, arrises, wattle/rod impressions (31 fragments, 1060g). These probably derive from similar blocky objects but may also hint at oven-type features as well. A small scrappy amorphous portion probably derives from the same origins and represent the far end of the abrasion scale (31 fragments, 182g).

Distribution

B.4.8 The assemblage was recovered from trenches in five fields. The majority was retrieved from features in Field 9 (76 fragments, 3235g) with smaller quantities from Field 13 (one fragment, 5g), Field 15 (six fragments, 412g), Field 23 (seven fragments, 78g) and Field 27 (one fragment, 22g).

Discussion

B.4.9 This is a small and largely uninformative assemblage of fired clay. Some structural traits are exhibited, but the lack of complete forms precludes functional identification. It is probable that this assemblage originated as parts of ovens and hearths and/or blocky objects.

B.4.10 Diagnostic objects are rare. This fraction comprises a small number of perforated weights, attested in features in Trenches 5 and 11 (Field 9) and 42 (Field 15). These objects are typically considered loomweights, identifying domestic weaving practices in the rural landscape. Triangular forms were recovered in the Field 9 trenches; these are a Middle Iron Age innovation with continuation into at least the end of the Late Iron Age. Trench 42 in Field 15 produced a pyramidal/frustum form which are typically earlier in date: Late Bronze Age to Early Iron Age. How the two forms related or chronologically overlapped is unclear.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric type	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object class	Type	Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation diameter (mm)	Count	Weight (g)
9	5	415	407	pit	F2	CF	s	obj	?Textiles	?Weight	?Triangular	The shattered remains of at least one, possibly two, weight vertexes; probably from the same object. One remnant perforation track. Roughly formed object with smoothed but undulating faces, rounded arrises, organic impression on faces. Made in a calc and flint rich clay (Oadby/Lowestoft) and fired to buff, oranges and grey tones.				10	24	596
9	5	415	407	pit	F1	QF	s	s		?Weight/?Lining		Fragments retaining one white-grey face with rough finish and a softer more friable reverse/core; possibly some sort of lining or a large object's face. Sandy clay with flint grit/gravel. Faces are very hard fired but not vitrified.					15	798
9	5	415	407	pit	F1	QF	a					Rubble related to objects in context					24	131
9	5	415	407	pit	F3	M	s	cs				Well smoothed curved face, probably from a blocky object. Unlike rest of material in context. Refined micaceous material, fine silty with mica and reddish flecks. Buff face, orange core.					1	35
9	5	409	407	pit	F1	QF	s	ar/cs				Fragment of a corner or arris; well worked curved face. Probably from a blocky object, like those in from this pit. Dull grey tones with buff; fine sandy with finer flint grit. Buff-orange					1	10
9	9	146	144	ditch	F4	Q	a					Small orange fine sandy pellet					1	4

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric type	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object class	Type	Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation diameter (mm)	Count	Weight (g)
9	9	147	144	ditch	F4	Q	a					Abraded fine sandy pellet; buff-oranges					1	13
9	9	206	204	beamslot	F2(L)	CF	a					Small pellets. Leached calc pellet voidy sandy clay. Buff-orange.					2	15
9	9	205	204	beamslot	F1	QF	s	s/hf				Small fragment retaining a roughly formed face (digit impressed). Dull buff with darker orange core.					1	22
9	10	102	102	layer	F4	Q	a					Small brown clayey fine sandy pellet					1	8
9	10	140	139	ditch	F4	Q	s	s				Small pellet with roughly finished surface. Medium quartz sandy material. Buff-orange					1	7
9	11	308	307	gully	F1	QF	s	obj	Textile Production	Weight	Triangular	SF4. A virtually complete triangular weight with one full perforation and an aborted perforation. Neatly formed faces, rounded arrises, all three corners are saddled. As is typical, one flat face is less well fired than the other, meaning it is friable and probably largely lost reducing complete thickness confidence. Made in a compact fine sandy clay with rare flint chunks; a large inclusion is probably the cause of the aborted perforation. Dull buff-grey colours.	165		65	15	1	1557
9	13	391	390	ditch	F4	Q	a					Small brown clayey fine sandy pellet					1	4
9	20	229	228	ditch	F2a	CF	s	fs/ar				Arris fragment with very smooth faces and well formed turn; probably from a					1	30

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric type	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object class	Type	Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation diameter (mm)	Count	Weight (g)
												blocky object. Orange-buff tones. Calc flecked with coarse calc pebble and fine flint.						
9	21	386	385	ditch	F2(L)	CF	s	s				Small pellet retaining a rough finished face. Leached calc pellet voidy clay. Buff with dark grey core.					1	5
13	39	560	559	ditch	F2(L)	CF	s	fs				Small pellet retaining an exacted face. Leached calc pellet voidy clay.					1	5
15	42	519	517	pit	F1	QF	s	obj	Textile Production	Weight	Pyramidal/Frustum	Refitting fragments of the lower portion of a pyramidal-frustum weight; retaining the horizontal upper bod perforation and partial remains of the flared shape to its base. Roughly finished surfaces, rounded arrises and corners. Made in a compact fine sandy clay with rare coarse flint chunks. Dull buff-oranges.					4	357
15	42	519	517	pit	F2(L)	CF	s	w		?Weight		Fragments of another object with probably perforation track remnant. May be from a weight but very unclear. Made in a compact, voidy clay - probably a leeched calc pellet rich paste					2	55
23	66	296	295	pit	F4	Q	a					Small fine sandy pellet. Buff-oranges.					1	7
23	91	475	473	ditch	F4	Q	s	ar/hf				Fragments of a handformed arris (digit impressed and hand squeezed areas) probably from a blocky object like a weight. Made in a fine sandy clay with few to					6	71

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature type	Fabric type	Fabric group	Fragment type	Structural type	Object class	Type	Form	Notes	Length (mm)	Width (mm)	Thickness (mm)	Perforation diameter (mm)	Count	Weight (g)
												no coarse inclusions. Oranges faces, duller red-grey core.						
27	102	549	547	ditch	F2(L)	CF	s	fs				Small fragment retaining a well formed face. Buff with orange core. Voidy leached calc pellety clay.					1	22

Table 21: Catalogue of fired clay

B.5 Ceramic building material

By Ted Levermore

Introduction

B.5.1 A small assemblage of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered during the trial trenching (10 fragments, 952g). It was collected from three trenches in Field 9 (Table 22). The assemblage is fragmentary, moderately to severely abraded and comprises Romano-British material but survives as undiagnostic forms of tile.

Field	Trench	Cut	Feature	Date	Count	Weight (g)
9	5	407	pit	?Roman	4	144
	9	144	ditch	Roman	5	766
	10	178	ditch	Roman	1	42
				Total	*10*	*952*

Table 22: CBM by area and object date

Methodology

B.5.2 The CBM was analysed following *Oxford Archaeology Guidelines for the Sampling, Recording and Discard of Ceramic Building Material and Fired Clay* (Poole 2006). As such, the assemblage was quantified by context, fabric and form and counted and weighed to the nearest whole gramme. Fabrics were examined in hand using a x20 hand lens and were described by the main inclusions present.

B.5.3 The data are stored on a *Microsoft Excel* spreadsheet held in the digital archive. A summary is presented in Table 23.

Assemblage

Fabrics

B.5.4 A full fabric series was not established for this material. However, similarities in type were observed within or between nearby trenches. Typically, the material is fine to medium sandy with very few coarse inclusions; a typical feature of Norfolk Roman CBM, where mica-rich and fine sandy pastes are common.

Forms

B.5.5 The assemblage is fragmentary and abraded, precluding any firm form identifications. The fragments all present as bricks/tiles of mid-range thickness (25-32mm), suggesting they could be body fragments of *tegulae* roofing tile or *besalis*/*pedalis* type bricks. Limited variation in forming style was recorded – neatness, squareness, coarseness of moulding sand – but not enough to identify different types in the assemblage.

Distribution

Field 9

Trench 5

B.5.6 Pit **407** produced four fragments of flat material (144g). They all present in a similar fine to medium sandy paste but are all fairly abraded and have limited remnant features for identification. It is possible that they are very degraded Roman tiles, but this conclusion should not be overstated.

Trench 9

B.5.7 Ditch **144** produced five fragments of slightly abraded tile (766g); one fragment is fairly large (306g). Two fragments retain a thickness of 32mm, suggesting they derive from brick-type forms, while the rest are thinner measuring 25mm thick, suggesting possible roof tiles.

Trench 10

B.5.8 A tile fragment was recovered in ditch **178** (42g), it was similar to the thinner forms seen from Trench 9.

Discussion

B.5.9 This is a fragmentary and abraded assemblage of Roman CBM. The assemblage is of limited significance given its high degrees of abrasion and limited identifiable forms.

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Class	Form	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Th (mm)	Comment
9	5	415	407	pit	Undiag	Undiag	?Roman	1	16		Face flake from a dense fine sandy clay object; unclear if CBM or FC. Recorded here as it is far sandier than the FC fabrics. Dull purple red tones.
9	5	408	407	pit	Tile	Flat	?Roman	1	27	17	Small body fragment presumably from a tile. One remnant flat worked face, reverse is a slightly undulating blue-grey face; unclear what the surface is, it does not appear to be kiln glaze and may be painted on pigment. Compact fine to med sandy material. Somewhat soft fabric. Dull orange-brown tones

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Class	Form	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Th (mm)	Comment
9	5	409	407	pit	Tile	Flat	?Roman	2	101	20	Refitting fragments of an edge of a thin slabby object; presumably a Roman tile form. Fairly neat wiped upper bed, rougher finished flat lower bed, fairly flat edge face and fairly even rounded arrises. Compact fine to medium sandy material. Somewhat soft fabric. Dull orange-brow tones.
9	9	147	144	ditch	Brick	Tile	Roman	1	306	32	Corner fragment of a slabby object; probably a Roman brick. Fairly flat upper surface, slightly rough lower bed, fairly flat edges, neat rounded corner, fairly even round to sharp arrises. Dull buff tones. Compact fine sandy clay with rare fine to medium flint flecks.
9	9	147	144	ditch	Brick	Tile	Roman	1	185	32	Body fragment of a slabby object; probably a Roman brick. Fairly flat upper bed, rough grit impressed base, no remnant edges. Dull brown upper bed, grey core and lighter orang lower bed.
9	9	147	144	ditch	Brick	Tile	Roman	3	275	25	Refitting fragments of a slabby object (thinner than others in context); fairly neat wiped upper bed, flat ?wire trimmed base; remnant rounded upper arris/edge giving it a form less like a brick and more like a fired clay slab. Compact fine sandy clay with coarse flint gravel inclusions. Dull brown-grey faces, light more orange tone core.
9	10	179	178	ditch	Brick	Tile	Roman	1	42	25	Abraded body fragment of a slabby object; probably a Roman tile. Looks similar to the micaceous chunk of FC found in (415). Fairly neat upper and lower faces. Compact dense

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Feature	Class	Form	Date	Count	Weight (g)	Th (mm)	Comment
											fine sandy clay. Orange upper bed and buffer lowers.

Table 23: Summary CBM catalogue

B.6 Struck and burnt flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

B.6.1 A total of 270 worked flints and 30 fragments of burnt flint (949.7g) was collected during the trial trenching. The flint came from trenches in nine of the investigated fields (Table 24), with the majority coming from Fields 9, 13, 15 and 23. The flint assemblage is dominated by unretouched removals with few tools, cores or other distinctive pieces (Table 25), but is clearly multi-period, attesting to activity from the Mesolithic into later prehistory. A significant proportion of the assemblage is made up of residual material caught up in the fills of later (predominantly Romano-British) features, but it does include substantial quantities of material from prehistoric contexts, including small but coherent assemblages of later prehistoric flintwork from features associated with the prehistoric enclosure/boundary ditches in Fields 13 and 15, and probable Neolithic/Early Bronze Age material from the infill of a natural hollow in Field 23.

B.6.2 The worked flint was classified according to standard typological and technological definitions (largely following Ballin 2021). A summary catalogue of the assemblage is provided in Table 26. Following some general comments on the condition and raw material of the flint, the assemblage is briefly described by field.

Field	Worked flint count	Burnt flint count	Burnt flint weight (g)
6	2		
9	58	6	152.9
13	33	5	161.8
15	70	15	590.6
18	2	4	44.4
23	86		
27	9		
30	5		
34	5		
Total	270	30	949.7

Table 24: Quantification of flint by field

Type	Count
Irregular waste	8
Primary flake	6
Secondary flake	145
Tertiary flake	74
Secondary blade	9
Tertiary blade	13
Core	4
End scraper	5
Retouched flake	3
Misc. retouch	1
Percussor	2
Total worked	*270*
Burnt count	30
Burnt weight	949.7

Table 25: Summary of the flint assemblage

Raw material and condition

B.6.3 The assemblage is made up exclusively of flint, with the character of surviving cortical surfaces suggesting the use of nodules/cobbles sourced from secondary deposits such as glacial/fluvial gravels or glacial till. There is no evidence that any 'fresh' chalk flint was exploited. Such material could have been sourced on site or relatively locally from the superficial deposits overlying the chalk bedrock and/or from the extensive terrace gravels of the Nar Valley to the north.

B.6.4 The condition of the flintwork varies considerably (but predictably) according to its context. Residual and unstratified material is generally in moderate to poor condition with significant edge damage/wear, while flint from prehistoric contexts is generally in good or moderate condition. Most of the flint is fresh in appearance but a small number of pieces bear cortication ('patination'). This includes a high proportion of the small number of blade-based pieces in the assemblage, suggesting that 'early' (i.e. Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic) material may be more corticated.

Field 6

B.6.5 Two simple non-cortical flakes, in fresh condition, were recovered from pit **594**, Trench 1. These pieces are consistent with a later prehistoric (Bronze Age/Iron Age) date.

Field 9

B.6.6 A total of 58 worked flints and six fragments of unworked burnt flint were recovered from Field 9. The worked flint includes five pieces collected from the topsoil, with the remainder coming from the fills of some 20 individual features excavated in the trenches. This material was thinly distributed, is in

poor condition and in most cases is demonstrably residual, being recovered from features of Late Iron Age to Romano-British date. The only significant flint artefacts which may potentially derive from a contemporary feature/deposit is a fine spherical hammerstone/percussor from pit **383** in Trench 27.

B.6.7 Retouched pieces are restricted to two simple flakes with edge retouch and a single large end scraper, the latter probably of Neolithic date. There is a small quantity of blade-based material of Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic date (eight blades and bladelets in total) but most of the unretouched removals are simple hard hammer struck flakes probably related to later flint working.

Field 13

B.6.8 A total of 33 worked flints and five fragments (161.8g) of burnt flint were recovered from features in Trench 39, Field 13. Thirty-one of the worked flints derived from the fills of ditch **559**; these are dominated by simple partly cortical flakes with an end scraper representing the only retouched tool. This material is fairly disparate in terms of raw materials and condition, but its technological character is in keeping with a broad later prehistoric (i.e. probably of Bronze Age or Iron Age) date.

B.6.9 The remainder of the worked and burnt flint came from pit **523**, amongst which are two simple hard hammer struck flakes.

Field 15

B.6.10 Seventy worked flints and 15 fragments of burnt flint (590.6g) came from trenching in this field. In the northern part of the field, 28 worked flints and 10 fragments of unworked burnt flint were recovered from features associated with a rectangular enclosure (Trenches 42, 44, 50 and 51). Deriving from the ditches of the enclosure and from pit **517**, the flint occurred in low densities (1-13 pieces per context/deposit) but they are generally in good condition and dominated by simple flake-based material typical of later prehistoric technologies. The only retouched tool is an edge retouched flake from ditch **590**, Trench 50.

B.6.11 A further 17 worked flints were recovered from ditch **507** in Trench 58, in the very southern part of the field and these are similar in character, dominated by simple/crude flakes and fragments of irregular waste and including two minimally worked/irregular cores and a heavily used spherical flint hammerstone/percussor. This represents a technologically coherent assemblage of probable later prehistoric date. Elsewhere, a small number of flakes were recovered from pit **514** in Trench 53 and ditches **480** and **482** in Trench 56, but they probably represent residual finds.

Field 18

B.6.12 Just two worked flints and a single fragment of burnt, unworked flint came from features in Field 18. Ditch **1** and pit **5** in Trench 64 both produced single flakes, and the burnt flint was collected from ditch **49**, Trench 60. The worked flints are not diagnostic/distinctive but are in keeping with a broad Neolithic or later date.

Field 23

B.6.13 Field 23 produced 83 worked flints. Over half of these (43 flints) derived from the fills of natural hollow **193**, in Trench 70. This assemblage is in good condition and although no pieces could be refitted it probably represents a coherent, single period assemblage. It is dominated by simple flakes alongside a small number of narrow flakes and blades. Most of these pieces are the product of systematic/well-structured episodes of core reduction, evidenced by the regular/fine morphology of removals and dorsal scar patterns, and some evidence for platform preparation and core maintenance. Contrasting with the simpler/'cruder' material from prehistoric contexts in Fields 13 and 15 this material is probably of Neolithic date. Cores are absent but two retouched forms were recovered; a neatly executed end scraper made on a decortication flake and a large flake fragment bearing some bifacial retouch.

B.6.14 The remainder of the flint from this field includes 14 pieces collected from the topsoil/subsoil and 29 residual pieces found thinly distributed across the features investigated in the trenches (deriving from 29 individual contexts). This material is overwhelmingly dominated by simple flake-based removals and probably reflects later Neolithic to Bronze Age/Iron Age activity, although a heavily patinated bladelet of probable Mesolithic date was recovered from ditch **329**, Trench 65. Other distinctive pieces include two flakes probably deriving from later Neolithic Levallois-like cores (one from ditch **166**, Trench 77 and one collected from the topsoil), while retouched tools are restricted to two end scrapers, both probably of Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date (one from ditch **553**, Trench 81 and one from the topsoil/subsoil).

Field 27

B.6.15 Nine struck flints were recovered from Field 27, very thinly distributed across eight features/interventions. All were unretouched flakes, including two finer lightly patinated pieces probably of Neolithic or earlier date but dominated by simple/crude pieces probably products of later prehistoric technologies.

Field 30

B.6.16 Five worked flints were recovered from Trench 108 in Field 30, two from ditch **527** and three from ditch **529**. These include one fine prismatic Mesolithic bladelet (ditch **527**) but are otherwise made up of simple, undiagnostic flakes.

Field 34

B.6.17 Three features in Trench 114, Field 34 produced a total of five worked flints. These are dominated by unretouched flakes, with the only distinctive/diagnostic pieces being a large blade of Mesolithic to earlier Neolithic date from posthole **495**.

Discussion

B.6.18 The flint assemblage is of moderate size and provides good evidence for episodic/low-level activity at the site from the Mesolithic through into later prehistory (Middle to Late Bronze Age and Iron Age). The earliest activity is represented by a very small number of residual blade-based removals of probable Mesolithic date. These form a very small proportion of the assemblage, and this suggests that activity was very restricted. Somewhat more extensive, if still probably low-level and episodic activity may have taken place in the Late Neolithic, with a small but coherent assemblage of flintwork of this date coming from a natural hollow in Field 23 and a proportion of the residual/unstratified material reflecting Neolithic to Early Bronze Age activity.

B.6.19 The vast majority of the flintwork probably relates to later prehistoric flint working, with coherent assemblages of flint coming from prehistoric features excavated in Fields 13 and 23. This material, characterised by crudely worked flake-based removals accompanied by a restricted range of simple retouched tools is typical of flint assemblages recovered from Middle Bronze Age to Middle Iron Age contexts in the region (cf McLaren 2010; Humphrey 2004; Herne 1991). The presence of this worked flint, as well as small quantities of burnt flint, implies that 'domestic-type' activity of some kind was taking place in association with the enclosures/boundaries from which the flint derives, albeit perhaps only short-lived/seasonal in character.

Field	**Trench**	**Context**	**Cut**	**Type**	Irreg waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Core	End scraper	Retouched flake	Misc retouch	Percussor	**Total worked**	burnt count	burnt weight
6	1	595	**594**	pit				2								2		
9	5	404	**403**	ditch			1	1								2		
9	5	408	**407**	pit	1			2		1			1			5		
9	5	409	**407**	pit			2					1				3		
9	5	415	**407**	pit													1	35.1
9	5	434	**407**	pit				1								1		
9	6	358	**354**	ditch			1									1		
9	7	344	**340**	natural		1	3									4		
9	8	280	**279**	ditch			1									1		
9	8	300	**299**	ditch			1	2								3	2	54.1
9	10	140	**139**	ditch			1	2								3		
9	10	141	**139**	ditch				3	1	2						6		
9	10	179	**178**	ditch			5	1								6		
9	10	217	**216**	ditch	1		2									3		
9	12	356	**354**	ditch				2	1							3		
9	13	391	**390**	ditch			1			1						2		
9	14	411	**410**	ditch					2							2		
9	16	108	**107**	ditch			1									1	1	54.4
9	16	113	**112**	pit			1									1		
9	17	164	**160**	ditch			1									1		

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Irreg waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Core	End scraper	Retouched flake	Misc retouch	Percussor	Total worked	burnt count	burnt weight
9	20	233	**232**	ditch			1									1		
9	20	314	**294**	ditch			1	1								2		
9	24	313	**311**	ditch			1									1	2	9.3
9	27	384	**383**	pit											1	1		
9		99999					2	1		1			1			5		
13	39	524	**523**	pit			1	1								2		
13	39	560	**559**	ditch			11									11		
13	39	561	**559**	ditch		1	5					1				7		
13	39	562	**559**	ditch			9	4								13	5	162
15	42	519	**517**	pit							1					1	5	107
15	42	520	**517**	pit													3	83.3
15	44	506	**505**	pit			1									1		
15	50	591	**590**	ditch	1		5	1					1			8		
15	50	592	**590**	ditch			8	5								13	2	226
15	51	437	**436**	ditch			2		1							3		
15	51	438	**436**	ditch			1	1								2		
15	53	516	**514**	quarry pit						1						1		
15	56	481	**480**	ditch			2	2		1						5	1	10.6
15	56	483	**482**	ditch						1						1		
15	58	508	**507**	ditch	2	1	1									4		
15	58	510	**507**	ditch			3	4			1					8		
15	58	511	**507**	ditch			2	2								4		
15	58	512	**507**	ditch			2									2		
15	58	513	**507**	ditch	3		5	6		1	1				1	17	4	164
18	60	50	**49**	ditch													4	44.4
18	64	3	**1**	ditch					1							1		
18	64	6	**5**	pit				1								1		
23	65	332	**329**	ditch			1									1		
23	65	368	**364**	ditch			2	1								3		
23	66	552	**550**	ditch			1									1		
23	70	194	**193**	natural		1	26	10	3	1		1		1		43		
23	72	77	**76**	ditch			4									4		
23	76	128	**127**	ditch		1	1									2		
23	76	153	**152**	pit				1								1		
23	77	167	**166**	ditch			1									1		
23	80	83	**82**	pit			1									1		
23	80	86	**84**	pit			1									1		
23	80	88	**87**	ditch		1										1		
23	81	554	**553**	ditch			4	1		1		1				7		
23	85	389	**388**	ditch				1								1		
23	89	419	**418**	ditch			1									1		
23	91	472	**471**	tree throw				1								1		
23	91	475	**473**	ditch			1	1				1				3		
23		99999					7	6			1					14		

Field	Trench	Context	Cut	Type	Irreg waste	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Secondary blade	Tertiary blade	Core	End scraper	Retouched flake	Misc retouch	Percussor	**Total worked**	burnt count	burnt weight
27	98	580	**579**	ditch				1								1		
27	98	589	**585**	ditch			2									2		
27	99	581	**581**	gully			1									1		
27	100	569	**568**	ditch			1									1		
27	100	571	**570**	ditch				1								1		
27	102	549	**547**	ditch			1									1		
27	103	564	**563**	ditch				1								1		
27	105	577	**577**	ditch				1								1		
30	108	528	**527**	ditch				1		1						2		
30	108	530	**529**	ditch			3									3		
34	115	494	**493**	ditch				1								1		
34	115	496	**495**	post hole			1			1						2		
34	115	498	**497**	ditch			1	1								2		
					8	6	145	74	9	13	4	5	3	1	2	270	30	950

Table 26: Summary catalogue of worked and burnt flint

B.7 Stone

By Anna Lound

Introduction

B.7.1 An assemblage of 23 stones was recovered from across two fields (Fields 9 and 23) and four trenches. The features they come from are four ditches and one pit. The total weight is 8631g.

Methodology

B.7.2 The stones were examined using a x10 magnification hand lens and by eye to examine distinguishing features. The BGS Geology viewer was also consulted to examine the nature of locally occurring stones for this site.

The assemblage

Field 9

Trench 5

B.7.3 The secondary fill of pit **407** contained five pieces of burnt micaceous sandstone (282g). The sandstone has naturally split along the bedding planes which mimics human action. The stone is burnt all over to an orange red colour with black patches. There is no other evidence of human alteration.

Trench 10

B.7.4 The secondary fill of ditch **236** contained 15 non-refitting fragments of millstone grit quern SF 3 (4419g). The fragments are from the middle of a quern, and no original edges survive. The two largest fragments show clear evidence of working with pecking, pockmarks and rotational grooves. The largest fragments have a thickness of 60mm.

Field 23

Trench 78

B.7.5 This trench contained two retained stones, which are both from the secondary fill of ditch **297**. One stone is a quern fragment (1055g). The fragment is a piece of Old Red Sandstone from the centre of a quern with no original edges surviving. Part of the spindle-hole remains, and this is smoothed from use. There is a working surface which is pecked and is polished in some areas. It has a thickness of 40mm. The remaining piece is burnt micaceous sandstone (946g). This has been burnt to a dark pinkish red colour all over with patches of black.

Trench 81

B.7.6 The secondary fill of ditch **553** contained a single quern fragment SF 7 (1929g). The fragment retains part of its original edge, and its diameter can be estimated at *c.* 500mm and thickness at 30mm.The working surface has

been pecked and may also have traces of a possible iron deposit. The working surface is also slightly dished lengthways which could indicate it was possibly reused as a saddle-quern or grinding stone.

Discussion

B.7.7 This is a small assemblage of stone with querns the only form of worked stone represented. The lithologies represented are typical of Romano-British quern use. Millstone grit was imported during the Iron Age and Romano-British periods from the Midlands near Derbyshire (Shaffrey 2021, 3) and Old Red Sandstone from the Bristol area and in the Wye Valley/Forest of Dean (Shaffrey 2021, 3). The forms represented are also more probably Romano-British as they are flatter and not beehive shaped as seen in the Iron Age. The quantity of quern material suggests small-scale domestic processing of cereals.

B.8 Glass

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and methodology

B.8.1 Glass was recovered from a single feature in Trench 5, Field 9. The glass was scanned and recorded by form, colour, weight, dated where possible, and recorded briefly in the text below. *Romano-British Glass Vessels: A Handbook* (Price and Cottam 1998), *Roman Vessel Glass from Excavations in Colchester, 1971-85* (Cool and Price 1994), *Glass Bottles Their History and Evolution (1500-1850)* (Van den Bossche 2001) and *The Parks Canada Glass Glossary* (Jones and Sullivan 1989) were used as general guides.

Assemblage and discussion

B.8.2 Trench 5: pit **407** produced four rejoining fragments from the base of a glass vessel (6g, 2.6-3mm thick, diameter approximately 80mm). The glass is clear, near colourless, with few internal bubbles or faults, although the external surface shows slight weathering or wear. The glass base is flat, with a rounded basal edge and a small area of surviving wall that is very slightly flared. There are no mould lines, nor any evidence of grinding or a pontil mark. The glass may be Roman, from a cylindrical bottle, as Cool and Price illustrate several vessels of this type that appear to have flat bases (2003, figs 92 and 94) and the glass was recovered alongside sherds of Roman pottery; however, the dating of the glass is preliminary. The vessel shards are fragmentary and probably remnants of domestic rubbish.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL AND OSTEOLOGICAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 Twenty-one bulk samples were taken during the trenching. The samples were taken from a range of features across the evaluation with the primary aim of assessing the preservation quality of the plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.

Methodology

C.1.2 The samples were fully-processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples were collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residues were washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and 0.5mm sieves.

C.1.3 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic material prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.

C.1.4 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains is presented in Table 27. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* (Cappers *et al*. 2006) and OA's reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (2010) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.1.5 For the purpose of this assessment, items such as grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.1.6 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as snail shells have been scored for abundance

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

Results

C.1.7 Preservation of plant remains from this site is through carbonisation (charring). Charred material is preserved when burnt in a reducing atmosphere and is biased towards the survival of certain plant elements, such as cereal grains (Boardman and Jones 1990, 10). The overall condition of the archaeobotanical material is variable, although can generally be

classified as moderate. The exterior surfaces of the plant materials were coated in sediment, probably the results of the heavy clay contexts, resulting in and limiting the degree of identification that was possible.

C.1.8 Snail shells were generally absent within the samples but where present appear well preserved. The presence of the burrowing species *Cecilioides acicula* may suggest some degree of contextual disturbance.

Field 9

Trenches 5, 9, 10, 16,17, 20 and 31

C.1.9 The most productive samples derive from Field 9, although the overall density and diversity of the flora within samples remains low. Posthole **212** (Trench 20) produced frequent cereal grains including barley (*Hordeum vulgare*), wheat (*Triticum* sp.), possible oat (cf. *Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Chaff and weeds also form a component of this sample in the form of a single culm node and weeds of brome (*Bromus* sp.), large grasses (Poaaceae) and goosefoot/orache (*Chenopodium/Atriplex* sp.). Another intriguing sample derived from Romano-British pit **407** (Trench 5) in which frequent spike-rush (*Eleocharis* sp.) and smaller amounts of sedge (*Carex* sp.) were found alongside a number of cereal grains and a single hawthorn fruit stone (*Crataegus monogyna).*

Field 13

Trench 39

C.1.10 A sample from a small Late Bronze Age pit (**523**; Trench 39) was found to be rich in charcoal alongside a single wheat grain.

Field 15

Trench 42 and 58

C.1.11 Carbonised plant remains were sparse within prehistoric pit **517** (Trench 42), consisting only of a small amount of charcoal.

C.1.12 Large boundary ditch **507** (Trench 58) was sampled and found to be unproductive, with only a small amount of charcoal retrieved.

Field 18

Trench 62

C.1.13 Sample 1, fill 17 of ditch **16** (Trench 62), contained abundant charcoal, the majority of which was recovered from the residue, suggesting it was heavily impregnated with sediment.

Field 23

Trenches 65,66, 70,73,78 and 93

C.1.14 Samples were taken from several trenches within Field 23 but none of the sampled deposits yielded plant remains in significant quantities. Occasional

grains of wheat and barley were identified, along with weed seeds including dock (*Rumex* sp.), nipplewort (*Lapsana communis*), and black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*). A small number of tubers are also present within the assemblage. These cannot be identified further but may represent wild plants growing among the crops that were unintentionally harvested and discarded with crop-processing waste. Alternatively, they may indicate an additional food source, although this is highly speculative.

Field 27

Trenches 98 and 99

C.1.15 Frequent charcoal was noted from Sample 25, fill 584 of gully **583** (Trench 99).

C.1.16 Roman ditch **579** (Trench 98) yielded negligible charcoal and was similarly sparse in artefacts.

Field 34

C.1.17 Negligible charcoal and occasional fragments of pottery were identified within Sample 21 from ditch **497** (Trench 115).

Field	Trench	Sample	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Sample volume	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed seeds	Wetland/aquatic plants	Tree/shrub macrofossils	Snail shells	Charcoal volume (ml)
9	16	5	111	**109**	Pit	16	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
9	17	6	162	**160**	Ditch	16	10	##	0	#	0	0	0	4
9	10	9	237	**236**	Ditch	17	10	##	0	#	0	0	0	2
9	20	14	213	**212**	Posthole	7	40	####	#	##	0	0	0	15
9	5	19	434	**407**	Pit	32	20	##	##	###	0	#	0	33
13	39	24	524	**523**	Pit	6	60	#	0	0	0	0	0	60
15	58	22	509	**507**	Ditch	28	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
15	42	23	519	**517**	Pit	5	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
18	62	1	17	**16**	Ditch	14	5	0	0	0	0	0	0	255
23	73	2	19	**18**	Pit	6	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
23	73	3	22	**20**	Pit	8	5	#	0	0	0	0	0	8
23	70	8	194	**193**	Natural feature	16	10	#	0	#	0	0	+	2
23	66	11	296	**295**	Pit	16	5	0	0	0	0	0	+	3

Field	Trench	Sample	Context	Cut	Feature Type	Sample volume	Flot volume (ml)	Cereals	Chaff	Weed seeds	Wetland/aquatic plants	Tree/shrub macrofossils	Snail shells	Charcoal volume (ml)
23	65	17	367	**364**	Ditch	4	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	7
23	93	18	397	**396**	Quarry	14	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1
27	99	25	584	**583**	Gully	13	60	0	0	0	0	0	0	65
27	98	26	580	**579**	Ditch	13	<5	0	0	0	0	0	+	<1
34	115	21	498	**497**	Ditch	16	<5	0	0	0	0	0	0	<1

Table 27: Environmental bulk samples

Discussion

C.1.18 The bulk environmental samples recovered during this evaluation indicate that there is potential for the recovery of archaeobotanical material at the site should further work be carried out. Plant remains were recovered exclusively in carbonised form, comprised primarily of cereal grains and charcoal.

C.1.19 The overall volume of these remains is low. The few comparatively richer samples were taken from Field 9. The contents of posthole **212** appears to represent a deliberate deposition of plant remains, given the quantity of such remains within this feature. The assemblage is grain rich and consists largely of fully processed cereals, with only minimal chaff and weed seeds present. This material may have become carbonised either through the intentional disposal of spoiled grain or accidentally during processing or food preparation. The absence of *in-situ* burning suggests that the grain was deposited into the posthole after the structure had fallen out of use and the post itself had probably been removed.

C.1.20 The frequent occurrence of spike-rush seeds within pit **407** is of potential interest, as this weed is typically associated with wet environments such as ponds, ditches and marshes (Stace 2010, 946). It has been suggested that the presence of this species may reflect the expansion of cultivation onto less favourable soils, such as the edges of river terrace gravels (Lodwick 2017). Its occurrence is thought to indicate agricultural fields with poor drainage and low soil fertility (Van der Veen 1990).

C.1.21 The recovery of quernstone fragments from the site (App. B.7) suggests that grain milling was conducted on a domestic scale, probably on an *ad hoc* basis rather than for surplus production. The general scarcity of chaff further supports the interpretation of piecemeal, small-scale processing.

C.1.22 Should further excavation take place, it is recommended that environmental sampling be carried out in accordance with the guidelines set out by Historic England (2011).

C.2 Animal bone

By Zoë Uí Choileain

Introduction

C.2.1 Trial trenching yielded a small assemblage of faunal remains. The bone is highly fragmented: of the 212 fragments recovered, only 19 are identifiable to taxon.

Methodology

C.2.2 Quantification followed a modified version of the protocol established by Albarella and Davis (1996). Specimens were considered recordable if at least half of one epiphysis was present. Ribs and vertebrae were excluded because of their limited diagnostic potential. This approach facilitates more accurate counts of the number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI).

C.2.3 Taxonomic identification was undertaken with reference to Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1992), as appropriate.

C.2.4 Cortical preservation was graded using McKinley's (2004, 11, fig. 6) '0-5' scale, where '0' denotes no erosion and '5' indicates complete surface erosion.

C.2.5 Epiphyseal fusion was assessed following Silver (1970). Tooth wear was analysed using the methodologies outlined by Grant (1982) and Higham (1967).

Distribution

C.2.6 Faunal material was recovered from Fields 9, 15, 23, and 27, specifically within Trenches 5, 20, 53, 66, 79, 93, 101, 103, 104 and 105.

Results of the analysis

C.2.7 The assemblage is highly fragmented, limiting interpretative potential. Cortical preservation is generally poor, with most fragments scoring between '3' and '4' on McKinley's (2004) scale. However, those specimens sufficiently complete for identification tend to exhibit better preservation, typically scoring '2'.

C.2.8 All identifiable specimens are from domesticated mammals. Equid remains are the most numerous, though they probably derive from a single individual.

Taxon	NISP	NISP%	MNI	MNI%
Cattle (*Bos taurus*)	5	27.77	1	25
Equid (*Equus* sp.)	6	33.33	1	25
Pig (*Sus*.sp)	3	16.66	1	25
Sheep/goat (*Ovis*/*Capra*)	4	22.22	1	25
Totals	*18*	*100*	*4*	*100*

Table 28: Number of identifiable specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI)

Field	Trench	Context	Period	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
23	79	223	Roman	Cattle	Mandible	2	1
9	20	229	Roman	Cattle	Mandible	2	1
	93	397	Roman	Equid	Mandible	2	1
9	5	408	Roman	Equid	Tibia	3	1
9	5	408	Roman	Equid	Calcaneus	3	1
9	5	408	Roman	Medium mammal	Long bone		1
9	5	415	Roman	Pig	Skull	2	1
9	5	415	Roman	Pig	Maxilla	2	1
9	5	432	Roman	Cattle	Atlas	3	1
9	5	432	Roman	Pig	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
9	5	433	Roman	Equid	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
15	53	515	MIA	Cattle	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	1
27	101	532	Roman	Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1
27	104	546		Equid	Metatarsus	1	1
23	66	552		Cattle	Femur	1	1
27	103	567		Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	1	2
27	103	573		Sheep/Goat	Loose mand cheek tooth	2	1

Field	Trench	Context	Period	Taxon	Element	Erosion	Count
27	105	577	Roman	Equid	Incisor	1	1
Totals							*19*

Table 29: Summary of bone by context

C.2.9 Cattle and pig remains predominantly comprise cranial and pedal elements, consistent with primary butchery and initial carcass dismemberment.

C.2.10 Two cattle mandibles from contexts 223 and 229 provide mandibular wear scores of '21', suggesting approximately 40-50 months old at death.

C.2.11 All sheep/goat specimens comprise isolated teeth, implying their presence.

Discussion

C.2.12 Although the assemblage is small and poorly preserved, several observations may be drawn:

C.2.13 The faunal material is almost exclusively Romano-British in date. Previous studies (e.g. Rizzetto *et al.* 2017) have noted a Romano-British preference for cattle, whose robust skeletal elements more frequently survive archaeologically. Similarly, equid remains tend to persist better than those of smaller taxa.

C.2.14 Despite accounting for fragmentation, the overall quantity of bone is low. This suggests a rural settlement engaged in subsistence-level farming, rather than large-scale livestock production for trade.

C.2.15 Mandibular wear scores indicate that cattle were retained for secondary products (e.g. milk or traction) prior to slaughter for meat.

C.3 Marine mollusca

By Joshua White

C.3.1 Three fragments (23g) from a single European flat oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) left valve were recovered from ditch **291** in Trench 31, Field 9 (deposit 293). The shell bears no evidence of butchery or modification and it is well preserved. The fragments were collected alongside Roman pottery and they point towards low-level shellfish consumption on or within the vicinity of the site in the Romano-British period.

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APPENDIX E OASIS FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-537198
Project Name	The Droves, Land North of Swaffham, Norfolk

Start of Fieldwork	13/07/25	End of Fieldwork	29/08/25
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF158315	Planning App. No.	n/a
HER Number	ENF158315	Related Numbers	n/a

Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)
Development Type	Solar Farm
Place in Planning Process	Pre-application

Techniques used

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

Monument	Period
Burnt mound	Bronze Age (- 2500 to - 700)
Pit	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
Pit	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Ditch	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)
Pit	Roman (43 to 410)
Posthole	Roman (43 to 410)

Object	Period
Pottery	Late Neolithic (- 3000 to - 2200)
Pottery	Middle Bronze Age (- 1600 to - 1000)
Pottery	Late Bronze Age (- 1000 to - 700)
Pottery	Middle Iron Age (- 400 to - 100)
Pottery	Iron Age (- 800 to 43)
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Metalwork	Roman (43 to 410)

Worked stone	Roman (43 to 410)
Ceramic building material	Roman (43 to 410)
Glass	Roman (43 to 410)
Animal bone	Roman (43 to 410)
Shell	Roman (43 to 410)
Worked flint	Late Prehistoric (- 4000 to 43)

Project Location

County	Norfolk
District	Breckland
Parish	South Acre, Narford, Sporle and Pargrave
HER office	Norfolk
Size of Study Area	825ha
National Grid Ref	TF 80232 12338

Address

Fincham Dorve,
South Acre
Kings Lynn
Norfolk

Project Originators

Organisation	OA
Project Brief Originator	NCCCES and GHC Archaeology and Heritage
Project Design Originator	Paul Gajos (GHC Archaeology and Heritage)
Project Manager	Louise Moan (OA)
Project Supervisor	Paddy Lambert (OA)

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	Norfolk Museums Service	NWHCM:2025.241
Digital Archive	Norfolk Museums Service/ADS	NWHCM:2025.241
Paper Archive	Norfolk Museums Service	NWHCM:2025.241

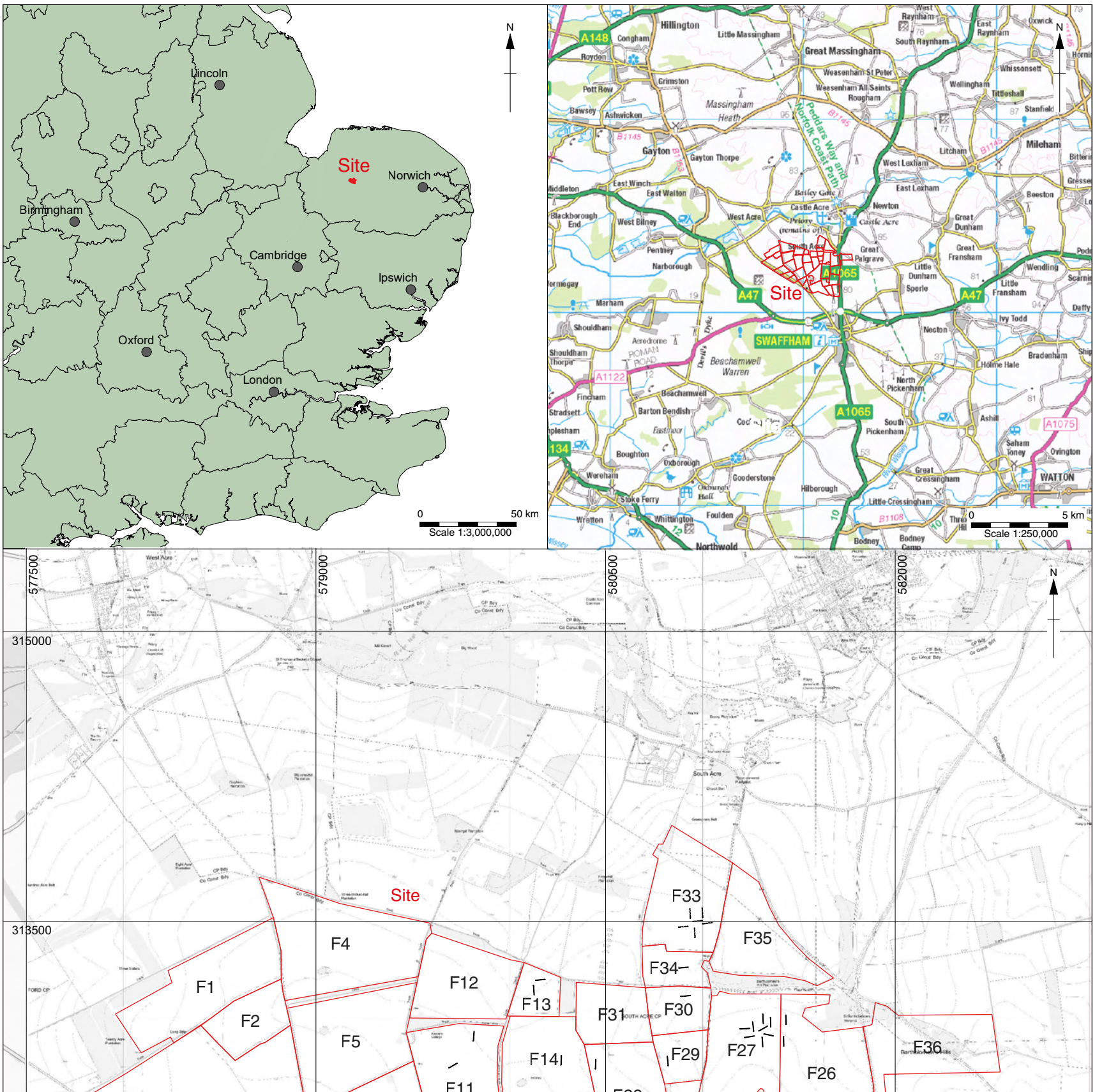
Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	☒	☒	☐
Ceramics	☒	☒	☐
Environmental	☒	☒	☒
Glass	☒	☒	☐
Human Remains	☐	☐	☐
Industrial	☐	☐	☐
Leather	☐	☐	☐
Metal	☒	☒	☐
Stratigraphic		☐	☐
Survey		☐	☐
Textiles	☐	☐	☐
Wood	☐	☐	☐
Worked Bone	☐	☐	☐
Worked Stone/Lithic	☒	☒	☐

None	☐	☐	☐
Other	☐	☐	☐

Digital Media	
Database	☒
GIS	☒
Geophysics	☐
Images (Digital photos)	☒
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	☐
Moving Image	☐
Spreadsheets	☒
Survey	☐
Text	☒
Virtual Reality	☐

Paper Media	
Aerial Photos	☐
Context Sheets	☒
Correspondence	☐
Diary	☐
Drawing	☐
Manuscript	☐
Map	☐
Matrices	☐
Microfiche	☐
Miscellaneous	☐
Research/Notes	☐
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	☐
Plans	☐
Report	☒
Sections	☒
Survey	☐

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Figure 1: Site location

Report Number 2911

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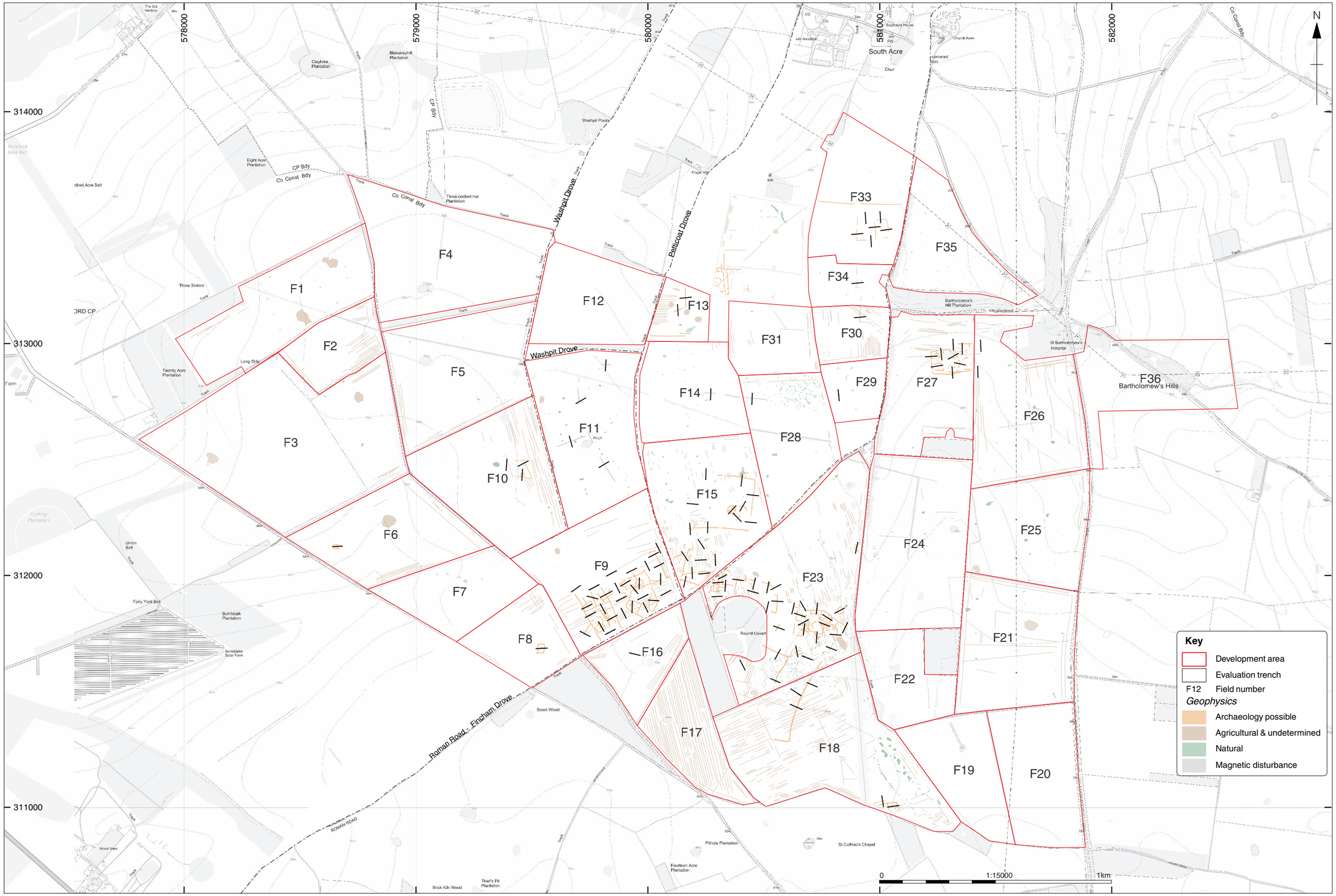


Figure 2: Overview of Field 1-5, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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Figure 3: Selected NHER data and LiDAR data (DEFRA 2025)

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Figure 4: Overview of Fields 1-5, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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Figure 5: Overview of Field 6, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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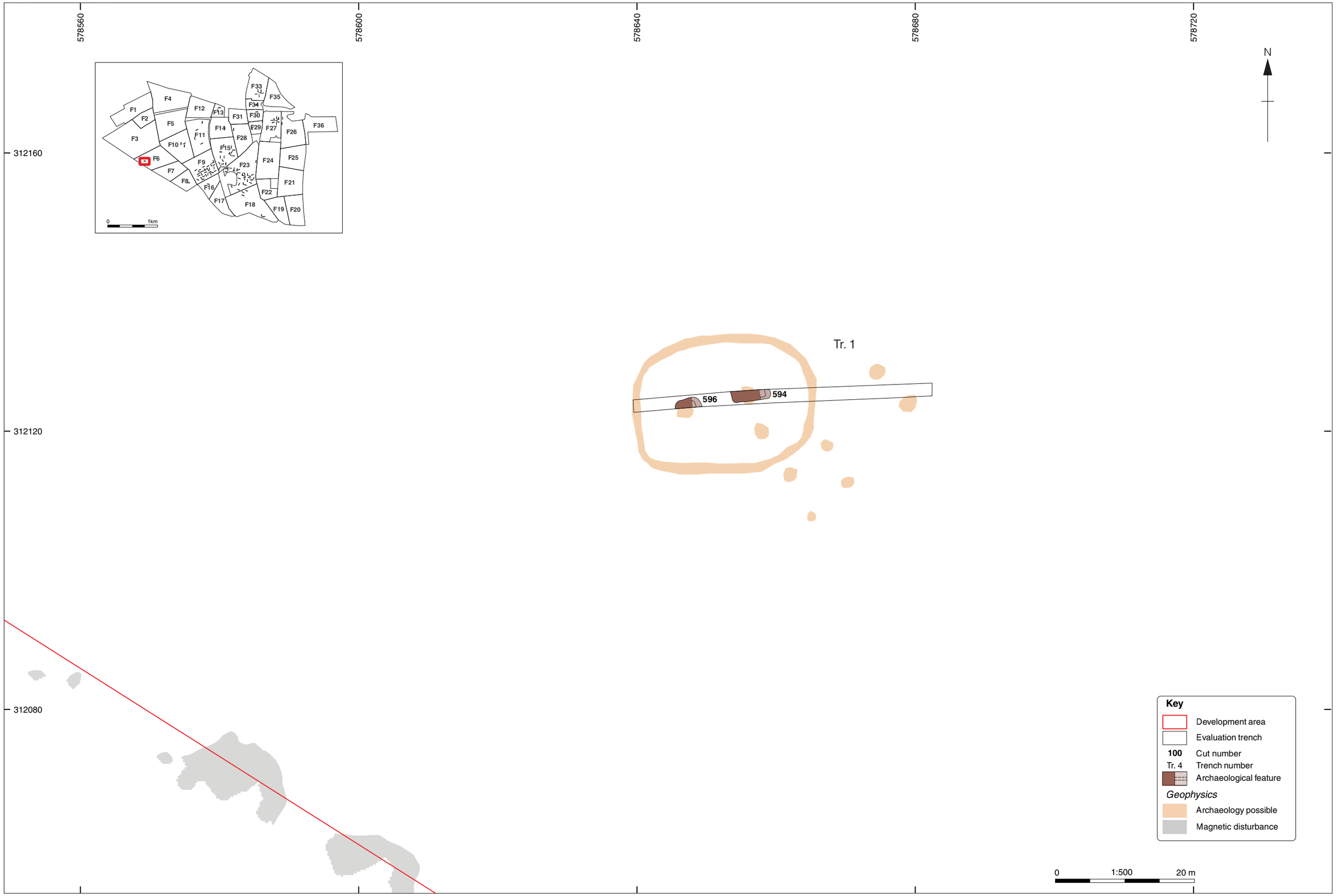


Figure 6: Trench 1, with with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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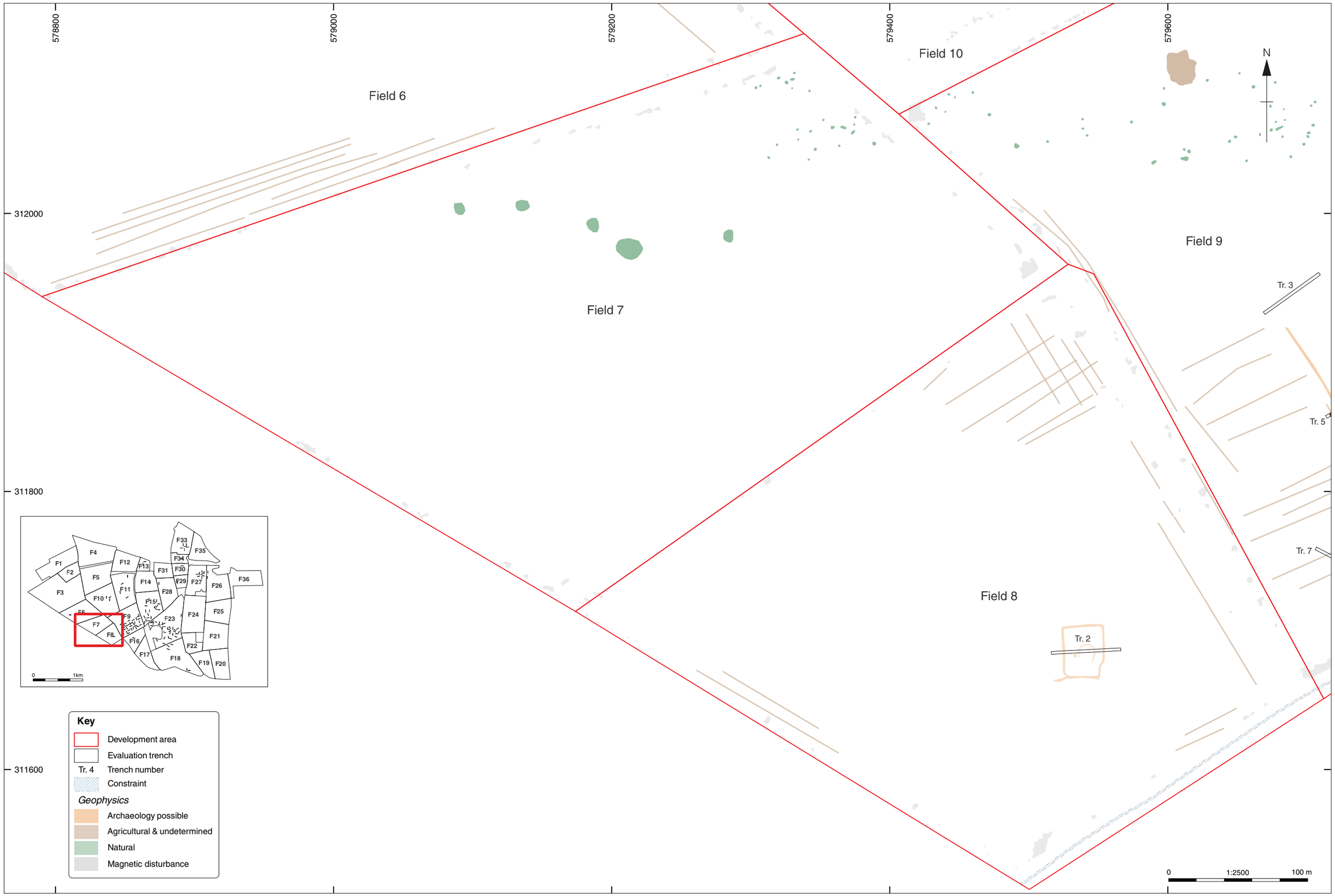


Figure 7: Overview of Fields 7 and 8, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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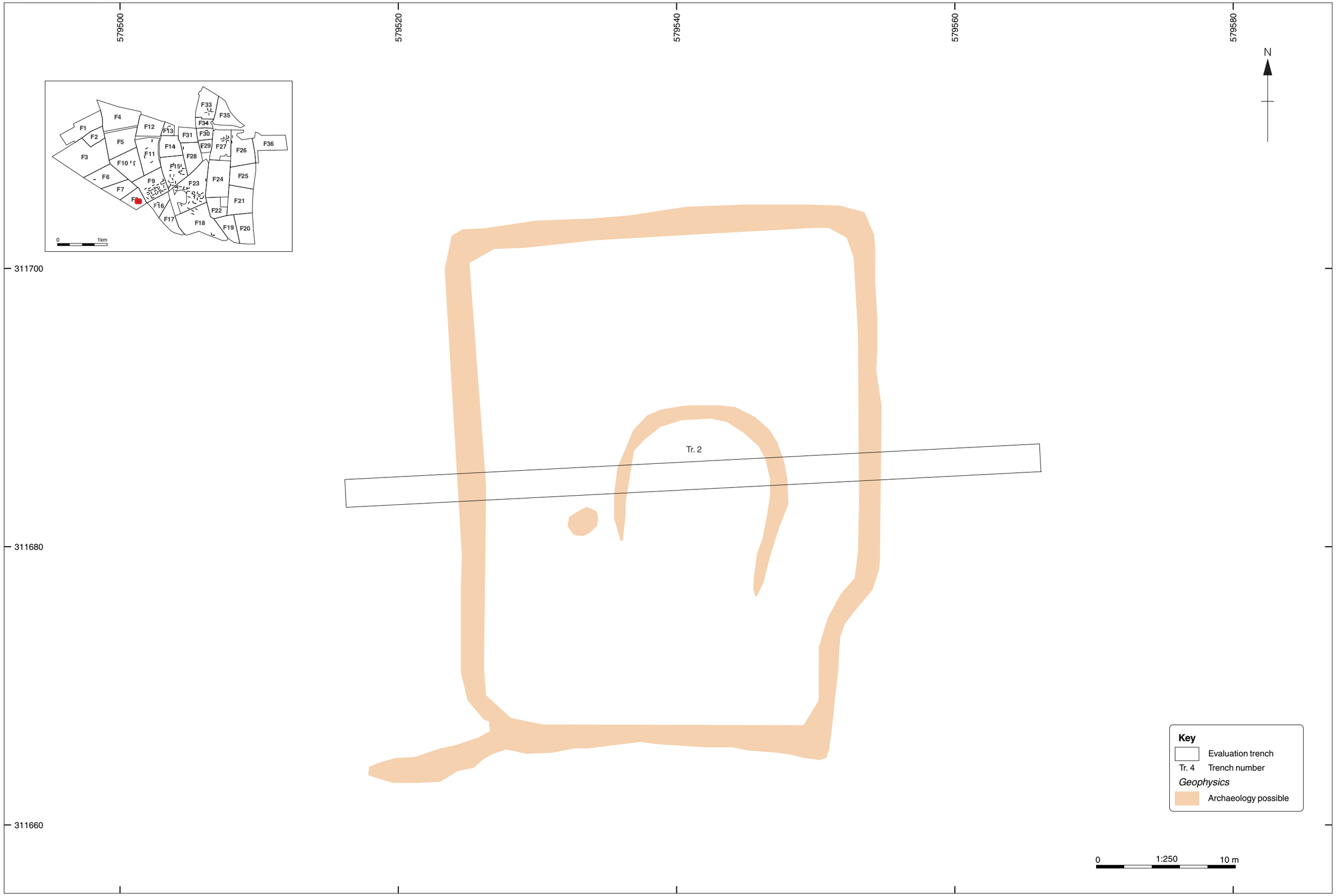


Figure 8: Trench 2, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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Figure 9: Overview of Field 9, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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Figure 10: Field 9, Trenches 4-7, 9, 11 and 12, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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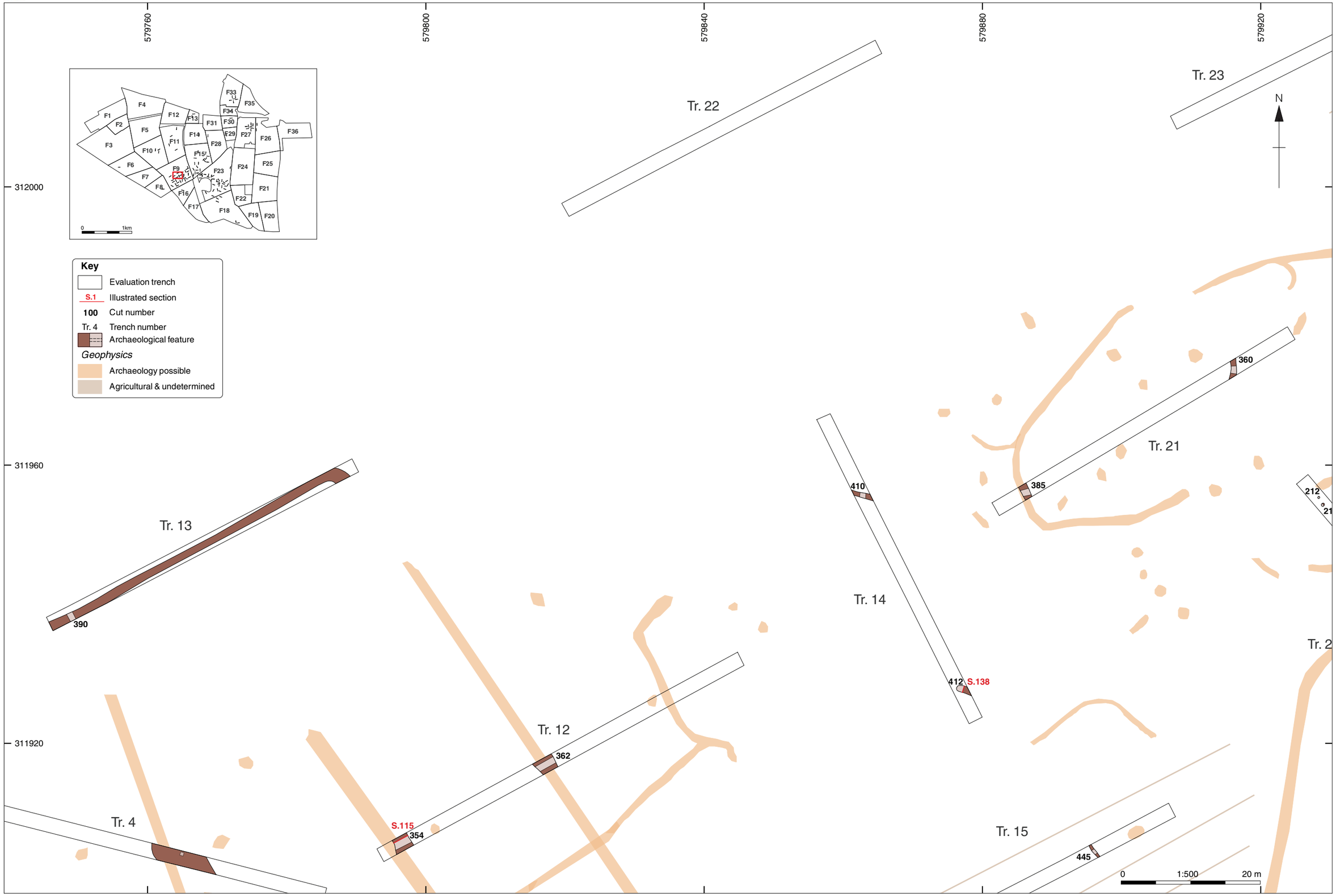


Figure 11: Field 9, Trenches 12-14, 21 and 22, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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Figure 12: Field 9, Trenches 8, 10 and 15-17, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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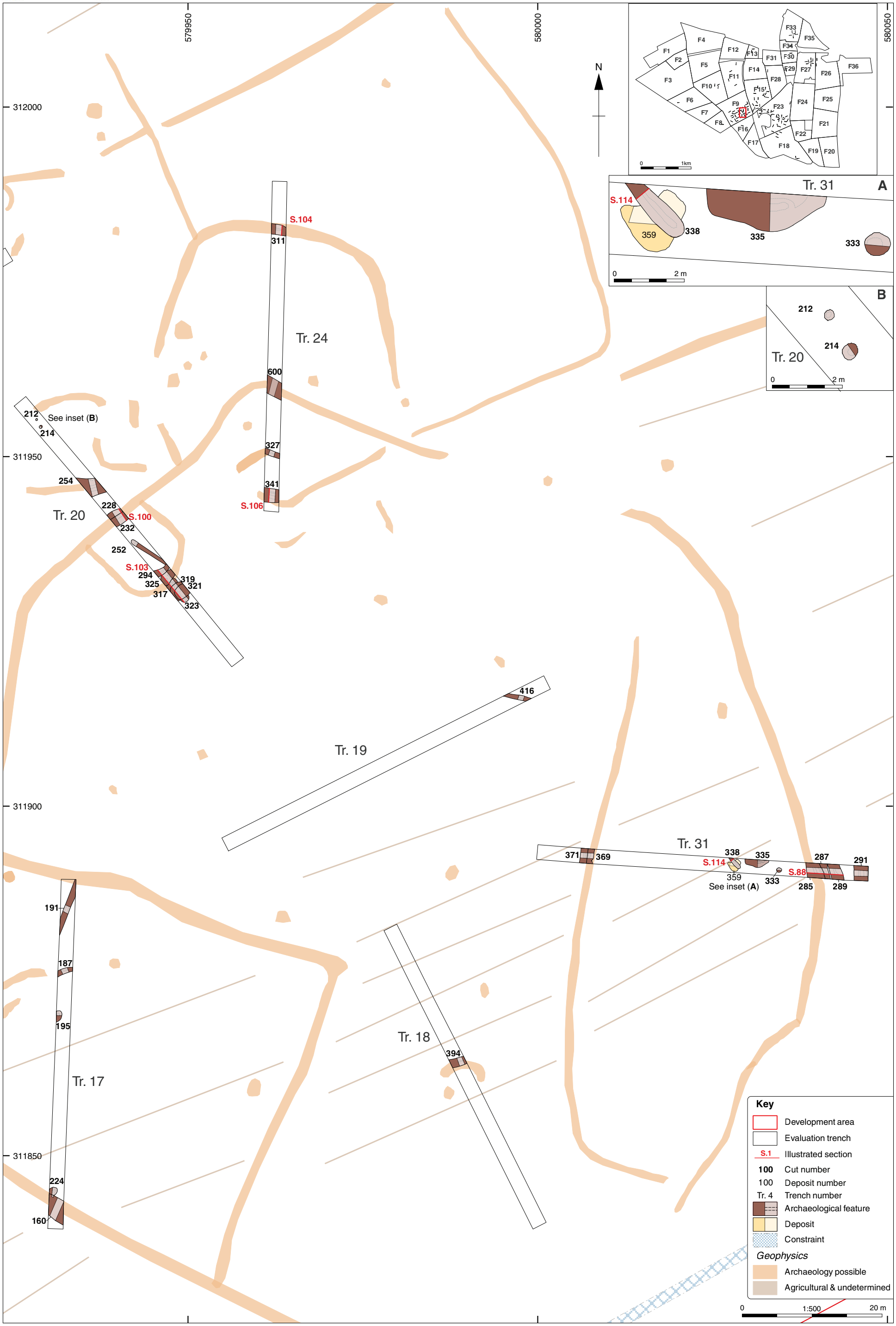


Figure 13: Field 9, Trenches 17-20, 24 and 31, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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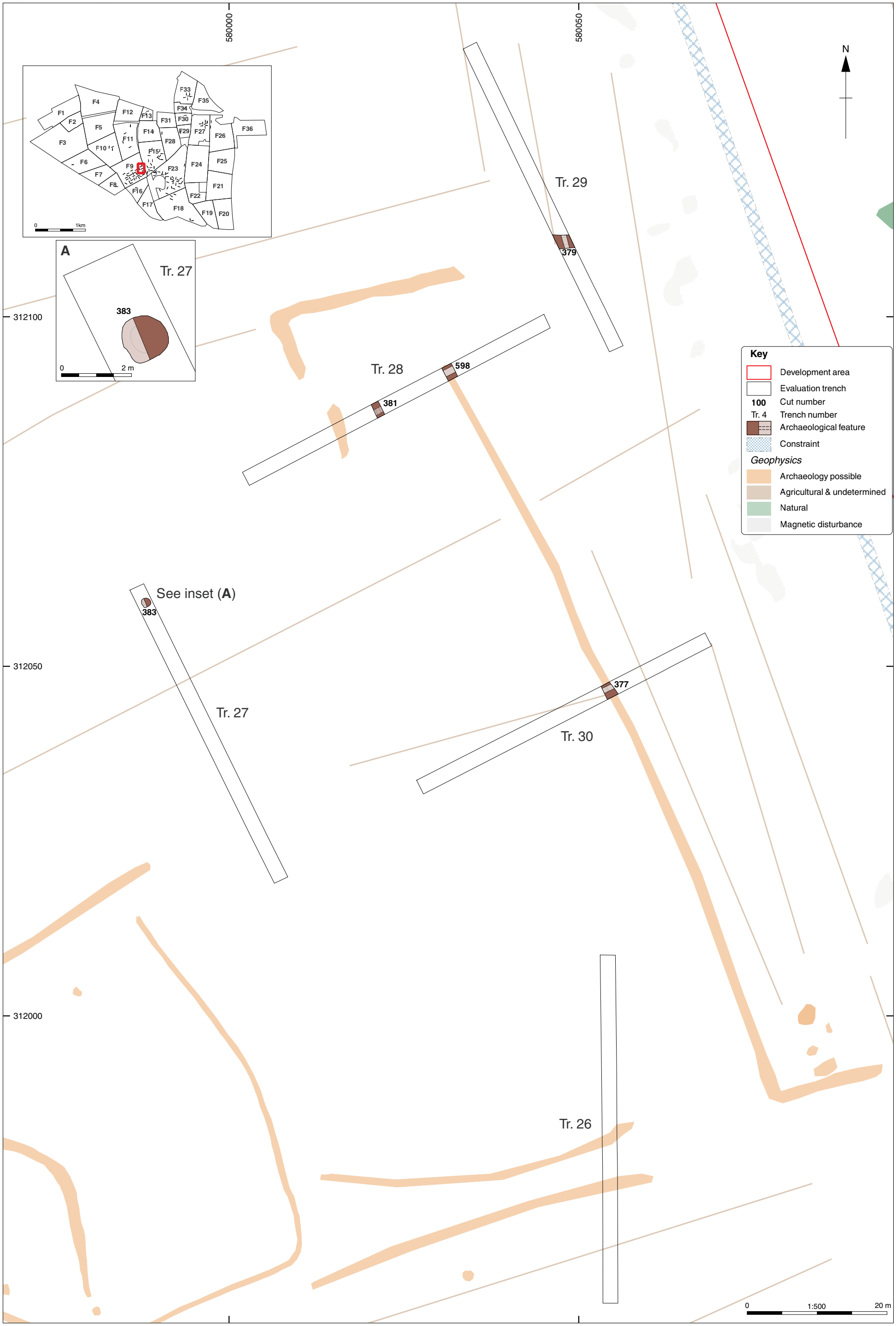


Figure 14: Field 9, Trenches 26-30, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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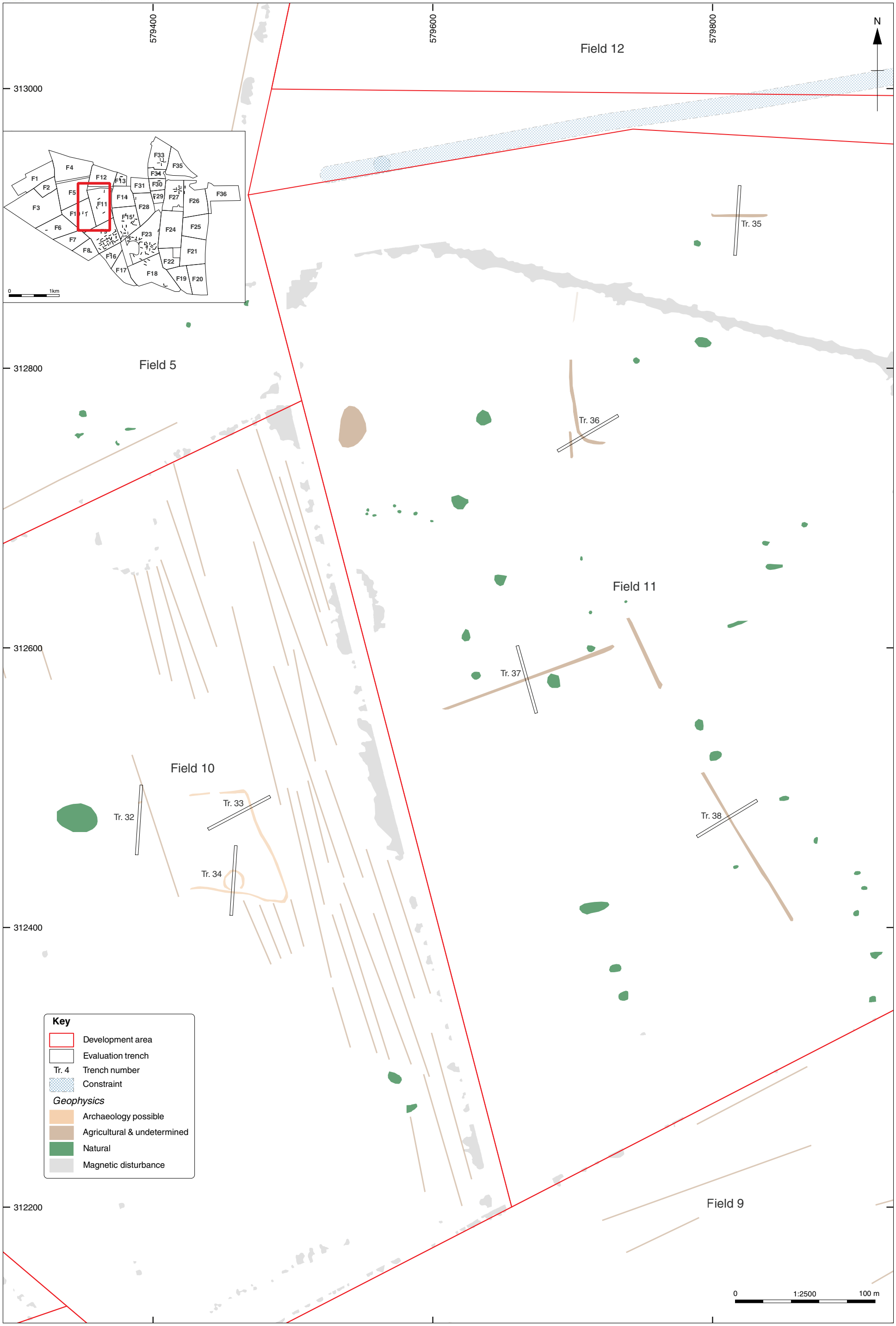


Figure 15: Overview of Fields 10 and 11, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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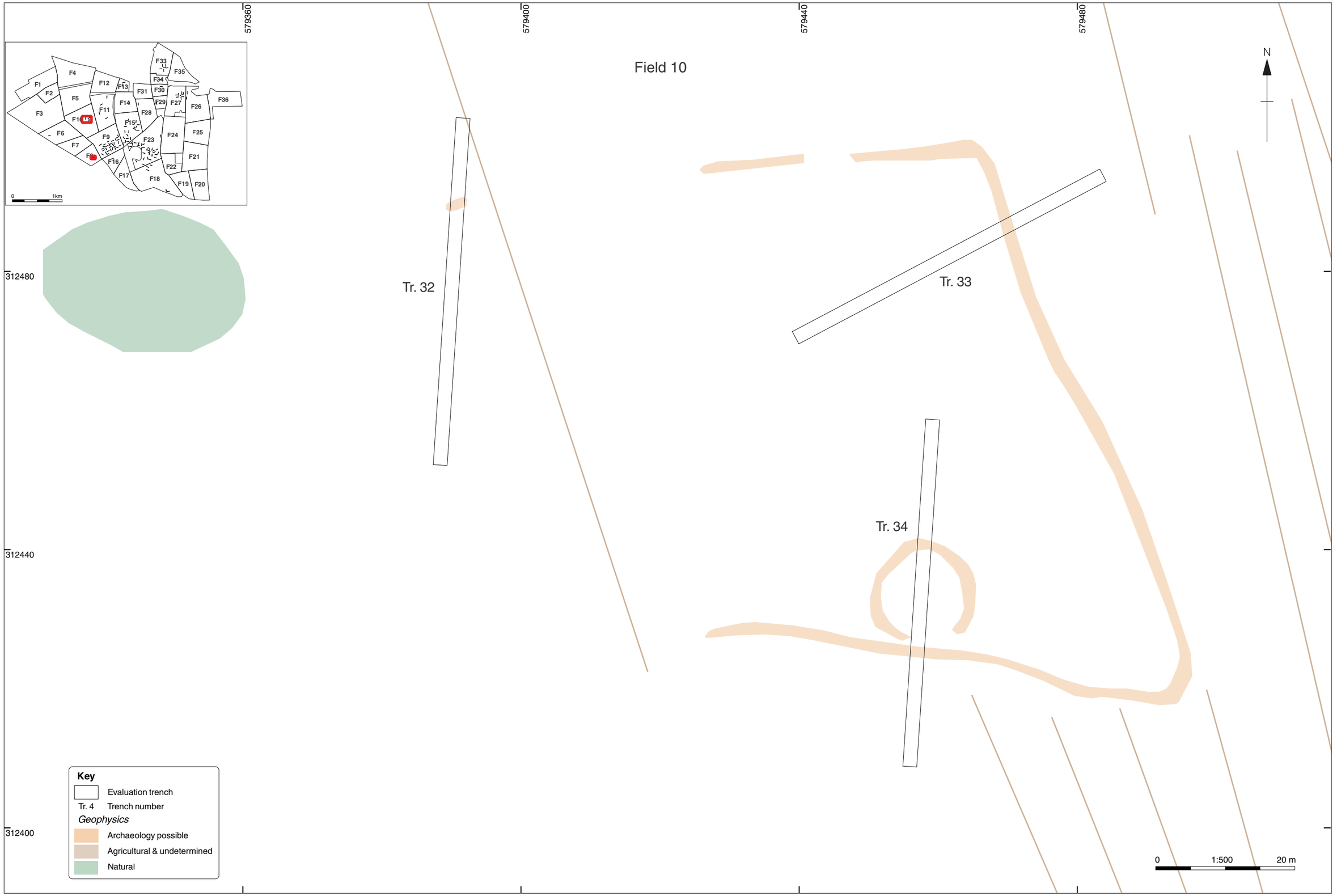


Figure 16: Field 10, Trenches 32-34, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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Figure 17: Field 11, Trenches 35 and 36, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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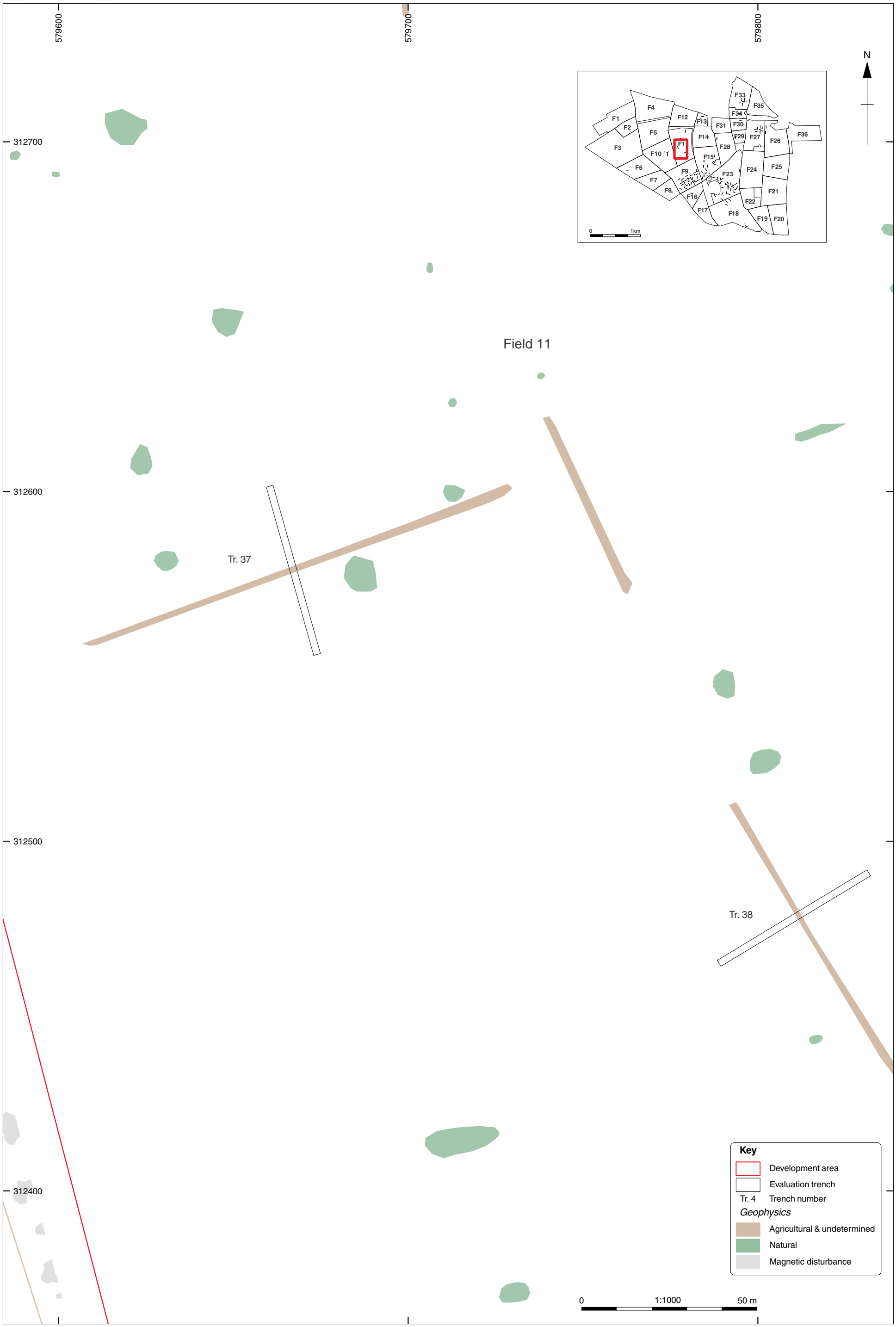


Figure 18: Field 11, Trenches 36 and 37, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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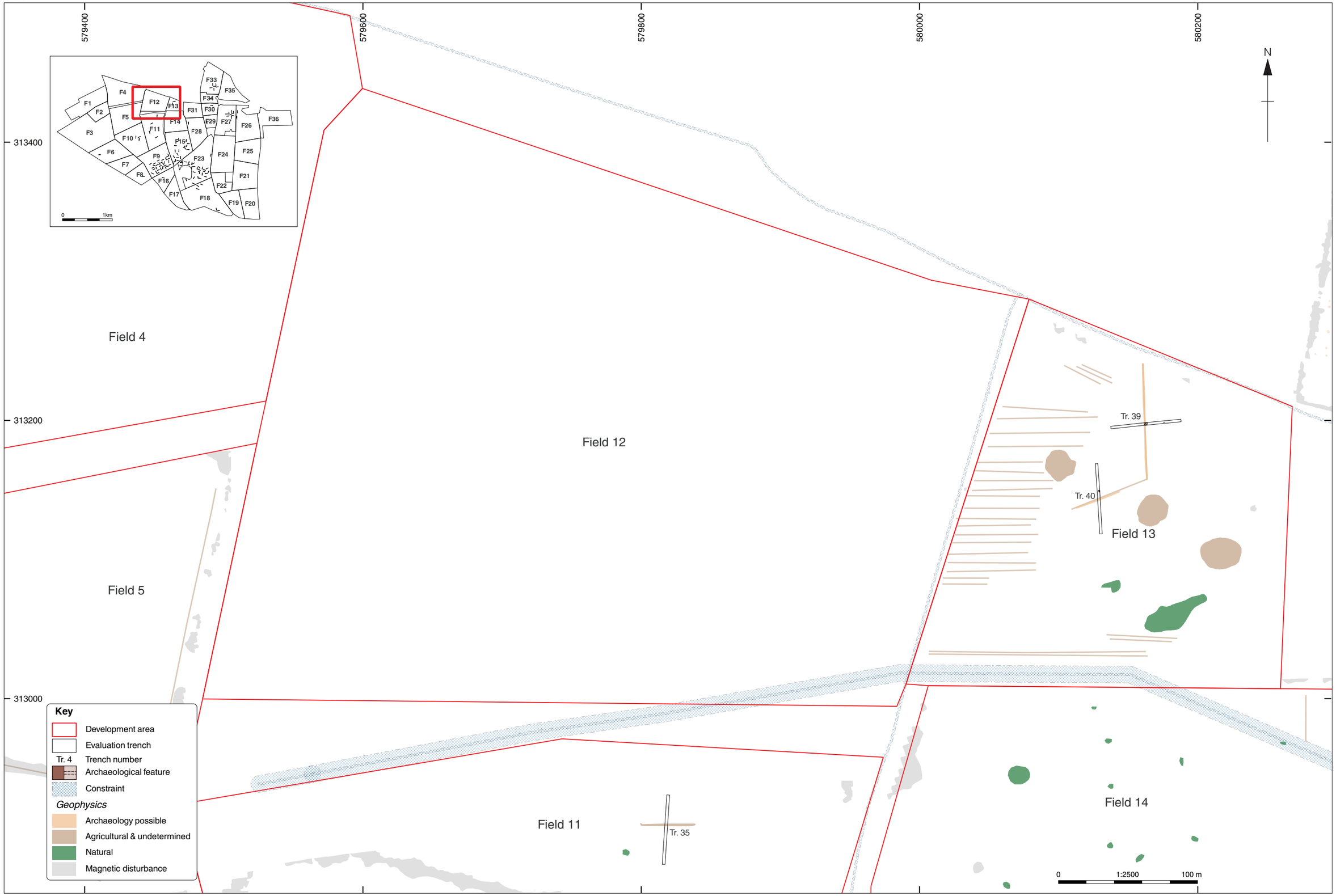


Figure 19: Overview of Fields 12 and 13, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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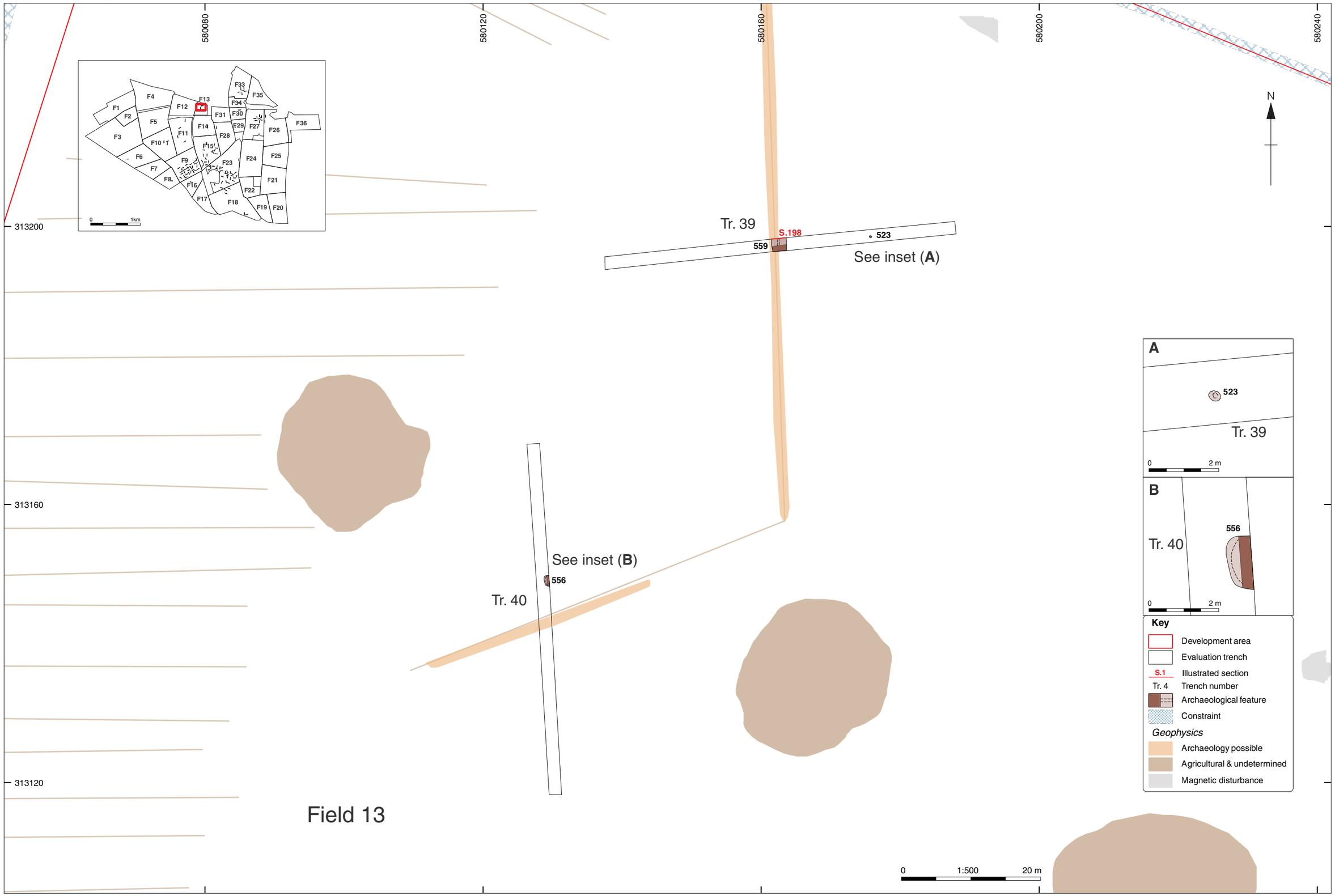


Figure 20: Field 13, Trenches 39 and 40, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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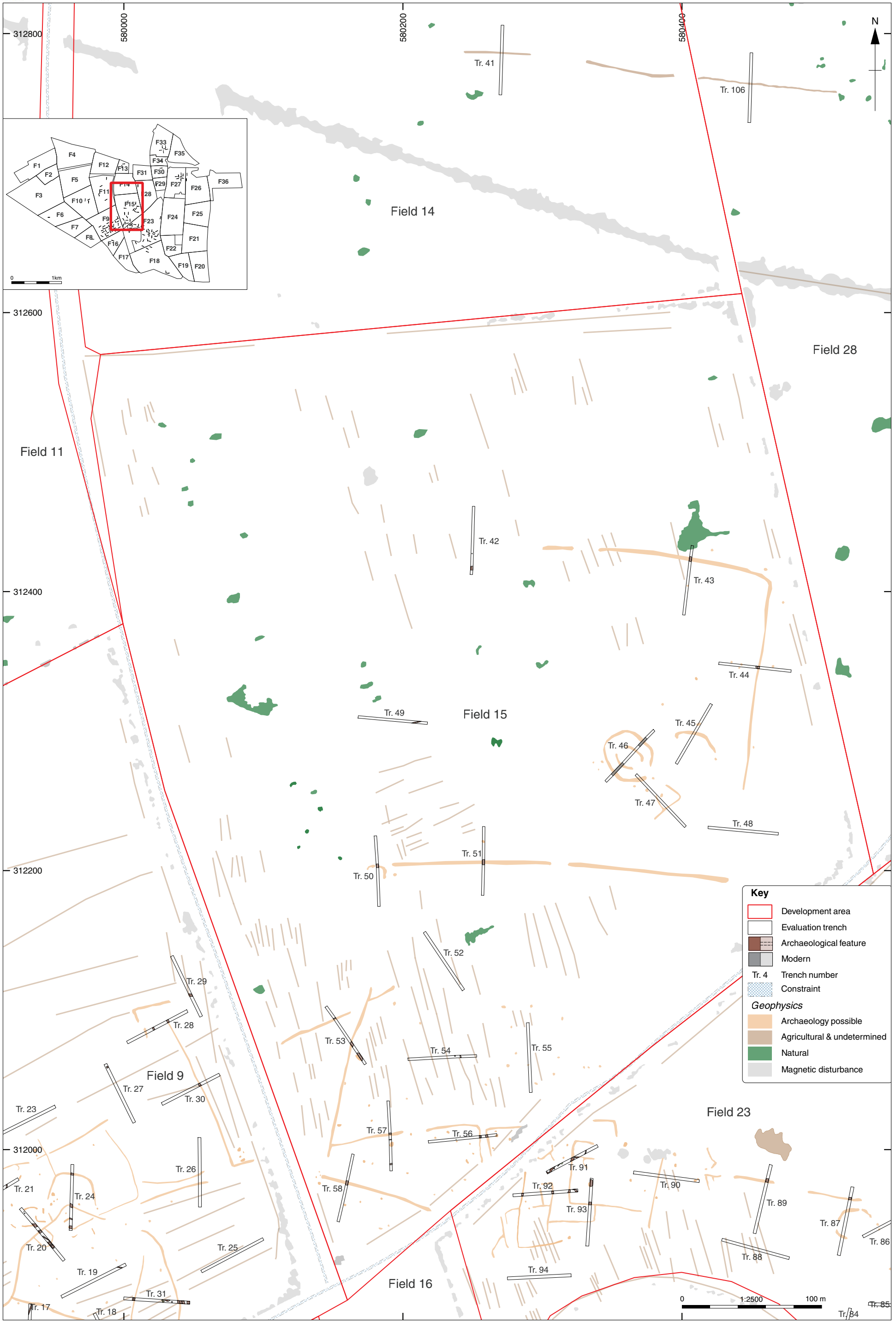


Figure 21: Overview of Fields 14 and 15, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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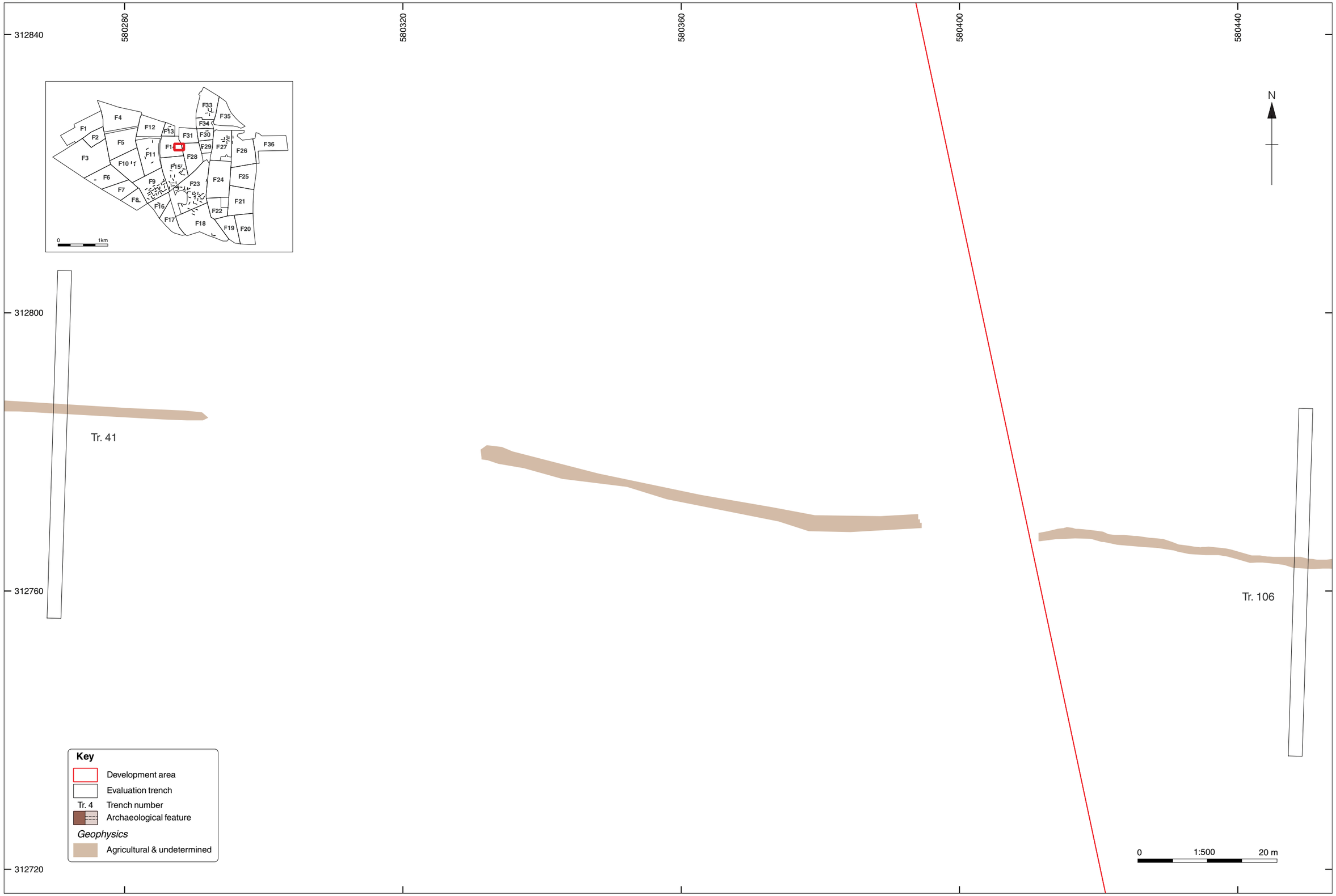


Figure 22: Fields 14 and 28, Trenches 41 and 106, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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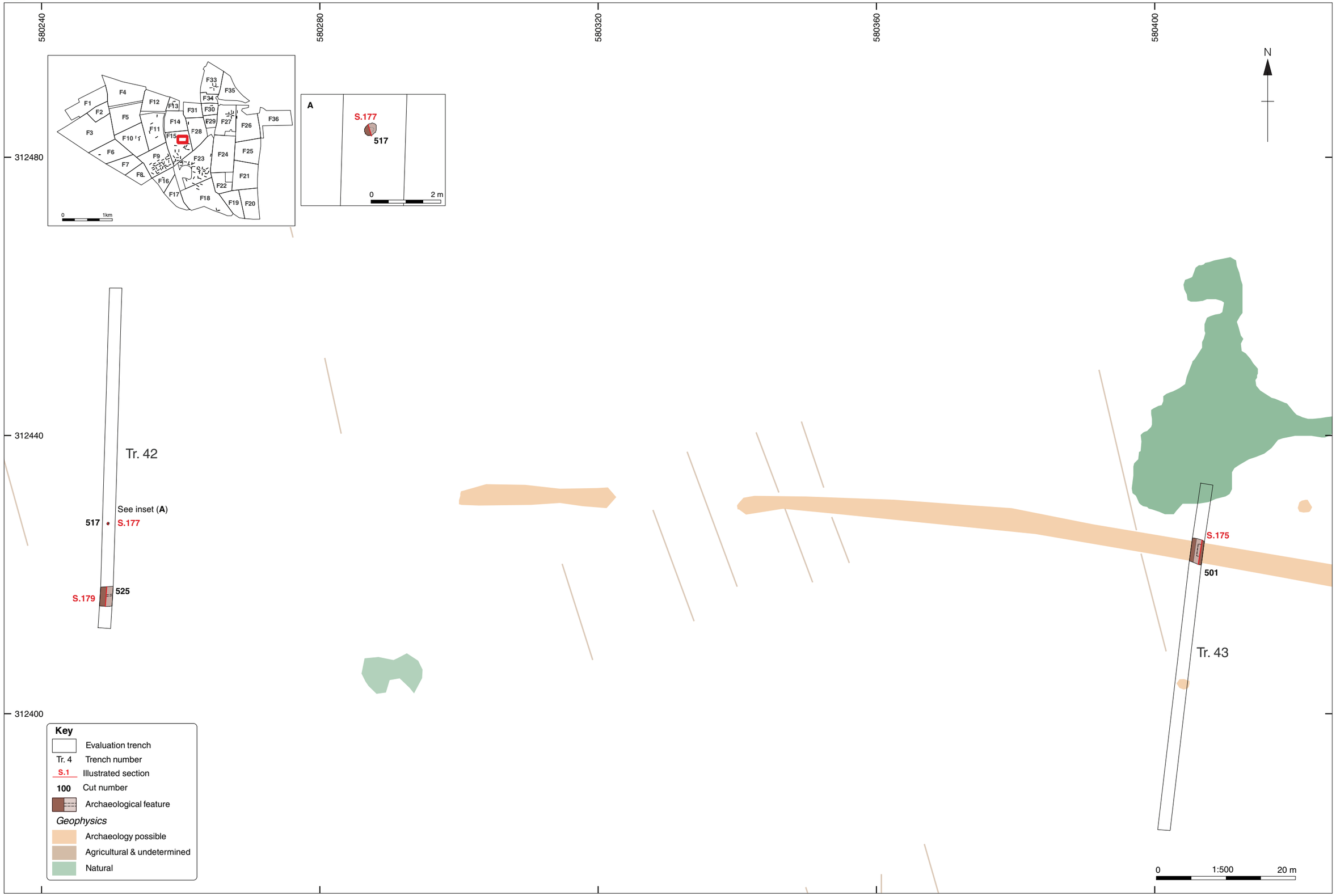


Figure 23: Field 15, Trenches 42 and 43, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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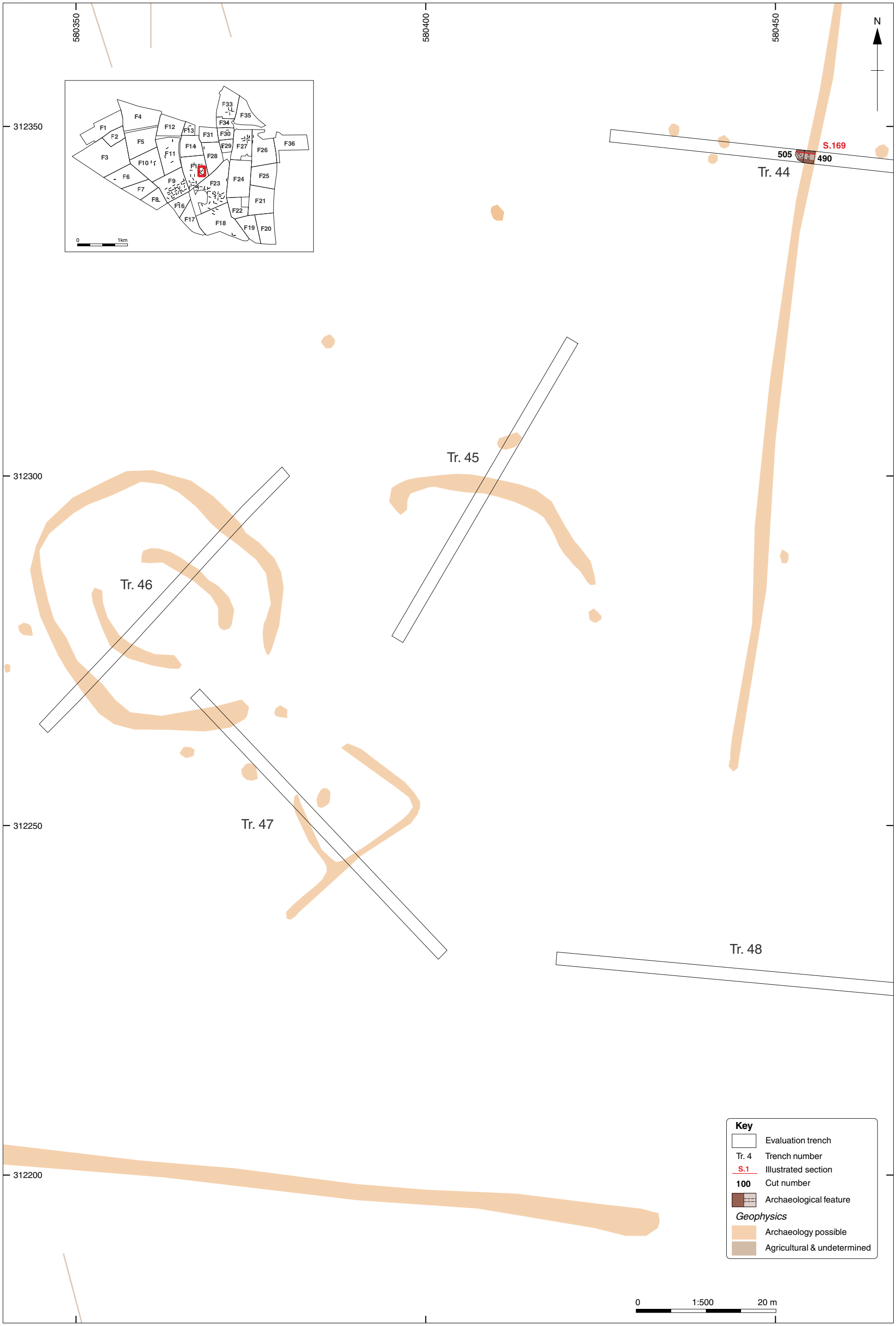


Figure 24: Field 15, Trenches 44-48, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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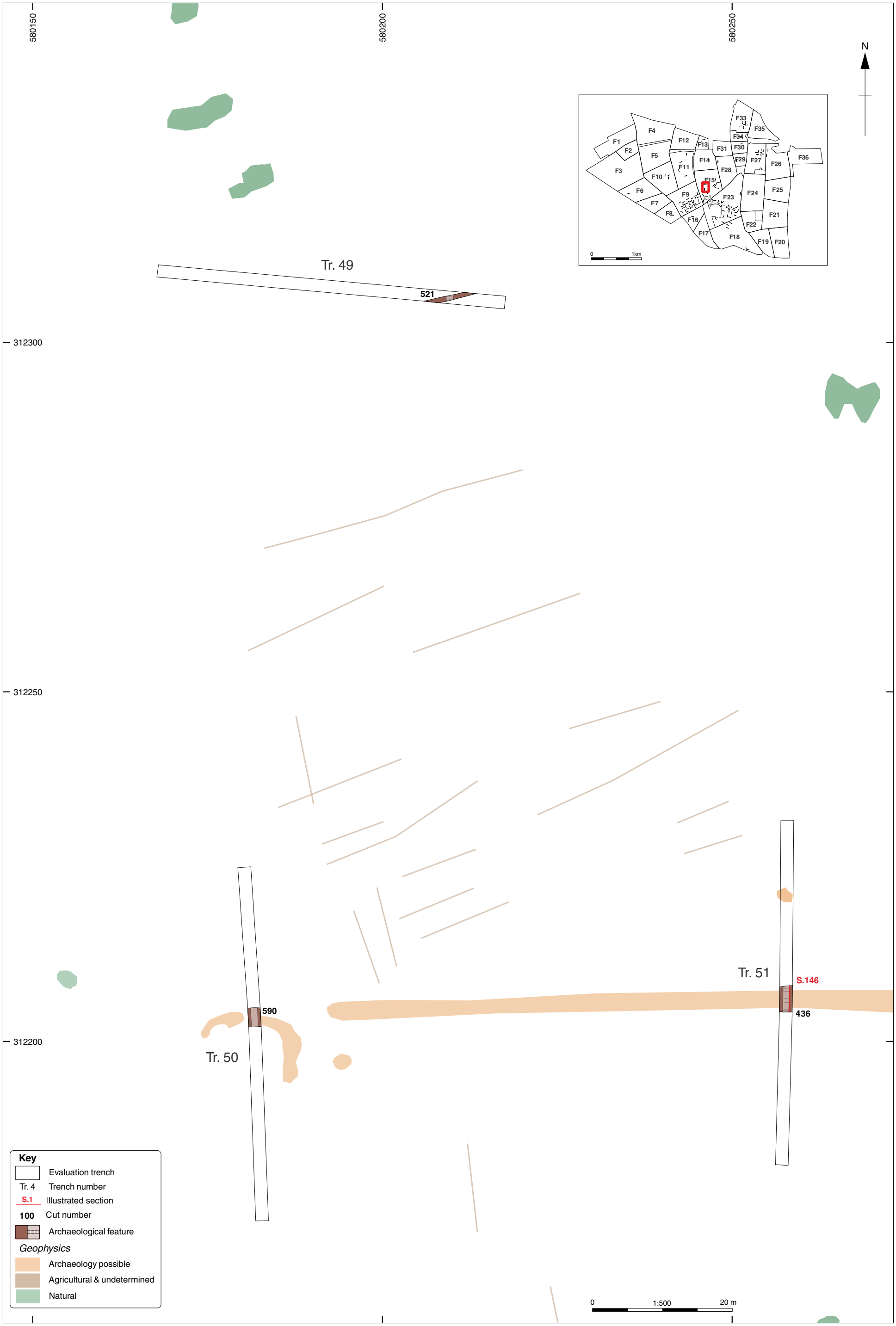


Figure 25: Field 15, Trenches 49-51, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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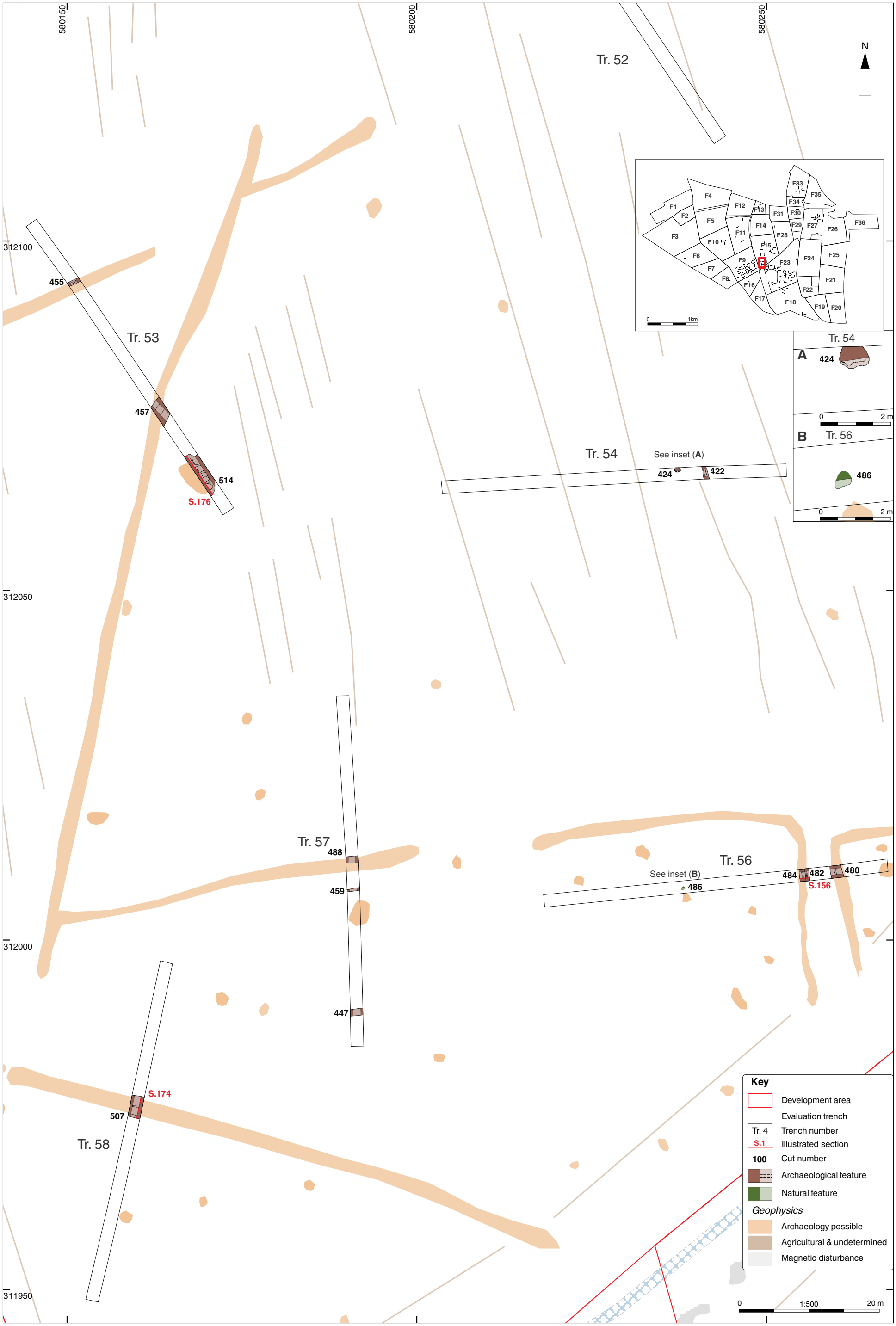


Figure 26: Field 15, Trenches 52-58, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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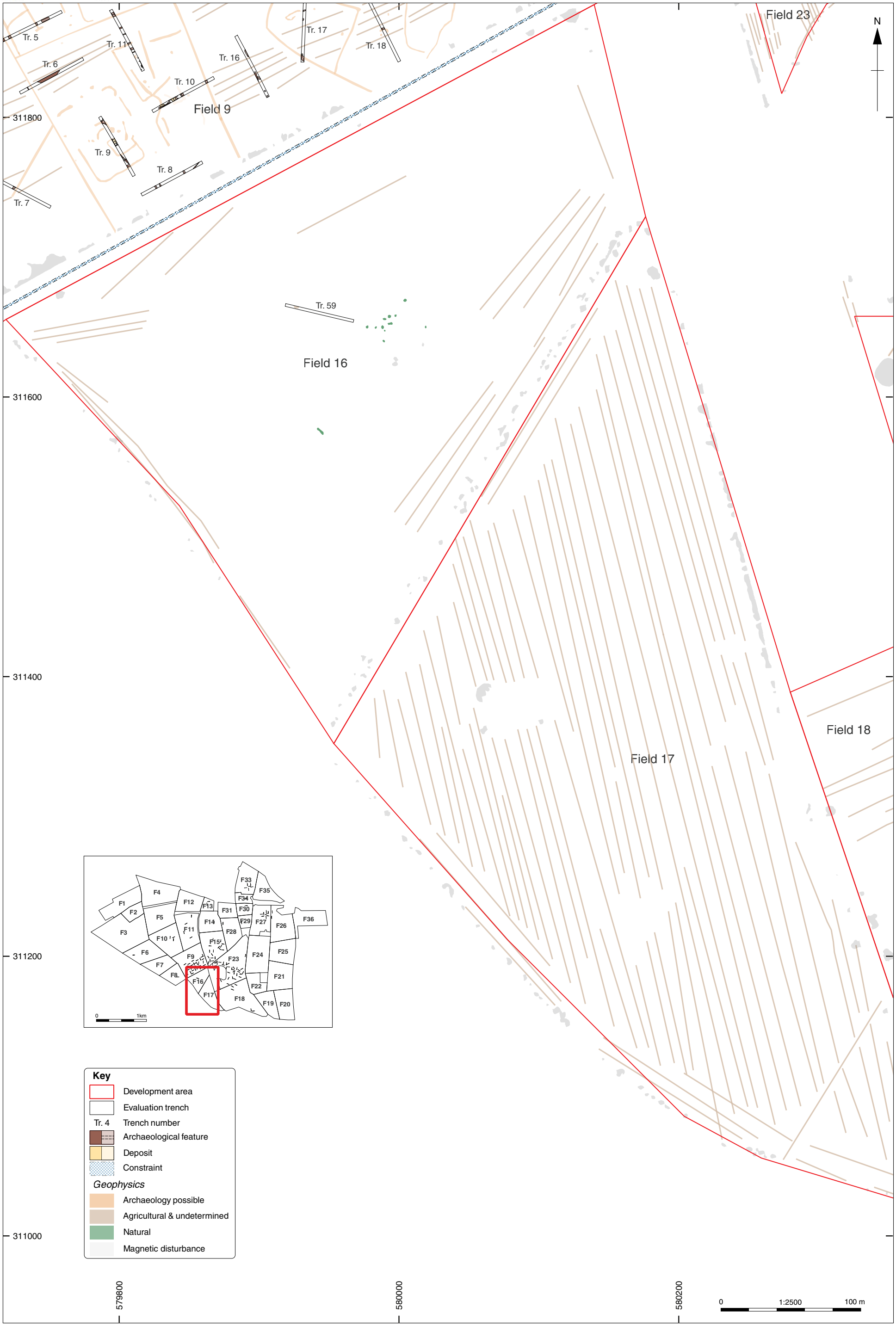


Figure 27: Overview of Fields 16 and 17, Trench 50, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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Figure 28: Overview of Fields 18-23, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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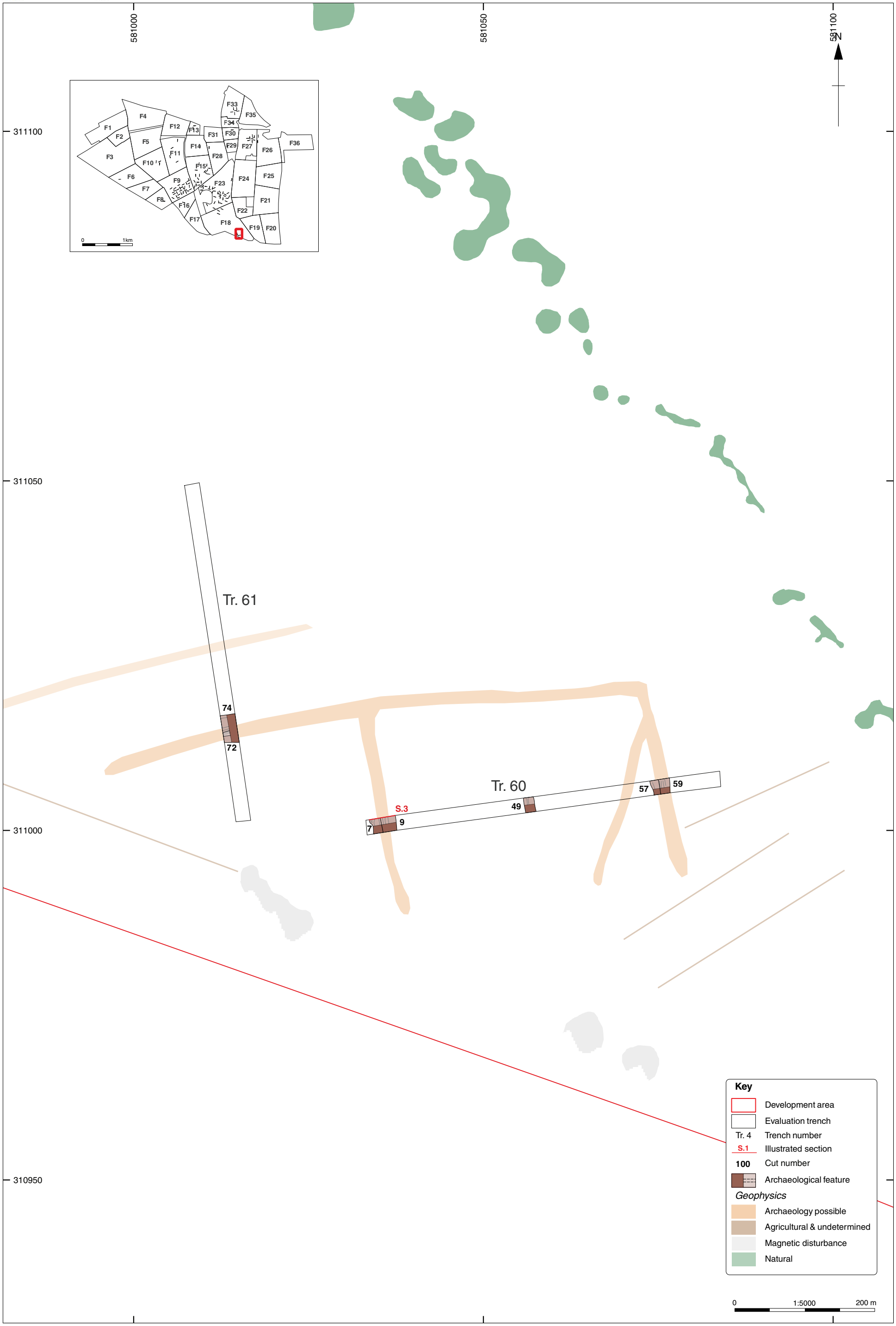


Figure 29: Field 18, Trenches 61 and 62, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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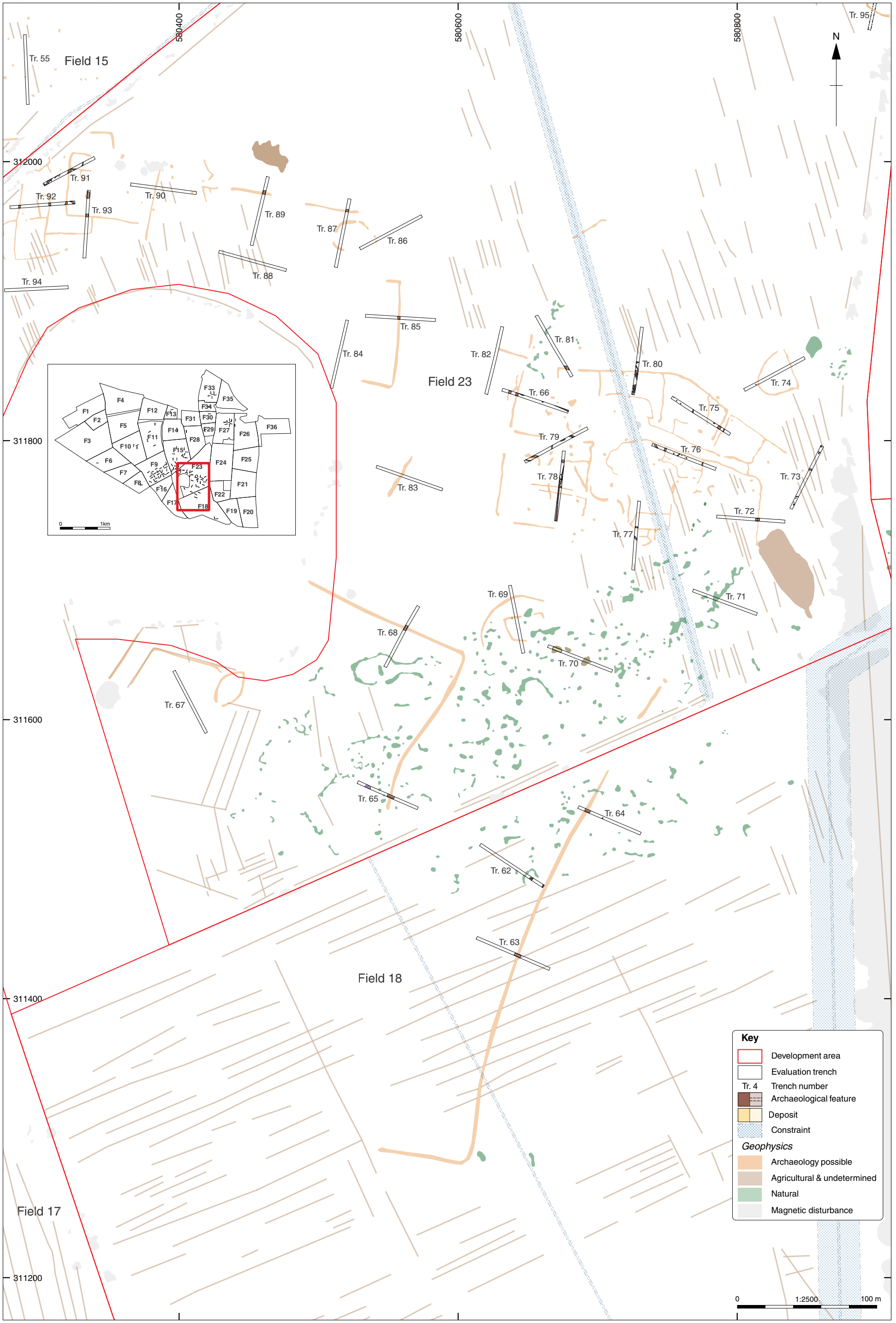


Figure 30: Overview of Fields 18 and 23, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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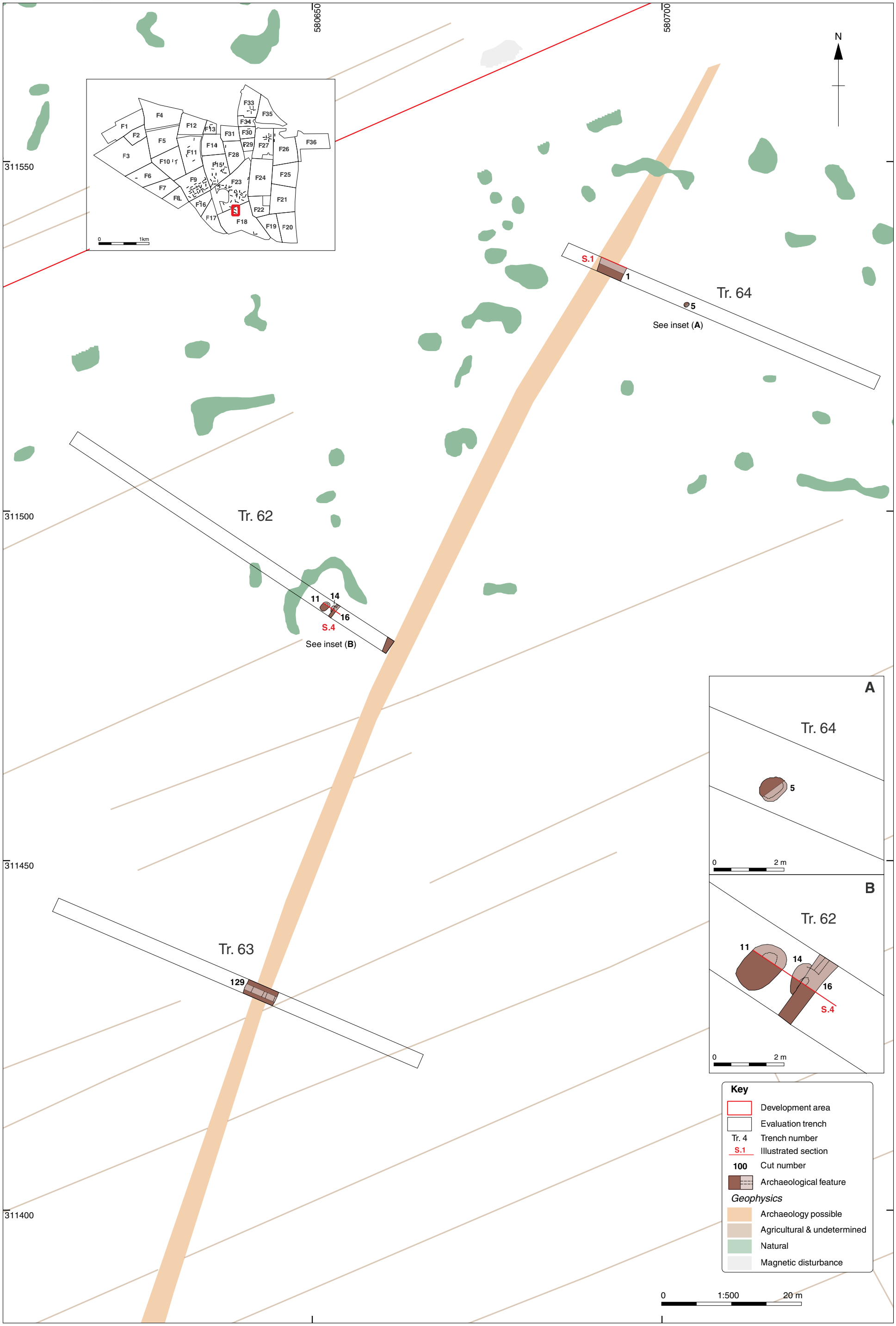


Figure 31: Field 18, Trenches 62-64, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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Figure 32: Field 23, Trenches 65 and 67-70, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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Figure 33: Field 23, Trenches 71-76, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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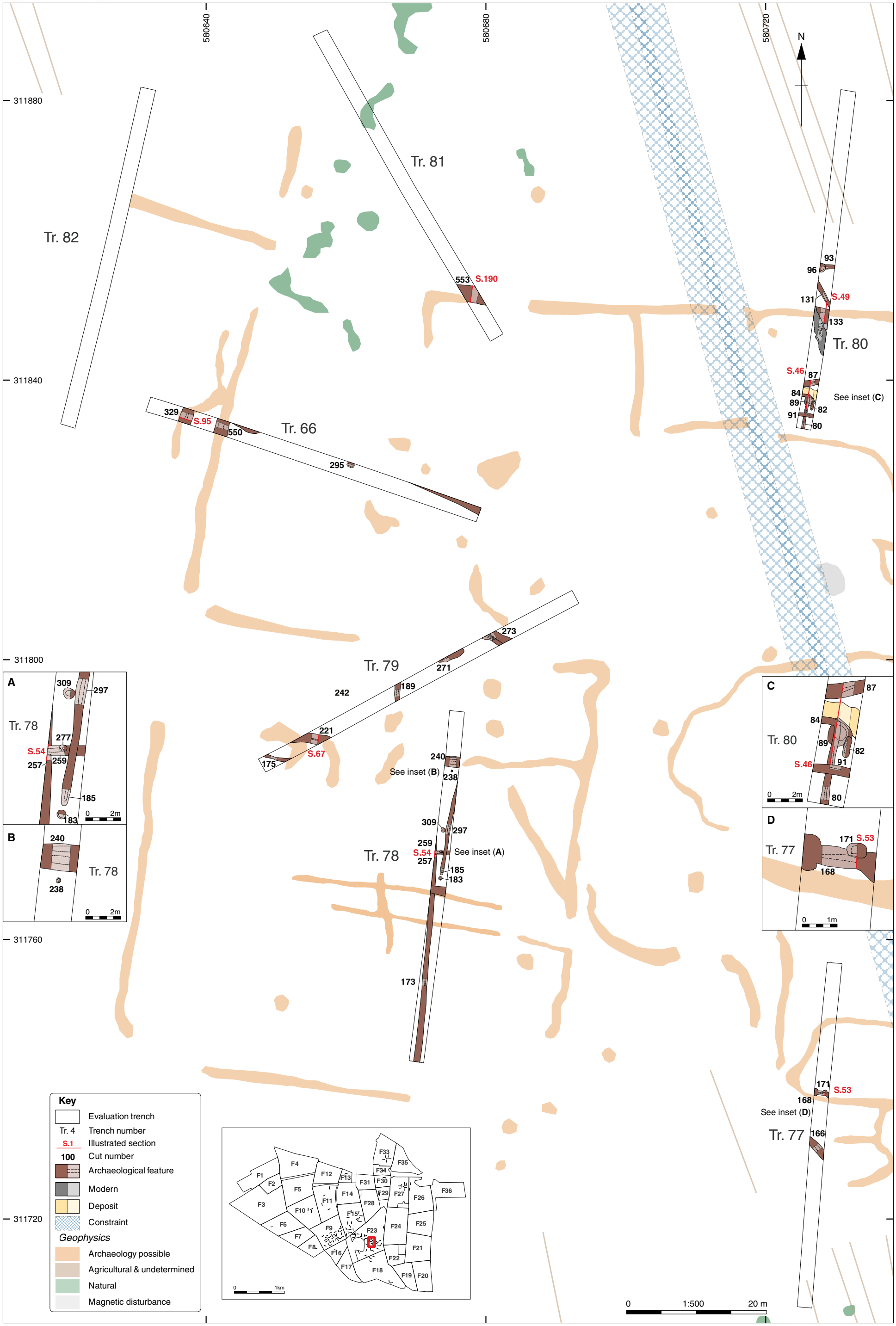


Figure 34: Field 23, Trenches 66 and 77-82, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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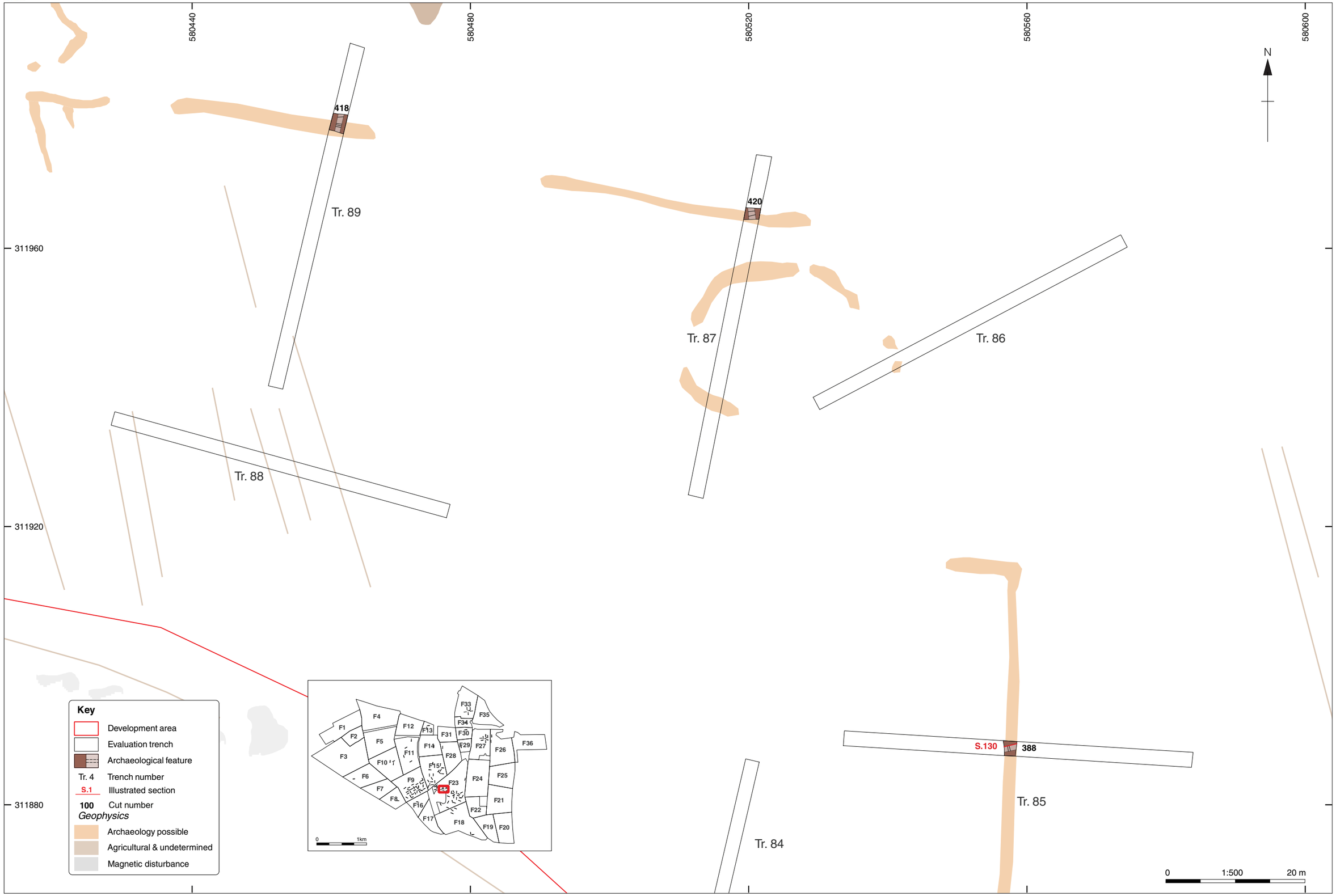


Figure 35: Field 23, Trenches 84-89, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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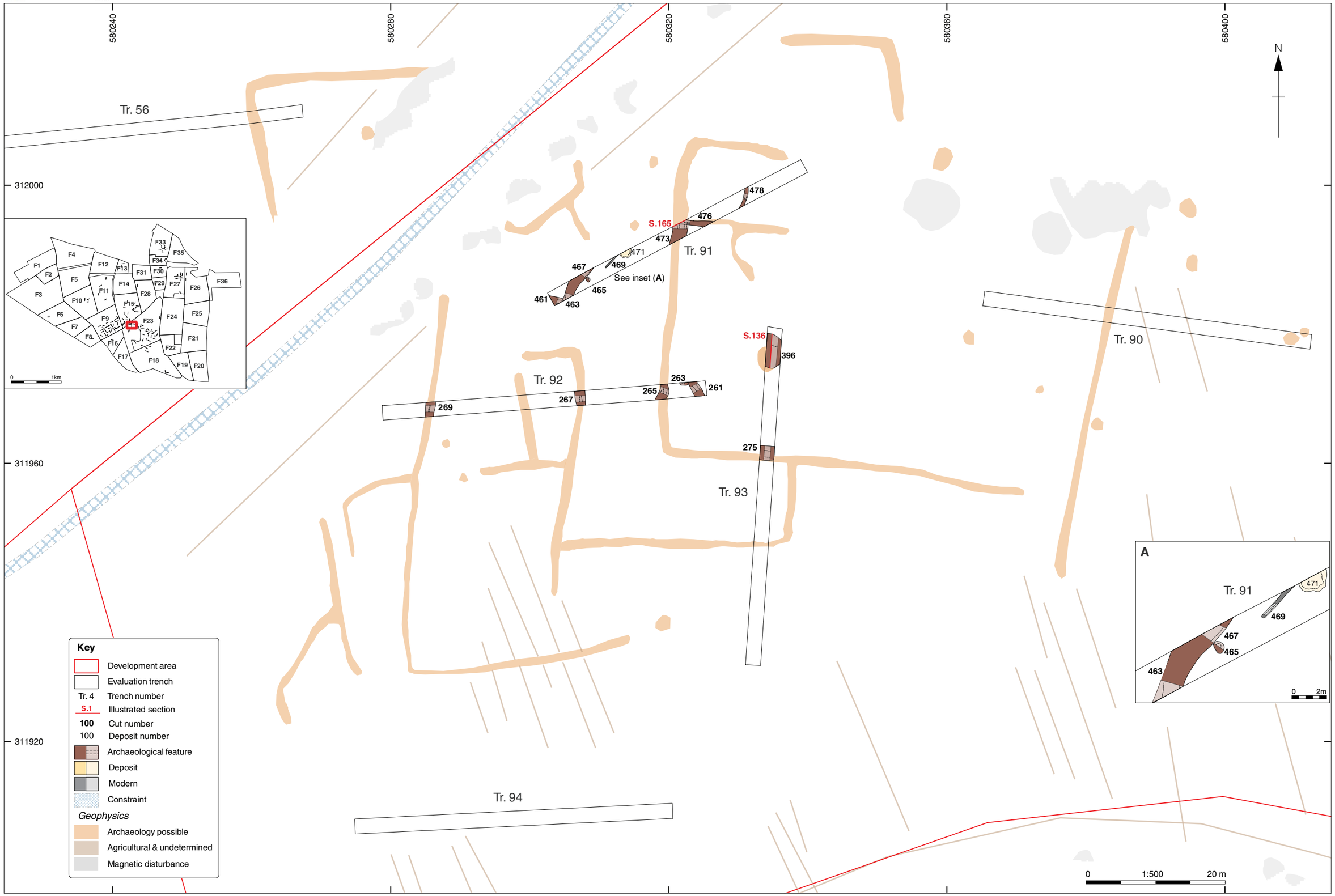


Figure 36: Field 23, Trenches 90-94, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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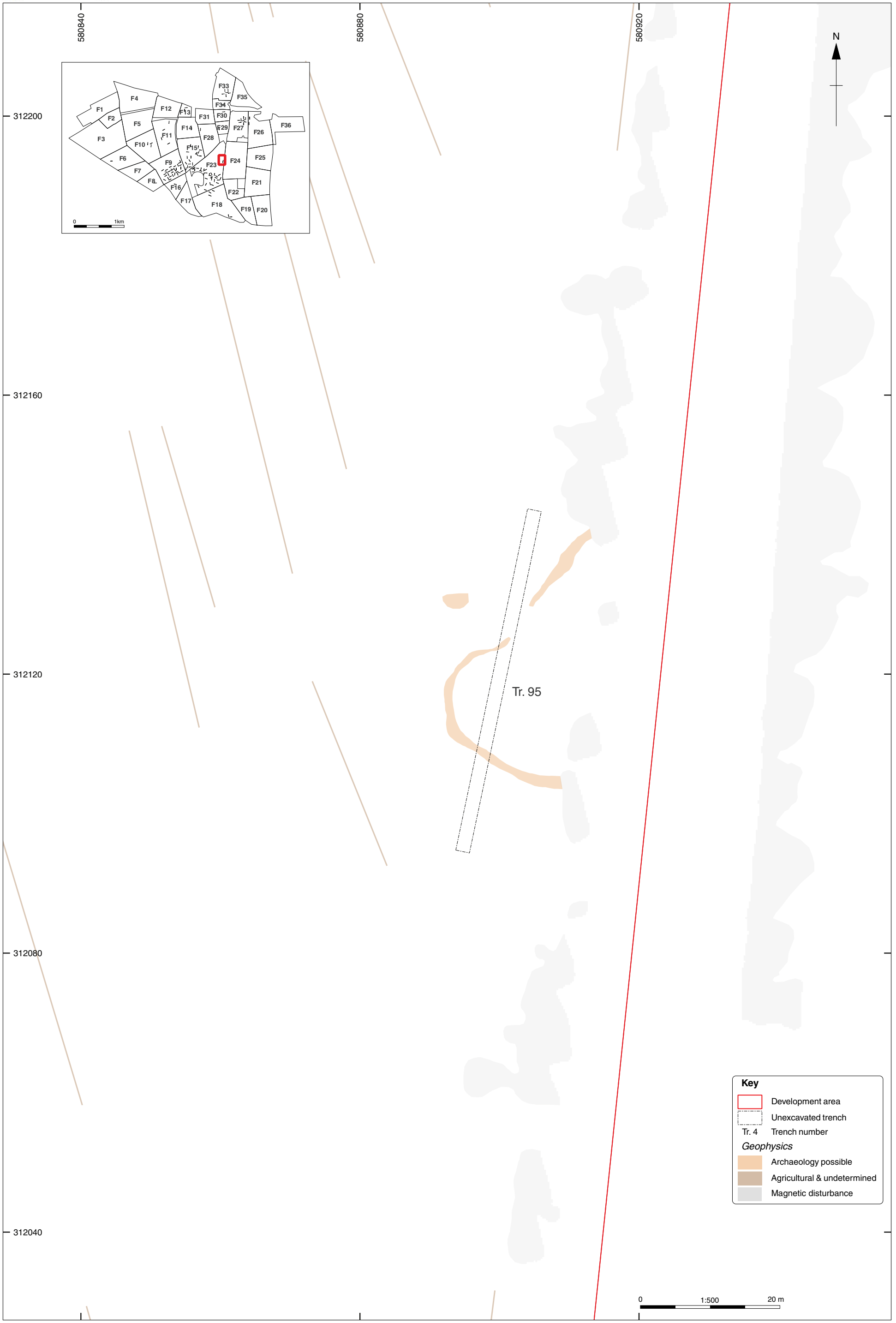


Figure 37: Field 23, Trench 95, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

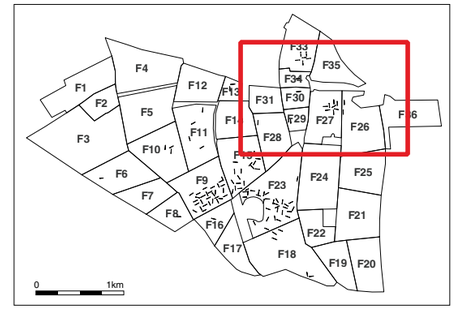
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580500
581000
581500
582000
313500
313000
312500

Field 33
Field 34
Field 35
Field 31
Field 30
Field 29
Field 27
Field 36
Field 14
Field 28
Field 26
Field 15
Field 23
Field 24
Field 25

Tr. 110
Tr. 113
Tr. 109
Tr. 111
Tr. 114
Tr. 112
Tr. 115
Tr. 108
Tr. 99
Tr. 98
Tr. 96
Tr. 104
Tr. 105
Tr. 100
Tr. 101
Tr. 103
Tr. 102
Tr. 97
Tr. 41
Tr. 106
Tr. 107
Tr. 43



N

Key

- Development area
- Evaluation trench
- Tr. 4 Trench number
- Archaeological feature
- Constraint

Geophysics

- Archaeology possible
- Agricultural & undetermined
- Natural
- Magnetic disturbance

0 1:5000 200 m

Figure 38: Overview of Fields 26-36, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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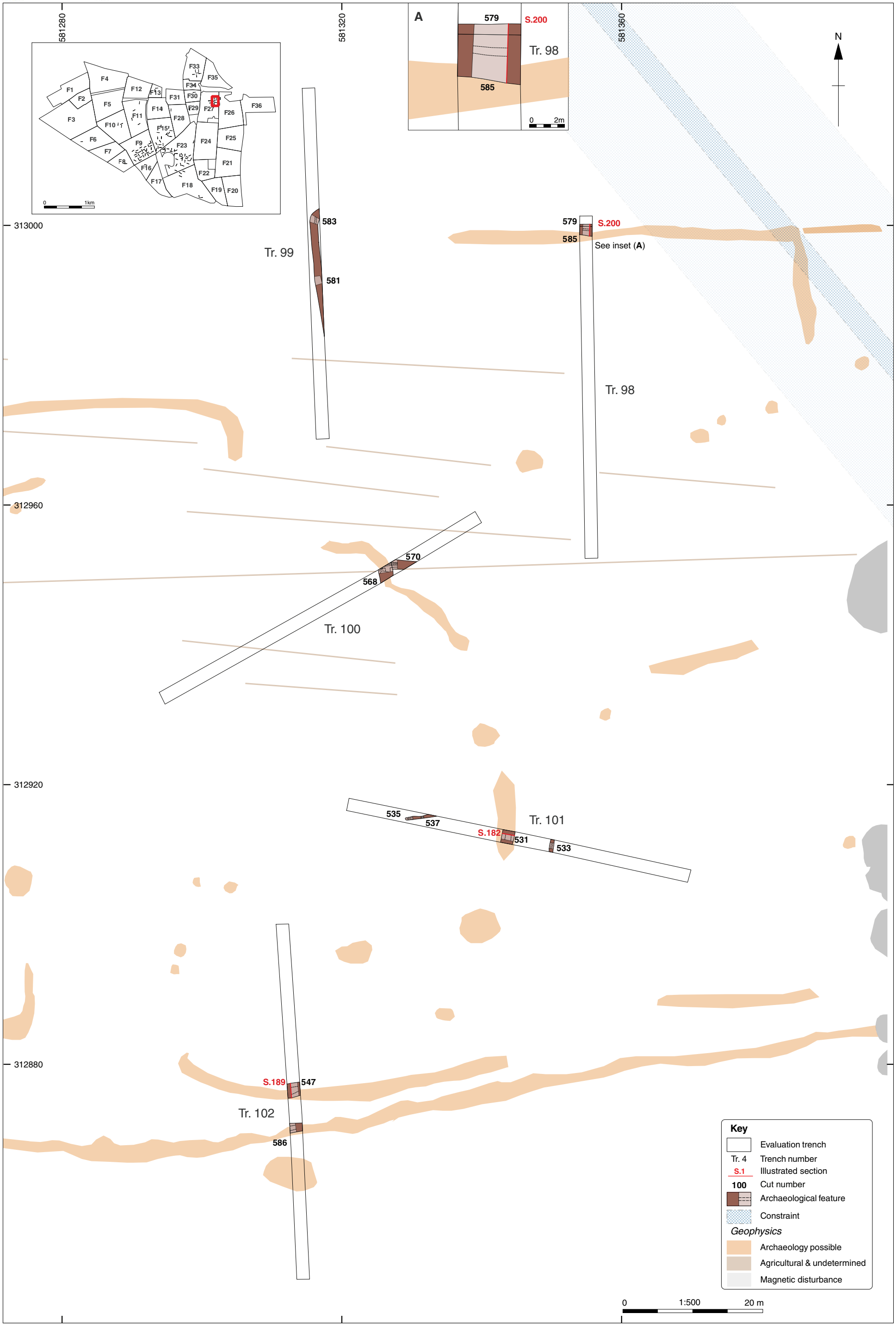


Figure 39: Field 27, Trenches 98-102, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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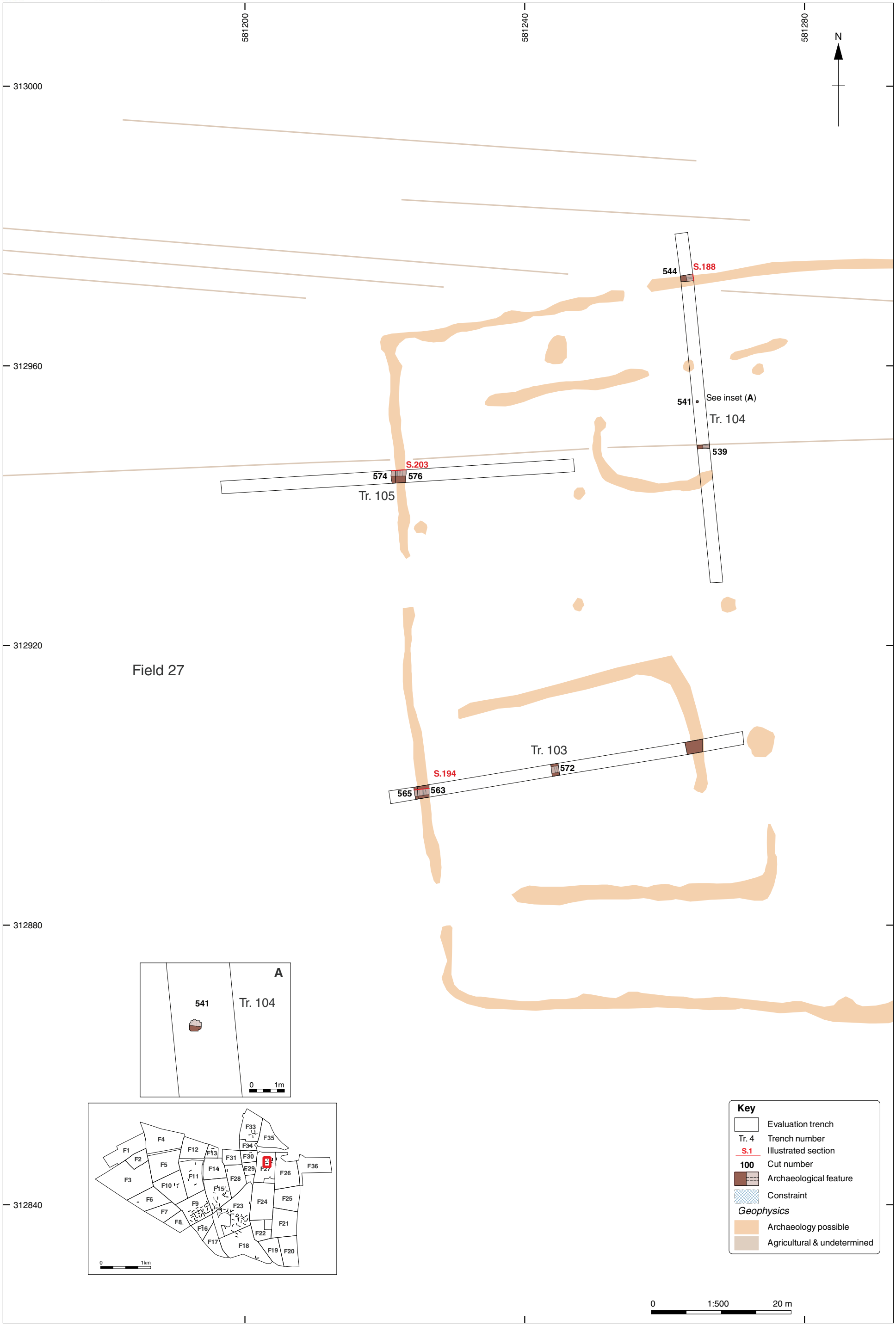


Figure 40: Field 27, Trenches 103-105, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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Figure 41: Fields 30 and 34, Trenches 108 and 115, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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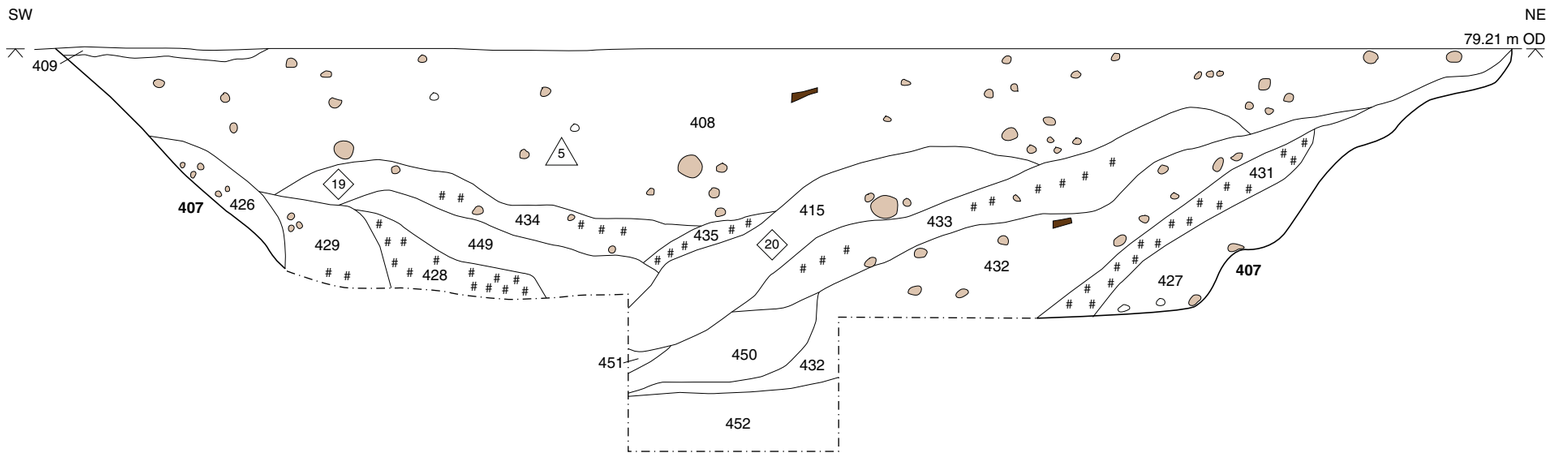


Figure 42: Field 33, Trenches 109-114, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

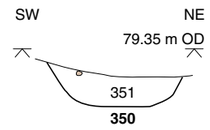
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Field 9

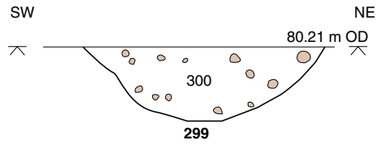
Trench 5 Section 148



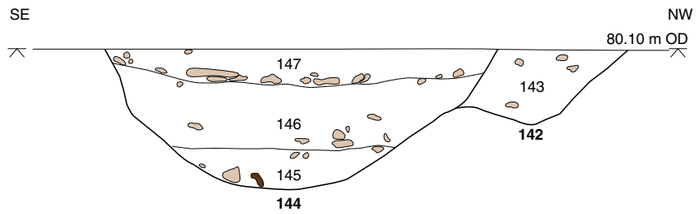
Trench 6 Section 110



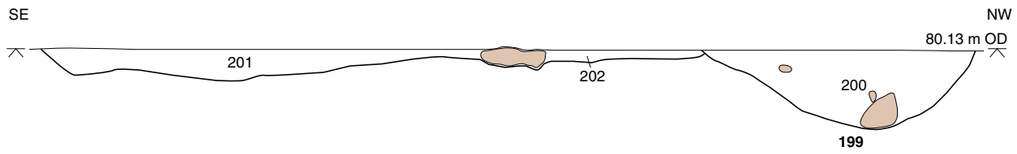
Trench 8 Section 87



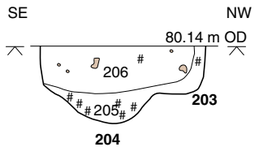
Trench 9 Section 41



Trench 9 Section 75



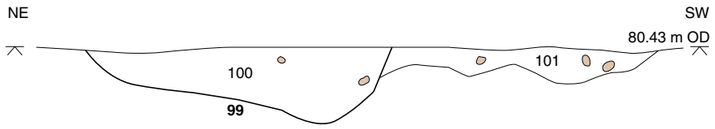
Trench 9 Section 77



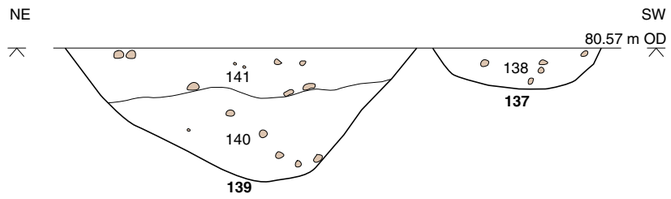
Trench 9 Section 79



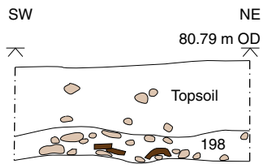
Trench 10 Section 33



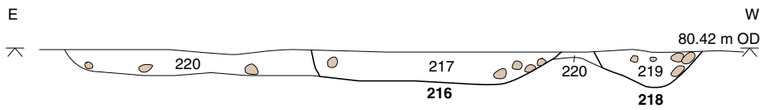
Trench 10 Section 62

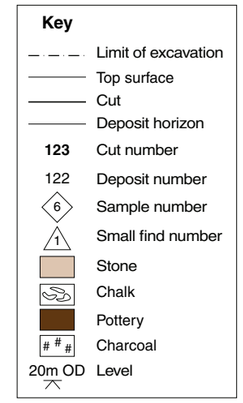


Trench 10 Section 65



Trench 10 Section 69





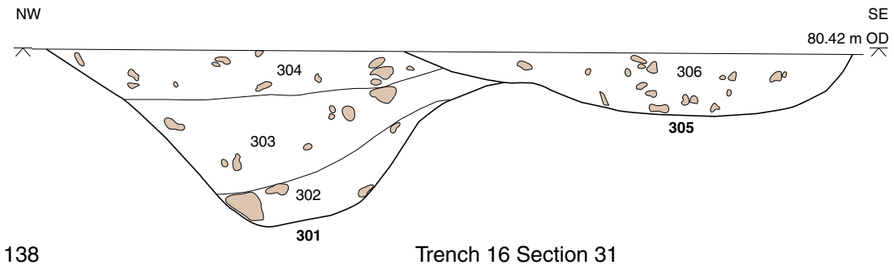
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Figure 43a: Selected sections, Field 9

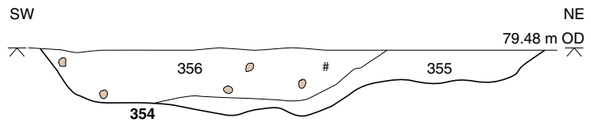
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Field 9

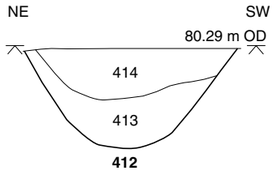
Trench 11 Section 93



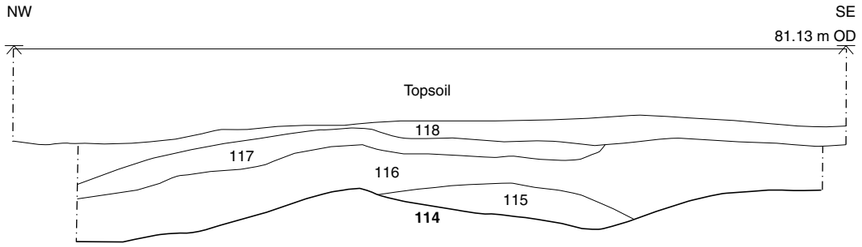
Trench 12 Section 115



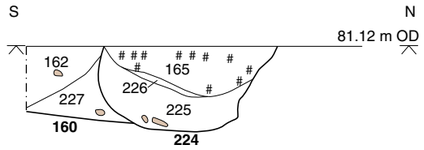
Trench 14 Section 138



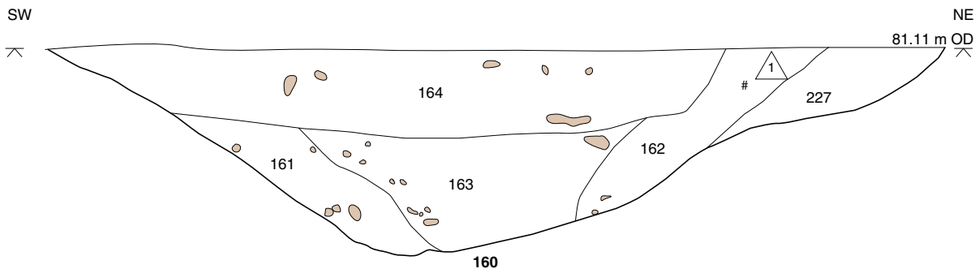
Trench 16 Section 31



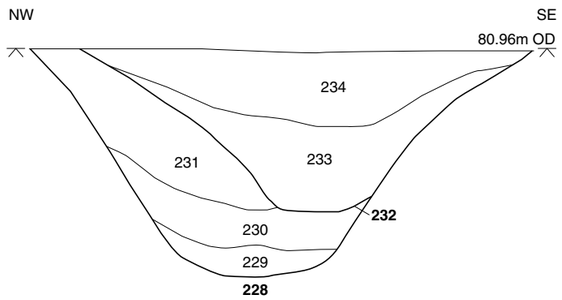
Trench 17 Section 66



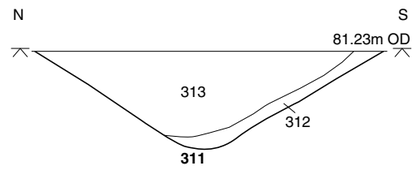
Trench 17 Section 57



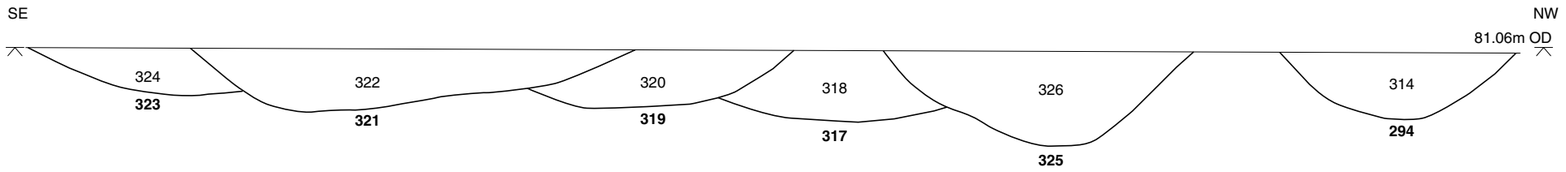
Trench 20 Section 100



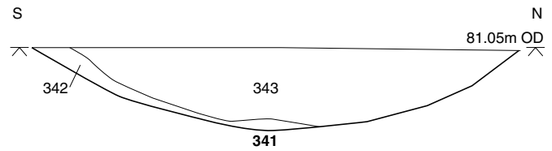
Trench 24 Section 104



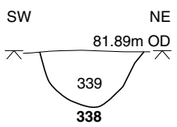
Trench 20 Section 103



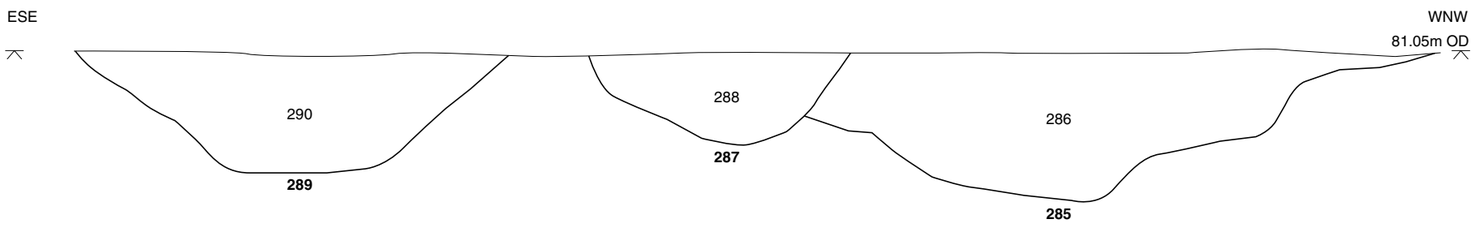
Trench 24 Section 106



Trench 31 Section 114



Trench 31 Section 88



Key

- Limit of excavation
- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit horizon
- **123** Cut number
- 122 Deposit number
- 1 Small find number
- Stone
- # # # Charcoal
- 20m OD Level

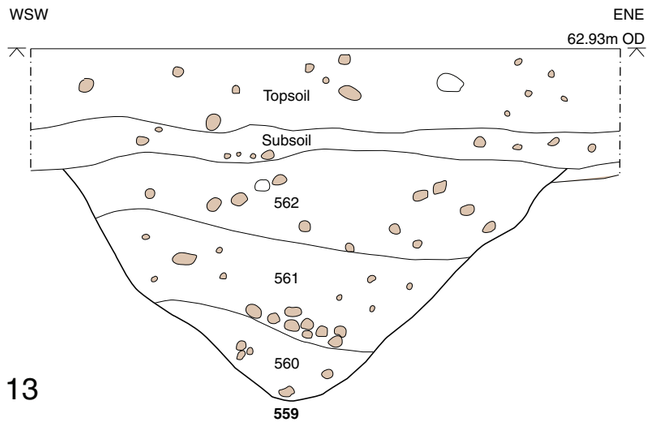
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Figure 43b: Selected sections, Field 9 (continued)

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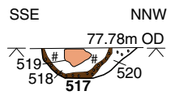
Field 13

Trench 39 Section 198

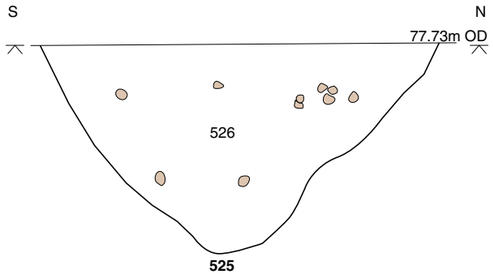


Field 15

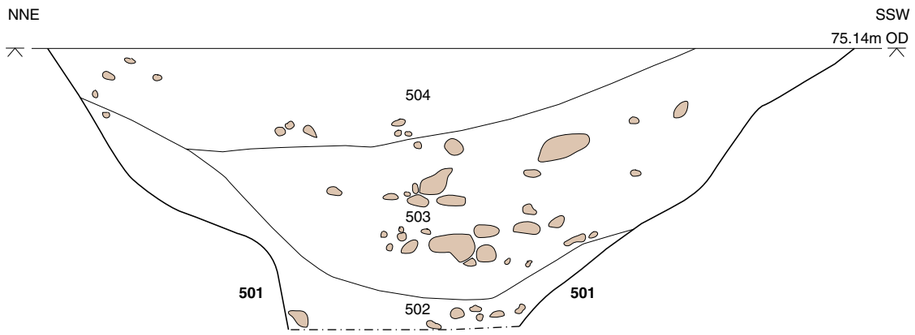
Trench 42 Section 177



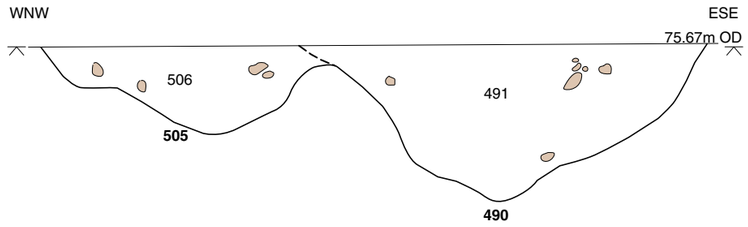
Trench 42 Section 179



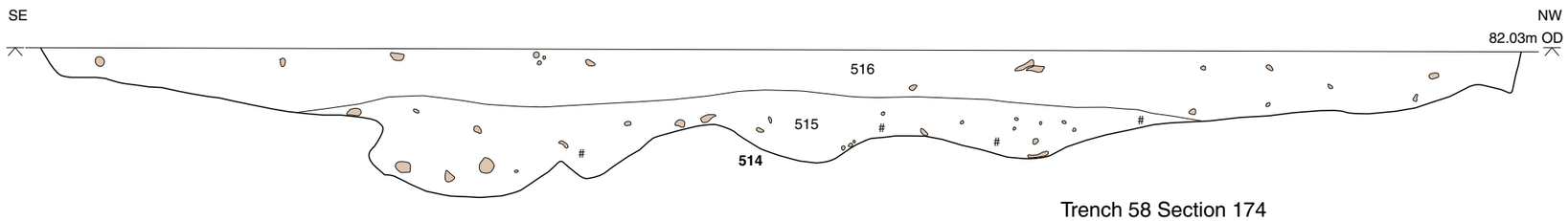
Trench 43 Section 175



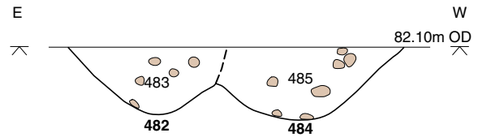
Trench 44 Section 169



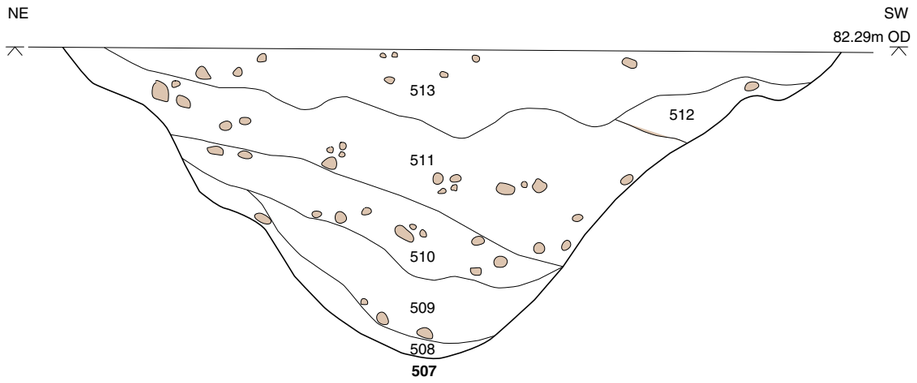
Trench 53 Section 176



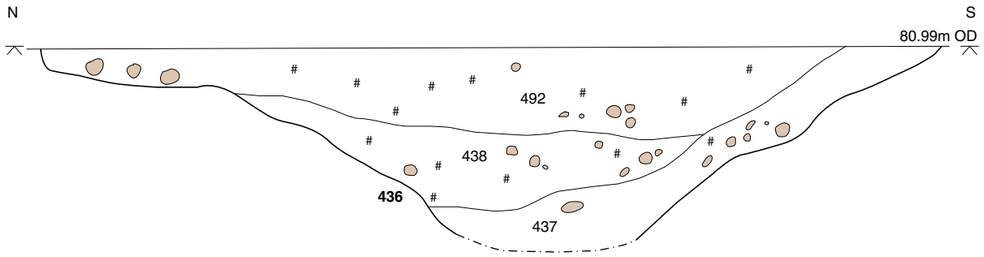
Trench 56 Section 156



Trench 58 Section 174



Trench 51 Section 146



Key

- Limit of excavation
- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit horizon
- 123 Cut number
- 122 Deposit number
- Stone
- Chalk
- Fired clay
- Pottery
- Charcoal
- 20m OD Level

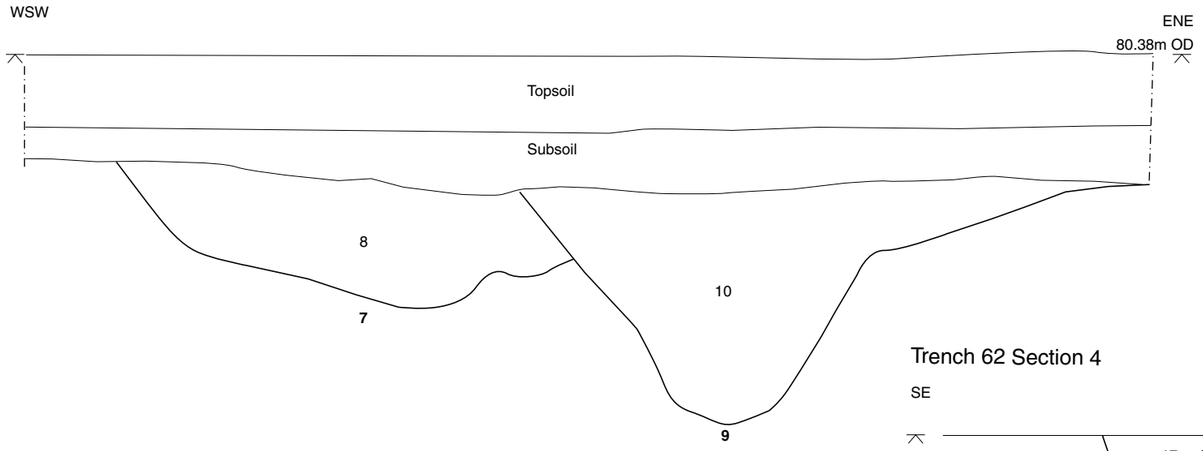
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Figure 43c: Selected sections, Fields 13 and 15

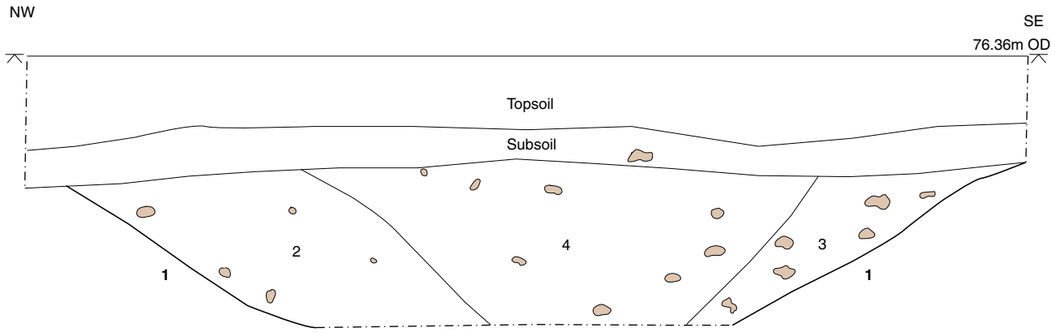
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Field 18

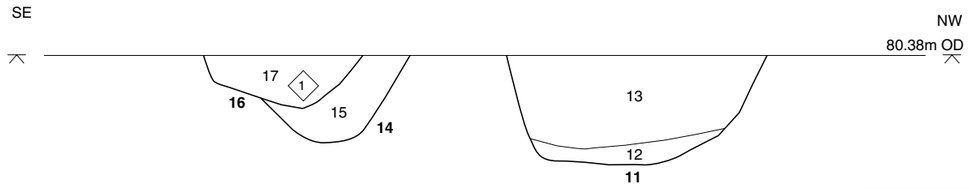
Trench 60 Section 3



Trench 64 Section 1

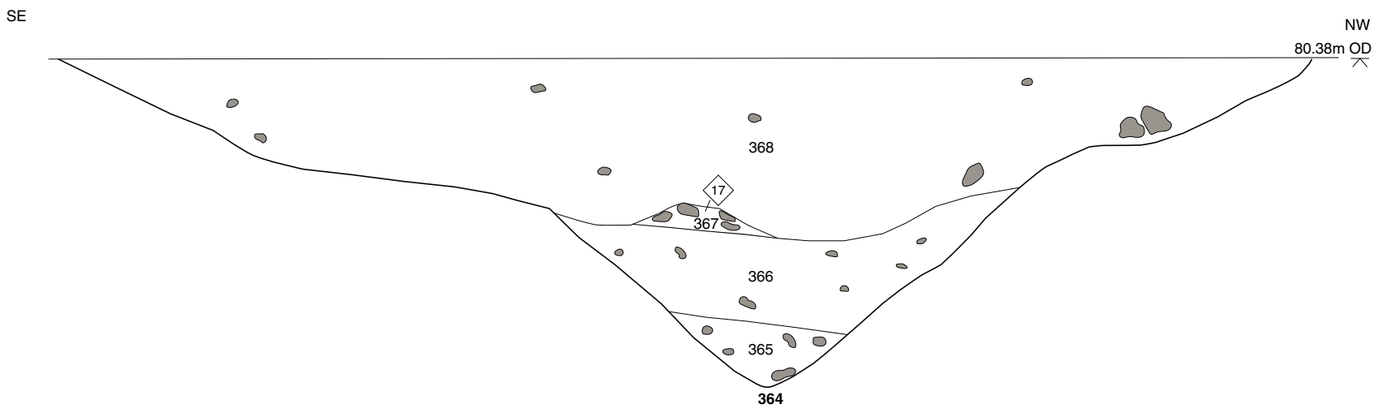


Trench 62 Section 4

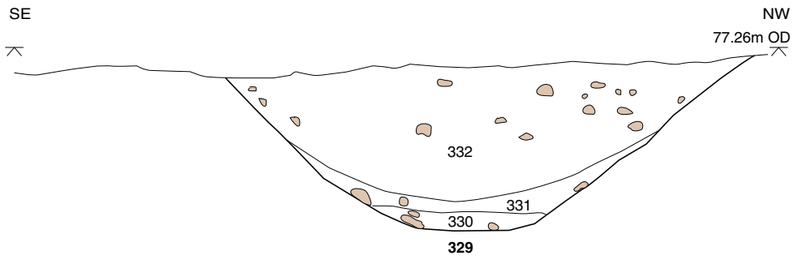


Field 23

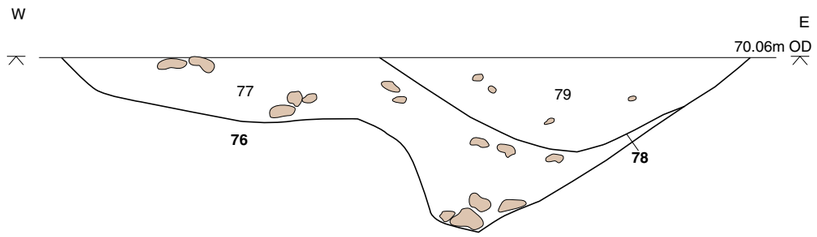
Trench 65 Section 118



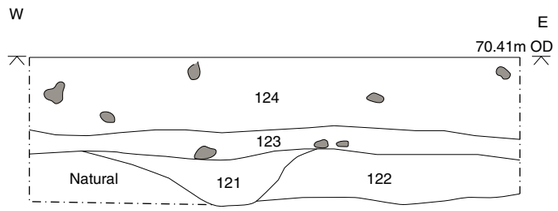
Trench 66 Section 95



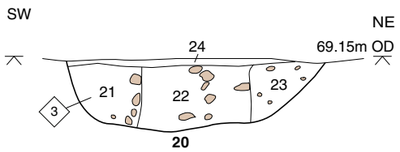
Trench 72 Section 27



Trench 72 Section 32



Trench 73 Section 11



Key

- Limit of excavation
- Top surface
- Cut
- Deposit horizon
- **123** Cut number
- 122 Deposit number
- 6 Sample number
- Stone
- Flint
- Chalk
- Pottery
- Charcoal
- 20m OD Level

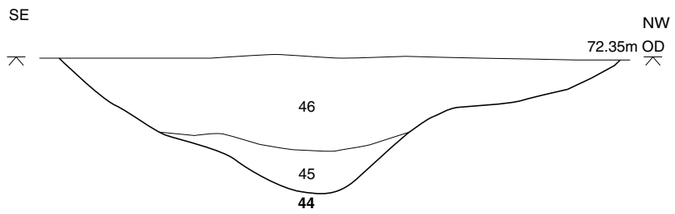
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Figure 43d: Selected sections, Fields 15 (continued) and 23

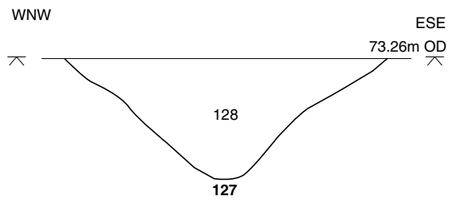
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Field 23

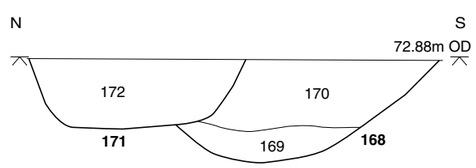
Trench 75 Section 8



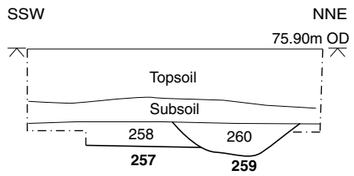
Trench 76 Section 38



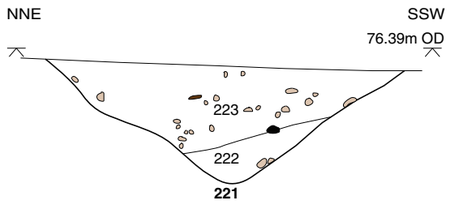
Trench 77 Section 53



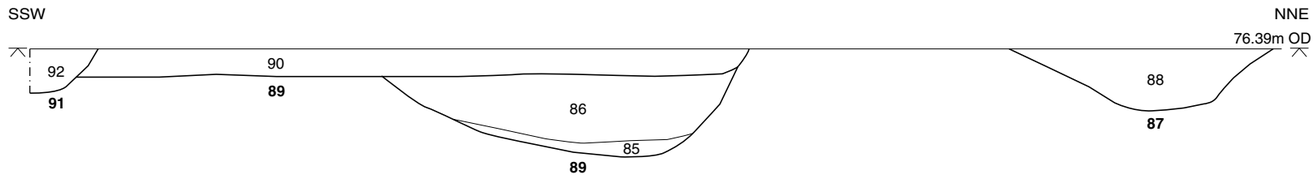
Trench 78 Section 54



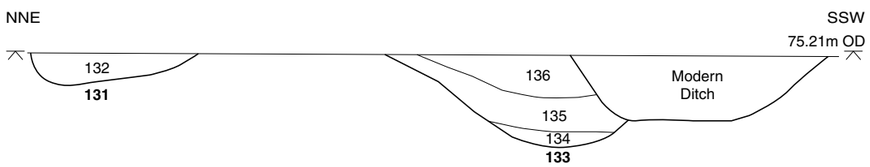
Trench 79 Section 67



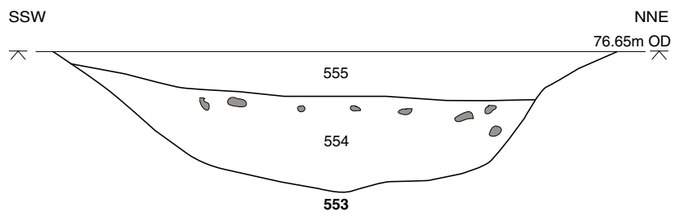
Trench 80 Section 46



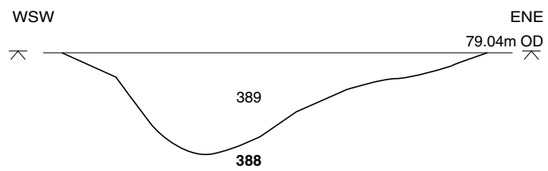
Trench 80 Section 49



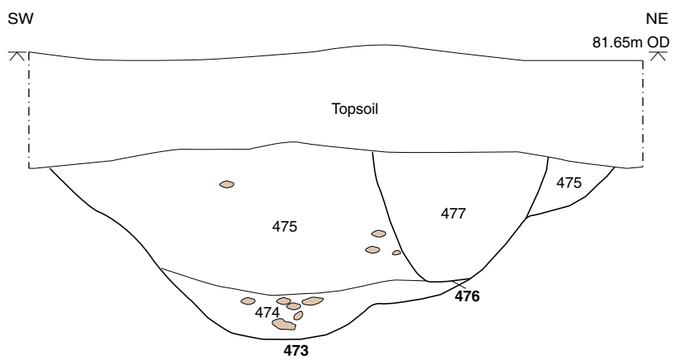
Trench 81 Section 190



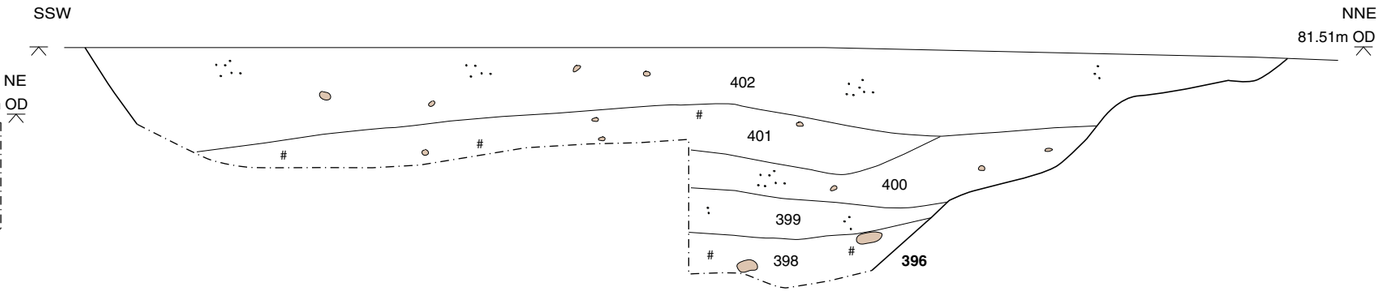
Trench 85 Section 130

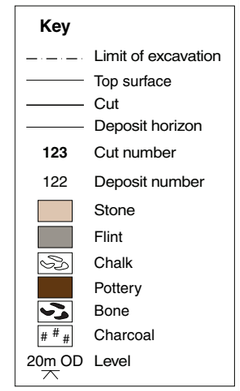


Trench 91 Section 165



Trench 93 Section 136





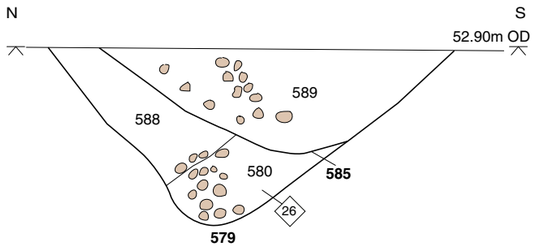
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Figure 43e: Selected sections, Field 23 (continued)

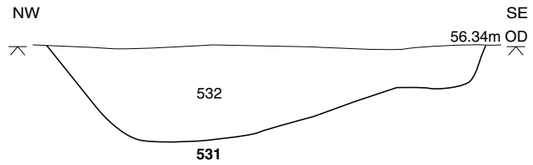
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Field 27

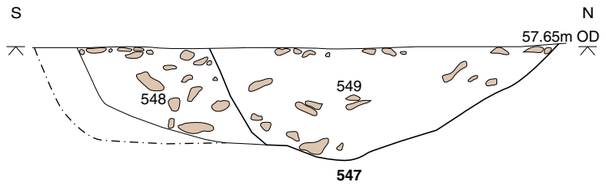
Trench 98 Section 200



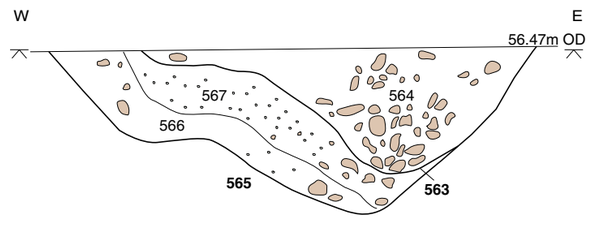
Trench 101 Section 182



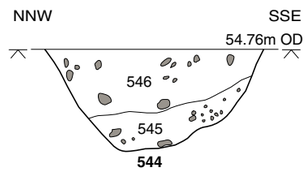
Trench 102 Section 189



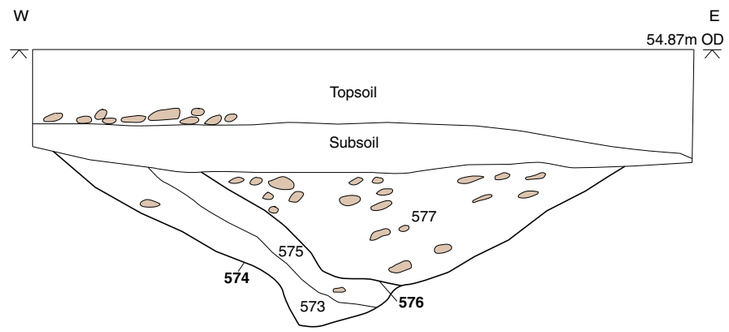
Trench 103 Section 194



Trench 104 Section 188

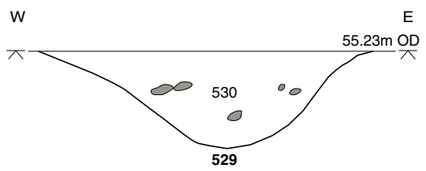


Trench 105 Section 203



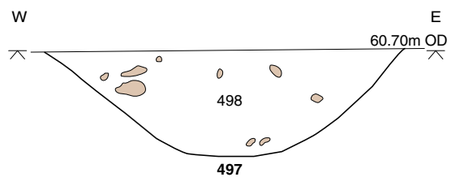
Field 30

Trench 108 Section 181



Field 34

Trench 115 Section 172



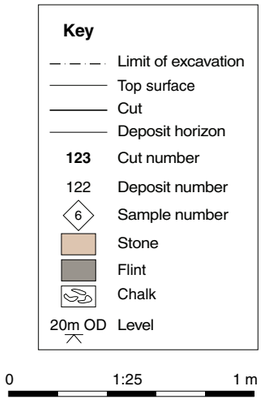


Figure 43f: Selected sections, Fields 27, 30 and 34

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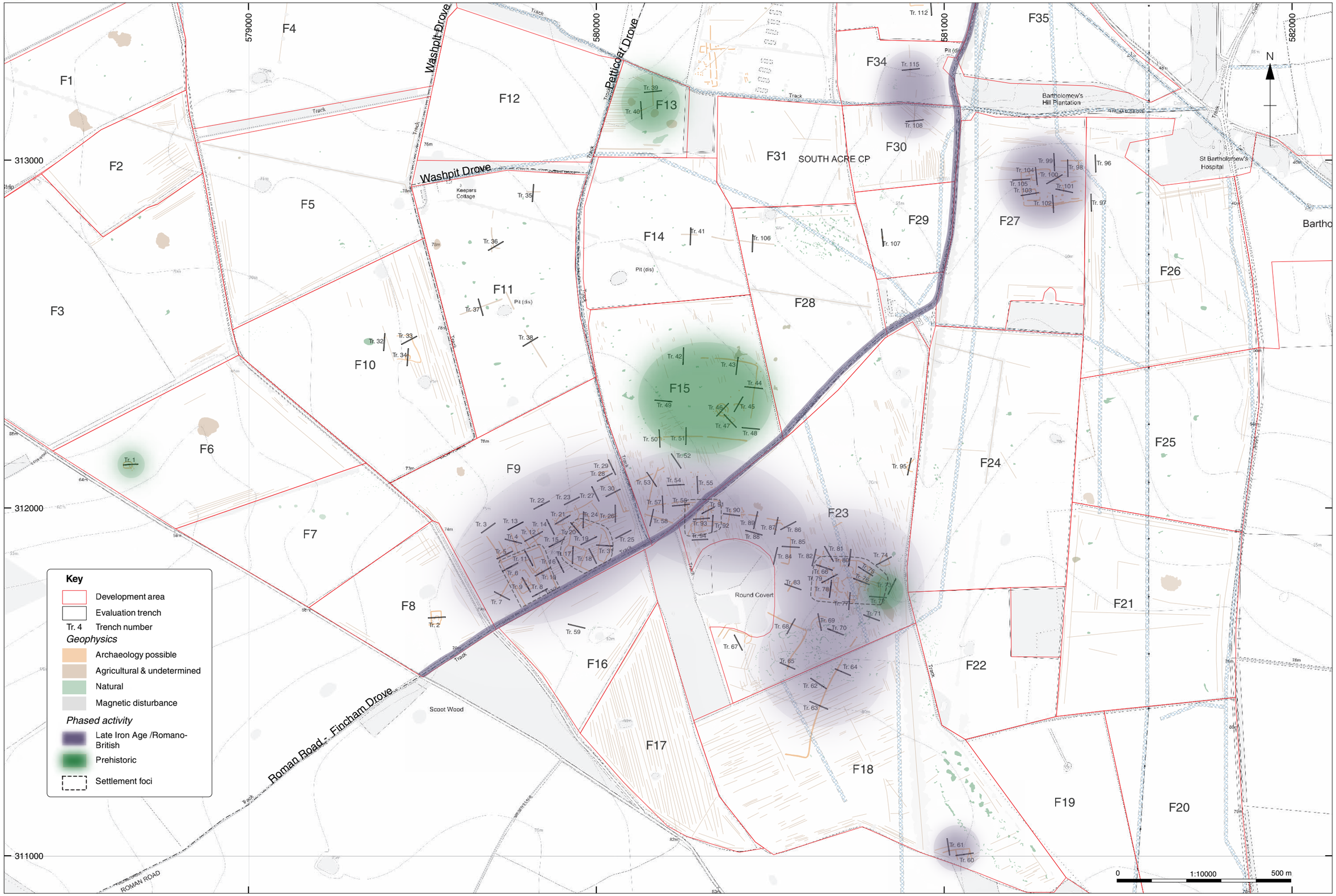


Figure 44: Areas of archaeological activity, with geophysical data (Headland 2025)

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Plate 1: Field 6, Trench 1. Pit **596**, looking west



Plate 2: Field 8, Trench 2, looking west



Plate 3: Field 9, Trench 5. Pit **407**, looking north-east



Plate 4: Field 9, Trench 9. Layers 201 and 202, looking north-east



Plate 5: Field 9, Trench 9. Beam slot **204** and posthole **203**, looking south-west



Plate 6: Field 9, Trench 10. Possible metalled surface 198, looking north-west



Plate 7: Field 9, Trench 10. Ditches **137** and **139**, looking south-east



Plate 8: Field 9, Trench 17. Ditch **160**, looking north-west

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Plate 9: Field 9, Trench 20. Ditch **228** and recut **232**, looking north-east



Plate 10: Field 9, Trench 31, looking west



Plate 11: Field 10, Trench 33, looking south-west



Plate 12: Field 11, Trench 38, looking south-west



Plate 13: Field 13, Trench 39, pit **523** with pottery deposit, looking south



Plate 14: Field 14, Trench 41 looking south

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Plate 15: Field 15, Trench 42. Pit **517**, half sectioned with pottery vessel 518 and fired clay deposit 519 ***in situ***



Plate 16: Field 15, Trench 43. Ditch **501**, looking east

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Plate 17: Field 15, Trench 56. Ditch **480**, looking south



Plate 18: Field 18, Trench 60. Ditches **7** and **9**, looking north



Plate 19: Field 18, Trench 64. Ditch **1**, looking north-east



Plate 20: Field 23, Trench 72. Trench section showing possible burnt mound deposit 123, looking north

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Plate 21: Field 23, Trench 73. Pit **18** and pits/postholes **26**, **35** and **38**, looking north-east



Plate 22: Field 23, Trench 76. Ditch **158**, looking south

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Plate 23: Field 23. Intercutting features at southern end of Trench 80 (ditch **80**=**89**, ditch **91**, pit **82**, pit **84** and ditch **87**), looking north-west



Plate 24: Field 23, Trench 81. Ditch **553**, looking west

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Plate 25: Field 23, Trench 91. Ditches **461** and **463**, looking south-east



Plate 26: Field 27, Trench 101, looking east

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Plate 27: Field 27, Trench 102. Ditch **547**, looking west



Plate 28: Field 29, Trench 107, looking north



Plate 29: Field 30, Trench 108, with ditch **527** in the foreground, looking east

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