



Land South of New Road, Attleborough, Norfolk

Client:
NPS Group

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ENF 142192
Archaeological Evaluation Report
SACIC Report No. 2017/050
Author: Catherine Douglas
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HER Information

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Any opinions expressed in this report about the need for further archaeological work are those of Suffolk Archaeology CIC. Ultimately the need for further work will be determined by the Local Planning Authority and its Archaeological Advisors when a planning application is registered. Suffolk Archaeology CIC cannot accept responsibility for inconvenience caused to the clients should the Planning Authority take a different view to that expressed in the report.

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Date: June 2017
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Position: Senior Project Officer
Date: June 2017

Please note that the view of NCC HES was sought on the draft of this report but none was offered in the requested time period.

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Summary











An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of nine trenches, was carried out at land south of New Road, Attleborough, Norfolk, at the pre-planning application stage.

Archaeological features were identified in six trenches, with the remaining three being empty. The evaluation has identified widespread evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, and some evidence for medieval settlement activity, characterised by northwest-southeast ditches dating to between the 11th-14th centuries, and northeast-southwest ditches dating to the between the 18th-20th centuries or earlier.












Prior to evaluation, possible earthworks were observed on aerial photographs in the eastern part of the site; These were suspected to represent post-medieval drainage ditches, possibly relating to a toft or house platform of medieval date, but the evaluation did not reveal any evidence for a man-made bank or for structural remains. Dating evidence was scarce within these ditches, although a single piece of fired clay was identified as possibly being part of a medieval oven. The upper fills contained evidence for backfilling during the post-medieval period, but the possibility of the ditches being in use during the medieval period cannot be discounted.

Drawing Conventions

Plans

- Limit of Excavation 
- Features 
- Break of Slope 
- Features - Conjectured 
- Natural Features 
- Sondages/Machine Strip 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Illustrated Section  S.14
- Cut Number 
- Archaeological Features 

Sections

- Limit of Excavation 
- Cut 
- Modern Cut 
- Cut - Conjectured 
- Deposit Horizon 
- Deposit Horizon - Conjectured 
- Intrusion/Truncation 
- Top of Natural 
- Top Surface 
- Break in Section 
- Cut Number 
- Deposit Number 0007
- Ordnance Datum $\frac{18.45\text{m OD}}{\times}$

1. Introduction

An archaeological evaluation was carried out at land south of New Road, Attleborough, Norfolk (Fig. 1) with work commencing on 22nd of May 2017 and concluding on 25th May. The work was carried out at the pre-application stage, upon request by the Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Service (hereafter NCCHEs) as they have been advised that planning permission may be sought for the site. This initial phase of archaeological work is aimed at determining whether further investigations are necessary.

The principal perceived archaeological potential for the site was based on the presence of a standing earthwork, a possible platform and its associated ditches. A desk based assessment was carried out by NPS archaeology (NPS Archaeology 2016), which assessed the archaeological resource potential of the overall site as **medium**.

A Written Scheme of Investigation was prepared by Stuart Boulter of Suffolk Archaeology CIC (SACIC, Appendix 1) which outlined a programme of archaeological trial trenching. This was approved by James Albone of Norfolk County Council. All work was carried out in accordance with 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No. 14. (Gurney 2003), Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region, as well as the following national and regional guidance:

- National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF) Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
- Code of Conduct (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a);
- Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b);
- Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide (Historic England, 2015);

The research aims of the evaluation were as follows:

- Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;
- Identify the status and significance of any surviving archaeological deposit;

- Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;
- Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;
- Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.

2. Geology and topography

The development area is situated in rural countryside on the southwest of the market town of Attleborough at grid reference TM 35776 44793. It consists of two rectangular open pasture fields, covering a total area of c.2 hectares. The site is bordered to the northeast by New Road, to the northwest by Haverscroft industrial estate, to the southeast by Hargham Road, and to the southwest by further open fields and a domestic dwelling.

The site lies at a height of c.32m above Ordnance Datum. The underlying geology of the site is described as Lowestoft Formation; an extensive sheet of chalky till, together with outwash sands and gravels, silts and clays. (British Geological Survey website 2017).

3. Archaeology and historical background

The known archaeological and historical background of the site was described in the heritage statement and archaeological desk based assessment (NPS 2016), which included a full search of archaeological and historical resources within a 500m radius of the site. Twenty-seven relevant individual records were identified, including find spots, monuments, and archaeological events containing evidence of historical activity spanning from the prehistoric to post-medieval periods. These have been discussed in detail in the DBA (NPS 2016) and the information is summarised below with due acknowledgement.

The earthworks

A site visit and walkover survey was made in September 2016 to view and record the topographical setting of the site (NPS 2016). Several features were observed within the eastern field. It is thought that a bank with associated ditches is present in the northwest part of the eastern field. Three hollows were located, one towards the south-east corner, one in the centre and one in northern end of the field. These can also be seen as ground marks in aerial photographs taken in 1946. A larger hollow at the northern end of the site is the remains of a pond feature depicted on the 1815 Enclosure map.

Prehistoric

Some prehistoric evidence has been recorded in the vicinity of the site, mostly finds recovered during metal detector surveys, particularly to the east and southeast where a large amount of worked flint has been discovered (NHER 55768). Bronze Age activity is limited to find spots of a palstave to the North (NHER 9141), an Early Bronze Age axe head, a Middle Bronze Age 'moustache-shaped' object and a Late Bronze Age socketed axe head to the southwest (NHER 42806). A Late Iron Age scabbard was discovered (NHER 56326) but Iron Age activity appears limited to a pit and a linear feature revealed during the widening of the A11 (NHER 39690) to the west.

Roman

Roman activity is mainly limited to the west and south of the site. Find spots have produced brooches, coins, rings and pottery sherds, particularly NHER42806 where 40

coins were recovered.

Saxon

Around 60m to the south of the site, Late Saxon metal finds including a possible spindle whorl were found as part of multi-period finds scatters during metal detecting (NHER 56326). A second spindle whorl (NHER 31083) as well as fragments of brooch and strap end and other related finds may indicate that a focus of Saxon activity lay somewhere to the south.

Medieval

There is a significant amount of medieval activity recorded within the 500m radius of the site, mostly the result of metal-detecting in the area. The finds from NHER 56964 include buckles, a knife, a vessel, a brooch, coins, weights, and book fittings. Fifty-one medieval ditches and pits were recorded at NHER 58809, revealed during trial trenching in 2012. Other possible medieval field boundaries and a banked platform indicative of toft activity were observed on aerial photographs. Geophysical survey in 2010 at NHER 57493 revealed evidence of medieval and post-medieval enclosures and field drains.

Post medieval

A number of post medieval artefacts have been found through metal detecting within the local area, including coins, tokens, jettons, buckles, a sword belt as well as a variety of other metal items. Post-medieval ditches and pits have been identified (NHER 58809). A geophysical survey at NHER 57493 identified post-medieval field drains and boundary. One of twenty-one surviving milestones located along the Norwich to Thetford turnpike is located within the 500m radius of the site. NHER 15302 records the site of a windmill last recorded in 1836.



Figure 1. Location of site

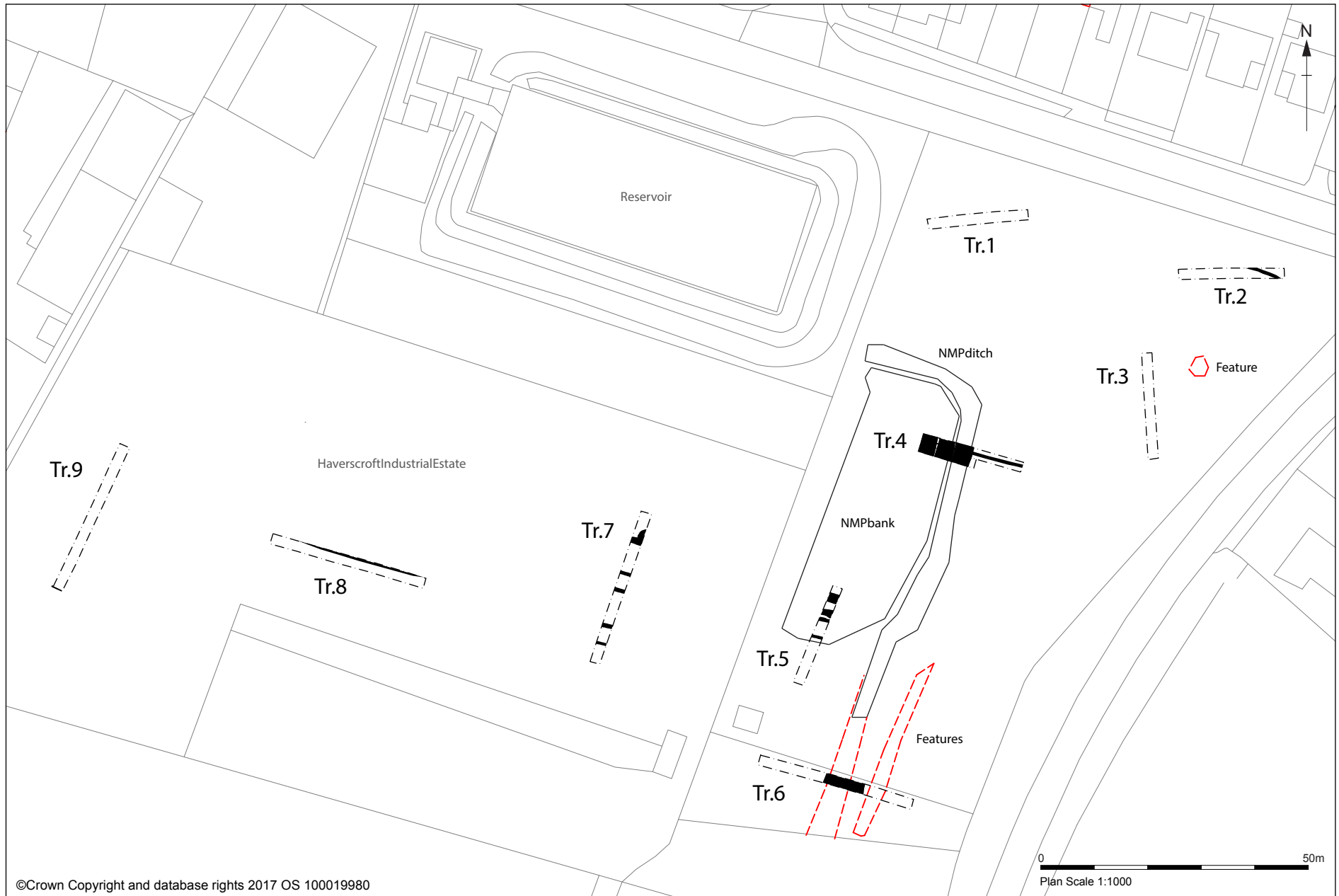


Figure 2. Trench plan

4. Methodology

Nine trenches were excavated, as set out in the WSI (Boulter 2017). Trenches 1-5 each measured a length of 20m by a width of 1.8m and Trenches 6-9 each measured a length of 30m by a width of 1.8m. Trenches 4 and 5 targeted the location of the bank and ditch, and trench 6 targeted the continuation of the northeast-southwest ditch identified on a 1946 aerial photograph. In Trench 4, 1m steps were excavated for each 1m of depth to allow safe access to ditches where the archaeological features were waterlogged and the trench sides were unstable.

The trenches were marked out using a Global Positioning System (DGPS) (Leica GPS). The trench locations are shown on Figure 2.

The trenches were scanned prior to excavation using a Cable Avoidance Tool (CAT). Trenches were opened using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator equipped with a 1.8m wide bladed ditching bucket in order to provide a good clean cut. Different layers of overburden were stored on opposite sides of the trench to facilitate sequential backfilling.

Excavation was carried out under the continuous supervision of an archaeologist. Mechanical excavation, in spits of no more than 0.25m, of undifferentiated topsoil, subsoil and layers of underlying made ground, was carried out down to the top of the first significant archaeological horizon or the top of the underlying geology, whichever was uppermost. Where trenches exceeded 1.20m in depth, 1m wide steps were machine excavated for each 1m in depth to allow safe access.

Discrete archaeological features were manually excavated in order to recover evidence for their date, form and function. All artefactual evidence was retained with a 'no discard' policy operated on-site.

In Trenches 4 and 6 the ditches were heavily waterlogged and too difficult for manual excavation, therefore NCCHEs approved the use of a machine to excavate the ditches.

Contextual information was recorded in a unique continuous numbering system on SCCAS Field Team pro-forma context sheets under the HER code ENF 142192.

Plans and sections drawings were executed in pencil on A3-sized sheets of plastic drafting film at scales of 1:20 (plans) and 1:10 or 1:20 (section drawings). Features and levels were surveyed using a DGPS.

A photographic record comprising high resolution digital shots was maintained throughout the evaluation. Monochrome shots were also taken of features using an SLR camera.

Where appropriate, bulk soil-samples were taken from suitable feature fills to facilitate palaeoenvironmental analysis.

A metal detector search was undertaken across the upcast spoil from a sample of the trenches.

Site data has been input onto an MS Access database and recorded using the County HER code ENF 142192. An OASIS form has been completed for the project (reference no. suffolka1-283326, Appendix 2) and a digital copy of the report submitted for inclusion on the Archaeology Data Service database (<http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/catalogue/library/greylit>). The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the Norfolk Museums Service under HER code ENF 142192.

5. Results

5.1 Introduction

The nine trenches (Fig. 2) were mostly excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m, however Trench 9 was much deeper, at 0.68m below topsoil surface level. Archaeological features were identified in six of the trenches, and these are described by trench from section 5.3 below. A full trench list is provided in Appendix 3 and a context list in Appendix 4.

5.2 Geology and overburden

The natural geological surface, mostly comprising of yellow sands and gravels, 0003, was identified in every trench. In the lowest part of the site, on the location of Trench 3, the geology consisted of sandy clay. In Trenches 1 and 2 chalky tills were encountered within the sands and gravels. The site was situated on a slight incline, sloping from west to east, from 32.62m in Trench 9 to 30.49m in Trench 3. There was also a large hollow at the northern end of the site in between Trenches 1 and 2, which is the remains of a pond feature depicted on the 1815 Enclosure map.

The natural was overlain by a layer of subsoil, 0002, which measured a thickness of 0.25 – 0.30m and consisted of mid brown sandy silt containing occasional flint inclusions. This was overlain by 0.25m of topsoil, 0001, consisting of dark greyish brown silt, containing occasional small stone inclusions.

5.3 Trench results

No archaeological finds or features were identified in Trenches 1, 3 and 9. All contexts identified in these trenches are summarised in Appendix 3 and Appendix 4.

Trench 2

Trench 2 was located in the northeast part of the site (Fig. 3). It was oriented east-west and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.52m below topsoil surface level, at 30.52m AOD.

Ditch 0010 was identified in the east end of the trench, crossing the trench on a northwest-southeast orientation. It measured a length of >5.26m by a width of 0.72m and had a depth of 0.15m. It had a concave profile, curved sides and a flat base and contained a single fill 0011, of dark grey brown sandy clayey silt containing occasional small sub-rounded stones. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch.

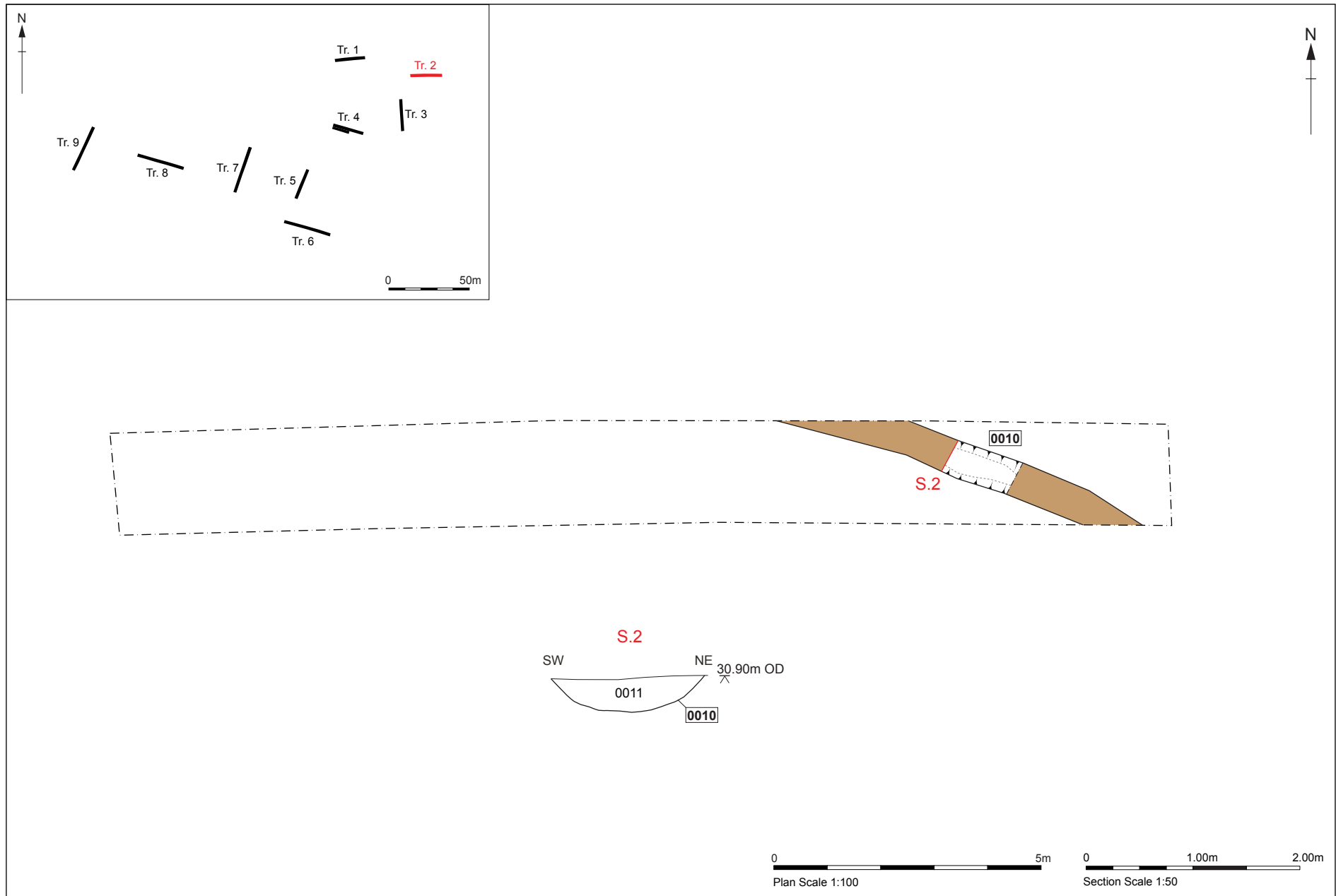


Figure 3. Trench 2, plan and section

Trench 4

Trench 4 was located towards the centre of the eastern field (Fig. 4). It was oriented northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m below topsoil surface level, at 30.60m AOD.

Ditch 0020 was oriented northwest-southeast and crossed through the centre of the southeast end of the trench. It had a shallow concave profile and a flat base and contained a single fill 0021, of pale grey fine soft sandy clay with no inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered from the ditch. It was truncated on the northwest by a large ditch 0022.

Three large ditches 0022, 0024 and 0040 ran parallel to each other on a north-northeast – south-southwest orientation, therefore 0020 is likely to have been truncated by all three ditches.

Ditch 0022 was the eastern-most ditch. It measured a width of 3.16m and a depth of 0.70m and had straight, gradually sloping sides curving towards a flat base. The primary fill, 0037, consisted of mottled grey and reddish brown soft compact clay, containing occasional small chalk flecks. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0023, consisting of dark grey brown soft compact silty clay, containing very occasional flints. A single fragment of fired clay was present in fill 0023, but it did not have any diagnostic features. Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from fill 0019 of ditch 0018, and fill 0023 of ditch 0022. Neither has any distinguishing features and the pieces can only be broadly dated to the 17th-19th centuries. A fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem was also recovered from fill 0023, which does not have any distinguishing features and can only be broadly dated to the 17th-19th centuries.

Ditch 0024 was immediately northwest of ditch 0022. It measured a width of 3.25m by a depth of 0.66m and had a concave profile, with straight, gradually sloping sides and a concave base. It contained three fills, 0038, 0039 and 0025. The primary fill 0038 consisted of dark grey brown compact silty clay with no inclusions, which measured a thickness of 0.28 – 0.60m. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0039, which consisted of yellow-orange sandy silty clay with white chalky clay patches and occasional chalk nodules. This fill appeared to slump into the ditch from the northwest side, measuring a thickness of 0.55m. This was overlain by the upper fill 0025, which also appeared to slump

into the ditch from the northwest side. It consisted of dark grey brown compact silty clay with no inclusions, measuring a thickness of 0.52m. A single sherd of pottery dating to the 11th-14th Century was collected from 0025.

Ditch 0040 was immediately northwest of ditch 0024 and extended beyond the northwest limit of Trench 4. It measured a width of >2.70m by a depth of 0.36m and had a shallow concave profile and a flat base. It contained a single fill, 0041, consisting of mottled mid greyish brown and reddish brown silty clay, with occasional very small charcoal flecks and occasional large flint inclusions. Charred cereal grains were present in the environmental sample; including barley and a free threshing bread wheat, with barley perhaps being dominant. The presence of charred cereal grains, along with fired clay, identified as possibly being part of a Medieval oven, suggests that cereal processing or food preparation may have been taking place in the vicinity.



Plate 1. Ditches 0022, 0024 and 0040 facing south-east (1 x 2m scale)

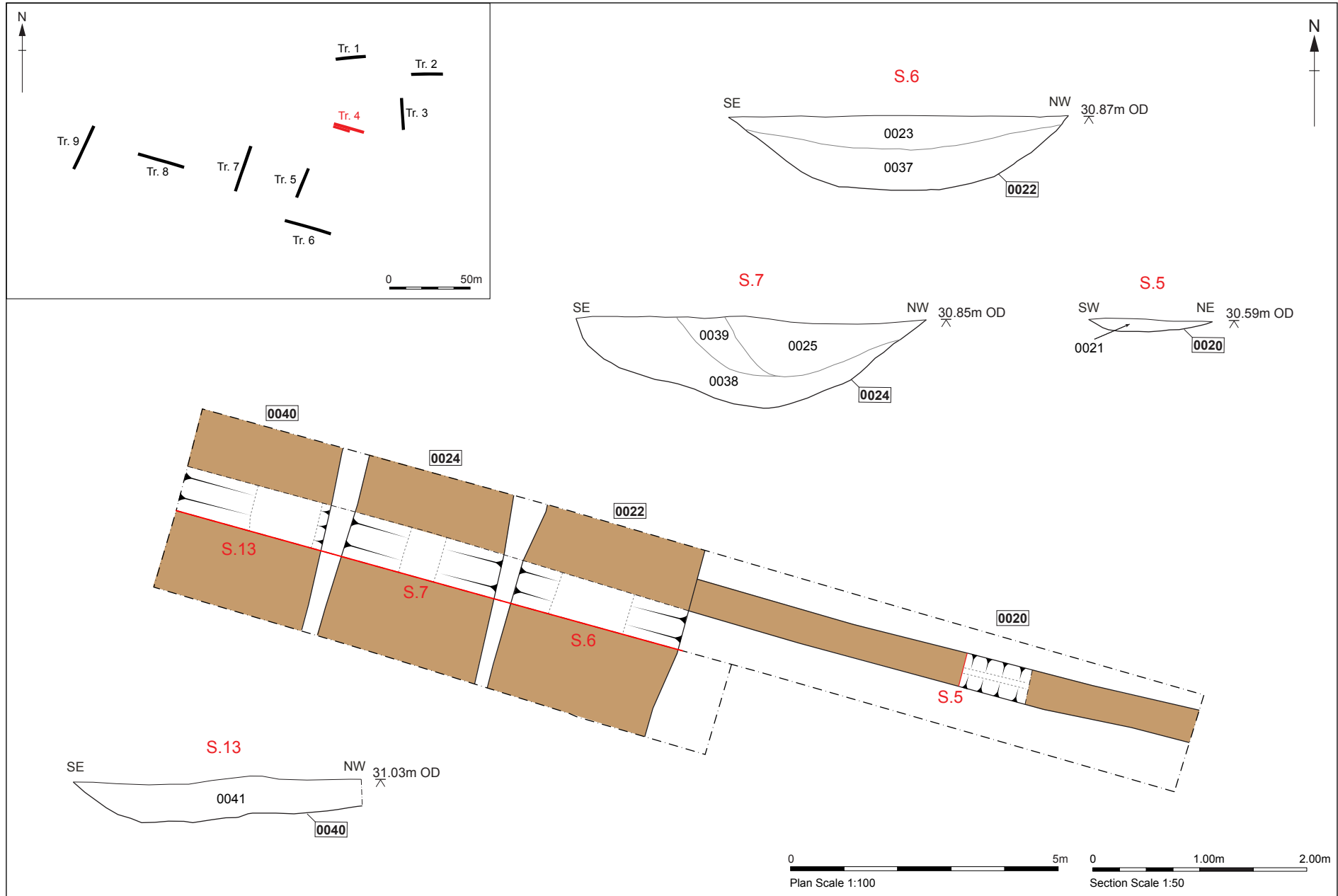


Figure 4. Trench 4, plan and sections

Trench 5

Trench 5 was located in the southwest part of the eastern field, on the location of the suspected raised bank (Fig.5). It was oriented northeast-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.47 – 0.59m below topsoil surface level, at 31.47m AOD.

Five parallel ditches were identified in Trench 5, all on a west-northwest – east-southeast orientation. Ditch 0004 measured a width of >1.35m by a depth of 0.56m and had straight slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. The basal fill, 0005, consisted of mid orange-brown loose clayey sand with occasional chalk flecks. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0006, consisting of dark brownish grey loose clayey sand, with occasional chalk flecks and small flint inclusions. A single fragment of early medieval ware was recovered from the fill, along with four small fragments of fired clay, which are likely to be medieval. Such fabric types were often used to form clay oven domes during the medieval period (Sue Anderson, pers.comm). Charred cereal grains, peas, nutshell and seeds were identified from fill 0006. A small flint blade recovered from 0006 is likely to be residual.

Ditch fill 0006 was recut and truncated from the south by another ditch 0007, on the same west-northwest – east-southeast orientation. Ditch 0007 measured a width of 1.00m by a depth of 0.30m and had concave sides and a slightly concave base. The basal fill, 0008, consisted of mixed pale-mid greyish orange and yellow grey sandy clay, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints, measuring a thickness of 0.10m. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0009, consisting of loose mid-dark brown grey clayey sand, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints, and one lens of redeposited pale greyish-yellow clay. There was some root disturbance within the feature. Two large joining sherds of a medieval coarseware bowl were collected from fill 0009, with a large square-headed rim and fingertip impressions running below the rim. The inside of the vessel has the remains of a thick white residue. The developed bowl rim indicates a manufacturing date of the 13th-14th century.

Ditch 0012 was located 1m to the southwest of Ditch 0007. It measured a width of 2.00m by a depth of 0.40 – 0.50m and had concave sides, with a 45-degree slope and a concave base. The northern side was heavily root disturbed, as was the base. The ditch contained a single fill, 0013, which consisted of loose mid brownish grey clayey sand, with

occasional small flint inclusions.

Ditch 0014 was located immediately southwest of ditch 0012. It measured a width of 0.80m by a depth of 0.44m and had slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. It had a similar form and alignment to the other ditches in Trench 5. The single fill, 0015, consisted of loose pale to mid-orange grey silty sand, with occasional small flint inclusions and heavy root disturbance. The remains of a corroded iron nail from fill 0015 cannot be closely dated. Four pieces of animal bone recovered from the fill included the distal end of a bovine humerus, and two joining fragments of a bird's tibia. Charred cereal grains were identified from the environmental sample, along with uncharred seeds.

Ditch 0016 was located 2.60m southwest of ditch 0014. It measured a width of 0.65m by a depth of 0.35m and had slightly concave sides with a curving break of slope, and a slightly concave base. It contained a single fill, 0017, consisting of loose pale to mid orange-grey silty sand, with occasional small flints inclusions. It was rather heavily disturbed by roots.

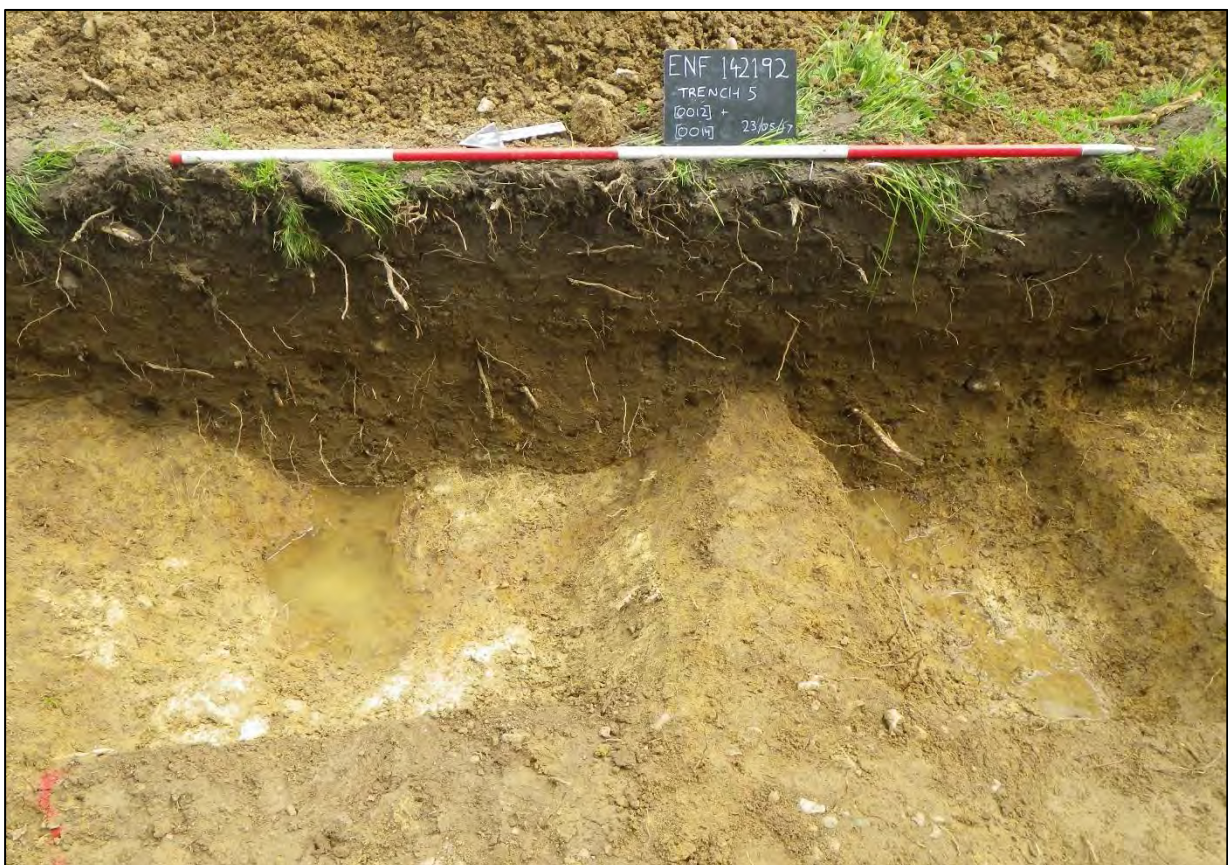


Plate 2. Ditches 0012 and 0014 facing south-east (1 x 2m scale)

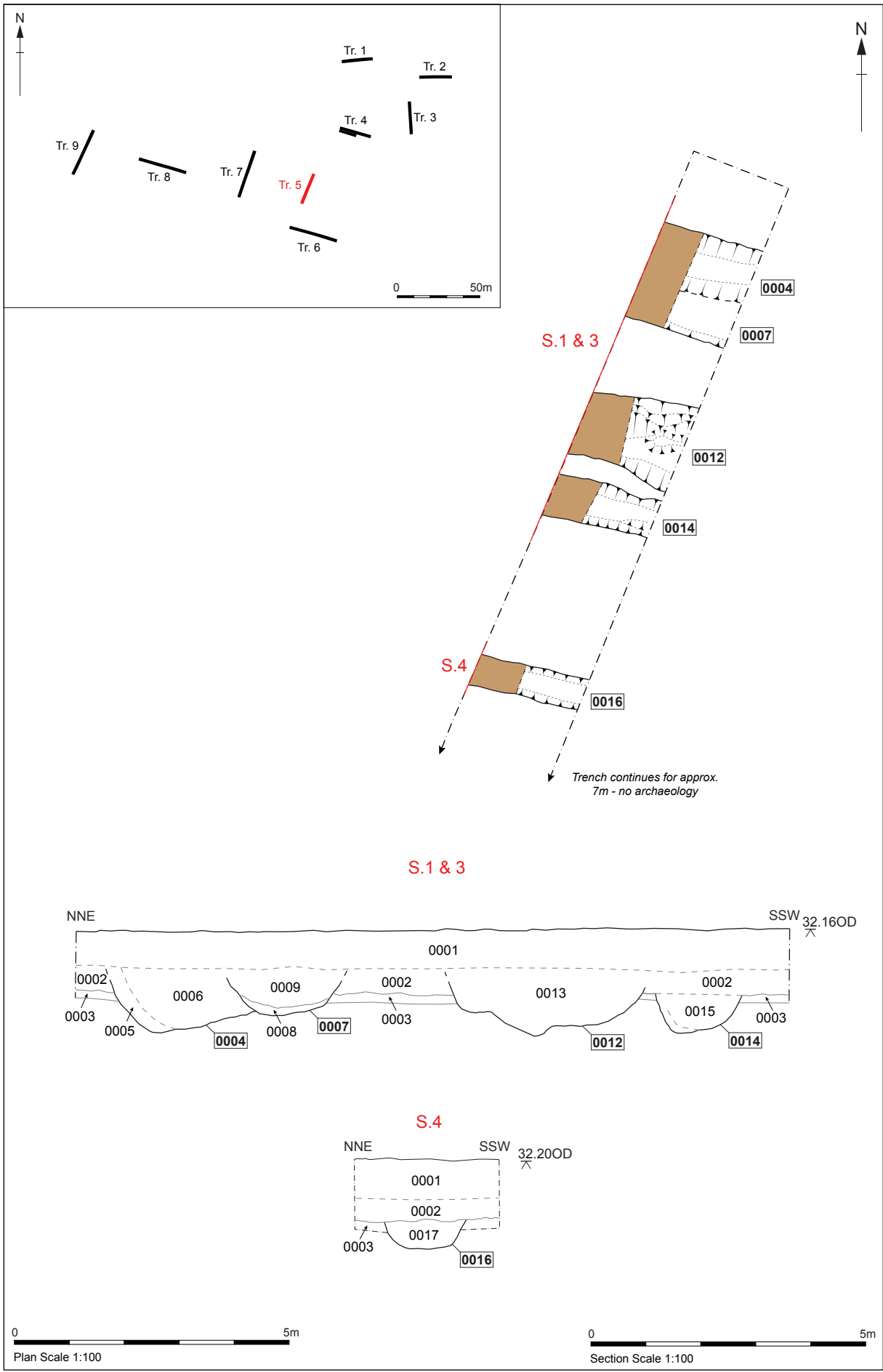


Figure 5. Trench 5, plan and sections

Trench 6

Trench 6 was located in the south part of the eastern field, on the location of ditches identified on the 1946 aerial photographs (Fig.6). It was oriented northwest-southeast and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.43m below topsoil surface level, at 31.58m AOD.

Two large, deep parallel ditches 0018 and 0030 were identified, on a north-northeast-south-southwest orientation, which appeared to match the location of the ditches identified on the aerial photographs.

Ditch 30 was identified in the centre of Trench 6. It measured a width of 3.60m by a depth of 1.40m and had straight sides with a 40-degree angle, breaking to a rounded base. This ditch may be a continuation of ditch 0024, identified in Trench 4. Ditch 30 contained a primary fill, 0033, which measured a thickness of 0.44m and consisted of pale grey brown sand, with frequent small snail shells noted towards the base. The primary fill was overlain by a secondary fill, 0032, which measured a thickness of 0.98m and consisted of mid brown friable clay sand with a red hue. This was overlain by fill 0031, which measured a thickness of 0.82m and consisted of mottled mid orange-brown friable clay sand with dark orange flecks. 0031 was overlain by a quaternary fill, 0034, which consisted of mid yellowish brown friable chalky clay sand, containing frequent chalk nodules, more frequent towards the bottom of the fill. It measured a width of 0.80m by a thickness of 0.30m.

Ditch 30 was truncated on the southeast by a second large ditch, 0018, which ran parallel with it on a north-northeast-south-southwest orientation. Ditch 0018 measured a width of 2.60m by a depth of 1.42m and had straight sides, with a 40-degree angle and a concave base, with water ingress at the base. It is likely this is the same feature as ditch 0022 exposed in Trench 4. The primary fill 0029 consisted of pale grey silty sand mixed with mid brown slightly humic sand, containing frequent small snail shells, which measured a thickness of 0.40m. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0028, measuring a thickness of 0.10 – 0.75m, consisting of mid pale yellow brown clay sand, with regular chalk flecks. Fill 0028 was overlain by fill 0027, which measured a thickness of 0.90m and consisted of mottled mid orangey brown friable clay sand with occasional chalk flecks.

The quaternary fill 0034 of ditch 0030 and fill 0027 of ditch 0018 were both overlain by a layer, 0019, which measured a length of 7.80m by a width greater than 1.80m and a thickness of 0.42m, consisting of mottled dark blue-grey brown compact sandy clay. A single small body sherd of a Roman red fineware was tentatively identified as a residual sherd in fill 0019 (I. Symrniaios, pers.comm). although it is also possible that it is of a later, post-medieval date. Two sherds of pottery of late 18th-20th century date were also recovered, along with two sherds of post-medieval ceramic building material and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe. 0019 was overlain by layer, 0026, which consisted of whitish grey fine / loose chalky sandy silt with very frequent pebbles and stone inclusions, measuring a similar length of 8m and a thickness of 0.23m. It contained frequent modern waste such as tin cans and sherds of white china and is likely to represent recent backfilling of the ditch in order to level the ground.



Plate 3. Ditches 0018 and 0030 facing southwest (1 x 2m scale)

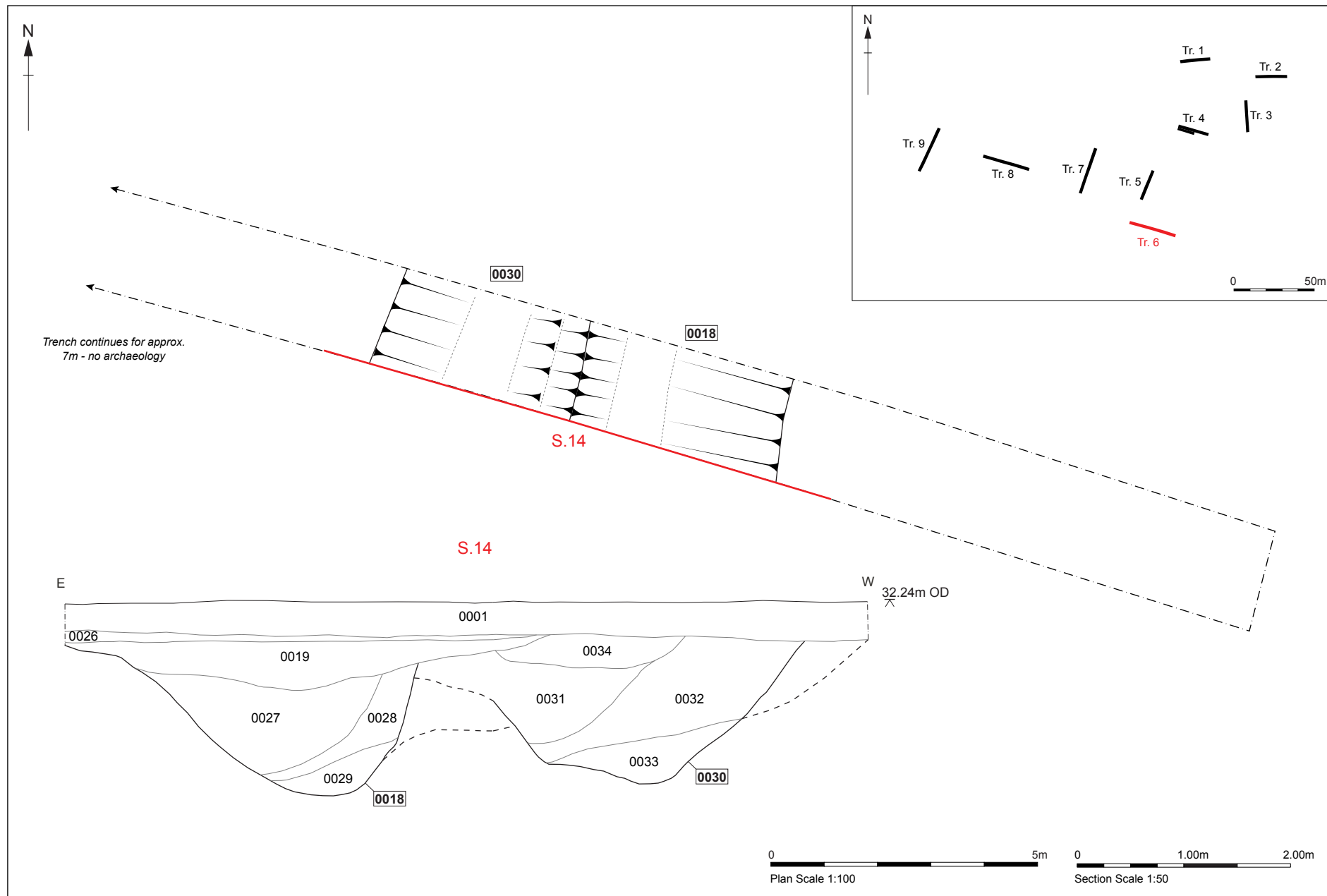


Figure 6. Trench 6, plan and section

Trench 7

Trench 7 was oriented north-northeast – south-southwest and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.58m below topsoil surface level, at 31.69 – 31.92m AOD (Fig. 7).

Five parallel ditches were encountered, all on a west-northwest – east-southeast orientation and were similar in size and characteristics to ditch 0020 in Trench 4, and to ditches 0014 and 0016 in Trench 5.

Ditch 0042 was identified in the south-southwest end of the trench. It measured a width of 0.57m by a depth of 0.16m and had straight sides with a roughly 40-degree angle and a flat base. The single fill, 0043, consisted of pale to mid greyish-orange loose to cohesive clayey sand, with frequent small flint inclusions. There was some root disturbance at the base of the feature. No dating evidence was recovered.

Ditch 0044 measured a width of 0.75 – 0.85m and a depth of 0.18 – 0.40m. It had straight, slightly concave sides, curving to a flat base and contained a single fill, 0045, consisting of mid greyish-brown loose clayey sand with frequent small to medium flint inclusions. The base of the feature was root disturbed and no dating evidence was recovered.

Ditch 0046 measured a width of 0.84m by a depth of 0.40m and had straight sides with a curving break of slope and a flat wide base. The single fill 0047 consisted of mid greyish-brown loose clayey sand with frequent small to medium flint inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered.

Ditch 0048 measured a width of 0.68m by a depth of 0.18m and had slightly concave sides and a concave, slightly uneven base. It contained a single fill, 0049, which consisted of mid orange-grey loose clayey sand, with frequent small flint inclusions. No dating evidence was recovered.

Pit 0052 was identified in the north-northeast end of the trench. It measured a length of 3.00m by a width of greater than 0.92m and a depth of 0.50m. The full dimensions of the pit were not seen, as it extended beyond the southeast limit of the trench and the base of the feature was below the water table. The southwest side of the pit had a very gradually sloping, curved side. The northeast side of the pit was not excavated. The primary fill,

0053, measured a thickness of >0.30m, and consisted of pale blueish grey, thick sticky clay with no inclusions. This was overlain by a secondary fill, 0054, which consisted of mid greyish brown sandy clay with occasional red-brown mottling, containing tiny stone inclusions. The upper pit fill, 0054, was truncated by a ditch, 0050, on the same west-northwest – east-southeast orientation as all of the other ditches in Trench 7. It measured a width of 0.87m by a depth of 0.18m, and had a shallow concave profile. It contained a single fill, 0051, which consisted of pale-mid grey and red-brown mottled compact silty clay, with occasional tiny stone inclusions.



Plate 4. Pit 0052 and ditch 0050 facing east-southeast (1m scale)

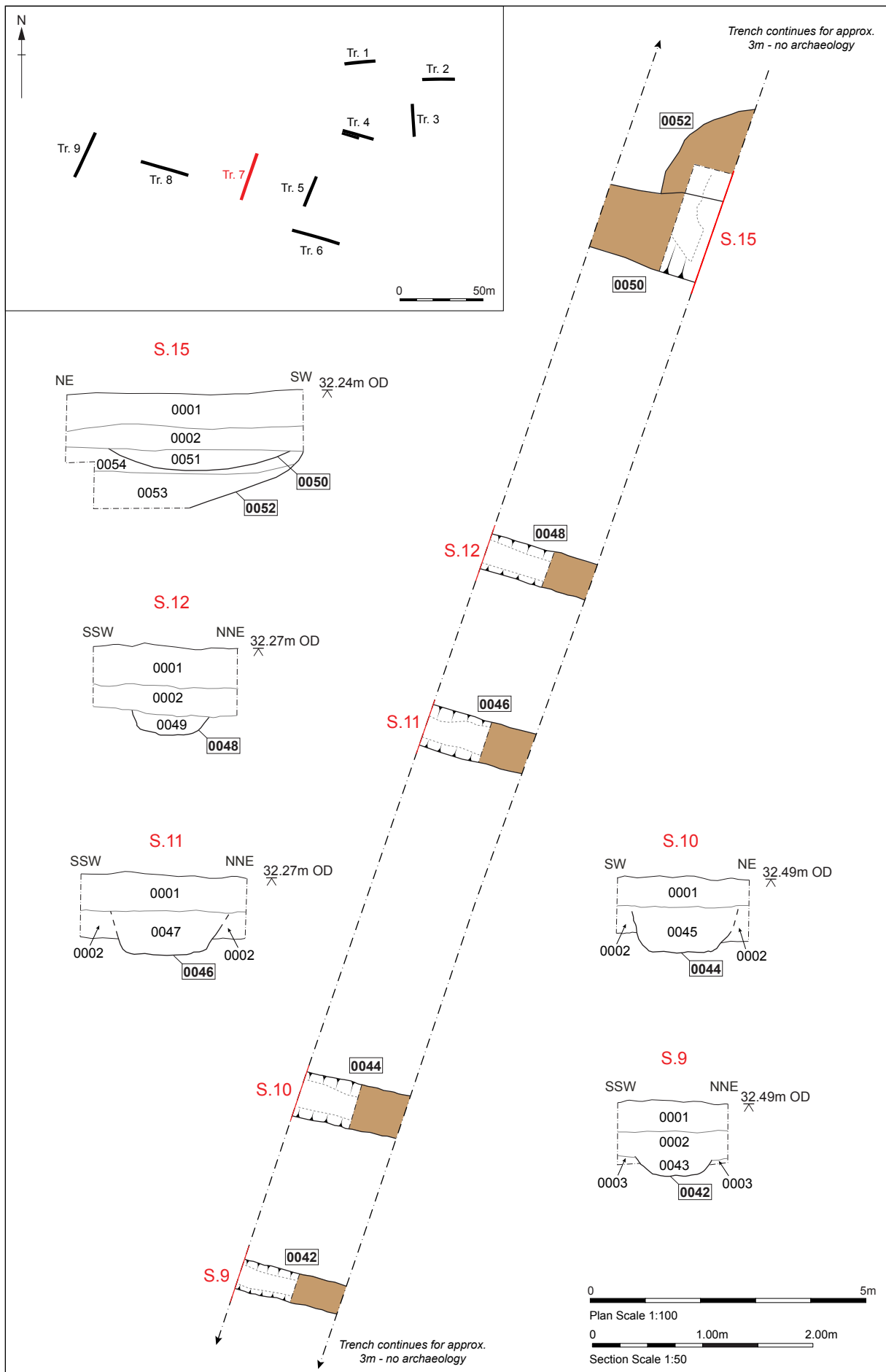


Figure 7. Trench 7, plan and sections

Trench 8

Trench 8 was oriented northwest-southeast and excavated to a maximum depth of 0.50m below topsoil surface level, at 32.19m – 32.52m AOD (Fig. 8).

A single ditch, 0035, was encountered on a northwest – southeast orientation. It measured a width of >0.60m by a depth of 0.18m and had a concave profile, with a concave base. The ditch extended beyond the northeast side of the trench, so the full width was not seen. It is on the same alignment as the ditches encountered in Trench 7, so may be the same as one of those. Ditch 0014 appears to line up with 0035, so it is possible they are the same feature. The fill was also similar to the fills of the Trench 7 ditches, consisting of loose-cohesive mid greyish orange clayey sand, with frequent flint inclusions and heavy root disturbance. No dating evidence was recovered.



Plate 5. Ditch 0035 facing north-northeast (1m scale)

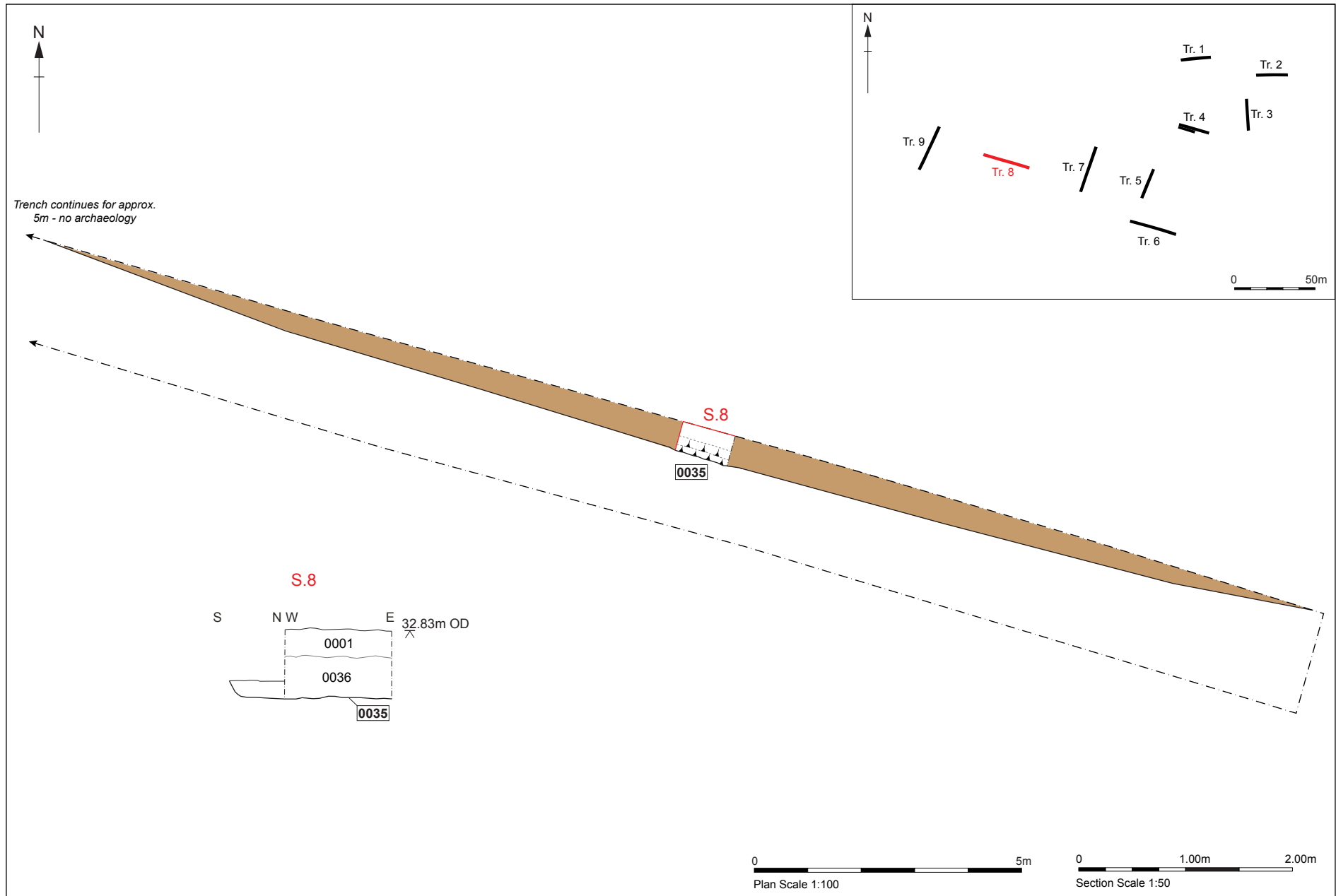


Figure 8. Trench 8, plan and section

6. Finds and environmental evidence

Richenda Goffin

6.1 Introduction

Small quantities of finds mainly of medieval and post-medieval date were recovered from the evaluation. These were recorded on the site database and have been summarised in Appendix 5.

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Fe Nails		Worked Flint		Animal bone	
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g
0006	4	19			4	6					3	19		
0009	2	77												
0013	2	12												
0015									1	5				
0017	1	2												
0019	3	17	2	164			1	2						
0023					1	3	1	4						
0025	1	10											4	167

Table 1. Finds quantities

6.2 The Pottery

Introduction

A total of thirteen fragments of pottery weighing 134g was recovered from the evaluation. The ceramics were quantified using the recording methods recommended in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2, Minimum standards for the processing, recording, analysis and publication of Post-Roman ceramics (Slowikowski et al 2001). The pottery was recorded by fabric type, form, sherd count, and weight, with the estimated number of vessels represented. Other characteristics such as decoration and condition were recorded, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery catalogue was inputted into the project database (Appendix 6).

The codes used are based mainly on broad fabric and form types identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings 1981), and additional fabric types established by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list).

Roman pottery

A single small body sherd of a Roman red fineware was tentatively identified as a residual sherd in fill 0019 of ditch 0018 (I. Symrniaios, pers.comm). It is also possible that it is of a later, post-medieval date.

Medieval pottery

The majority of this small assemblage dates to the medieval period. A number of body sherds with sandy fabrics were present, which were recorded under the group term of medieval coarsewares. A single fragment of early medieval ware with a slightly earlier date range was found in fill 0006 of ditch 0004. The best-preserved pottery consists of two large joining sherds of a medieval coarseware bowl from fill 0009 of ditch 0007. This has a large square-headed rim and finger-tip impressions running below the rim. The pottery is reddish-brown in colour, turning to mid grey on the inner surface. The inside of the vessel has the remains of a thick white residue. The developed bowl rim indicates a manufacturing date of the 13th-14th century.

Post-medieval pottery

Two sherds of pottery of post-medieval date were recovered from fill 0019 of ditch 0018. A small fragment of Frechen German stoneware was identified dating to c.1550-1700, along with a sherd of Refined white earthenware of late 18th-20th century date. The small redware sherd found with this pottery may be a fragment of Late post-medieval unglazed earthenware of plant-pot type (18th-20th C), although provisionally identified as being perhaps Roman.

Discussion

The small quantity of medieval pottery was found mainly in a series of ditches. The assemblage is made up of a group of sandy wares, which are likely to have been made locally. Some of the fabrics have a fine silty matrix but with sparse medium-sized quartz inclusions, and some have the addition of small particles of red clay. The reddish-brown sandy fabric of the bowl is reminiscent of wares produced in the Colchester area (Cotter

91 2000), but this seems rather far to be the origin of this particular vessel.

6.3 Ceramic building material

Two fragments of ceramic building material were collected from fill 0019 of ditch 0018. A small undiagnostic fragment of possible late brick was present dating to the post-medieval period, along with a much larger piece of another possible brick made of poorly mixed silty fabric with grog inclusions of a similar date.

6.4 Fired clay

Five small pieces of fired clay were recovered from a single feature. Four small fragments of medium sandy fabric with moderate chalk inclusions from fill 0006 of ditch 0004 are likely to be medieval, as such fabric types were often used to form clay oven domes during the medieval period (Sue Anderson, pers.comm). A single additional fragment with a different fabric (fine sandy with grog inclusions) was present in fill 0023 of ditch 0022. None of the fragments had any diagnostic features.

6.5 Clay tobacco pipe

Two fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from fill 0019 of ditch 0018, and fill 0023 of ditch 0022. Neither has any distinguishing features and the pieces can only be broadly dated to the 17th-19th centuries.

6.6 Struck flint

A small number of possible struck flints including a small blade were found as residual finds in fill 0006 of ditch 0004.

6.7 Iron nails

The remains of a corroded iron nail from fill 0015 of ditch 0014 cannot be closely dated.

6.8 Animal bone

Four pieces of animal bone were found in fill 0015 of ditch 0014. They included the distal

end of a bovine humerus, and two joining fragments of a bird's tibia.

6.9 Plant macrofossils and other remains

By Anna West

Introduction and Methods

Four bulk samples were taken from ditch fills during this evaluation. Features sampled date from the Medieval and Post Medieval periods, although a small number remain undated. The samples were all processed in full in order to assess the preservation of any plant remains present and their potential to provide useful data as part of the archaeological investigations.

The samples were processed using manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at x10 magnification and the presence of any plant remains or artefacts are noted on Table 2. Identification of plant remains is with reference to *New Flora of the British Isles*, (Stace, 1997).

All the samples contained fibrous rootlet fragments in medium to large quantities, these are modern contaminants and are considered intrusive within the archaeological deposits, when rootlets were present in large quantities they were removed prior to the remaining flot material being scanned.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh and sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts were retained for inclusion in the finds total. The residues were also scanned with a magnet to retrieve any hammerstone or ferrous spheroids present.

Quantification

For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds, cereal grains and small animal bones have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

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

Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal, magnetic residues and fragmented bone have been scored for abundance

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

Results

SS no	Context no	Feature/cut no	Feature type	Approx date of deposit	Flot contents
1	0006	0004	Ditch	Med	charred cereal grains ++, charred legumes ++, charred nutshell #, charred seeds #, un-charred seeds #, charcoal +, snails ++, rootlets +++
2	0015	0014	Ditch	Unkn	charred cereal grains #, un-charred seeds #, charcoal +, snails +, rootlets +++
3	0041	0040	Ditch	Unkn	charred cereal grains #, charcoal +, snails +, rootlets ++
4	0023	0022	Ditch	Unkn	un-charred seeds #, rootlets ++, snails +

Table 2. Material recovered from bulk sample flots

The majority of the flot volume was made up of fibrous rootlets, this material was considered to be modern and intrusive within the archaeological contexts samples. Once the larger root fragments were removed, prior to examination, the remaining flot volumes were generally small at 50ml or less.

Terrestrial snail shells were recovered from all the samples, making up the majority of the material recovered from Sample 3, ditch fill 0041. No attempt to identify these has been made for the purposes of this report.

Preservation of the plant macro fossils present was through charring and is generally fair to good. Wood charcoal fragments were rare within the samples and where present were generally highly comminuted, making them unsuitable for species identification or radiocarbon dating.

Many of the cereal grains present were puffed and fragmented, as though they had been exposed to combustion at high temperatures, the fragmented condition of many caryopses made identification beyond broad species level difficult or impossible. Cereal grains were common in Sample 1, ditch fill 0006 and Sample 2, ditch fill 0015, both from Trench 5. Both Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and a free threshing bread wheat (*Triticum* sp.) were observed, with Barley perhaps being dominant. Charred legumes, in the form of

peas (*Pisum* sp.) were also fairly common within Sample 1, with possible beans (*Vicia/Faba* sp.) being rare. Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell and charred Grass family (*Poaceae*) caryopsis were also present within this sample in small numbers.

Sample 3, ditch fill 0041 and Sample 4, ditch fill 0023, both from Trench 4, were sparse in material. Barley grains were present within Sample 3 but were rare, no charred plant macrofossils were observed with the float material from Sample 4.

Un-charred weed seeds were also rare, only being present in small numbers. Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra* L.) and Fumitory (*Fumaria* sp.) were present but at less than five specimens at a time. As none of these were either charred or abraded they most likely represent material from the background soil seed bank, being intrusive within the archaeological context sampled.

Discussion and recommendations for further work

The samples from Trench 4 were good in terms of identifiable material, the presence of charred cereal grains, along with fired clay, identified as possibly being part of a Medieval oven, suggests that cereal processing or food preparation may have been taking place in the vicinity. Cereals would often be dried or parched in an oven or over a hearth before either being stored or pounded to release them from their glumes, prior to consumption. These later stages of processing would often be carried out in batches as and when the cereal is required (Hillman, 1981). However, no chaff elements were recovered from these samples, and the wheat grains observed appear to be for free threshing wheat, which do not require parching in the same way that glume wheats do. The absence of any chaff elements suggests it is possible prime or semi prime grain was being imported to the site, with any necessary processing activities taking place elsewhere.

Pulses provided an important source of protein within the diet and as a fodder crop. However, as they do not require processing with heat in the way cereals often do, they are less likely to be exposed to chance preservation through charring and are often under-represented in the archaeological record. Their presence within these samples suggests horticultural activities may have been taking place in the vicinity.

Charred Hazel (*Corylus* sp.) nutshell fragments were recovered from a single sample, these may represent gathered food waste disposed of within a domestic fire, or they may

simply be material incorporated within collected fuel.

It is not recommended that any further work should be carried out on these samples at this stage, although the material from Samples 1 and 2, may benefit from further, more detailed examination, two samples in isolation will provide little information of value to the results of this report, beyond the fact that agricultural, horticultural and domestic activities were taking place in the vicinity during the Medieval period.

No further work is recommended on the remaining samples as the material recovered was too sparse, all the sample flots should however, be retained as part of the site archive.

If further interventions are planned on this site, bulk sampling should be carried out on any well-sealed and well-dated contexts in order to further investigate the nature of the cereal waste recovered from Samples 1 and 2 during this evaluation. Any further accompanying weed assemblage could possibly also provide useful insight into to the utilisation of local plant resources, agricultural activity and economic evidence for this site.

6.10 Discussion

Finds and animal bone were recovered from three trenches of the evaluation, notably Trench 5 in the eastern field. The finds from this trench include a small concentration of medieval pottery from ditches which may suggest settlement during this period. Small groups of medieval pottery have been identified from an evaluation at Honeysuckle Way and Carver's Lane on the north-western side of Attleborough (Anderson 2011). Post-medieval finds were identified in two features, ditch 0022 in Trench 4 and ditch 0018 in Trench 6.

7. Discussion

7.1 Overview of stratigraphic sequence and preservation

The site as a whole is situated on a very gradual incline, sloping from the west to the east, although there was some variation in the topography in the eastern field. There was a large 1m deep hollow at the northern end of the site in between Trenches 1 and 2, which is the remains of a pond feature depicted on the 1815 Enclosure map. Attleborough, (NPS 2016).

Prior to evaluation, possible earthworks were observed on aerial photographs in the eastern part of the site; These were suspected to represent post-medieval drainage ditches, possibly relating to a toft or house platform of medieval date. Transcribed NMP data indicated that two large features were present in the eastern field. Artefacts of medieval and post-medieval date were previously found within the site during metal detecting.

The trenching confirmed that the archaeological horizon is reasonably well-preserved beneath a fairly consistent sequence of topsoil and subsoil. There was some variation within the natural geology, which was identified in every trench; It mostly comprised yellow sands and gravels, with chalky tills in Trenches 1 and 2, although in the lowest part of the site, on the location of Trench 3, it was sandy clay. The natural was overlain by 0.25 – 0.30m of subsoil made up of mid grey brown soft silty sand, containing occasional flint / stone. The topsoil measured 0.25m in depth across the site.

7.2 Feature type and distribution

A total of seventeen features were identified in six of the trenches although some of the features are likely to represent different sections through the same ditch, where ditches crossed through multiple trenches. The only discrete feature in the entire site was a pit in Trench 7. All of the other features were ditches, generally oriented northwest-southeast or northeast-southwest. Two large ditches in the eastern field corresponded with the NMP data. The features were mainly concentrated in the central part of the site. A full trench list is provided in Appendix 3 and a context list in Appendix 4.

7.3 Discussion of archaeological remains by period

Residual Prehistoric

A small number of possible struck flints including a small blade were found as residual finds in medieval ditch 0004. This ties in with the general background of small-scale scattered prehistoric activity within the vicinity of the site.

Medieval

Ditches on a northwest-southeast orientation were identified in Trenches 4, 5, 6 and 7. These resembled each other in size and appearance, and each contained a similar pale grey brown sandy fill. Medieval pot sherds were found in ditches 0004, 0007 and 0012, and fired clay in ditch 0004 is likely to be from a medieval oven dome. Two of the ditches in Trench 7 are likely to be the same as two of the ditches identified in Trench 5. The ditch exposed in Trench 8 may also be a continuation of a ditch in Trench 7. Although some of the ditches were undated, it seems likely that all of the ditches on this alignment are broadly contemporary with each other. The ditches had an overall date range of 11th-14th century, with some of the ditches in Trench 5 more tightly dated to the 12th–14th century, or the 13th-14th century. Evidence for medieval food production was identified in the form of charred cereal grains, peas, nutshell and seeds, and hazel nut shells. A small flint blade recovered from 0006 is likely to be residual.

No dating evidence was recovered from pit 0052 in Trench 7, but it was stratigraphically earlier than medieval ditch 0050, and given the similarity between the fills, both features were probably in use around the same time.

There was no evidence for a manmade bank on the location of the raised ground investigated in Trenches 4 and 5, despite the ground being slightly higher in this area. Many of the medieval ditches in Trench 5 truncated the natural on the location of the suspected raised bank.

Medieval / Post medieval

Evidence for post-medieval activity was identified in Trenches 4 and 6, where northeast-southwest oriented ditches corresponded with the NMP data, although the possibility of a medieval date for these ditches cannot be discounted. In Trench 4, three ditches were positioned immediately next to each other, running parallel to each other. Two of the ditches are very likely to be the same as the two northeast-southwest ditches in Trench 6. The ditches were very deep, particularly in Trench 6 where they measured depths of up to 1.40m and are likely to represent either large field boundaries or drainage ditches. They are not visible on the 1883 OS mapping, therefore must predate this. A single sherd of pottery dating to the 11th-14th century was identified in ditch 0025 in Trench 4. Post medieval pottery, fired clay and pieces of clay tobacco pipe were collected from the upper fills of two of the ditches, although dating evidence was quite scarce. No dating evidence was recovered from lower fills, with the exception of a piece of fired clay, identified as possibly being part of a medieval oven. It is possible the ditches were open for a long period of time and cleaned out periodically, resulting in a general lack of datable material.

The post-medieval deposit 0019 overlying ditches 0018 and 0030, is likely to reflect a later separate event of backfilling. There was also evidence for further backfilling of the ditches during modern times, as modern rubbish was identified in deposit 0026, overlying 0019.

8. Conclusions

The evaluation has identified widespread evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, and some evidence for medieval settlement in the wider vicinity of the site. The activity was characterised by northwest-southeast ditches dating to between the 11th-14th centuries, and northeast-southwest ditches dating to the between the 18th-20th centuries or earlier. There was no evidence for a man-made bank or for structural remains, but there was evidence for domestic activities such as cereal processing or food preparation taking place during the medieval period.

The lack of earlier archaeological features is characteristic of the area, where remains representing the prehistoric and Roman periods are relatively sparse, and there is an

overall lack of Saxon material within close proximity of the site.

The depth of the archaeological horizon across the site is generally around 0.50m, which means that any intrusive groundworks taking place at this level would have an impact on the archaeological remains.

9. Archive deposition

The site archive will be kept at the SACIC office in Needham Market until it is deposited with the Norfolk Museums Service, in conjunction with the archives from the other projects associated with the planning application.

10. Acknowledgements

The fieldwork was carried out by Linzi Everett and Rob Brooks and directed by Catherine Douglas.

Project management was undertaken by Stuart Boulter who also provided advice during the production of the report.

Post-excavation finds management was provided by Richenda Goffin. Finds processing and analysis was undertaken by Jonathan Van Jennians. The specialists finds report was produced by Richenda Goffin. The environmental processing was undertaken by Diego Matos and Sara Pereira and the plant macrofossil report was provided by Anna West.

The report illustrations were created by Gemma Bowen and the report was edited by Stuart Boulter.

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Appendix 1. Written scheme of investigation



Land South of New Road, Attleborough, Norfolk

Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme
of Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching

Date: April 2017

Prepared by: Stuart Boulter

Issued to: James Albone (NCC Historic Environment Service)

© SACIC



Summary Project Details

Site Name	Land South of New Road
Site Location/Parish	Attleborough
Grid Reference	TM 0374 9394
Access	From Hargham Road or New Road (TBC)
Planning Application No	Pre-application
Event No.	ENF142192
OASIS ref.	Suffolka1-283326
Type:	Trenched Evaluation
Area	c.2 hectares
Project start date	May 22 nd 2017
Fieldwork duration	Up to 4 days
Number of personnel on site	Projected as 2 – 3 SACIC staff

Personnel and contact numbers

SACIC Project Manager	Stuart Boulter	Office: 01449 900122 Mobile: 07885 223524
Project Officer (first point of on-site contact)	Catherine Douglas	Office: 01449 900125 Mobile: 07841 255067
CCC Curatorial Officer	James Albone	Office: 01362 869279
Client	Andy Scales (NPS Group)	Office: 01603 706150

Emergency contacts

Local Police	London Rd, Attleborough NR17 2DW	101 or emergency 999
Location of nearest A&E	Norfolk and Norwich University Hospital, Colney Lane, Norwich, Norfolk, NR4 7UY	01603 286 286

Hire details

Plant:	Holmes Plant	01473 890766
Welfare	Karzees	0800 432 0048
Tool hire:	N/A	N/A

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1. Background
2. Fieldwork
3. Post-excavation
4. Additional Considerations
5. Staffing

Figures

1. Site location and positions of proposed trial-trenches

Appendices

1. Health and Safety Policy
2. Insurance Documentation
3. Project Officer CV

1. Background

- 1.1 Suffolk Archaeology CIC (hereafter SACIC) have been asked to prepare a Written Scheme of Investigation (hereafter WSI) to cover a programme of archaeological trenched evaluation on land south of New Road, Attleborough, Norfolk, (Figure 1).
- 1.2 The evaluation area covers c.2 hectares (Figure 1).
- 1.3 The present stage of work is being requested by the Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Service (hereafter NCCHEs) as they have been advised that Planning Permission may be sought for the above site. This initial phase of archaeological work is aimed at determining whether further investigations would be necessary should archaeological remains found to exist that cannot be preserved by design.
- 1.4 The archaeological investigation will be conducted to comply with an outline Brief produced by Ken Hamilton (24th September 2012) that was updated by Zara Dack (21st April 2017). Further details of the trenching requirements were supplied by the client (Andy Scales of NPS) in an e-mail dated 13th March 2017 following a conversation with James Albone.
- 1.5 The principal perceived archaeological potential for the site was based on the presence a standing earthwork, a possible platform and its associated ditches. The Desk Based Assessment (NPS 2016/1352) assesses the archaeological resource potential of the overall site as **Medium**.
- 1.6 As a result of the information provided by James Albone, SACIC propose that 3 x 30m long trial-trenches area excavated in the western field along with 3 x 20m long trenches in the open areas of the eastern field. In addition, a 1 x 30m long trench and 2 x 20m long trenches would be targeted on the standing earthworks (Figure 1).
- 1.7 The WSI is designed to comply with 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper No.14, (Gurney 2003), Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers East of England Region, as well as the following national and regional guidance:
 - *National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF)* Department of Communities and Local Government (DCLG) (March 2012);
 - *Code of Conduct* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists 2014a);
 - *Standard and Guidance Archaeological Excavation* (Chartered Institute for Archaeologists, 2014b);
 - *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment: The Morphe Project Managers' Guide* (Historic England, 2015);

1.8 The research aims of the evaluation are as follows:

- *Identify the date, approximate form and purpose of any archaeological deposit, together with its likely extent, localised depth and quality of preservation;*
- *Identify the status and significance of any surviving archaeological deposit;*
- *Evaluate the likely impact of past land uses, and the possible presence masking colluvial/alluvial deposits;*
- *Establish the potential for the survival of environmental evidence;*
- *Provide sufficient information to construct an archaeological conservation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables and orders of cost.*

2 Fieldwork

- 2.1 All archaeological fieldwork will be carried out by full-time professional employees of Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company (Hereafter SACIC). The project team will be led in the field by an experienced member of staff of Project Officer grade/experience (Catherine Douglas, see Appendix 3 for summary CV). The team will comprise the Project Officer and 1 - 2 experienced excavators. A surveyor and experienced metal detectorist will be used as and when required.
- 2.2 The proposed area of evaluation, covering c.2 hectares, is shown in Figure 1.
- 2.3 At this juncture no information has been received from the client regarding existing services. A CAT survey will be undertaken on the line of the proposed trenches prior to excavation, but damage to hitherto unknown services that are not identified during this survey will not be the responsibility of SACIC.
- 2.4 The following general principles will be applied for the excavation of the trial-trenches:
- a) All mechanical excavation will be undertaken using a toothless ditching bucket for a good clean cut.
 - b) The overburden will be excavated down to the top of the first undisturbed archaeological horizon, or the upper surface of the naturally occurring subsoil.
 - c) Spoil will be removed and stockpiled adjacent to the evaluation trenches or in an area designated by the client.
 - d) Topsoil will be stored separately to any underlying colluvial material unless this is deemed unnecessary by the client.
 - e) All excavation will be under the direct supervision of an archaeologist.
- 2.5 Archaeological deposits and features will be sampled by hand excavation to satisfy the project aims. Where types of deposit are encountered that are suitable for mechanical excavation, this will only be undertaken following agreement with NCCHEs.
- 2.6 No feature will be excavated to a depth in excess of 1.2m (including the machined depth of the trench). In the unlikely event that this depth is not sufficient to meet the archaeological requirements of the Brief it will be brought to the attention of the client or their agent and NCCHEs. Deeper excavation can be undertaken provided suitable support is used. However, such a variation will incur further costs to the client and time must be allowed for this to be established and agreed.
- 2.8 While it is considered unlikely that there will be deep holes left open on site, where necessary high visibility safety fencing will be employed.

- 2.9 An overall features plan and levels AOD will be recorded using suitable surveying equipment, depending on the specific requirements of the project. Feature sections and plans will be recorded at a scale of 1:10, 1:20 or 1:50 as appropriate. All recording conventions used will be compatible with the County HER.
- 2.10 The site will be recorded under a unique Event number acquired from the Norfolk HER Office and archaeological contexts will be recorded a '*unique continuous numbering sequence*' on pro forma Context Recording sheets and entered into an associated database.
- 2.11 The event number for this project is ENF142192.
- 2.12 A photographic record, both digital and monochrome prints, will be made throughout the evaluation.
- 2.13 Metal detector searches will be made at all stages of the excavation works covering the following;
- i) Ground surface prior to stripping
 - ii) The stripped surface
 - iii) The upcast spoil
- 2.14 All pre-modern finds (with the exception of unstratified animal bone) will be kept. No discard policy will be considered until all the finds have been processed and assessed.
- 2.15 All finds will be brought back to the SACIC premises for processing, preliminary assessment, conservation and packing. Most finds analysis work will be done in house, but in some circumstances, it may be necessary to send some categories of finds to external specialists.
- 2.16 Bulk environmental soil samples (40 litres each) will be taken from suitable features and retained until an appropriate specialist has assessed their potential for palaeoenvironmental remains. Decisions can then be made on the need for further analysis following this assessment. A suitable feature will be deemed one that is sealed and stratigraphically secure, datable and exhibits potential for the survival of palaeoenvironmental material; usually at least two of these criteria will need to be met in order for it to be worth taking a sample. If necessary advice will be sought from NCCHEs and Historic England's (formerly English Heritage's) Regional Advisor in Archaeological Science regarding a site-specific sampling strategy and on the need for specialist environmental sampling.
- 2.17 In the event of human remains being encountered on the site, guidelines from the Ministry of Justice will be followed and, if deemed necessary, a suitable licence obtained before their removal from the site. Human remains will be treated at all stages with care and respect, and will be dealt with in accordance with the law. They will be recorded *in-situ* and subsequently lifted, packed and marked to standards compatible with those described in the IFA's Technical Paper 13 Excavation and post-excavation treatment of Cremated and Inhumed Human Remains, by McKinley & Roberts. Following full recording and analysis, where appropriate, the remains will be reburied.

3 Post-excavation

- 3.1 The unique project HER Event Number (ENF142192) will be clearly marked on all documentation and material relating to the project.
- 3.2 The post-excavation work will be managed by SACIC's Post-excavation and Finds Manager, Richenda Goffin. Specialist finds staff whether in-house personnel or external specialists are experienced in local and regional types of material in their field.
- 3.3 Artefacts and ecofacts will be held by SACIC until analysis of the material is complete.
- 3.4 Site data will be entered on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Site plans and sections will be digitised and will form part of the site archive. Ordnance Datum levels will be written on the section sheets. The photographic archive will be fully catalogued.
- 3.5 Finds will be processed, marked and bagged/boxed to County HER requirements. Where appropriate finds will be marked with a site code and a context number.
- 3.6 Bulk finds will be fully quantified on a computerised database compatible with the County HER. Quantification will fully cover weights and numbers of finds by context with a clear statement on the degree of apparent residuality observed.
- 3.7 Metal finds on site will be stored in accordance with ICON guidelines, initially recorded assessed for significance before dispatch to a conservation laboratory within four weeks of the end of the excavation. All pre-modern silver, copper alloy and ferrous metal artefacts will be x-rayed and coins will be x-rayed if necessary for identification. Sensitive finds will be conserved if necessary and deposited in bags/boxes suitable for long term storage to ICON standards. All coins will be identified to a standard acceptable to normal numismatic research.
- 3.8 Pottery will be recorded and archived to a standard consistent with the Draft Guidelines of the Medieval Pottery Research Group and Guidelines for the archiving of Roman Pottery, SGRP (ed. M.G. Darling, 1994) and to The Study of Later Prehistoric Pottery: General Policies and Guidelines for analysis and Publications, Occasional Papers No.1 and No. 2, 3rd Edition (Revised 2010, Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group).
- 3.9 Environmental samples will be processed and assessed to standards set by the Historic England (formerly English Heritage) Regional Scientific Advisor with a clear statement of potential for further analysis and significance.
- 3.10 Animal and human bone will be quantified and assessed to a standard acceptable to national and regional Historic England specialists.
- 3.11 An industrial waste assessment will cover all relevant material (i.e. fired clay finds as well as slag).

- 3.12 Once the fieldwork phase of the project is completed, a full site archive and report, the latter presenting the results of the evaluation will be prepared. The report will contain a stand-alone summary and a description of the evaluation methodology. It will also contain a clear separation of the objective account of the archaeological evidence from its archaeological interpretation and recommendations to assist NCCCHES regarding the need for and scope of any further mitigation works. It will contain sufficient information to stand as an archive report should further work not be required along with the results of an up to date HER search evidenced by its invoice number.
- 3.13 The Norfolk County HER is registered with the Online Access to Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) project. SACIC will complete a suitable project-specific OASIS form at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis>. The completed form will be reproduced as an appendix to the final report.
- 3.14 A draft of the interim report will be submitted to NCCCHES for approval.
- 3.15 On acknowledgement of approval of the report, an unbound hard copy and a copy in pdf/A format on CD will be supplied to NCCCHES. In addition, a copy of the report will be sent directly to the Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science, Historic England, Brooklands House, 24 Brookland Avenue, Cambridge, CB2 8BU.
- 3.16 Upon completion of reporting works ownership of all archaeological finds will be given over to the relevant authority. There is a presumption that this will be the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (hereafter NMAS), who will hold the material in suitable storage to facilitate future study and ensure its proper preservation. If the client does not agree to transfer ownership to NMAS they will be required to nominate another suitable repository approved by NCCCHES.
- 3.17 The project archive shall be compiled in accordance with NMAS guidelines. The client is aware of the costs of archiving and provision will be made to cover these costs in our agreement with them.
- 3.18 The law dictates that client can have no claim to the ownership of human remains. Any such remains must be stored by NMAS, in accordance with the relevant site's Ministry of Justice licence.
- 3.19 In the rare event that artefacts of significant monetary value are discovered separate ownership arrangements may be negotiated, provided they are not subject to Treasure Act legislation.
- 3.20 If an object qualifies as Treasure, under the Treasure Act 1996. The client will be informed as soon as possible if this is the case and the find(s) will be reported to the Suffolk Finds Liaison Officer (who then reports to the Coroner) within fourteen days of

the objects discovery and identification. Treasure objects will immediately be removed to secure storage, with appropriate on-site security measures taken if required.

- 3.21 Any material eventually declared as Treasure by a Coroner's Inquest will, if not acquired by a museum, be returned to the client and/or landowner. Employees of SACIC, their subcontractors or any volunteers under their control, will not be eligible for any share of a treasure reward.

4 Additional considerations

4.1 Health and Safety

- 4.1.1 The project will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's Health and Safety Policy. A copy of this policy is provided in Appendix 1.
- 4.1.2 SACIC staff are experienced in working on similar sites with similar conditions to those that will be encountered on the present site and are aware of SACIC H&S policies. Permanent SACIC staff are holders of CSCS cards.
- 4.1.3 A separate Risk Assessment and Method Statement (RAMS) document will be prepared for the site and provided to the client. Copies will be available to NCCHES on request.
- 4.1.4 All staff will be aware of the project's risk assessment and will receive a safety induction from the Project Officer.
- 4.1.5 It may be necessary for site visits to be made by external specialists or NCCHES. All such staff and visitors must abide by SACIC's H&S requirements for each site, and will be inducted as required and made aware of any 'high risk' activities.
- 4.1.6 Site staff, official visitors and volunteers are all covered by SACIC's insurance policies. Policy details are shown in Appendix 2.

4.2 Environmental controls

- 4.2.1 SACIC is committed to following an EMS policy. All our preferred providers and subcontractors have been issued with environmental guidelines. On site the Project Officer will police environmental concerns. In the event of spillage or contamination reporting procedures will be carried out in accordance with SACIC's EMS policies.

4.3 Plant machinery

- 4.3.1 A 360° tracked mechanical excavators of minimum 5 tonnes and equipped with a full range of buckets will be required to undertake the evaluation trenching and open area soil-stripping. The sub-contracted plant machinery will be accompanied by a fully qualified operator who will hold an up-to-date Construction Plant Competence Scheme (CPCS) card (approved by the CITB).

4.4 Site security

- 4.4.1 Unless previously agreed with the client this Method Statement (and the associated quotation) assumes that the site will be sufficiently secure for archaeological work to be undertaken.
- 4.4.2 In this instance, all security requirements including fencing, padlocks for gates etc. are the responsibility of the client.

4.5 Access

- 4.5.3 The client will secure access to the site for SACIC personnel and any subcontracted plant, and obtain all necessary permissions from any landowners and tenants. This includes the siting of any vehicles and other facilities required for the work. SACIC staff have arranged a site meeting with the present tenant to arrange for temporary movement of grazing sheep into controlled areas or away from the site entirely.
- 4.5.2 Any costs incurred to secure access, or incurred as a result of access being withheld (for example by a tenant or landowner) will not be the responsibility of SACIC. Such costs or delays incurred will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.6 Site preparation

- 4.6.1 The client is responsible for clearing the site in a manner that enables the archaeological works to go ahead as described. Unless previously agreed the costs of any subsequent preparatory works (such as tree felling, scrub/undergrowth clearance, removal of concrete or hardstanding not previously quoted for, demolition of buildings or sheds, removal of excessive overburden, refuse or dumped material) will be charged to the client in addition to the archaeological project fees.

4.7 Backfilling

- 4.7.1 No specialist reinstatement is offered by SACIC, unless by specific prior agreement. Unless otherwise agreed with the client, the excavated spoil will be pushed back into the trenches and compacted by tracking the excavator along its length.

4.8 Monitoring

- 4.8.1 Arrangements for monitoring visits by the LPA and its representatives (NCCCHES) will be made promptly to comply with the requirements of the brief.

5 Staffing

5.1 The following staff will comprise the Project Team:

- 1 x Project Manager (supervisory only, not based on site full-time)
- 1 x Project Officer (full time)
- 1 - 2 x Site Assistants (as required)
- 1 x metal detectorist (as required)
- 1 x Site Surveyor (as required)
- 1 x Finds/Post-excavation manager (part time, as required)
- 1 x Finds Specialist (part time, as required)
- 1 x Environmental Supervisor (as required)
- 1 x Finds Assistant or Supervisor (part time, as required)
- 1 x Senior Graphics Assistant (part time, as required)

5.2 Project Management will be undertaken by Stuart Boulter and the Project Officer in charge on site will be Catherine Douglas. Site Assistants and other staff will be drawn from SACIC's qualified and experienced staff. SACIC will not employ volunteer, amateur or student staff, whether paid or unpaid, to undertake any of the roles outlined in.

5.3 A wide range of external specialists can be employed for artefact assessment and analysis work as circumstances require. A full list of specialists is provided below:

Name	Specialism	Organisation
Anderson, Sue	Human bones; Post Roman pottery	Freelance
Bates, Sarah	Flint	Freelance
Batt, Cathy	Archaeomagnetic dating	University of Bradford
Blades, Nigel	Metallurgy	Freelance
Bond, Julie	Cremated animal bone	University of Bradford
Boreham, Steve	Pollen	University of Cambridge
Breen, Anthony	Documentary Research	Freelance
Briscoe, Diana	Anglo-Saxon pottery stamps	Freelance
Brugmann, Birte	Beads	Freelance
Cameron, Esther	Mineral Preserved Organics	Freelance
Challinor, Dana	Wood and charcoal identification	Freelance
Cook, Gordon	Radiocarbon dating	SUERC
Curl, Julie	Faunal remains	Freelance
Docherty, Anna	Prehistoric pottery	Archaeology South-East
Darrah, Richard	Wood and woodworking	Freelance
Fryer, Val	Environmental	Freelance
Hamilton, Derek	Bayesian modelling	SUERC
Harrington, Sue	Textiles	Freelance
Hines, John	Saxon artefacts	University of Cardiff
Holden, Sue	Illustrator	Freelance
Keyes, Lynn	Metal working	Freelance
Macphail, Richard	Soil micromorphology	University College London
McKinley, Jacqui	Cremated human bone	Wessex Archaeology
Metcalf, Michael	Saxon coins	Ashmolean Museum
Mould, Quita	Leather	Freelance
Park-Newman, Julia	Conservation	Freelance
Plouviez, Jude	Roman coins and brooches	Freelance
Riddler, Ian	Worked bone	Freelance
Scull, Christopher	Early Anglo-Saxon settlement and cemeteries	University of Cardiff
Tyers, Ian	Dendrochronology	Freelance

Appendix 1. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Health and Safety Policy



HEALTH AND SAFETY POLICY STATEMENT

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company is committed to ensuring the health, safety and welfare of its employees, and it will, so far as is reasonably practicable, establish procedures and systems necessary to implement this commitment and to comply with its statutory obligations on health and safety. Our Personnel are informed of their responsibilities to ensure they take all reasonable precautions, to ensure the safety, health and welfare of those that are likely to be affected by the acts and emissions of our organisations undertakings.

Suffolk Archaeology Community Interest Company understands our duty to identify the significant hazards that may be created by our undertakings and to risk assess these accordingly to ensure that suitable and effective controls are implemented to minimise risk to a suitable level as far as is reasonably practicable.

We also acknowledge our duty, so far as is reasonably practicable:

- To provide a safe working environment for our workforce, fulfil our statutory commitments and actively manage and supervise health and safety at work;
- To identify the risks associated with our business activities and ensure suitable and sufficient control measures are in place.
- Ensure regular consultation with our employees on matters which affect their health and Safety.
- To ensure that all plant and equipment used by our employees is fit for purpose and adequately maintained.
- To provide suitable storage and ensure safe handling of Hazardous substances.
- To ensure that all workers are competent to undertake their daily work activities by providing all relevant information and training, consideration will also be given to any employees who do not have English as a first language.
- To prevent accidents and cases of work related ill health by ensuring a robust reporting and investigation system is in place.
- To liaise and communicate effectively regarding health and safety matters when working on other persons premises.
- To ensure that there is an effective system of induction, training, communication and supervision to other persons visiting or working on our premises.
- To have access to competent advice, this will be provided by Agility UK (Training and Consultancy) Ltd. Who will assists us in the continuous improvement in our health and safety performance and management through regular review and revision of this policy; and to provide suitable resources required to make this policy and our Health and Safety arrangements effective.

To ensure that the above are met we have developed a 'Health and Safety Management Structure' identifying key personnel responsible for managing health and safety within the organisation and 'Safety Arrangements' to assist the implementation.

Signature:		Date:	25/01/2017
Name:	Rhodri Gardner	Position:	Managing Director

The policy is reviewed on a periodic basis.

Appendix 2. Suffolk Archaeology CIC Insurance Policy Details

Public Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 any one event in respect of Public Liability

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Public Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

Employers Liability

Limit of Indemnity - £10,000,000 any one occurrence.

INSURER	Aviva Insurance Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Employers Liability
POLICY NUMBER	24765101CHC/UN/010136
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

Professional Indemnity

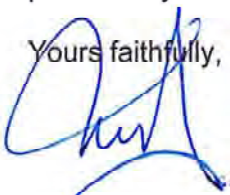
Limit of Indemnity - £5,000,000 in respect of each and every claim

INSURER	Hiscox Insurance Company Ltd
POLICY TYPE	Professional Indemnity
POLICY NUMBER	HU PI 9129989/1450
EXPIRY DATE	01/02/2018

The cover has been issued on the insurers standard policy form and is subject to the conditions. A copy of the policy wording is available on request.

The Insurance evidenced by this Certificate is subject to the terms, and conditions of applicable policies which is paramount. This certificate is issued as a matter of evidence of coverage as at the date of the certificate. This certificate confers no right and imposes no liability on the Insurer. The Insurer assumes no responsibility to the holder to provide any notice of any material change in or cancellation of these policies.

Yours faithfully,



Tariq Mian Cert CII
Towergate Insurance

Towergate Insurance

Jellicoe House, Grange Drive, Hedge End, Southampton SO30 2AF

Tel: 0344 892 1656 Fax: 0344 892 1657 Email: southampton@towergate.co.uk

www.towergateinsurance.co.uk

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Registered address: Towergate House, Eclipse Park, Sittingbourne Road, Maidstone, Kent, ME14 3EN. Authorised and regulated by the Financial Conduct Authority.

Appendix 3. Project Officer CV

Catherine Douglas

Qualifications

BA (Hons) Archaeology (University of Reading, 2009)

Associate of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (ACIfA)

First Aider, CSCS Card Holder, Lantra Off-Road driving, SSSTS, CAT scan trained

Employment history

Project Officer, Suffolk Archaeology CIC, December 2016 – present

Supervisor, Archaeology South East, February 2013 – November 2016

Assistant Archaeologist, Archaeology South East, August 2010 – January 2013

Field Archaeologist, Oxford Archaeology, October 2009 – July 2010

Specific responsibilities

Field project direction, including excavations, evaluations and monitoring / watching briefs

Production of site assessments and reports

Site surveying (GPS and TST)

Geophysical investigation (Magnetometry)

Experience

Wide range of field-experience on variety of predominantly rural, but also semi-urban multi-period sites throughout the South East of England. Particular experience within the Weald of Sussex, Surrey and Kent.

Teaching university students from America, Australia, and England techniques in archaeological excavation and interpretation on the Bronze Age settlement at Dhaskalio, Greece. (Working for the University of Cambridge). Four seasons of surface survey and one season of excavation.

Teaching techniques in geophysical survey to UCL students at West Dene Archaeological project.

Publication record

Douglas, C. *Archaeological Excavations at Goresbrook Village, Dagenham*, London Archaeologist forthcoming

c.40+ 'grey literature' reports, majority of which are available via the grey literature library of the Archaeology Data Service.

Suffolk Archaeology CIC
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Needham Market | Suffolk | IP6 8NZ

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01449 900120



www.suffolkarchaeology.co.uk



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Appendix 2. Oasis form

OASIS ID: suffolka1-283326	
Project details	
Project name	Land South of New Road
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation, consisting of the excavation of nine trenches, was carried out at land south of New Road, Attleborough, Norfolk, at the pre-planning application stage. Archaeological features were identified in six trenches, with the remaining three being empty. The evaluation has identified widespread evidence of medieval and post-medieval agricultural activity, and some evidence for medieval settlement activity, characterised by northwest-southeast ditches dating to between the 11th-14th centuries, and northeast-southwest ditches dating to the between the 18th-20th centuries or earlier. Prior to evaluation, possible earthworks were observed on aerial photographs in the eastern part of the site; These were suspected to represent post-medieval drainage ditches, possibly relating to a toft or house platform of medieval date, but the evaluation did not reveal any evidence for a man-made bank or for structural remains. Dating evidence was scarce within these ditches, although a single piece of fired clay was identified as possibly being part of a medieval oven. The upper fills contained evidence for backfilling during the post-medieval period, but the possibility of the ditches being in use during the medieval period cannot be discounted.
Project dates	Start: 22-05-2017 End: 25-05-2017
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 142192 - Sitecode
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	FIRE CLAY Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches","Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Housing estate
Prompt	Planning agreement (Section 106 or 52)
Prompt	Research
Position in the planning process	Pre-application
Project location	
Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BRECKLAND ATTLEBOROUGH Land South of New Road
Postcode	NR17 1
Study area	2 Hectares

Site coordinates	TM 0374 9394 52.504759999962 1.002314476084 52 30 17 N 001 00 08 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 30.49m Max: 32.62m
Project creators	
Name of Organisation	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	James Albone
Project director/manager	Stuart Boulter
Project supervisor	Catherine Douglas
Type of sponsor/funding body	Corporate body
Name of sponsor/funding body	NPS Group
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk HER
Digital Media available	"Database", "Images raster / digital photography", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk HER
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Plan", "Report", "Section"
Project bibliography 1	
Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land at New Roda, Attleborough, Norfolk, Evaluation Report
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Douglas, C.
Other bibliographic details	Suffolk Archaeology report number 2017/050
Date	2017
Issuer or publisher	Suffolk Archaeology CIC
Place of issue or publication	Needham Market, Suffolk
Description	One A4 paper bound report
Entered by	Catherine Douglas (catherine.douglas@suffolkarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	27 June 2017

Appendix 3. Trench list

Trench Number	Length	Orientation	Geology	Depth to Natural	Description	Summary	Associated Contexts
1	20	ENE/WSW	Sand, gravels and chalky sand	0.49	Blank trench	"0001 topsoil = 0.23m thick	0001, 0002,0003
2	20	ENE/WSW	Sand, gravels and patches of chalk	0.23 - 0.52		One ditch 0010 containing one fill 0011 - undated	0010, 0011
3	20	N/S	Sandy clay	0.39	Blank trench		0001, 0002, 0003
4	20	WNW/ESE	Sand and gravels	0.50	Trench widened at WNW end to make room for a large machine dug sondage through waterlogged ditches. Trench stepped 1m either side for safety.	Three NW/SE oriented ditches, all running parallel to each other: 0022, 0024, 0040. Also a NW/SE shallow gully 0020.	0020, 0021, 0022, 0023, 0024, 0025, 0037, 0038, 0039, 0040, 0041
5	20	NNE/SSW	Chalky boulder clay and orange clayey sand	0.47 - 0.59		Five parallel ditches; 0004, 0007, 0012, 0014 and 0016, whith 0014 and 0016 being probably earlier.	0004, 0005, 0006, 0007, 0008, 0009, 0012, 0013, 0014, 0015, 0016, 0017
6	30	WNW/ESE	Sand and gravels, some chalky areas	0.43		Two parallel large ditches 0018 and 0030, each containing several fills	0018, 0019, 0026, 0027, 0028, 0029, 0030, 0031, 0032, 0033, 0034
7	30	NNE/SSW	Sand and gravels	0.50 - 0.58		Summary Parallel ditches 0042, 0044, 0046 and 0048. Also ditch 0050 and pit 0052.	0042, 0043, 0044, 0045, 0046, 0047, 0048, 0049, 0050, 0051, 0052, 0053, 0054
8	30	E/W	Clayey sand with common flints	0.50		Ditch 0035 runs along much of northern edge of trench	0035, 0036
9	30	NE/SW	Sand and gravels with patches of chalk	0.68		Blank trench	0001, 0002, 0003

Appendix 4. Context list

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Samples
0001	0001	1-8	Topsoil	Layer	Mid-dark grey brown silt containing occasional small stones	Topsoil			0.25	0026, 0002, 0013, 0021		
0002	0002	1-8	Subsoil	Layer	Mid grey brown sandy silt containing occasional small flints	Subsoil			0.25 - 0.30	0023, 0025, 0036, 0003, 0015, 0017, 0045, 0047, 0051	0001, 0012, 0046	
0003	0003	1-8	Natural	Layer	Bright yellow / reddish yellow sand sand gravels. In trenches 1 and 2 chalky patches are visible. In trenches in lowest parts of the site (3 and 4) natural is sandy clay. Clay natural also encountered at the base of deep ditches.	Natural					0002, 0004, 0010, 0014, 0016, 0020, 0021, 0022	
0004	0004	5	Ditch	Cut	Roughly east-west aligned linear in plan. North side = c.60 degrees slightly concave slope. South side = cut by 0007. Slightly sloping / concave base.	Medieval ditch, re-cut as 0007.	<1.00	<1.35	0.56	0003	0005	
0005	0004	5	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of mid-orange brown loose clayey sand with occasional chalk flecks. Root disturbed.	Naturally derived deposit that slumped in.			0.20	0004	0006	
0006	0004	5	Ditch	Fill	Main / upper fill of dark brownish grey loose clayey sand, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints. Heavy root disturbance, cut by 0007.	Organic ditch fill with domestic refuse.			0.48	0005	0007	1
0007	0007	5	Ditch	Cut	East - west aligned linear feature in plan, parallel to / cutting 0004. 40 degrees - 45 degrees. Concave sides and a slightly concave base.	Medieval ditch		1.00	0.30	0006	0008	

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Samples
0008	0007	5	Ditch	Fill	Basal ditch fill of mixed pale - mid greyish orange and yellow grey sandy clay, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints.	largely naturally derived material			0.10	0007	0009	
0009	0007	5	Ditch	Fill	Upper / main fill of loose mid-dark brown grey clayey sand, with occasional chalk flecks and small flints and one lens of redeposited pale greyish-yellow clay and root disturbance.	Medieval ditch fill			0.24	0008	1001, 1001	
0010	0010	2	Ditch	Cut	Linear nw/se oriented ditch with a concave profile, curved sides and a flattish base.	nw/se aligned shallow ditch on almost same alignment as 'New Road' to the north.	>3.5	0.72	0.15	0003	0011	
0011	0010	2	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey brown sandy clayey silt with a fine but slightly soft / sticky consistency, containing occasional small sub-rounded stones roughly measuring 2-6cm	nw/se aligned shallow ditch, on almost the same alignment as 'New Road' to the north.	>3.5	0.72	0.15	0010, 0011	0011	
0012	0012	5	Ditch	Cut	Roughly east-west/ slightly irregular cut in plan. Profile in section also highly irregular (probably due to rooting) but has 45 degree concave sides and a concave base in general. Northern side heavily root distured at its base.	medieval ditch		2	0.40 - 0.50	0002	0013	
0013	0012	5	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose mid-brownish grey clayery sand, with occasional small flints and heavy root disturbance.	medieval ditch fill			0.40 - 0.50	0012	0001	
0014	0014	5	Ditch	Cut	East-west aligned linear cut in plan. C. 75 - 80 degrees, slightly concave sides and a slightly concave base. Appears to be sealed by 0002, but not very clear.	Undated, but parallel to other medieval ditches, however, possibly sealed by 90002, suggesting it's earlier. Similar form and alignment to 0016.		0.80	0.44	0003	0015	
0015	0014	5	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose pale to mid orangeish grey silty sand, with occasional small flints and heavy root disturbance. One iron nail recovered which could be intrusive.	fill that is paler than that of ditches 0004, 0007 and 0012 and sealed by 0002, suggesting it is earlier. Similar to 0017 though.			0.44	0014	0002	2
0016	0016	5	Ditch	Cut	East-west aligned linear cut in plan. 60 degrees to 80 degrees, slightly concave sides with curving break of slope, to slightly concave base, sealed by 0002.	Ditch, parallel to others in Trench 5, but sealed by 0002, so probably contemporary with 0014, just to the north.		0.65	0.33	0003	0017	

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Samples
0017	0016	5	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose pale to mid orangeish grey silty sand with heavy root disturbance and occasional small flints	Very similar to 0015			<0.35	0016	0002	
0018	0018	6	Ditch	Cut	Wide, deep ditch, nne-ssw aligned. Sides c.40 degrees breaking gradually to a concave base. Too deep to access for full cleaning of sections, sides somewhat unstable. Adjacent to and parallel with ditch 0030.	Large ditch: May be same as 0022	<1.80	2.60	1.42	0030, 0031	0029	
0019	0018	6	Ditch	Fill	Dark brown clay sand with dark blue / grey mottling. Very compact, fairly modern feel.	Upper fill of Ditch 0018		4.00	0.45	0027	0026	
0020	0020	4	Ditch	Cut	Linear northwest/southeast shallow concave profile with a flat base	Single shallow ditch / gully truncated by ditch 0022. Similar to trench 7 and 8 ditches as they are also pale grey, shallow and on the same nw/se orientation.	>1.00	0.57	0.07	0003	0021	
0021	0020	4	Ditch	Fill	pale grey fine / soft sandy clay with no inclusions. Clear single fill.	Single shallow ditch / gully truncated by ditch 0022, similar to trench 7 and 8 ditches. Single fill	<1.00	0.57	0.07	0020, 0003	0037, 0001	
0022	0022	4	Ditch	Cut	Linear northeast / southwest ditch with a concave profile and straight, gradually sloping sides, curving towards a flat base	ne.sw linear ditch. Very large. Machine excavated (top fill hand excavated) as it is below the water table.	<3.00	3.16	0.70	0003	0037	
0023	0022	4	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey brown silty clay with a soft / compact consistency, containing very occasional flints. This is the top fill.	Secondary fill of large waterlogged ditch. Much siltier than underlying fill 0037.	>3.00	3.16	0.32	0037	0002	4
0024	0024	4	Ditch	Cut	Linear northeast / southwest oriented ditch, with a concave profile and straight, gradually sloping sides and a concave base.	Northeast/ southwest ditch containing three fills: 0038, 0039 and 0025. Very large. Bottom of ditch is below water table. Fills are slumping in to the pit from the northwest.	>3.00	3.25	0.66	0003	0038	
0025	0024	4	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey-brown compact silty clay with no inclusions. This fill is clearly defined as the top fill. It is quite similar in appearance to primary fill 0038.	Upper / tertiary fill of ditch 0024 similar to primary fill 0038 in colour and consistency. Slumping into ditch from northwest.	>1.00	0.85	0.52	0039	0002	
0026	0018	6	Ditch	Fill	Whiteish grey fine / loose chalky sandy silt with very frequent pebbles and stone inclusions. Very clearly defined. This is the top fill; it is full of modern rubbish, coke cans, white china etc.	Modern backfill of ditch 0018 containing rubbish: coke cans and white china.	Approx 10.00	<1.80	0.23	0019	0001	

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Samples
0027	0018	6	Ditch	Fill	Mid orangey brown friable clay sand mottled with dark orange flecks, containing occasional chalk flecks.	Tertiary fill of ditch 0018	<1.80	2.15	0.90	0028	0019	
0028	0018	6	Ditch	Fill	mid pale yellowy brown clay sand, damp towards base. Located on west side of feature. Regular chalk flecks.	Secondary fill of 0018	<1.80	1.50	10 - 0.75	0029	0027	
0029	0018	6	Ditch	Fill	Basal fill of ditch 0018. Pale grey silty sand mixed with mid brown slightly humic sand. Frequent small snail shells noted. Water ingress at this depth.	Basal fill of ditch 0018	>1.80	1.16	0.40	0018	0028	
0030	0030	6	Ditch	Cut	Deep, wide ditch, sides 40 degrees, gradually breaking to a rounded base. NNE-SSW aligned, parallel with and adjacent to ditch 0018. Too deep and sides too unsuitable for access to clean properly. Machine excavated.	Large linear ditch aligned nne-ssw. May be the same as Ditch 0024 encountered in Trench 4.	>1.80	3.60	1.40	0003	0018, 0033	
0031	0030	6	Ditch	Fill	Mid orangey brown friable clay sand, mottled with dark orange flecks. Similar to 0027, but slightly paler.	Tertiary fill of ditch 0030	>1.80	2.00	0.82	0032	0018, 0034	
0032	0030	6	Ditch	Fill	Mid brown clay sand, fairly sterile and homogenous, reddish hue. Friable.	Secondary fill of 0030	>1.80	2.60	0.98	0033	0031	
0033	0030	6	Ditch	Fill	Pale grey brown sand, more grey towards base where frequent small snail shells were noted in upcast spoil.	Primary fill of ditch 0030	>1.8	1.80	0.44	0030	0032	
0034	0030	6	Ditch	Fill	Mid yellowish brown friable chalky clay sand with chalk lumps most frequent towards base.	Quaternary fill of ditch 0030	>1.80	0.80	0.30	0031	0019	
0035	0035	8	Ditch	Ditch	Roughly east - west aligned slightly irregular cut, running much of the length of Trench 8, on the northern side. Northern side of cut not uncovered (extends beyond limit of excavation). Southern side has a 45 degree concave slope, curving to a slightly concave base.	Ditch cut, possibly related to those in Trench 5, given the alignment and sterile fill. (See 0014 and 0016). Unclear relationship with subsoil.	>1.00	>0.60	0.18	0003	0036	
0036	0035	8	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of loose-cohesive mid greyish-orange clayey sand, with common flints. Heavy root disturbance.	Ditch cut, possibly related to those in Trench 5, given alignment and sterile fill - see 0014 and 0016. Unclear relationship with subsoil.	>1.00	0.60	0.18	0035, 0036	0002, 0036	

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Samples
0037	0022	4	Ditch	Fill	Grey and red brown mottled soft and compact clay containing occasional tiny chalk flecks. Clearly defined primary fill.	Primary fill of large ditch 0022.	>1.00	2.96	0.38	0021, 0022	0023	
0038	0024	4	Ditch	Fill	Dark grey brown compact silty clay, with no inclusions. Clearly defined primary fill.	Primary ditch fill. Waterlogged.	>3.00	3.25	0.28 - 0.60	0024	0039	
0039	0024	4	Ditch	Fill	Yellow / orange sandy silty clay with white chalky clay patches and occasional chalk nodules (roughly 2-6cm in dimension). Clearly defined secondary (middle) fill.	Secondary fill of ditch, slumping into the ditch from south-east.	>1.00	0.45	0.55	0038	0025	
0040	0040	4	Ditch	Cut	Linear northeast/southwest ditch with a shallow, concave profile and a flat base.	Northeast / southwest ditch extending beyond northwest limit of Trench 4. Waterlogged at base. Runs parallel to ditch 0024.	>3.00	>2.70	0.36	0003	0041	
0041	0040	4	Ditch	Fill	Mid grey brown and reddish brown mottled silty clay containing occasional tiny charcoal flecks and occasional large flint inclusions and sub-angular flints. Single fill.	Northeast/southwest ditch extending beyond northwest limit of Trench 4. Waterlogged at base. Runs parallel to Ditch 0024.	>3.00	2.70	0.36	0040, 0003	0041	3
0042	0042	7	Ditch	Cut	Roughly east-west aligned linear cut in plan. 40 degree slightly concave sides and a slightly concave wide base. Unclear relationship with 0002, south of 0044.	E-W aligned ditch. Similar feature to 0014 and 0016.	>1.00	0.57	0.16	0003	0043	
0043	0042	7	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of pale to mid greyish orange loose to cohesive clayey sand, with common small flints. Root disturbed.	Similar feature to 0014 and 0016: Single fill.	>1.00	0.57	0.16	0042, 0043	0043	
0044	0044	7	Ditch	Cut	Roughly east-west aligned linear cut in plan. 70 degrees to 80 degree sides. Straight / slightly concave sides, curving to a flat base. Possibly cuts 0002, but not very clear.	East-west aligned ditch. One of several undated ditches on this alignment in Trench 7.	>1.00	0.75 - 0.85	0.18 - 0.40	0003	0045	
0045	0044	7	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of mid greyish brown loose clayey sand, with common small to medium flints, root disturbed.	Single fill of e-w aligned ditch.	>1.00	0.75 - 0.85	0.18 - 0.40	0044	0002	
0046	0046	7	Ditch	Cut	Roughly east-west aligned linear cut in plan. 60 degrees to 75 degree sloped straight sides with curving break of slope to a flat wide base. Appears to cut 0002, but not certain.	East-west aligned linear ditch.	>1.00	0.84	0.40	0002	0047	

Context Number	Feature Number	Trench	Feature Type	Category	Description	Interpretation	Length	Width	Depth	Over	Under	Samples
0047	0046	7	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of pale to mid greyish orange loose to cohesive clayey sand, with common small flints. Root disturbed.	Single fill, identical to 0043.	>1.00	0.84	0.40	0046, 0047	0047, 0002	
0048	0048	7	Ditch	Cut	Roughly east-west aligned linear cut in plan, sealed by 0002. 45-65 degree slightly concave sides and a concave, slightly uneven base.	Roughly east-west aligned ditch. Similar to ditch 0014.	>1.00	0.68	0.18	0003	0049	
0049	0048	7	Ditch	Fill	Single fill of mid orangeish grey loose clayey sand, with common small flints.	Single fill of ditch 0048.	>1.00	0.68	0.18	0048, 0049	0049	
0050	0050	7	Ditch	Cut	Linear in plan, oriented northwest / southeast, with a shallow, concave profile and an unclear base. The fill is very similar to the upper fill of pit 0052.	Shallow northwest-southeast ditch, which truncates pit 0052. It contains a single fill 0051 which is very similar in appearance and consistency to upper fill 0054, so it is difficult to see the true profile of the ditch.	>1.00	0.87	0.18	0054	0051	
0051	0050	7	Ditch	Fill	Pale mid grey and reddish brown mottled, firm / compact / sticky silty clay containing occasional tiny stone inclusions. Single fill.	Single fill of ditch.	>1.00	0.87	0.18	0050	0002	
0052	0052	7	Pit	Cut	Oval shaped pit, with gradually sloping, curved sides and an unexcavated base. Base is below the water table. Truncated by ditch 0050.	Oval-shaped pit, not fully excavated as it is below the water table. Contains two fills 0053 and 0054. Upper fill 0054 is truncated by ditch 0050.	3.00	0.92	0.50	0003	0053	
0053	0052	7	Pit	Fill	Pale grey, thick / sticky clay with no inclusions. Basal fill.	Primary pit fill. Not fully seen due to water at base of pit.	3.00	>1.00	>0.30	0052	0054	
0054	0052	7	Pit	Fill	Mid grey brown with occasional reddish brown mottle, containing occasional tiny stone inclusions. This is the top fill.	Secondary fill of pit, similar to ditch fill 0051. Probably contemporary.	3.00	>1.00	0.20	0053	0050	

Appendix 5. Bulk finds catalogue

Context	Pottery		CBM		Fired Clay		Clay Pipe		Fe Nails		Worked Flint		Animal bone		Spotdate	Other Finds	Sample no.	Sample Finds
	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g	No	Wt/g				
0006	4	19			4	6					3	19				Med	1	Pottery, Glass, Bone, Shell
0009	2	77														Med		
0013	2	12														Med		
0015									1	5							2	Bone, Shell
0017	1	2														Med		
0019	3	17	2	164			1	2							Clinker: 1 - 1g	?Med, Pmed,		
0023					1	3	1	4									4	Pottery, CBM, Fired Clay, Iron Nail, Heat Altered Flint, Bone, Shell
0025	1	10											4	167		Med		
0041																	3	Bone, Shell

Appendix 6. Catalogue of post-Roman finds

Context No	Period	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	ENV	Condition	Comments	Fabric date range	Overall spotdate
0006	MED	EMW	BODY	1	7	1	A	Fine fab w occ coarse quartz; oxid ext margin	11th-12th C	
0006	MED	MCWG	BODY	1	5	1		Coarser fabric	11th-14th	
0006	MED	MCW	BODY	1	6	1	A	Soft silty fab with org voids, buff, indented	11th-14th C	
0006	MED	MCW?	BODY	1	1	1	AA	Slither of sandy med pot	11th-14th C	11th-14th C
0009	MED	MCW	BOWL	2	76	1	R	2 joining, squared rim with finger tipped imps around neck	13th-14th C	13th-14th C
0013	MED	MCW	BODY	1	9	1		Sandy w sparse flint, sl reduced core	12th-14th C	11th-14th C
0013	MED	MCW	BODY	1	3	1		Buff pale orange ext, grey core, some red clay pellets	12th-14th C	
0017	MED	MCW	BODY	1	2	1		Similar fabric type to sherd in 0013, reduced core, buff ext	12th-14th c	11th-14th C
0019	PM	GSW4	BODY	1	5	1	A	Salt glazed, Frechen	M17th-18th C	18th C
0019	PM	REFW	BODY	1	10	1		Plain white	L18th-20th C	
0019	ROM?	RF?	BODY	1	2	1	A	Fine orange fabric, sparse red clay incs	Roman?	
0025	MED	LMU	BODY	1	9	1	S? A	worn internally, silty w carbonaceous incs	11th-14th C	11th-14th C

Table 1. Pottery

Context No	Fabric	Form	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Date	Retain	Spotdate
0019	msf	LB	1	17	Small frag	Pmed	No	
0019	fsg	LB?	1	147	Very mixed silty bands w large grog incs	Late/p-med	No	Pmed

Table 2. Ceramic building material

Context No	Fabric	Count	Weight (g)	Description	Spotdate
0006	msc	4	6	Also some clay pellets	Medieval?
0023	fsg	1	3		

Table 3. Fired clay

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Unit 5 | Plot 11 | Maitland Road | Lion Barn Industrial Estate
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