Report 2722

nps archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation of land at Honeysuckle Way and Carver's Lane, Attleborough, Norfolk

HER 127653

Prepared for
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Location:	Honeysuckle Way and Carver's Lane, Attleborough
District:	Breckland
Planning ref.:	3PL/2010/1041/F
Grid Ref.:	TM 0370 9520
HER No.:	ENF 127 653
OASIS Ref.:	112758
Client:	Norfolk Homes
Dates of Fieldwork:	19-21 September 2011

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted on behalf of Norfolk Homes ahead of a new phase of residential development on the north western side of Attleborough.

Of the eighteen trenches excavated across the development site, five contained archaeological remains which were reasonably extensive. All five of the trenches containing archaeological features were situated on the north-western side of the site, adjacent to Carver's Lane.

A large undated (though probably prehistoric) pit containing considerable amounts of burnt flint was found at the centre of Trench 13 and two short segments of a probable prehistoric ditch-like feature were present in Trench 7. A continuous boundary ditch running parallel with Carver's Lane was located within Trenches 1, 7 and 13. It was probably medieval in date although there was evidence or re-cutting which suggested that it may have continued as a boundary into the post-medieval period. Several other medieval ditches were observed orientated at right angles to this boundary which have been interpreted as probable medieval plot boundaries/drainage ditches.

The ditch adjacent to Carver's Lane confirms the relatively early date of the lane and implies that it was an important landscape feature, possibly situated on the edge of the floodplain.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

The proposed development site, for 66 new dwellings, covers two hectares and is located on the north-western edge of Attleborough, around 800m from the centre of the town (Fig. 1). The plot is bounded by Carver's Lane on its western and northern sides and has new housing on its south side, recently built by the Norfolk Homes. Immediately beyond Carver's Lane to the west is the A11 Attleborough bypass.

This work was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Breckland District Council (Ref. 3PL/2010/1041/F). The project was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NAU/BAU2722/DW) and in accordance with verbal agreement from Norfolk Historic Environment Service. This work was commissioned and funded by Norfolk Homes.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area,

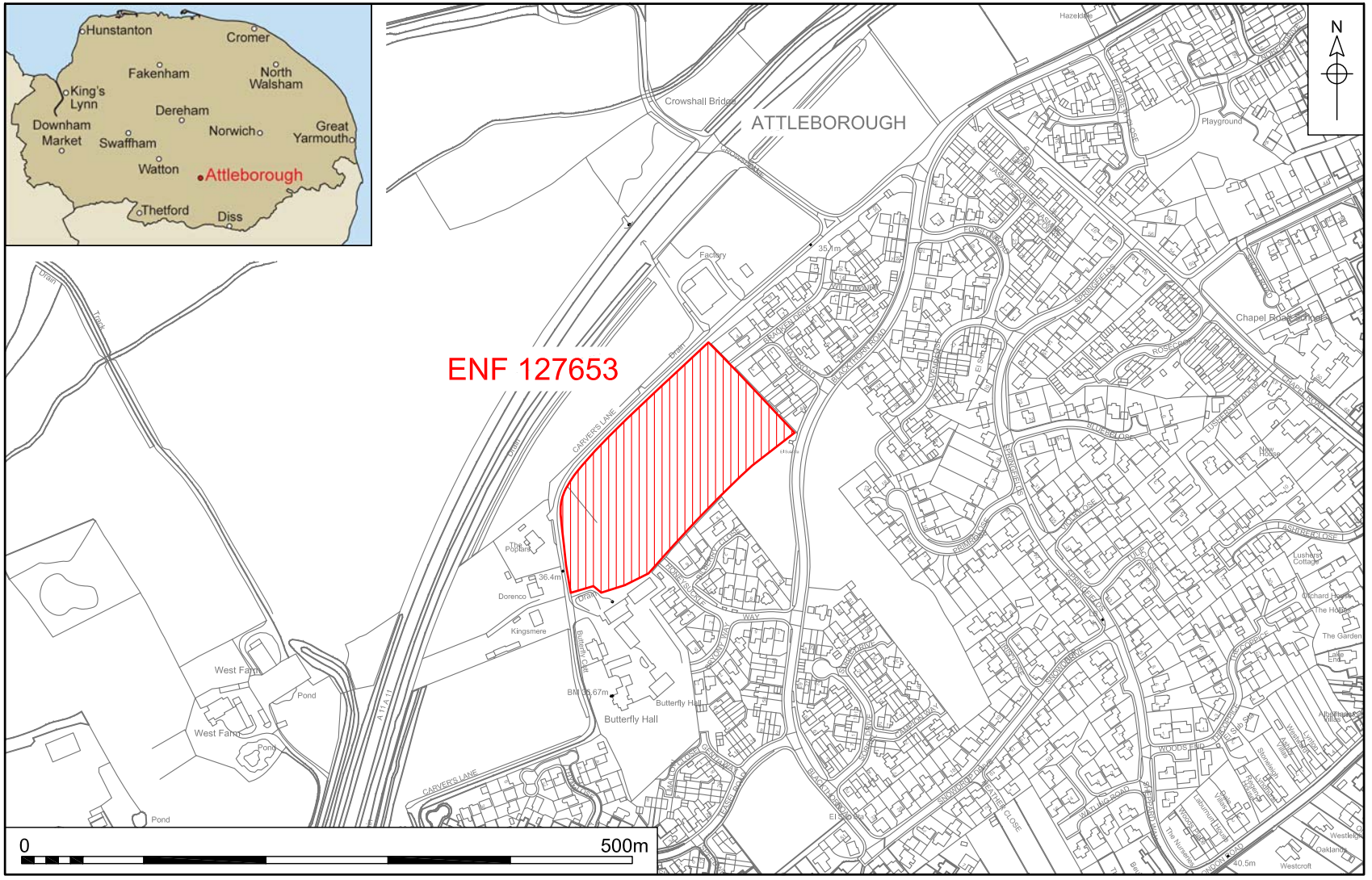

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning For The Historic Environment (March 2010)*. The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The town of Attleborough lay on the south-western edge of the upland boulder clay plateau which dominates the centre of Norfolk. South of Attleborough the area becomes dominated by the Breckland environment. The upper soils are characterised as argillic brown earths on chalky till and the geology consists of glaciofluvial sands and gravels deposited above Upper Chalk (Tremlett 2000).

The site lies at an elevation of approximately 35m OD, and slopes very gently down in a north-westerly direction towards Attleborough Stream which runs approximately 260m north of the site. The roughly rectangular field comprising the site has until recently been used as pasture. (Whitmore 2011) Due to the dry conditions experienced during the fieldwork the facility of the area to drain was not observed, however the site does lie close to the floodplain of the Attleborough Stream.

The specific topsoil consisted of a loose mid-brown sandy silt which was 0.40m thick on average. A subsoil was present in most of the trenches which consisted of a loose light brown sandy silt. It varied in thickness between 0.15m and 0.60m. The specific natural substratum was a silty sand and gravel of various hues between grey and yellow.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search was undertaken of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and the most relevant entries reproduced below. Prior to these evaluation works the development lay within an area of unknown archaeological potential due to the general lack of work in the vicinity of the site and within Attleborough parish in general. There are only eight NHER entries within a 500m radius of the site.

Prehistoric to Roman

Finds of early prehistoric date are rare in the area although a Middle Palaeolithic handaxe was recovered north of Crowshall Bridge, close to Attleborough Stream in 1989 (NHER 25257).

A prehistoric potboiler mound of Bronze Age to Iron Age date has been identified in the sides of a ditch, approximately 250m north of the site, close to the northern side of Attleborough Stream (NHER 23291). Several prehistoric worked flints and single sherds of Roman and medieval pottery were also collected in 1986 from the south-west corner of the adjacent field (NHER 23292).

Further afield, the modern Hargham Road and Haverscroft Street, which enters Attleborough from the south-west, is thought to follow the line of a Roman Road, although neither excavation nor spot finds have since confirmed this idea. (Penn 2003)

Anglo-Saxon to medieval

Attleborough was probably established by the Late Saxon period although its origins may pre-date this period Some Middle Saxon pottery has been found towards the centre of the site (NHER 9096) and fieldwalking 450m north-west of the centre of the town recovered Middle and Late Saxon pottery (SMR 28618). By the time of the Domesday Book (1086) it contained a mill and a fishery and is referred to by name (Penn 2003)

By 1226 the town had been granted a market, which was in use on the same site from the medieval into the post-medieval period, probably located in Queen's Square at the centre of the town (NHER 5563). Attleborough continued to grow throughout the medieval period due to its presence on the main thoroughfare between Norwich and London (the original route of the A11) (Penn 2003).

Post-medieval to Modern

There are a few historic properties at the centre of Attleborough, although they are not directly relevant to the present work. Cyprus House (NHER 5561) is a 17th-century building. A prominent later building includes the former Corn Hall (NHER 5560) which was constructed in 1863. Closer to the site (300m to the south-west) is West Farm (NHER 17668), a 17th-century Grade II Listed farmhouse (Penn 2003).

Carver's Lane is visible on Faden's Map of Norfolk (1797) and on Bryant's Map (1826), and it may mark the edge of the floodplain around Attleborough Stream. The boundaries of the site appear on the 1st Edition Ordnance Survey Map (1838) and appear to be the same on an earlier tithe map of 18th-century date (Penn 2003).

Multi period

A relatively large piece of work was undertaken in 1991 immediately to the north-east of the site during works to construct new houses at the junction of Chapel Road and Carver's Lane (NHER28617) which produced a range of artefacts. Several periods were represented in the assemblage which included eleven prehistoric worked flints (including three scrapers), medieval and late medieval transitional ware pottery, a medieval lozenge-shaped brooch, two post-medieval buckles, and a post-medieval pipe tamper.

Fieldwork (NHER39360) was also undertaken along elements of the A11 prior to dualling of the Attleborough bypass however the majority of the trenches were located to the south and north of the current site. Subsequent archaeological monitoring revealed a number of post-medieval drainage features (NHER45445) 250m west of the present development site, a number of worked flints, as well as evidence for post-medieval drainage features (NHER41939) 500m to the north of the site and immediately adjacent to the northern side of Attleborough Stream. Monitoring of the dualling works close to Carver's Lane produced no archaeological evidence. Site NHER 45444 revealed three drainage ditches of medieval and post-medieval date (Whitmore 2011).

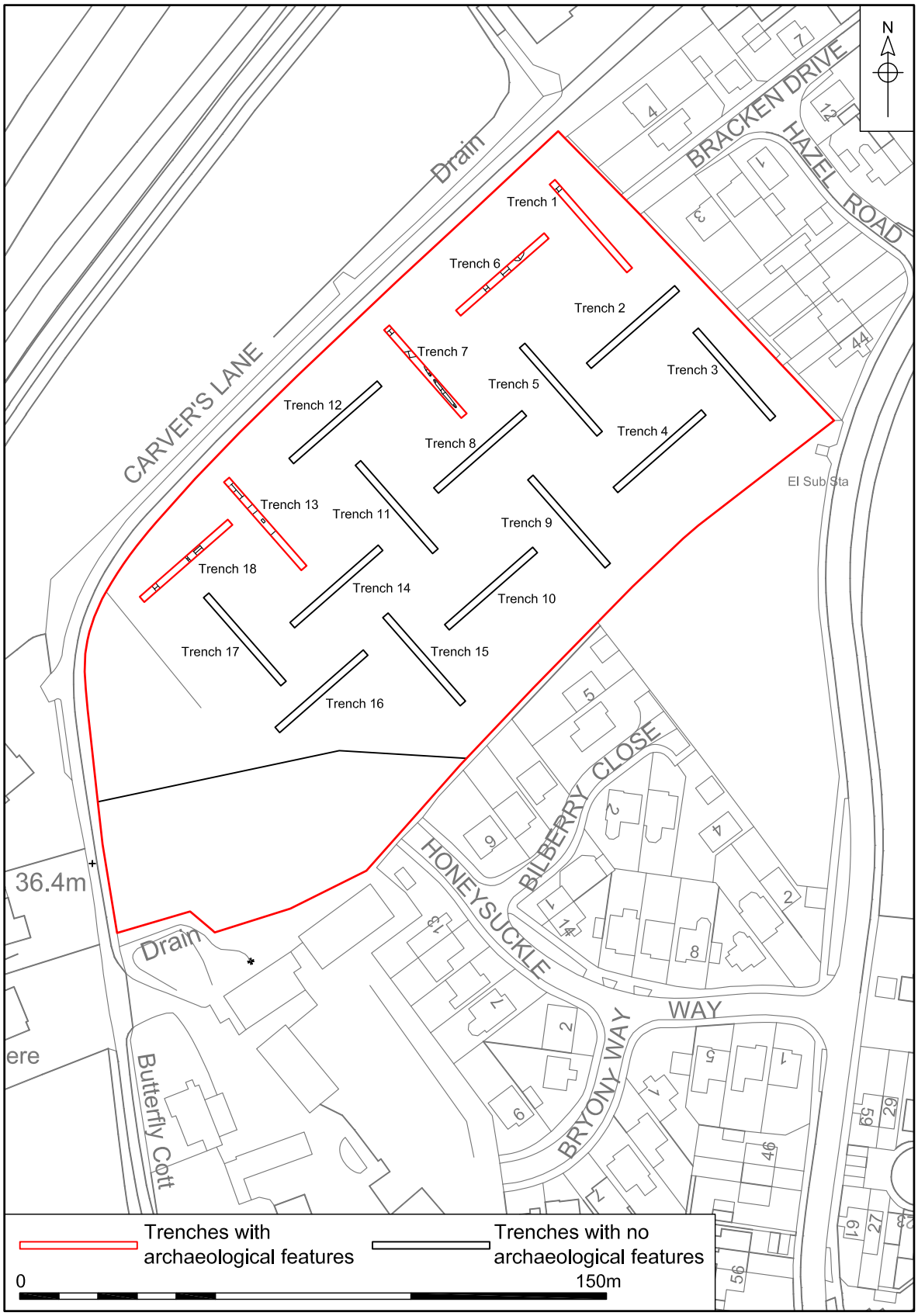

Figure 2. Location of Trenches. Scale 1:1500

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that 5% of the site be sample excavated. A total of 18 archaeological trenches, each measuring 30m by 1.80m, were machine excavated across the site to achieve this percentage (Fig. 2, Plate 1).

Plate 1. Machining one of the trenches

Machine excavation was carried out with an 18 tonne tracked hydraulic 360˚ excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. The machine was supplied by Bryn Williams civil Engineering.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. No metal finds were found through this method, although several unstratified sherds of pottery and two flints were found during the machining of the trenches.

Environmental samples were taken from six deposits ([11], [9], [19], [27], [21] and [33]).

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The trenches were located using a GPS RTK Rover device, which also supplied accurate Ordnance Datum heights. Temporary benchmarks were provided at either end of the trench and used during the course of the work.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

5.0 RESULTS

Each trench is described below in a summary table in numerical order with a photograph accompanying each description. The summary tables are enhanced by the inclusion of plans, sections and additional photographs for those trenches containing archaeological features.

Trench 1

Figs 2 and 3, Plate 2	
Location	
Orientation	North-west to South-east
North-west end	603736.231, 295287.782
South-east end	603755.999, 295265.197
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	1.0m (max)
Levels	
North-west end top	36.95m OD
South-east end top	37.62m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Cut	Ditch	0.41m	0.40–0.81m
2	Deposit	Fill of [1]	0.41m	0.40–0.81m
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.40m	0.00-0.40m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.60m	0.40-1.0m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	1.00m

Discussion

A single feature was present within the trench and a sherd of early medieval pottery was recovered during the machining process.

Ditch [1] was located towards the north-west end of Trench 1 and was observed to truncate subsoil [4] (Plate 2). It was 1.01m wide, 0.41m deep and had slightly convex sides and a roughly flat base. The single fill ([2]) was composed of a loose light grey silty sand which contained occasional flints, and had probably accumulated through natural processes. The ditch was probably a field boundary located on the south side of Carver's Lane and is likely to be the same feature as that recorded as ditch [12] in Trench 7. No artefactual evidence was recovered from ditch [1].

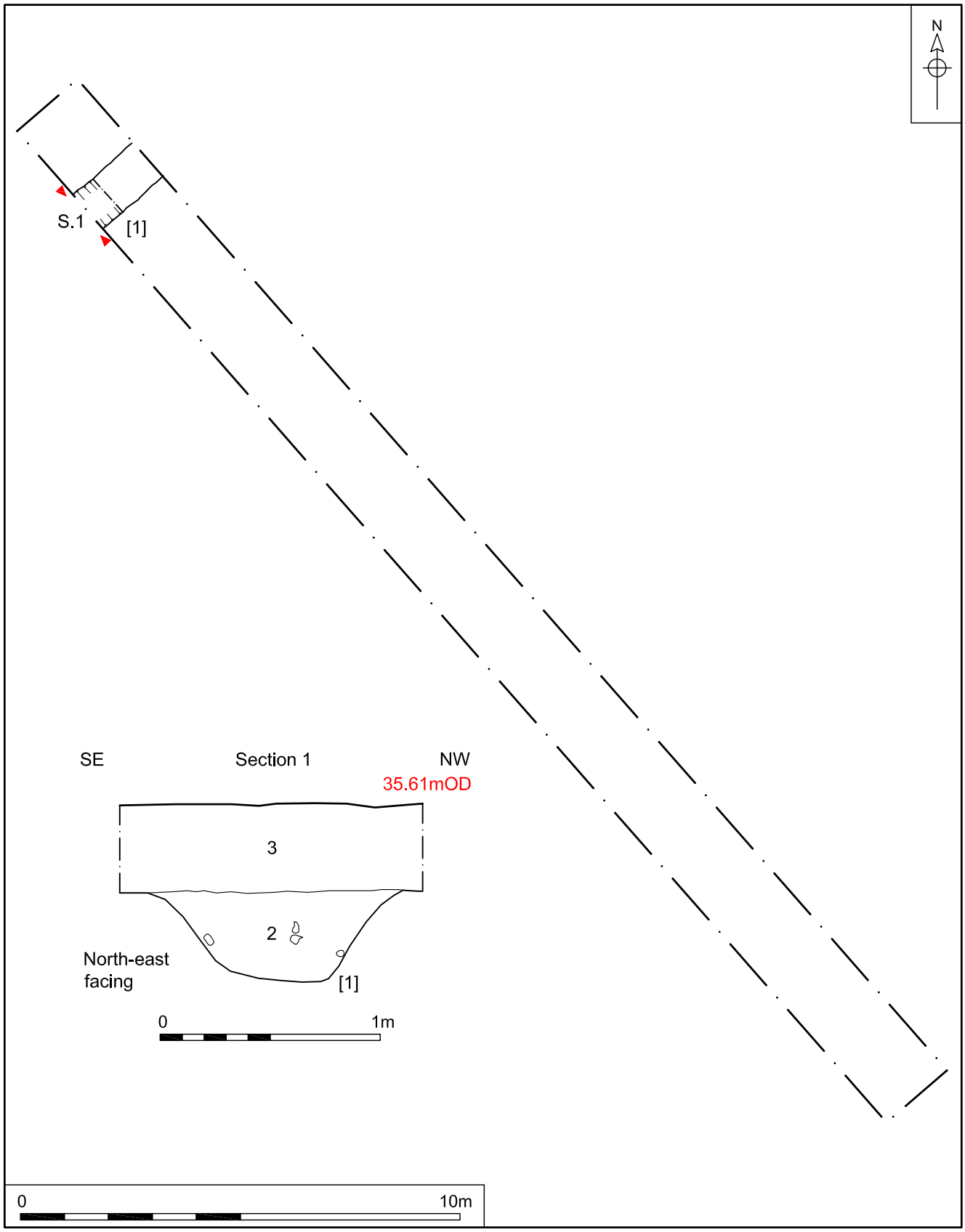

Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Plate 2. Trench 1, ditch [1], looking south-west

Trench 2

Fig 2	
Location	
Orientation	North-east to south-west
North-east end	603768.447, 295260.187
South-west end	603745.846, 295240.435
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m (max)
Levels	
North-east end top	36.78m OD
South-west end top	36.24m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.35m	0.00-0.35m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.15m	0.35-0.50m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.50m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present in this trench.

Trench 3

Fig 2

Location	
Orientation	North-west to South-east
North-west end	603773.01, 295249.673
South-east end	603792.815, 295227.073
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
North-west end top	36.95m OD
South-east end top	37.62mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.40m	0.00-0.40m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.10m	0.40–0.50m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.50m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present in this trench.

Trench 4

Fig. 2

Location	
Orientation	North-east to South-west
North-east end	603775.185, 295228.399
South-west end	603752.625, 295208.618
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.45m
Levels	
North-east end top	37.146m OD
South-west end top	36.821m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.35m	0.00-0.35m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.10m	0.35–0.45m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.45m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present in this trench.

Trench 5

Fig. 2

Location	
Orientation	North-west to South-east
North-west end	603728.731, 295245.764
South-east end	603748.494, 295223.197
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.70m (max)
Levels	
North-west end	35.817m OD
South-east end	36.533m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.40m	0.00-0.40m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.30m	0.40–0.70m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.70m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present in this trench.

Trench 6

Figs 2 and 4, Plates 3, 4 and 5	
Location	
Orientation	North-east to South-west
North-east end	603735.125, 295273.651
South-west end	603712.527, 295253.918
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.80m
Levels	
North-east end top	35.674m OD
South-west end top	35.486m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.40m	0.00-0.40m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.40m	0.40–0.80m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.80m-
6	Cut	Pit	0.40m	0.80–1.20m
7	Deposit	Fill of [6]	0.40m	0.80–1.20m
8	Cut	Ditch	0.40m	0.80–1.20m
9	Deposit	Fill of [8]	0.40m	0.80–1.20m
10	Cut	Ditch	0.30m	0.80–1.10m
11	Deposit	Fill of [10]	0.30m	0.80–1.10m

Discussion

There were three archaeological features present within Trench 6 ([6], [8] and [10]) and finds were recovered during the machining process; all three features were sealed by subsoil [4].

Ditch ([10]) was situated towards the south-western end of the trench. It was 1.13m wide, at least 1.80m long and had a depth of 0.30m (Plate 3). The sides and base were concave. Single fill [11] consisted of a loose mid brown sandy silt which had probably accumulated through natural build up. A single small sherd of prehistoric (possibly middle Iron Age) pottery was found in this ditch

A further ditch ([8]) was located towards the centre of the trench. It was 2.31m wide and at least 1.80m long and 0.40m deep (Plate 4). The sides and base were generally shallow and uneven. Its single fill ([9]) consisted of a loose mottled mid grey and brown sandy silt which had probably accumulated through natural silting. A single sherd of 11th-12th century early medieval ware pottery and a struck flint were recovered from this ditch.

Pit ([6]) was situated towards the north-eastern end of the trench. The pit was 3.23m long and at least 1.13m wide and was excavated to 0.40m (Plate 5). The sides were reasonably steep and slightly convex. The base of the pit was augered and it appeared to be at least 0.50m to the base. Fill ([7]) was generally a mid greyish brown sandy silt which due to the lack of finds may have built up through natural processes. The top part of the fill was greyer in colour.

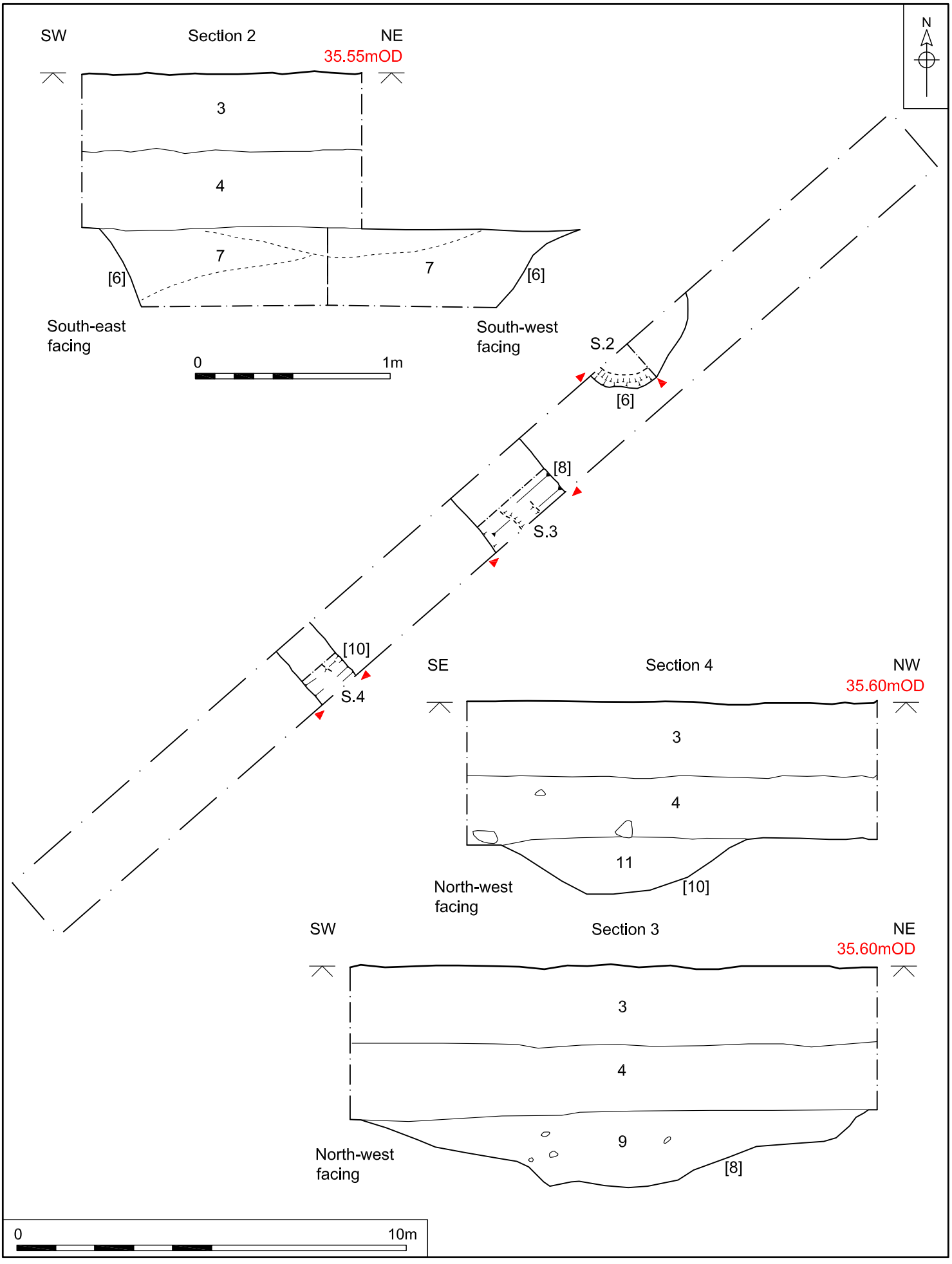

Figure 4. Trench 6, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Plate 3. Trench 6, ditch [10], looking south-east

Plate 4. Trench 6, ditch [8], looking south-east

Plate 5. Trench 6, pit [6], looking north-west

Trench 7

Figs 2, 5 and 6, Plates 6-10	
Location	
Orientation	North-west to South-east
North-west end	603693.832, 295250.5
South-east end	603713.625, 295227.942
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
North-west end top	34.921m OD
South-east end top	35.836m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.35m	0.00-0.35m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.15m	0.35–0.50m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.50m
12	Cut	Ditch	0.32m	0.50–0.82m
13	Deposit	Fill of [12]	0.32m	0.50–0.82m
14	Cut	Ditch	0.40m	0.50–0.90m
15	Deposit	Fill of [14]	0.40m	0.50–0.90m
16	Cut	Ditch	0.24m	0.50m–0.74m
17	Deposit	Fill of [16]	0.24m	0.50–0.74m
18	Cut	Ditch	0.37m	0.50–0.87m
19	Deposit	Fill of [18]	0.37m	0.50–0.87m

Discussion

Four linear archaeological features were recorded within the trench ([12], [14], [16] and [18]) and finds were also recovered during machining. The features were sealed by subsoil [4].

North-east to south-west orientated ditch [12] was situated towards the north-western end of the trench (Plate 6). It was 1.14m wide, at least 1.80m long and had a depth of 0.32m. The sides and base were concave. There was a single fill ([13]) which consisted of a loose mid brown sandy silt which had probably accumulated through natural build up.

Further to the south-east another ditch ([14]) was located. This ditch was 1.64m wide and at least 3.0m in length and it was orientated east to west (Plate 7). It was 0.40m deep and had concave sides and a roughly flat base. It contained single fill [15] composed of a loose mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flints which had almost certainly accumulated naturally.

From the middle to the south-east end of the trench there were two slightly irregular small segments of ditch ([16] and [18]) which, due to their similarity of form, orientation and the presence of two similar struck flints from each of the fills, were probably related to each other.

Trench 7

Both ditches were orientated north-west to south-east. At the centre of the trench was linear feature [16] which was 3.02m long and 0.68m wide with a depth of 0.24m (Plate 8). The sides and base of the feature were slightly irregular. Its single fill [17] had probably built up through natural silting. There was a 1.20m gap to the south-east to longer ditch [18]. This ditch was 9.17m long, 0.83m wide and 0.37m deep (Plates 9 and 10). The sides and base were generally concave. Its fill [19] consisted of a loose light grey silty sand with occasional small flints, probably the result of natural silting.

Plate 6. Trench 7, ditch [12], looking south-west

Plate 7. Trench 7, ditch [14], looking south-west

Plate 8. Trench 7, ditch [16], looking north-east

Plate 9. Trench 7, ditch [18], looking north-east

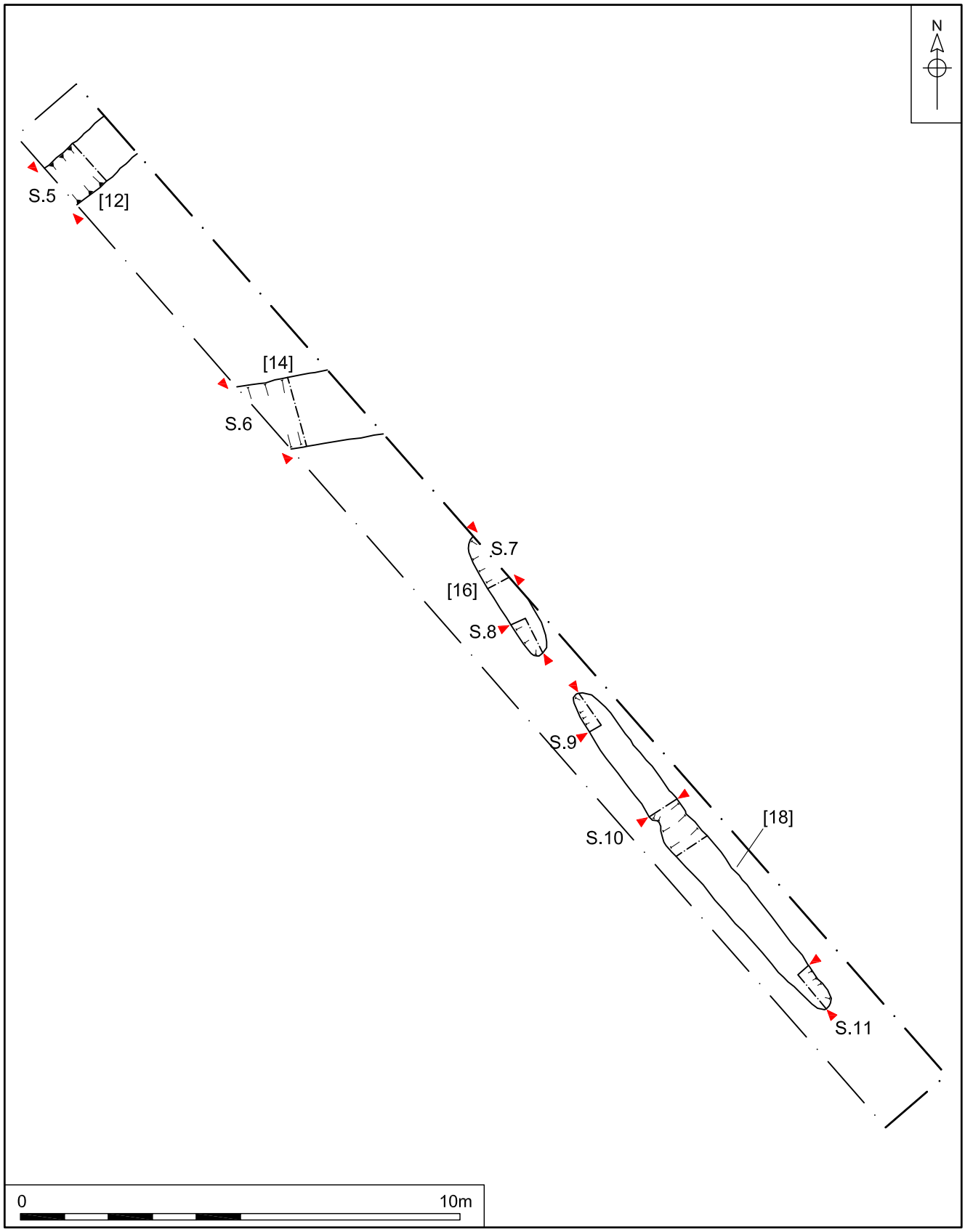

Figure 5. Trench 7, plan. Scale 1:125

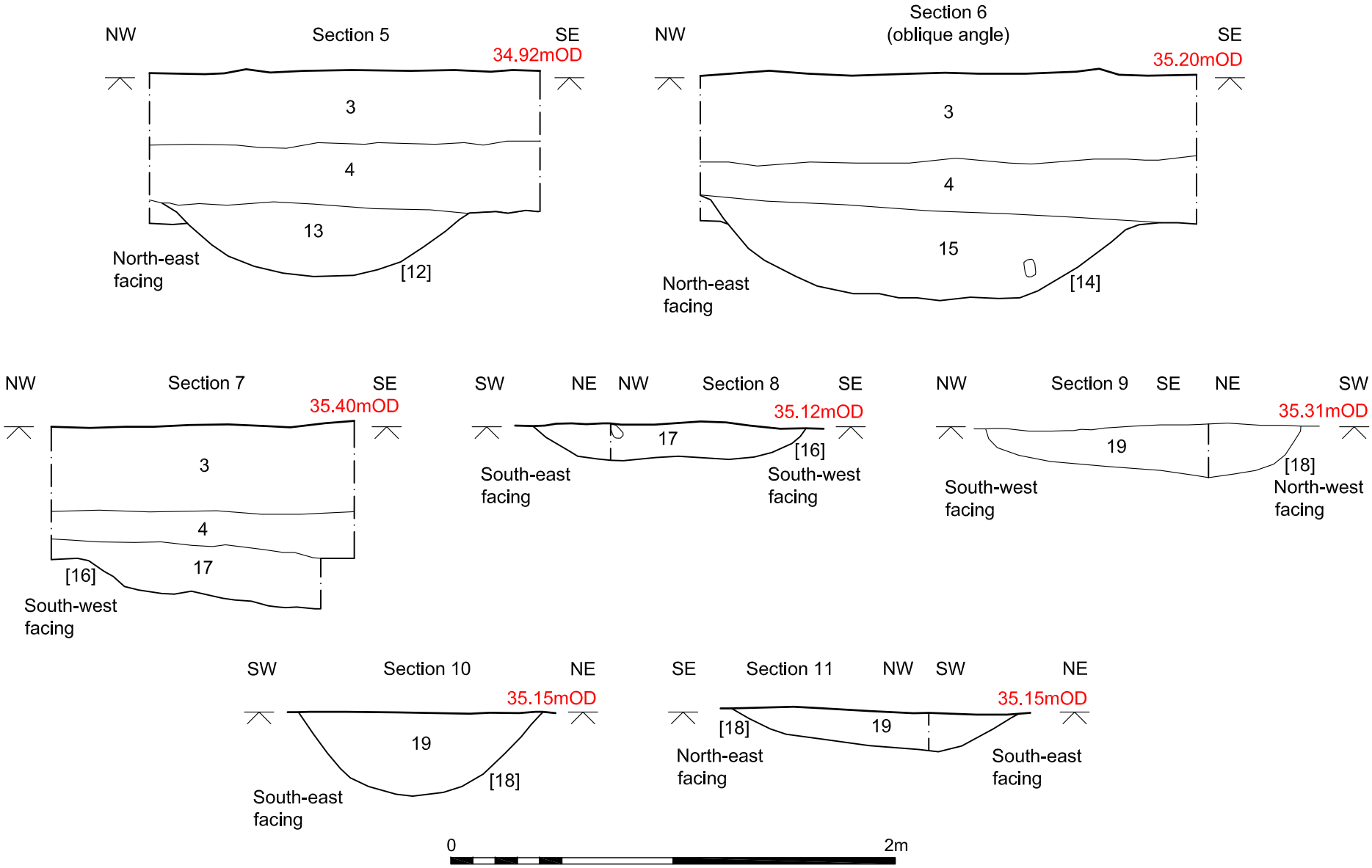

Figure 6. Trench 7, sections. Scale 1:25

Plate 10. Trench 7, ditch [18], looking north-west

Trench 8

Fig. 2	
Location	
Orientation	North-east to South-west
North-east end	603729.234, 295228.319
South-west end	603706.692, 295208.578
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.55m
Levels	
North-east end top	36.117m OD
South-west end top	36.047m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.40m	0.00-0.40m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.15m	0.40–0.55m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.55m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present in this trench.

Trench 9

Fig. 2

Location	
Orientation	North-west to South-east
North-west end	603730.696, 295212.148
South-east end	603750.456, 295189.589
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.50m
Levels	
North-west end top	36.41m OD
South-east end top	36.989m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.35m	0.00-0.35m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.15m	0.35–0.50m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.50m

Discussion

No archaeological features were present within the trench though a sherd of medieval pottery was recovered during machining.

Trench 10

Fig. 2

Location	
Orientation	North-east to South-west
North-east end	603732.167, 295193.328
South-west end	603709.592, 295173.582
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.35m
Levels	
North-east end top	36.67m OD
South-west end top	36.673m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.35m	0.00-0.35m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.35m

Discussion

This trench contained no subsoil.

No archaeological features or artefacts were present.

Trench 11

Fig. 2

Location	
Orientation	North-west to South-east
North-west end	603686.739, 295215.624
South-east end	603706.511, 295193.048
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.30m
Levels	
North-west end top	35.517m OD
South-east end top	36.375m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.30m

Discussion

This trench contained no subsoil.

No archaeological features or artefacts were present.

Trench 12

Fig 2	
Location	
Orientation	North-east to South-west
North-east end	603692.28, 295235.749
South-west end	603669.717, 295215.979
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.55m
Levels	
North-east end top	35.42m OD
South-west end top	35.218m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.55m	0.00-0.55m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.55m

Discussion

This trench contained no subsoil.

No archaeological features or artefacts were present in this trench.

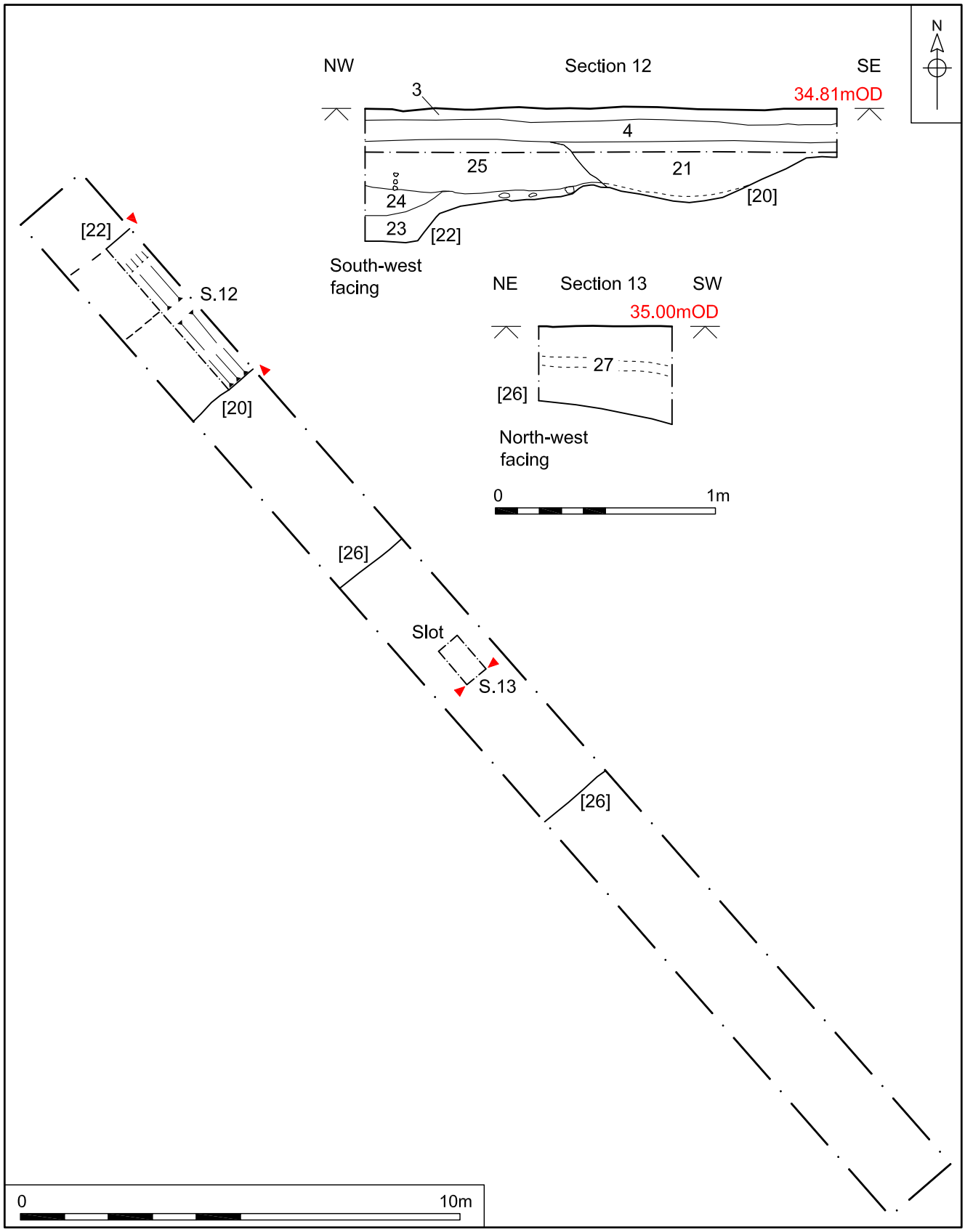

Figure 7. Trench 13, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 13

Figs 2 and 7, Plates 11 and 12	
Location	
Orientation	North-west to South-east
North-west end	603653.115, 295211.402
South-east end	603672.893, 295188.803
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.80m (max)
Levels	
North-west end top	34.811m OD
South-east end top	35.756m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.20m	0.00-0.20m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.60m (max)	0.20–0.80m (max)
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.80m
20	Cut	Ditch	0.27m	0.80m-1.07m
21	Deposit	Fill of [20]	0.27m	0.80m-1.07m
22	Cut	Ditch	0.46m	0.80m–1.26m
23	Deposit	Primary fill of [22]	0.14m	1.16m–1.26m
24	Deposit	Fill of [22]	0.13m	1.03m–1.13m
25	Deposit	Uppermost fill of [22]	0.23m	0.80m–1.03m
26	Cut	Pit	0.44m	0.80m–1.24m
27	Deposit	Fill of [26]	0.44m	0.80m–1.24m

Discussion

There were three archaeological features present within the trench (ditches [20] and [22] and pit [26]).

At the north-western end of the trench were intercutting ditches [20] and [22] (Plate 11). Each was orientated north-east to south-west and was at least 1.80m long. All were sealed by the subsoil.

The earliest of the ditches ([22]) was situated at the north-western end of the trench. It was virtually invisible in plan due to the sandy nature of its uppermost fill [25] and was only observed once a slot had been dug through ditch [20]. Ditch [22] was 1.09m wide and 0.46m deep with a gradually sloping then steeper side (where visible); the base was roughly flat. There were three fills present; the earliest fill ([23]) was a friable grey sandy silt which was 0.14m thick, above it was loose orangey brown sandy silt [24] which was 0.13m thick and the final fill [25] was a 0.23m thick mid brown sandy silt with frequent sandy patches. The appearance of the layers in section suggested that the ditch may have been deliberately backfilled.

Trench 13

Ditch [22] was truncated on its south-eastern side by ditch [20].

Ditch [20] was 1.30m wide and 0.27m deep with concave sides and base. Its fill ([21]) was composed of a friable mid to dark brown sandy silt which may, due to its dark colour, have been deliberately deposited into the ditch. Eleven sherds of 11th-12th century early medieval ware pottery were recovered from the fill of this ditch.

At the centre of the trench was large pit ([26]) which measured 7.0m north-west to south-east and extended beyond the sides of the trench to the north-east to south-west. A small slot was excavated at the centre of the feature and its depth was determined to be 0.44m (Plate 12). The sides were unobserved, though the base was seen to slope down from the north-west to south-east. The pit contained single fill [27] which consisted of a black sandy silt with frequent small crushed fragments of burnt flint (pot-boiler material). At the centre of the fill was a thin lens of cream coloured sand. Due to the presence of the crushed burnt flint, the fill had almost certainly been deliberately deposited into the feature.

Plate 11. Trench 13, ditches [20] and [22], looking east

Plate 12. Trench 13, pit [26], looking north-east

Trench 14

Fig 2	
Location	
Orientation	North-east to South-west
North-east end	603692.534, 295193.562
South-west end	603669.976, 295173.76
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.80m
Levels	
North-east end top	36.142m OD
South-west end top	36.029m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.80m	0.00-0.80m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.55m

Discussion

This trench contained no subsoil.

No archaeological features or artefacts were present.

Trench 15

Fig. 2

Location	
Orientation	North-west to South-east
North-west	603693.572, 295176.823
South-east	603713.357, 295154.243
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.40m
Levels	
North-west end top	36.387m OD
South-east end top	36.724m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.30m	0.00-0.30m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.10m	0.30–0.40m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.40m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present in this trench.

Trench 16

Fig. 2	
Location	
Orientation	North-east to South-west
North-east end	603688.774, 295167.014
South-west end	603666.196, 295147.225
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.55m
Levels	
North-east end top	36.448m OD
South-west end top	36.061m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.40m	0.00-0.40m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.15m	0.40–0.55m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.55m

Discussion

No archaeological features or artefacts were present in this trench.

Trench 17

Fig. 2

Location	
Orientation	North-west to South-east
North-west end	603647.859, 295181.818
South-east end	603667.597, 295159.235
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.40m
Levels	
North-west end top	35.363m OD
South-east end top	36.044m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.40m	0-0.40m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.40m

Discussion

No subsoil was present in this trench.

There were no archaeological features present although finds were recovered during machining.

Trench 18

Figs 2 and 8, Plates 13-15	
Location	
Orientation	North-east to South-west
North-east	603654.242, 295200.422
South-west	603631.68, 295180.653
Dimensions	
Length	30m
Width	1.80m
Depth	0.60m (max)
Levels	
North-east end top	35.146m OD
South-west end top	34.959m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
3	Topsoil	Loose mid brown sandy silt	0.50m	0.00-0.50m
4	Subsoil	Loose light brown sandy silt	0.10m	0.50–0.60m
5	Natural	Loose orange silty sand and gravel	Unknown	0.60m
28	Cut	Ditch	0.21m	0.60–0.81m
29	Deposit	Fill of [28]	0.21m	0.60–0.81m
30	Cut	Gully	0.15m	0.60–0.75m
31	Deposit	Fill of [30]	0.15m	0.60–0.75m
32	Cut	Ditch	0.11m	0.60–0.71m
33	Deposit	Primary fill of Re-cut [42]	0.24m	0.70–0.94m
40	Deposit	Secondary fill of Re-cut [42]	0.10m	0.60–0.70m
41	Deposit	Fill of [32]	0.11m	0.60–0.71m
42	Cut	Re-cut of ditch [32]	0.34m	0.60–0.94m

Discussion

Three archaeological features (ditches [28] and [32] and gully [30] were present within the trench and two sherds of medieval pottery were also recovered during machining. All three of the features were sealed by subsoil [4].

Shallow ditch [28] (Plate 13) was situated at the south-western end of the trench. It was orientated north-west to south-east and was at least 1.80m long. The ditch was 1.20m wide and 0.21m deep. Though the sides were slightly irregular, the ditch had a rough ‘v’ shaped profile. There was a single fill ([29]) - a loose orangey brown silty sand which had probably built up through natural processes.

Some 10 metres to the north-east was gully [30] which was also orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 14). The gully was at least 1.80m in length, had a width of 0.49m and a depth of 0.15m. The sides and base of the gully were concave. There was one fill ([31]) which was a friable mid greyish brown sandy silt which may have built up through natural silting. A single sherd of 16th -18th century glazed red earthenware

pottery was recovered from the fill of this gully.

Two metres to the north-east was ditch [32] which was also orientated north-west to south-east (Plate 15). It was at least 1.80m long, 1.40m wide and had a depth of 0.11m. The sides and base of the cut were roughly concave and it contained a single fill ([41]) which consisted of a loose orangey brown sandy silt. This ditch appeared to have been re-cut ([42]), which contained a further two fills ([33] and [40]). The re-cut was deeper (at 0.34m) than the original ditch. Primary fill ([33]) was formed of a loose mid grey sandy silt which was 0.24m thick. The secondary fill ([40]) was a loose dark brown sandy silt which appeared to have been deliberately dumped. Two sherds of later medieval pottery were recovered from the upper fill ([40]) of re-cut [42].

Plate 13. Trench 18, ditch [28], looking north-west

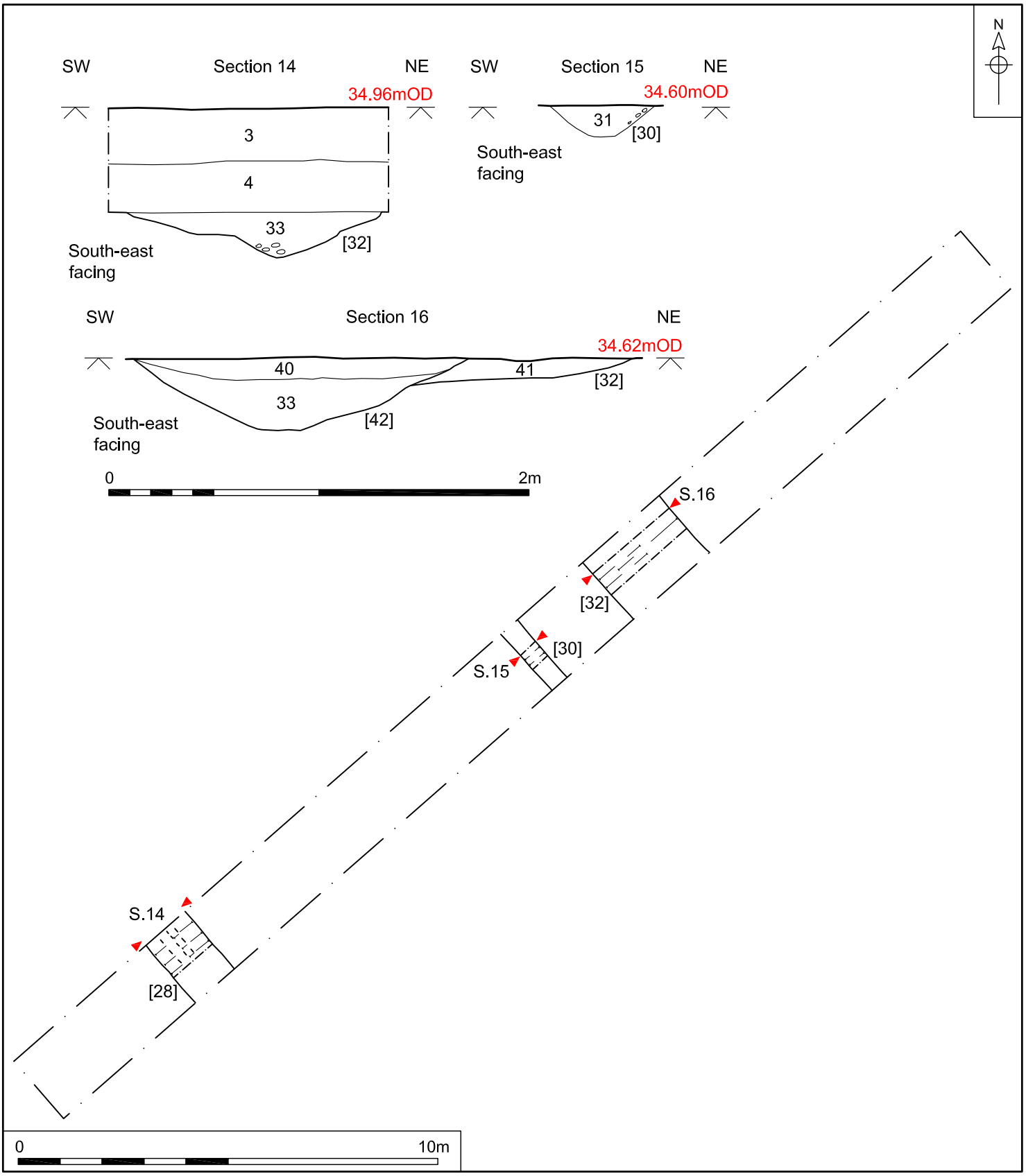

Figure 8. Trench 18, plan and sections. Scale 1:125

Plate 14. Trench 18, gully [30], looking north-west

Plate 15. Trench 18, ditch [32], looking north-west

6.0 FINDS

6.1 The Prehistoric Pottery

by Andrew Peachey

Evaluation excavations recovered a single small body sherd (1g) of prehistoric pottery, contained in medieval ditch [8], fill [9]. The sherd is from a bonfire-fired vessel in a fabric tempered with common (vesiculated) shell (<5mm). Comparable fabrics have been recorded in middle Iron Age groups in the region, notably at Shropham Quarry (Sarah Percival *pers comm*), although the very limited size of the sherds renders this a tentative conclusion and earlier prehistoric origins cannot be discounted.

6.2 Post Roman Pottery

by Sue Anderson

Twenty-one sherds of pottery weighing 173g were collected from nine contexts. Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight, estimated vessel equivalent (eve) and minimum number of vessels (MNV). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series. Summaries of the major fabrics and forms are provided by Jennings (1981). The results were input directly onto an Access database.

Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Early medieval' sandwich wares	EMSW	2.58	1	22		1
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	14	50		3
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	2	15		2
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	1	21	0.04	1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	1	46		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	1	14		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	1	5		1
Totals			*21*	*173*	*0.04*	*10*

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric.

One body sherd of 'early medieval' sandwich ware was an unstratified find from deposit [34]. This ware is thought to be an 11th-century variant of Thetford-type ware. The surfaces were lost, possibly though use-wear.

Handmade wares of early medieval date (11th- to 12th/13th-century date) were the most frequent in this group, although the 14 sherds represented only three vessels. Most sherds were found in ditch fill [21]. All fragments were undecorated body sherds in fine sandy fabrics.

Medieval coarsewares comprised a developed jar rim in LMU (the Norwich coarseware fabric), and two body sherds in medium sandy fabrics with typical local

inclusions (sparse flint, chalk). One body sherd was from ditch fill [40] and the other two sherds were unstratified.

A large glazed body sherd was in a fabric similar to, but softer and coarser than, Grimston ware. It is likely to be a more local version of this typical Norfolk ware and probably dates to the 13th/14th century. The sherd was unstratified.

One body sherd of late medieval and transitional ware was from ditch fill [40]. It had internal orange/green glaze and was probably part of a dish or bowl. A sherd of glazed red earthenware of 16th-18th-century date was found in gully fill [31]. It had orange glaze internally but the outer surface was worn.

Overall the assemblage provides evidence for possible continuity of use of the site between the early medieval and post-medieval periods. It is a useful addition to the current corpus of material from south-west Norfolk as this area (with the notable exception of Thetford) has produced very little medieval pottery in recent years.

6.3 Ceramic building material

by Lucy Talbot

Two fragments of ceramic building material weighing 20g, were collected from machining deposit [34] and ditch fill [41]. Both fragments are abraded piece of 18th-19th century date brick in a red-firing medium sandy fabric with course inclusions of crushed flint, quartz and ferrous pellets

6.4 Iron

by Lucy Talbot

Ditch fill [33] produced a single, heavily encrusted, undatable iron nail, weighing 20g.

6.5 Flint

by Andrew Peachey

6.5.1 Introduction

Trial-trench investigations recovered a total of five flakes (27g) of struck flint (Appendix 4). The struck flint occurs in an un-patinated, fresh condition and is entirely comprised of flakes associated with blade-technology typical of the Mesolithic and earlier Neolithic periods, including a bladelet, blades and debitage. The struck flint utilises a wide range of raw flint, which ranges form mid to dark grey, to olive-grey (containing a high proportions of inclusions/fossil material) and red-brown. This range is unusual in struck flint from these periods in the region, where a high priority is typically placed on the selection of good quality raw material.

6.5.2 Methodology & Terminology

The flint was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with all data entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive. Flake type (see 'Dorsal cortex,' below) or implement type, patination, colour and condition were also recorded as part of this data set, along with free-text comments.

The term ‘cortex’ refers to the natural weathered exterior surface of a piece of flint, and the term ‘patination’ to the colouration of a flaked surface exposed by human or natural agency. Dorsal cortex is categorised after Andrefsky (2005, 104 & 115) with ‘primary flake’ referring to those with cortex covering 100% of the dorsal face; ‘secondary flake’ with 50-99%; ‘tertiary’ with 1-49% and ‘un-corticated’ to those with no dorsal cortex. A ‘blade’ is defined as an elongated flake whose length is at least twice as great as it’s breadth, often exhibiting parallel dorsal flake scars (a feature that can assist in the identification of broken blades that, by definition, have an indeterminate length/breadth ratio). Terms used to describe implement and core types follow the system adopted by Healy (1988, 48-9).

6.5.3 Commentary

The bladelet contained in ditch [18] fill [19] has had the bulb of percussion (proximal end) removed, leaving a lightly oblique fracture. This process is a stage in the production of microliths in the Mesolithic period, and the flake may have been discarded during production. The blades contained in ditch [16] fill [17] and topsoil [38], and the blade-like debitage in ditch [8] fill [9] and topsoil [38] have all been soft-hammer struck from pre-prepared, abraded striking platforms. The platform preparation is particularly evident on the long-blade (length: 65mm) recovered from topsoil [38], which may be a Mesolithic or earlier Neolithic product. The remaining flakes appear more typical of an earlier Neolithic date, and include a blade in ditch [16] fill [17] that exhibits traces of wear on one lateral edge.

7.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

The evaluation excavations recorded a limited number of features of possible prehistoric and medieval/post-medieval date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from ditch and pit fills, and six (Samples <1>-<6>) were submitted for assessment.

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 5. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

7.1.2 Results

Cereal grains and/or seeds of common weeds were present at a low density within all six assemblages. Preservation was poor to moderate, with many of the grains being puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. In addition, a number of the macrofossils were heavily coated with silt and grit concretions.

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were recorded along with a number of grains, which were too poorly preserved for close

identification. Most occurred as single specimens within an assemblage. A possible grain of rye (*Secale cereale*) was also noted within the assemblage from Sample <3> (ditch [18]). Weed seeds were scarce. All were of common segetal taxa including brome (*Bromus* sp.), cornflower (*Centaurea* sp.), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*). Hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell fragments were noted within the assemblages from Samples <2> (ditch [8]), <3> and <4> (pit [26]). Charcoal/charred wood fragments were present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Pieces of charred root or stem, including some fragments of heather (*Ericaceae*) stem, were also recorded from all six assemblages.

The fragments of black porous and tarry material were all possible residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Other remains occurred infrequently, but did include fragments of bone, small pieces of burnt or fired clay, splinters of heat altered flint and fragments of coal, although the latter are most likely to be intrusive within the contexts from which the samples were taken.

7.1.3 Conclusions

In summary, although the assemblages are small and sparse, there appears to be a uniformity of composition which may indicate that all have a similar source. As cereal grains are present throughout, it is tentatively suggested that the remains may all be derived from low-density scatters of either domestic hearth waste or midden detritus. As primary deposition is not indicated, it would appear that the remains have been accidentally incorporated within the pit and ditch fills.

Although the current assemblages are somewhat sparse, they all clearly illustrate that plant macrofossils, some of which are moderately well preserved, are present within the archaeological horizon in this area of Attleborough.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

Prehistoric

There were several unstratified flints found during the machining of the trenches which indicate some activity in the vicinity of the site in the Mesolithic to earlier Neolithic periods. These artefacts appear to be of similar date to the two small flints found in fills [17] and [19] (from the features in Trench 7). Prehistoric worked flints have been found in an adjacent field in 1986 (NHER 23292) and this latest small additional adds a little extra information to that corpus of information.

The ditch segments ([16] and [18]) within Trench 7 could not be accurately dated however their slightly irregular form and more ‘leached’ and natural-looking fills suggest that they may be of prehistoric date. However there is a possibility that the two features could be ‘scars’ in the natural caused by natural, perhaps glacial, processes. The two small Mesolithic/earlier Neolithic flints, if they are contemporary with the features, suggest a very early (and improbable) date, though if the features are ‘natural’ in origin, they may have retained artefacts of this early period. If the two features are of anthropogenic origin then the gap between the two features is deliberate and, measuring 1.5m wide, could perhaps form an entrance Environmental Sample <6> from the fill of linear feature [18] appeared to have a large amount of cereal grains within it, suggesting that it is of a later date and that the flints are residual in this context. It is possible that the

cereal grains derive from early farming practices in the Bronze Age or Iron Age. The two segmented ditches could well be part of a longer linear arrangement or perhaps enclosure. Given the limited scope of the evidence it is not possible to determine the function or date of these features.

Large pit [26] located within Trench 13 is likely to be of Bronze Age/Iron Age date. The crushed burnt flint that it contained is often known as 'pot boiler' material and can be found gathered into mounds. The crushed burnt flint is the by-product of heating and re-heating of flint fragments to produce heated water. Activities that might create large quantities of burnt flint are not fully understood, though it has been postulated that the creation and use of 'sweat lodges' (effectively saunas) need large sources of heat combined with water. A prehistoric mound of burnt flint has been recorded just 250m north of the site (NHER 23291) to the north of Attleborough Stream. The environmental sample (<4>) taken from the fill of pit [26] produced no dating evidence but there were small fragments of charcoal which could have been the remains of combustible material used to create the fire to heat the flint. Sample <4> also contained cereal grains, burnt stone, fired clay and undetermined bone fragments. The pit, if it is of Bronze Age/Iron Age date, may be associated with features previously found along the Attleborough by-pass where a Late Bronze Age/Iron Age pit was recorded containing a bone or jet toggle.

Medieval and Post-medieval

The unstratified medieval and post-medieval pottery found whilst machining the trenches is likely to be either the result of casual loss and/or manuring and is typical of the range of artefacts that might be found in fields on the edge of settlement such as Attleborough. These unstratified sherds seem to be slightly more concentrated towards the north-western edge of the site where archaeological features were found. It is quite feasible that these artefacts have been dislodged from underlying features through cultivation activities.

A boundary ditch was recorded running north-east to south-west along the north-western side of the site (recorded as ditches [1] and [12] – and possibly [20]) in Trenches 1, 7 and 13 respectively. This boundary ditch ran parallel to Carver's Lane and appears to suggest that Carver's Lane is at least medieval in date. The ditch was probably an original boundary situated on the south side of Carver's Lane which seems to be located on the south side of the flood plain of the Attleborough Stream and it may once have marked the edge of water meadows and agricultural land that is slightly higher. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey map shows that the pattern of fields to the south of the lane are larger and more rectangular whereas those to the north (within the flood plain) are narrower which suggests that Carver's Lane was a significant landscape feature. Perhaps Carver's Lane marked the limit of the defined (?planned) area of Attleborough in the Anglo-Saxon period.

North-east to south-west aligned ditches [1] and [12] that crossed Trenches 1 and 7 respectively and were recorded 60m apart, were almost certainly the same feature as dictated by their size, position and appearance. The fact that ditch [1] appeared to truncate the subsoil whereas ditch [12] is sealed by it should not create a problem in interpretation and could indicate that parts of the same ditch experienced a degree of re-cutting. Ditches [20] and [22] in Trench 13 could also represent the continuation of the same boundary. The fill of ditch [20] contained 11th- to 12th/13th-century sherds of local handmade pottery. This is the later of

the two ditches and, based on its appearance, is more likely to be a continuation of ditches [1] and [12], whereas earlier ditch [22] was deeper and appeared to be deliberately backfilled.

Ditches [8], [10], [28] and [32] in Trenches 6 and 18 probably represent either medieval strip field boundary ditches or drainage ditches which emptied into the boundary ditch aligned with Carver's Lane described above (ditches [1], [12], and possibly [20]) with which they form a right angle. The pottery assemblage from these features provides evidence for possible continuity on the site between the early medieval and post-medieval periods.

Gully [30] probably represents a drainage feature, designed to carry water towards the main boundary ditch, which as has been noted appeared to continue in use into the post-medieval period. Glazed red earthenware of 16th- to 18th-century date was found in the fill of this feature.

Outside the south-western limit of the development site an 18th-century Tithe map of the area (Norfolk E-map Explorer) gives the impression that three buildings originally stood opposite the building currently called 'The Poplars' perhaps indicating a small hamlet which could have been established for some time. Medieval boundary ditches recorded during the evaluation might have been associated with such a settlement.

Recommendations for mitigation work (if required) based upon the evidence presented in this report will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

Acknowledgements

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Fieldwork was undertaken by the author with Rob Brown to whom thanks are expressed. Thanks also to Pete of Bryn Williams Civil Engineering Ltd for machining the site effectively.

The finds were washed and recorded by Lucy Talbot. The prehistoric pottery and flint were analysed by Andrew Peachey and the post-Roman pottery by Sue Anderson. The ceramic building material and iron was reported on by Lucy Talbot. Rob Fryer processed the environmental samples which were analysed and reported on by Val Fryer.

The illustrations were prepared by David Dobson after initial digitising by the author. The report was edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval to post-medieval
2	Deposit		1	Fill of [1]	Medieval to post-medieval
3	Deposit			Topsoil	-
4	Deposit			Subsoil	-
5	Deposit			Natural	-
6	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown
7	Deposit		6	Fill of [6]	Unknown
8	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
9	Deposit		8	Fill of [8]	Medieval
10	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
11	Deposit		10	Fill of [10]	Medieval
12	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
13	Deposit		12	Fill of [12]	Medieval
14	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
15	Deposit		14	Fill of [14]	Medieval
16	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Prehistoric?
17	Deposit		16	Fill of [16]	Prehistoric?
18	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Prehistoric?
19	Deposit		18	Fill of [18]	Prehistoric?
20	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
21	Deposit		20	Fill of [20]	Medieval
22	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Unknown
23	Deposit		22	Fill of [22]	Unknown
24	Deposit		22	Fill of [22]	Unknown
25	Deposit		22	Fill of [22]	Unknown
26	Cut	Large Pit		Large Pit	Prehistoric?
27	Deposit		26	Fill of [26]	Prehistoric?
28	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
29	Deposit		28	Fill of [28]	Medieval
30	Cut	Gully		Gully	Post-medieval
31	Deposit		30	Fill of [30]	Post-medieval
32	Cut	Ditch		Ditch	Medieval
33	Deposit		32	Fill of [32]	Medieval
34	U/S Finds			Found whilst machining Trench 1	-
35	U/S Finds			Found whilst machining Trench 17	-
36	U/S Finds			Found whilst machining Trench 18	-

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
37	U/S Finds			Found whilst machining Trench 9	-
38	U/S Finds			Flints found in Topsoil western half of site-	
39	U/S Finds			Found whilst machining Trench 6	-
40	Deposit		1	Fill of [42]	Medieval
41	Deposit		1	Fill of [32]	Medieval to Post-medieval

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Type	Total
Prehistoric	Pit	1
	Ditch	2
Medieval	Ditches	10
Medieval/post-medieval	Ditch	1
Post-medieval	Gully	1
Unknown	Pit	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
9	Pottery	1	7g	Medieval	
9	Flint – Struck	1	2g	Prehistoric	
9	Flint – Burnt	1	13g	Prehistoric	Discarded
11	Pottery	1	1g	Prehistoric	
17	Flint – Struck	1	1g	Prehistoric	
19	Flint – Struck	1	1g	Prehistoric	
21	Pottery	11	29g	Medieval	
31	Pottery	1	5g	Post-medieval	
33	Iron	1	20g	Unknown	Nail
34	Pottery	1	22g	Medieval	
34	Ceramic Building Material	1	11g	Post-medieval	Brick frag
35	Pottery	1	21g	Medieval	
36	Pottery	1	46g	Medieval	
37	Pottery	1	14g	Medieval	
38	Flint – Struck	1	23g	Prehistoric	
39	Pottery	1	7g	Medieval	
40	Pottery	1	8g	Medieval	
40	Pottery	1	14g	Medieval	
41	Ceramic Building Material	1	9g	Post-medieval	Brick frag

Appendix 2b: Oasis finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Burnt	1
	Flint – Struck	4
	Pottery	1
Medieval	Pottery	18
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	2
	Pottery	1
Unknown	Iron	1
Medieval	Pottery	1

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt(g)	Spot date
9	EMW			1	7	11th-12th c.
11	PREH			1	1	Prehistoric
21	EMW			11	29	11th-12th c.
31	GRE			1	5	16th-18th c.
34	EMSW			1	22	11th c.
35	LMU	jar	thickened everted	1	21	13th-14th c.
36	UPG			1	46	13th-14th c.
37	EMW			1	14	11th-13th c.
39	MCW			1	7	12th-14th c.
40	MCW			1	8	12th-14th c.
40	LMT			1	14	15th-16th c.

Appendix 4: Flint

Context	Description	Qty	W	Find/type	No.	Wgt (g)	Colour	Cortex	L	W	D	Comment
9	Ditch	1	2	Uncorticated flake, blade-like (<50mm)	1	2	dark grey	\	\	\	\	soft-hammer struck from abraded platform, parallel dorsal scars
17	Ditch	1	1	Blade	1	1	dark grey-olive	\	40	10	5	soft-hammer struck from abraded platform, parallel dorsal scars, slight wear on one lateral edge
19	Ditch	1	1	Bladelet	1	1	mid grey	\	30	5	2	parallel dorsal scars, bulb of percussion deliberately removed, possibly a Mesolithic microlith discarded during production
38	US Flints found in Topsoil western half of site	2	23	Blade	1	17	dark red-brown	\	60	30	5	soft-hammer struck from abraded platform, parallel dorsal scars
				Tertiary flake, blade-like (<50mm)	1	6	mid grey	thick off-white, slightly pitted	\	\	\	\
		5	**27**		**5**	**27**						

Appendix 5: Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Context No.	**11**	**9**	**19**	**27**	**21**	**33**
Feature No.	**28**	**8**	**18**	**26**	**20**	**32**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Pit**	**Ditch**	**Ditch**
Trench No.	**6**	**6**	**7**	**13**	**13**	**18**
Date	**?Prehist.**	**?Prehist.**	**?Prehist.**		**?Med.**	
Cereals						
Avena sp. (grains)			x			
Hordeum sp. (grains)			xcf	x		
Secale cereale L. (grain)			xcf			
Triticum sp. (grains)			x	x		
Cereal indet. (grains)	x	x	x	x	x	x
Herbs						
Bromus sp.					xcf	
Centaurea sp.			x			
Fabaceae indet.				x		
Fallopia convolvulus (L.)A.Love			x			
Raphanus raphanistrum L. (siliqua)	x					
Rumex/*Carex* sp.	x					
Tree/shrub macrofossils						
Corylus avellana L.		x	x	x		
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx	xxx	xx	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x	x	x	xx	x	x
Charred root/stem	x	x	x	xx	x	x
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xcf	x	x			xcf
Other remains						
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	x			x
Black tarry material				x	x	
Bone	x		x	xb	x	x
Burnt/fired clay			xx	xx		x
Burnt stone		x		xxx		
Fish bone						x
Mineralised soil concretions	xxx	xxx		xxx		
Pottery	x					
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		x			
Sample volume (litres)	**28**	**28**	**28**	**28**	**14**	**28**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key: x = 1–10 specimens xx = 11–50 specimens xxx = 51–100 specimens
cf = compare b = burnt Prehist = prehistoric Med = medieval