

Report 2879



nps archaeology

Archaeological Evaluation of land off Chalk Lane, Narborough, Norfolk

ENF 127745

Prepared for
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<i>Issue 1</i>		

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Location:	Land at Chalk Lane, Narborough, Norfolk
District:	North Norfolk
Planning Ref.:	Pre-application
Grid Ref.:	TF 7487 1225
HER No.:	ENF 127745
OASIS Ref.:	114129
Client:	B Knights
Dates of Fieldwork:	11-14 October 2011

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by NPS Archaeology in October 2011 for Bluebird Land and Planning Ltd on behalf of their client ahead of an application for planning permission to develop the site for residential purposes.

A geophysical (magnetometer) survey of the site was conducted earlier in October 2011 and revealed numerous linear anomalies, some of which formed field divisions and a group of curvilinear anomalies that may relate to a multiple ditch system of possible prehistoric date.

Based on the geophysical results; a total of fourteen trial trenches were excavated and eight of these produced archaeological features and deposits.

Sixteen unstratified worked flints of Late Neolithic to Early Bronze Age date were recovered. Although these flints came from an unstratified topsoil context they contribute to the understanding of the location and nature of prehistoric activity in the immediate vicinity of the site. Human skeletal remains and Early Iron Age pottery dating to 7th-6th centuries BC were recovered from an exploited hollow of possible natural origin which may also contain a buried soil. Another significant feature - possibly a pit or sunken featured building - was located west of the Devil's Dyke (also known as the Bichamditch) and produced a quantity of Early Saxon pottery of 6th-century date, typical of urns sometimes found in association with both cremation and inhumation burials.

The ditches that were recorded during the trial trenching phase correspond with the geophysical results; however the majority of them were undatable due to the lack of finds and stratigraphy.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A proposal to construct new houses and infrastructure on land off Chalk Lane at the south of Narborough (Fig. 1) resulted in Norfolk Historic Environment Service stipulating that a programme of archaeological works be undertaken prior to submission of the formal application for planning permission in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010).

This work was undertaken to fulfil a pre-application planning condition set by Breckland Council's *Breckland District Local Plan Adopted Version* and an archaeological brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environmental Services (Ref. HES 43618). The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and

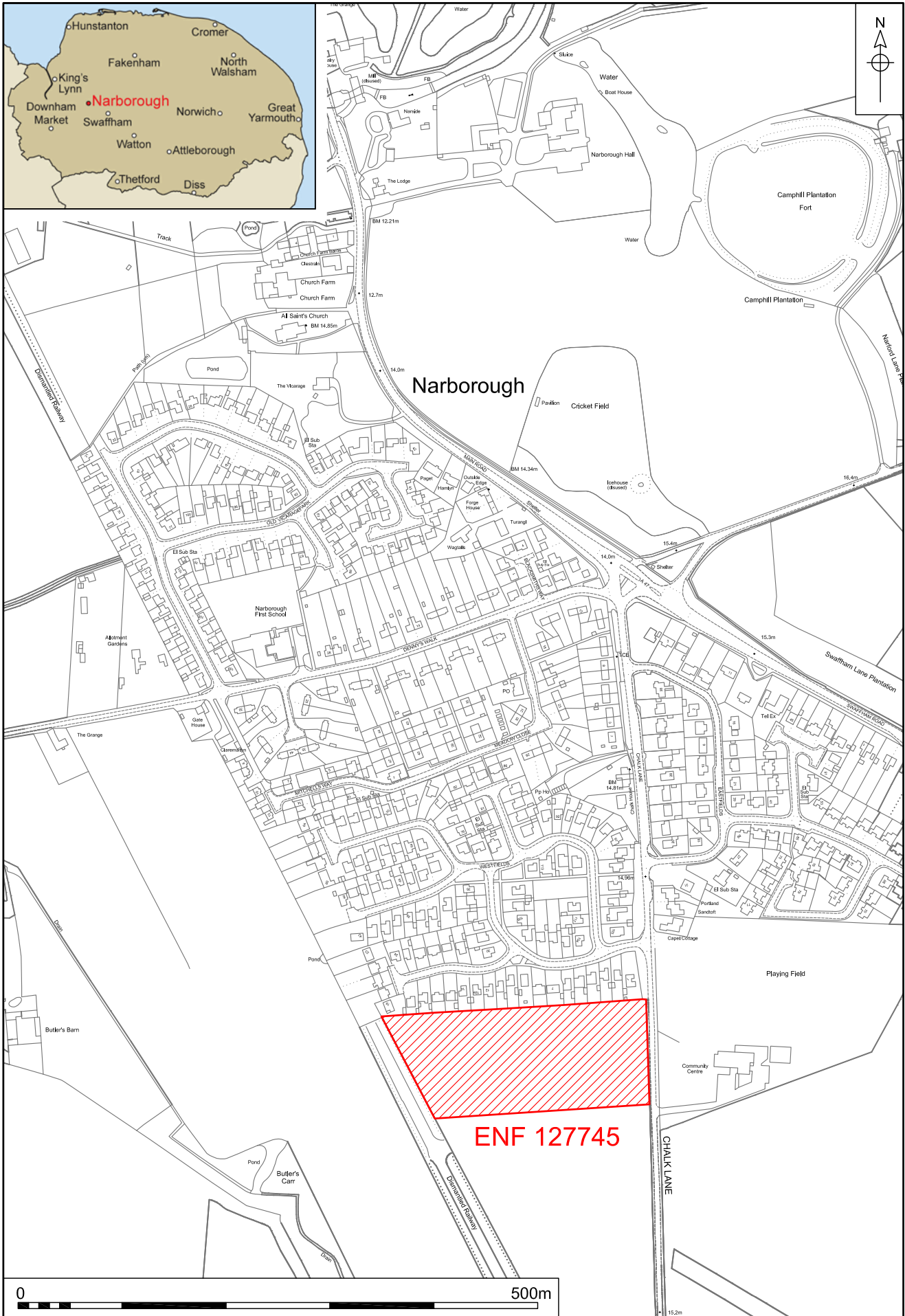


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (Ref. NPS/BAU2879/DW).

NPS Archaeology were commissioned by Bluebird Land and Planning Ltd, on behalf of their client, to undertake an archaeological evaluation of the site in order to assess the likely impact upon any surviving archaeological deposits and therefore allow an informed decision to be made regarding possible mitigation strategies.

The proposed development consists of new housing and associated roads which cover an area of approximately 2.3ha. At present the proposed development area covers one arable field which lies between Chalk Lane part of the late prehistoric or Anglo Saxon linear earthworks known as Devil's Dyke or Bichamditch forming its eastern boundary and is bordered to the west by the embankment of a disused railway and part of Narborough village to the north.

This work was commissioned by Bluebird Land and Planning Ltd on behalf a client.

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 underlying solid geology comprises of Cretaceous Upper Chalk (West Melbury marly chalk and zigzag chalk formations) (<http://www.bgs.ac.uk/opengeoscience/>) overlain by unrecorded ('undivided') pre-Quaternary deposits (BGS 1991). This area of 'west Norfolk lowlands' consists of poor, acidic soils formed in Cretaceous sands, low-lying waterlogged peat and small patches of clay (Williamson 2005)

The site is located to the south of Narborough, on land at between 15m and 10m OD elevation that slopes gently downwards towards the River Nar to the north-west.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) produced evidence of prehistoric and later activity from the potential development site itself as well as from land flanking it on its west and east sides

A cropmark of a ring ditch with two gaps (NHER 11703) was recorded during an aerial photographic sortie in 1974. There are also two semi-circular marks recorded to its north. The feature is located approximately 130m south of the development sites southern boundary close to the 50ft (15m) contour.

Metal detector surveys (NHER 32878) of the triangular-shaped field within which the development site is located have produced finds of several periods including prehistoric, Roman and medieval. The finds include Neolithic and Bronze Age flints, a possible Bronze Age tanged chisel, Roman and Early Saxon brooches (which may indicate a Saxon cemetery), two medieval coins and medieval, post - medieval and undatable metal finds.

From the mid 20th century onwards, large quantities of objects have been recovered from the field to the west of the development site (NHER 3932) as stray

finds or as a result of metal detector survey. The finds include a 70+ Roman coins, a Roman pin and brooch, Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery fragments, and a fine medieval (late 14th- to early 15th-century) decorated copper alloy belt chape, a seal matrix and other Late Bronze Age, iron Age, Roman, medieval, post-medieval and undated metal finds..

Metal detecting on the old playing field to the immediate north-east of the development site in the late 20th century (NHER 32168) recovered Neolithic and Bronze Age worked flints, Roman coins and pottery fragments, a medieval brooch and buckle and a medieval jetton

A barbed and tanged arrowhead (NHER 15713) was found in the garden of 39 Eastfields in 1976 some 200m to the north-west of the development site.

The line of the Devil's Dyke or Bichamditch (NHER 3937) forms the eastern side of the site (Chalk Lane). This linear feature runs for approximately 11km between the River Nar at Narborough to the north (at the Iron Age fort) and a tributary of the River Wissey at Beachamwell. This is one of several roughly north-south aligned linear earthworks (all located in the western half of Norfolk). The date of construction of such earthworks is not clear - they could be of Iron Age or Early Saxon date – and their purpose perhaps was perhaps part of the definition of territorial areas. An excavation on the possible line of the earthwork at Narborough in 2000 found no evidence of it (Percival. 2000).

The route of the King's Lynn to Dereham railway line (NHER 13600) forms the western part of the development area. The railway from King's Lynn reached Narborough in 1846 and Dereham in 1848. It was closed in 1968 (except for sand trains to the quarries at Middleton).

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.

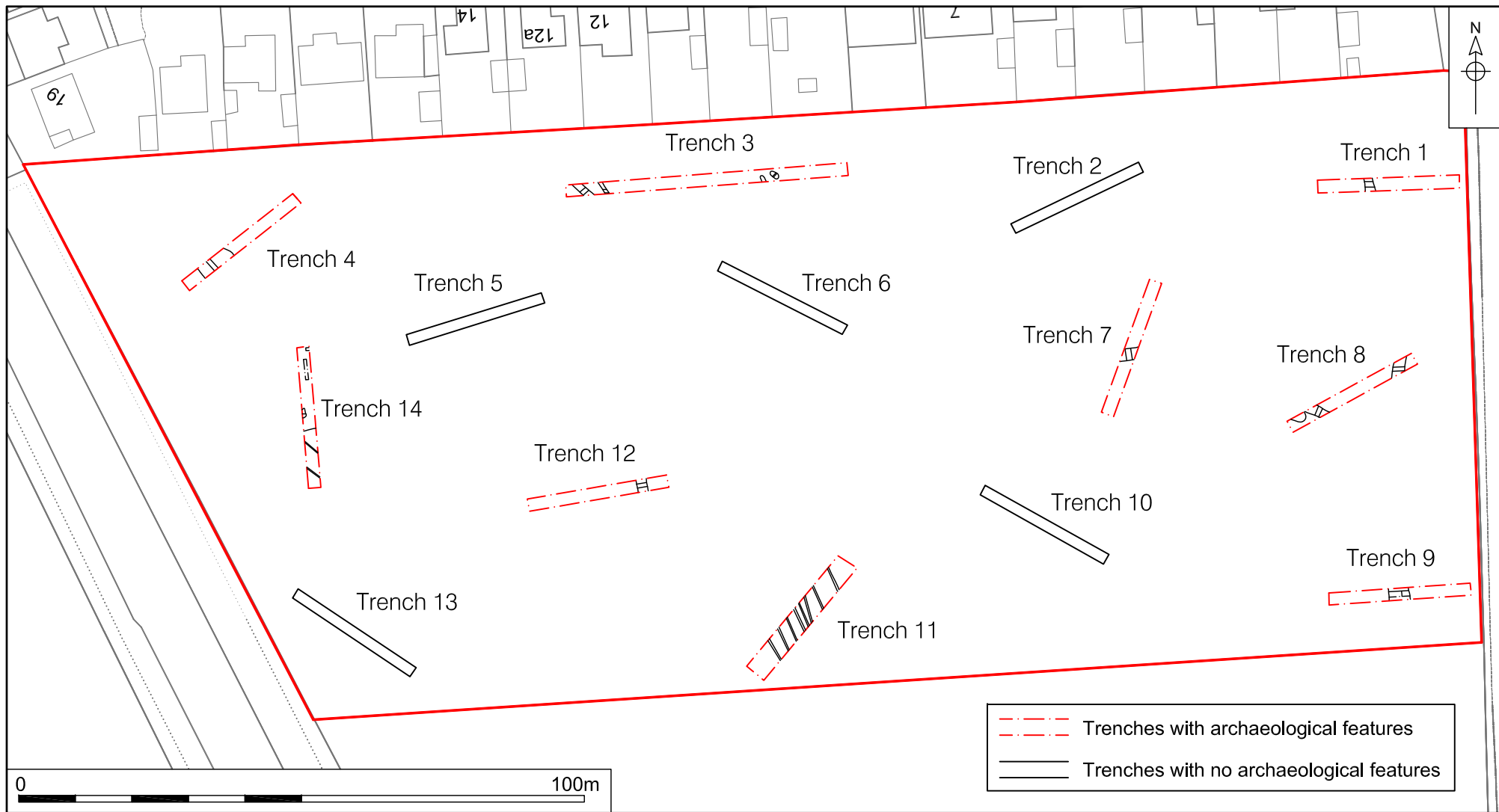
After consultation between NPS Archaeology and Norfolk Historic Environmental Services it was agreed that just over 3% sample of the development area would be evaluated with the majority of the trenches targeted on magnetic anomalies detected during the geophysical survey.

The 3% sample area, amounted to 14 trenches; 12 trenches each measuring 25m by 1.80m, one trench measuring 50m by 1.80m and one trench measuring 25m by 3.6m (Fig. 2)

The field had been under cultivation with a root crop.

Machine excavation was carried out with a tracked hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

A total of eight environmental samples were taken. These samples were taken from features [13], [15], [17], [19] and [29] and soils [04] and [06].



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Figure 2. Trench locations. Scale 1:1000

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 excavated trenches relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

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

5.0 RESULTS

Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in nine of the fourteen trenches (Trenches 1, 3, 4, 7, 8, 9, 11¹, 12 and 14). The survival of sub-surface archaeological remains was fairly good considering the shallow and sporadic nature of subsoil deposits across the site. The topsoil measured between 0.30m and 0.50m in depth with subsoil being located in five trenches (Trenches 3, 4, 5, 9 and 14); its depth ranged between 0.10m and 0.20m. Three trenches (Trenches 10, 11 and 14) contained field/land drains all of which were in the region of 0.20m wide by 0.10m deep and were filled with flint.

The results for each trench are tabulated below in Trench number order. A photograph of each trench accompanies the trench description with additional images of features where appropriate. Plans of trenches are only provided where features are present.

¹ Field drains only

Trench 1



Trench 1, looking east

Figs. 2 and 3, Plate 1

Location

Orientation East-West

East End 574995, 312298

West End 574970, 312298

Dimensions

Length 25m

Width 2.20m

Average Depth 0.40m

Levels

East End Top 15.75m OD

West End Top 14.84m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
17	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.40m	0.40-0.80m
18	Fill of [17]	Mid brown silty sand	0.40m	0.40-0.80m

Discussion

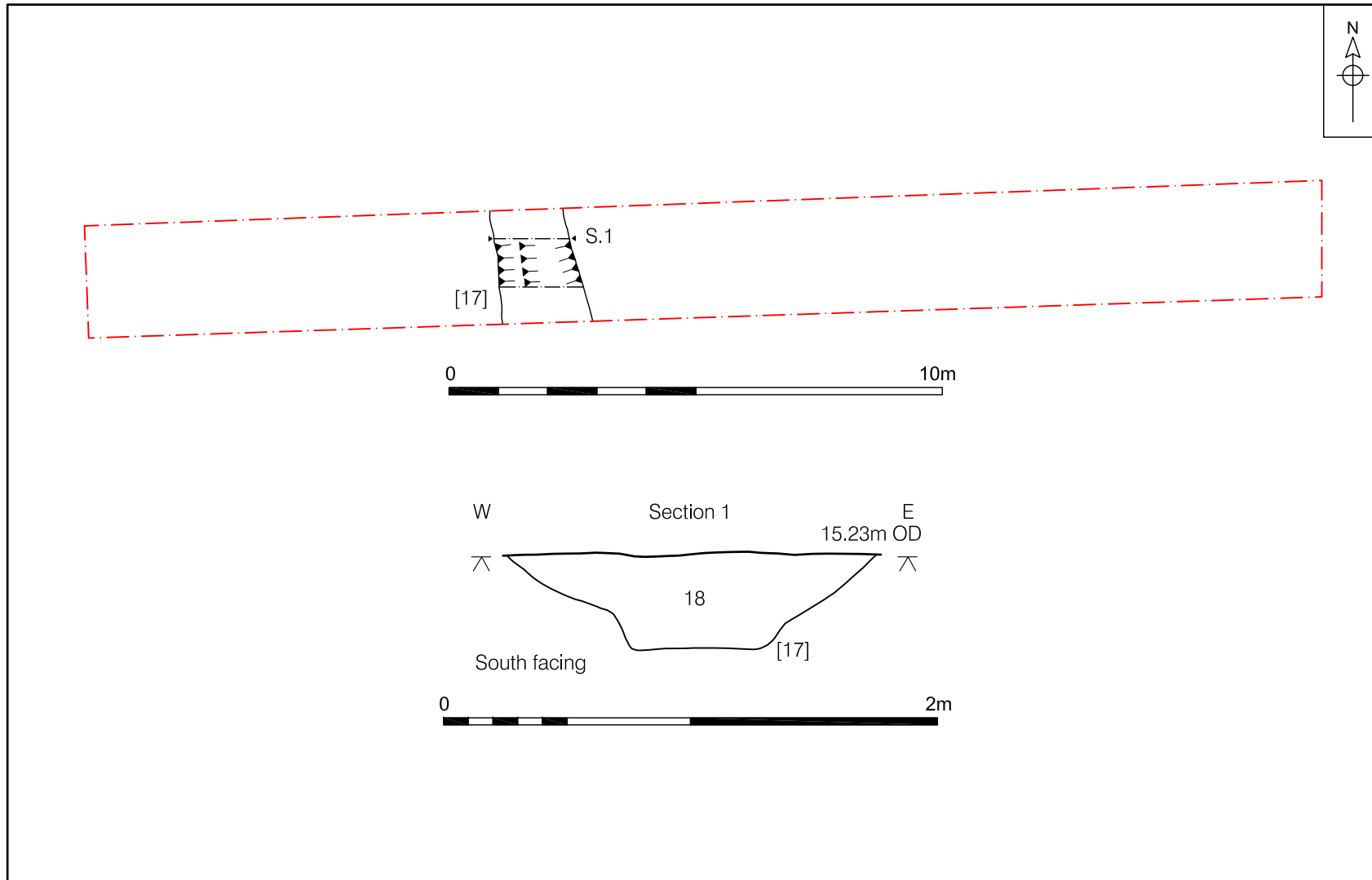
Ditch [17] was aligned north-south and measured 1.50m wide, with a depth of 0.40m (Plate 1). The base of the feature was flat with steeply sloping sides. The fill was a mid brown silty sand with occasional chalk flecks. One body sherd of medieval Grimston ware with partial green glaze was recovered.

Environmental Sample <7> produced charcoal, charred root stem, black porous cokey material, small coal fragments and small mammal or amphibian bones.

This ditch corresponds with a faint linear geophysical anomaly and is likely to be the same ditch as recorded in Trenches 8 and 9.



Plate 1. Trench 1, ditch [17]



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

Trench 2



Trench2, looking east

Fig. 2

Location

Orientation	North-east - South-west
-------------	-------------------------

North-east End	574939, 312302
----------------	----------------

South-west End	574917, 312290
----------------	----------------

Dimensions

Length	25m
--------	-----

Width	2.20m
-------	-------

Average Depth	0.45m
---------------	-------

Levels

North-east End Top	14.30m OD
--------------------	-----------

South-west End Top	13.89m OD
--------------------	-----------

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.45m	0.00–0.45m

Discussion

This trench was devoid of archaeological features and deposits.

Trench 3



Trench 3, looking east

Figs 2 and 4, Plate 2

Location

Orientation East-West

East End 574887, 312301

West End 574838, 312297

Dimensions

Length 50m

Width 2.20m

Average Depth 0.50m

Levels

East End Top 13.71m OD

West End Top 12.98m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
02	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty sand	0.10m	0.40-0.50m
29	Pit/grave cut	Oval pit/grave cut with charcoal fleck	0.15m	0.50-0.65m
30	Fill of [29]	Greyish black silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks	0.15m	0.50-0.65m
31	Pit/grave cut	Oval pit/grave cut (unexcavated)		0.50m
32	Fill of [31]	Greyish black silty sand with moderate charcoal flecks		0.50m
33	Ditch	North-west aligned	0.50m	0.50-1.05m
34	Fill of [33]	Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small charcoal fragments	0.50m	0.50-1.05m
35	Ditch	North-west aligned	0.10m	0.50-0.60m
36	Fill of [35]	Mid greyish brown silty sand	0.10m	0.50-0.60m

Discussion

Trench 3 was positioned at the location of the site of a find of Anglo Saxon brooches (HER 32878) which may indicate the presence of a cemetery of this date. Four features were present, two ditches and two oval features.

The two roughly oval features ([29] and [31]) were located in the eastern half of the trench and were aligned north-west to south-east. They appeared to contain very similar fills consisting of mid greyish brown silty sand with charcoal flecks.

Feature [29] measured 1.60m long by 1m wide by 0.15m deep. The surface of the feature was cleaned and carefully inspected for any bone fragments and/or staining that may be present, however no such evidence was observed. A small slot was excavated through the centre of feature [29] and the excavated soil was retained as an environmental sample (Sample <8>). This feature is interpreted as a possible pit or grave cut. Sample <8> from deposit [30] produced evidence of black porous cokey material, black tarry material and bone fragments including a number of burnt/calined pieces. The bone inclusions may be indicative of the remains of a human burial but this is a very tentatively interpretation.

Trench 3

Unexcavated pit/grave cut [31] was partially obscured by the limit of excavation. It was similarly aligned to feature [29] and measured at least 1m in length by 0.70m wide and contained greyish black silty sand with charcoal flecks ([32]). As Trench 3 was sited to test the location of a probable Anglo Saxon cemetery, and pit/grave cut [29] appears to suggest that graves may be present, this similar feature ([31]) was not excavated at this stage.

Two ditches ([33] and [35]) were observed at the western end of the trench and correspond to the geophysical evidence found during the survey. These ditches were not seen to cut through the subsoil [2] which measured in the region of 0.20m deep here.

Ditch [33] was aligned north-west to south-east and measured at least 2.50m long by 1.30m wide and was 0.55m deep (Plate 2). It contained single fill [34] consisting of mid greyish brown silty sand. No dating evidence was recovered from this ditch.

Ditch [35] was the same ditch that was observed and recorded in Trench 12. Although evidence from the geophysical survey does not actually show this feature extending into Trench 3, it is reasonable to presume that this is the very northern limits of this north-south linear feature, albeit narrow and shallow. This ditch measured at least 2.30m long by 0.80m wide and was 0.10m deep. (The dimensions of the ditch recorded in this trench vary greatly from the ditch in Trench 12 which measured 1.80m wide by 0.30m deep.)



Plate 2. Trench 3, ditch [33]

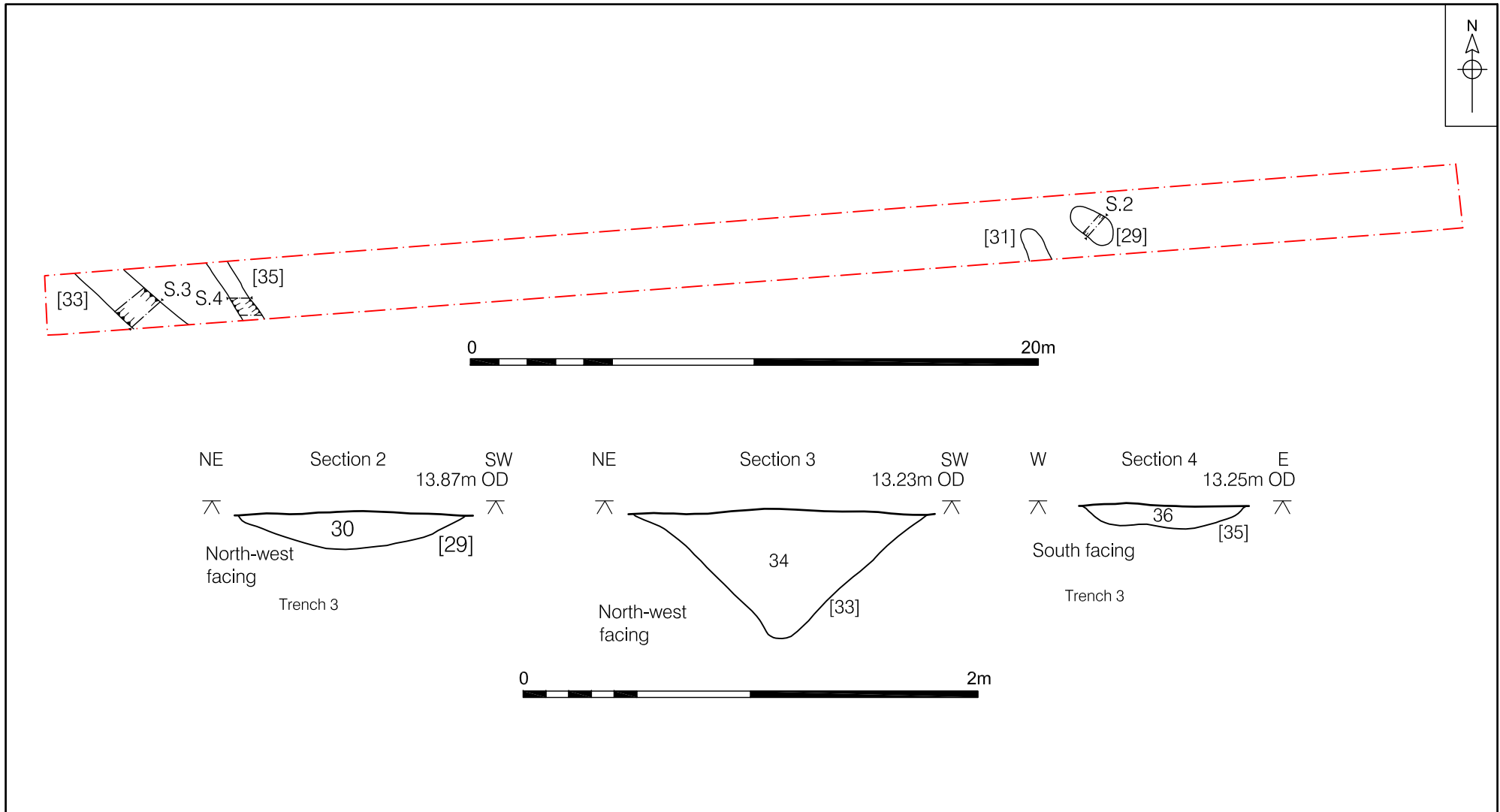


Figure 4. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:25

Trench 4



Trench 4, looking east

Figs 2 and 5, Plate 3

Location

Orientation North-east to South-west

North-east End 574790, 312296

South-west End 574770, 312281

Dimensions

Length 25m

Width 2.20m

Average Depth 0.50m

Levels

North-east End Top 12.24m OD

South-west End Top 11.96m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
02	Subsoil	Greyish brown silty sand	0.10m	0.40-0.50m
03	Natural hollow/buried soil	In-filled natural hollow or possible buried soil	0.50m	0.50-0.70m
04	Fill of [03]	Dark brown silty sand with charcoal flecks	0.50m	0.50-0.70m

Discussion

During the mechanical excavation of this trench, an archaeologically significant deposit was observed overlying natural ground. This deposit measured in the region of 0.20m deep and consisted of dark brown silty sand with frequent flecks of charcoal. Although, very difficult to state for certain it is likely that this deposit may have been contained within a natural hollow and may constitute a buried soil of an Early Iron Age. A very similar deposit was also observed in the northern part of Trench 14 which lies to the south of Trench 4, and may indicate a localised hollow in the region of 30m across.

Thirty-one sherds of Early Iron Age pottery were recovered from deposit [04] and have very close parallels with pottery recovered from excavated sites at Longham and Bittering (HER 15910) and at East Winch, Blackborough End. The pottery recovered from [04] exhibits an angular body carination, and a linear band of closely spaced stabbed decoration. These forms and decoration are typical of those recorded at Longham and Bittering (Percival 1999) which have been dated to the Early Iron Age (7th-6th century BC).

Environmental Sample <6> from deposit [04] contained cereal, charcoal, charred root stems, bone, mineralised soil concretions, pottery and small fragments of coal possibly derived from scattered refuse or midden waste.

Trench 4



Plate 3. Trench 4, deposit [04]

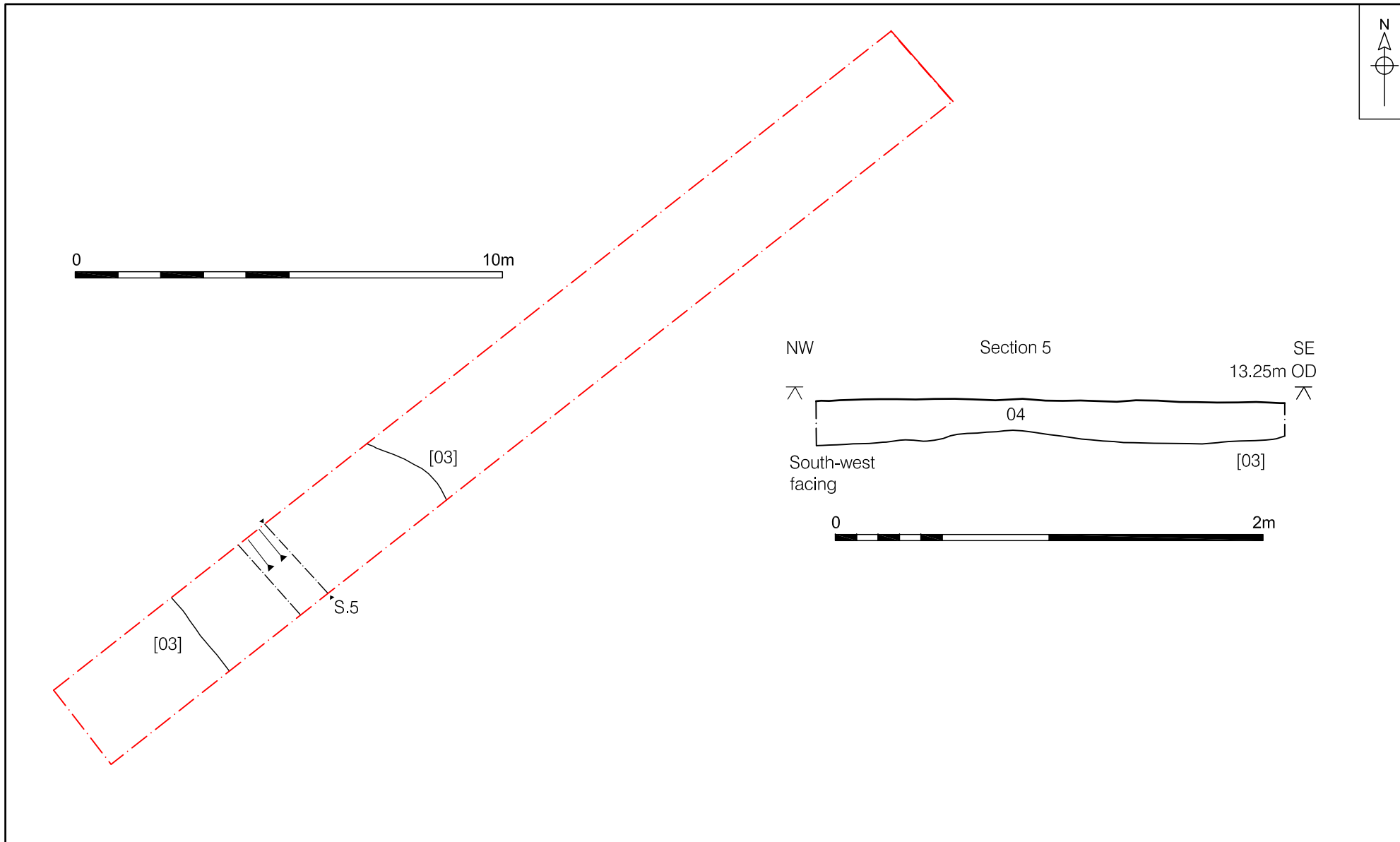


Figure 5. Trench 4, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 5



Trench 5, looking east

Fig. 2

Location

Orientation East-West

East End 574833, 312278

West End 574810, 312271

Dimensions

Length 25m

Width 2.20m

Average Depth 0.50m

Levels

East End Top 12.79m OD

West End Top 12.46m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
02	Subsoil	Mid ginger brown silty sand	0.10m	0.40–0.50m

Discussion

This trench was devoid of archaeological features and deposits.

Trench 6



Trench 6, looking west

Fig. 2

Location

Orientation North-west-South-east

North-west End 574865, 312284

South-east End 574887, 312273

Dimensions

Length 25m

Width 2.20m

Average Depth 0.30m

Levels

North-west End Top 13.27m OD

South-east End Top 13.65m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.30m	0.00–0.30m

Discussion

This trench was devoid of archaeological features and deposits.

Trench 7



Trench 7, looking south-west

Figs 2 and 6, Plate 4

Location

Orientation North-east to South-west

North-east End 574942, 312281

South-west End 574933, 312258

Dimensions

Length 25m

Width 2.20m

Average Depth 0.35m

Levels

North-east End Top 14.28m OD

South-west End Top 14.19m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.35m	0.00–0.35m
11	Ditch	East-west aligned	0.45m	0.35-0.80m
12	Fill of [11]	Mid yellowish brown sandy silt	0.45m	0.35-0.80m

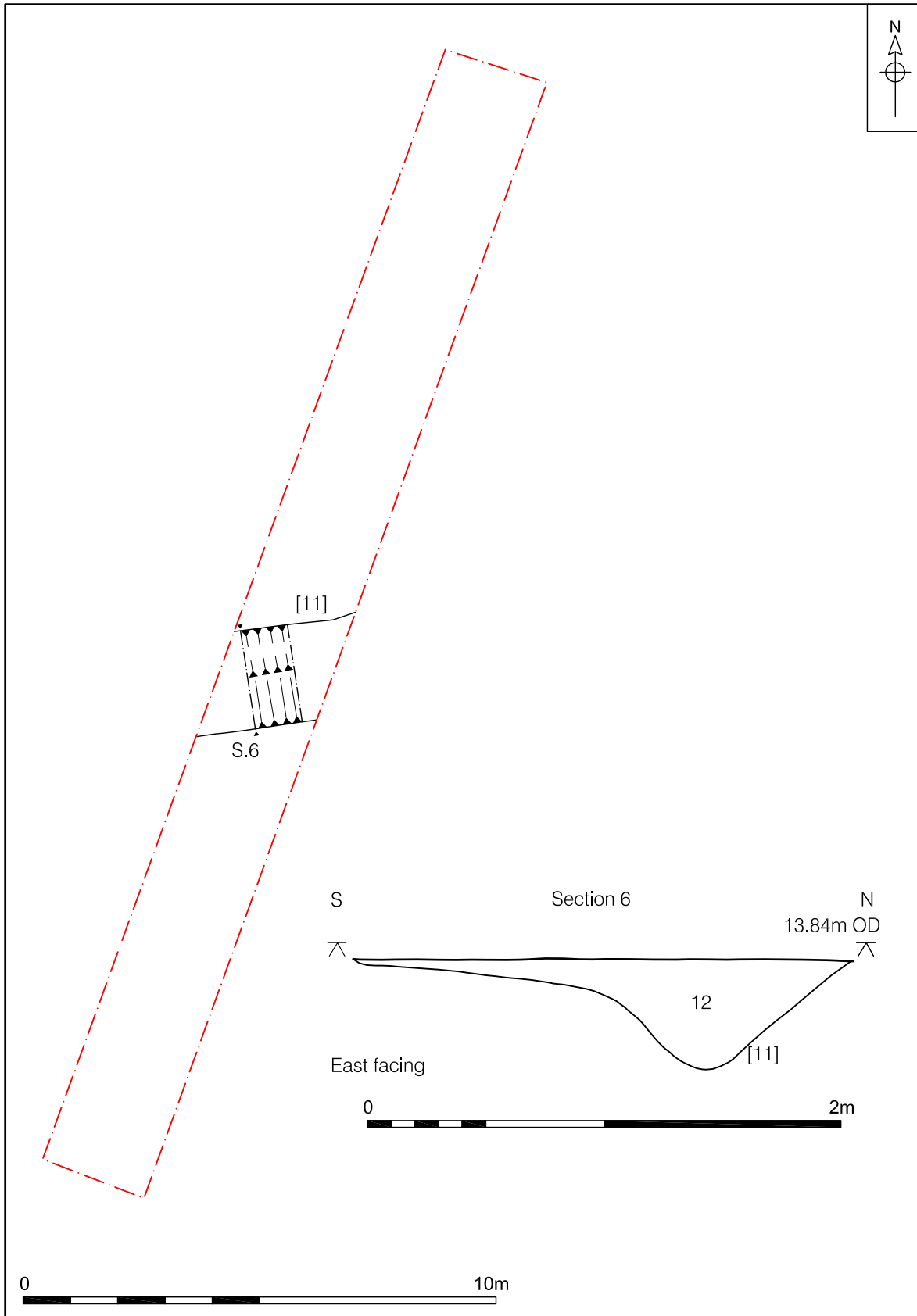
Discussion

Ditch [11] was aligned east-west and measured at least 2.20m long by 2m wide and was 0.45m deep. It contained single fill [12] consisting of mid yellowish brown sandy silt. No datable finds were recovered from this feature.

Although, the location of this ditch corresponds with the geophysical results the alignment of the excavated portion does not appear to match. The geophysical results show a north-west to south-east alignment whereas the excavated portion of this feature show is east-west.



Plate 4. Trench 7, ditch 11



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Figure 6. Trench 7, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 8



Trench 8, looking east

Figs 2 and 7, Plates 5-7

Location

Orientation North-east-South-west

North-east End 574987, 312268

South-west End 574965, 312255

Dimensions

Length 25m

Width 2.20m

Average Depth 0.50m

Levels

North-east End Top 15.25m OD

South-west End Top 14.74m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
02	Subsoil	Greyish brown silty sand	0.10m	0.40-0.50m
19	Pit/Sunken-featured building	Sub-circular in plan	0.35m	0.50-0.85m
20	Fill of [19]	Primary deposit; mixed dark brown silty sand and black patches with charcoal	0.35m	0.50-0.85m
21	Ditch	North-west-south-east aligned	0.60m	0.50-1.10m
22	Fill of [21]	Mid orange brown silty sand	0.60m	0.50-1.10m
23	Ditch	North-east-south-west aligned	0.55m	0.50-1.05m
24	Fill of [23]	Mid orange brown silty sand	0.55m	0.50-1.05m
40	Fill of [19]	Secondary deposit; dark brown silty sand	0.20m	0.50-0.70m

Discussion

A total of four features were recorded in Trench 8.

Pit/sunken-featured building (SFB) [19] was located at the western end of the trench. This feature continued (probably for its major part) below the northern edge of the excavation, hence any interpretation is significantly compromise.

The part of feature [19] within the trench measured 1.20m (north-south) by 2.50m wide and was a maximum of 0.40m deep with gradually sloping sides and a flat base. Most of the feature was filled with primary deposit [20], a charcoal-rich, very dark greyish black silty sand. This fill was overlain by deposit [40] (0.05m-0.20m thick), a dark brown silty sand which had slightly leached into deposit [20] implying that these deposits may be contemporary with each other.

Deposit [20] contained a fragment of Roman tile and fifteen sherds of Early Saxon handmade wares in a variety of fabrics. The Saxon pottery included large fragments of a sub-biconical decorated jar (Plate 16) with incised, stamped and hollow-backed boss decoration typical of the 6th century, sometimes found in association with both cremation and inhumation burials with cruciform circle

Trench 8

designs (Plate 17). A total of 192 fragmented faunal remains weighing (0.896 kg) were recovered demonstrating that cattle, sheep, goat and pig had been butchered. A coprolite (fossilised animal dung), a fragment of domestic fowl and a chopped sheep horncore were present in the assemblage. Environmental Sample <1> from deposit [20] produced evidence of cereal grains, charred root stems, bone, hazel nutshell, heather stem, burnt fired clay and modern intrusions of black porous 'cokey' material and black tarry material.



Plate 5. Trench, 8, pit/sunken-featured building [19]

Immediately to the east of feature [19] was ditch [21] which was located during the geophysical survey. It measured at least 2.60m long by 1.60m wide and was 0.60m deep. It contained a single fill consisting of mid orangey brown silty sand [21]. Although, this ditch lies adjacent to pit/SFB [19] there was no evidence of intercutting, hence no relationship between the two features could be established. No finds were recovered from this feature.



Plate 6. Trench, ditch [21]

Located in the eastern part of the trench was ditch [23] which appears to have a slightly different alignment to the north-south ditches in Trenches 1 and 9 (Fig. 2), however it is likely to be the same ditch (which runs parallel to Chalk Lane). The ditch measured at least 2.2m long by 1.80m wide and was 0.60m deep. It contained a single fill consisting of mid orange brown silty sand [24]. No finds

Trench 8

were recovered from this feature.



Plate 7. Trench 8, ditch [23]

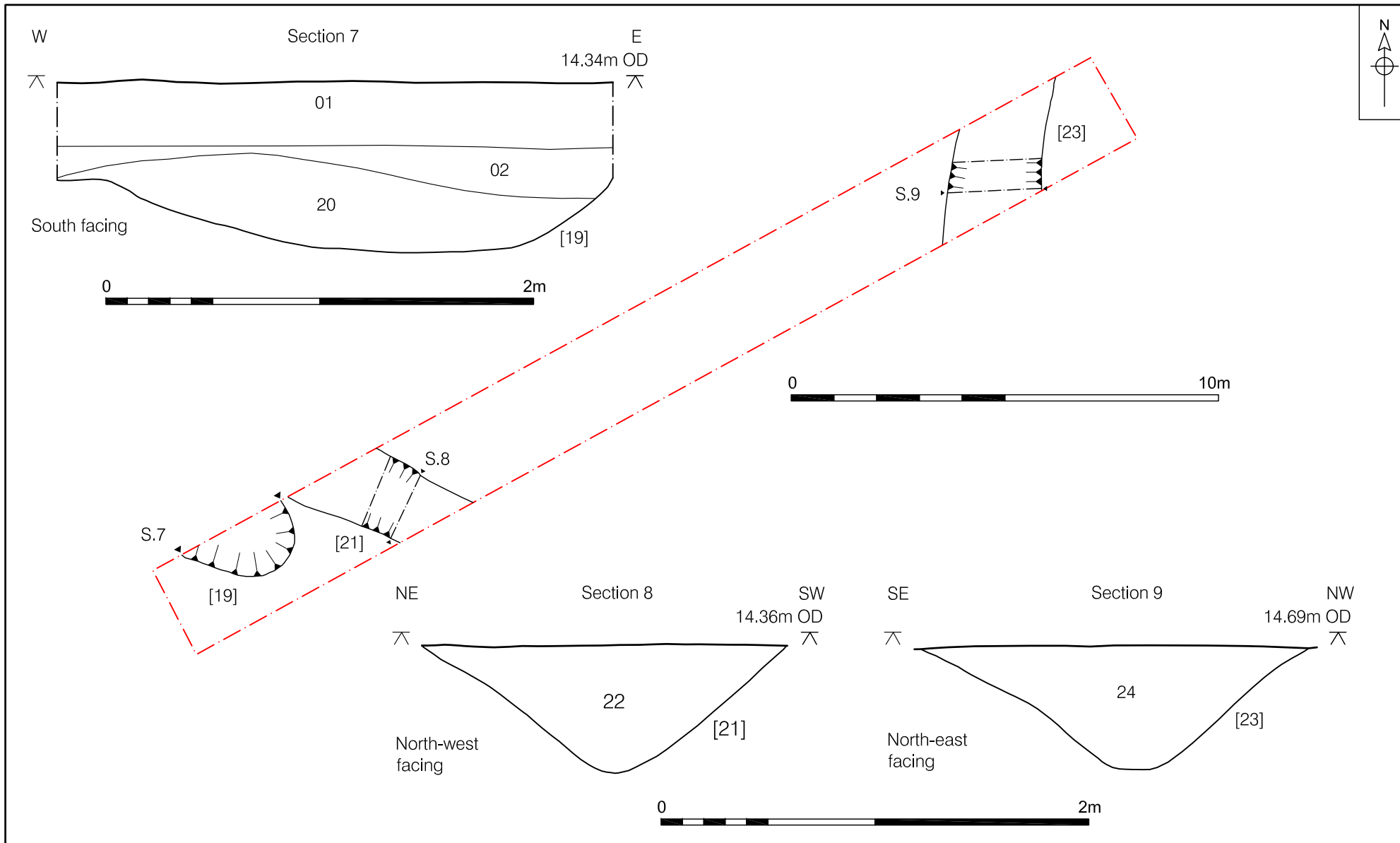


Figure 7. Trench 8, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 9



Trench 9, looking east

Figs 2 and 8, Plates 8-9

Location

Orientation	East-West
East End	574997, 312227
West End	574972, 312225

Dimensions

Length	25m
Width	2.20m
Average Depth	0.55m

Levels

East End Top	15.14m OD
West End Top	14.37m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
02	Subsoil	Mid orange brown silty sand	0.15m	0.40-0.55m
13	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.45m	0.55-1.00m
14	Fill of [13]	Mottled orange sand and pale yellow sand	0.45m	0.55-1.00m
15	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.65m	0.55-1.20m
16	Fill of [16]	Dark brown silty sand	0.65m	0.55-1.20m

Discussion

Two intercutting ditches ([13] and [15]) were recorded within this trench. It has not been possible to determine whether they were different ditches on the same alignment or a later re-cutting a ditch along part of its length (which may suggest maintenance of a field system). This ditch alignment corresponds to the geophysical results.

Ditch [13] was the earliest feature. It was aligned north-south and measured at least 2.20m long by 1.50m wide and was 0.45m deep (Plate 8). It contained deposit [14], a mottled deposit of light orange silty sand with patches of firm orange sand.

Seen to truncate the western part of ditch [13] was ditch [15]. This ditch was at least 2.2m long by 2.2m wide and was 0.65m deep with a very shallowly sloping west side compared to its eastern edge, and a rounded base (Plate 9). It contained single fill [16] which consisted of dark brown silty sand with occasional rounded flint and chalk flecks.

Although, the ditches were undated, two environmental samples (Sample <2> from deposit [14] and <3> from [16]) were taken. However, both samples produced very little environmental evidence with the exception of charcoal, small mammal/amphibian bones and modern intrusive substances such as black 'cokey' porous material and black tarry material.

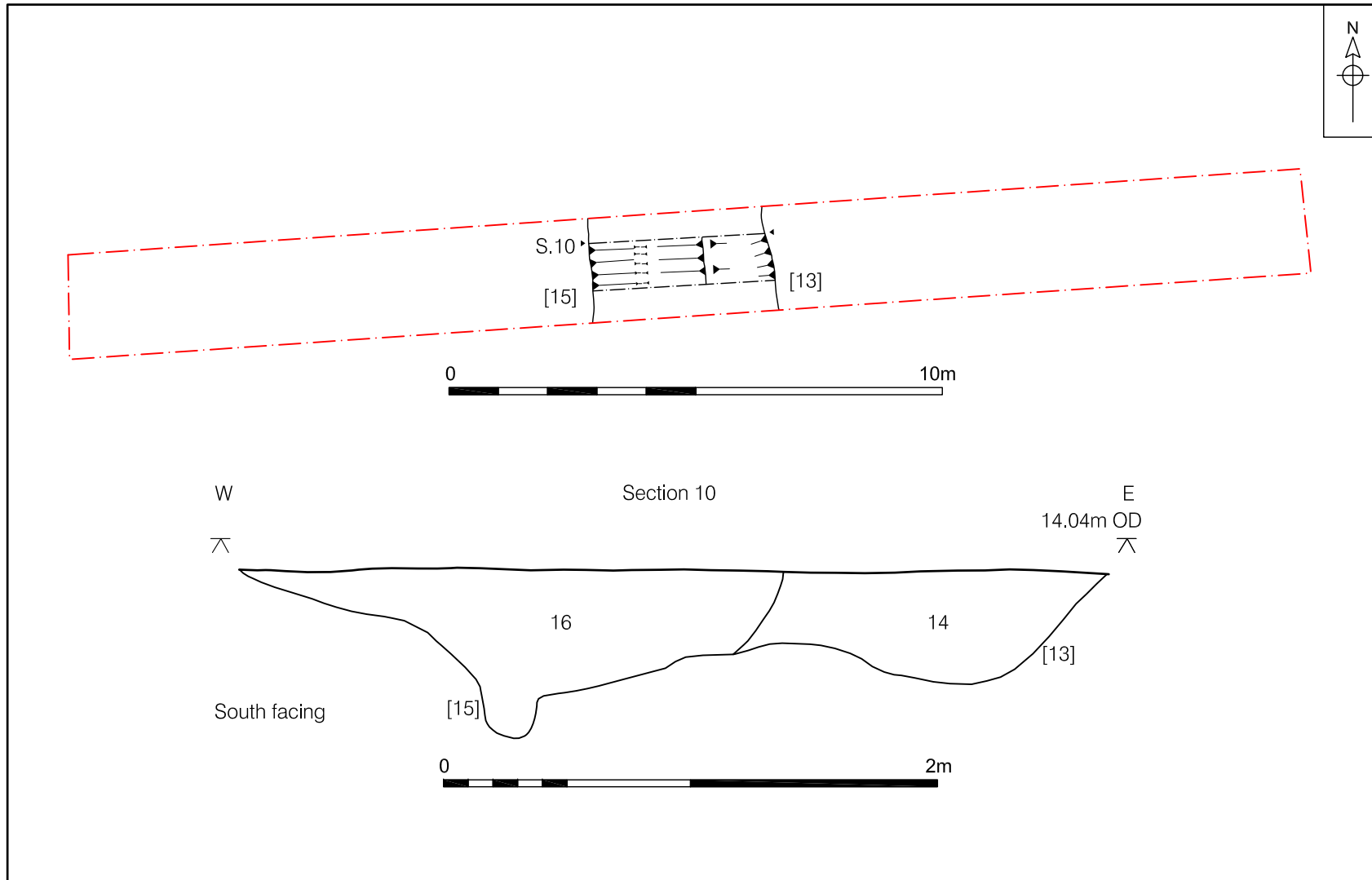
Trench 9



Plate 8. Trench 9, ditch [13]



Plate 9. Trench 9, ditch [15]



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Figure 8. Trench 9, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 10



10, looking north-west

Trench

Fig. 2

Location

Orientation North-west to South-east

North-west End 574912, 312244

South-east End 574933, 312232

Dimensions

Length 25m

Width 2.20m

Average Depth 0.40m

Levels

North-west End Top 14.03m OD

South-east End Top 14.20 OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0.00–0.40m

Discussion

This trench was devoid of archaeological features and deposits.

Trench 11



Trench 11, looking north-east

Figs 2 and 9, Plates 10-11

Location

Orientation North-east to South-west

North-east End 574888, 312232

South-west End 574871, 312212

Dimensions

Length 25m

Width 4.40m

Average Depth 0.40m

Levels

North-east End Top 13.57m OD

South-west End Top 13.23m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
37	Field drains	North-south aligned	0.20m	0.40-0.60m
38	Fill of [37]	Flint in-fill	0.20m	0.40-0.60m

Discussion

This trench was placed to investigate one of the geophysical anomalies which showed a group of curving linear 'features' that may have related to a prehistoric multiple ditch system.



Plate 10. Trench 11, field drains [37]

A total of eight approximately north-south aligned sub-surface features were encountered. For the purpose of this report all eight features have been grouped together and have been given the single cut number [37] and deposit number [38]. The eight features are not considered to be archaeological in nature and have been interpreted as a type of field/land drain. Similar field/land

Trench 11

drains were also encountered in Trenches 10 and 14. As can be seen in Plate 10, the features were evenly spread across the trench and measured between 0.20m and 0.30m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.20m.

The features were in-filled with a natural flint, presumably to assist drainage (Plate 11).



Plate 11. Trench 11, field drain [37], detail

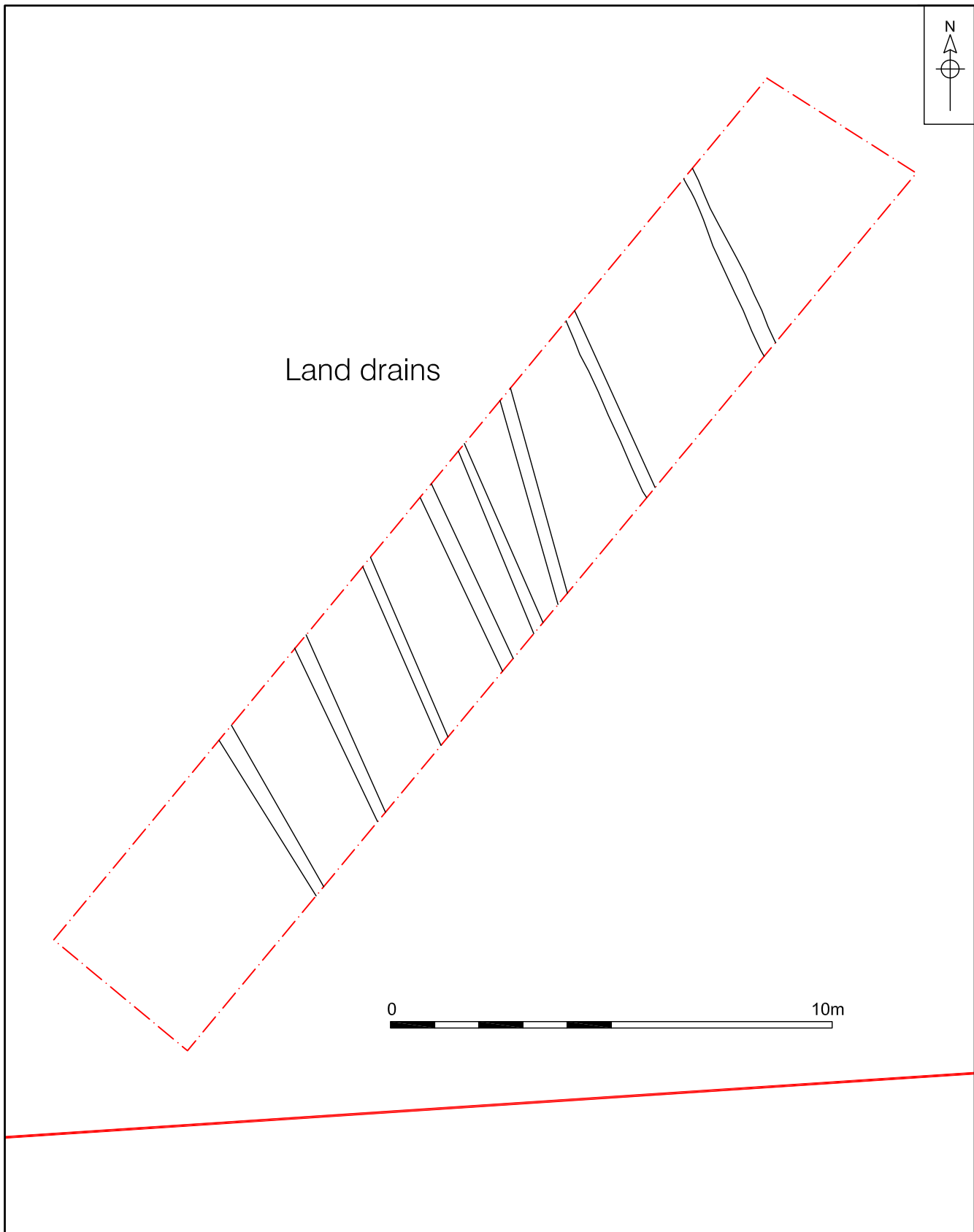


Figure 9. Trench 11, plan. Scale 1:125

Trench 12



Trench 12, looking west

Figs 2 and 10, Plate 12

Location

Orientation East-West

East End 574856, 312246

West End 574831, 312242

Dimensions

Length 25m

Width 2.20m

Average Depth 0.40m

Levels

East End Top 13.14m OD

West End Top 13.39m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
09	Ditch	North-south aligned	0.40m	0.40–0.70m
10	Fill of ditch	Mid brown silty sand	0.40m	0.40–0.70m

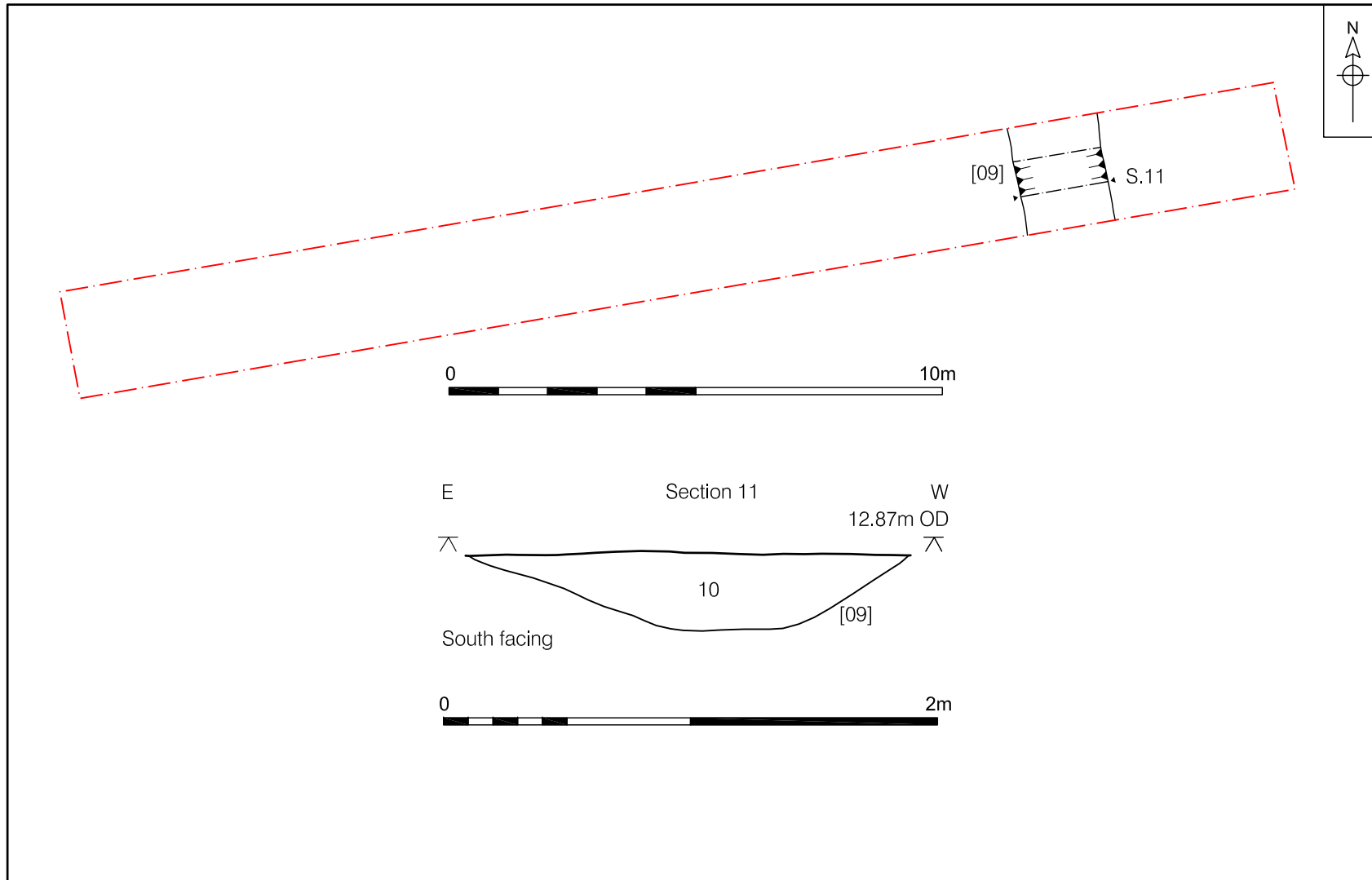
Discussion

This trench was placed to intersect a north-south aligned geophysical anomaly (Fig. 2).

One north-south aligned ditch [09] was located in the eastern part of the trench. It measured at least 2.2m long by 1.80m wide by 0.40m deep (Plate 12) and contained single ditch fill [10] - a mid brown silty sand with occasional flint. No finds were recovered from the excavated portion of this ditch



Plate 12. Trench 12, ditch [09]



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Figure 10. Trench 12, plan and section. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 13



Trench 13, looking north-west

Fig. 2

Location

Orientation	North-west-South-east
-------------	-----------------------

North-west End	574790, 312226
----------------	----------------

South-east End	574810, 312212
----------------	----------------

Dimensions

Length	25m
--------	-----

Width	2.20m
-------	-------

Average Depth	0.40m
---------------	-------

Levels

North-west End Top	12.07m OD
--------------------	-----------

South-east End Top	12.77m OD
--------------------	-----------

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0–0.40m

Discussion

This trench was devoid of archaeological features and deposits.

Trench 14



Trench 14, looking north

Figs 2 and 11, Plates 13-15

Location

Orientation	North-South
North End	574791, 312269
South End	574793, 312244

Dimensions

Length	25m
Width	2.20m
Average Depth	0.40m

Levels

North End Top	12.12m OD
South End Top	12.25m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Topsoil	Dark brown silty sand	0.40m	0.00–0.40m
0s	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown silty sand	0.20m	0.40-0.60m
05	Sondage 1	Infilled natural hollow (buried soil)	0.40m	0.60-1.00m
06	Deposit	Fill of [5]	0.40m	0.60-1.00m
07	Cut	Pit	0.30m	0.60-0.90m
08	Deposit	Fill of [07]	0.30m	0.60-0.90m
25	Sondage 2	Infilled natural hollow (buried soil)	0.30m	0.60-0.90m
26	Deposit	Fill of [25]	0.30m	0.60-0.90m
27	Deposit	Fill of [25]	0.30m	0.60-0.90m
28	Deposit	Fill of [25]	0.30m	0.60-0.90m

Discussion

Trench 14 was located in the western part of the site and appears to contain similar deposits to those identified in Trench 4 which lies to the north and may be part of the same naturally infilled hollow.

A large spread of mid greyish brown silty sand ([06], [26], [27] and [28]) was seen in the northern part of the trench continuing towards its centre. It measured at least 14.50m long (north-south) by 2.2m wide and was excavated to a maximum depth of 0.40m in two sondages (Sondages 1 and 2) to establish the nature of the mid greyish brown spread and determine its depth and deposit composition.

Sondage 1 was located in the northern part of the trench and measured approximately 0.60m square by 0.40m deep (Plate 13). Deposit [06] was seen to lie beneath subsoil deposit [02]. This deposit was sampled for plant macrofossils (Sample <4>) and produced charcoal, burnt bone and black porous 'cokey' material.

Sondage 2 measured 3.60m in length by 0.25m deep (Plate 14). Within this sondage three deposits ([26], [27] and [28]) were identified (Fig. 11 Section 13). Although, these deposits had very similar depths (0.30m) they varied in composition with deposit [26] a mid to dark brown silty sand, central deposit [27] consisted of dark brown/black sandy silt and deposit [28] consisting of mid orange brown sandy silt.

Trench 14



Plate 13. Trench 14, Sondage 1



Plate 14. Trench 14, Sondage 2

Unlike the deposit in Trench 4 the material in Trench 14 did not produce any datable finds. However, during mechanical excavation of the trench human skeletal remains were recovered from the interface between the subsoil [02] and deposit [06]. The bones comprise shaft fragments of a pair of humeri, a right femur, the lower half of a right tibia and fragments of ?pairs of ulnae and radii. The bones are all large and robust and could belong to a single individual, possibly a well-built adult male. There are apparent sharp cuts across two of the bones of the lower arms, perhaps indicating injury that caused death.

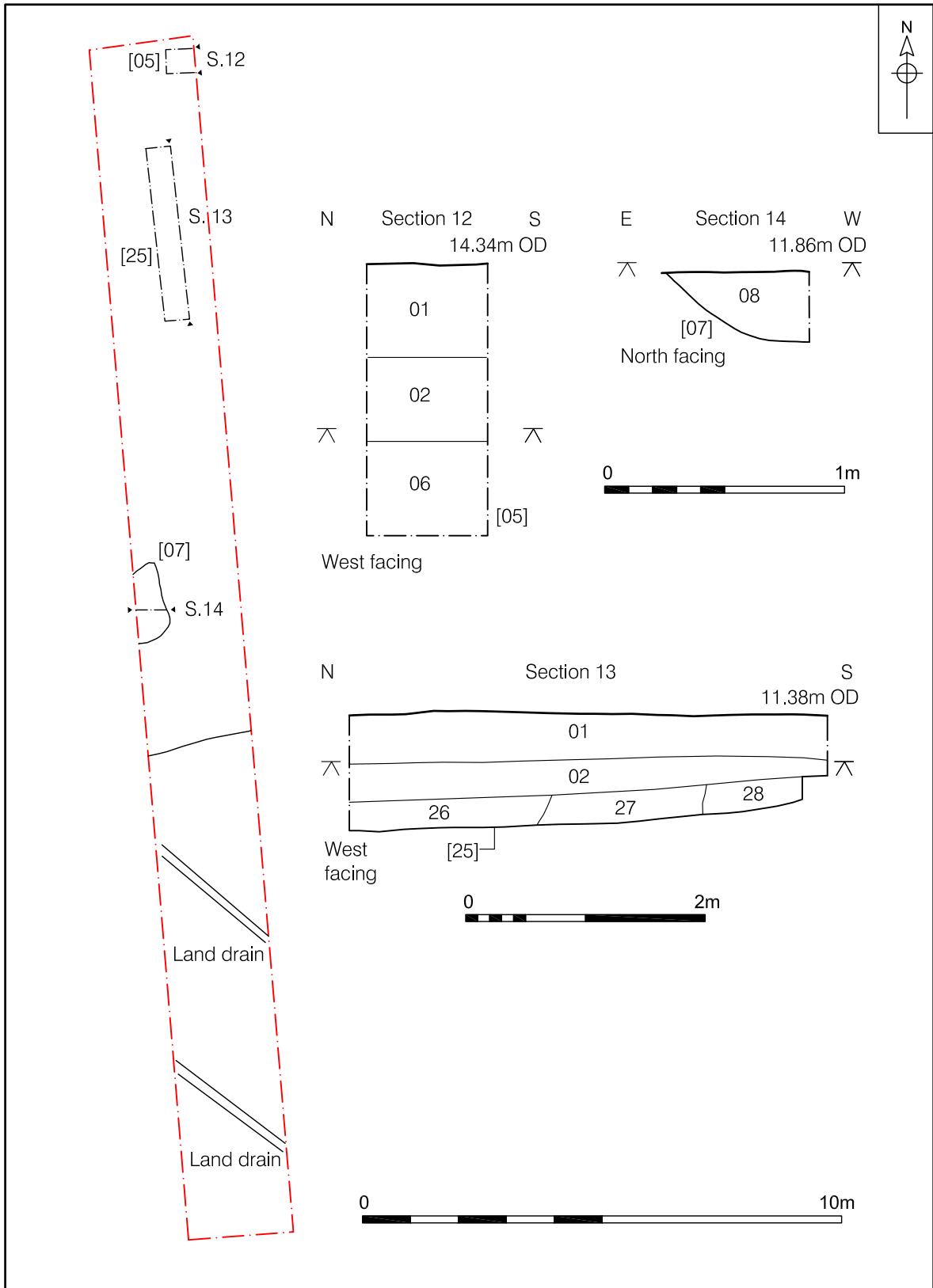
No grave cut was apparent and it is thought that the human remains are likely to have been moved from their original position of burial.

Cutting through this deposit was pit [07] located halfway along the trench and partially obscured by the edge of excavation (Plate 15). It measured at least 1.50m long by 0.60m wide and was 0.30m deep. It contained a single fill of very dark silty sand with occasional patches of charcoal [08]. No finds were recovered from this feature. Environmental Sample <5> produced evidence of cereals, charcoal, bone and black porous 'cokey' material.

Trench 14



Plate 15. Trench 14, pit [17]



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Figure 11. Trench 14, plan and sections. Scale 1:125, 1:50 and 1:25

6.0 FINDS

All finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and an Excel spreadsheet was produced outlining broad dating. Each material type is considered separately and is shown below ordered by material. A list of all finds by context can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

6.1.1 Prehistoric

by Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench evaluation excavations recovered a total of 36 sherds (206g) of prehistoric pottery from a natural hollow/buried soil and as un-stratified material. The prehistoric pottery is in a moderately fragmented and slightly abraded condition, and although it is limited to body sherds the fabric and form of the sherds indicate they were manufactured in the early Iron Age.

The prehistoric pottery occurs in two quartz and flint-tempered fabrics: Q7 and Q8, both identified in the Iron Age assemblage from excavations at the Launditch, at Longham and Bittering (Percival 1999, 246) c.18km to the east. Both fabrics were also identified in the Iron Age pottery from East Winch, Blackborough End (Peachey *forthcoming*, 45) c.6km to the north-west. Fabric Q7 is characterised by inclusions of abundant, ill-sorted, fine quartz sand with sparse, medium, calcined flint; while fabric Q8 is comparable but with sparse, fine calcined flint.

The bulk of the prehistoric pottery was contained in natural hollow/buried soil [3], deposit [4] and comprises 25 sherds (149g) of fabric Q7 and 6 sherds (48g) of fabric Q8. A further 5 sherds (9g) of fabric Q8 were recovered as un-stratified material (39). Natural hollow/buried soil deposit [4] includes a single Q7 body sherd with an angular body carination, and a single Q8 body sherd that exhibits a linear band (two rows) of closely spaced stabbed decoration. These form and decorative types are typical of those recorded at Bittering Site 15910 (Percival 1999, 244: P34 and P46), which is dated to the early Iron Age (7th-6th centuries BC).

6.1.2 Post-Roman Pottery

by Sue Anderson

Sixteen sherds of pottery weighing 435g were collected from two ditch fills [18] and [20].

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Early Saxon fabric groups have been characterised by major inclusions. Form terminology and dating for Early Saxon pottery follows Myres (1977) and Hamerow (1993).

Table 1 shows the quantification by context.

Ctxt	Fabric	No.	Wt/g	Description	Spotdate
18	GRIM	1	7	body, partial green glaze, slightly abraded	13-14
20	ESSC	1	112	thick body, smoothed ext	ESax
20	ESSC	1	37	body, burnished int & ext	ESax
20	ESSC	3	168	rim and body sherds of decorated biconical jar with vertical bosses delineated by incised lines (x3), horizontal bands of incised lines (x3) and cross-in-circle stamps (2 lines), heavily sooted, 180mm diam, 21%	6th c.
20	ESMS	2	24	1 vessel? body sherds, curvature suggests small vessel, sooted	ESax
20	ESMS	1	3	small rim fragment, upright or slightly everted	ESax
20	ESOM	1	4	body	6th/7th c.
20	ESOM	1	26	rim of small baggy vessel, oxid surfaces, smoothed, 100mm diam, 10%	7th c.
20	ESCM	1	21	body, burnished int & ext	ESax
20	ESO2	3	27	rim and 2 body, smoothed, small bowl with slightly beaded rim and very slight shoulder, 120mm diam, 8%	6th/7th c.
20	ESCQ	1	6	body, soot int	ESax

Table 1. Pottery catalogue.

Key: ESSC – ESax sparse chalk; ESMS – medium sandy; ESOM – organic/granitic; ESCM – calcareous/granitic; ESO2 – organic and sandy; ESCQ – coarse quartz; GRIM – Grimston glazed ware.

A single abraded body sherd of Grimston glazed ware was recovered from ditch fill [18], suggesting a 13th-/14th-century or later date for the fill.

Fifteen sherds of Early Saxon handmade wares in a variety of fabrics came from fill [20]. These included large fragments of a sub-biconical decorated jar (Plate 16) with incised, stamped and hollow-backed boss decoration typical of the 6th century and sometimes found in association with both cremation and inhumation burials. The stamps are poorly executed Type A4 cruciform circle designs (Plate 17).

Other identifiable forms included a small bowl with a slightly beaded rim and a baggy vessel with a plain rim. These, together with the presence of organic-tempered pottery, suggest that some of the assemblage is of slightly later date (6th/7th century.) than the decorated vessel.



Plate 16. Decorated vessel from deposit [20]



Plate 17. Close-up of stamps

6.2 Ceramic building material

by Sue Anderson

One fragment of Roman tile was recovered from fill [20]. It is in a medium sandy fabric with streaks of white poorly mixed clay and occasional coarser inclusions (grog, iron, leached chalk?). It is 36mm thick, suggesting that it is a fragment of wall or floor tile.

6.3 Flint

by Andrew Peachey

Trial-trench evaluation excavations recovered a total of 16 (100g) of struck flint in an un-patinated condition from a natural hollow/buried soil and as unstratified material. The struck flint is limited to debitage flakes that exhibit traits typical of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age flint reduction technology.

Natural hollow/buried soil [05], deposit [06] contained a single un-corticated debitage flake (5g) that has a broad, squat profile, a hinge fracture and rippled dorsal scars indicative of being hard-hammer struck. The remaining debitage flakes were all recovered as unstratified material from [39] and include a single primary flake with the remainder un-corticated. Common traits of the un-stratified flakes are: a broad squat profile, hinge fractures and relatively large bulbs of percussion that result from being hard-hammer struck. These characteristics are typical of the flint reduction technology utilised in the region in the later Neolithic to early Bronze Age (Healy 1988, 46-47).

6.4 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

6.4.1 Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis 1992). All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present (Appendix 3a). A note was also made of butchering or other modifications. When possible a record was made of age and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context. Measurements were taken of suitable bones following Von Den Driesch (1976) and a table of these measurements is included as Appendix 3b in this report. All information was recorded onto an Excel database for analysis. A summary of this information is included in the appendices and a full catalogue with additional counts and information is available in the digital archive.

6.4.2 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 927g of faunal remains, consisting of 202 pieces, was recovered. The largest quantity of bone (97%) was recovered from the pit fill [20] which also contained artefacts with a wide date range, the remaining 3% of the assemblage was produced from two natural hollows with finds of a prehistoric date.

Much of the material had suffered a degree of fragmentation from butchering and wear, although many sufficiently complete elements survived to allow species identification, age and size estimation. A few fragments of burnt bone were seen from Trench 8, context [20]. There is some variation in the level of burning with some low level burning leaving blackened fragments and one piece of bone that been burnt for a longer period or at a higher temperature, resulting in white remains. No gnawing was evident on any of the remains seen, suggesting that bone had been buried rapidly and was not available for scavengers.

Despite fragmentation, preservation at this site appears to be good with small elements such as foot bones and bird bone surviving well. One fragment of bone

from context [04] shows some mineralisation, suggesting a sub-fossil fragment, which indicates it is considerably older than other bone in this assemblage.

6.4.3 Species and observations

Four species were identified in this assemblage: cattle, sheep/goat, pig/boar and domestic fowl. A range of ages were seen in the cattle and sheep/goat, suggesting local breeding. Size ranges of the cattle would perhaps suggests different breeds, but possibly the difference in sizes is due to sexual dimorphism. The metrical data from the ovicaprid remains would suggest goat.

The range of elements include good quality meat-bearing bones along with elements such as jaws and foot bones that may have provided lesser cuts of meat. Cuts were noted on a cattle hyoid bone from deposit [20] which indicates removal of the tongue for meat. One sheep horncore was also found in [20] which has been chopped and might indicate a small amount of hornworking on this site.

Two pathologies were seen, both on the sheep/goat remains from [20]. A small lesion was seen on the proximal metacarpal which would indicate an animal under some physical strain, particularly during its development. An ovicaprid mandible from [20] showed severe periodontal disease and loosening of well-worn teeth, which would suggest an ageing animal (especially in conjunction with the wear on the teeth) and one that has perhaps been kept on a dried diet.

6.4.4 Coprolite

Two pieces of a probable coprolite, weighing a total of 25g, were also recovered from fill [20]. The fragments, originally forming a single piece, are of an irregular shape and have soil adhering on all but the broken sides. Examination of the remains show several small fragments of shell and mammal bone, which are often not fully digested when passed through the gut (and which preserve better than more organic matter). Impressions are also visible of plant material, showing a mixed diet. The looseness of the form would suggest these are the remains of an unsuitable diet or consumption of infected material. The inclusion of shell and fragments of mammal bone would suggest this was passed by a dog.

6.4.5 Conclusions

The remains in this assemblage are largely derived from butchering and food waste from the main domestic species. Some indication of hornworking waste was seen that may suggest industrial or craft activities at this location.

Despite heavy fragmentation from butchering in places, preservation at this site is good and small elements have survived well. The presence of a probable coprolite in fill [20], along with food waste and burnt bone would suggest mixed household waste.

6.5 Human bone

by Sue Anderson

Human remains were recovered from subsoil [02] and fill [06] from a possible natural hollow. The bones comprise shaft fragments of a pair of humeri, a right femur, the lower half of a right tibia (all from [02]), and fragments of ?pairs of ulnae and radii from [06]. The bones are all large and robust and could all belong to a single individual - a well-built adult male. There are apparent sharp cuts across

two of the bones of the lower arms, perhaps indicating that he died violently. However the condition of the bone is such that many of the breaks appear relatively sharp, so this diagnosis is uncertain.

7.0 ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Plant macrofossils

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

Evaluation excavations at Narborough recorded a number of features of probable prehistoric and later date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from pit and ditch fills and from a possible buried soil horizon, and eight 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 4. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots and seeds were also recorded.

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

7.1.2 Results

Although charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, other plant macrofossils are extremely scarce, comprising three fragmentary indeterminate cereal grains and a large piece of hazel (*Corylus avellana*) nutshell. Preservation is generally poor; the grains are severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures, whilst the remaining macrofossils, including the charcoal, are heavily coated with mineral concretions. Black porous and tarry concretions are present within all but one assemblage. Although some are possible residues of the combustion of organic materials at very high temperatures, others are very hard and brittle and appear most likely to be bi-products of the combustion of coal, fragments of which are also present throughout. Other remains are scarce, although bone fragments, including a number of burnt/calced pieces, are recorded within five assemblages.

7.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, although plant macrofossils are present within these samples, the dating of the features is far from established and, in addition, the density of recovered material is so low that it is difficult to ascertain how or why the assemblages formed. It is, perhaps, most likely that the grains and nutshell fragment are derived from scattered refuse or midden waste, but whether the bone fragments have a similar source or have some additional ritual significance (i.e. from dispersed cremation deposits) is not known.

Although the current assemblages are somewhat enigmatic, they do illustrate that plant macrofossils are preserved within the archaeological horizon at Narborough.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

This scheme of evaluation trenching demonstrated the survival of well-preserved Iron Age, Early Saxon and medieval features and deposits. The presence of these features demonstrated that the survey area is located in an ancient landscape that has been settled upon for thousands of years. The features and objects recorded during this project are relevant to local and regional research objectives (Brown and Glazebrook 2000, 9-13 and 19-22).

Prehistoric evidence

A total of 16 struck flints were recovered during the survey with the vast majority of these being recovered from an unstratified topsoil context. The struck flint was limited to debitage flakes which exhibits traits typical of later Neolithic to early Bronze Age flint technology.

A significant assemblage of Early Iron Age pottery was recovered from the upper part of deposit [04] in Trench 4 – a total of 31 sherds from a possible naturally in-filled hollow or a buried soil layer dated between the 7th and 6th centuries BC. The deposit from which the pottery was recovered consisted of a charcoal enriched mid brown silty sand that was very similar to the deposit recorded in Trench 14 suggesting a localised deposit spreading over a distance of 30m.

This pottery has closely-spaced stabbed decoration which is very similar to an assemblage recovered from Longham and Bittering (HER 15910).

Early Saxon evidence

The Early Saxon pit or sunken featured building recorded in Trench 8 is indicative of Early Saxon sites, with perhaps an emphasis on animal husbandry. The post-holes often encountered in sunken-featured buildings may not have been present here perhaps because only a small part of the feature was visible in the trench.

Fifteen sherds of Early Saxon handmade wares in a variety of fabrics came from fill [20]. These included large fragments of a sub-biconical decorated jar with incised, stamped and hollow-backed boss decoration typical of the 6th century and sometimes found in association with both cremation and inhumation burials. This pottery evidence, along with the human remains, grave-shaped features and the brooches previously recovered from the area strongly suggest the presence of an Early Saxon cemetery.

Other forms of Early Saxon pottery included a small bowl with a slightly beaded rim and a baggy vessel with a plain rim. These, along with the organic-tempered pottery, suggest that some of the assemblage is of slightly later (6th- to 7th-century) date than the decorated vessel.

Although, stamped decorated pottery is often associated with both cremations and inhumation burials. It is not uncommon for stamped decorated pottery to be recovered on Early Saxon sites such as the excavations at Yarmouth Road, Broome, (HER 36289) (Robertson 2003) which comprised of post-hole structures and a sunken-featured building. Also from the sunken-featured building at Three Score, Bowthorpe, Norwich (HER 40711) (Green 2004) which produced stamped pottery alongside loomweights, a spindle whorl and a penannular brooch.

Recommendations for mitigation works that may be required based on the evidence in this report will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

Acknowledgements

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Deposit		Topsoil	Modern	all
2	Deposit		Subsoil	-	all
3	Cut		In filled natural hollow / buried soil	Early Iron Age	4
4	Deposit	3		Early Iron Age	4
5	Cut		In filled natural hollow / buried soil	Undated	14
6	Deposit	5		Undated	14
7	Cut		Pit	Undated	14
8	Deposit	7		Undated	14
9	Cut		Ditch	Undated	12
10	Deposit	9		Undated	12
11	Cut		Ditch	Undated	7
12	Deposit	11		Undated	7
13	Cut		Ditch	Undated	9
14	Deposit	13		Undated	9
15	Cut		Ditch	Undated	9
16	Deposit	15		Undated	9
17	Cut		Ditch	Medieval	1
18	Deposit	17		Medieval	1
19	Cut		Pit/SFB	Early Saxon	8
20	Deposit	19		Early Saxon	8
21	Cut		Ditch	Undated	8
22	Deposit	21		Undated	8
23	Cut		Ditch	Undated	8
24	Deposit	23		Undated	8
25	Cut		Infilled natural hollow / buried soil	Undated	14
26	Deposit	25		Undated	14
27	Deposit	25		Undated	14
28	Deposit	25		Undated	14
29	Cut		Pit	Undated	3
30	Deposit	29		Undated	3
31	Cut		Pit	Undated	3
32	Deposit	31		Undated	3
33	Cut		Ditch	Undated	3
34	Deposit	33		Undated	3
35	Cut		Ditch	Undated	3
36	Deposit	35		Undated	3
37	Cut		Field drains	Modern	11
38	Deposit	37		Modern	11
39	U/S finds		Unstratified finds recovered from topsoil		-
40	Deposit	19	Dark brown silty sand		8

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Feature	Total
Prehistoric	Hollow	2
Anglo-Saxon	Pit/sunken-featured building	1
Medieval	Ditch	1
Modern	Drains	1
Uncertain	Pit	2
	Ditch	8

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
2	Human Skeletal Remains	4	408g	Unknown	
4	Pottery	31	197g	Prehistoric	
4	Flint – Burnt	2	44g	Unknown	Discarded
4	Animal Bone	1	1g	Unknown	
6	Flint – Struck	1	5g	Prehistoric	
6	Animal Bone	9	30g	Unknown	
6	Human Skeletal Remains	27	41g	Unknown	
18	Pottery	1	7g	Medieval	
20	Pottery	15	435g	Anglo-Saxon	
20	Ceramic Building Material	1	307g	Roman	
20	Flint – Burnt	6	175g	Unknown	Discarded
20	Animal Bone	192	896g	Unknown	
20	Coprolite	1	25g	Unknown	In two pieces
39	Pottery	5	9g	Prehistoric	
39	Flint – Struck	15	95g	Prehistoric	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	16
	Pottery	36
Roman	Ceramic Building Material	1
Anglo-Saxon	Pottery	15
Medieval	Pottery	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	202
	Coprolite	1
	Flint – Burnt	8
	Human Skeletal Remains	31

Appendix 3a: Faunal Remains

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Age	Element range	Butchering	Working	Burnt Qty	Burnt colour	Path	Comments	
4	1	1	Mammal	1		limb						large mammal, mineralised, sim. In appear. to gravel pit material	
6	9	30	Cattle	4	sa	3rd molar, pelvis, limb	ch					little wear on 3rd molar, fragmentary	
6			Sheep/goat	3		metatarsal							
6			Mammal	2		fragments							
20	192	896	Cattle	15	a + j	foot, limb, ribs, skull, teeth	c, ch					includes cut hyoid , isolated Dp4	
20			Sheep/goat	19	a + j	jaws, limbs, foot, teeth, horn	c, ch	1			2	lesion on proximal metacarpal, periodonatal disease, hornworking?	
20			Pig	5	j	mandible, isolated teeth	c, ch						
20			Bird	1	a	ulna	c						ulna - domestic fowl
20			Mammal	152			rib, limb, skull			3	b-w		fragmented
20			2	25	Mammal		n/a	Coprolite?					

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – a = adult, j = juvenile, sa = sub-adult

Butchering – c = cut, ch = chopped

Working = Possible working waste

Burnt colour - B = Blackened, W = White (heavily burnt)

Path = Pathological features

Appendix 3b: Measurements of selected bones

Context	Species	Element	Fusion	Gl	Bd	Dd	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SD	Bp
20	Cattle	Metacarpal	f				54.7	57.9	27.6	28.3	36.9	
20	Cattle	Metatarsal	f				44.5	46.8	23.2	21.3		
20	Sheep/goat	Metacarpal	f				26.1	28	12.6	23.8	14.6	
20	Sheep/goat	Radius	uf		29.9	19.8						
20	Sheep/goat	Tibia	uf	84	11	10.1					8.7	22.2
20	Fowl	Ulna	f	68							5.4	12.8

Appendix 4: Environmental Evidence

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Context No.	20	14	16	6	8	4	18	30
Feature No.	19	13	15		7		17	29
Feature type	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	B.soil	Pit	B.soil	Ditch	Pit
Trench No.	8	9	9	14	14	4	1	3
Cereals								
Cereal indet. (grains)	xcf				xfg	xfg		
Tree/shrub macrofossils								
Corylus avellana L.	x							
Other plant macrofossils								
Charcoal <2mm	x	x	x	x	x	xx	x	x
Charcoal >2mm	x			xx	xx	xxx		
Charred root/stem	x					x	x	
Ericaceae indet. (stem)	xcf							
Other remains								
Black porous 'cokey' material	x	x	xx	x	x		x	x
Black tarry material	x		x		x		x	x
Bone	xx xb			xx xb	x	xb		x
Burnt/fired clay	x							
Burnt stone					x			
Mineralised soil concretions						x		
Pottery						xx		
Small coal frags.	x	x	x	x		x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones	x		x				x	
Vitreous material	x							
Sample volume (litres)	16	16	16	16	16	16	16	16
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key to Table

x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens cf = compare
 fg = fragment b = burnt B.soil = buried soil