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**LAND SOUTH OF 21 ASHWICKEN ROAD, POTT ROW,
GRIMSTON, NORFOLK.**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

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NGR: TF 7055 2175	Report No. 4033
District: Kings Lynn and West Norfolk	Site Code: ENF127957
Approved: C Halpin MifA	Project No. 4617
Signed:	Date: March 2012

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>Land South of 21 Ashwicken Road, Pott Row, Kings Lynn, Norfolk</i>		
<p><i>In February 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation on land south of 21 Ashwicken Road, Pott Row, Grimston, Norfolk (TF 7055 2175). The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to a planning permission to construct a residential bungalow (Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk Planning Application No. 08/01578/O: HES Ref. CNF 41945)..</i></p> <p><i>The site is located in the heart of an area of medieval Grimston ware pottery production and there are several kiln sites in fairly close proximity. This area, was excavated in the 1960s, titled Site 1016, and the site lies incorporates excavated Areas C, G and H (NHER 1016, Leah 1994).</i></p> <p><i>Eighteen features were excavated, principally ditches. Stratigraphically Pit F1036 was the earliest feature, and it contained Late Saxon – medieval pottery. Ditches F1010, F1016, F1018, and F1030 all shared similar alignments (northwest/southeast) and profiles, broadly parallel to Ashwicken Road. The excavated evidence is consistent with the finding of the previous excavations in Pott Row. The excavation of Area 1, Site 1016, in 1970-71 revealed a series of ditches orientated northwest/southeast, roughly parallel with the alignment of Ashwicken Road. These ditches were grouped together leaving small strips of land in between and were interpreted as a series of re-cut boundary lines. This pattern of ditches is replicated within the current excavation where Ditches F1010, F1016, F1018 and F1028 had similar orientations. They also have broad, shallow profiles similar to those excavated in 1970-71. The area between the ditches of the earlier excavation produced evidence of post-built structures but such structural evidence was absent in the current excavation.</i></p> <p><i>The principal finds comprises medieval pottery. L1041 contained pottery waster. In addition to the pottery fired clay rods associated with pottery kilns were found. Not surprising for a pottery production site few other associated finds were present; just some animal bone and shell.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	14.02.2012- 22.02.2012		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work	TBC
P. number	4617	Site code	ENF 127957
Type of project	Archaeological Excavation		
Site status	-		
Current land use	Garden		
Planned development	Bungalow		
Main features (+dates)	Ditches		
Significant finds(+dates)	Medieval pottery		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Norfolk	Kings Lynn & West Norfolk	Grimston
HER/ SMR for area	Norfolk HER (NHER) James Albone		
Post code (if known)	PE32 1BZ		
Area of site	80m ²		
NGR	TF 7055 2175		
Height AOD (max/ min)	Approximately 16-18m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (James Albone)		
Project supervisor (PO)	Christopher Leonard		
Funded by	Mr R. R. Barlow		
Full title	Land South of 21 Ashwicken Road, Pott Row, Kings Lynn, Norfolk An Archaeological Excavation		
Authors	Leonard C., Thompson P.		
Report no.	4033		
Date (of report)	February 2012		

LAND SOUTH OF 21 ASHWICKEN ROAD, POTT ROW, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION

SUMMARY

In February 2012 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation on land south of 21 Ashwicken Road, Pott Row, Grimston, Norfolk (TF 7055 2175). The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to a planning permission to construct a residential bungalow (Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk Planning Application No. 08/01578/O: HES Ref. CNF 41945)..

The site is located in the heart of an area of medieval Grimston ware pottery production and there are several kiln sites in fairly close proximity. This area, was excavated in the 1960s, titled Site 1016, and the site lies incorporates excavated Areas C, G and H (NHER 1016, Leah 1994).

Eighteen features were excavated, principally ditches. Stratigraphically Pit F1036 was the earliest feature, and it contained Late Saxon – medieval pottery. Ditches F1010, F1016, F1018, and F1030 all shared similar alignments (northwest/southeast) and profiles, broadly parallel to Ashwicken Road. The excavated evidence is consistent with the finding of the previous excavations in Pott Row. The excavation of Area 1, Site 1016, in 1970-71 revealed a series of ditches orientated northwest/southeast, roughly parallel with the alignment of Ashwicken Road. These ditches were grouped together leaving small strips of land in between and were interpreted as a series of re-cut boundary lines. This pattern of ditches is replicated within the current excavation where Ditches F1010, F1016, F1018 and F1028 had similar orientations. They also have broad, shallow profiles similar to those excavated in 1970-71. The area between the ditches of the earlier excavation produced evidence of post-built structures but such structural evidence was absent in the current excavation.

The principal finds comprises medieval pottery. Ditches F1008, 1016 and F1020, and Layer L1041 contained the largest quantity of medieval pottery (5941g and 1414g respectively). These contexts were located in the vicinity of Area C where a kiln floor was overlain by a dense layer of pottery, and Area D where a multi-flue kiln were recorded. L1041 contained pottery wasters. In addition to the pottery fired clay rods associated with pottery kilns were found (Fired Clay report below). Not surprising for a pottery production site few other associated finds were present; just some animal bone and shell.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In February 2012, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation on land south of 21 Ashwicken Road, Pott Row, Grimston, Norfolk (TF 7055 2175). The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission to construct a residential bungalow (Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk Planning Application No. 08/01578/O: HES Ref. CNF 41945). The excavation was commissioned by Mr. R.R. Barlow.

1.2 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) (James Albone 07/11/2011) and a specification prepared by Archaeological Solutions (08/11/2011). The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Excavation* (revised 2008).

1.3 The objectives of the excavation were

- to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.
- to examine, excavate and replace by record all archaeological features, deposits and structures on site, and to their agreed depth;
- to assess their potential for analysis; and
- to undertake an agreed programme of analysis, produce an archive and report, and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a contractor's report, journal note or article, or monograph).

Planning policy context

1.4 PPS5 states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The Planning Policy Statement aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for

the long term. It aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance. It states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment and to contribute to our knowledge and understanding of our past, and to make this publicly available, should be taken, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 – 2)

2.1 Pott Row is located 7.5km east of the centre of King's Lynn and 2km west of Grimston. The site is on the east side of Ashwicken Road between Vong Lane to the north and Leziate Drove to the south. The site comprises 80m² of garden immediately south of No. 21 Ashwicken Road.

3 THE EVIDENCE

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains that might be affected by the development. Those sites of relevance are described below (4.2).

3.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

3.1.1 The site lies at approximately 13-14m AOD on gently undulating land some 1.5 km north of the small Gaywood River. The local soil is of the Wickham 2 series comprising typical stagnogley soils which have a distinct topsoil. They occur widely in lowland Britain, on tills and soft argillaceous rocks. The underlying geology is complex but in this area mainly comprises sandstone and mudstone.

3.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

3.2.1 Archaeological remains in the Pott Row area date from the prehistoric period, and include Neolithic axeheads, Bronze Age round barrows and Iron Age coins. The remains of a substantial Roman villa (NHER 3575) are located next to Watery Lane with another Roman building nearby (NHER 3579). An early Saxon inhumation cemetery (NHER 3573) is known to the north and other Saxon finds have been made within the parish.

3.2.2 Grimston was one of a number of locations where a pottery industry producing Thetford ware grew up during the early 11th century. The earliest evidence of pottery production comes from an early 12th century pottery kiln (NHER 11789) located between Grimston and Pott Row. Evidence for Late Saxon pottery production has been discovered at several sites within the parish, which continued to produce pottery throughout the medieval period (NHER 3580, 3581 & 3584). Pott Row was particularly important within this pottery industry

and a Late Saxon ditch and post hole structure and kiln floors were excavated there (NHER 1016). Vong Lane has been subject to excavations, and evidence has been found for Late Saxon and medieval buildings as well as pottery kilns (NHER 24054). The pottery industry was clearly of great importance, as its products have been found as far away as Sweden and Norway, but no documentary evidence of the industry survives. Medieval pottery production sites are known from fieldwalking and excavation sites (NHER 3582, 3586, 3588, 22840, 22954 and 24054), but it seems that during the 15th century the pottery industry fell into decline, having disappeared during the 16th century.

3.2.3 The site is located in the area of NHER 1016 (TF 7054 2176) excavated between 1962 and 1970 and incorporates Areas G and H excavated in 1965 (Fig. 3). It also incorporates most of excavated Area C which was probably a kiln floor overlain by a dense layer of pottery (Leah 1994). Site 1016 also includes the Late Saxon ditch and post-hole structure, a medieval well and the sites of two medieval buildings. A multi-flue kiln 2.6m² is in Area D situated to the north-west of the evaluation area.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 Undifferentiated overburden from the area of the building footprint was excavated employing a 360° mechanical excavator, fitted with a smooth bladed ditching bucket, under the close supervision of an archaeologist. All further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Archaeological features and deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as necessary.

5 RESULTS Figs. 4 - 5

5.1 *Eighteen features were excavated. The majority were medieval (Ditches F1008, F1010, F1012, F1016, F1018, F1020, F1028 and F1030; Gullies F1014 and F1022, and Pits F1034 and F1036). A few small modern features were recorded (Post Holes F1003, F1024, F1026 and Pits F1005, F1028). One undated pit, F1032, was excavated.*

Phase 1: Medieval (12 - 14th Century)

The main focus of activity at the site was in the medieval period. Intercutting ditches F1008, F1010, F1012, F1014, F1016, F1018, F1020, F1022, F1028 and F1030 all contained 12th- 14th century pottery. Pits F1034 and F1036 were also medieval in date.

Ditch F1008 was slightly curvilinear in plan, 7m+ long, orientated northwest/southeast. Three slots were excavated (labelled A-C), and are

tabulated below. Its fill, L1009, was a friable dark orange-brown silty sand with occasional charcoal and small, sub-angular flint.

Slot	Profile	Fill	Description	Notes
A	V-shaped, steep sides. (0.75 x 0.61 x 0.30m)	L1009A	Friable dark orange-brown silty sand.	Medieval pottery (1057g), fired clay (66g), animal bone (35g) and shell (5g).
B	V-shaped, steep sides. (0.64 x 0.66 x 0.28m)	L1009B	Ditto	Cut F1012 & F1018. Medieval pottery (318g), fired clay (11g) and shell (4g).
C	V-shaped, steep sides. (1.3 x 0.43 x 0.29m)	L1009C	Ditto	Cut F1016 & F1020. Medieval pottery (4566g), animal bone (114g), Fired Clay (122g), shell (26g), burnt flint (3g), iron fragment (2g).

Ditch F1010 was linear in plan, 5.6m+ long and orientated northwest/southeast. It was excavated in three slots (A-C), tabulated below. The profile of the ditch was distorted in slot B due to an outcrop of ironstone, which the ditch was not cut through and therefore formed the base. Its fill, L1011 was generally a friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small, sub-angular flints.

Slot	Profile	Fill	Description	Notes
A	Moderately steep sides; flattish base. (0.65 x 1.00 x 0.22m)	L1011A	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt.	Medieval pottery (22g)
B	Irregular, moderately steep sides; flattish, uneven base. (1.00 x 1.25 x 0.18m)	L1011B	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt.	Medieval pottery (10g)
C	Moderately steep sides; flattish base. (0.87 x 1.25 x 0.20m)	L1011C	Friable mid yellowish brown sandy silt.	Cut F1012. Medieval pottery (26g), animal bone (87g) and shell (5g).

Ditch F1012 was linear in plan, 10.88m+ long and orientated northeast-southwest. Seven slots were excavated (labelled A-G), and are tabulated below. Its fill, L1013, was a friable light brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small, sub-rounded flints.

Slot	Profile	Fill	Description	Notes
A	Gently sloping sides, concave base. (0.62 x 0.70 x 0.11m)	L1013A	Loose mid brownish grey silty sand.	Cut by F1010. No finds.
B	Shallow, moderately steep sides, concave base. (1.00 x 0.61 x 0.17m)	L1013B	Friable light greyish brown silty sand.	Medieval pottery (16g) and worked stone (7000g).
C	Shallow, moderately steep sides. Base not seen in slot. (0.50 x 0.50 x 0.13+m)	L1013C	Loose light brownish grey sandy silt.	Cut by F1030. No finds.
D	Shallow, moderately steep sides, concave base. (0.64 x 0.46 x 0.13m)	L1013D	Friable light greyish brown silty sand.	Cut by F1020. Medieval pottery (7g).
E	Shallow, gently sloping sides, concave base. (0.27 x 0.57 x 0.17m)	L1013E	Loose mid brownish grey silty sand.	Cut by F1016. No finds.
F	Shallow, moderately steep sides. Base not seen in slot. (0.70 x 0.10+ x 0.09+m)	L1013F	Friable light greyish brown silty sand.	Cut by F1008 & F1018. No finds.
G	Shallow, gently sloping sides. Base not seen in slot. (0.42 x 0.18+ x 0.09+m)	L1013G	Loose light brownish grey silty sand.	Cut by F1020. Shell (1g).

Gully F1014 was linear in plan (0.54 x 0.24 x 0.12m), orientated northwest/southeast. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1015, was a firm mid brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks. Medieval pottery (9g) and fired clay (3g) was recovered from the fill. F1014 was cut by medieval Ditch F1016.

Ditch F1016 was linear in plan, 5.73m+ long, and orientated northeast/southwest. Five slots were excavated (labelled A-E), and are tabulated below. Its fill, L1017, was generally a friable mid orange-brown sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and small, sub-rounded flints.

Slot	Profile	Fill	Description	Notes
A	Gently sloping sides; concave base. (1.00 x 1.03 x 0.32m)	L1017A	Friable mid orange brown silty sand.	Cut F1014. Medieval pottery (50g), burnt flint (22g).
B	Gently sloping sides; concave base. (1.00 x 0.70 x 0.28m)	L1017B	Friable mid orange brown silty sand.	Cut by F1024. Medieval pottery (128g), fe fragment (3g).
C	Gently sloping sides. Base not seen in slot. (0.28 x 1.05 x 0.24+m)	L1017C	Friable mid orange brown silty sand.	Cut by F1026. Medieval pottery (2g)
D	Gently sloping sides; concave base. (0.45 x 1.05 x 0.31m)	L1017D	Friable mid orange brown silty sand.	Cut F1012. No finds.
E	Gently sloping sides; concave base. (0.50 x 1.23 x 0.27m)	L1017E	Friable light orange brown silty sand.	Cut by F1008 & F1020. Medieval pottery (45g) & fired clay (10g).

Ditch F1018 was linear in plan, 5.86m+ long and orientated northwest/southeast. Three slots were excavated (labelled A-C), and are tabulated below. F1018 became noticeably narrower toward the north-western side of the excavation area. Its fill, L1019, was generally a friable dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional small, sub-rounded flints.

Slot	Profile	Fill	Description	Notes
A	Shallow, gently sloping sides; concave base. (0.75 x 0.56 x 0.10m)	L1019A	Friable dark greyish brown silty sand.	Medieval pottery (3g).
B	Shallow, moderately steep sides; concave base. (0.50 x 0.70 x 0.16m)	L1019B	Ditto	Cut by F1008. Cut F1012. No finds
C	Shallow, moderately steep sides. Base not seen in slot. (0.40 x 0.27 0.18m)	L1019C	Friable dark yellowish brown silty sand.	Cut by F1020. Medieval pottery (79g) & shell (1g).

Ditch F1020 was linear in plan, 10.42m+ and orientated east/west. Six slots were excavated (labelled A-F), and are tabulated below. Its fill, L1021, was generally a friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small, sub-angular flints.

Slot	Profile	Fill	Description	Notes
A	Moderately steep sides; flat base. (1.00 x 0.88 x 0.13m)	L1021A	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand.	Cut F1022. Medieval pottery (4g) & burnt flint (10g).
B	Shallow, moderately steep sides; flattish base. (0.46 x 0.76 x 0.20m)	L1021B	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt.	Cut by F1030. Medieval pottery (21g).
C	Moderately steep sides; flat base. (1.10 x 1.06 x 0.13m)	L1021C	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand.	Cut F1012. Medieval pottery (97g), fired clay (4g) & shell (6g).
D	Shallow, gently sloping sides; flat base. (0.90 x 1.15 x 0.10m)	L1021D	Friable mid orange brown silty sand.	Cut F1018. Medieval pottery (66g), struck flint (12g) & shell (9g).
E	Moderately steep sides; flat base. (1.30 x 0.92 x 0.16m)	L1021E	Friable mid yellow brown silty sand.	Cut by F1008. Cut F1016. Medieval pottery (165g), fired clay (12g) & shell (2g).
F	Moderately steep sides; flat base. (0.58 x 1.08 x 0.15m)	L1021F	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt.	Cut F1036. Medieval pottery (12g).

Gully F1022 was linear in plan, 2.45m+ long and orientated east/west. Two slots were excavated (labelled A-B), and are tabulated below. Its fill, L1023, was a friable mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional small, sub-angular flints.

Slot	Profile	Fill	Description	Notes
A	Shallow, gently sloping sides; concave base. (1.00 x 0.24 x 0.07m)	L1023A	Friable mid greyish brown silty sand.	Cut by F1020. Medieval pottery (63g), fired clay 5g) & shell (3g).
B	Shallow, gently sloping sides; concave base. (0.50 x 0.34 x 0.06m)	L1023B	Ditto	Slot through terminus. Medieval pottery (6g) recovered.

Ditch F1028 was linear in plan, 2.25m+ long and orientated northwest/southeast. Two slots were excavated (labelled A-B), and are tabulated below. Its fill was a loose mid yellowish brown sandy silt with occasional small, sub-angular flints.

Slot	Profile	Fill	Description	Notes
A	Shallow, gently sloping sides; flattish base. (0.67 x 0.64+ x 0.17m)	L1029A	Loose mid yellow brown sandy silt.	Cut by F1030. Medieval pottery (22g) & fired clay (39g).
B	Shallow, gently sloping sides; flattish base. (1.12 x 0.54+ x 0.18m)	L1029B	Ditto	Slot through terminus. Cut by F1030 Medieval pottery (139g) & shell (1g).

Ditch F1030 was linear in plan, 5.64m+ long and orientated northwest/southeast. Four slots were excavated (labelled A-D), and are tabulated below. F1030 had a very steep V-shaped profile in the south-eastern sector of the excavation area. It became much shallower and more rounded to the northwest. Its fill, L1031, was generally a loose mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small, sub-angular flints.

Slot	Profile	Fill	Description	Notes
A	V-shaped; very steep sides. (0.73 x 0.52 x 0.50m)	L1031A	Loose mid greyish brown sandy silt.	Cut F1020 & F1028. Medieval pottery (173g) & shell (5g).
B	Very steep sides; flat base. (1.30 x 0.60 x 0.26m)	L1031B	Loose mid brownish grey sandy silt.	Cut F1028. Medieval pottery (134g) & shell (3g).
C	Moderately steep sides; flat base. (0.70 x 0.62 x 0.21m)	L1031C	Ditto	Cut F1012. Medieval pottery (30g), burnt flint (18g) & shell (3g)
D	Steep sides; flat base. (0.70 x 0.58 x 0.15m)	L1031D	Ditto	Medieval pottery (67g) & shell (1g).

Pit F1034 was sub-circular in plan (0.55 x 0.54 x 0.09m). It had gently sloping sides and a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Its fill, L1035, was a friable mid whitish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small, rounded flints. Medieval pottery (11g) was recovered from the fill.

Pit F1036 was sub-circular in plan (1.10+ x 1.02 x 0.26m). It had irregular sides and a flat base. Its fill, L1037, was a loose light brownish grey sandy silt with occasional small, sub-angular flint stones. F1036 was cut by F1012 and F1020. Medieval pottery (6g) was recovered from the fill of slot B.

Phase 2: Modern.

Modern features comprised Pits F1005, F1024 and F1038 and Post Holes F1003 and F1026.

Posthole F1003 was square in plan (0.38 x 0.34 x 0.14m) with steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. Its fill, L1004, was a firm mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small, rounded sandstone. It contained modern pottery (176g).

Pit F1005 was sub-circular in plan (0.75 x 0.68 x 0.30m) with very steep sides and a sharp break of slope to a flattish base. It contained two fill layers. The basal fill, L1006, was a friable mottled dark brown and mid yellow clay sand. It contained modern pottery (38g). The upper fill, L1007, was a friable dark yellowish brown clay sandy silt. It contained modern pottery and residual sherds of medieval pottery (61g), and glass fragments (427g).

Post Hole F1024 was rectangular in plan (0.56 x 0.36 x 0.27m). It had steep sides with a sharp break of slope to a flattish base. Its fill, L1025, was a firm dark brownish grey silty sand with moderately frequent charcoal flecks and occasional small, angular flints. It contained modern pottery (83g). F1024 cut medieval Ditch F1016.

Post Hole F1026 was rectangular in plan (0.46 x 0.24 x 0.09m). It had shallow sides with a gradual break of slope to a flat base. Its fill, L1027, was a firm dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and occasional small, rounded flint stones. It contained no finds. F1026 cut medieval Ditch F1016.

Pit F1038 was sub-rectangular in plan (1.16 x 0.51 x 0.29m). It had vertical sides and a sharp break of slope to a flat base. Its fill, L1039, was a firm dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional charcoal flecks and small, sub-rounded flint stones. Modern and residual medieval pottery (1008g), CBM (51g), animal bone (27g) and glass (693g) were recovered from the fill.

Undated

Pit F1032 contained no dating material.

Pit F1032 was oval in plan (0.75 x 0.69 x 0.12m). It has shallow, gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1033, was a firm dark grey brown silty sand mottled with lenses of mid red brown and pale brown grey silty sands. There were occasional charcoal flecks and small sub-angular flints within the fill. No finds were present.

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds during the archaeological investigation.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 Uppermost was Topsoil L1040, a loose dark orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small, sub-angular flints. It contained residual medieval sherds. L1040 overlay Buried Topsoil L1000, a firm dark greyish brown sandy silt. L1000 sealed subsoil L1001, a compact dark orange-brown sandy silt with occasional small, sub-angular flints. L1001 directly overlay the natural geology, L1002, a friable mid orange-yellow or white sand.

7.2 In the south-western sector of the excavation L1041 was present below L1040 and above L1000. It comprised a thin layer of loose dark orange-brown sandy silt with numerous sherds of Grimston-Thetford and unglazed Grimston ware pottery including some fused sherds and some waster sherds. Given the proximity of L1041 to the kiln excavated in 1970-71 and the proposed kiln floor it is likely that this layer was a deposit of waste material derived from the kiln.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Eighteen features were excavated and are tabulated:

Phase	Date	Contexts
1	Medieval (12-14C)	Ditches: F1008, F1010, F1012, F1016, F1018, F1020, F1028 & F1030. Gullies: F1014 & F1022. Pits: F1034 & F1036.
2	Modern	Post Holes: F1003, F1024 & F1026. Pits: F1005 & F1028.
-	Undated	Pit F1032.

8.2 Stratigraphically Pit F1036 was the earliest feature, and it was cut by Ditch F1012. It contained Late Saxon – medieval pottery. Ditch F1012 was broadly perpendicular to the ditches orientated northwest/southeast and was cut by them. It contained a higher proportion of unglazed pottery sherds, potentially indicating a 12th-13th century date, when the Grimston glazed pottery industry was still nascent. Ditches F1010, F1016, F1018, and F1030 all shared similar alignments (northwest/southeast) and profiles, broadly parallel to Ashwicken Road. Ditch F1020 and Gully F1022 were aligned east/west. F1020 cut Ditches F1016 and F1018 so probably represents a slightly later phase of activity. The modern features, in particular Pits F1005 and F1038 contained residual medieval pottery in addition to modern finds. The modern features likely relate to No. 21 Ashwicken Road.

8.3 The excavated evidence is consistent with the finding of the previous excavations in Pott Row. The excavation of Area 1, Site 1016, in 1970-71 revealed a series of ditches orientated northwest/southeast, roughly parallel with

the alignment of Ashwicken Road. These ditches were grouped together leaving small strips of land in between and were interpreted as a series of recut boundary lines. This pattern of ditches is replicated within the current excavation where Ditches F1010, F1016, F1018 and F1028 had similar orientations. They also have broad, shallow profiles similar to those excavated in 1970-71. The area between the ditches of the earlier excavation produced evidence of post-built structures but such structural evidence was absent in the current excavation.

8.4 F1032 was recorded as an undated pit. Its plan was obscured by the excavation baulk. The shape and profile of the feature did not preclude it from being the terminus of a linear feature, which would then have aligned with F1028 and formed an entrance way. The latest of the medieval features appeared to be the two V-shaped ditches, F1008 and F1030. The latter had darker fills than the other recorded ditches.

8.5 Sparse (12g) residual struck flint was present in Ditch F1020. The debitage may date to the Neolithic period (Struck Flint report below). The principal finds comprises medieval pottery (Pottery Report below). Ditches F1008, 1016 and F1020, and Layer L1041 contained the largest quantity of medieval pottery (5941g and 1414g respectively). These contexts were located in the vicinity of Area C where a kiln floor was overlain by a dense layer of pottery, and Area D where a multi-flue kiln were recorded (Figs. 2 and 3). L1041 contained pottery wasters. In addition to the pottery fired clay rods associated with pottery kilns were found (Fired Clay report below). Not surprising for a pottery production site few other associated finds were present; just some animal bone and shell.

8.6 Leah (1994: 121-122) identified two main gaps in the knowledge of pottery production in Pott Row arising from the excavations that took place in the village between 1962-1992: the lack of a location for early (12th-13th century) pottery production, and the need to date the large multi-flue kiln excavated by Wade in 1970-71. While the current excavation did not reveal any early kilns or associated structures, analysis of the pottery sherds (particularly those from L1041 which almost certainly relate to the kiln) will provide more information.

9 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

9.1 Archive records, with an inventory, will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The archive will be deposited with Norwich Castle Museum

10 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Limited would like to thank the client Mr. R.R. Barlow for commissioning the work and for assistance on site, and their architects, David Taylor Associates UK Ltd, for their assistance.

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WEB SITES

Norfolk Heritage Explorer

APPENDIX 1: Cartographic Sources

Figure	Title	Date	Scale
Fig. 1	Site Location	Modern	1:25,000
Fig. 2	Detailed site location	Modern	1:1,250
Fig. 3	1960s-70s excavations in Leah 1994	1994	1:1,000

ENF127957, P4617, Ashwicken Rd, Pott Row

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	Fired Clay (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
U/S	U/S							Glazed fired clay - 29g
1000			Topsoil		(25) 2141g	66		
1003	1004				(16) 176g			
1005	1006 1007		Pit		(2) 38g (6) 61g			Glass (5) - 145 Glass Vessel (1) - 282
1008	1009	A B C	Ditch		(64) 1057g (36) 318g (495) 4566g	66 11 122	35 114	W. Stone - 824g Mussel Shell - 5g Shell - 4g B. Flint - 3g Fe. Frag. (1) - 2g Mussel Shell - 3g Oyster Shell - 9g Shells - 14g
1010	1011	A B C	Ditch		(1) 22g (2) 10g (1) 26g		87	Mussel Shells - 5g Building Stone - approx. 7000g
1012	1013	B D G	Ditch		(1) 16g (2) 7g			Shell - 1g
1014	1015		Pit		(2) 9g	3		
1016	1017	A B C	Ditch		(50) 685g (12) 128g (2) 19g			B. Flint - 22g Fe. Frag (1) - 3g

1018	E							10		
	A	1019	Ditch		(9) 45g (1) 3g (4) 79g					Mussel Shell - 1g
	C									Mussel Shell - 4g B. Flint - 10g
1020	A	1021	Ditch		(61) 475g		104			Shell - 6g Mussel Shell - 3g Str. Flint (2) - 12g Mussel Shell - 2g
	B				(3) 21g (12) 97g (7) 66g		4		1	
	C						4			
	D									
	E				(13) 165 (2) 12g		12			
	F									
1022	A	1023	Gully		(6) 63g (1) 6g		5			Mussel Shell - 3g
	B									
1024		1025	Pit		(10) 83g					
1028	A	1029	Ditch		(5) 22g (11) 139g		39			Mussel Shell - 1g
	B									Mussel Shell - 5g Mussel Shell - 3g Mussel Shell - 3g B. Flint - 18g Mussel Shell - 1g
1030	A	1031	Ditch		(14) 173g (8) 134g (5) 30g					
	B									
	C									
	D				(6) 67g (2) 11g					
1034		1035	Ditch							
1036	B	1037	Pit		(1) 6g (110) 1008g					
1038		1039	Pit				51	27		Coal - 22g Fe. Frags (3) - 18g Glass (28) - 354g Glass Vessels (2) - 339g Modern Battery - 20g
1040			Topsoil		(68) 2128g		21	1		Fe. Frags (3) - 38g Glass (5) - 30g Glass Vessels (3) - 455g

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Pottery

by Peter Thompson

The excavation recovered approximately 1085 sherds weighing 15.450kg. A scan of the material indicates that the entire assemblage, excepting a possible small number of sherds, belong to the Grimston ware industry. The assemblage is a mix of sandy coarse wares and green glazed wares the latter accounting for approximately one third of the group. The pottery is in mixed condition but is generally moderately to heavily abraded although some examples in good condition are also represented. The coarse ware fabrics are varied in thickness, colour and firing and much of this is due to their largely deriving from wasters from the adjacent kiln sites. Coarseware surfaces can be grey, off white or buff, but the majority are orange-buff to orange, cores can be reduced or oxidised. The glazed wares also have a mix of reduced or oxidised cores and surfaces.

Topsoil L1000 produced some large fragments of pottery, some of it in quite good condition. Four heavy bases are represented including an internally glazed one suggesting a late medieval date; eleven sherds are glazed in total (44%).

Ditch F1008 (L1009) produced the largest quantity of pottery comprising approximately 595 sherds weighing 5.940 kg of which some 30% are glazed. L1009A included a large fragment of thumb decorated coarseware base and body wall, and 10 glazed jug sherds including rod handles and highly decorated sherds. L1009C contained approximately 495 sherds of mainly which approximately 160 are glazed. Decoration includes a stab decorated jug strap handle and a jug neck with rilling, while the presence of a number of sherds with trailed iron slip indicates a 13th-14th centuries date. However, a twisted rod handle suggests the group continues into the 15th century. There is a marked differentiation in the assemblage with some sherds being in good condition and others highly abraded and therefore the number of glazed sherds is likely to be higher. The majority of unglazed sherds are buff to orange, sometimes with grey cores or inner surfaces and it is clear that many of them are overfired. The large variation in condition, from slightly or moderately abraded to heavily abraded, also suggests that wasters are present which have remained in or close to the kilns and undergone several periods of firing. The upper profile of an unglazed jug is among the best preserved pieces.

Pit F1038 (L1039) is a modern feature, containing around 100 residual abraded Grimston sherds, including 38 containing glaze. Layer L1040 classed as imported topsoil is modern but contains over 50 residual Grimston sherds. It contained 27 glazed sherds (40%) including large fragments of jug handles and a base. The coarsewares includes buff to orange surfaces among them a heavy finger decorated base and a small sherd with distinctive combed wavy line decoration.

Layer 1041 contained 47 sherds including some large fragments of pottery, some in good condition. A complete collapsed glazed jug is present. Ditch F1016 (1017A) contained a late medieval flanged bowl with small impressed horseshoe circles, and a heavy shallow Grimston bowl rim. L1017B contained a similar bowl rim, possibly deriving from the same vessel.

Conclusion

The assemblage is one of large importance and will contribute to a better understanding of the Grimston ware industry which supplied North-west Norfolk and many parts of East Anglia and northern Europe. Possible research questions might include attempting to detect the change from the preceding Grimston-Thetford industry to the production of medieval Grimston wares. The relationship between the medieval coarsewares and glazed wares might also be better understood.

The Fired Clay

Andrew Peachey

Excavations recovered a total of 53 fragments (550g) of fired in a highly fragmented state of preservation. The fired clay probably represents the lining of kilns in the close vicinity.

The fired clay occurred in a single fabric that exhibited a low degree of consistency of colour and frequency of inclusions. The colour of the fabric ranges from pale cream-brown to pale orange, and often appears mottled. Inclusions comprise common quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse red/white clay pellets/grog (generally 0.25-1.5mm, occasionally larger), and sparse linear voids (2-10mm) probably from burnt out straw/grass.

The survival of a low number of rod-like impressions suggests the wet clay was packed over a frame of wooden poles or branches that formed the dome of a kiln, was fired and then broken off when the pottery was removed from the kiln. A fragment of fired clay with two parallel rod-shaped impressions, each 15mm wide, was contained in Ditch F1008 (L1009 Segment C), while a single similarly-sized impression was present on a fragment from Topsoil L1000. The impression of a larger rod, 30mm wide, was also contained in Ditch F1028 (L1029 Segment A), suggesting a range of raw material that may have been linked to structural functions.

The fired clay is not present in any high concentrations. Ditch F1008 (L1009 Segments A, B & C) contained a total of 17 fragments (199g), while Ditch F1020 (L1021 Segments A, C, D & E) contained a total of 23 fragments (124g). The remaining features containing fired clay were limited to between one and three small fragments. This limited distribution suggests the presence of a kiln in the vicinity, but indicates it was not a location where kiln lining was deliberately dumped when kilns were raked out or broken down.

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey

Two blade-like, tertiary flakes of debitage (12g) were contained in Ditch F1020 (L1021 Segment D). This type of flake was probably a bi-product of earlier Neolithic core reduction technology. The debitage occurs in an un-patinated, well-preserved condition, but as residual material in a medieval ditch.

The Animal Bone

Dr Julia Cussans

Animal bones were recovered from a small number of contexts comprising four ditch fills, from three ditches (F1008, F1010 & F1020), one pit fill (Pit F1038) and one layer (F1040). These provided a very small assemblage of 10 bones. Bone preservation was rated as OK to good, several of the bones showed signs of abrasion or weathering and a few were noted as dog gnawed.

Cattle was the only identified mammal and accounted for four of the bones, all of which showed signs of butchery including both chop and cut marks. Three other mammal bones could only be recorded as large terrestrial mammal (cattle sized). Two fish bones were present; both were parasphenoid bones (from the ventral side of the head) and most likely belonged to Gadidae (cod family) fish. These two bones represent a minimum number of two fish. One of these bones is possibly worked or butchered as the central groove at the caudal end appears artificially widened. The final bone present was a bird ulna; probably a duck of mallard size.

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

During excavations Ashwicken Road, Pott Row by Archaeological Solutions Ltd, 20 bulk soil samples were taken and processed for environmental archaeological analysis. The majority (18) of the samples were from medieval pit and ditches, while a further sample was from Pit F1036, the earliest feature. This report presents the results from the analysis of the bulk sample light fractions.

Methodology

Samples were processed at Archaeological Solutions Ltd offices in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed

onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm.

Once dry, the light fractions were sorted under a low power stereo microscope (x10-x30 magnification). Due to the relatively small number of specimens, the botanical remains were identified and fully quantified. Identifications were made with the aid of reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Other carbonised remains and archaeological mollusc shells were recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions are detailed in Table 1. Nomenclature for cereals follows Zohary and Hopf (2000), that of herbaceous plants follows Stace (1997) and that of molluscs follows Kerney and Cameron (1979). Samples 2, 3, 10 and 12 contained no plant remains or molluscan fauna and have been excluded from Table 1.

Charred plant macrofossils:

Charred plant macrofossils were present in the majority of the samples taken during the excavations. Two major cereal types were present in the form of hulled barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum* type). Some of the barley may have been of a six-row variety, inferred through the presence of occasional asymmetric grains. No rachis nodes were recovered to make a more secure identification. Hulled barley and free-threshing wheat both represent common medieval cereal crops throughout England (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Straker *et al.* 2007).

Two glume wheat grains (*T. dicoccum/spelta*) were identified in sample 11 of L1017B (ditch F1016). Glume wheat is not a commonly recognised medieval crop plant. However, these grains could simply represent natural variability within the free-threshing wheat population, presence as a weed contaminant or residual material from earlier use of the site.

A further crop plant was present in the form of common pea (*Pisum sativum*), a single specimen of which was present in sample 15 of ditch fill L1029B (F1028). A single specimen is insufficient to prove cultivation, although pulses are frequently under-represented in charred macrofossil assemblages. Peas have been recognised in other medieval charred plant assemblages (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Straker *et al.* 2007).

A number of plants that are likely to have grown as arable weeds were present in the assemblage. These included vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.), campion (*Silene* sp.), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), knotgrass (*Persicaria* sp.) and wild grasses (Poaceae). The greatest range of such taxa

was in ditch fills L1021A (F1020), L1029 B (F1028) and L1031B (F1030). Their association with the cereal remains could indicate the presence of some crop processing debris. No chaff elements were recognised, other than a single cereal culm fragment in L1029A (F1028). However, this may reflect the lower resilience of such elements to carbonisation and mechanical damage (Boardman and Jones 1990).

The presence of heath grass (*Danthonia decumbens*), sedges (*Carex* sp.) and common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) may indicate the cultivation of some heavy, wet soils. Bread wheat (*T. aestivum*) is well suited to such conditions (Moffett 2006) and these plants could have grown among the wheat crop. However, they could also be associated with the remains of heather (*Calluna/Erica* sp.) charcoal and a single heather bud in sample 16 of L1031B (F1030). These suggest the deliberate burning of heather, probably as part of a range of fuel sources. The heath grass, sedges and spike-rushes could have been gathered along with the heather.

Charcoal:

Other than the heather charcoal noted above, other charcoal remains were too sparse to merit further identification. The fragments probably represent the remains of fuel residues. The single whitebeam (*Sorbus* sp.) seed (L1021A) and blackthorn/hawthorn (*Prunus/Crataegus* sp.) thorn (L1023A) may reflect some of the wood types utilised.

Molluscs

The small concentrations of mollusc shells reflect a range of habitats and were probably incorporated into the pit and ditch fills from surrounding surfaces. The numbers are relatively low and it is not possible to draw many firm conclusions. The presence of wetland/aquatic taxa, such as Vitrinidae indet. and *Anisus* sp. in ditch fills L1019A (F1018), L1011B (F1010), L1029B (F1028) and L1021D (F1020) probably represent some standing water in these features.

Other remains

Occasional bone fragments were present, including fish, amphibian and mammal. The fish and mammal bones may be part of the diet of the site's inhabitants. Other material included fuel ash slag and magnetic spheroidal hammer scale. The hammer scale in particular may reflect some metalworking activity on the site.

Contaminants

Modern roots, seeds and burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were commonly encountered in the samples. However, their numbers were low, indicating that the processes of bioturbation are likely to have had little impact on the deposits.

Discussion

The most useful information regarding diet and economy comes from the medieval deposits. The economy at this time was geared towards the production and consumption of hulled barley (*H. vulgare*), free-threshing type wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum* type) and pea (*Pisum sativum*). The cultivation of wheat may have incorporated heavy soils prone to wetness, as indicated by sedges (*Carex* sp.), common spike-rush (*Eleocharis palustris*) and heath grass (*Danthonia decumbens*). However, the presence of heather (*Calluna/Erica* sp.) within the samples, which suggests the burning of heathland vegetation, makes it difficult to confirm the source of these plants.

Although no cereal chaff was present, the occurrence of a number of arable weed taxa in some of the ditch fills may indicate the carbonisation of some processing debris or of semi-processed grain. The chaff from free-threshing cereals, such as barley and free-threshing type wheat is often removed during early stages of processing and is relatively uncommon in charred macrofossil assemblages. It is most likely that the remains of cereals and other crops at the site represent the carbonised remains of semi-processed, stored grain and the remains of other domestic (food preparation and consumption) activities. The frequency with which cereal remains were encountered indicates that cereals were in common use, resulting in common charring accidents.

Seeds of vetch/wild pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus* sp.) are likely to be present as arable weeds. The presence of common vetch (*Vicia sativa*) in some medieval charred plant assemblages has been interpreted as a weed that is encouraged through the practice of crop rotation (e.g. Ballantyne 2005). The numbers in the samples from the present site are too low to address this issue further.

Conclusions

The samples from Ashwicken Road, Pott Row, provide an interesting insight into the medieval diet and arable economy on the site. The cultivation and use of hulled barley, free-threshing type wheat and pea appears to have been important in the local area. The evidence for cereal processing at the site is ambiguous but it may be possible to recognise the carbonisation of semi-cleaned grain through the presence of weed taxa in a small number of samples. The material most likely represents the scattered charred remains from a range of activities involving cereals.

The density of material is insufficient for more detailed numerical analysis of the data. Therefore, no further work on the assemblage is recommended.

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Site Code	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957
Sample number	1	4	5	6	7	8	9	11	13				
Context number	1004	1017 A	1019 A	1021 A	1023 A	1011 B	1023 B	1017 B	1013 B				
Feature number	1003	1016	1018	1020	1022	1010	1022	1016	1012				
Feature type	Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Gully	Ditch	Gully	Ditch	Ditch				
Spot date	MED	MED	MED	MED	MED	MED	MED	MED	MED				
Volume (litres)	10	20	20	20	20	20	10	20	20				
Cereal grains:													
Cereal NFI	2	2				4	3						
(Cereal NFI - tail grain)						(1)							
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - Barley					1								
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - Hulled barley	4	2	8	2		6	2		1				
(<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - twisted grain)			(1)										
(<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - germinated grain)		(1)											(1)
(<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - tail grain)													
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - Wheat	1			1	1	1		2					
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> - Emmer/spelt wheat													
<i>Triticum aestivum/compactum</i> type - Free-treshing type wheat						2	1	2					
Cereal chaff:													
Cereal culm													
Other cultivars:													
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L. - Common pea													
Herbs:													
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. L. - Buttercup				1									
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. L. - Goosefoot				1									
<i>Cerastium</i> sp. L. - Mouse-ear													
<i>Silene</i> sp. L. - Campions				1									
Caryophyllaceae indet. - Pink family													
<i>Persicaria</i> sp. Mill. - Knotweed					1								
<i>Potentilla</i> sp. L. Cinquefoil													
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. L. - Vetch/wild pea	1	2	1									1	

Fabaceae indet. - Pea family (medium)									
<i>Plantago</i> sp. L. - Plantain									
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult. - Common spike-rush					1				
<i>Carex</i> sp. L. - Sedge								1	1
Cyperaceae indet. - Sedge family									
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (L.) DC. - Heath grass									
Panicum (tribe) type			1						1
Poaceae indet. - Grass (large)									
Poaceae indet. - Grass (small)			1						
Seeds indet.			2						
Trees/shrubs:									
<i>Sorbus</i> sp. L. - Whitebeam								1	
Charcoal:									
Charcoal >2mm					XX			X	X
Heather (<i>Calluna/Erica</i> sp.) charcoal		X	XX	X				X	X
Other carbonised:									
Root/tuber				X				X	
<i>Prunus/Crataegus</i> sp. - thorn									
Heather (<i>Calluna/Erica</i> sp.) bud						1			
Other:									
Mammal bone									X
Amphibian bone									X
Fish bone			X						
Fuel ash slag							X		
Hammerscale									
Molluscs:									
Open country:									
Helicidae indet.	X			X			X	X	X
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.				X			X	X	X

Table 1: Data from the analysis of environmental samples from excavations at Ashwicken Road, Pott Row

Site Code	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957	ENF127957
Sample number	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Context number	1013 E	1029 B	1031 B	1019 C	1021 D	1035	1037 A			
Feature number	1012	1028	1030	1018	1020	1034	1036			
Feature type	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Pit	Pit			
Spot date	MED	MED	MED	MED	MED	MED	Late Saxon			
Volume (litres)	10	20	20	10	20	10	20			
Cereal grains:										
Cereal NFI	1		6	3	1	2	1			
(Cereal NFI - tail grain)										
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. - Barley										
<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - Hulled barley		1	4	2	6		1			
(<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - twisted grain)										
(<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - germinated grain)										
(<i>Hordeum vulgare</i> - tail grain)					(1)					
<i>Triticum</i> sp. - Wheat										
<i>Triticum dicoccum/spelta</i> - Emmer/spelt wheat										
<i>Triticum aestivum/compactum</i> type - Free-treshing type wheat		1		1			1			
Cereal chaff:										
Cereal culm		1								
Other cultivars:										
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L. - Common pea		1								
Herbs:										
<i>Ranunculus</i> sp. L. - Buttercup										
<i>Chenopodium</i> sp. L. - Goosefoot										
<i>Cerastium</i> sp. L. - Mouse-ear										
<i>Silene</i> sp. L. - Campions										
Caryophyllaceae indet. - Pink family			1							
<i>Persicaria</i> sp. Mill. - Knotweed										
<i>Potentilla</i> sp. L. Cinquefoil			1							

<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp. L. - Vetch/wild pea						1			
Fabaceae indet. - Pea family (medium)									
<i>Plantago</i> sp. L. - Plantain			1						
<i>Eleocharis palustris</i> (L.) Roem. & Schult. - Common spike-rush									
<i>Carex</i> sp. L. - Sedge		4	3						
Cyperaceae indet. - Sedge family			1						
<i>Danthonia decumbens</i> (L.) DC. - Heath grass		1							
Panicaceae (tribe) type									
Poaceae indet. - Grass (large)		1	1			3			
Poaceae indet. - Grass (small)			1						
Seeds indet.						1			
Trees/shrubs:									
<i>Sorbus</i> sp. L. - Whitebeam									
Charcoal:									
Charcoal >2mm	X	XX	XX			X		X	
Heather (<i>Calluna/Erica</i> sp.) charcoal		XX	XX			XX		XX	X
Other carbonised:									
Root/tuber		X	X			X		X	
<i>Prunus/Crataegus</i> sp. - thorn									
Heather (<i>Calluna/Erica</i> sp.) bud			1						
Other:									
Mammal bone						X			
Amphibian bone								X	
Fish bone		X						X	
Fuel ash slag			X						
Hammerscale			X					X	
Molluscs:									
Open country:									
Helicidae indet.			X					X	X
<i>Vallonia</i> sp.		X	X			X		X	X



1
Post excavation. Looking northeast.



2
Pit F1005. Looking north.



3
Ditch F1008A. Looking southeast.



4
Ditches F1008C, F1016E and F1020E. Looking southwest.



5
Ditch F1010A. Looking north.



6
Ditches F1010C and F1012A. Looking southeast.



7
Ditch F1012B. Looking southwest.



8
Ditches F1012C and F1030C. Looking southeast.



9
Ditch F1018A. Looking southeast.



10
Ditch F1020A and Gully F1022A. Looking east.



11
Ditches F1028B and F1030B. Looking north.



12
Ditch F1030D. Looking north.



13
Sample section 1 and Ditches F1020B, F1028A and F1030A. Looking southeast.



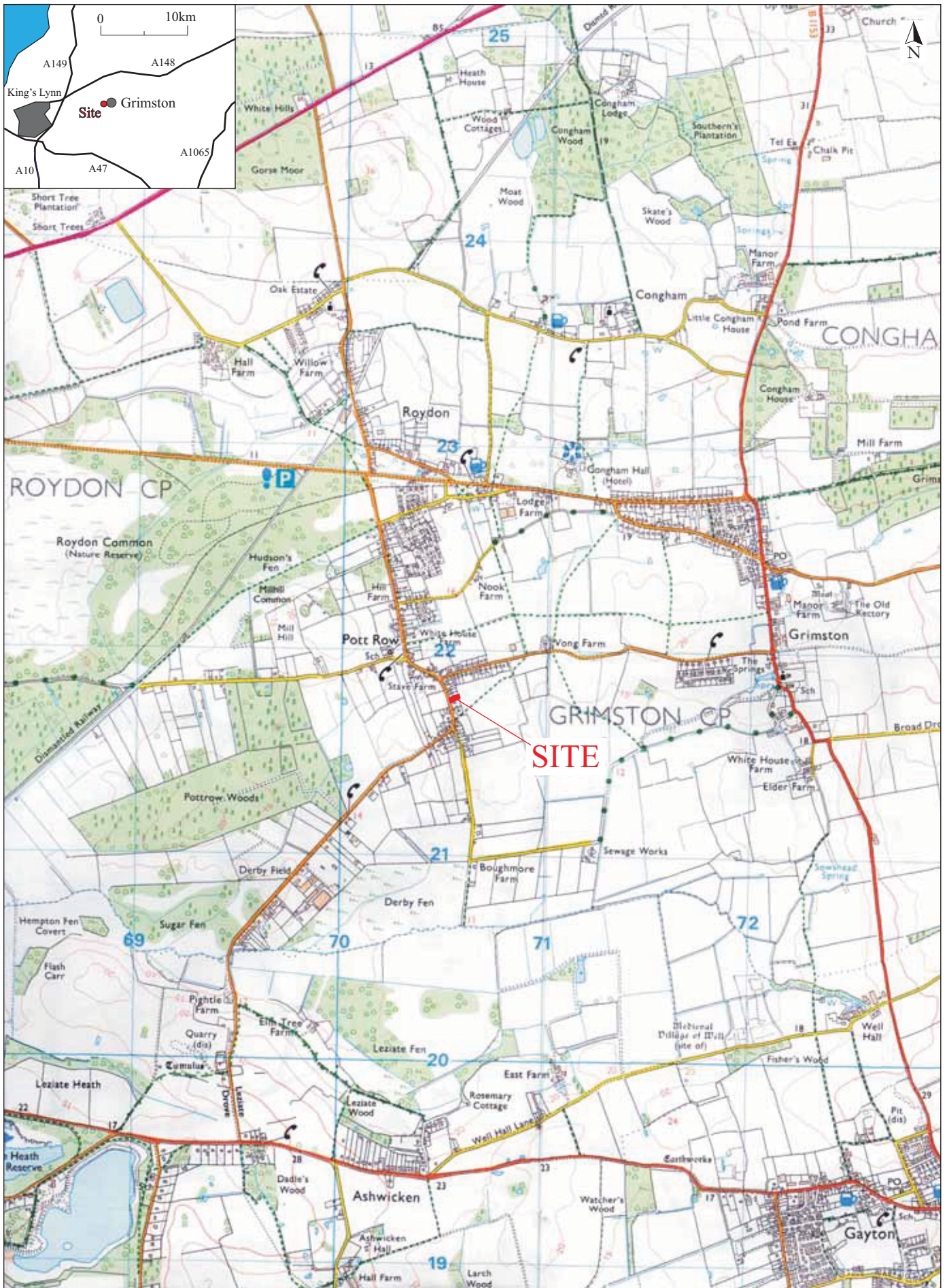
14
Sample section 2 and pit/ditch terminus F1032. Looking northwest.



15
Sample section 3 with L1041. Looking southwest.

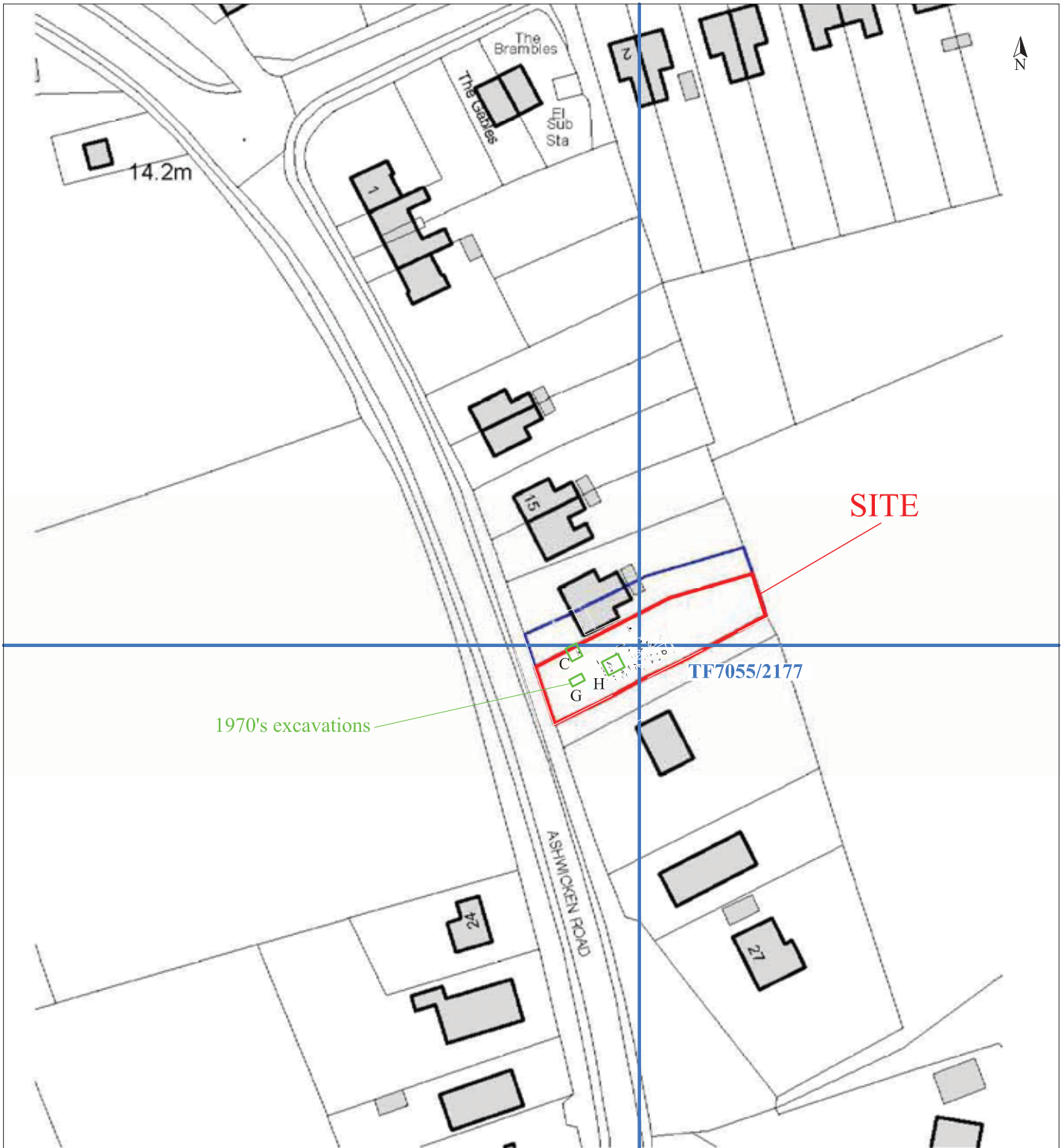


16
Sample section 4 with L1041. Looking northwest.

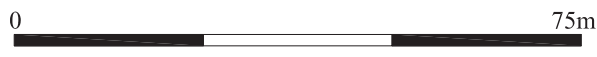


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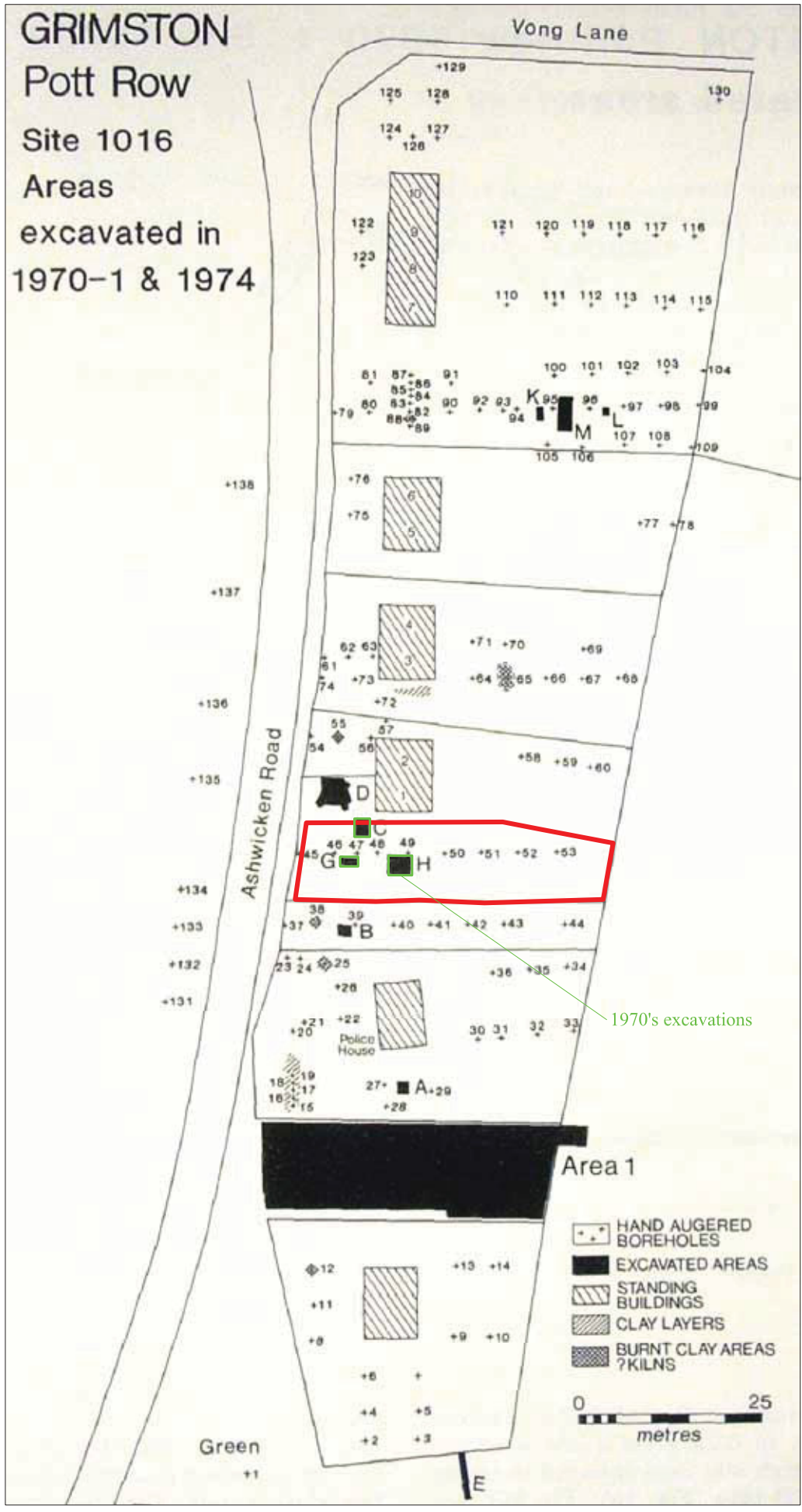
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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



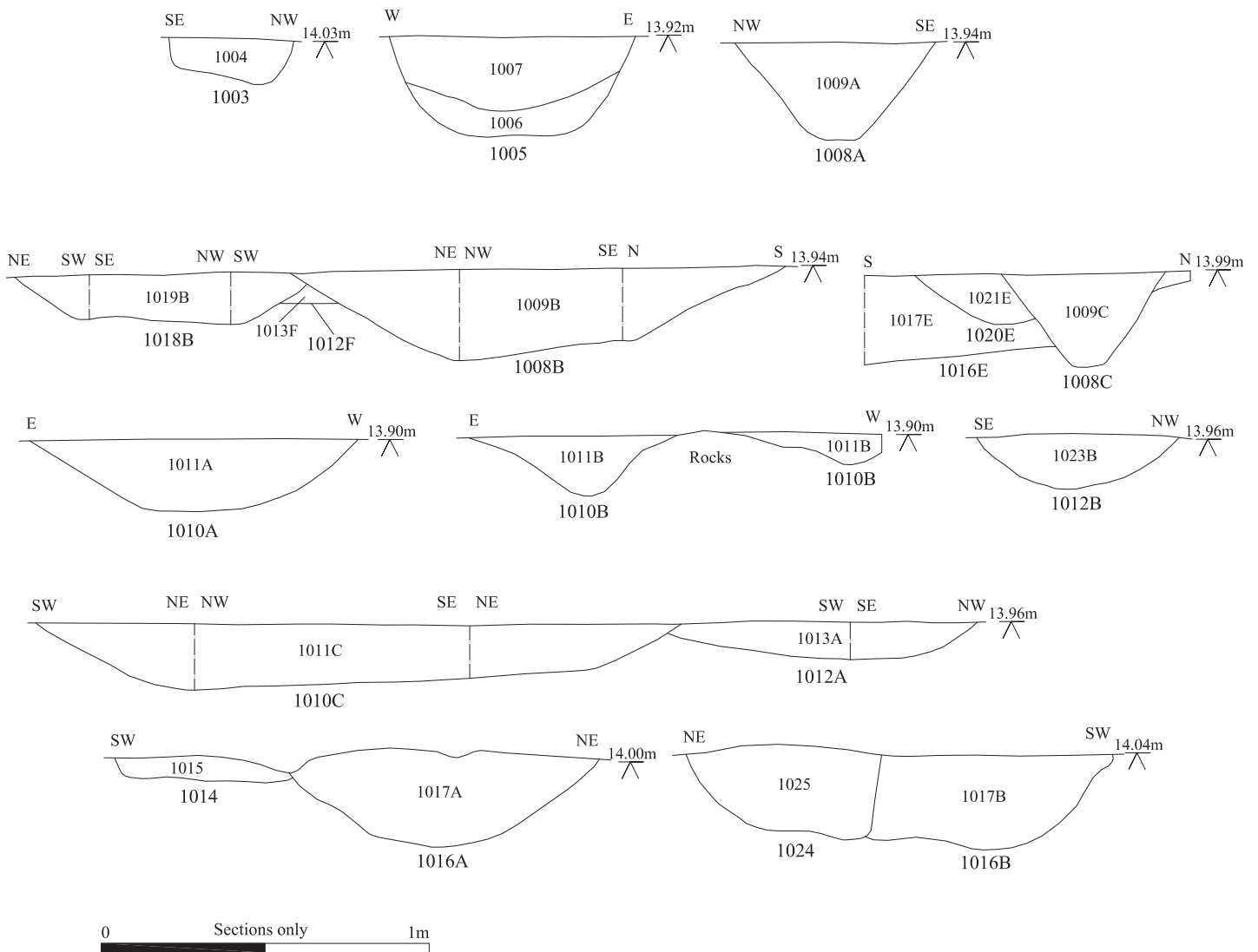
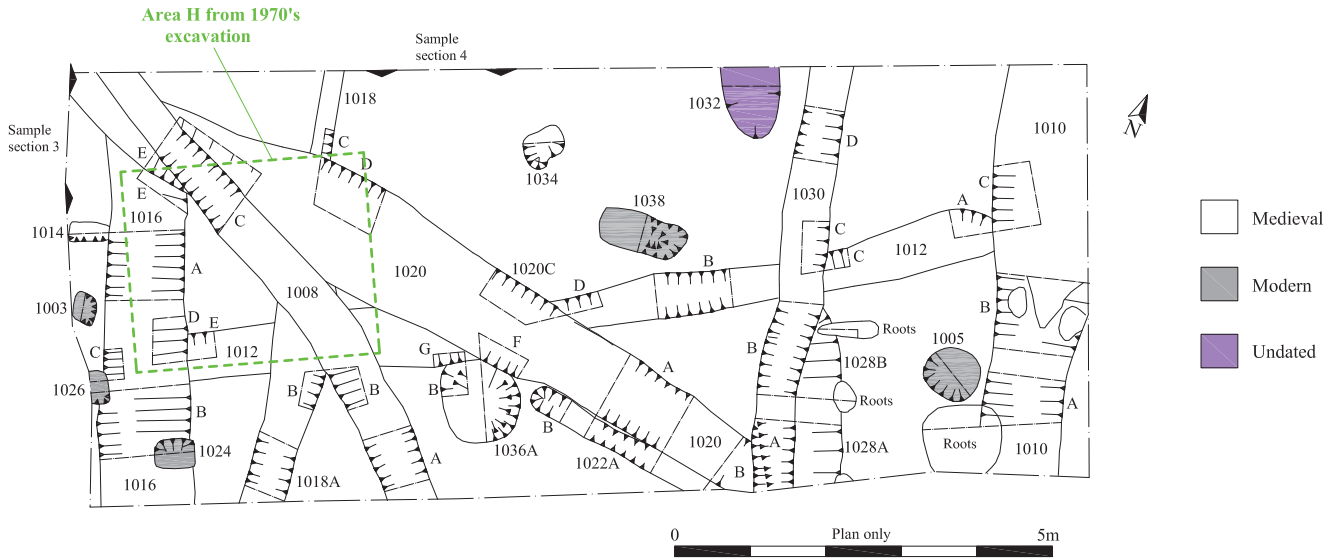
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:1000 at A4



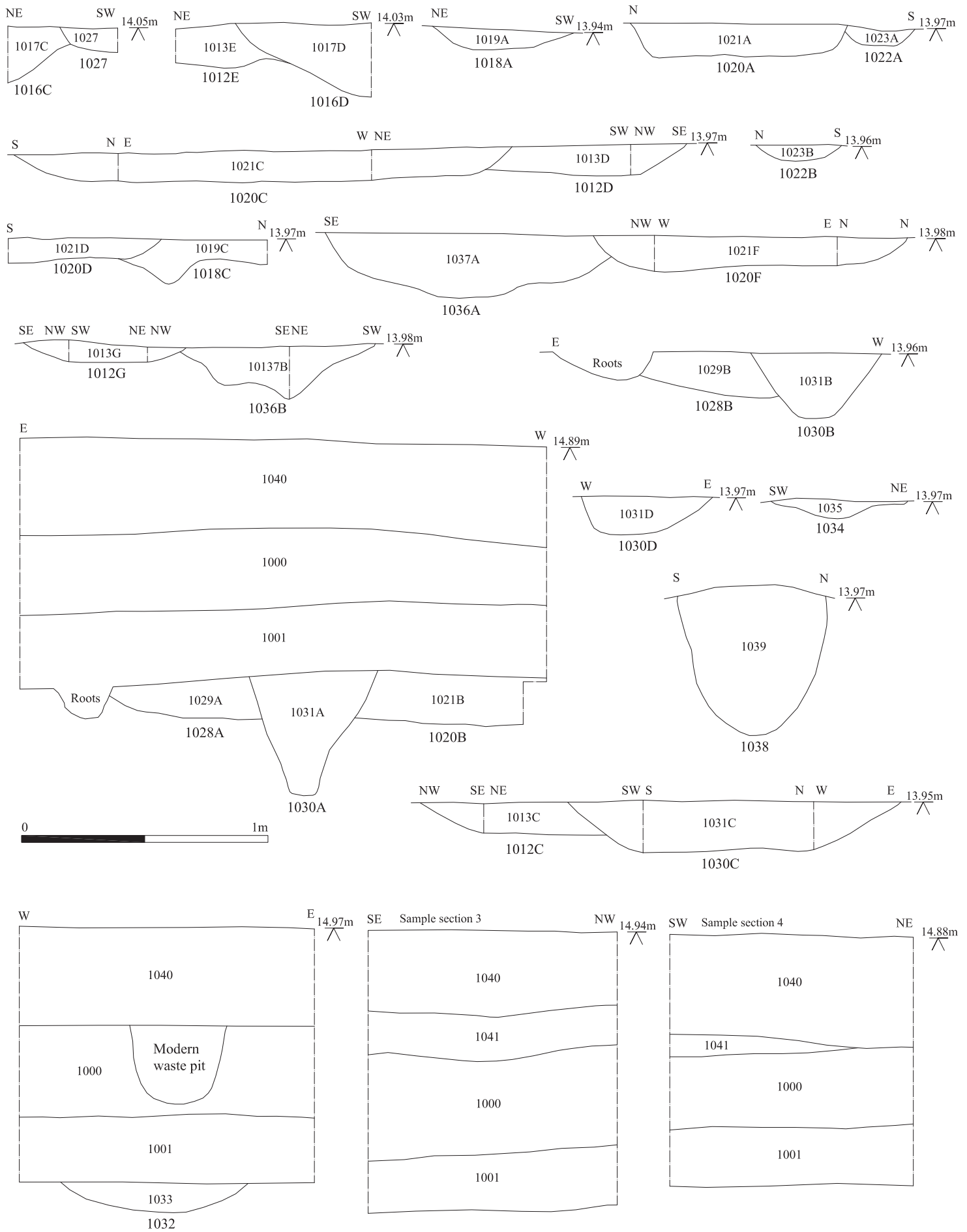
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Fig. 3 1970's excavations
 Scale 1:800 at A4



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Fig. 4 Trench plan and sections

Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 5 Sections

Scale 1:20 at A4