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**CHURCH FARM,
LAND AT INGHAM ROAD/YARMOUTH ROAD,
STALHAM, NORFOLK**

**AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION
(TRIAL TRENCHING)**

Authors: Kamil Orzechowski (Field work & report)	
NGR: TG 3771 2520	Report No.4151
Parish: Stalham	Site Code: ENF 129694
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA	Project No. 4678
Signed:	Date: September 2012

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Project name	<i>Church Farm, Ingham Road/Yarmouth Road, Stalham, Norfolk</i>		
<p><i>During September 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) on land at Church Farm, Ingham Road / Yarmouth Road, Stalham, Norfolk (NGR TG 3771 2520). The evaluation was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES) prior to the submission of a planning application for a residential development of 160 houses.</i></p> <p><i>A geophysical survey (Biggs 2011) identified revealed anomalies of probable archaeological origin. The trial trenching revealed a range of features predominantly ditches (37) and pits (31), but also gullies (8), post holes (7) and a ?hearth (1).</i></p> <p><i>Every trench contained features. The majority of the features were undated. One early Iron Age feature (Tr.2 Pit F1039) and a likely residual early Iron Age sherd (Tr.6 Ditch F1020) were excavated. Medieval (11th - 13th and mid 12th - 14th century) features were recorded in Trenches 19 and 20. They were largely discrete features (pits and post holes) as opposed to ditches. Finds were sparse. Small (1-3 pieces) quantities of residual struck flint and small fragments of Roman CBM were found.</i></p> <p><i>The trial trenching shows a good correlation with the geophysical survey (Biggs 2011). The cropmark overlying Trench 12 was thought to represent an enclosure possibly of prehistoric date (HER 38518). In the event few prehistoric finds were present comprising sparse flint and an early Iron Age pit in Trench 2 (F1039). Iron Age and Roman field systems are known in the Stalham area, and the evaluation recorded a least one significant field system. There were insufficient finds to date this system. Along the southern boundary of the site the geophysical survey recorded a set of anomalies on a neat, rectangular alignment possibly indicative of Romano-British settlement. Trenches 19 and 20 revealed a marked increase in the presence of archaeological features and the majority were discrete features (pits). The features proved to be of medieval (11th – 13th and mid 12th – 14th century) date. The site lies outside the core medieval settlement area of Stalham but finds of medieval pottery in the surrounding fields may mean this previously extended further. The current evaluation indicates that the settlement did indeed extend further.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>September 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>		<i>TBC</i>
P. number	<i>P4678</i>	Site Code	<i>ENF 129694</i>
Type of project	<i>Trial Trenching</i>		
Site status	<i>None</i>		
Current land use	<i>Agricultural land</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential Development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditches, gullies, pits and post holes</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Early Iron Age and medieval (11th – 13th & mid 12th – 14th C)</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>North Norfolk</i>	<i>Stalham</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NCC HER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>c.9ha</i>		
NGR	<i>TG 3771 2520</i>		
Height AOD (max/ min)	<i>C 4.5.- 8m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk Historic Environment Service</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Kamil Orzechowski</i>		
Funded by	<i>Hopkins Homes Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Church Farm, Ingham Road/Yarmouth Road, Stalham, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation (Trial Trenching)</i>		
Authors	<i>Kamil Orzechowski</i>		
Report no.	<i>4151</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2012</i>		

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LAND AT INGHAM ROAD/YARMOUTH ROAD, STALHAM, NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION (TRIAL TRENCHING)

SUMMARY

During September 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) on land at Church Farm, Ingham Road / Yarmouth Road, Stalham, Norfolk (NGR TG 3771 2520). The evaluation was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES) prior to the submission of a planning application for a residential development of 160 houses.

A geophysical survey (Biggs 2011) identified revealed anomalies of probable archaeological origin.

The trial trenching revealed a range of features predominantly ditches (37) and pits (31), but also gullies (8), post holes (7) and a ?hearth (1). Every trench contained features. The majority of the features were undated. One early Iron Age feature (Tr.2 Pit F1039) and a likely residual early Iron Age sherd (Tr.6 Ditch F1020) were excavated. Medieval (11th - 13th and mid 12th - 14th century) features were recorded in Trenches 19 and 20. The latter were largely discrete features (pits and post holes) as opposed to ditches. Finds were sparse. In addition to early Iron Age and medieval pottery, small (1-3 pieces) quantities of residual struck flint and small fragments of Roman CBM were found.

The trial trenching shows a good correlation with the geophysical survey (Biggs 2011). The cropmark overlying Trench 12 was thought to represent an enclosure possibly of prehistoric date (HER 38518). In the event few prehistoric finds were present comprising sparse flint and an early Iron Age pit in Trench 2 (F1039). Iron Age and Roman field systems are known in the Stalham area, and the evaluation recorded a least one significant field system. There were insufficient finds to date this system. Along the southern boundary of the site the geophysical survey recorded a set of anomalies on a neat, rectangular alignment possibly indicative of Romano-British settlement. Trenches 19 and 20 revealed a marked increase in the presence of archaeological features and the majority were discrete features (pits). The features proved to be of medieval (11th – 13th and mid 12th – 14th century) date. The site lies outside the core medieval settlement area of Stalham but finds of medieval pottery in the surrounding fields may mean this previously extended further. The current evaluation indicates that the settlement did indeed extend further.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 During September 2012 Archaeological Solutions (AS) carried out an archaeological evaluation (trial trenching) on land at Church Farm, Ingham Road / Yarmouth Road, Stallham, Norfolk (NGR TG 3771 2520; Figs. 1 - 2). The evaluation was required by the local planning authority based on the advice of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES) prior to the submission of a planning application for a residential development of 160 houses.

1.2 A geophysical survey had previously been undertaken (Biggs 2011).

1.3 The project adhered to advice for an archaeological evaluation required by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES), and a specification prepared by AS (dated 14/05/12) and approved by NCC HES. It complied with the appropriate sections of Gurney, D, 2003, 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper* 14. The evaluation was also conducted according to the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (revised 2008).

1.4 The advice required the recovery of information regarding the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status, state of preservation and significance of any surviving archaeological remains on the site. It required a programme of trial trenching, in order that the results of an archaeological evaluation could be submitted with the planning application so that an informed and reasonable planning decision can be taken when the results of the evaluation have been considered.

Planning policy context

1.5 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF 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. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.6 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled

monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site lies in the eastern part of the centre of the village of Stalham, between Yarmouth Road to the south and Ingham Road to the north west. Church Farm lies adjacent to the south east. The site extends to some 9ha, with c.2ha of this being proposed for open space. It is currently arable fields.

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY & SOILS

3.1 Stalham is located 5km south-west of the coast in the low lying Norfolk Broads. The site lies at 4m AOD, with Sutton Broad containing Sutton Fen & Nature Reserve located approximately 450m to the south. The local soils are typical brown earths of the Wick 2 Association which are characterised as deep well drained coarse loamy soils with occasional seasonal waterlogging. The solid geology comprises Cretaceous upper chalk overlain by glaciofluvial and Aeolian drift.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

4.1 A desk-based assessment carried out at 113 High Street, Stalham some 250m west of the site (NHER 52563) identified numerous Neolithic finds, Iron Age pottery and features (NHER 33981, 33982) and possible Bronze Age ring ditches and barrows indicating prehistoric occupation in the area. Most relevant to the site, a Bronze Age palstave was found approximately 200m to the west (NHER 8231), and an axe head came from some 300m to the south (NHER 8230). In 1997 field walking and metal detecting identified Neolithic and Bronze Age burnt flints 750-800m north-east of the site and an excavation in 1999 in the same area identified a cluster of possible Bronze Age pits (NHER 33983). A spread of prehistoric black flint flakes were found 350-400m to the south of the site (NHER 25519),

and more flakes were found 150m to the north (NHER 24820). The only NHER point actually recorded on the site proposed for development is a cropmark of an undated curvilinear ditch identified on the north-east side of the site from a 1946 aerial photograph (NHER 38518; Fig. 1). The cropmark, which has a centre point of TG 3785 2519, has a curving and a straight side and runs between end points TG 3784 2518 and TG 3786 and 2521. It is suggested as representing an unfinished prehistoric enclosure.

4.2 It is likely that a Roman settlement lay outside Stalham (NHER 52563) as there is quite a large amount of Roman archaeology in the environs of the village. In particular Roman enclosures, field systems and a possible farmstead have been identified to the west and south of Stalham (NHER 49307, 49302, 49310). A Roman cremation burial was found adjacent to St Mary's Church approximately 250m west of the site (NHER 8240), and Roman coins have been recovered from near the site although their locations have not been precisely recorded (NHER 23727, 35149).

4.3 Little evidence of Anglo-Saxon finds has so far been identified around Stalham bar a scatter of finds from field walking to the north-west (NHER 35333) and south-east. Stalham probably derives its name from 'settlement by the fishing pool' and at Domesday, four manorial estates are recorded there (NHER 52563). Grade II* listed St Mary's Church dates mainly to the 14th and 15th centuries (NHER 8256). Excavations at 113 High Street, in 2009, identified two large medieval field boundaries and ditches, gullies and pits containing medieval pottery. Further excavation found a series of post-holes and pits containing medieval and post-medieval pottery, and a medieval cart track was also identified (NHER 52563). A medieval coin of Edward IV was found 200m south of the site (NHER 31400).

4.4 A number of listed buildings are situated on or adjacent to Yarmouth road to the south of the site including Stalham High School (NHER 50043), Rosedale (NHER 47242) and Hall Cottage (NHER 50040). The route of the former Midland and Great Northern Joint Railway which closed in 1959 follows the course of the A149 some 500m west of the site (NHER 13581). The skeleton of a post-medieval elephant was found beneath a tree approximately 150 years old at Stalham Surgery 350m to the south (NHER 28991). The owners of Pond House are known to have kept a circus in the mid 19th century. An evaluation on Bank Street some 550m north-west of the site revealed no archaeological finds (NHER 52612). A geophysical survey carried out 350m to the west proved negative (NHER 38191). The 1885 OS Map shows that there were originally more field boundaries on the site and these may show up as cropmarks (Fig. 1).

5 PREVIOUS ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

5.1 Geophysical Survey

5.1.1 The geophysical survey (Biggs 2011) revealed a number of anomalies of probable archaeological origin. These include a set of anomalies along the southern boundary of the site set on a neat, rectangular alignment suggestive of Romano-British settlement. A series of positive linear cut features cross the site on their own alignment suggestive of a former field system. A further set of anomalies on a different orientation may suggest a second phase of field system. Anomalies in the eastern corner of the field may share similar characteristics to the cropmark enclosure (HER 38518) and may be of similar origin.

6 METHODOLOGY

6.1 NCC HES required a 2-3% sample of the development site to be subject to trial trenching, targeting the anomalies identified during the geophysical survey. 20 trenches each 40m x 18m were excavated. This excluded the c.2ha proposed for public open space as part of the development.

6.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 1.60m wide toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed.

7 RESULTS Figs.2 - 5

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 4)

Sample Section 1A 0.00 = 7.51m AOD		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.38– 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.47m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 1B</i> <i>0.00 = 7.24m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.35– 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.56m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Ditch Terminus F1047 was recorded in Trench 1. It is undated.

Ditch Terminus F1047 was linear in plan (0.96+ x 1.10 x 0.22m), orientated N/S. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1048, was a mid orange grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional small flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample Section 2A</i> <i>0.00 = 7.85m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.39– 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.46m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 2B</i> <i>0.00 = 7.60m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.37– 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.63m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Pits F1039 and F1041, and Post Holes F1043 and F1045 were recorded in Trench 2. Pit F1039 contained 37 sherds of early Iron Age pottery. The other features are undated.

Post Hole F1045 was circular in plan (0.32 x 0.28 x 0.17m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1046, was a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1043 was circular in plan (0.24 x 0.20 x 0.22m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1044, was a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1041 was oval in plan (1.40 x 1.00 x 0.50m). It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1042, was a pale yellowish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1039 was oval in plan (0.90 x 0.65 x 0.18m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1040, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones. It contained 37 sherds of early Iron Age pottery (187g) and struck flint (2g).

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 4)

<i>Sample Section 3A</i> <i>0.00 = 7.92m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.38– 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.40m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 3B</i> <i>0.00 = 8.23m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.39– 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.45m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Pit F1035 and Gully F1037 were recorded in Trench 3. Neither feature contained finds.

Gully F1037 was curvilinear in plan (2.10+ x 0.42 x 0.12m), orientated N/S. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1038, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt with sparse flecks of CBM. It contained no finds.

Pit F1035 was oval in plan (0.92 x 0.41 x 0.13m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones and flecks of CBM. It contained no finds.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 5)

<i>Sample Section 4A</i> <i>0.00 = 8.83m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.41– 0.60m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.60m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 4B</i> <i>0.00 = 8.40m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.43m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.43– 0.65m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.65m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Ditch F1005 was recorded in Trench 4. It contained a medieval pottery sherd (1g) and fragment of CBM (5g).

Ditch F1005 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 1.02 x 0.19m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional rounded stones. It contained a medieval pottery sherd (1g) and fragment of CBM (5g). Ditch F1005 may be a continuation of Ditch F1007 (Tr.5)

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 5)

<i>Sample Section 5A</i> <i>0.00 = 8.29m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.29– 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.46m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 5B</i> <i>0.00 = 8.53m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.37– 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.52m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Four ditches (F1003, F1007, F1009 and F1013) and two pits (F1011 and F1015) were recorded in Trench 5. None of the features contained finds.

Ditch F1003 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.32 x 0.35m). It had relatively steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a light brownish grey, loose, sandy silt with occasional rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1013 was ?curvilinear in plan (0.72+ x 0.45 x 0.27m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1007 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 0.86 x 0.19m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1008, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional rounded stones. It contained no finds. Ditch F1007 may be a continuation of Ditch F1005 (Tr.4)

Ditch F1009 was curvilinear in plan (0.70+ x 0.40 x 0.10m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1010, was a mid yellow brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Pit F1011 was irregular in plan (0.50 x 1.00 x 0.43m). It had a V-shaped profile. Its fill, L1012, was a mid yellow brown, loose, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Pit F1015 was oval in plan (0.60 x 0.25 x 0.21m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1016, was a light orange brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 & 6)

<i>Sample Section 6A</i> <i>0.00 = 8.29m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.40– 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.55m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 6B</i> <i>0.00 = 9.04m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.37– 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.57m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Three pits (F1017, F1031 and F1049) and five ditches (F1019, F1021, F1025, F1027 and F1029) were recorded in Trench 6. None of the features contained finds except Ditch F1019 which contained an early Iron Age pottery sherd.

Pit F1031 was subcircular in plan (0.78 x 0.64 x 0.30m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1032, was a pale grey, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1027 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.00 x 0.20m), orientated E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1028, was a light yellowish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1029 was curvilinear in plan (3.10+ x 0.47 x 0.18m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1030, was an orange brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1025 was linear in plan (1.10+ x 1.40 x 0.15m), orientated E/W. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1026, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional rounded stones. It contained no finds.

F1023 was subcircular in plan (1.74 x 0.74 x 0.26m). It had irregular sides and an irregular concave base. Its fill, L1024, was a mid orange

brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small – medium flint and stones. It contained no finds. This was likely a natural feature.

Pit F1017 was oval in plan (1.44 x 1.00 x 0.33m). It had a steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1018, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1019 was linear in plan (0.73m+ x 0.26 x 0.17m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1020, was a light brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional rounded stones. It contained an early Iron Age pottery sherd (25g). Ditch F1019 cut Ditch F1021.

Pit F1049 was oval in plan (0.72 x 0.52 x 0.12m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1050, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1021 was linear in plan (0.50+ x 1.62 x 0.45m), orientated SE/NW. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1022, was a light brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 6)

<i>Sample Section 7A</i> <i>0.00 = 7.67m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.36– 0.58m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.58m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 7B</i> <i>0.00 = 7.89m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40– 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.57m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Pit F1033 was recorded in Trench 7. It contained no finds.

Pit F1033 was elongated in plan (0.60 x 0.70 x 0.15m). It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1034, was a yellow brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 8 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 8A</i> <i>0.00 = 7.35m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.41– 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.61m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 8B</i> <i>0.00 = 7.69m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.44m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.44– 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.56m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Ditch F1086 was recorded in Trench 8. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1086 was linear in plan (2.70+ x 0.60 x 0.22m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1087, was a light grey brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 9 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 9A</i> <i>0.00 = 7.32m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.37– 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.46m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 9B</i> <i>0.00 = 7.05m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.37– 0.55m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.55m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Ditches F1163 and F1165 were recorded in Trench 9. They contained no finds.

Ditch Terminal F1165 was linear in plan (1.40+ x 0.50 x 0.16m), orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1166, was a grey brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1163 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 0.45 x 0.31m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1164, was a pale grey brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 10 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 10A</i> <i>0.00 = 7.00m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.37– 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.70m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 10B</i> <i>0.00 = 6.81m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38– 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.72m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Ditch F1157 and Gully F1159 were recorded in Trench 10. They contained no finds.

Gully F1159 was linear in plan (2.60+ x 0.30 x 0.10m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1160, was a grey brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1157 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 0.60 x 0.28m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1158, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 11 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample Section 11A</i> <i>0.00 = 6.49m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.38– 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.57m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 11B</i> <i>0.00 = 6.94m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.45m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.45– 0.68m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.68m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Ditch F1129 and Pit F1131 were recorded in Trench 11. Neither feature contained finds.

Pit F1131 was irregular in plan (2.60 x 1.40 x 0.50m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1132, was an orange brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1129 was linear in plan (2.40+ x 1.10 x 0.40m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1130, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small stones and flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 12 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample Section 12A</i> <i>0.00 = 7.33m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.35– 0.72m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.72m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 12B</i> <i>0.00 = 7.42m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38– 0.59m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.59m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Pits F1119 and F1121 were recorded in Trench 12. They contained no finds.

Pit F1121 was oval in plan (0.42 x 0.80 x 0.25m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1122, was a grey brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Pit F1119 was circular in plan (0.56 x 1.20 x 0.40m). It had steep sides and the base was unseen. Its fill, L1120, was a grey brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 13 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample Section 13A</i> <i>0.00 = 7.72m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.36– 0.63m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.63m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 13B</i> <i>0.00 = 7.73m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40– 0.57m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.57m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Ditches F1051 and F1067, and Pit F1076 were recorded in Trench 13. Ditch F1067 contained CBM (2g).

Pit F1076 was subcircular in plan (0.96 x 0.84 x 0.22m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1077, was an orange grey, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1067 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 0.64 x 0.32m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1068, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. It contained 17th - 19th century pottery (2g) and CBM (2g).

Ditch F1051 was curvilinear in plan (5.00+ x 0.95 x 0.34m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1052, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 14 (Figs. 2 & 9)

<i>Sample Section 14A</i> <i>0.00 = 7.92m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.37– 0.66m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.66m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 14B</i> <i>0.00 = 7.84m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.37– 0.67m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.67m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Four ditches (F1059, F1061, F1063 and F1080) and Pit F1057 were recorded in Trench 14. None of the features contained finds except Ditch F1063 which contained three struck flint.

Ditch F1080 was curvilinear in plan (2.12+ x 1.14 x 0.34m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1081, was a mid reddish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1063 was curvilinear in plan (2.20+ x 2.30 x 0.42m), orientated E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its principal fill, L1064, was a mid reddish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained struck flint (4g). Its lesser fill, L1073, was a yellowish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1061 was curvilinear in plan (2.10+ x 0.63 x 0.19m), orientated E/W. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1062, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1059 was curvilinear in plan (1.55+ x 0.55 x 0.14m), orientated N/S. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1060, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Pit F1057 was oval in plan (1.88+ x 0.74 x 0.20m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1058, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 15 (Figs. 2 & 9)

<i>Sample Section 15A</i> <i>0.00 = 7.59m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.38– 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.52m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 15B</i> <i>0.00 = 7.69m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.39– 0.49m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.49m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Post Hole F1078 and Ditches F1082 and F1092 were recorded in Trench 15. Post Hole F1078 contained wood and charcoal and was relatively modern. Similarly Ditch F1082 contained modern CBM and glass. The remaining features contained no finds.

Post Hole F1078 was circular in plan (0.13 x 0.13 x 0.10m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1079, was a grey brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained wood and charcoal and was relatively modern.

Ditch F1082 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.85 x 0.22m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1083, was an orange brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained modern CBM (49g) and glass (123g).

Ditch F1092 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.50 x 0.23m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1093, was an orange brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 16 (Figs. 2 & 10)

<i>Sample Section 16A</i> <i>0.00 = 7.21m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.37– 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.56m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 16B</i> <i>0.00 = 7.22m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34– 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.46m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Ditch F1135 and its re-cut, F1137, were recorded in Trench 16. Neither feature contained finds.

Ditch F1135 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.67 x 0.85m), orientated NE/SW. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1136, was a light brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1135 was re-cut (F1137)

Re-cut F1137 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.67 x 0.81m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1138, was a dark brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 17 (Figs. 2 & 10)

<i>Sample Section 17A</i> <i>0.00 = 8.19m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.28– 0.46m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.46m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 17B</i> <i>0.00 = 8.16m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38– 0.79m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.79m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Ditches F1053 and F1055, Gully F1069 and Post Hole F1071 were recorded in Trench 17. None of the features contained finds.

Ditch F1053 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.40 x 0.20m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1054, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1055 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.60 x 0.50m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1056, was an orange brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

Gully F1069 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.70 x 0.15m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1070, was a light orange brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Post Hole F1071 was circular in plan (0.30 x 0.30 x 0.10m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1072, was an orange grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 18 (Figs. 2 & 10)

<i>Sample Section 18A</i> <i>0.00 = 8.12m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.38– 0.71m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.71m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 18B</i> <i>0.00 = 8.14m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.40m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.40– 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.73m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Ditches F1065 and F1117, Gully F1111 and three pits (F1074, F1101 and F1113) were recorded in Trench 18. None of the features contained finds except Pit F1074 which contained daub (7g).

F1115 was irregular in plan (2.00+ x 2.90 x 0.75m). It had a V-shaped profile. Its fill, L1116, was an orange brown, compact, sandy silt. It was likely a natural feature.

Ditch F1117 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.80 x 0.20m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1118, was a grey brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1113 was oval in plan (0.80 x 0.70 x 0.30m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1114, was a pale grey, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Gully F1111 was linear in plan (1.40+ x 0.40 x 0.18m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1112, was a grey, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Pit F1101 was circular in plan (2.00+ x 0.40m). It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1102, was a pale yellow, compact, sandy silt with occasional small stones. It contained no finds.

Pit F1074 was circular in plan (0.50 x 0.90 x 0.20m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1075, was an orange grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones with an area of blackening. It contained Daub (7g).

Ditch F1065 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.25 x 0.37m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1066, was a light orange brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. It contained no finds.

Trench 19 (Figs. 2 & 11)

<i>Sample Section 19A</i> <i>0.00 = 8.58 m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.38– 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.52m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 19B</i> <i>0.00 = 8.55m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38– 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.52m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Pits F1084 and F1133, Gully F1094, Ditch Terminal F1099, and Ditches F1125 and F1127) were recorded in Trench 19. Gully F1094 contained a medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherd, Ditch Terminal F1099 contained a medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherd, and Ditch F1125 contained a medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherd.

Pit F1084 was subcircular in plan (1.90+ x 1.25 x 0.20m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1085, was a pale grey, compact, sandy silt with frequent small stones. It contained no finds.

Gully F1094 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 0.42 x 0.21m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1095, was a

dark brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained a medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherd (2g).

L1096 was a mid yellow brown, compact sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. It was the fill of a tree hollow which cut Gully F1094. It contained CBM (1g).

Ditch Terminus F1099 was linear in plan (1.25+ x 0.89 x 0.14m), orientated N/S. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1100, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small stones. It contained a medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherd (4g).

Ditch F1125 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 0.98 x 0.17m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1126, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt with occasional small stones and flint. It contained a medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherd (5g). F1125 cut Subsoil L1001 and is therefore a later feature and the medieval pottery is likely residual.

Ditch F1127 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 0.62 x 0.51m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1128, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate small stones. It contained no finds. Like Ditch F1125, F1127 cut Subsoil L1001 and is therefore a later feature.

Pit F1133 was subcircular in plan (0.33+ x 0.18 x 0.08m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1134, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Trench 20 (Figs. 2 & 11)

<i>Sample Section 20A</i> <i>0.00 = 8.39m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones.
0.38– 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. Light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones
0.52m+	L1002	Natural deposits.

<i>Sample Section 20B</i> <i>0.00 = 8.40m AOD</i>		
0.00– 0.38m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.38– 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As above
0.52m+	L1002	Natural deposits. As above.

Description: Numerous features were recorded in Trench 20. Twelve pits (F1088, F1103, F1105, F1107, F1109, F1139, F1141, F1143, F1147, F1149, F1155 and F1169), three post holes (F1097, F1123 and F1175), a ?hearth (F1167), three gullies (F1090, F1145 and F1151),

three ditches (F1153, ?F1161 and F1173) and a ditch terminal (F1180). Pits F1088, F1107, F1149 and F1155, Post Hole F1097 and Ditch F1173 contained small quantities of medieval pottery.

Pit F1088 was oval in plan (1.10+ x 0.76+ x 0.21m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1089, was a dark reddish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained a medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherd (2g) and coal (19g). F1088 cut F1103 and was cut by F1107.

Gully F1090 (= F1151) was linear in plan (5.70+ x 0.11 x 0.06m), orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1091, was a medium reddish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. It was cut by Pit F1107.

Post Hole F1097 was irregular in plan (0.40 x 0.30 x 0.15m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1098, was an orange brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained two medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherds (1g) and daub (14g).

Pit F1103 was oval in plan (2.80+ x 1.20 x 0.55m). It had steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1104, was a dark grey brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. It cut Pit F1105.

Pit F1105 was oval in plan (0.96+ x 0.70 x 0.14m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1106, was a dark reddish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. It was cut by Pit F1103, and cut Pit F1109.

Pit F1107 was oval in plan (1.60+ x 1.26 x 0.28m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1108, was a dark reddish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained two medieval (11th - 13th century) pottery sherds (27g). It cut Pit F1088 and Gully F1090.

Pit F1109 was oval in plan (0.64+ x 0.38 x 0.10m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1110, was a dark greyish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. It was cut by Pit F1105.

Post Hole F1123 was subrectangular in plan (0.63 x 0.14 x 0.12m). It had moderately sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1124, was a dark reddish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Pit F1139 was oval in plan (1.14+ x 0.66 x 0.21m). It had steep sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1140, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. It was cut by Pit F1141.

Pit F1141 was oval in plan (1.64+ x 0.64 x 0.36m). It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1142, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. It cut Pit F1139.

Pit F1143 was oval in plan (0.96+ x 0.45 x 0.08m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1144, was a dark reddish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Gully F1145 was curvilinear in plan (2.80+ x 0.25 x 0.20m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1146, was a brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. It was cut by Gully F1151 and Pit F1147.

Pit F1147 was oval in plan (1.20+ x 0.60 x 0.35m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1148, was a dark brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained slag (36g) and burnt flint (1g).

Pit F1149 was oval in plan (1.22+ x 0.37 x 0.29m). It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1150, was a dark brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained two medieval (12th - 14th century) pottery sherds (24g).

Gully F1151 (= F1090) was linear in plan (6+ x 0.25 x 0.10m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1152, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1173 was curvilinear in plan (2.68+ x 0.31 x 0.26m), orientated N/S. It had gently sloping sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1174, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained 20 medieval (mid 12th - 14th century) pottery sherds (371g), CBM (40g) and slag (13g).

Post Hole F1175 was oval in plan (0.34 x 0.16 x 0.14m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1176, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained pottery. F1175 was cut by Ditch F1173.

Layer L1177 was a grey brown, compact, silty clay. It contained eight late 18th - 20th century pottery sherds (95g), CBM (5g) and slag (28g).

Ditch Terminal F1180 was linear in plan (0.68+ x 0.52 x 0.29m), orientated NW/SE. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1181, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. F1180 cut F1173.

Ditch F1153 was linear in plan (2.20+ x 0.87 x 0.48m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1154, was a mid grey brown, compact, sandy silt with moderate small stones and flint. There was evidence of burning (burnt stones and charcoal). It contained no finds. F1153 was possibly the same as F1127 (Tr.19) and F1067 (Tr.13).

Pit F1155 was rectangular in plan (0.75+ x 0.09 x 0.88m). It had vertical sides and an irregular concave base. Its fill, L1156, was a mid

brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained 20 medieval (mid 12th - 14th century) pottery sherds (114g) and burnt flint (12g).

?Ditch F1161 was curvilinear in plan (1.64+ x 0.38 x 0.20m), orientated E/W. It had gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1162, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

?Hearth F1167 was oval in plan (0.62 x 0.41 x 0.08m). It had shallow sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1168, was a dark reddish brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds. F1167 was a hearth or localised area of burning.

Pit F1169 was irregular in plan (1.46+ x 0.72 x 0.36m). It had steep sides and was not bottomed. Its fill, L1170, was a mid brown, compact, sandy silt. It contained no finds.

8 CONFIDENCE RATING

8.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds present.

9 DEPOSIT MODEL

9.1 The stratigraphy was uniform across the site with Topsoil L1000 overlying Subsoil L1001 which in turn overlay the natural deposits (L1002).

9.2 Topsoil L1000 was a dark grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones (0.30 – 0.42m thick). Subsoil L1001 was a light brownish grey, compact, sandy silt with occasional stones. It varied in thickness between 0.04m and 0.40m. The natural deposits were encountered at depths of between 0.39m and 0.74m.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The recorded features are tabulated:

Trench	Context	Description	Date
1	F1047	Ditch Terminus	Undated
2	F1039	Pit	Early Iron Age
	F1041	Pit	Undated
	F1043	Post Hole	Undated
	F1045	Post Hole	Undated
3	F1035	Pit	Undated
	F1037	Gully	Undated
4	F1005	Ditch	Undated
5	F1003	Ditch	Undated
	F1007	Ditch	Undated
	F1009	Ditch	Undated

	F1011	Pit	Undated
	F1013	Ditch	Undated
	F1015	Pit	Undated
6	F1017	Pit	Undated
	F1019	Ditch	?Residual Early Iron Age
	F1021	Ditch	Undated
	F1023	Natural feature	-
	F1025	Ditch	Undated
	F1027	Ditch	Undated
	F1029	Ditch	Undated
	F1031	Pit	Undated
	F1049	Pit	Undated
7	F1033	Pit	Undated
8	F1086	Ditch	Undated
9	F1163	Ditch	Undated
	F1165	Ditch	Undated
10	F1157	Ditch	Undated
	F1159	Gully	Undated
11	F1129	Ditch	Undated
	F1131	Pit	Undated
12	F1119	Pit	Undated
	F1121	Pit	Undated
13	F1051	Ditch	Undated
	F1067	Ditch	Undated
	F1076	Pit	Undated
14	F1057	Pit	Undated
	F1059	Ditch	Undated
	F1061	Ditch	Undated
	F1063	Ditch	Undated
	F1080	Ditch	Undated
15	F1078	Post Hole	Modern
	F1082	Ditch	Modern
	F1092	Ditch	Undated
16	F1135	Ditch	Undated
	F1137	Re-cut	Undated
17	F1053	Ditch	Undated
	F1055	Ditch	Undated
	F1069	Gully	Undated
	F1071	Post Hole	Undated
18	F1065	Ditch	Undated
	F1074	Pit	Undated
	F1101	Pit	Undated
	F1111	Gully	Undated
	F1113	Pit	Undated
	F1115	Natural feature	-
	F1117	Ditch	Undated
19	F1084	Pit	Undated
	F1094	Gully	Medieval (11 - 13 C)
	F1099	Ditch Terminal	Medieval (11 - 13 C)
	F1125	Ditch	Residual medieval pottery
	F1127	Ditch	Undated
	F1133	Pit	Undated
20	F1088	Pit	Medieval (11 - 13 C)
	F1090	Gully	Undated
	F1097	Post Hole	Medieval (11 - 13 C)
	F1103	Pit	Undated
	F1105	Pit	Undated

	F1107	Pit	Medieval (11 - 13 C)
	F1109	Pit	Undated
	F1123	Post Hole	Undated
	F1139	Pit	Undated
	F1141	Pit	Undated
	F1143	Pit	Undated
	F1145	Gully	Undated
	F1147	Pit	Undated
	F1149	Pit	Medieval (12 - 14 C)
	F1151	Gully	Undated
	F1153	Ditch	Undated
	F1155	Pit	Medieval (mid 12 - 14 C)
	F1161	?Ditch	Undated
	F1167	?Hearth	Undated
	F1169	Pit	Undated
	F1173	Ditch	Medieval (mid 12 - 14 C)
	F1175	Post Hole	Undated
	F1180	Ditch Terminal	Undated

10.2 The evaluation revealed a range of features predominantly ditches (37) and pits (31), but also gullies (8), post holes (7) and a ?hearth (1).

10.3 Every trench contained features though some (Trs. 1, 3 - 4, 7 – 13 and 15 - 16) had between 1- 3 features, others contained 4 – 6 features (Trs. 5, 14, 17 and 19). Trenches 6, 18 and 20 contained the most features (9, 6 and 23 respectively)

10.4 The majority of the features were undated. A few were modern (Tr.15 F1078 and F1082). One early Iron Age feature (Tr.2 Pit F1039) and a likely residual early Iron Age sherd (Tr.6 Ditch F1020) were excavated. Medieval (11th - 13th and mid 12th - 14th century) features were recorded in Trenches 19 and 20. They were largely discrete features (pits and post holes) as opposed to ditches.

10.5 Finds were sparse. Small (1-3 pieces) quantities of residual struck flint were found (Tr. 13 Ditch F1067 and Tr.14 Ditch F1063). Small fragments of Roman CBM were found (Tr. 19 L1096, Tr.20 Post Hole F1097 and Tr.20 Ditch F1173). One large assemblage of early Iron Age pottery (37 sherds) was excavated (Tr.2 Pit F1039). Medieval pottery most frequently occurred as 1 – 2 sherds, except Pit F1155 (Tr.20) and Ditch F1173 (Tr.20) which each contained 20 sherds respectively. Sparse other finds – some daub, some slag – were recovered but no animal bone

10.6 The trial trenching shows a good correlation with the geophysical survey (Fig.3; Biggs 2011). The larger ditches which traverse the site are reflected in the evaluation trenches. The field ditches aligned north/south were evident in Trenches 4 (F1005), 5 (F1007), 13 (F1067), 17 (F1053 and F1069), and 18 (F1065). The east/west alignment of ditches were traceable in Trenches 14 (F1063 and F1080), 15 (F1082) and 16 (F1135 and F1137). The cropmark

overlying Trench 6 may be reflected in Ditches F1025 and F1021, and the increased density of features in the southern sector of the site was evident in Trenches 19 and 20. Trenches 1-3, 7-8 and 9-12 sought to test the 'blank' area of the site but detected pits and ditches.

10.7 The trial trenching served to date the archaeological features. The cropmark overlying Trench 12 was thought to represent an enclosure possibly of prehistoric date (HER 38518). In the event few prehistoric finds were present comprising sparse flint and an early Iron Age pit in Trench 2 (F1039). Prehistoric flintwork has been found in the adjacent fields.

10.8 Iron Age and Roman field systems are known in the Stalham area, and the evaluation recorded a least one significant field system. There were insufficient finds to date this system.

10.9 Along the southern boundary of the site the geophysical survey recorded a set of anomalies on a neat, rectangular alignment possibly indicative of Romano-British settlement. Trenches 19 and 20 revealed a marked increase in the presence of archaeological features and the majority were discrete features (pits). The features proved to be of medieval (11th – 13th and mid 12th – 14th century) date. The site lies outside the core medieval settlement area of Stalham but finds of medieval pottery in the surrounding fields may mean this previously extended further. The current evaluation indicates that the settlement did indeed extend further. The identification of medieval archaeological remains close to, but at the peripheries of, the core of the settlement of Stalham suggests evidence regarding the form and layout of the medieval settlement may be derived from this site. Medlycott (2011, 70) identifies the origins and development of rural settlements as an important research for the eastern region. Information of this type may contribute to the development and testing of settlement diversity models (Medlycott 2011, 69).

DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

Archive records, with an inventory, will be deposited at Norwich Castle Museum. The archive will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. In addition to the overall site summary, it will be necessary to produce a summary of the artefactual and ecofactual data.

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APPENDIX 1 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

ENF129694, Land off Ingham Rd., Stalham

Concordance of finds by
feature

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1001			1	Topsoil					Str. Flint (1) - 2g
1005	1006		4	Fill of Ditch		(1) 1g	5		
1019	1020	B	6	Fill of Ditch		(1) 25g			
1039	1040		2	Fill of Pit		(37) 187			Str. Flint (1) - 2g
1063	1064		14	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (3) 4g
1067	1068		13	Fill of Ditch	17 th – 19 th C	1 (2g)	2		
1074	1075		18	Fill of Pit					Daub - 7g
1082	1083		15	Fill of Ditch			49		Glass (2) - 123g
1088	1089		20	Fill of Ditch	11 th – 13 th C	(1) 2g			Coal – 19g
1094	1095		19	Fill of Gully	11 th – 13 th C	(1) 2g			
1096			19	Fill of Tree Hollow			1		
1097	1098		20	Fill of Posthole	11 th – 13 th C	(2) 1g			Daub – 14g
1099	1100		19	Fill of Ditch Terminal	11 th – 13 th C	(1) 4g			
1107	1108		20	Fill of Pit	11 th – 13 th C	(2) 27g			
1125	1126		19	Fill of Ditch	11 th – 13 th C	(1) 5g			
1147	1148		20	Fill of Large Pit					Slag (2) - 36g B. Flint - 1g
1149	1150		20	Fill of Pit	12 th – 14 th C	(2) 24g			
1155	1156		20	Fill of Pit	Mid 12 th – 14 th (20)	(20)			

					C	114g			
1173	1174	20		Fill of Ditch	Mid 12 th – 14 th C	(20) 371g	40		B. Flint - 12g
1177		20		Spread	Late 18 th - 20 th C	(8) 95g	5		Slag (4) 13g
U/S	U/S	20		Unstratified	9 th – 12 th ?	(6) 33g			Slag (2) - 28g Cu. Alloy Token - 21g

APPENDIX 2 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Prehistoric Pottery

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The trial trenching recovered a total of 38 sherds (212g) of prehistoric pottery in a slightly abraded but highly fragmented condition. The prehistoric pottery was entirely comprised of a handmade, fine flint-tempered fabric, which combined with the presence of a small rim sherd decorated with a horizontal groove indicate a date in the early Iron Age.

The fabric of the pottery has orange-red to brown grey exterior surfaces, a dark grey core and dark grey-brown interior surfaces. Inclusions comprise common fine-medium calcined flint (typically 0.25-1.5mm, occasionally to 3mm) and sparse fine quartz (0.1-0.25mm). This is consistent with the flint-tempered, early Iron Age 'fine wares' in Norfolk (Percival 2011, 177).

A single body sherd was contained in Ditch F1019 (L1020 Seg.B), while the remainder was contained as a small group in Pit F1039 (L1040), probably representing a single vessel although no cross-joining fragments were present (probable due to edge abrasion). The vessel appears to have been a bowl with a slightly everted rim with a horizontal groove (s) on the neck and a burnished/smoothed exterior. Similar bowls were recorded in 'late' decorated groups (c.600/500-350BC) of early Iron Age pottery at the Aylsham Bypass, Erpingham (Brudenell 2011, 20: fig.6.4 & 6.6) and Valley Belt, Trowse (Percival 2000, 174: P93).

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The Prehistoric Pottery

Peter Thompson

The evaluation recovered 68 sherds weighing 623g. With the exception of 8 sherds weighing 40g the assemblage can be dated between the 11th and 13th/14th centuries. Nine sherds weighing 66g (15% of the medieval assemblage) contained full or splash glaze, of which 4 sherds were Grimston wares and 5 sherds were unprovenanced. The coarse ware fabrics comprise a fairly homogenous group of sandy wares, sometimes containing sparse burnt organics, in mid to pale grey or brown fabrics, with an occasional oxidised surface. It is possible that two small grey sherds from Linear F1094 and Ditch Terminus F1099 are Thetford wares which would indicate an 11th-12th century date for those features.

The exceptions are six unstratified sherds (31g) including a small cooking pot upper profile, in a fine sandy fabric with occasional coarse quartz. The firing is mid grey with a dark grey core and the pottery bears some similarities with middle Saxon Ipswich-type ware, although it appears smoother than the usual fabrics, and it may also be of later Saxo-Norman date. Two post-medieval/early modern sherds were also present. The sherd from Spread L1177 was the only early modern sherd among 7 medieval sherds and could be intrusive.

KEY:

SIPS-type?: Sandy Ipswich-type ware: fine smooth mid grey surfaces with darker grey core (8th-9th)

MCW1: Medieval coarse ware - Pale grey fabric, can have oxidised surface, moderate fine-medium sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz and occasional burnt organics (12th-14th)

MCW2: Medieval coarse ware - Pale grey sometimes mottled with darker grey, common fine to medium sub-rounded to sub-angular quartz (11th – 14th)

MCW3: Medieval coarse ware - Brown with moderate fine to coarse sub-angular to rounded grey and white quartz (12th-14th)

MCW4: Pale grey; moderate to common fine to medium sub-angular to sub-rounded quartz. Sparse dark grey clay pellets and rare very coarse white quartzite (12th-14th)

UPG1: Unprovenanced glazed ware – Pale grey with oxidised outer surface and splash of green glaze. Sparse to moderate fine to coarse coloured quartz and rare black iron mineral and very coarse mineral (mid 12th-14th)

UPG2: Unprovenanced glazed ware – pale grey with orange external surface and splash green glaze. Fabric as MCW1 (mid 12th-14th)

UPG3: pale grey with external green glaze. Fabric quite similar to MCW3 local coarse ware, but possibly Grimston ware (late 12th-14th)

GRIM: Grimston glazed ware – (late 12th-15th)

PMRE: Post-medieval red earthenware (late 16th-19th)

Feature	Context	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	
1001		Topsoil			
1005	1006	Ditch		(1) 1g	
1019	1020	Ditch		(1) 25g	
1039	1040	Pit		(37) 187	
1063	1064	Ditch			
1067	1068	Ditch	17th-19th	1x3g PMRE	
1074	1075	Pit			
1082	1083	Ditch			
1088	1089	Ditch	11th-13th	1x1g MCW2	
1094	1095	Linear	11th-13th	1x1g MCW2	MCW2: Thet-type?
1096		Spread			
1097	1098	Posthole	11th-13th?	2x1g MCW2	
1099	1100	Ditch Terminus	11th-13th	1x5g MCW2	MCW2: Thetford-type ware? Sooting
1107	1108	Ditch	11th-13th	2x26g MCW2	MCW2: sagging base
1125	1126	Linear	11th-13th	1x5g MCW2	
1147	1148	Pit			
1149	1150	Pit	12th-14th	1x5g MCW2 1x17g MCW3	
1155	1156	'Feature'	mid 12th - 14th	2x10g MCW1 17x89g MCW2 1x8g UPG1	MCW2: triangular/flanged bowl rim 22cm rim diam
1173	1174	Ditch	13th-14th	6x218g MCW1 10x87g MCW2 1x6g MCW4 3x9g GRIM 3x17g UPG3	MCW1: x1 heavy strap handle with incised deco near attachment, x1 rounded base with dispersed thumb deco (similar fabric, form and colours to UPG2 from L1177, could be from same vessel) MCW2: x1 strap handle X1 roundd base with sooting
1177		Spread	late 18th-20th (but all but one sherd is med)	2x9g MCW1 2x22g MCW2 1x15g MCW3 1x6g GRIM 1x6g PMRE 1x26g UPG2	UPG2 : rounded base with thumbled decoration, orange ext, MCW 2: slightly beaded rim, possibly from a jug 16 cm diam MCW 3: jar rim 22cm diam
U/S	U/S	Unstratified	9th-12th?	6x31g SIPS-t	SIPS-type jar rim 13-14cm diam, could be later Saxo-Norman

The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 12 fragments (121g) of highly abraded CBM, including small fragments of Roman and post-medieval CBM, as well as undated daub (Table 1)

CBM type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Miscellaneous Roman	8	55
Miscellaneous post-medieval	3	59
Daub	1	7
<i>Total</i>	<i>12</i>	<i>121</i>

Table 1: Quantification of CBM

The Roman CBM occurs in an orange fabric with inclusions of common quartz (0.1-0.25mm), sparse fine mica, sparse red clay pellets and chalk (0.25-0.5mm, occasionally to 2mm). Small fragments were contained in L1096, Post Hole F1097 (L1098) and Ditch F1173 (L1174), but could not be assigned to a diagnostic form type of tile or brick.

The post-medieval CBM occurs in a red-orange fabric with inclusions of common, medium quartz sand and occasional flint/chalk (0.5-5mm). Small fragments were contained in Spread L1177, Ditches F1005 (L1006) and F1082 (L1083) but were too small for any dimensions or diagnostic features to be extant.

The daub has a friable fabric that comprises pale orange clay with inclusions of sparse coarse quartz and occasional chalk (<5mm). It is limited to a single fragment contained in Pit F1074 (L1075), which could have origins from the prehistoric to medieval periods.

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MIfA

Trial-trench excavations recovered a total of 5 pieces (8g) of struck flint in an un-patinated, fresh condition (Table 2). This small group includes a single blade and blade-like debitage, which are characteristic of earlier Neolithic technology.

Struck flint type	F	W
Blade	1	2
Debitage	4	6
<i>Total</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>8</i>

Table 2: Quantification of struck flint implements and debitage by frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams)

Methodology & Terminology

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

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

Commentary

Pit F1039 (L1040) contained a single blade, 55mm in length, soft-hammer struck and with parallel dorsal scars. It is a classic example of the blades produced by earlier Neolithic core reduction systems, and is consistent with the small flakes of blade-like debitage contained in Ditch F1063 (L1064) and Topsoil L1001. The raw flint varies from mid grey to brown-orange, which suggests the material utilised was sourced from local surface gravels, although the lack of any extant cortex limits the available evidence.

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The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Twenty three bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were processed from trial excavations at Stalham. The sampled features are of early Iron Age and medieval date.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities 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. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. 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 assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 1.

Plant macrofossils and charcoal

The density of carbonised plant remains was generally low. The bulk of the material represented was in the form of carbonised cereal grains and a small number of associated arable weed seeds.

Early Iron Age

The two samples dated to the early Iron Age (L1020B and L1040) produced a single grain of wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Preservation was such that a more precise identification was not possible. Charcoal remains were present in both deposits, with abundant oak charcoal recorded in L1040.

Medieval

The seven medieval deposits contained a greater range of charred macrofossils. Four cereal types were represented: free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ compactum* type); hulled, six-row barley (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*); oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). All of these were common crops during the medieval period (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Summers 2012 a and b; Straker *et al.* 2007). Barley was the most commonly occurring and generally most numerous cereal type, with sample 25 of L1098 containing only the remains of this taxon. This was the richest sample and may represent the remains of barley destroyed during processing or use. This could relate to activities associated with any structure the posthole (F1097) may have been part of.

Non-cereal taxa were restricted to vetch/ wild pea (*Vicia/ Lathyrus* sp.) and large grasses (Poaceae indet.). These are likely to represent arable weeds. They are both large-seeded taxa which are likely to have remained with the crop during processing. The absence of other arable weeds may indicate that the remains of processed/ semi-processed crops are present in the deposits. In addition to the weed taxa, heather charcoal was present in L1095 and L1100. This is likely to have been gathered from heathland areas for use in any number of activities, such as fuel, bedding or roofing.

Contaminants

Modern rootlets were abundant in the deposits. A number of modern seeds were also present, along with soil fauna (insects, earthworm egg capsules and burrowing molluscs). Such biological activity could have caused some disturbance of the archaeological deposits.

Discussion

The early Iron Age deposits showed little evidence of the local cereal economy. It is probable that wheat made a contribution to the diet of the site's inhabitants but little else can be said of these samples. The charcoal remains recorded are likely to represent fuel debris.

The medieval deposits contained the remains of crops and associated weeds. Although the number of items was quite low, it would seem likely that these represent the scattered remains from day-to-day cereal use and processing. There were no very high density deposits indicative of large-scale cereal production and processing in the vicinity of the excavated features, although the barley grains in posthole L1097 could represent storage. The range of cultivated taxa appears to have been quite broad. As with other medieval sites in Norfolk, barley appears to have been dominant over wheat, probably reflecting the nature of the local soils (e.g. Summers 2012 a and b). Historical records from Norfolk show that barley was a significant cash crop, which was traded in Britain and across the North Sea (Campbell and Overton 1993).

The broad based economy at the site is likely to have incorporated barley, wheat, oats and rye.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The samples from Stalham have given an insight into the local arable economy during the medieval period. Although the samples were mostly of quite low density, some richer deposits were identified in the southern portion of the site (Trenches 19 and 20). Should further excavations be carried out, there is the possibility that an analytically viable assemblage of carbonised plant remains could be recovered from this portion of the site. The remainder of the area represents little potential for further archaeobotanical analyses. Due to the relatively low concentrations of remains in the samples from the evaluation, no further analysis of the present samples is recommended.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Flot (ml)	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Contaminants					Other remains
								Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal>2mm	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
ENF129694	1	1006	1005	Fill of Ditch	-	20	80	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	X	-	XXX	-	XX	-	-	-
ENF129694	2	1008	1007	Fill of Ditch	-	20	40	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	-	XX	-	-	-
ENF129694	3	1004	1003	Fill of Linear/Ditch	-	20	60	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	-	X	-	X	-
ENF129694	4	1010	1009	Fill of Gully	-	20	50	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	-	X	-	-	Fuel ash slag (X)
ENF129694	5	1014	1013	Fill of Gully	-	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	-
ENF129694	6	1016	1015	Fill of Pit	-	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
ENF129694	7	1018	1017	Fill of Ditch Terminus	-	20	20	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
ENF129694	8	1024	1023	Fill of Ditch Terminus	-	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-
ENF129694	9	1020B	1019B	Fill of Ditch	EIA	20	50	X	-	Trit (1)	-	-	XX	Diffuse-porous roundwood	XX	-	X	X	X	-
ENF129694	10	1028	1027	Fill of Ditch	-	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	X	-	-	-
ENF129694	12	1030A	1029A	Fill of Ditch	-	20	15	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
ENF129694	13	1032	1031	Fill of Pit	-	10	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	-
ENF129694	17	1040	1039	Fill of Pit	EIA	20	60	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	Quercus sp.	XXX	X	X	X	-	-
ENF129694	18	1048	1047	Fill of Ditch Terminus	-	20	35	-	-	-	X	Cereal/ large Poaceae (1)	XX	Quercus sp.	XXX	-	X	-	-	-
ENF129694	23	1095	1094	Fill of Linear	11th-13th	10	10	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Heather charcoal (X)

ENF129694	24	1100	1099	Fill of Ditch Terminus	11th-13th	10	35	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (1), Oat (1), NFI (1)	X	Vicia/ Lathyrus sp. (3), Medium Fabaceae (2), Large Poaceae (1)	XX	-				XX	-	X	X	-	Heather charcoal (X)
ENF129694	25	1098	1097	Fill of Posthole	11th-13th	10	50	XX	-	HTB (X), HB (XX)	-	-	XX	-				XX	-	X	-	-	
ENF129694	28	1124	1123	Fill of Posthole	-	10	20	X	-	Rye (1)	-	-	-	-				XX	-	-	-	-	
ENF129694	29	1126	1125	Fill of Linear	11th-13th	20	10	-	-	-	X	Medium Fabaceae (1)	XX	-				XX	-	X	X	-	
ENF129694	30	1128	1127	Fill of Linear	-	20	30	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				XXX	-	X	X	-	
ENF129694	31	1108	1107	Fill of Ditch	11th-13th	20	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				XX	-	X	-	-	
ENF129694	33	1156	1155	Fill of 'Feature'	mid 12th- 14th	20	20	X	-	HB (2), Hord (1), FTW (1), Trit (1), NFI (1)	X	Vicia/ Lathyrus sp. (1), Large Poaceae (2)	XX	-				XX	-	X	X	-	
ENF129694	36	1174	1173	Fill of Ditch	13th-14th	10	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-				X	-	-	-	-	

Table 1: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Sunnymead, Burnham Market. Abbreviations: HTB = hulled, twisted barley grain (*Hordeum vulgare* var. *vulgare*); HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*).

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1

F1003 in Trench 5 taken from the south



2

F1005 in Trench 4 taken from the north-west



3

F1015 in Trench 5 taken from the south-west



4

F1019B in Trench 6 taken from the south-west



5

F1065 in Trench 18 taken from the north-east



6

F1074 in Trench 18 taken from the north-east



7

F1041 in Trench 2 taken from the north-east



8

F1011 in Trench 5 taken from the south-west



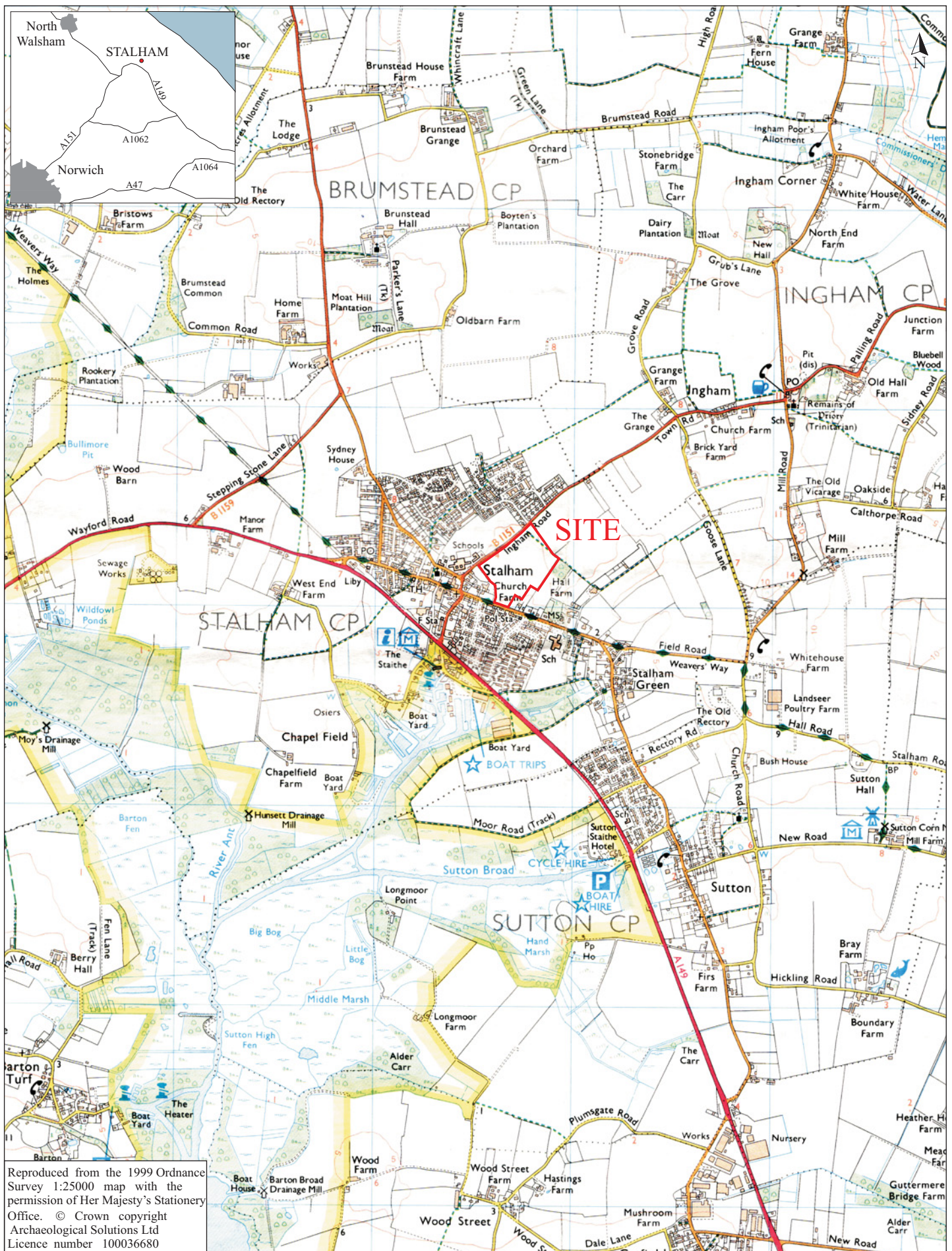
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F1163 & F1155 in Trench 20 taken from the south-west

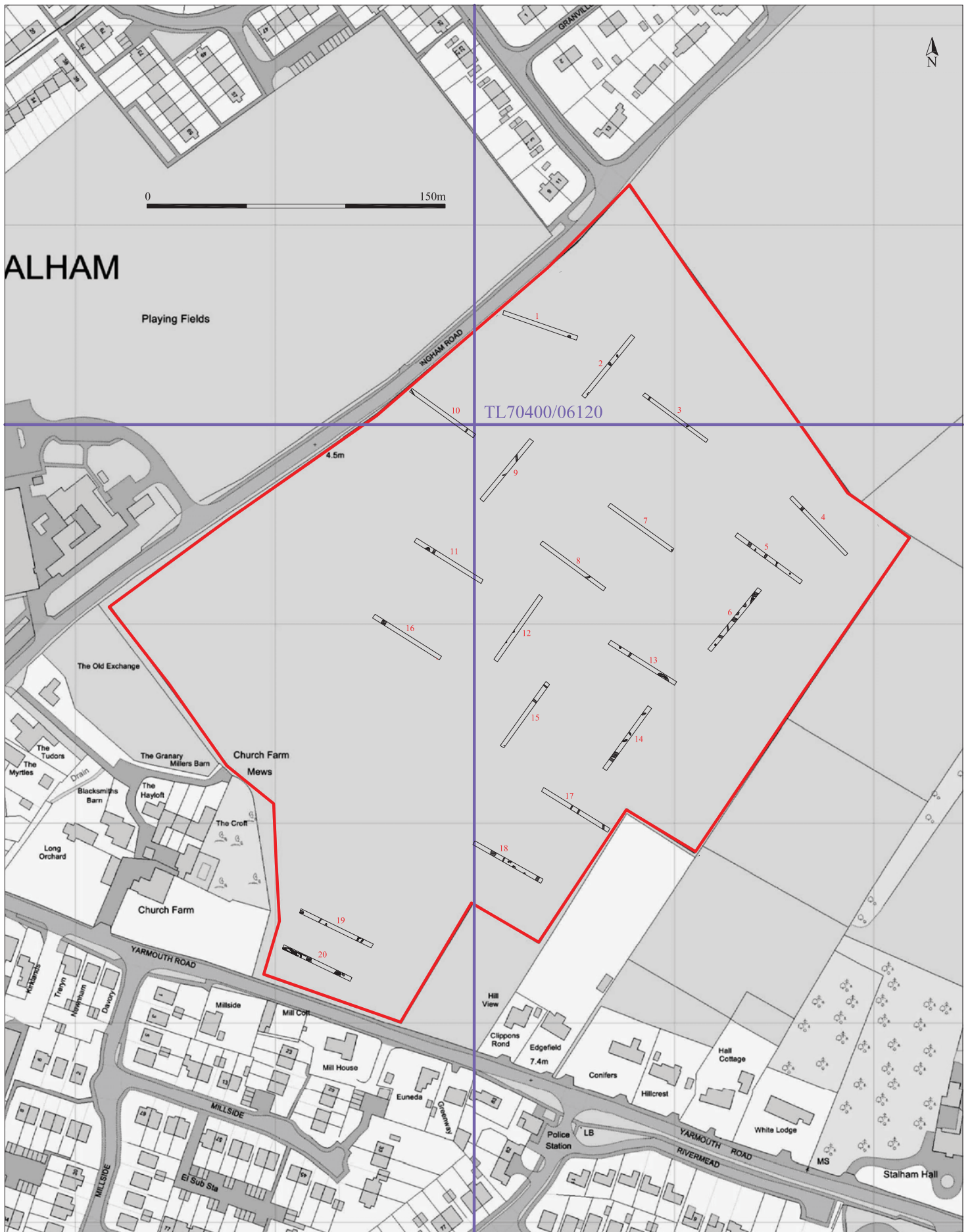


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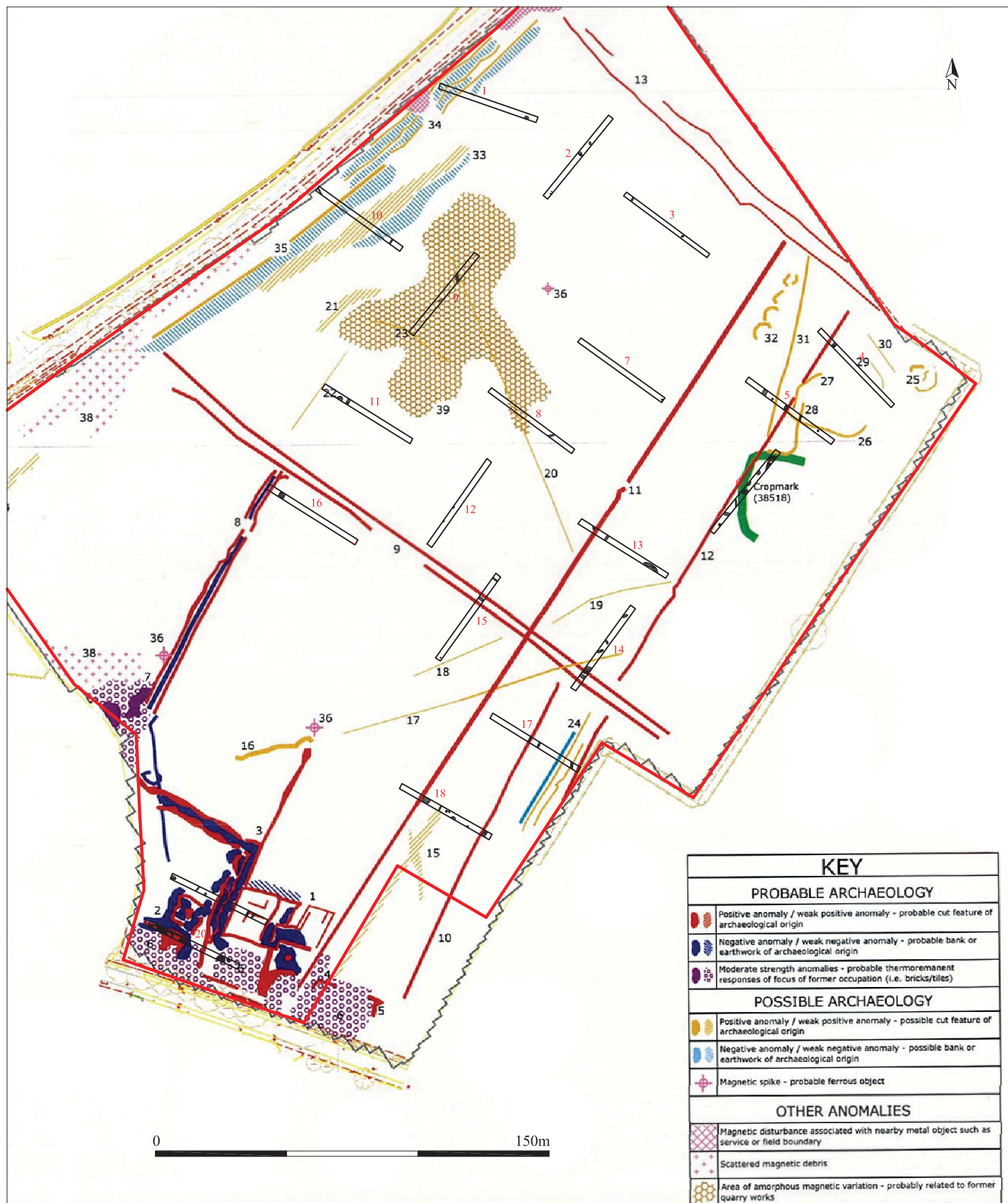
F1167 & F1169 in Trench 20 taken from the north-west



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



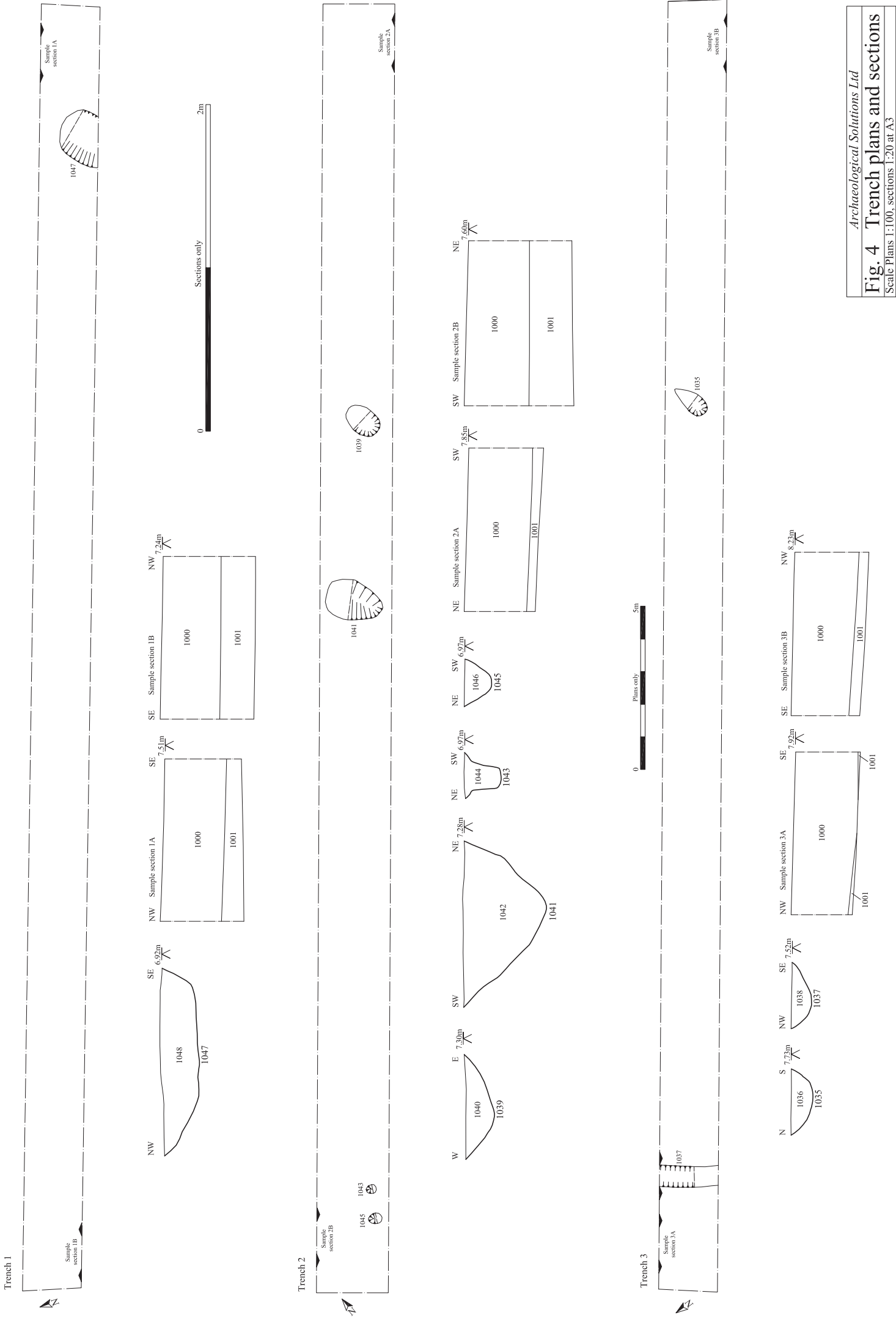
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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
 Scale 1:2500 at A4

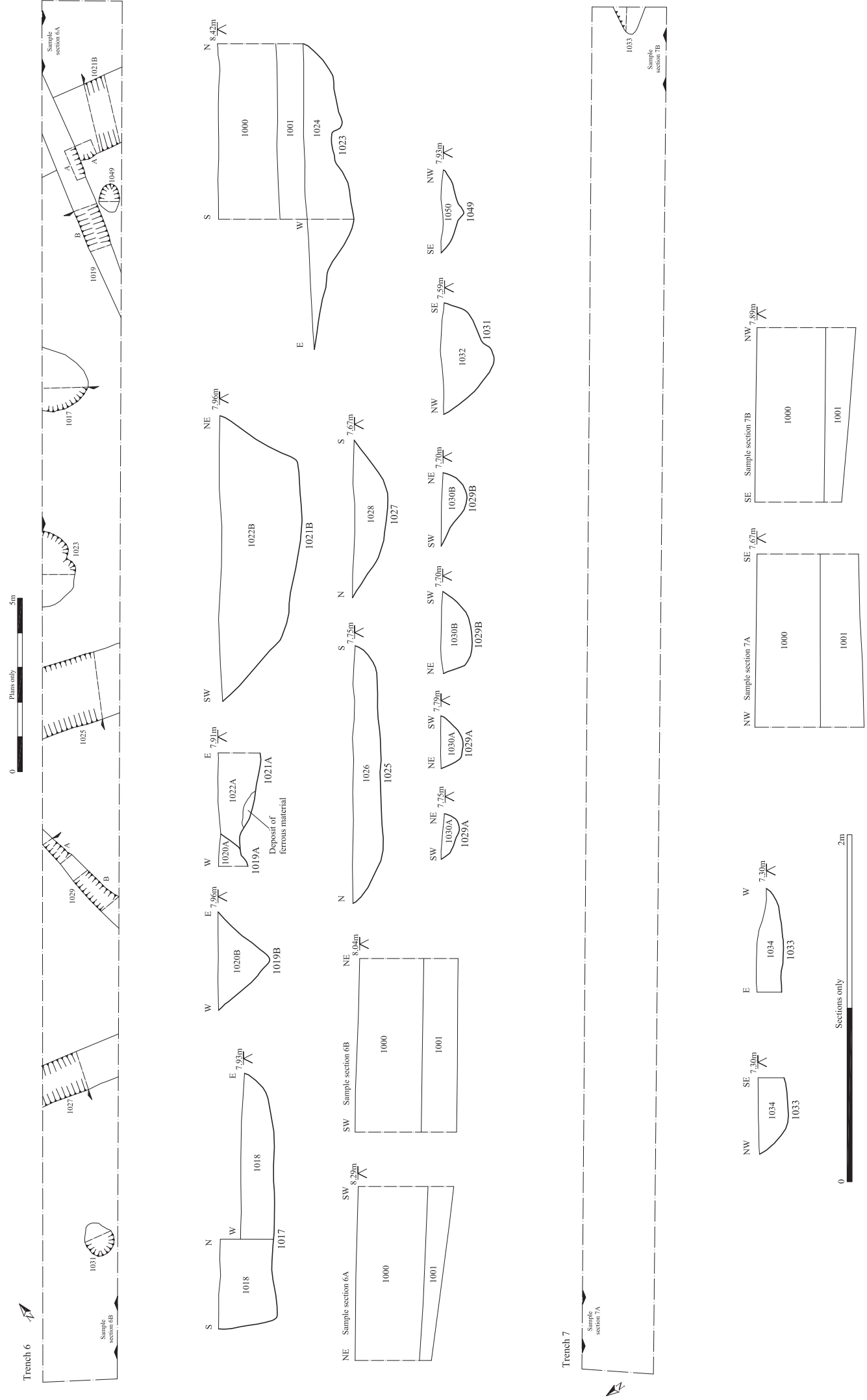


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Fig. 3 Trenches overlaid on geophysics

Scale 1:2000 at A4



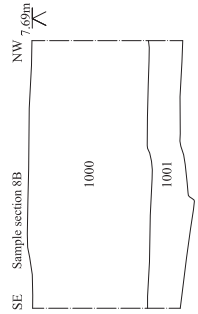
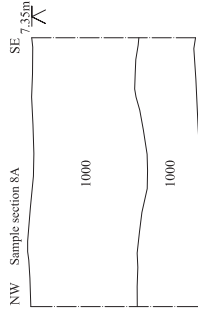
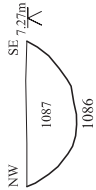


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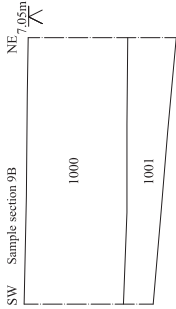
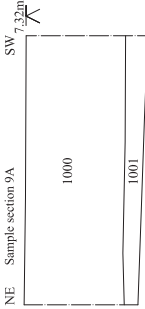
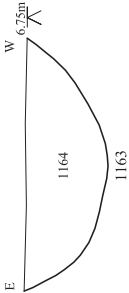
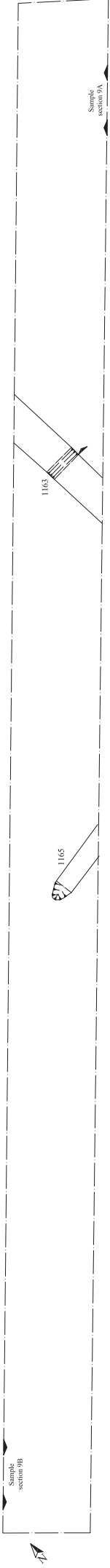
Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3

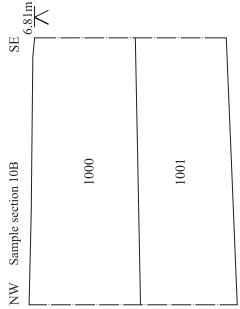
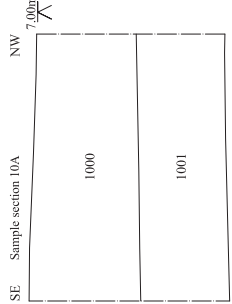
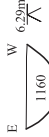
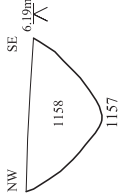
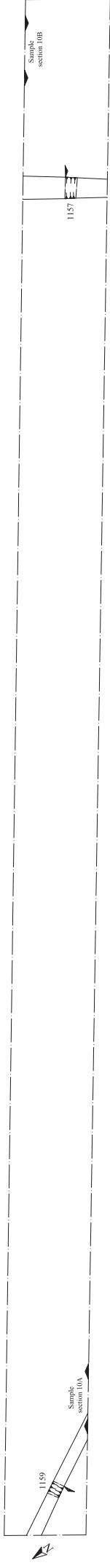
Trench 8

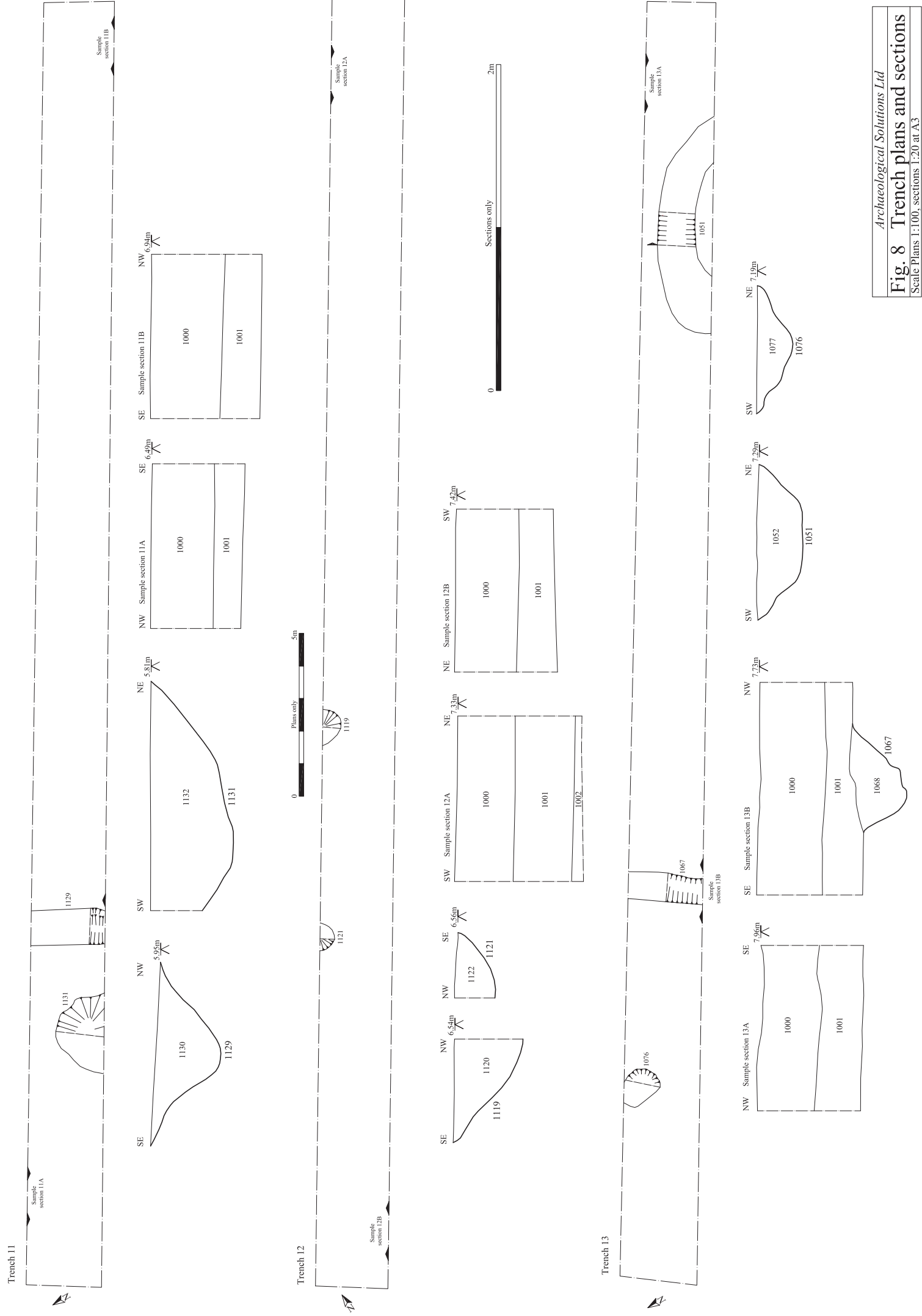


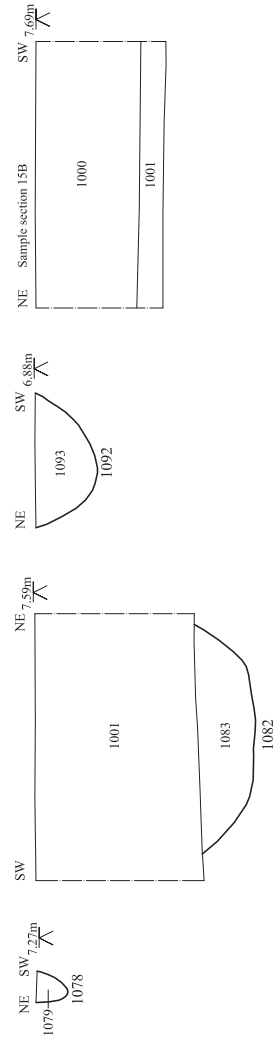
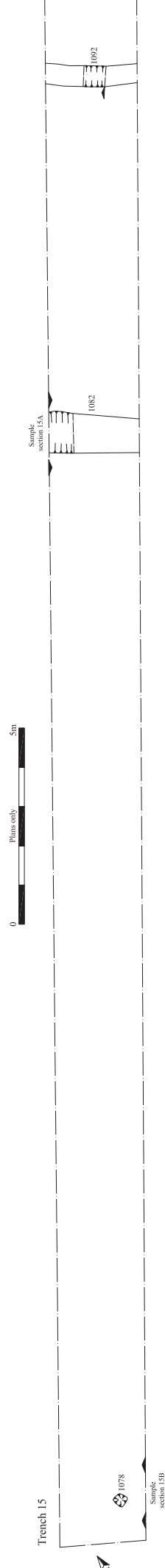
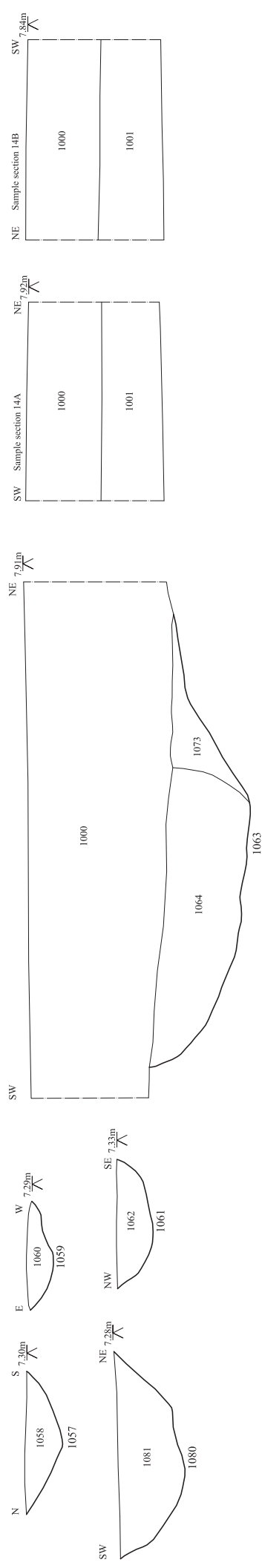
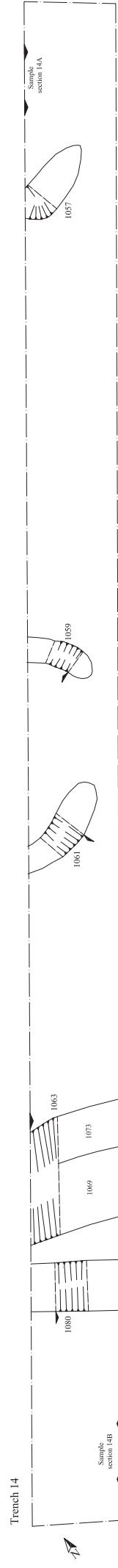
Trench 9



Trench 10



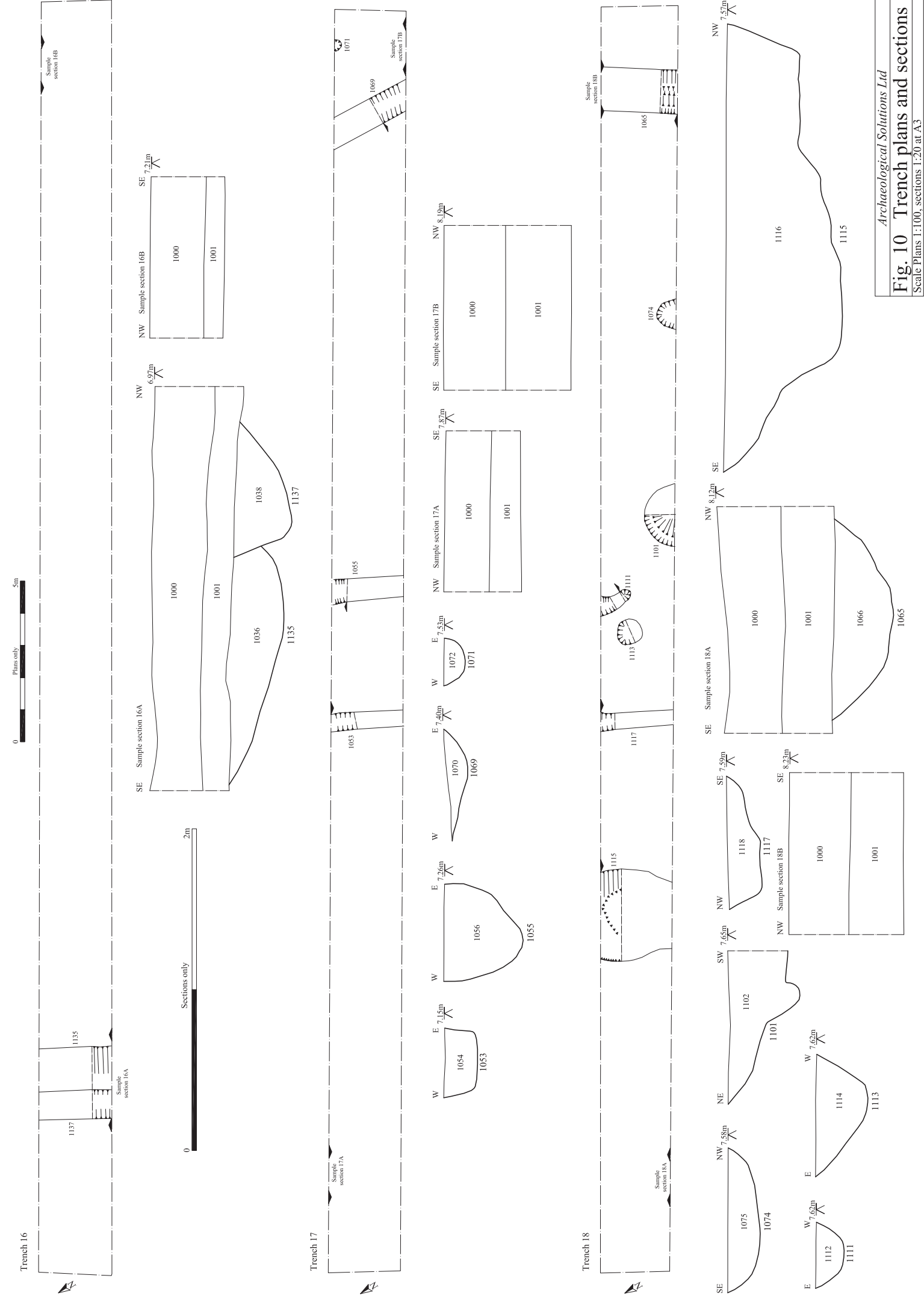




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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections

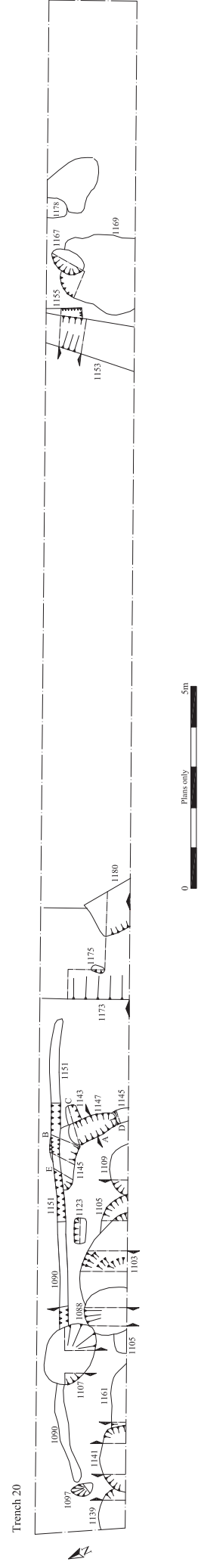
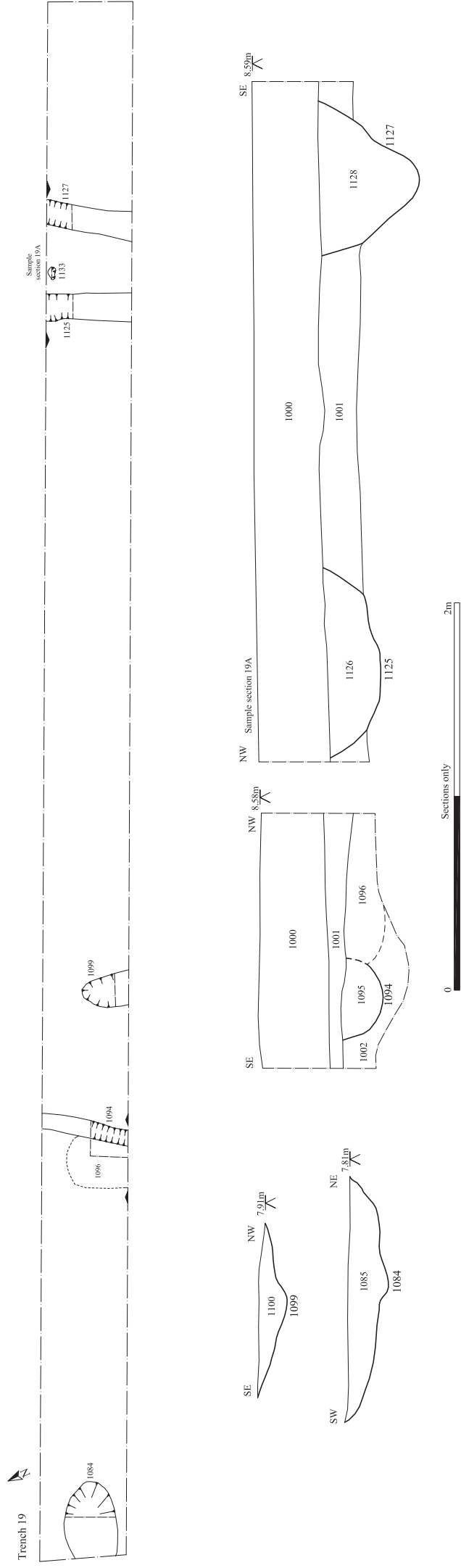
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections

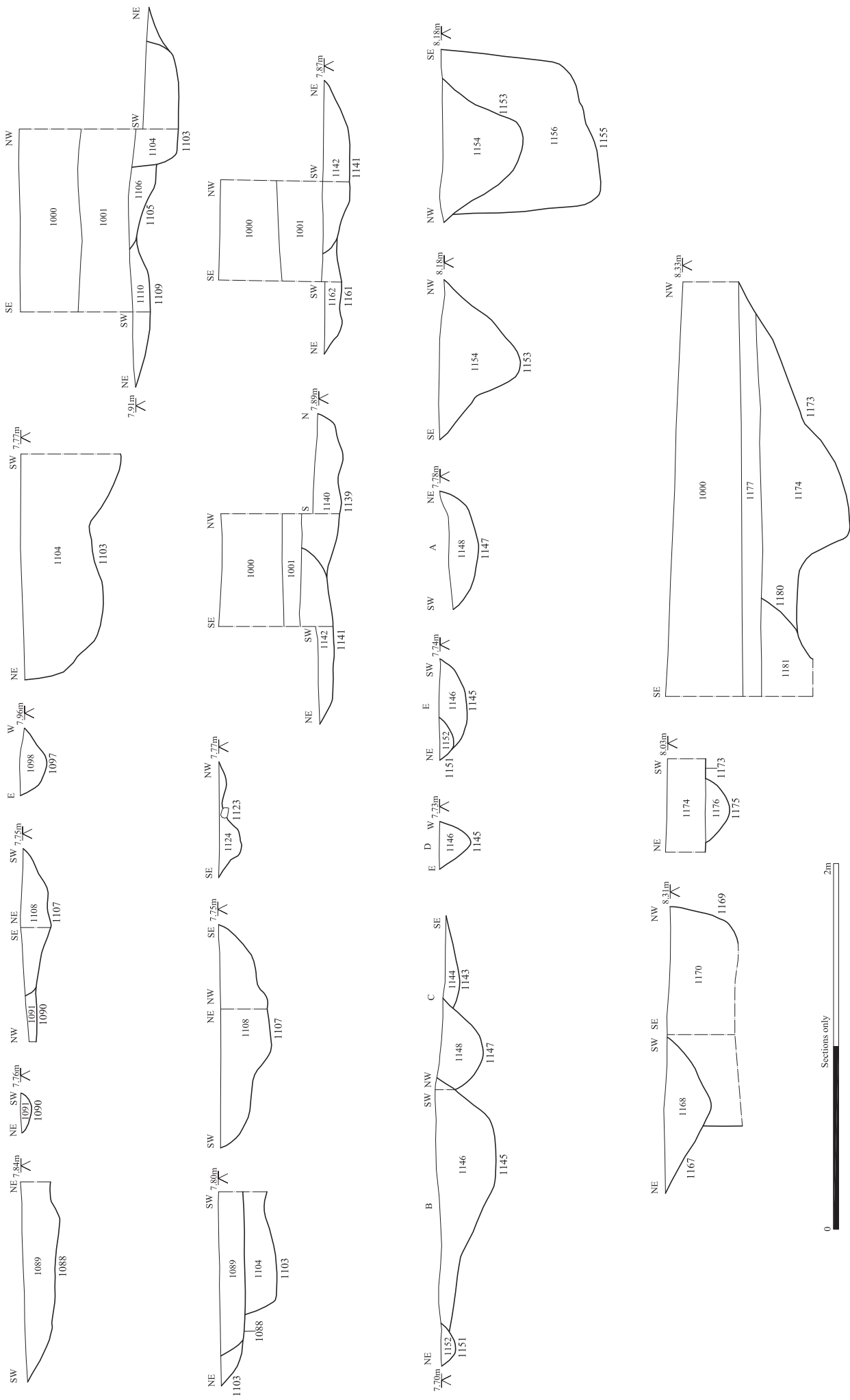
Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



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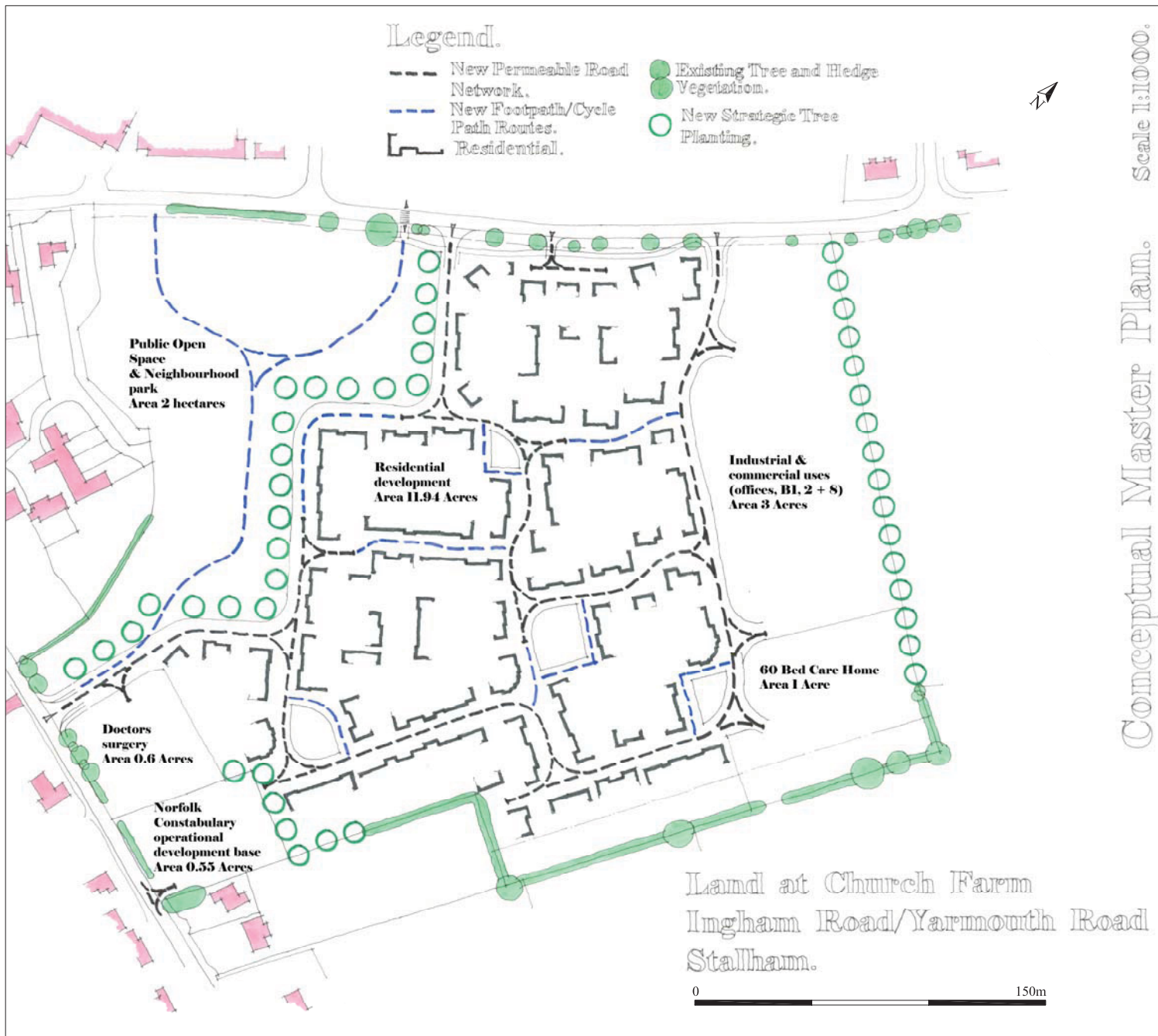
Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections

Scale Plans 1:100, sections 1:20 at A3



0 2m
Sections only

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Fig. 12 Sections from Trench 20
 Scale 1:20 at A3



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Fig. 13 Development masterplan
Scale 1:2500 at A4