

Archaeological Excavation and Additional Evaluation at Land South of Wheel Road, Alington, Norfolk



Excavation Report



August 2015

**Client: CgMs Consulting on behalf
of FW Properties**

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**Archaeological Excavation and Additional Evaluation at Land South of Wheel
Road, Alington, Norfolk**

Archaeological Excavation

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Summary

Between the 3rd and 5th of August 2015, Oxford Archaeology East undertook a programme of excavation at land south of Wheel Road, Alington, Norfolk (TG 29319 01823). The excavation was focussed on an area of post-holes revealed in an earlier evaluation which suggested the presence of a post-built structure located along the roadside. The excavation revealed 13 further post-holes together with a small number of shallow pits and a gully. Some of the post-holes appear to form part of at least one rectangular structure, although no datable finds were recovered from the building or surrounding features. Three 20m long trenches were also excavated around the excavation area to investigate the potential for further occupation remains and associated activity. Two of these trenches revealed linear features aligned north to south, that are likely to have been medieval or post-medieval field boundaries perpendicular to the road. One yielded a small abraded sherd of pottery of Roman or post-Roman date. Three additional undated post-holes were also found at the northern end of Trench 6, close to the frontage.

The shape of the building uncovered in the excavation area and the near absence of finds or environmental remains from surrounding features indicates that the structure was an agricultural building/barn located away from any focus of contemporary settlement. Given the building's alignment along the road frontage it is tentatively suggested that the structure was of medieval or later date.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological excavation was conducted by Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) in advance of a proposed residential development at land south of Wheel Road, Alington, Norfolk (TG 29319 01823; Fig.1).
- 1.1.2 The excavation was undertaken in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) prepared by CgMs Consulting (July 2015), and approved by the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service. The programme of work was required by the South Norfolk Council to comply with Condition 18 attached to planning permission for the residential development of the site (Planning ref 2015/0707/F).
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The solid geology of the site is Crag Group sands and gravels, overlain by diamicton deposits of the Lowestoft Formation (British Geological Survey; <http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>). The site is on generally level ground, with a slight slope descending from 39m to 37m OD in a south-westerly direction. A hedged boundary to Wheel Road forms the northern boundary of the field in which the site is located, beyond which are residential properties; a school lies to the east and a public house to the west.

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 Although numerous artefact find spots and cropmarks have been recorded from the parishes of Alington and Yelverton, no heritage assess were previously known from the site or its immediate surroundings prior to evaluation in March 2015 (Dyson 2015).
- 1.3.2 In the wider landscape, however, the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) records activity dating from at least the Bronze Age. Approximately 1km east of the site, two Bronze Age vessels and a barbed and tanged arrowhead were excavated in 1988. One of the vessels was an inverted Collared Urn containing cremated remains (NHER 10318). Elsewhere a Bronze Age stout end scraper was discovered (NHER 57041), and a possible round barrow is suggested by a ring cropmark at TG2915 0119 (NHER 52413).
- 1.3.3 There are also a number of finds spots in the area that suggest nearby occupation from the Roman period onwards. Finds include two Roman coins, a Middle Saxon hoard comprising twenty-eight sceattas, and a number of medieval finds including pottery, a trade weight and a buckle (NHERs 40683, 51700, 57041).
- 1.3.4 Alington itself no longer has a church, although it is thought that a medieval church was sited close to Alington Hall south of the site but went out of use by 1797 (NHER 9913).
- 1.3.5 Cropmarks visible in various fields within a 1km radius of the site also appear to show earlier field boundaries of probable medieval or post-medieval origin (NHERs 52411, 53415, 52416, 52431 and 52434).
- 1.3.6 Historic maps show scattered settlement along Wheel Road, which may have had medieval origins. The site itself is depicted as agricultural land, with boundaries

remaining largely unchanged since the late 19th century. The Ordnance Survey map of 1882 depicts a single open field across the development area, extending up to the cross roads to the east (Fig. 2). This field was reduced in size in 1888/9 when the school was built (NHER 55550).

- 1.3.7 A trial trench evaluation in March 2015 provided the first detailed examination of the site's archaeological potential. The evaluation comprised the excavation of five 30m long trenches, four of which contained archaeological features (Fig. 3). These included a pit, two ditches and a number of post-holes thought to represent a structure in Trench 5. The features contained very little in the way of secure dating evidence, and whilst the ditches were thought to relate to medieval or post-medieval field boundaries, the date and status of the potential structure in Trench 5 was undetermined (Dyson 2015).

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank Paul Gajos of CgMs, who acts on behalf of FW Properties, for commissioning the work. Thanks are also extended to Kelly Powell and James Albone of the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service for monitoring the work, and to Matt Brudenell who managed the project. The fieldwork was undertaken by the author with the assistance of Ashley Pooley and Lindsey Kemp; site survey was carried out by Dave Brown.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The general aim of the project was to investigate, sample and record the archaeological evidence contained within investigation area prior to damage or destruction by development. More specific project aims were identified as follows:

- To establish the spatial extent of the archaeological activity in the proposed excavation area.
- To recover information relating to the nature and function of past human activity represented by the surviving archaeological remains.
- To interpret the nature of human activity at the site and to place the site within its local, regional and national context as appropriate.
- Assess the site formation processes and the effects they may have had on the survival and integrity of the archaeological features and deposits.
- to produce a site archive for deposition with an appropriate museum and to provide information for the local HER to ensure the long term survival of the excavated data.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 The WSI required the excavation of a small rectangular area measuring 335m² positioned towards the north-east corner of the site adjacent to the field boundary. In addition, it required the cutting of three further 20m long trenches around the periphery of the excavation area to investigate the potential for further occupation remains and associated activity.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360° excavator using a toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GS08 with SmartNet live correctional data feed.

2.2.4 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 Environmental sampling was undertaken on selected contexts.

2.2.7 Site conditions were good for all three days.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The archaeological investigation comprised the excavation of a small rectangular area (Area 1) measuring 335m² located towards the north-east corner of the site, centred on the post-hole scatter previously identified in evaluation Trench 5 (Figs 3-5). This revealed a further 13 post-holes together with three shallow pits and a gully. All the pits and post-holes were fully excavated in an attempt to recover finds.
- 3.1.2 Three 20m long trenches (Trenches 6-8) were also excavated around the excavation area to investigate the potential for further occupation remains and associated activity. Two of the trenches revealed linear ditches aligned north to south, together with three further post-holes. The character and density of features observed in the investigation was similar to that recorded in the previous evaluation, with very few finds recovered and no closely datable artefacts. The following section describes the results of the fieldwork and is supplemented by further context data provided in Appendix A.
- 3.1.3 Natural deposits comprised a light yellow orange compact clay silt, which was overlain by a 0.25m-thick mid orange brown compact silt subsoil (101). Above this was a modern topsoil (100) of mid grey brown loose sandy silt with occasional small and medium flint inclusions that was up to 0.3m thick.

3.2 Trenches 6, 7 and 8

- 3.2.1 Trench 6 was located to the west of the excavation area and was aligned north-east to south-west. Natural was observed at approximately 0.5m below ground level. Three small shallow post-holes (**134**, **136** and **138**) were observed at the northern end of the trench, measuring 0.15-0.25m in diameter and 0.06-0.15m in depth. Each was filled with mid grey brown sandy-silt, and yielded no finds.
- 3.2.2 South of these post-holes was a shallow linear gully (**132**) running on a north to south alignment (Plate 1). The gully measured 0.60m wide, 0.23m deep and contained two fills. The basal fill (131) comprised a sterile deposit of mixed mid grey-brown silty sand. The uppermost fill (130) was a mid grey brown silty sand yielding a single sherd of coarse grey ware, which can only be dated as Roman or later (C. Fletcher *pers. comm.*), and small fragments of burnt flint.
- 3.2.3 Trench 7 was located to the south of the excavation area and was aligned east to west. Natural was revealed at approximately 0.3m below ground level. A single linear feature, most likely a gully, was recorded towards the centre of the trench and displayed a north to south alignment. Gully **104** measured 0.8m wide and 0.18m deep and contained a single fill (103) of light grey brown silty sand. The gully yielded a fragment of undiagnostic CBM and a piece of lead.
- 3.2.4 Trench 8 was devoid of archaeology with only a slight undulation in the natural being observed. Natural was observed approximately 0.55m below ground level.

3.3 Excavation Area

- 3.3.1 The rectangular excavation area (Area 1; Figs 3-5) measured 335m², and abutted the hedged boundary at the north-east edge of the site, adjacent to Wheel Road. At the northern end of the exposed area, natural was reached at 0.50m below ground level while at the southern end, natural was observed at approximately 0.40m below ground level.

- 3.3.2 A continuation of gully **104** from Trench 7 was observed at the western end of the excavation area on the same north to south alignment. Recorded here as gully **141**, the feature was narrower and shallower, measuring only 0.6m wide and 0.07m deep at this point. The single fill comprised mid grey-brown sandy-silt, and yielded no finds. This fill was environmentally sampled and contained no plant remains.
- 3.3.3 Towards the centre of the excavation area three small shallow pits were investigated (**139**, **144** and **145**). Pit **139** was located close to the northern excavation limit and measured 0.73m wide and 0.13m deep. Broadly circular in plan with a bowl-shaped profile, the pit contained a single fill of yellow brown sandy-silt. A few metres to the south was oval pit **144**, which measured 1m wide and 0.2m deep. The single grey-brown silty sand fill of the pit was environmentally sampled but contained no plant remains. Pit **145**, located to the south-west, had a fairly irregular shape and measured 0.7m wide and 0.15m deep. The fill was a mid grey brown sandy-silt (146) which yielded small fragments of burnt flint.
- 3.3.4 A total of 13 post-holes were uncovered within the excavation area, nine of which were recorded to the north of evaluation Trench 5 from the previous phase of investigation. The four post-holes to the south of this trench comprised **147**, **105**, **107** and **109**. Post-hole **147** measured 0.45m wide and was 0.13m deep. Its fill (148) contained a modern button, most likely intrusive. Post-holes **105**, **107** and **109** ranged from 0.32-0.45m in diameter, with a maximum depth of 0.21m (Fig. 5). Their fills were mid yellowy brown sandy-silt, and contained no finds.
- 3.3.5 The area to the north of previous evaluation Trench 5 contained the main concentration of post-holes (**111**, **113**, **115**, **117**, **119** and **121**; Plate 2), with an isolated post-hole (**123**) located a few metres further to the east. The post-holes were all small and shallow, measuring from 0.22-0.34m in diameter and 0.1-0.18m in depth. They were filled with single deposits of mid yellow brown sandy-silt, with only **117** yielding a single piece of undiagnostic CBM. The fills of post-holes **121** and **123** were both environmentally sampled, but were devoid of plant remains.
- 3.3.6 Two further post-holes were located at the north-west end of the area, to the east of gully **141**. Post-hole **125** measured 0.37m wide and was 0.13m deep, with a similar fill to those further east. Post-hole **127** measured 0.45m wide and 0.16m deep, but had a darker sandy-silt fill. Both were environmentally sampled, but were again devoid of any plant remains.

3.4 Finds Summary

- 3.4.1 A single plain body sherd of coarse grey ware pottery weighing 2g was found within the uppermost fill (130) of linear feature **132**. The sherd is undiagnostic and can only be given a broad Roman to post-Roman date. Two fragments of undiagnostic CBM were also recovered, one from post-hole **117** and the other from linear feature **104**. Burnt flint was recovered from a number of features showing that at some point the flint, which occurs naturally in the soil of the area, met with heat. A flat sheet of lead weighing 31g was recovered from gully **104**.

3.5 Environmental Summary

- 3.5.1 A total of six bulk samples were taken from a variety of features; a pit, a gully and four post-holes. All of the samples were devoid of plant remains or any artefactual evidence.

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 When combined with the results of the earlier evaluation (Dyson 2015), it is clear that the excavation area at the north-east corner of the site successfully targeted a concentration of shallow post-holes indicative of a structure. More difficult to decipher, however, is the exact form and date of this building, or whether the post-holes represent a single structure or fragments of several related buildings (Fig. 4; Plate 2).
- 4.1.2 The most convincing and readily identified building ground plan is represented by the group of nine post-holes from the evaluation trench (5/034, 5/032, 5/030, 5/028, 5/026, 5/026, 5/024, 5/020, 5/022, 5/020, 5/018; Dyson 2015, fig. 6). These formed the corner of a rectangular structure whose long axis was aligned east-west. Post-holes **117**, **119** and **121** from the excavation form part of the eastern end of this building, continuing the north-south aligned wall-line marked by post-holes 5/022, 5/020 and 5/018, whilst post-hole **125** may belong to the long axis of the structure (Fig. 4). If this is the case, the building was at least c.9m long and c.4m wide, extending beyond the excavation area to the north beneath the present day hedge line, but aligned on the frontage of Wheel Road.
- 4.1.3 The functions of the remaining post-holes are more difficult to interpret, not least because of a lack of datable finds and the absence of remains from the environmental sampling. It could be argued that post-holes **147**, **107** and **109** make a north-north-east to south-south-west alignment or fence, along with post-holes found in the previous evaluation (5/004, 5/006 and 5/008). It is equally possible that post-holes 5/010, 5/012 and 5/14 from the evaluation, and post-holes **111**, **113** and **115** from the excavation, represent the southern end and corner of another small rectangular structure or possibly one abutting the building to the west.
- 4.1.4 Unfortunately, the three small pits (**139**, **144** and **145**) excavated amidst the cluster of post-holes gave no further clues as to the date or nature of the activity within this area. On the grounds of spatial proximity alone, these pits would seem to be related to the structure(s), but yielded no finds or environmental remains. This lack of material, however, suggests that the features were located away from any focus of contemporary settlement.
- 4.1.5 The only other feature in the excavation area was gully **141**, which represented a continuation of gully **104** from Trench 7. This north to south aligned linear feature ran parallel with gully **132** in Trench 6, c.20m to the west. Both features were probably field boundaries, and with their axis lying perpendicular to Wheel Road, indicating a medieval or later date. The only fragment of pottery recovered from their fills was a single undiagnostic sherd assigned a broad Roman or post-Roman date (C. Fletcher *pers. comm.*). During the previous evaluation two linear features were also recorded, although these had a north-east to south-west alignment (Fig. 3). These were also interpreted as field boundaries and attributed a medieval or post-medieval date.
- 4.1.6 The three post-holes seen in Trench 6 may have formed part of another post-built structure, or fence line, running along the field edge.

4.2 Conclusion

- 4.2.1 The archaeological investigations at land south of Wheel Road revealed part of at least one post-built rectangular structure, surrounded by a scatter of further post-holes and pits, some of which may belong to adjoining buildings and/or fences. The size and

general shape of the rectangular structure is broadly reminiscent of buildings recorded from Roman, Saxon and medieval contexts from the region (e.g. Spong Hill (Rickett 1995) and West Stow (West 1985)), but cannot be reliably attributed to any one period on morphological grounds alone. Dating is further hampered by the absence of diagnostic finds, but the location of the structure fronting Wheel Road suggests a medieval or later origin. Indeed, the near absence of finds or environmental remains from the building and surrounding features implies that the structure was an agricultural building/barn located away from any focus of contemporary settlement.

- 4.2.2 The linear features in surrounding trenches are interpreted field boundaries and are also likely to be medieval or post-medieval in date.

APPENDIX A. TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contains topsoil and subsoil overlying a linear feature aligned north to south and three postholes.					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.23	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
130	Fill	0.6	0.1	Fill of Gully	Pot, Burnt Flint	Roman or later
131	Fill	0.47	0.13	Fill of Gully	-	-
132	Cut	0.6	0.23	Gully	-	-
133	Fill	0.25	0.15	Fill of Posthole	-	-
134	Cut	0.25	0.15	Posthole	-	-
135	Fill	0.22	0.07	Fill of Posthole	-	-
136	Cut	0.22	0.07	Posthole	-	-
137	Fill	0.15	0.06	Fill of Posthole	-	-
138	Cut	0.15	0.06	Posthole	-	-
Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	E-W
Trench contains Topsoil and Subsoil overlying a linear feature with a north to south alignment					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
					Width (m)	1.8
					Length (m)	20
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.22	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
103	Fill	0.8	0.18	Fill of Gully	Lead and CBM	Medieval or later
104	Cut	0.8	0.18	Gully	-	-

Trench 8						
General description				Orientation	N-S	
Trench is devoid of archaeology and contains topsoil and subsoil overlying a silty sand natural				Avg. depth (m)	0.55	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	20	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-

Excavation Area						
General description				Orientation	-	
Trench contains Topsoil and Subsoil overlying a number of postholes forming a structure, A linear feature and three pits are also present				Avg. depth (m)	-	
				Width (m)	1.8	
				Length (m)	20	
Contexts						
context no	type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	comment	finds	date
100	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
101	Layer	-	0.25	Subsoil	-	-
102	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
105	Cut	0.36	0.1	Posthole	-	-
106	Fill	0.36	0.1	Fill of Posthole	-	-
107	Cut	0.45	0.21	Posthole	-	-
108	Fill	0.45	0.21	Fill of Posthole	-	-
109	Cut	0.32	0.21	Posthole	-	-
110	Fill	0.32	0.21	Fill of Posthole	-	-
111	Cut	0.23	0.1	Posthole	-	-
112	Fill	0.23	0.1	Fill of Posthole	-	-
113	Cut	0.27	0.15	Posthole	-	-
114	Fill	0.27	0.15	Fill of Posthole	-	-
115	Cut	0.33	0.1	Posthole	-	-
116	Fill	0.33	0.1	Fill of Posthole	-	-
117	Cut	0.3	0.18	Posthole	-	-
118	Fill	0.3	0.18	Fill of Posthole	CBM	Roman or later
119	Cut	0.22	0.08	Posthole	-	-
120	Fill	0.22	0.08	Fill of Posthole	-	-

Excavation Area						
121	Cut	0.34	0.18	Posthole	-	-
122	Fill	0.34	0.18	Fill of Posthole	-	-
123	Cut	0.37	0.07	Posthole	-	-
124	Fill	0.37	0.07	Fill of Posthole	-	-
125	Cut	0.37	0.13	Posthole	-	-
126	Fill	0.37	0.13	Fill of Posthole	-	-
127	Cut	0.45	0.16	Posthole	-	-
128	Fill	0.45	0.16	Fill of Posthole	-	-
139	Cut	0.73	0.13	Pit	-	-
140	Fill	0.73	0.13	Fill of Pit	-	-
141	Cut	0.6	0.07	Gully	-	-
142	Fill	0.6	0.07	Fill of Gully	-	-
143	Fill	1	0.2	Fill of Pit	-	-
144	Cut	1	0.2	Pit	-	-
145	Cut	0.7	0.15	Pit	-	-
146	Fill	0.7	0.15	Fill of Pit	Burnt Flint	?
147	Cut	0.45	0.13	Posthole	-	-
148	Fill	0.45	0.13	Fill of Posthole	Button	modern

APPENDIX B. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

B.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- B.1.1 Six bulk samples were taken from features within the excavated areas in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations.
- B.1.2 Features sampled include post-holes, a gully and a pit, none of which contained dating evidence.

Methodology

- B.1.3 The total volume (up to 15 litres) of each bulk sample was processed by water flotation (using a modified Siraff three-tank system) for the recovery of charred plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.25mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. Both flot and residues were allowed to air dry. A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction prior to sorting for artefacts. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60.

Results

- B.1.4 All of the samples were devoid of plant remains or any artefactual evidence precluding any further interpretation of these deposits.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)
1	122	121	Post hole	9
2	124	123	Post hole	4
3	126	125	Post hole	8
4	128	127	Post hole	8
5	142	141	Linear	12
6	143	144	Pit	15

Table 1: Environmental samples from ENF136615

APPENDIX C. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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Rickett, R. 1995. *The Anglo-Saxon Cemetery at Spong Hill, North Elmham, Part VII: The Iron Age, Roman and Early Saxon Settlement.* East Anglian Archaeology Report No: 73. Norfolk Museums Service.

West, S. 1985. *West Stow the Anglo Saxon Village. Volume 1: Text.* East Anglian Archaeology Report No: 24. Suffolk County Planning department.

Online Resources

<http://www.heritagegateway.org.uk/gateway> (Accessed 7/8/15)

<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/mapexplorer/> (Accessed 19/8/15)

<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html> (Accessed 7/8/15)

<http://www.oldmapsonline.org/map/nls/101583401> (Accessed 10/8/15)

<http://www.visionofbritain.org.uk> (Accessed 7/8/15)

APPENDIX D. OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-220100		
Project Name	Evaluation and Excavation on land south of wheel road, alpington, norfolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	03-08-2015	Finish	05-08-2015
Previous Work (by OA East)		Future Work	

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF136615	Planning App. No.	
HER No.	ENF136615	Related HER/OASIS No.	209536

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Development Type	Urban Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Posthole	Uncertain	Pottery	Select period...
pit	Uncertain	Lead	Select period...
gully	Uncertain	Button	Select period...

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	south norfolk	Wheel Road Alpington Norfolk
Parish	Alpington and Yelverton	
HER	Norfolk	
Study Area		National Grid Reference TG 29319 01823

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	Norfolk County Council
Project Design Originator	
Project Manager	Matt Brudenell
Supervisor	Kathryn Nicholls

Project Archives

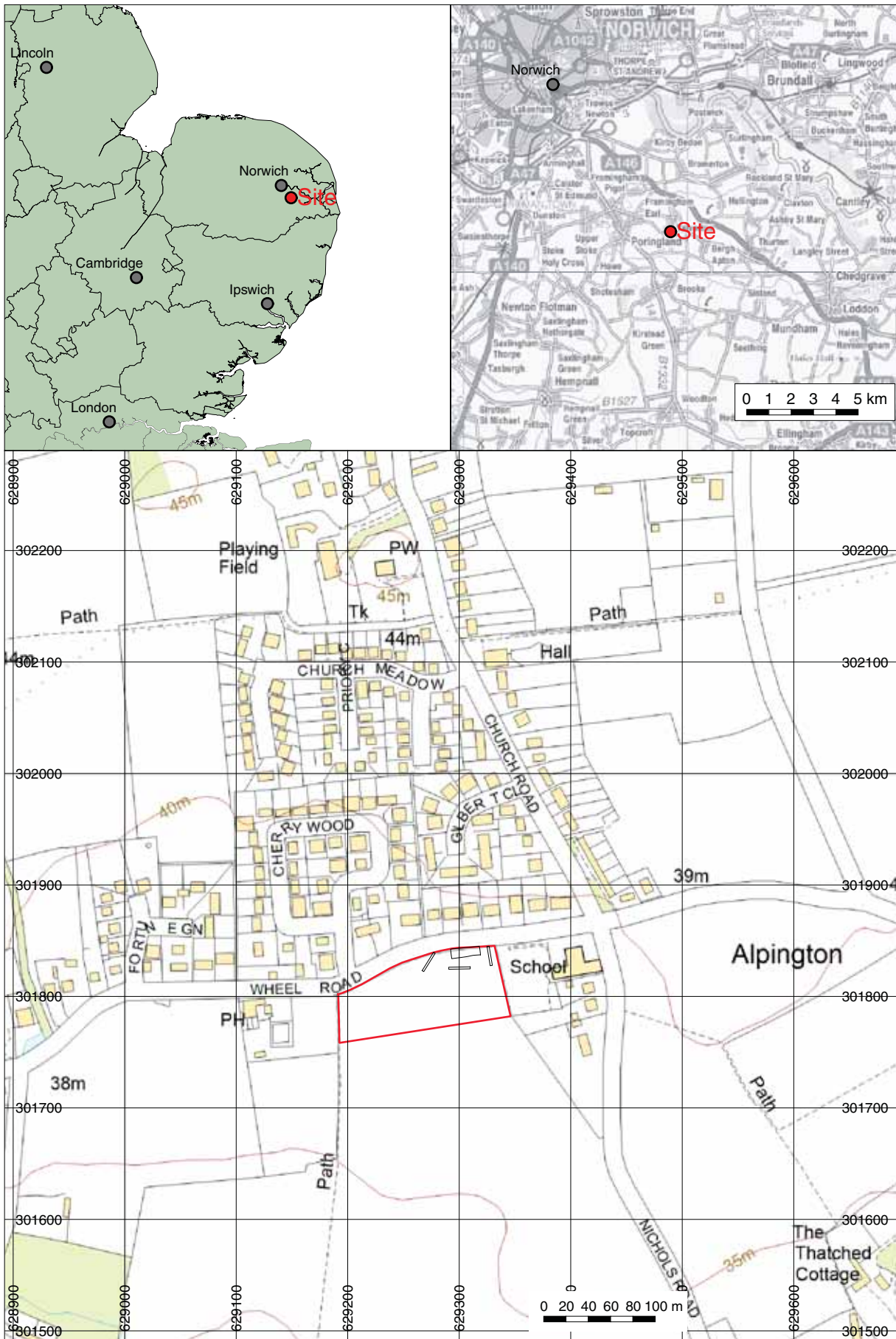
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Norfolk County Council	OA East	Norfolk County Council
ENF136615	ENF136615	ENF136615

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
<input type="checkbox"/> Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/> Manuscript
<input type="checkbox"/> Spreadsheets	<input type="checkbox"/> Map
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)



Figure 2: Ordnance Survey Map (1882) of Alington

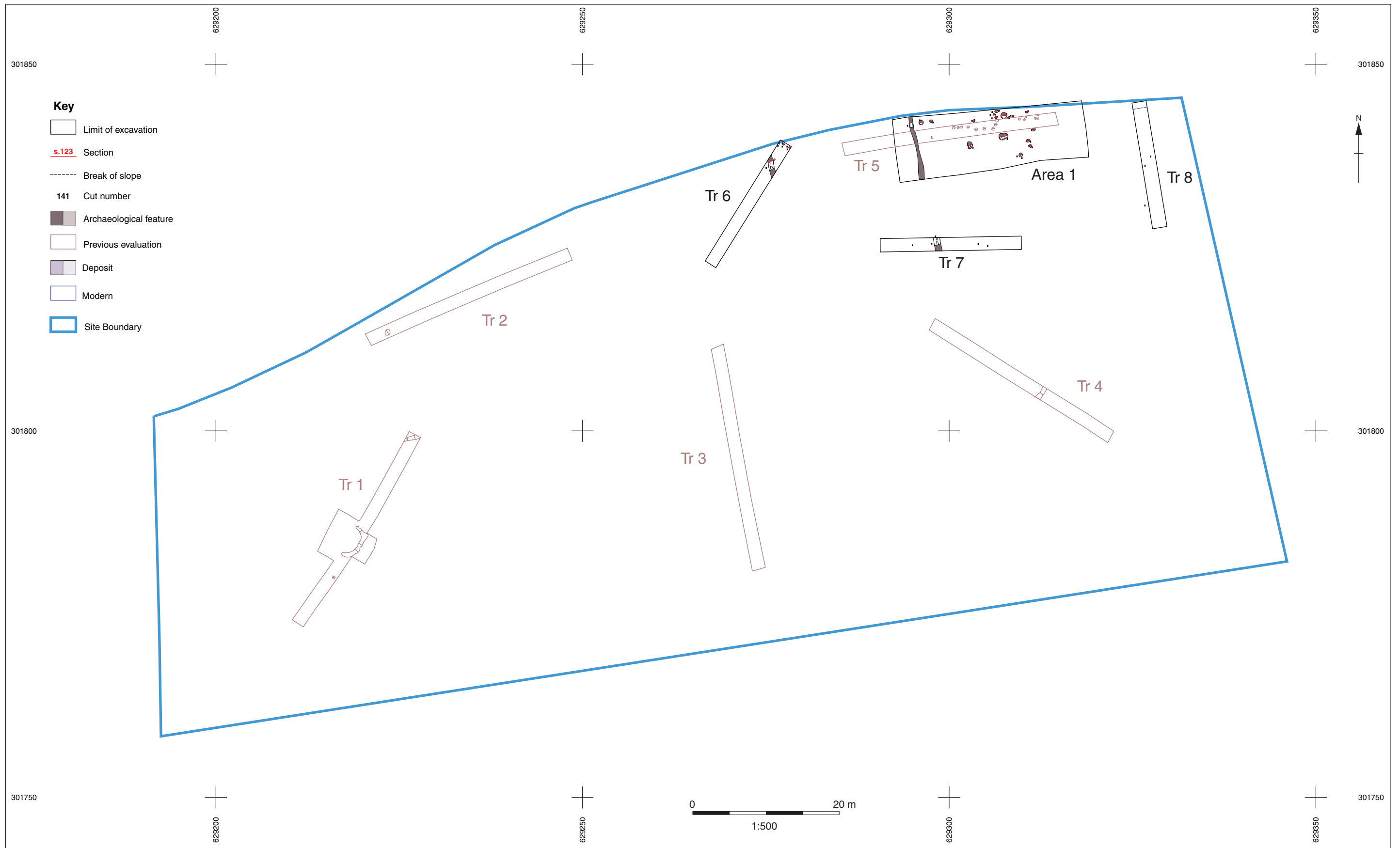


Figure 3: Site plan, showing previous evaluation trenches

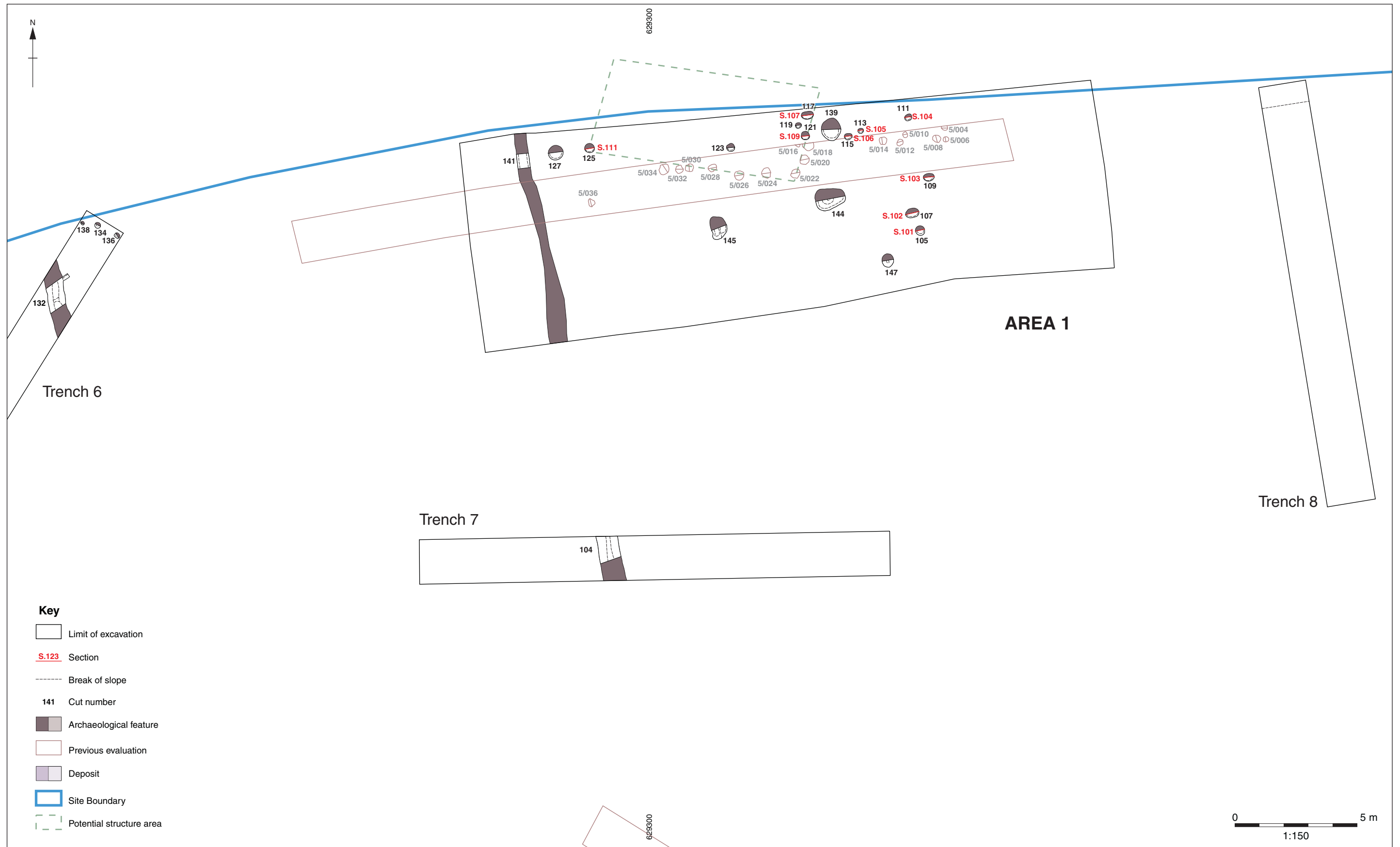


Figure 4: Detail plan of excavation Area 1 and additional trenches

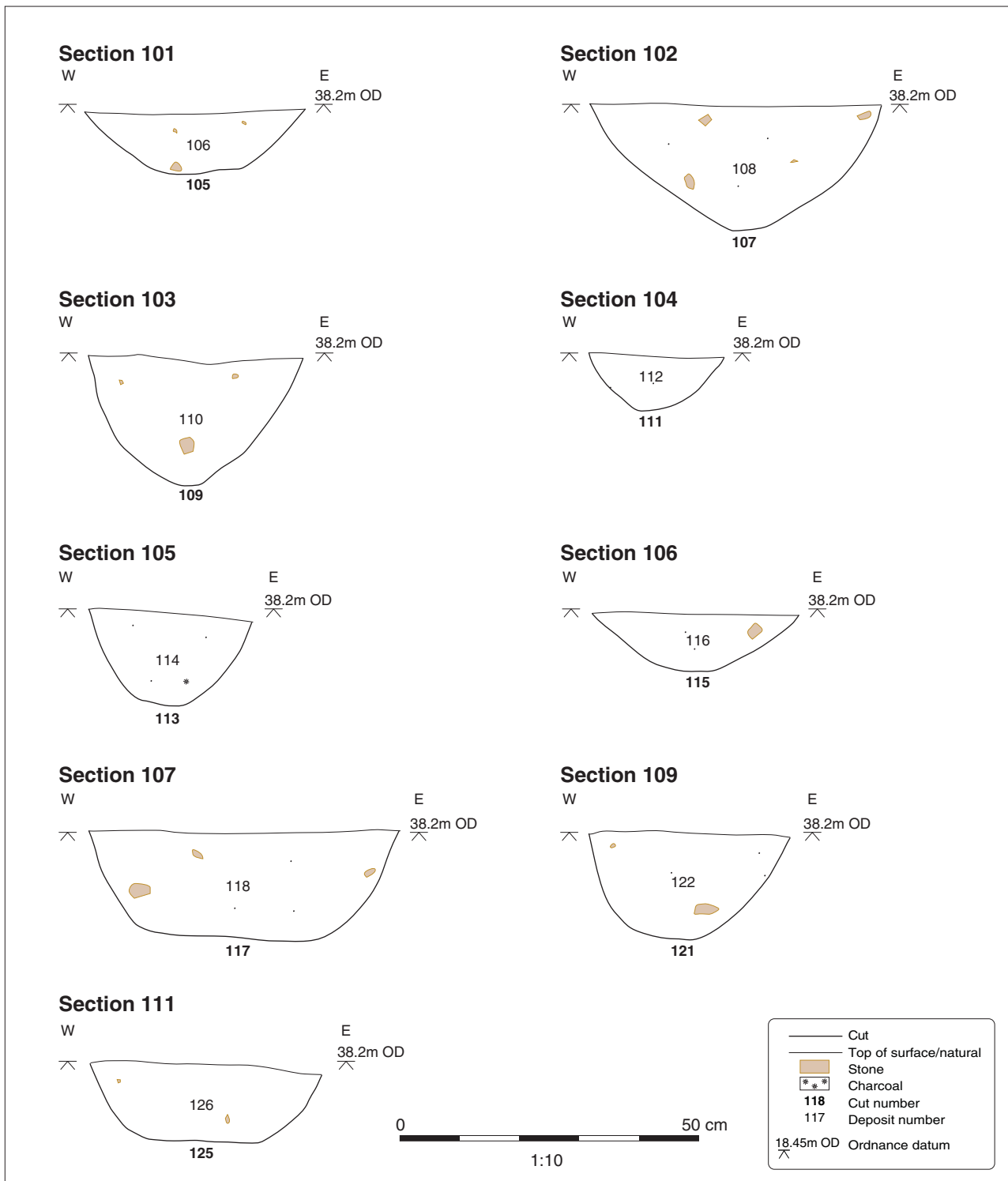


Figure 5: Selected sections



Plate 1: Gully 132 in Trench 6, from south-east



Plate 2: Post-holes in Area 1, from south-west



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