

Mayton Wood, Buxton with Lammas, Norfolk: A 'Strip, Map and Sample' Excavation *Phase One*



39833BVX

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**Mayton Wood, Buxton with Lammas, Norfolk:
A 'Strip, Map and Sample' Excavation**

**Phase 1
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Summary

Throughout March 2004 a 'strip, map and sample' excavation was undertaken at Mayton Wood, Buxton With Lammas, Norfolk (NGR: 624170 32144). A total of five linear features were recorded, four of which were related to each other and formed a northwest southeast route way. From one of these linears fragments of a Samian bowl were recovered suggesting a Romano British date for these features. Also recorded were twenty-seven shallow pits which contained significant amounts of charcoal and evidence of burning in-situ suggesting they may have been the remnants of charcoal burning pits. A radiocarbon date for these pits suggests an Anglo-Saxon date.

Introduction

In March 2004 a 'strip, map and sample' excavation was undertaken at Mayton Wood, Buxton With Lammas, Norfolk. Frimstone Ltd commissioned the excavation in response to a brief set out by Norfolk County Council (Gurney 2004)

A team from the Cambridge Archaeological Unit (CAU) excavated the site, between 1st March and the 6th of April 2004, following an archaeological specification set out by the CAU (Gibson 2004) and agreed by David Gurney, Principal Landscape Archaeologist, Norfolk County Council.

Topography and Geology

The Proposed Development Area (PDA) was located to the south east of Buxton With Lammas and 11.1 kilometres north of the centre of Norwich, Norfolk (NGR: 624170 321440). The proposed area of mineral extraction was 9.3ha; however, this phase of excavation was a 2ha area on the southern arm of the site. Within this portion of the site there was a natural rise from 10.5m OD in the northern most corner to 16.9m OD in the southern. The underlying geology comprised of glacial sand and gravel (Institute of Geological Sciences 1977).

Archaeological Background

The archaeological background for the site has been covered in the field walking evaluation report and will only be summarised here (Beadsmoore and Hall 2003).

Very little prehistoric or Roman activity has been recorded in the vicinity. Within a 500m radius of the site a series of four Bronze Age ring ditches, a rectilinear enclosure and linear feature (HER No. 12786) have been recorded as cropmarks to the northwest, these are the only prehistoric features noted. The field walking survey produced evidence for early Neolithic flint working and tool use as well as some limited evidence for later prehistoric activity in the form of worked flint tools, core and flakes (Beadsmoore and Hall 2003). The majority of the flint recovered was from the northern strip of land outside of the area excavated, although most of the burnt flint was recovered within this strip (Beadsmoore and Hall 2003).

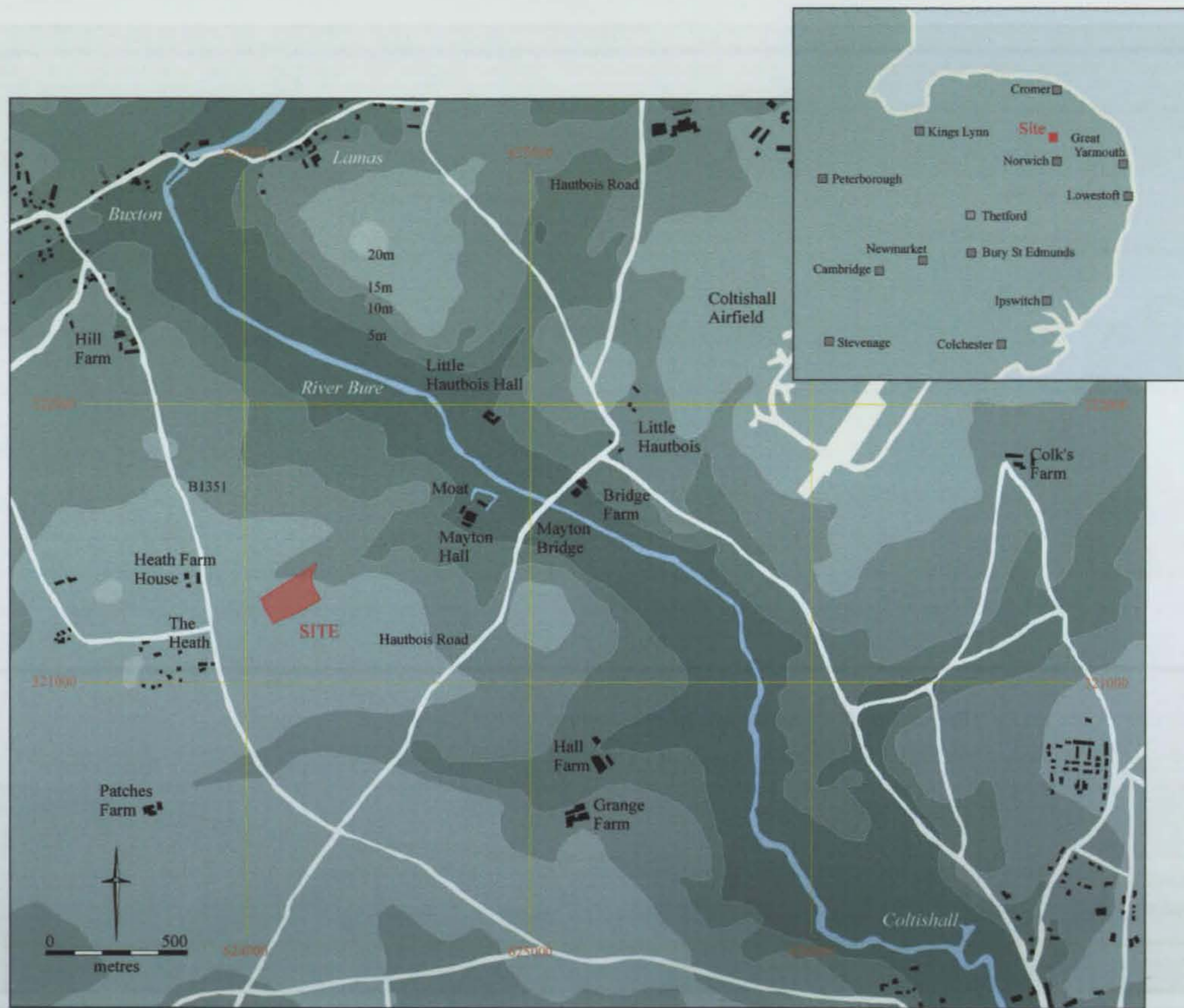


Figure 1. Location map

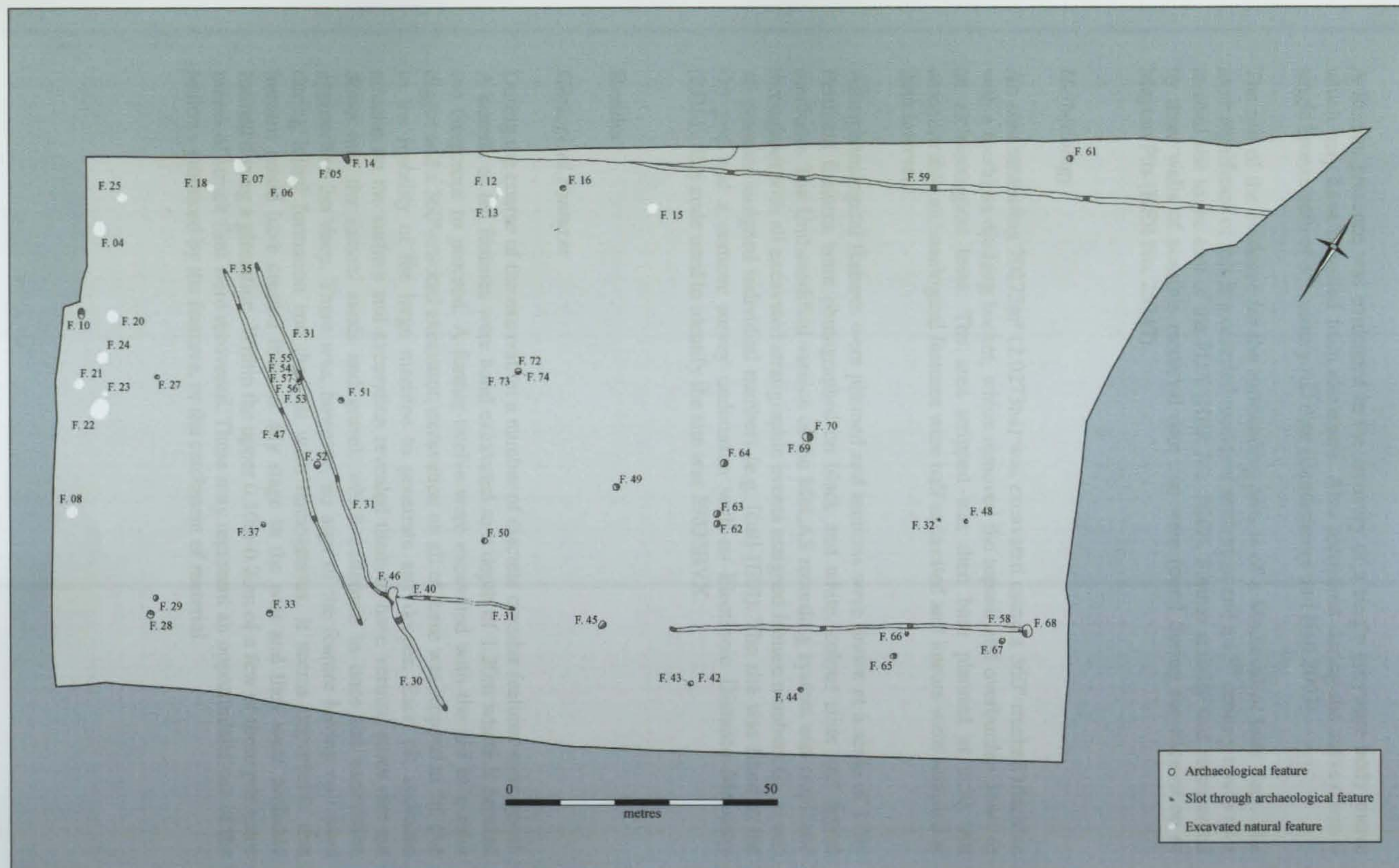


Figure 2. Site plan (including natural features)

A Roman presence was evidenced in the recovery of a single greyware body sherd, which may have travelled from elsewhere. Also recovered during the survey was a single bronze coin of 3rd century AD date (Beadsmoore and Hall 2003).

The rest of the evidence for the surrounding area is of a Medieval or later date. The most significant of this is a deserted medieval settlement and a 15th century house on a moated site to the east of the PDA (HER No. 7649). Further activity was represented by three wells of possible medieval date that were found during the excavation of Mayton Pits (HER No. 25747).

Methodology

An area measuring 20273m² (2.0273ha) was excavated using a 360°-tracked machine with a toothless ditching bucket, which removed the topsoil and overburden down to an archaeological level. The area stripped was then base planned at 1:50. All demonstrably archaeological features were half excavated and linears were sampled at 20m intervals.

All archaeological features were planned and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10. Pertinent features were photographed on black and white, colour slide and digital mediums. The Unit-modified version of the MoLAS recording system was employed throughout with all excavated stratigraphic events assigned feature numbers (F.'s) and all contexts assigned individual numbers (e.g. [cut] [fill]). The site was fixed to the OS grid and a contour survey undertaken with an Electronic Distance Measurer (EDM). The code used to identify the site was 39833BVX.

Results

Geological Features

During the course of the excavation a number of discrete circular features were noted. A sample of ten features were hand excavated to a depth of 1.20m where it became too dangerous to proceed. A further twelve were excavated with the aid of a mini digger and a 360°-tracked excavator, excavation on all of these was stopped at 5m due to the inability of the large machine to penetrate any deeper. Each pit appeared circular on the surface and excavation revealed them to have vertical sides that cut down into the natural sands and gravel, which collapsed in once the excavation approached 2m deep. There was, however, no sign of the feature having collapsed during initial formation and the fills were homogenous. It seems improbable that humans could have created these at any stage in the past and they were probably formed during a glaciation. Within the upper 0.10m-0.20m of a few of these pits some pieces of struck flint were recovered. These may represent an opportunistic use of the hollows produced by the features, or the catchment of material.

Prehistoric Flint

Evidence for prehistoric activity was recorded by the presence of worked flint recovered in the upper most fill of some of the geological features, and in the topsoil. Neolithic and Bronze Age material recovered from the field walking (Beadsmoore and Hall 2003) suggests that the concentration of activity would be encountered to the north of the excavation area. The material recovered from the geological features was flint working waste and the only tools recovered were from the topsoil. From the topsoil three scrapers and a blade as well as two cores were recovered. The low density of artefacts recovered while field walking this part of the site was mirrored in the excavation.

Romano British Ditches

Five linears were recorded during the excavation (F.30, F.31, F.47, F.58, and F.59). Together these formed a 'trapezoidal' shaped enclosure 190m east west by 85m north south with a track or route way along its southwestern edge.

The enclosure was bordered by F.59 to the northwest, a 130m long linear that went from one edge of the excavation to another. The linear F.31 formed the southwestern limit of the enclosure; this was orientated northwest southeast for 65m where it curved to the east to form the southern corner of the enclosure. To the southeast the enclosure was defined by F.58 and a short length of F.31, there was some degree of truncation to F.31 along the southeastern edge and it is possible that F.58 and F.31 were originally the same feature. At the eastern end of F.58 a later burnt pit (F.68) cut into the ditch destroying the terminus, however, it is equally possible (due to the shallow nature of the ditch) that the feature continued out of the excavated area but had been lost over time through later truncation.

Linear F.47 was cut parallel to F.31 starting at the same point to the northwest and orientated to the southwest where it terminated just after the turn in F.31. These two linears formed a track or route way of about 5m wide and traversed a distance of about 70m along the edge of the enclosure. Added at a later date F.30 was a 25m long segment of ditch that seemed to continue the course of F.31 northwest southeast, cutting F.31 where it turns to the east.

The only material recovered from any of these linears were 15 fragments of Samian pottery from F.31, most of which were from one vessel. This suggests a Romano British date for this feature at least, and most probably the enclosure.

Burnt Pits

Twenty-seven burnt pits were recorded during the course of excavation (F.16, F.27, F.28, F.29, F.32, F.33, F.35, F.37, F.42, F.44, F.45, F.48, F.49, F.50, F.51, F.52, F.53, F.61, F.62, F.63, F.64, F.65, F.66, F.67, F.68, F.69, and F.72). These were all very similar to each other containing a charcoal rich fill overlying an area of reddened sand suggesting that either heated material was placed within them still hot or burning

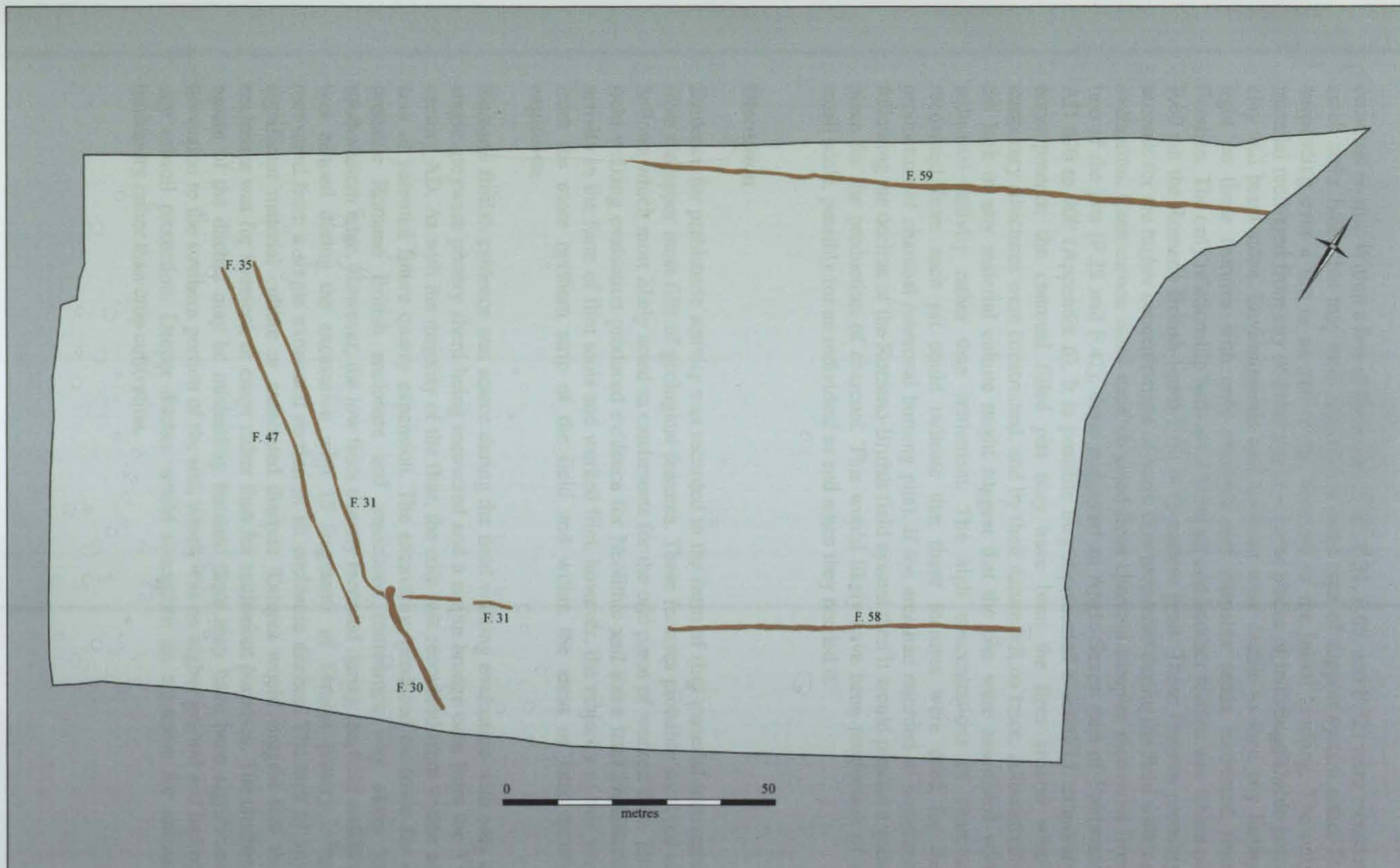


Figure 3. Roman ditch features

occurred *in-situ*. Within a few of these pits (F.29, F.31, F.69, and F.72) were recorded small stake holes that may have represented some type of support system either for suspending over a fire or as part of the structure of the initial kindling. The only material recovered from any of these pits was some pieces of indistinguishable burnt clay and burnt stone. Environmental bask samples were unable to shed any further light on these features with only charcoal and intrusive seeds recovered from flotation. The only relationship between a burnt pit and another feature was where pit F.68 cut the Romano British linear F.58 at its eastern limit. These features probably account for the higher concentrations of burnt flint recovered during the field walking evaluation. Radiocarbon dates were obtained from charcoal samples recovered from two of the pits (F.28 and F.42), these suggested an Anglo-Saxon date of Calibrated AD 690 to 900 (Appendix 6). It is possible they represented a series of temporary encampments; the charcoal filled pits may have been the fires around which temporary structures were constructed, and by their nature left no trace. Alternatively the lack of any material culture might suggest that the pits were associated with industrial activity rather than settlement. The high concentrations of charcoal recovered from each pit could indicate that these features were used for the production of charcoal (charcoal burning pits). If the area had returned to woodland following the decline of the Romano-British field system then it would present a good place for the production of charcoal. This would likely have been production of a small scale, possibly for an individual as and when they needed it.

Discussion

Evidence for prehistoric activity was recorded in the form of flint material recovered from the upper most fills of geological features. These features probably survived as hollows which most likely acted as catchments for the odd piece of worked flint. The field walking evaluation produced evidence for Neolithic and some later prehistoric activity in the form of flint tools and worked flint, however, the majority of this was from the more northern strip of the field and within the areas of later quarry expansion.

Romano British evidence was scarce during the field walking evaluation with only a single greyware pottery sherd being recovered and a single bronze coin from the 3rd century AD. As with the majority of the flint, the coin was recovered from within an area of potential future quarry expansion. The excavation produced evidence for a probable Romano British enclosure and associated route/track way along its southwestern edge. However, the low finds density recorded during the field walking was echoed during the excavation with 15 fragments of Samian pottery being recovered from a single excavated section of an enclosure ditches. The lack of any significant material culture or associated discrete features would suggest that the enclosure was for livestock or crops rather than for settlement purposes. The shallow nature of the ditches may be misleading because there may have been significant truncation to the southern portion of the site, which was on higher ground and lacked any subsoil protection. Deeper ditches would strengthen an argument for animal husbandry rather than crop cultivation.

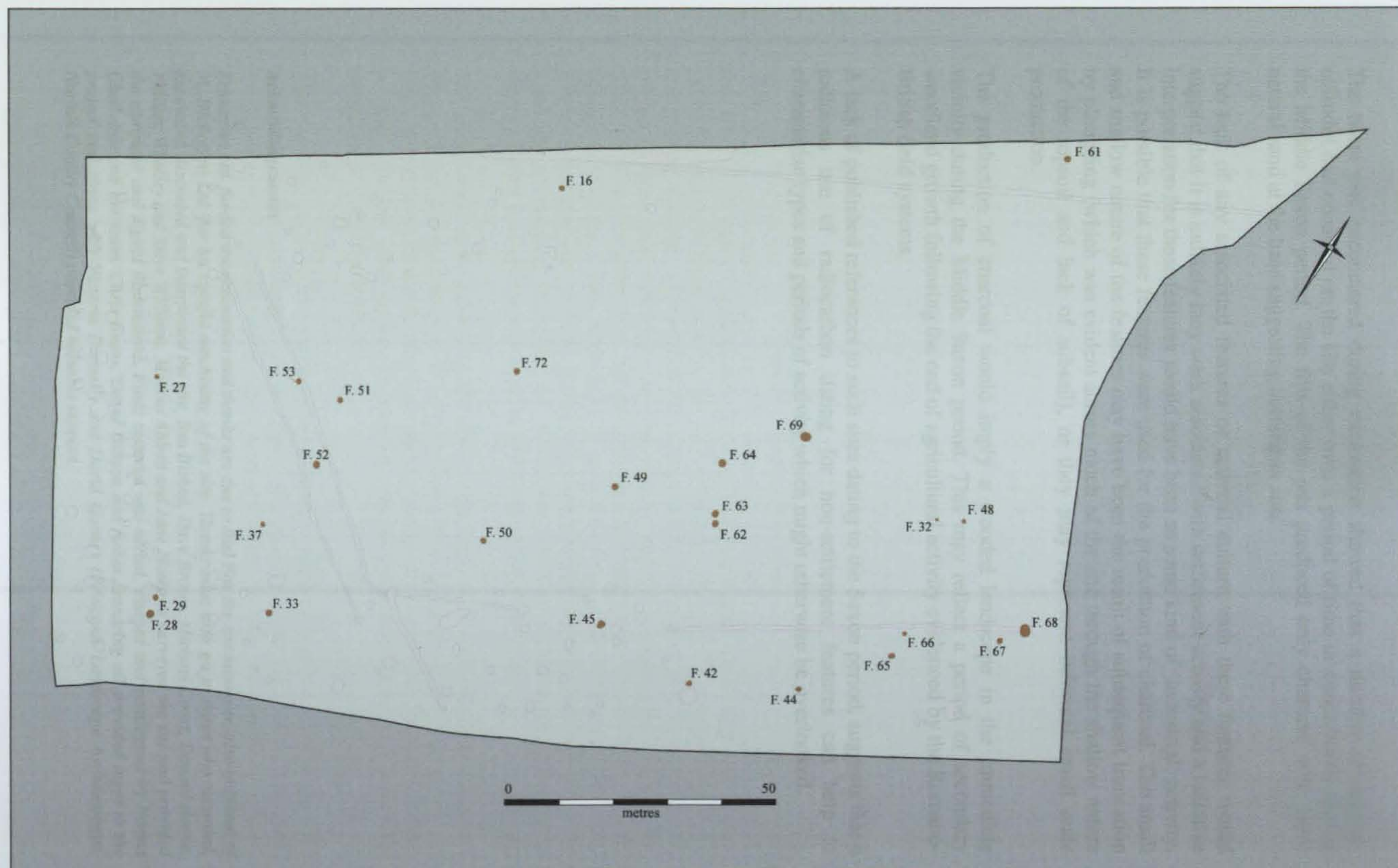


Figure 4. Middle Saxon burnt pit features

The burnt pits encountered during excavation showed that a number of burning episodes had occurred on the site either over a period of time or concurrently during the Middle Saxon period. The fills of the pits produced only charcoal with burnt natural sand at the base suggesting burning *in situ*.

The lack of any associated features or material culture with these features would suggest that it is unlikely they were associated with settlement activity and a tentative interpretation for these features would have been as some kind of 'industrial' activity. It is possible that these features were used for the production of charcoal. The small and shallow nature of the features may have been the result of subsequent truncation by ploughing (which was evident across much of the site through the shallow nature of the topsoil and lack of subsoil), or they may represent informal small scale production.

The production of charcoal would imply a wooded landscape in the immediate vicinity during the Middle Saxon period. This may reflect a period of secondary woodland growth following the end of agricultural activity evidenced by the Romano-British field systems.

A lack of published references to such sites dating to the Saxon period, suggests that a judicious use of radiocarbon dating for non-settlement features can help to characterise types and periods of activity which might otherwise be overlooked.

Acknowledgements

Frimstone Ltd. funded the excavation and thanks are due to Bud Fox the site manager, also to Shaun of M. Dickerson Ltd. for his careful machining of the site. Thanks must also go to those who recorded, excavated, discussed and interpreted the site, Ben Bishop, Dave Brown, Michael Court, Donald Horne, William Whalley and Steve Williams. Marcus Abbott and Jane Mathews surveyed the site and provided the computer and digital illustrations. Finds material was sorted, washed and catalogued by Norma Challands and her team. Chris Evans, David Gibson and Robin Standring all provided input to the project and along with Victoria Donnelly and David Gurney (Principal Landscape Archaeologist, Norfolk County Council) provided valuable support.

Appendix 1: The Lithics

Emma Beadsmoore

A total of 31 worked flints and 15 unworked burnt chunks were recovered from the site, grouped into types and listed by context in table 1. 33% (15) of the flint was recovered from the topsoil; 4% (2) was residual, inadvertently caught up in a later feature, whereas the remaining 63% (21) flint could be broadly contemporary with the features it was recovered from.

Feature	Tools	Debitage	Burnt chunks
3			1
4		3	
5		3	
6		5	
7		3	2
27			1
28			2
31		2	
36			8
53			1
topsoil	3	12	
Total	3	28	15

Table 1: Summary of flint types

Pits F4, F5, F6 and F7 yielded unburnt flint working waste, whilst unworked burnt flint was recovered from pits F3, F7, F27, F28 and F51, only F7 yielded both burnt and unburnt material. The worked flint comprises exclusively of flint working waste, including two cores. Although one core was worked off a single platform and the other is more irregular, they are technologically comparable, expediently utilised simply to produce flakes, regardless of their morphology. Neither cores have any traces of systematic or controlled core reduction/flake production. Furthermore, their platforms are scarred with incipient cones; the traces of unsuccessful attempts to remove flakes with hard hammers from awkward angled platforms.

The flakes were compatible with the core technology; removed with hard hammers, applied by direct percussion to the unprepared platforms of multi platform cores. *Ad hoc* and expedient core reduction/flake production is associated with Bronze Age flint working. Yet one flake, recovered from F6, was the product of more systematic flint working and could be Neolithic.

The residual material recovered from a Roman ditch comprises chronologically undiagnostic flint working waste. However, the material from the topsoil was more informative and included the only tools recovered from the site, three scrapers. One of the scrapers, sub-circular and retouched extensively and invasively round the sides and edges is characteristic of Early Bronze Age scraper forms. Yet another scraper, a neatly retouched side scraper, although not clearly chronologically diagnostic, could be Neolithic. The third scraper is a chronologically undiagnostic but expediently manufactured end scraper.

The flint working waste recovered from the topsoil includes two cores. One of which is an expediently worked, irregular Bronze Age core, comparable to the material recovered from the pits. However, the other core, a more systematically worked single platform core, could be Neolithic.

A core rejuvenation flake supplies further evidence for earlier Neolithic activity. Struck from a prepared platform opposed to the main direction of working, the core removed a series of awkward hinge fractures, which had bit into the body of the core, making it difficult to produce thin flakes or blades. A desire for thin flakes and blades, preparing platforms and correcting errors to extend the use life of a core, are features characteristic of earlier Neolithic core reduction/flake production. Another flake, probably also Neolithic, had been struck from further into the body of a core in order to remove an awkward hinge fracture. A Neolithic blade was also recovered from the topsoil.

The remaining topsoil flakes have no traces of structured or controlled flint working. They could either be the products of expedient Bronze Age flake production, or undiagnostic Neolithic flint working waste.

The material recovered from the pits, comprising of the flint working waste from *ad hoc* flake production, is likely to be Bronze Age. Yet one, potentially Neolithic flake, recovered from one of the pits suggests residual material was also caught up in the features. Although the material recovered from the Roman ditch is chronologically undiagnostic, it provides further evidence for a background prehistoric presence. Whilst the material retrieved from the topsoil supplied some chronological information for this prehistoric presence. Flint working waste and a tool indicate Neolithic activity; another tool is more likely to be Early Bronze Age, whereas the remaining material is either chronologically undiagnostic Neolithic waste flakes or the remains of Bronze Age *ad hoc* flake production.

Appendix 2: The Roman Pottery

Katie Anderson

Fifteen sherds of Roman pottery, weighing 247g were recovered from the excavations. All of these sherds were from a single vessel from context [146] and included seven sherds which could be refitted. The vessel was a Central Gaulish Samian Dragendorff 38 and dates c. AD 120-150.

This vessel came from Feature 31 which formed part of a Roman enclosure system and therefore suggests a mid 2nd century AD date. However, the presence of only one vessel is not enough to confirm this date, especially because the vessel was heavily abraded, thus suggesting that it may have been redeposited. The lack of any other Roman pottery also implies that Roman activity was very limited, although this may be because this area was on the outskirts of any settlement, or because it never functioned as a domestic site.

Appendix 3: The Environmental Bulk Samples

Rachel Ballantyne

Rich wood charcoal is present within three 'burnt pits', whilst one Romano-British ditch fill, and another pit contain much lower quantities.

Five bulk samples were submitted for analysis, deriving from four burnt pits of unknown date, and one Romano-British ditch. All were processed using an Ankara-type flotation machine at the CAU. Flots were collected in a 300 μ m sieve, and the heavy residue washed over 1mm mesh. The flots were examined under a low-power microscope, with identifications made using the reference collection of the Pitt-Rivers Laboratory (Department of Archaeology, University of Cambridge). All plant nomenclature follows Stace (1997), and the results are summarised at the end of this report.

Preservation

All the sampled contexts contain wood charcoal, which has been well preserved with very little fragmentation – a characteristic that suggests relatively limited movement between the charring and deposition contexts.

Very low amounts of intrusive plant remains are present. There are occasional rootlets, with a few uncharred, and probably recent seeds, of knotgrass (*Polygonum ariculare* L.) and orache (*Atriplex* sp.) in many of the samples.

Results

Of the five contexts, three are extremely rich in wood charcoal; they are [78], [87] and [91]. In each case the flot is rich in largely unfragmented (>4mm) pieces of charcoal, with many pieces 15 to 20mm in size.

The other two contexts, ditch [146] and pit [94], include lower amounts of charcoal, which in [146] is also more heavily fragmented.

Conclusions

It is difficult to infer much, other than the burning of wood at this location at a previous date. The good quality of the preservation in contexts [78] [87] and [91] suggests that these three burnt pits were particularly associated with such events.

Results Table

Sample	<4>	<5>	<6>	<7>	<16>
Context	[78]	[87]	[91]	[94]	[146]
Feature	F.29	F.33	F.35	F.37	F.31
Feature type	burnt pit	burnt pit	burnt pit	burnt pit	RB ditch
Volume/ litres	20	14	20	14	21
large charcoal (>4mm)	+++	+++	+++	++	
medium charcoal (2-4mm)	+++	+++	+++	++	+
small charcoal (<2mm)	+++	+++	+++	++	++
total volume of charcoal	500 ml.	300 ml.	550 ml.	50 ml.	<10 ml.

Table 2: Charcoal quantities recovered from flotation

KEY: '-' 1 or 2 items, '+' <10 items, '++' 10-50 items, '+++>50 items

Appendix 6: Calibration of Radiocarbon Age to Calendar Years

(Variables: C13/C12=-26.1;lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-195155

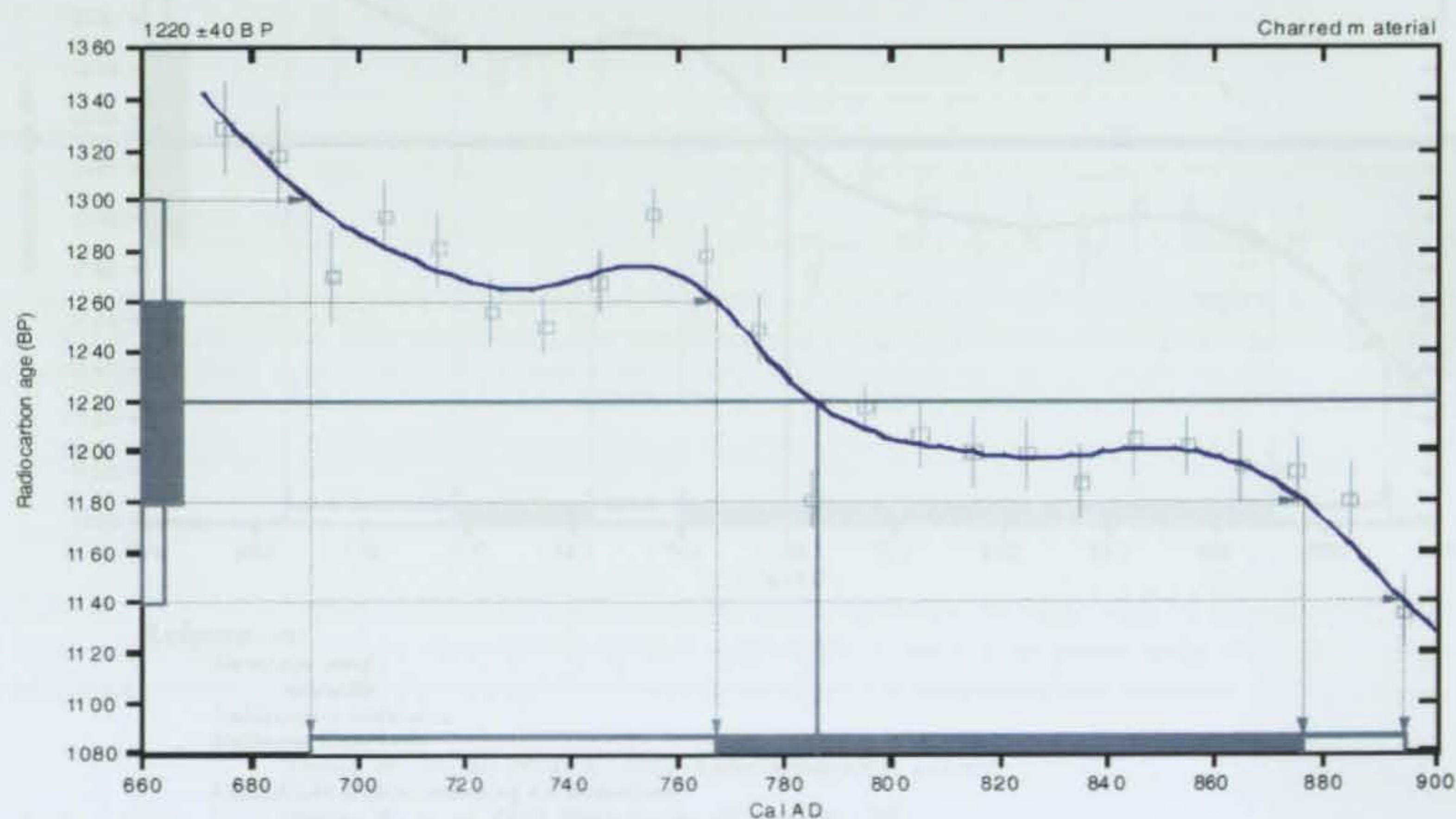
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1220±40 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 690 to 900 (Cal BP 1260 to 1060)
(95 % probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 790 (Cal BP 1160)

1 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 770 to 880 (Cal BP 1180 to 1070)
(68 % probability)



References:

Database used
Intcal98

Calibration Database
Editorial Comment

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), pxi-xiii

INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

Stuiver, M., et al., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), p1041-1083

Mathematics

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, *Radiocarbon* 35(2), p317-322

Radiocarbon calibration curve for Pit feature F. 28
(Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory)

Appendix 5: Feature 1 (Variables: C13/C12=-25.1:lab. mult=1)

Laboratory number: Beta-195156

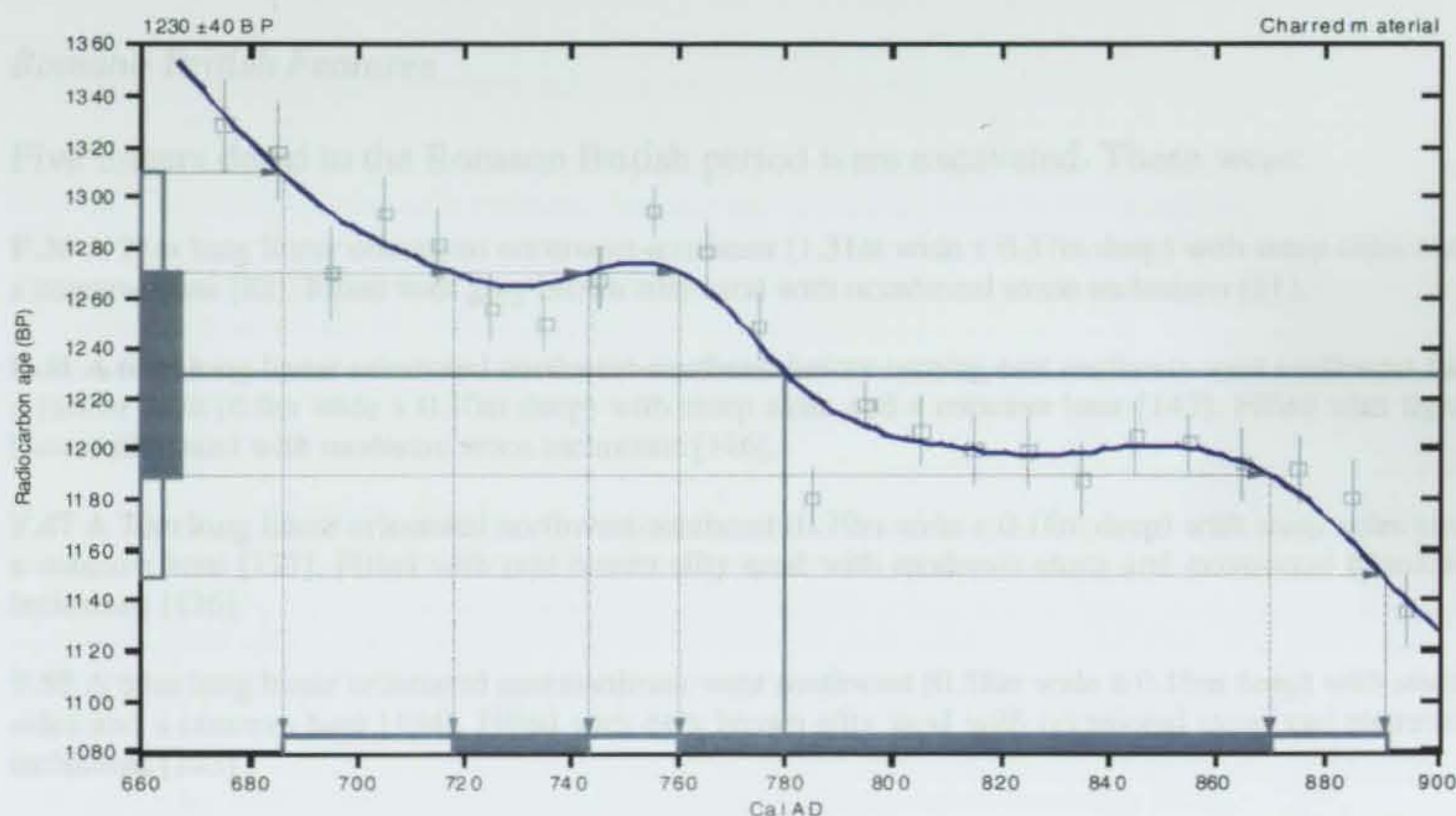
Conventional radiocarbon age: 1230 ± 40 BP

2 Sigma calibrated result: Cal AD 690 to 890 (Cal BP 1260 to 1060)
(95 % probability)

Intercept data

Intercept of radiocarbon age
with calibration curve: Cal AD 780 (Cal BP 1170)

1 Sigma calibrated results: Cal AD 720 to 740 (Cal BP 1230 to 1210) and
(68 % probability) Cal AD 760 to 870 (Cal BP 1190 to 1080)



References:

Database used

Intcal98

Calibration Database

Editorial Comment

Stuiver, M., van der Plicht, H., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), pxi-xiii

INTCAL98 Radiocarbon Age Calibration

Stuiver, M., et. al., 1998, *Radiocarbon* 40(3), p1041-1083

Mathematics

A Simplified Approach to Calibrating C14 Dates

Talma, A. S., Vogel, J. C., 1993, *Radiocarbon* 35(2), p317-322

Radiocarbon calibration curve for Pit feature F. 42

(Beta Analytic Radiocarbon Dating Laboratory)

Appendix 5: Feature Descriptions

Geological Features

Fifteen geological features were partially excavated to safe working depths. These were; F.4, F.5, F.6, F.7, F.8, F.10, F.12, F.13, F.18, F.20, F.21, F.22, F.23, F.24 and F.25. These features ranged in size from 0.80m to 3.35m in diameter and of unknown depth. They were filled with layers of light to mid brown silt sand and features F.4, F.5, F.6, and F.7 contained flint working waste within the uppermost 0.10m.

Romano British Features

Five linears dated to the Romano British period were excavated. These were:

F.30 A 25m long linear orientated northwest-southeast (1.31m wide x 0.37m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [82]. Filled with grey brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions [81].

F.31 A 65m long linear orientated northwest-southeast before turning east northeast-west southwest for a further 25m (0.6m wide x 0.10m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [147]. Filled with light brown silty sand with moderate stone inclusions [146].

F.47 A 70m long linear orientated northwest-southeast (0.79m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [127]. Filled with mid brown silty sand with moderate stone and occasional charcoal inclusions [126].

F.58 A 65m long linear orientated east northeast-west southwest (0.58m wide x 0.16m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [194]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions [193].

F.59 A 120m long linear orientated east northeast-west southwest (0.70m wide x 0.29m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [172]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with occasional stone inclusions [171].

Burnt Pits

Thirty burnt pits were recorded and excavated across the site. These were:

F.15 A circular pit (1.77m diameter x 0.27m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [31]. Filled with mid-dark brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and burnt stone inclusions [30].

F.16 A circular pit (1.00m diameter x 0.24m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [33]. Filled with mid brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions [32].

F.17 A circular pit (1.00m diameter x 0.16m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [35]. Filled with dark blackish brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [34].

F.27 A circular pit (0.55m diameter x 0.05m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [74]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions [73].

F.28 A circular pit (1.30m diameter x 0.12m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [77]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions [75] and dark orange sandy clay with moderate stone inclusions [76].

- F.29** A circular pit (1.02m diameter x 0.24m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [80]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions [78] and orange sandy clay with occasional stone inclusions [79].
- F.32** A circular pit (0.60m diameter x 0.07m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [129]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and moderate stone inclusions [128].
- F.33** A circular pit (1.00m diameter x 0.20m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [88]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [87].
- F.35** A circular pit (0.75m diameter x 0.10m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [92]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [91].
- F.37** A circular pit (0.70m diameter x 0.17m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [95]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal inclusions [94].
- F.42** A circular pit (0.98m diameter x 0.13m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [109]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [108].
- F.44** A circular pit (0.74m diameter x 0.15m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [111]. Filled with dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions [112].
- F.45** An oval pit (1.46m x 1.20m x 0.16m) with gradual sides and a flat base [115]. Filled with dark grey sandy silt with frequent charcoal inclusions [114].
- F.48** An oval pit (0.70m x 0.40m x 0.04m) with gradual sides and a concave base [131]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and moderate stone inclusions [130].
- F.49** A circular pit (1.15m diameter x 0.19m deep) with steep sides and a flat base [133]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and moderate stone inclusions [132].
- F.50** A circular pit (1.00m diameter x 0.13m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [135]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and moderate stone inclusions [134].
- F.51** A circular pit (0.90m diameter x 0.15m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [137]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [136].
- F.52** A circular pit (1.10m diameter x 0.14m deep) with steep sides and a flat base [139]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [138].
- F.60** A circular pit (0.40m diameter x 0.36m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [178]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [177].
- F.61** A circular pit (1.00m diameter x 0.22m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [180]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [179].
- F.62** A circular pit (1.10m diameter x 0.07m deep) with gradual sides and a concave base [182]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [181].
- F.63** A circular pit (1.20m diameter x 0.16m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [184]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [183].
- F.64** A circular pit (1.35m diameter x 0.11m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [186]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [185].
- F.65** A circular pit (0.70m diameter x 0.07m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [188]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [187].

F.66 A circular pit (0.80m diameter x 0.70m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [190]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [189].

F.67 A circular pit (0.80m diameter x 0.09m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [192]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [191].

F.68 An oval pit (1.15m x 0.90m x 0.32m) with steep sides and a flat base [199]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with occasional stone and charcoal inclusions [197] and dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [198].

F.69 A circular pit (1.75m diameter x 0.22m deep) with steep sides and a flat base [201]. Filled with mid-dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and moderate stone inclusions [200].

F.71 A circular pit (0.95m diameter x 0.13m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [205]. Filled with mid-dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclusions [204].

F.72 A circular pit (1.12m diameter x 0.15m deep) with steep sides and a concave base [207]. Filled with dark brown silty sand with frequent charcoal and occasional stone inclu

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