

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 1110

**An Archaeological Excavation at Meadow Farm, Wilby,
Norfolk**

HER 29582 QVD

Peter. J. Watkins

January 2006

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Location: Meadow Farm, Wilby, Quidenham, Norfolk
District: Breckland
Grid Ref: TG0323 9002
HER No.: 29582 QVD
Date of Fieldwork: 19th to 25th October 2005

Summary

An archaeological excavation was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit at Meadow Farm, Wilby. This work followed an earlier evaluation that identified features of Late Saxon and post-medieval date.

The excavation revealed evidence of three phases of agricultural land-use. The earliest phase of activity, represented by a series of parallel linear features, appeared to be Late Saxon. Differently aligned ditches of possibly medieval and post-medieval date were also identified. Apart from a single undated post-hole the remainder of the features excavated proved to be natural. The limited range of features present and the small artefactual assemblage recovered suggests that this area lay on the periphery of the village throughout the historic periods.

1.0 Introduction

(Fig. 1)

In October 2005 an archaeological excavation was undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU) at Meadow Farm, Wilby, located to the north of the village centre and to the south of Wilby Hall. This followed an earlier evaluation also carried out by NAU (Percival 2001). The excavated area (a single trench comprising 175 sq. m) lay immediately to the north of the main residential dwelling on the farm and covered the footprint of one of several proposed new structures.

This report and its associated fieldwork were commissioned and funded by the landowner Mr S. Matthews. The work was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU (Ref: 2024/DW) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: 16/02/04ARJH).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning (Department of the Environment 1990).

The Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards, currently hold the site archive.

2.0 Geology and Topography

The site lay within a fairly flat, reasonably well draining, grassed field. The underlying geology in the general area mainly comprises mixed glacial till deposits (Funnell 1995). Within the site these took the form of light grey orange boulder clays with occasional patches of gravel, coarse orange sand and light orange yellow chalky clay. These geological deposits were encountered at between 32.89 m and 33.04m

OD and sloped gently from north-west to south-east. Dark grey brown sandy loam topsoil was present across the whole site with an average depth of 0.40m. This topsoil deposit overlaid mid grey brown silty sand subsoil. This subsoil deposit was of a much greater depth in the south-east corner of the site where it had a maximum depth of 0.22m.

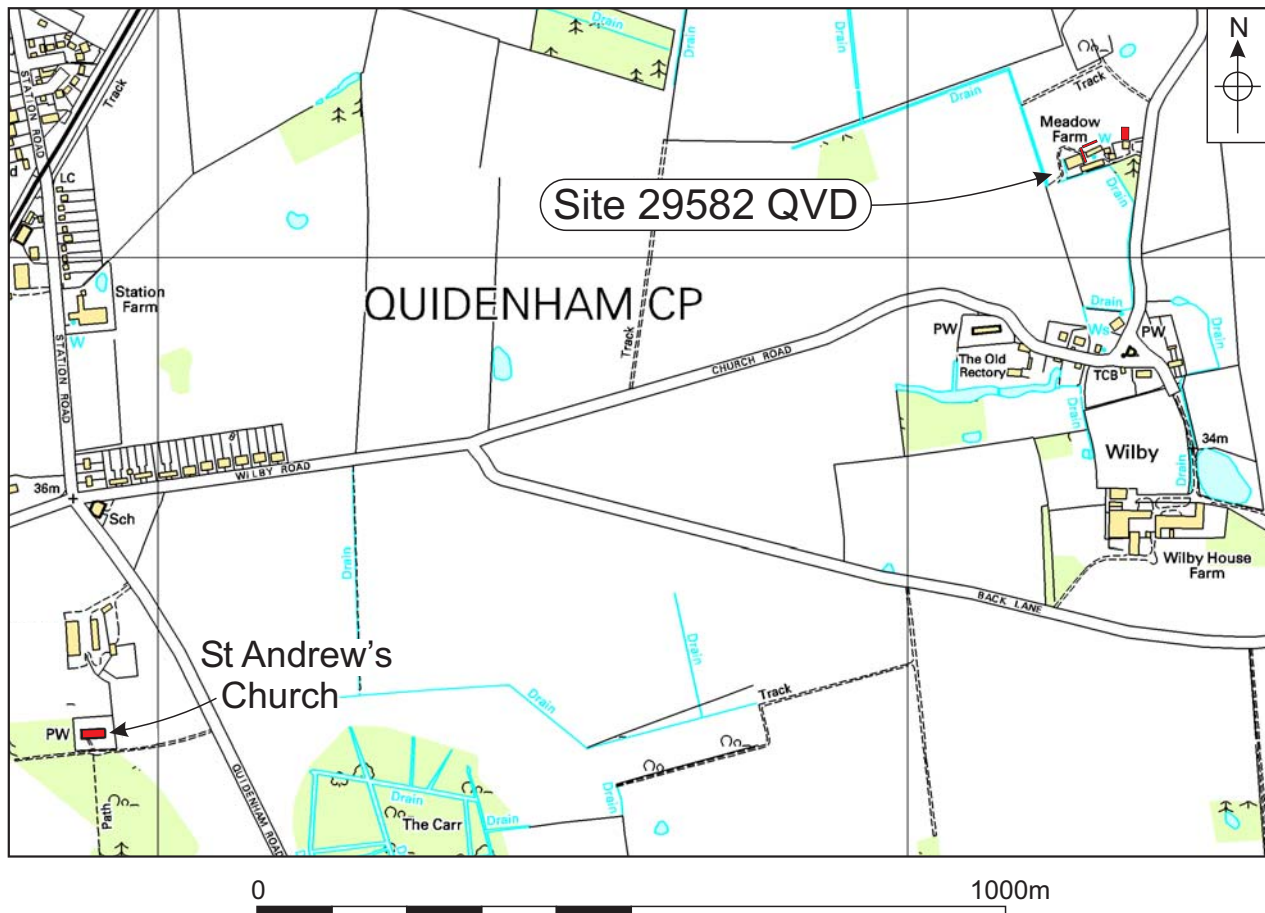


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:10,000

Local Authority No.100019340

Fig. 1 is based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 'Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings' Norfolk County Council, County Hall, Norwich (05/01/05). **Reference copy: no further copies to be made.**

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3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

(Figs 1 and 2)

The limited nature of past archaeological investigations in the immediate area surrounding Wilby means that the understanding of its history is derived largely from surviving structures and documentary sources. This evidence can also be supplemented by the results from a fieldwalking survey of the nearby Hargham estate, which covered the northern part of Wilby (Davison and Cushion 1999).

Evidence of early activity in the area is largely derived from this fieldwalking survey. Material of Bronze Age, Iron Age and Roman date was recovered from the northern part of Wilby. This material cannot yet be related to any specific settlement *foci* (Davison and Cushion 1999). Although recent excavations at Stone Cross Bridge, a short distance to the north-west (on the line of the present day A11) have recorded a Late Iron Age and Early Roman site (Watkins in prep) which may be the source of some of these artefacts.

The origins of Wilby as a settlement can be traced back to at least the Late Saxon period. The Domesday survey lists two major owners of land prior to 1066 AD and the presence of a church (Brown 1984). The location of the church and consequently the centre of Saxon Wilby is however, unclear with no traces of a Saxon church readily identifiable. The extant building of All Saints church, which lies at the centre of Wilby, was probably constructed no earlier than the 15th century (Pevsner and Wilson 1999), although it might be built on an earlier foundation. It may also be possible that Domesday is referring to the round-towered St Andrew's church located to the south-west of Wilby.

Air photos of the area surrounding Wilby show a large number of earthworks. These include tofts (slightly raised platforms that mark the location of medieval dwellings), hollow-ways and various enclosures, all of which suggest that Wilby is a shrunken medieval village. It appears to have been a thriving village at least until the 14th century. Documentary evidence suggests that it began to assume its present contracted form during the 16th and 17th centuries (Percival 2001). By the mid 17th century the two manors at Wilby had been amalgamated with land sold off to what was to become the Hargham Hall estate (Davison and Cushion 1999, 268-270). Faden's map of Norfolk shows Wilby to be broadly in its present form by 1797 (Barringer 1989).

The earlier evaluation on the site consisted of three trenches placed within the footprints of the proposed new structures (Fig. 2). Trench 1 revealed what appeared to be a gully with a 90° turn and a single post-hole. The gully produced pottery of Late Saxon date and these features were interpreted as possibly representing the remains of a building. An undated ditch was also identified at the northern end of this trench. The features revealed in the other trenches appeared to represent post-medieval activity related to Meadow Farm itself. These included a large north-to-south aligned boundary ditch, within Trench 2, that produced a variety of post-medieval pottery and a 17th- or 18th-century brick wall found within Trench 3.

4.0 Methodology

(Fig. 2)

The objective of this excavation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

The Brief required that the footprint of the structure to be built to the north of the existing bungalow be fully excavated. To this end a single trench, measuring 20m long by 7m wide (extending to 14m wide for the southernmost 5m of the trench) a total of 175 sq. m, was excavated.

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator using a toothless ditching bucket under constant archaeological supervision. Spoil, exposed

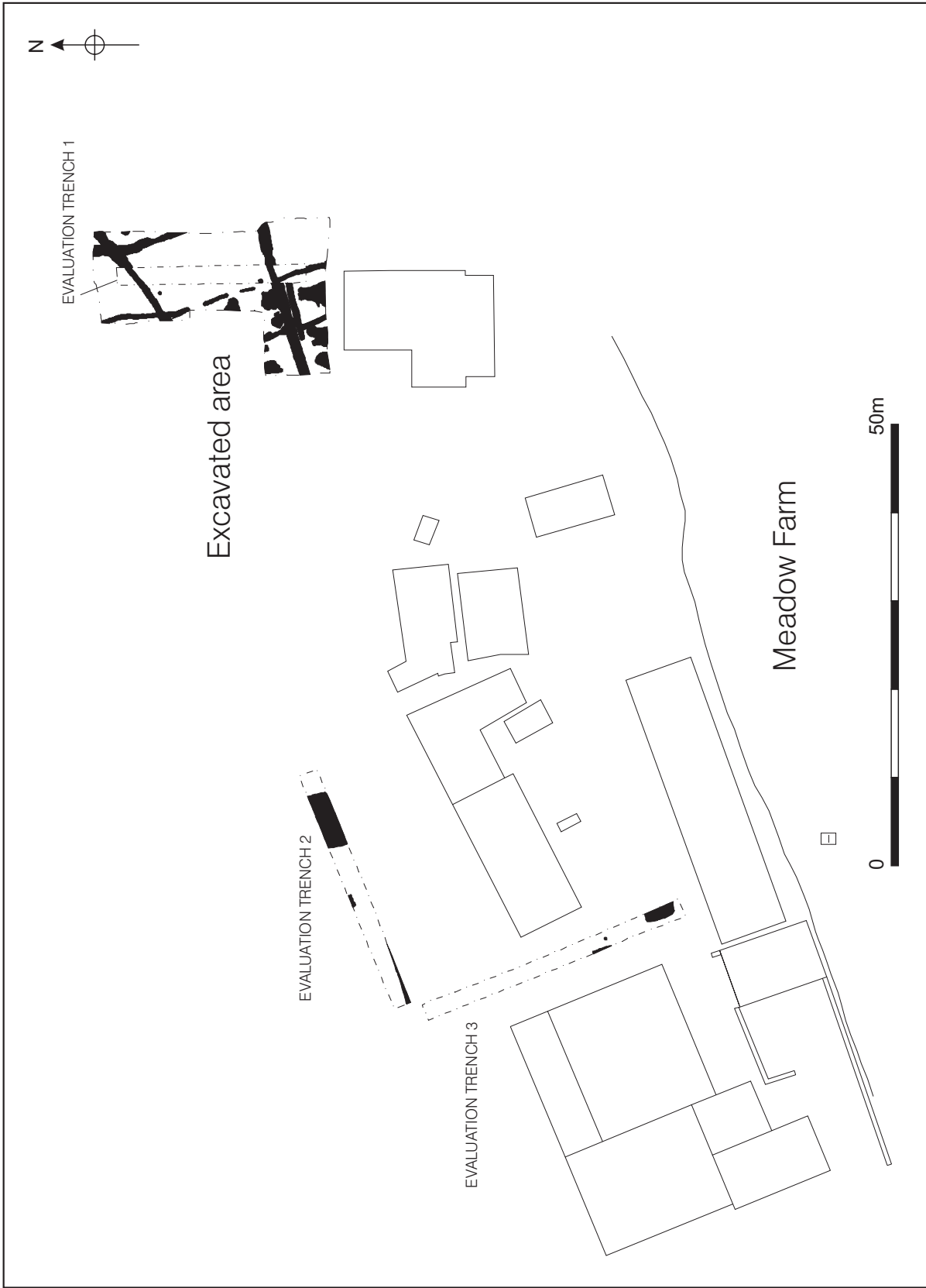


Figure 2. Location of excavated area and evaluation trenches. Scale 1:500

surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were obviously modern, were retained for inspection. Following machine excavation the site was hand cleaned, photographed and planned.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU *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.

A temporary benchmark with a value of 33.63m O.D, located on the road opposite Meadow Farm, was used during the excavation. This was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 33.31m O.D, located on the south-east corner of Wilby Chapel.

Due to the lack of suitable deposits, no environmental samples were taken.

Site conditions were generally good with no significant problems encountered during the excavation. Heavy rain interrupted work on a couple of occasions, but as this occurred subsequent to the hand cleaning and planning of the site it did not have a major impact.

5.0 Results

(Figs 3, 4, 5 and 6)

The majority of the archaeologically significant features on the site consisted of linear ditches and gullies. These appear to represent several different phases of land use. A number of other features were deemed, following excavation, to be natural in origin.

?Late Saxon features

(Figs 3 and 4)

The earliest phase of activity appeared to be represented by a number of north north-west to south south-east aligned features, of probable Late Saxon date. The most substantial feature on this alignment was an irregular ditch ([124]). This ditch was up to 0.80m wide and had a maximum depth of 0.40m (Plate 1; Fig 4, Section 7). It was filled with a mid grey brown silty sand ([125]) that produced two sherds of Thetford type ware Late Saxon pottery and part of a sharpening stone (SF2).

A much narrower gully ([107]) was identified on a parallel alignment about 5.5m to the west of ditch [124]. This feature was 0.40m wide, 0.22m deep (Fig. 4, Section 3) and appeared to terminate approximately 8m from the north-west corner of the site. The only dating evidence recovered from its mid grey brown silty sand fill ([108]) was a fragment of lava quern (SF1). Querns of this type cannot be closely dated as they were in use from Roman times until the post-medieval period. A pronounced deepening of this feature at its northern extent ([105]; Fig. 4, Section 2) may indicate that this gully was dug in at least two phases or that recutting had occurred

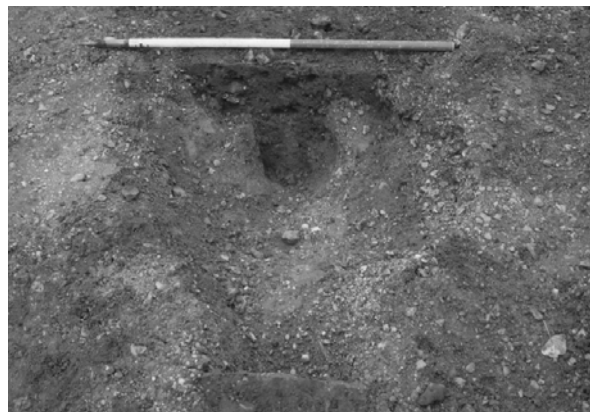


Plate 1. Late Saxon ditch [124].

subsequent to its original creation. It is also possible that this irregularity was the result of animal burrowing.

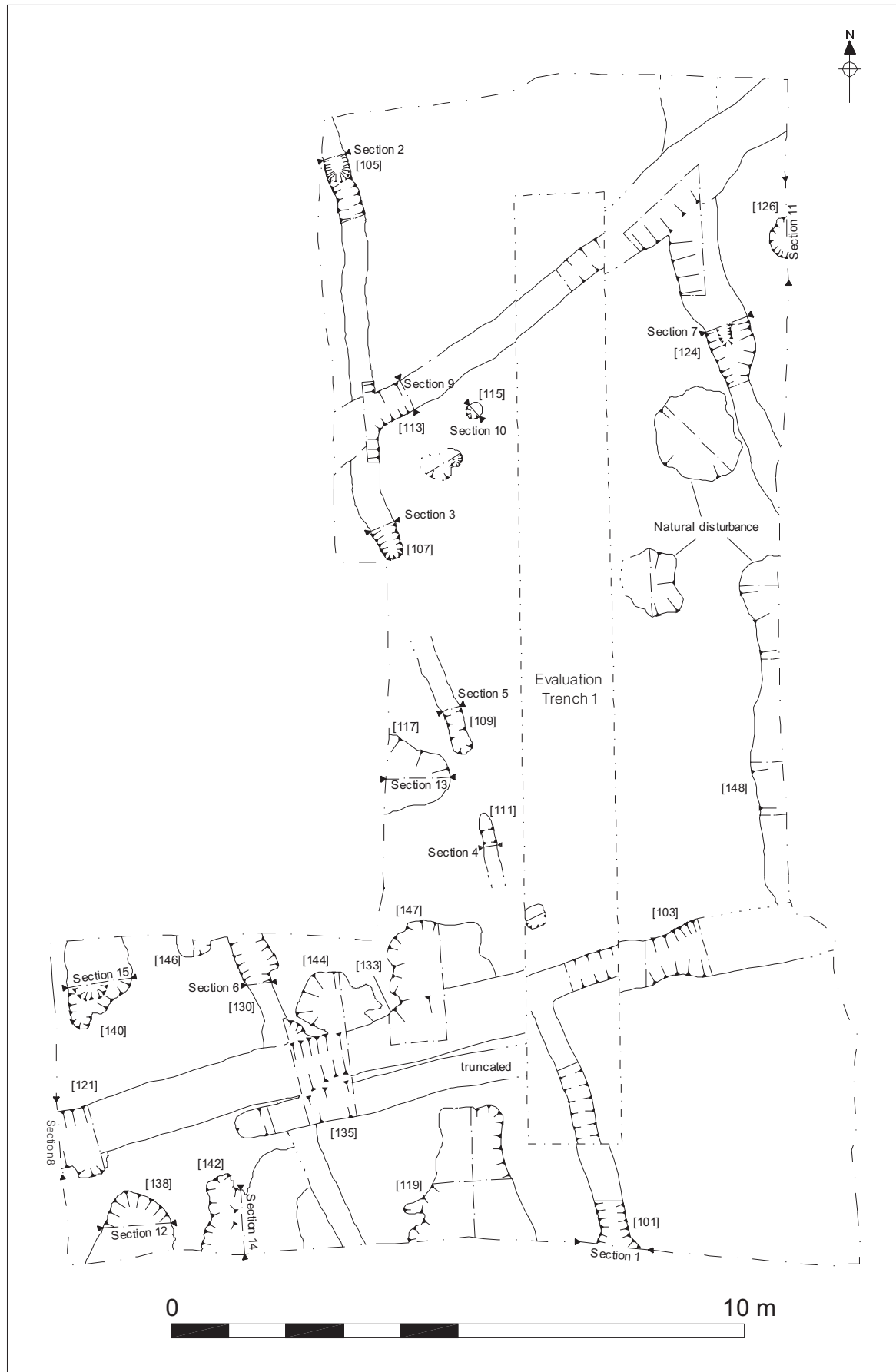


Figure 3. Site plan. Scale 1:100

Another north north-west to south-south-east aligned gully ([101]) was identified to the south of gully [105]/[107]. This feature was 0.47m wide, 0.32m deep and filled with mid yellowish brown sandy silt (Fig. 4, Section 1). When this feature was identified during the earlier evaluation it was not seen to continue more than 5m north of the site's southern edge. However, two short lengths of clearly truncated gully ([111] and [109]), identified between this feature and gully [105]/[107], strongly suggest that they were originally a single entity. The variability of depth seen in gully [105]/[107] may explain the intermittent survival of this feature following machining. While the short lengths of gully [109] and [111] (Fig 4, Sections 4 and 5) produced no finds, a single sherd of Late Saxon St. Neot's ware pottery was recovered from the fill of gully [101]. This is of a similar age to material found in this feature during the evaluation. A single iron nail and a residual struck flint were also recovered from this deposit.

A similarly aligned linear feature ([130]) was also identified in the south-west corner of the site, roughly 4.5m to the west of gully [101]. This gully was 0.27m deep, up to 0.65m wide and filled with a mid brown sandy silt ([131]; Fig. 4, Section 6). While its full extent was unclear, it most probably continued at least as far north as ditches [124] and [105]/[107]. As no finds, other than a small quantity of animal bone (0.052kg), were recovered from this feature its date is uncertain. However it seems likely that it is of broadly the same phase as the other similar sized linear features present on this alignment.

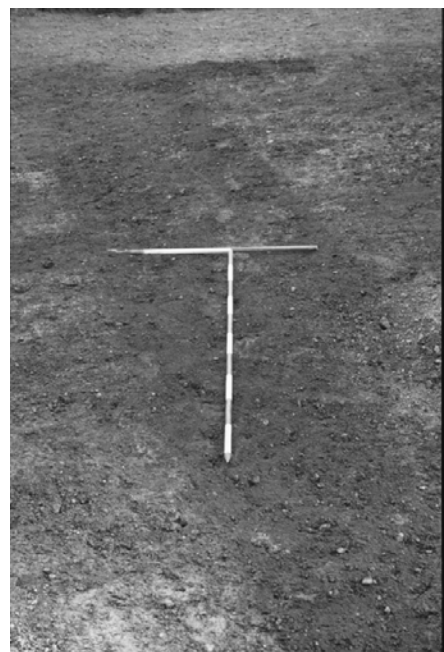
Late Saxon activity on the site was also attested to by a further three sherds of Thetford-type ware pottery recovered from the topsoil during machine stripping.

Later linear features

(Figs 3 and 5)

Three further linear features of later date to those discussed above were also identified. Two were ditches that continued beyond the eastern and western extents of the site. The first ditch ([113]) was aligned north-east to south-west. This was 1.00m wide, 0.24m deep and filled with a mid yellow grey brown silty sand ([114]; Fig. 5, Section 9). It was cut through the fills of ditch [124] and gully [113] and clearly represents a later phase of land division. The only dating evidence recovered from this feature was a single sherd of medieval coarseware pottery. This suggests a possible 12th- to 14th-century date range for this feature.

The second ditch ([103]/[121]/[133]) was aligned west south-west to east north-east and identified in the southern part of the site (Plate 2). This was 1.00m wide, 0.30m deep and filled with dark brown grey sandy silt ([104]/[122]/[134]; Fig. 4, Section 8). While it was demonstrably later than gully [130] its precise date is unclear due to the mixed assemblage of finds recovered. These



included two sherds of Late Saxon pottery, a sherd of medieval Grimston ware and a sherd of medieval coarseware. While these indicate a medieval date for this feature (?13th century) a fragment of post-medieval tile was also recovered from one excavated slot. The tile fragment was however recovered from near the top of the feature and may have been intrusive from the topsoil.

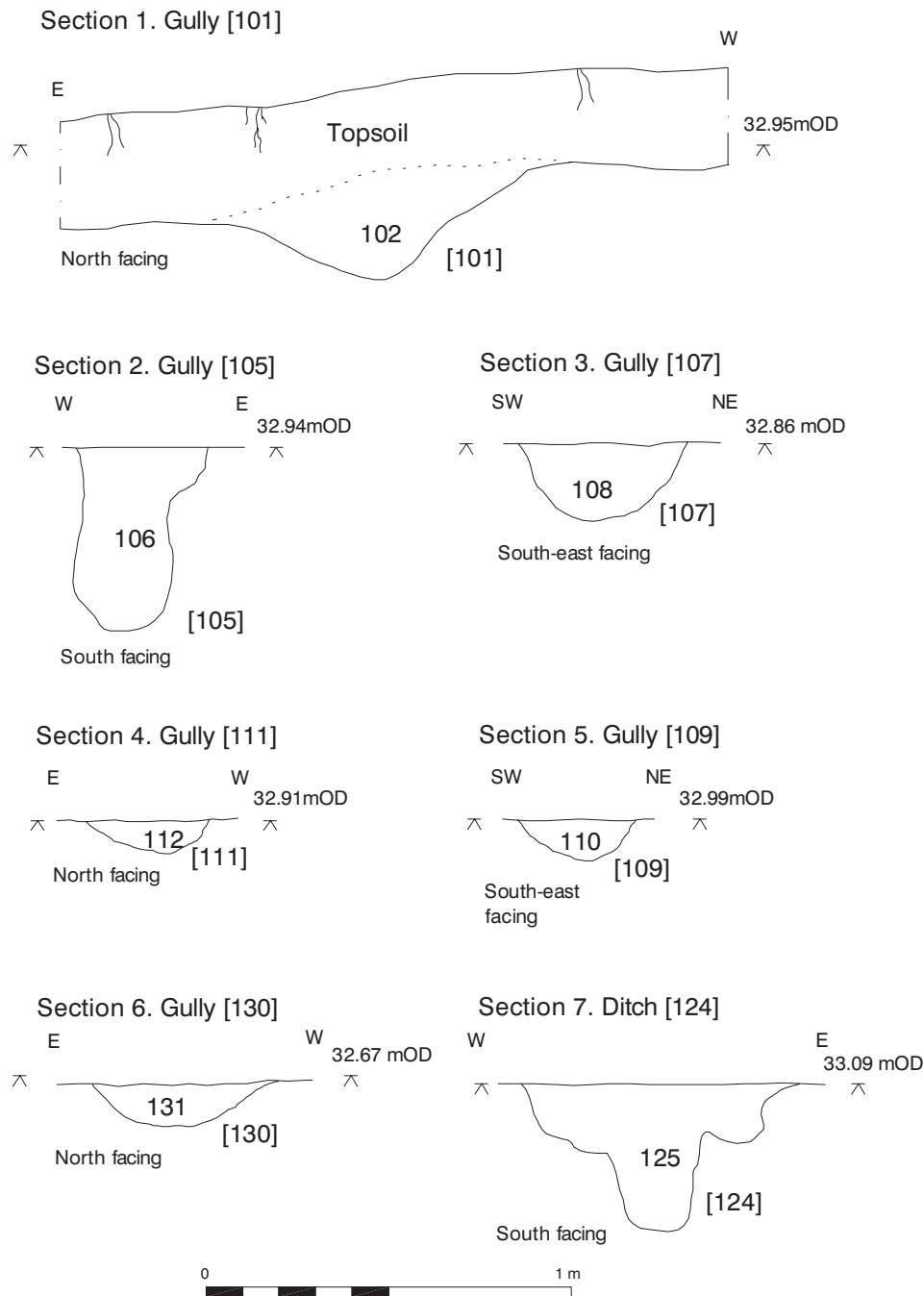


Figure 4. Sections of ?Late Saxon features. Scale 1:20

Another feature on an identical alignment ([135]) lay immediately to the south of ditch [103]/[121]/[133]. At 0.50m wide and only 0.05m deep it appeared to be the remains of a heavily truncated ditch. It's mid brown sandy silt fill ([136]) produced a single sherd of early post-medieval Werra ware pottery and a fragment of clay tobacco pipe

stem. The small fragment of pottery could easily be residual, making a later post-medieval date possible. The presence of a post-medieval feature on this alignment may be further evidence that ditch [104]/[122]/[134] is of a later date than the pottery suggested or it may simply show that this boundary endured into the post-medieval period.

Other features

(Figs 3, 5 and 6)

A number of other features were investigated, most of which were deemed to be natural in origin. One large irregular natural hollow ([148]) was recorded on the eastern edge of the site. This was likely to have been of some age as its light grey brown silty sand fill ([129]) was considerably lighter and more degraded than the overlying subsoil. Two further patches of disturbed natural were identified in this area.

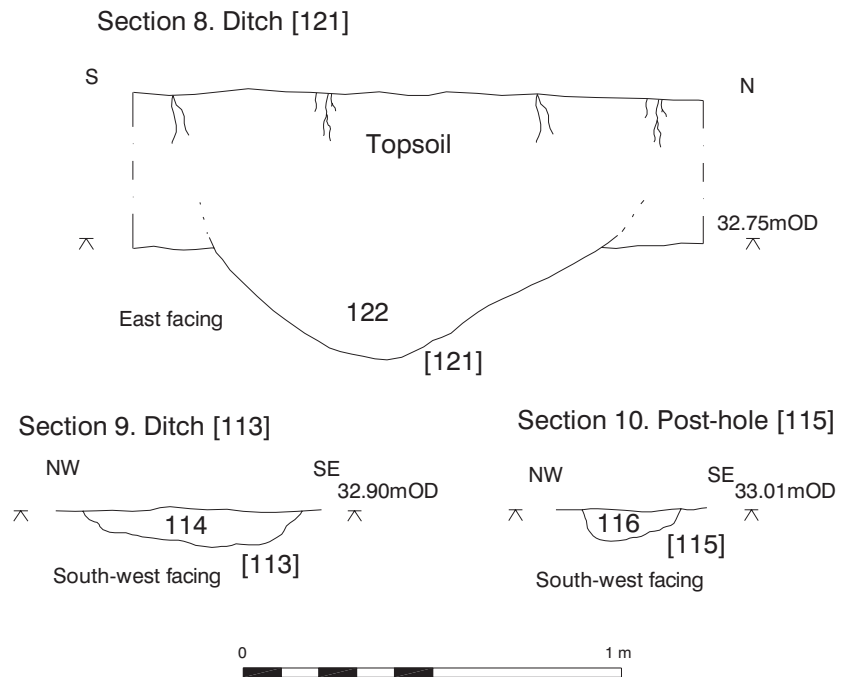


Figure 5. Sections of ?medieval, post-medieval and undated features. Scale 1:20

A cluster of eight discrete, much more substantial, natural features were excavated in the south-west corner of the site ([117], [119], [138], [140], [142] and [144], [146] and [147]). These were between 0.61m and 2.06m wide and between 0.18m and 0.30m in depth. While some such as [119] were reasonably flat based all were too irregular to have been deliberately dug features. These were most likely created by the felling of trees that once stood in the area. Their date is inevitably unclear. The fill ([118]) of feature [117] (Fig. 6, Section 13) produced a single worked flint, but this was probably residual. Most were filled with mid-dark brown grey silty sand deposits. Much more degraded, less dark fills, such as that within hollow [148], would be expected if these were of any great age. The only other dating evidence recovered from these features was a single sherd of Late Saxon or early medieval Thetford-type ware pottery retrieved from near the surface of [119]. While this could have been residual, it is unlikely that these features are very recent in date as two ([144] and [147]) were clearly truncated by ditch [135].

Another similarly irregular feature ([126]) was identified in the northern part of the site. This was 0.75m wide, 0.25m deep and also filled with a mid grey brown silty sand ([127]; Fig. 6, Section 11). This deposit produced a single sherd of medieval coarseware pottery, which suggests that these features are of Saxon or medieval date.

The only other feature present on this site was a small circular possible post-hole ([115]). This was 0.26m in diameter and filled with mid grey brown silty sand. It was however only 0.07m deep and produced no dating evidence.

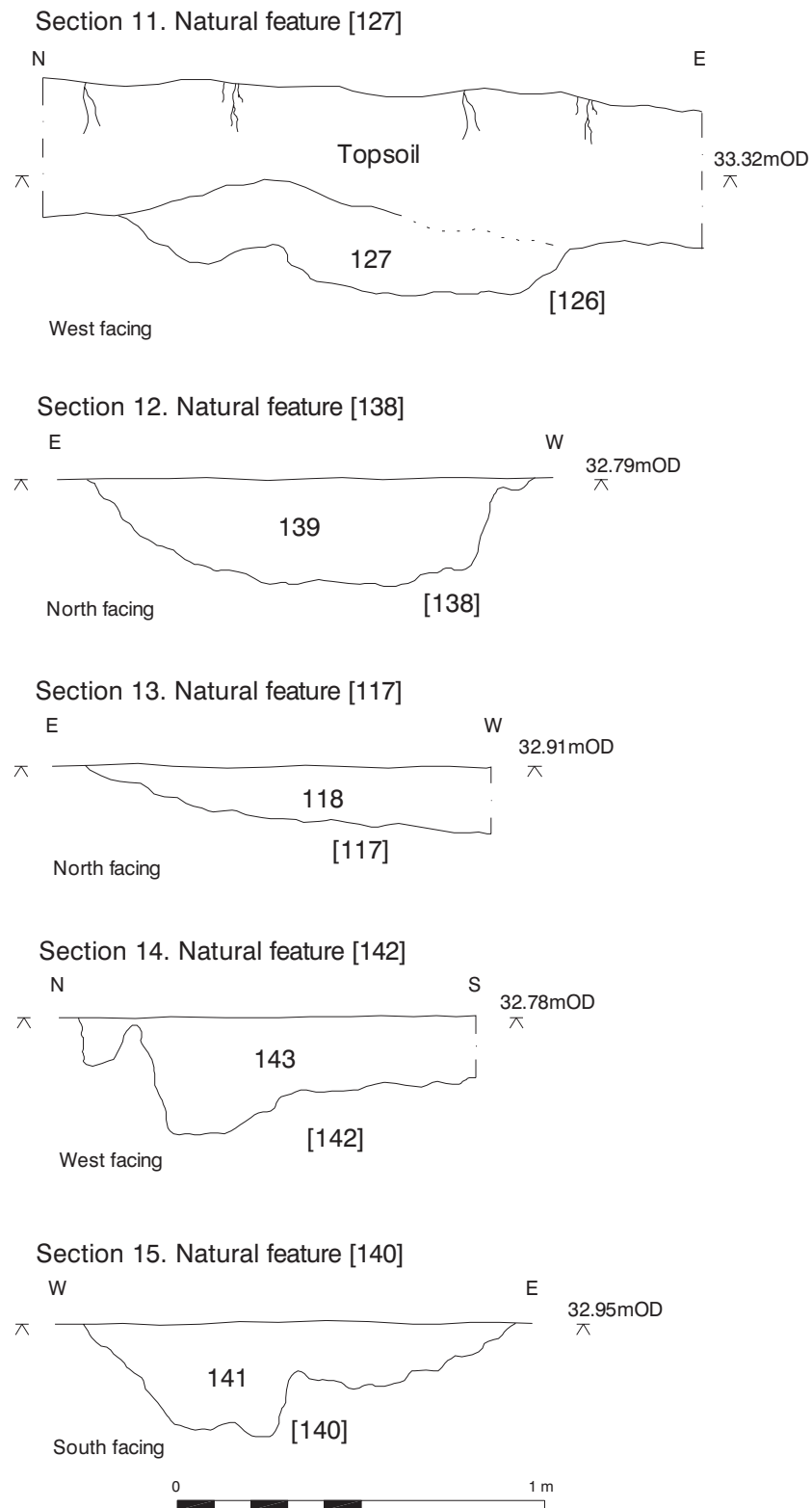


Figure 6. Sections of natural features.
Scale 1:20

6.0 The Finds

Introduction

The finds and environmental material from the site is presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2a: Finds by Context.

In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds and environmental categories is included in separate reports below. Supporting tables for these contributions are included in the Appendices.

The Pottery

By Sue Anderson

(Appendix 3)

Introduction

A total of fourteen sherds of pottery, weighing 0.216kg, were collected from nine contexts.

Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands's fabrics, as well as imported wares. Local wares and common imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Thetford Ware forms follow Anderson (2004). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998).

Results

Nine sherds in this assemblage belong to the Late Saxon period. Thetford-type ware included a flat base from the topsoil ([100]) and a jar rim from ditch fill [125] of possible early type. However, fragments of St. Neot's Ware also included a jar rim, residual in ditch fill [134], which was of late type. This may indicate activity throughout the period, but the dating of these wares is only tentative and cannot be confirmed on the basis of two sherds.

Medieval wares included three coarseware sherds in three different fabrics. One was fine and similar to Norwich-type 'Local medieval unglazed' ([127]), one was medium sandy with abundant quartz sand ([134]), and one had a fine matrix which contained sparse coarse inclusions of local origin ([114]). One large strap handle from a Grimston ware jug of probable 13th-century date was recovered from ditch fill [122].

The most unusual find is the small piece of slip-decorated redware, possibly Werra ware from Germany or a North Holland slipware. These pottery types occur in small quantities in Norwich, other urban centres and coastal sites but are rarely found in an inland rural context and may suggest middle-high status in the early post-medieval period.

Discussion

This small group indicates occupation during the Late Saxon, high medieval and early post-medieval periods. Two types of Late Saxon pottery were present, both probably supplied from markets in Thetford, as St. Neot's Ware occurs in relatively high frequencies in the town. Medieval wares were probably local, although the variety of fabric types may suggest several suppliers from around the region, including the prolific Grimston potteries near Kings Lynn. The presence of an early post-medieval import may indicate moderate to high status occupation in the 17th century.

Ceramic Building Material

By Lucy Talbot

The site produced a single late example of ceramic building material, a probable ridge tile (0.122kg [134]). The fabric, bright orange, medium sandy, is of 18th to 19th century date.

The Small Finds

By Julia Huddle

(Appendix 4)

Only two small finds were recovered, from two separate contexts. A small fragment of a grey vesicular lava quern with an extant flat worn grinding surface (SF1) was recovered from the fill ([108]) of gully [107]. Querns of this type are found in Late Saxon, medieval and post-medieval deposits within Norfolk. Those from Late Saxon contexts are usually taken to be residual from the Roman period, where they are often re-used as hearth linings or flooring. Querns were used not only for the production of flour but also a variety of grinding purposes, such as for grinding malt (Margeson 1993, 202).

A piece of worked stone (SF1) was recovered from the fill ([125]) of a Late Saxon ditch. This non-local stone is very hard and fine-grained. It has one flat and shiny surface and has clearly been utilised, probably as a sharpening stone.

The Flint

By Sarah Bates

(Appendix 5)

Four struck flints were recovered from the site. A fragment of burnt flint (weighing 0.007kg) was also found and has been discarded.

A small irregular, roughly sub circular, scraper was found in the fill ([134]) of a medieval or post-medieval ditch. It has part of its retouched distal end surviving and the rest broken. It also has a short length of reverse retouch on one side. A small irregular flake, from the same context, shows signs of having been retouched.

Another flake recovered from the fill ([102]) of a Late Saxon gully has retouch to both sides and may have been used as a knife.

The distal part of a small blade retrieved from the fill ([118]) of a natural feature has some accidental edge damage but also shows signs of utilisation on one side.

The flints are indicators of activity in the vicinity of the site during the prehistoric period. Most of them are likely to date to the later Neolithic period or Bronze Age although the blade may be of earlier Neolithic, or even Mesolithic, date.

The Faunal Remains

By Julie Curl

(Appendix 6)

Introduction

A total of 0.419kg of faunal remains, consisting of eight pieces, was recovered. The main species in this assemblage was small equids, which had been skinned.

Methodology

All of the bone was scanned for basic information primarily to determine species, ages and elements present following recording guidelines supplied by English Heritage (Davis 1992). Bones were also examined for butchering or other modifications, gnawing and pathologies. Bones were quantified; total counts were noted for each context and the total for each species in the individual contexts was also recorded, along with the total weight for each context. All information was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheets and a summary of the information is included in a table with this report.

Results and discussion

A small adult equid metacarpal was recovered from the topsoil during machining ([100]). This bone measured only 200mm in length, suggesting a mule or small pony sized animal; numerous very fine knife cuts were observed along the front of the shaft of this bone, which would suggest this small equid had been skinned.

Another adult equid metapodial (a metatarsal) was retrieved from the fill of ditch [133] ([134]). This bone was from a slightly larger animal, measuring 224mm in length, within the size range for a pony. This metatarsal also shows fine cuts and one slightly heavier chop mark, again suggesting skinning.

The equid bone from ditch fill [134] also exhibited canid gnawing at both the proximal and distal ends of the bone, which suggests that these waste bones were given to dogs or possibly scavenged.

The rest of the assemblage comprised of two adult cattle molars, a cattle scapula fragment (also from ditch [133]) and unidentifiable small fragments of mammal bone.

7.0 Conclusions

The limited archaeological remains found on this site add a small measure of detail to the existing understanding of the history of Wilby and its environs.

The small assemblage of prehistoric flint provides further evidence of a human presence in the area during the early prehistoric period. However, no features of this date were identified.

The limited assemblage of artefacts recovered made the dating of these phases of activity somewhat difficult. Small artefact assemblages in rural locations such as this

are potentially affected by the practise of manuring fields with domestic refuse during the historic periods. This can lead to a variety of finds being incorporated into the plough-soil and subsequently into dug features as they silt up. However, in spite of these problems most of the linear features could be tentatively dated.

Several ditches and gullies were of probable Late Saxon date (producing finds only of this period). Their insubstantial nature suggests that they represented the remains of small enclosures or field sub-divisions. The extent to which any or all were contemporary is however unclear. The limited finds assemblage recovered from these features coupled with the small quantities of other refuse (such as animal bone) suggests that this area lay away from the main centre of the village during this period.

Only a single ditch appeared to be of medieval date and provides little further evidence for the nature of activity in the area during this period.

Whilst a second ditch produced medieval pottery, the presence of a later post-medieval tile made a date of this period unlikely. A second ditch or gully on a similar alignment was of definite post-medieval date. These two features may have been related to an earlier incarnation of Meadow Farm itself, an early date for which was evidenced by the brick wall found during the evaluation.

Acknowledgements

Thanks to Mr S. Matthews who commissioned and funded this work. In addition the author would like to thank Mr Matthews and his family for kindly providing refreshments and access to their house during the course of the fieldwork.

Helen Macintyre, Ana-Maria Dos Santos Silva and the author undertook the fieldwork. The author produced the illustrations with advice from John Percival, Andy Shelley, Julie Curl and David Dobson. Lucy Talbot, who also examined the ceramic building material, processed the finds and clay tobacco pipes. Julie Curl studied the faunal remains. Sue Anderson of C.F.A Archaeology Ltd reported on the pottery. Julia Huddle catalogued the small finds. Francis Green reported on the worked stone. Sarah Bates examined the flint. Julie Curl produced the report that was edited by Alice Lyons.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Period
100	Deposit	Topsoil	-
101	Cut	Cut of ditch	Late Saxon
102	Deposit	Fill of ditch [101]	Late Saxon
103	Cut	Cut of ditch	Medieval to post-medieval
104	Deposit	Fill of ditch [103]	Medieval to post-medieval
105	Cut	Cut of gully	
106	Deposit	Fill of gully [105]	
107	Cut	Cut of gully	
108	Deposit	Fill of gully [107]	
109	Cut	Cut of gully	
110	Deposit	Fill of gully [109]	
111	Cut	Cut of gully	
112	Deposit	Fill of gully [111]	
113	Cut	Cut of ditch	Medieval
114	Deposit	Fill of ditch [113]	Medieval
115	Cut	Cut of possible post-hole	
116	Deposit	Fill of possible post-hole [115]	
117	Cut	Cut of natural feature	
118	Deposit	Fill of natural feature [117]	
119	Cut	Cut of natural feature	Medieval?
120	Deposit	Fill of natural feature [119]	Medieval?
121	Cut	Cut of ditch	Medieval to post-medieval
122	Deposit	Fill of ditch [121]	Medieval to post-medieval
123	Deposit	Topsoil	
124	Cut	Cut of ditch	Late Saxon
125	Deposit	Fill of ditch [124]	Late Saxon
126	Cut	Cut of natural feature	Medieval?
127	Deposit	Fill of natural feature [126]	Medieval?
128	Deposit	Subsoil	
129	Deposit	Fill of natural hollow [148]	
130	Cut	Cut of gully	
131	Deposit	Fill of gully [130]	
132	Deposit	Fill of natural feature [146]	
133	Cut	Cut of ditch	Medieval to post-medieval
134	Deposit	Fill of ditch [133]	Medieval to post-medieval
135	Cut	Cut of linear feature	Post-medieval
136	Deposit	Fill of linear feature [135]	Post-medieval
137	Deposit	Fill of natural feature [147]	
138	Cut	Cut of natural feature	
139	Deposit	Fill of natural feature [138]	
140	Cut	Cut of natural feature	
141	Deposit	Fill of natural feature [140]	
142	Cut	Cut of natural feature	
143	Deposit	Fill of natural feature [142]	
144	Cut	Cut of natural feature	
145	Deposit	Fill of natural feature [144]	
146	Cut	Cut of natural feature	
147	Cut	Cut of natural feature	
148	Cut	Natural hollow-	

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Feature type	Period
Natural	Unknown
Post-hole	
Ditch /gully	Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)
Ditch	Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)
Ditch / gully	Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
100	Pottery	3	0.032	Late Saxon
100	Clay tobacco pipe	2	0.010	Post-medieval
100	Animal bone	2	0.156	-
102	Pottery	1	0.002	Late Saxon
102	Iron – nail	1	-	-
102	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
108	Lava quern (SF1)	1	-	?
114	Pottery	1	0.005	Medieval
118	Flint - worked	1	-	Prehistoric
120	Pottery	1	0.002	Late Saxon?
122	Pottery	1	0.070	Medieval
122	Fired clay	1	0.007	-
125	Pottery	2	0.022	Late Saxon
125	Worked stone (SF2)	1	-	
126	Worked stone	1	-	?
127	Pottery	1	0.014	Medieval
131	Animal bone	1	0.052	-
134	Pottery	3	0.068	Late Saxon and medieval
134	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.122	Post-medieval
134	Flint - worked	2	-	Prehistoric
134	Animal bone	4	0.208	-
136	Pottery	1	0.001	Post-medieval
136	Clay tobacco pipe	1	0.006	Post-medieval
136	Animal bone	1	0.003	-
137	Flint - burnt	1	0.007	Prehistoric

Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table

Material	Period
Quern stone	Unknown
Struck flint	Prehistoric (500000BC to 42AD)
Pottery	Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)
Sharpening stone	
Pottery	Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)
Clay pipe	Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)
Pottery	

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Total context sherd count	Total context sherd weight (kg)	Fabric	Description	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Ceramic date
100	3	0.032	Thetford-type ware	1 base and two body sherds (one fine fabric)	3	0.032	Late Saxon
102	1	0.002	St. Neot's Ware	Body	1	0.002	Late Saxon
114	1	0.005	Medieval coarseware	Occasional coarse quartz and flint inclusions.	1	0.005	12th to 14th century
120	1	0.002	Thetford-type ware	Thin, pale grey, medium sandy, possibly later?	1	0.002	Late Saxon?
122	1	0.070	Grimston ware	Very broad strap handle, green glazed	1	0.070	13th century
125	2	0.022	Thetford-type ware	Jar rim type 3 (diam. 150mm, 12%) and body sherd	2	0.022	10th to early 11th century?
127	1	0.014	Medieval coarseware	Base, sooted, sagging, fine Local medieval unglazed-type	1	0.014	12th to 14th century.
134	3	0.068	St. Neot's Ware	Jar rim type 6 (diam 140mm, 10%), abraded.	1	0.010	11th century?
			Thetford-type ware	Body sherd, v. abraded.	1	0.017	Late Saxon
			Medieval coarseware	Large body sherd, sooted, medium sandy greyware	1	0.041	12th to 14th century
136	1	0.001	Werra ware	Tiny chip of redware with thin line of white slip and clear glaze int, prob from a small dish/bowl.	1	0.001	Late 16th to 17th century

Appendix 4: Small Finds

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object name	Description	Object date
1	108	1 (and eight small splinters)	Lava	Quern	Small fragment with extant flat worn grinding surface, opposite face 'pecked' with tool marks. Thickness 28mm.	See discussion below
2	125	1	?Metamorphic very hard, fine grained rock	Worked stone	Sub-rectangular piece of almost black stone with one flat face smoothed through use. Pinkish hue at one end -possibly burnt. Length 83mm	Undiagnostic

Appendix 5: Flint

Context	Type	Quantity
102	Retouched flake	1
118	Utilised blade	1
134	Retouched flake	1
134	Scraper	1
137	Burnt fragment	1

Appendix 6: Faunal Remains

Context	Total context fragment quantity	Total context fragment weight (kg)	Species	Species quantity	Comments
100	2	0.156	Cattle	1	Worn molar
			Equid	1	Small metacarpal, cut marks
131	1	0.052	Cattle	1	Scapula
134	4	0.208	Cattle	1	Molar
			Equid	1	Metatarsal, cut marks
			Mammal	2	Fragments
136	1	0.003	Mammal	1	Fragment

