

Report 2472

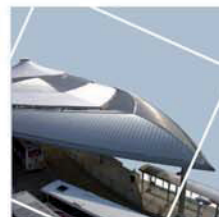


nau archaeology

**An Archaeological Evaluation at the  
proposed Lorry Park, Common Lane,  
Great Ryburgh, Norfolk**

ENF124835

**Prepared for**  
Crisp Malting Group Ltd  
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July 2010



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BAU 2472

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## Contents

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<i>Summary</i> .....	1
1.0 Introduction .....	1
2.0 Geology and Topography .....	3
3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background.....	3
3.1 Prehistoric .....	3
3.2 Roman.....	3
3.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval.....	4
3.4 Post-Medieval.....	4
3.5 Cartographic sources .....	4
4.0 Methodology .....	4
5.0 Results .....	7
6.0 The Finds.....	22
6.1 Pottery .....	22
6.2 Flint.....	22
7.0 The Environmental Evidence .....	22
7.1 Plant Macrofossils .....	22
8.0 Conclusions .....	24
<i>Acknowledgements</i> .....	25
<i>Bibliography</i> .....	25
Appendix 1a: Context Summary .....	26
Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary .....	27
Appendix 2a: Finds by Context .....	27
Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary .....	27
Appendix 3: Charred Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains .....	27

**Figures**

- Figure 1 Site Location
- Figure 2 Trench Location
- Figure 3 Trench 2, plan and sections
- Figure 4 Trench 5, plan and section
- Figure 5 Trench 7, plan and section

**Plates**

See individual trench summaries in Section 5.0 Results

Location:	Common Lane, Great Ryburgh, Norfolk
District:	North Norfolk
Grid Ref.:	TF 954 275
HER No.:	ENF124835
OASIS Ref.:	79581
Client:	Crisp Malting Group Limited
Dates of Fieldwork:	21-23 June 2010

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## **Summary**

*An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Crisp Malting Group Ltd ahead of the construction of a new lorry park and surface water infiltration pond.*

*This evaluation produced limited archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of three pits. The fills of these small pits contained evidence of burning and are of a type that is common throughout Norfolk.*

*The site divides into two land-use types during the medieval and post-medieval periods; the southern field for arable land-use and the northern meadow/wetland type. The interface between these two types can be seen in Trenches 1 and 7 where the ground level dives down. Ditch [7] may once have defined the boundary between the two land-use types. The lack of subsoil in the arable area argues against the presence of medieval openfield-type agriculture, which is the normal practise in North Norfolk in the medieval to post-medieval periods.*

## **1.0 INTRODUCTION**

A total of thirteen trenches were excavated in two fields adjacent to the Crisp Malting site at Great Ryburgh, giving a 5% sample of the whole area proposed for development (Figs 1 and 2).

In accordance with *Planning Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010), Norfolk Landscape Archaeology requested that the potential of the site be evaluated and the results of the evaluation submitted with the Planning Application (Planning ref 3PL/2010/0104) so that an proportionate and appropriate mitigation strategy can be developed to record any archaeological remains that may be present. The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref.NAU/BAU2472/DW). The project was commissioned by Alan Irvine and funded by Crisp Malting Group Limited.

This programme of 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 Policy Statement 5: Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.



## **2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY**

The site is located upon Glacial Fluvial sands, silts and gravels and clays dating to the Anglian Glaciation (BGS 1991). Beneath these deposits lies Cretaceous Upper Chalk (BGS 1985).

The site was located on the north-western edge of the village of Great Ryburgh on land gently sloping down to the north at a height of 41-34m OD.

## **3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND**

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and cartographic sources have been consulted during the preparation of this section and a summary of the results is shown below in chronological order.

### **3.1 Prehistoric**

A scatter of prehistoric material has been recovered around the parish suggesting activity in the area in the Neolithic period.

A Neolithic polished axehead (NHER 11359) was found in 1976, 1km north - north-west of the present development site.

A Neolithic flint axehead (NHER 11362) was recovered in 1974, 700m west of the present development area.

Another Neolithic flint axehead (NHER 11361) was also recovered in 1974, 900m west - south-west of the development site.

Prehistoric flint flakes (NHER 11370) have been found 1.2km north-west of the present site.

A possible Bronze Age barrow (NHER 12177) has been seen on aerial photographs 700m north-east of the present development.

A Bronze Age spearhead (NHER 23396) has been found 1.1km north-west of the present site.

A site identified by aerial photography (NHER 30861), 1.2km north-west of the present development has yielded Iron Age coins.

### **3.2 Roman**

The location of possible Roman buildings (NHER 11360) is suggested from finds and cropmarks 1.2km north – north-west of the present development site. A large amount of Roman material has been recovered from this area, including:

- Roman pottery and a quern (NHER 11370).
- A Roman coin was recovered in 1986 (NHER 23395).
- A Roman quern (NHER 23396).
- Six Roman coins (NHER 23823).

### **3.3 Anglo-Saxon and Medieval**

St Andrew's Parish church (NHER 7132), located 800m east – south-east of the proposed development, is a medieval building with elements possibly dating from the Late Saxon and Norman periods.

The site of a medieval moated monastic manor (NHER 7154) lies 600m east of the development site. Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval finds have been recovered from this area and there are the remains of possible medieval fishponds.

A possible medieval moated site (NHER 11784) has been identified 900m east – south-east of the present development site. Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery sherds have been found here.

Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval pottery and Anglo-Saxon and medieval coins (NHER 12344) have been found by fieldwalking and metal detecting 800m east of the present site.

A medieval silver coin was found in 1986 (NHER 22653), 500m south-west of the present development.

Metal detecting in 1987 recovered two medieval coins (NHER 23963) from a site 900m west of the present development.

A medieval coin (NHER 23965) was found by metal detecting in 1987, 700m north of the present development.

Two medieval coins (NHER 30193) have been found 1km north-west of the development site.

A site identified by aerial photography (NHER 30861), 1.2km north-west of the present development has yielded medieval coins and Early Anglo-Saxon brooches.

### **3.4 Post-Medieval**

The oldest part of the maltings (NHER 12551) date to the end of the 19th century and were used as a barracks during World War One.

A terrace of four 17th-century timber-framed cottages (NHER 16892) are located 300m south-east of the site.

There is a terrace of three 17th-century timber-framed cottages (NHER 25245) 700m east – south-east of the development site.

### **3.5 Cartographic sources**

The layout of the field boundaries present in the First Edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1885) suggests that most of the development site lies within an area of medieval openfield, with the northern-most trench in an area of water meadow ([www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/Emap/EMapExplorer](http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/Emap/EMapExplorer)).

## **4.0 METHODOLOGY**

The objective of this evaluation 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 a 5% sample be excavated of a total area of 1.8 ha. This was achieved by excavating 13 trenches measuring 40m long by 1.8m wide.

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

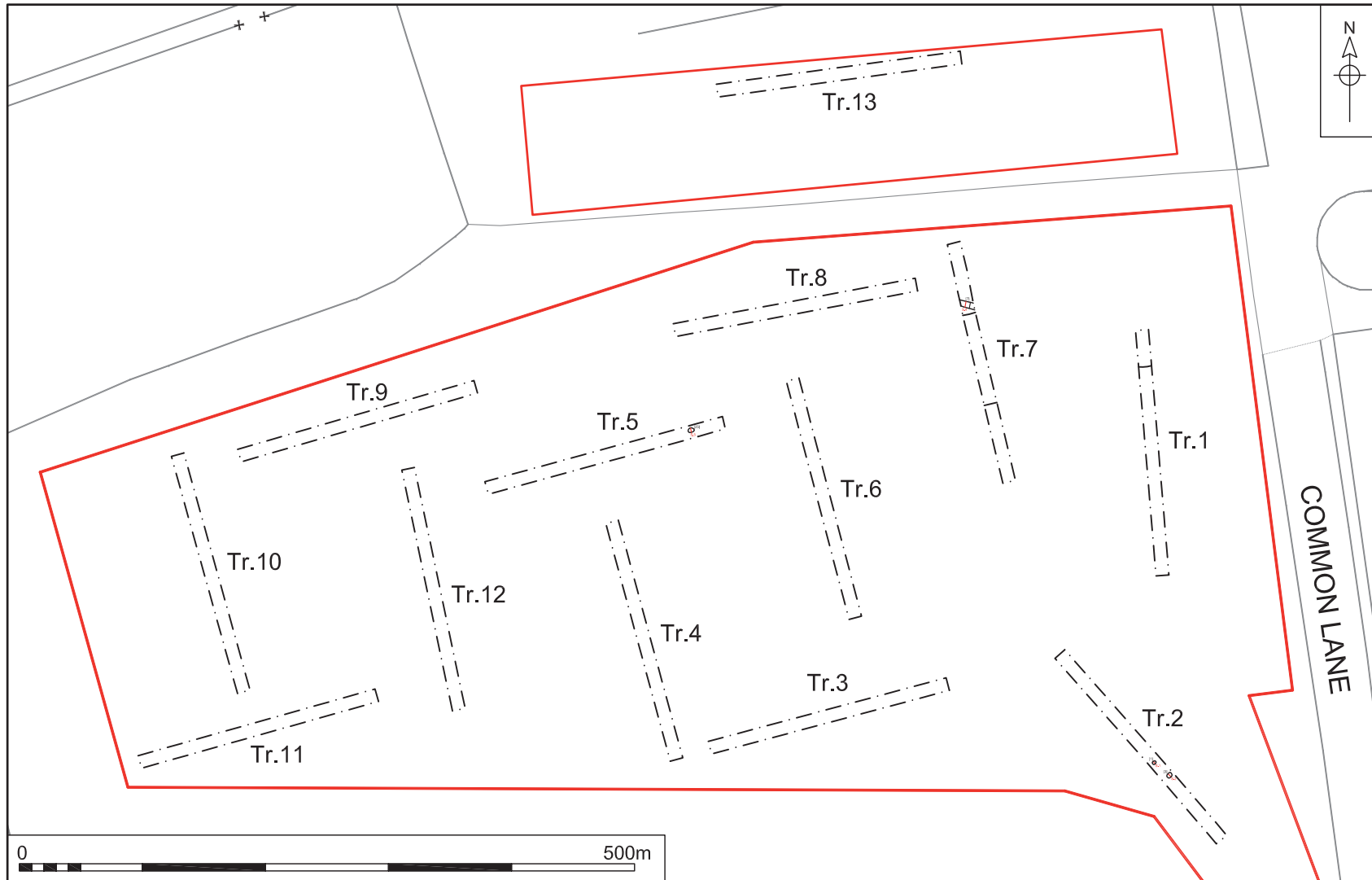
Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

One environmental sample was taken from the possible prehistoric pit [3] in Trench 2.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

The trenches were set-out by the NPS Land Survey team using a Leica GPS900 which also provided temporary benchmarks at both ends of each trench which were used for planning and establishing spot heights.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.




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Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:500

## 5.0 RESULTS

The results for each trench are summarised below in tabulated format. Plans and sections of individual trenches are shown only for those trenches which contain archaeological features.

Trench 1									
					<b>Location</b>				
					Orientation	North to south			
					North End	595509.357, 327624.459			
					South End	595513.97, 327584.747			
					<b>Dimensions</b>				
					Length	40m			
					Width	2.1m			
					Depth	0.7m			
					<b>Levels</b>				
North End Top	37.68m OD								
South End Top	39.24m OD								
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL					
9	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy silt, occasional flint gravel	0.35m	0-0.35m					
10	Subsoil	Pale greyish brown sandy silt	0.35m	0.35-0.7m					
Discussion									
<p>The subsoil layer is only present in the northern-most 6m of the trench and may be colluvium collected in a hollow in the north-eastern part of the field, which may be a continuation of the meadow/floodplain in the field to the north.</p> <p>There were no archaeological features or finds present in this trench.</p>									

## Trench 2



**Fig. 3**

### Location

Orientation	North-west to south-east
North-west End	595497.474, 327573.032
South-east End	595522.36, 327541.725

### Dimensions

Length	40 m
Width	2.1 m
Depth	0.3m

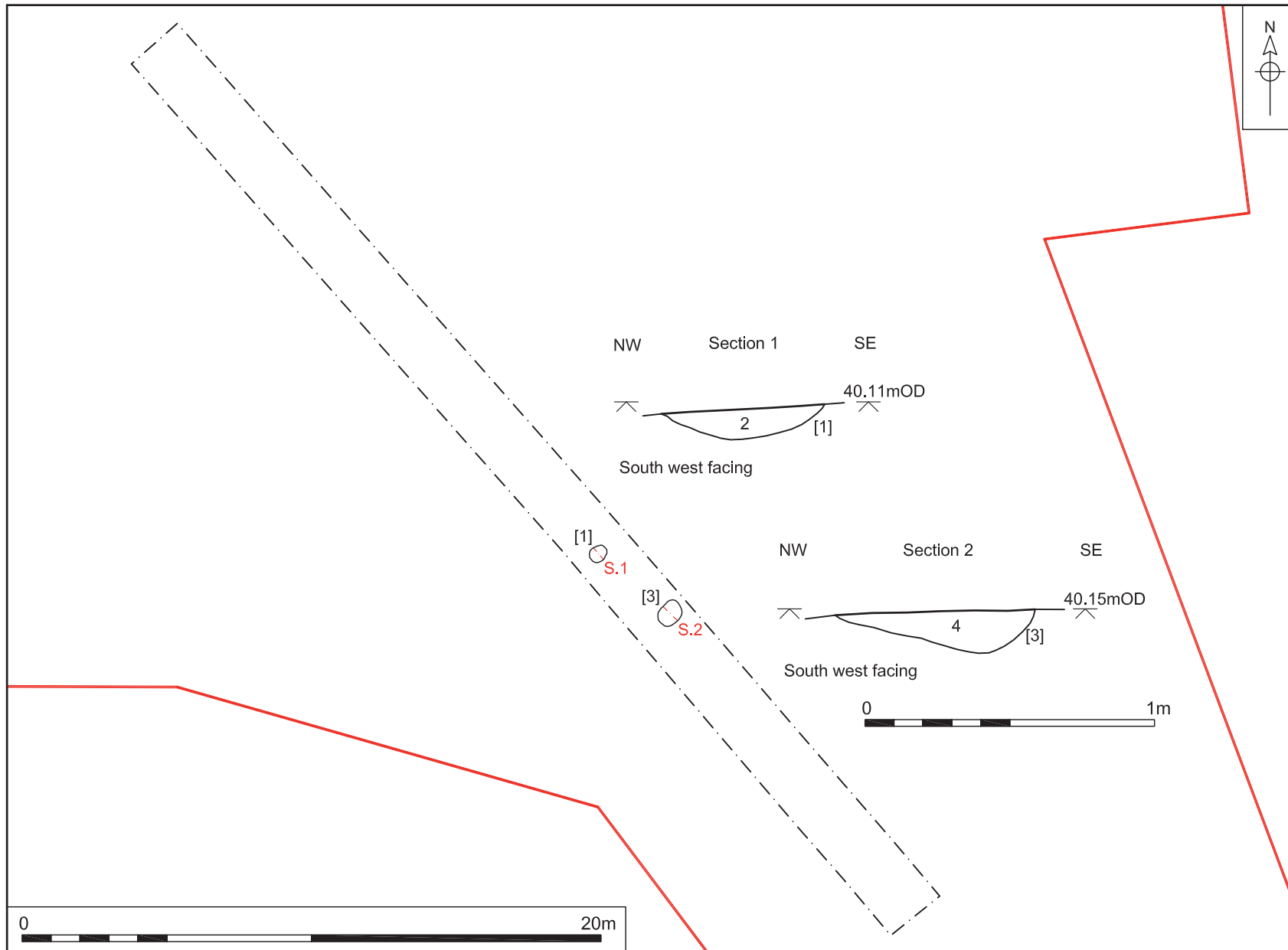
### Levels

Northwest End Top	39.78m OD
southeast End Top	40.949m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
11	Topsoil	Dark brown sandy clay with occasional stones	0.3m	0–0.3m
1	Pit	Circular in plan, 0.55m in diameter and 0.1m deep	0.1m	0.3-0.4m
2	Fill of [1]	Orangey brown sandy clay with occasional flint gravel and burnt clay	0.1m	0.3-0.4m
3	Pit	Circular in plan, 0.7m in diameter and 0.15m deep	0.15m	0.3-0.45m
4	Fill of [3]	Dark brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal and occasional flint gravel	0.15m	0.3-0.45m

### Discussion

Pit [1] contained 7 fragments of burnt flint which is generally prehistoric in date. Pit [3] is probably of a similar date. Its fill was sampled and found to contain charcoal burnt at a very high temperature and fragments of burnt flint.



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Figure 3. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:200 and 1:20

### Trench 3



#### Location

Orientation	East to west
East End	595478.064, 327565.953
West End	595439.151, 327556.673

#### Dimensions

Length	40m
Width	2.1m
Depth	0.36m

#### Levels

East End Top	40.225m OD
West End Top	40.82m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
12	Topsoil	Greyish brown silt with moderate flint gravel	0.14m	0-0.14m
28	Subsoil	Darker greyish brown clayey silt	0.22m	0.14-0.36m

#### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds present.

## Trench 4



### Location

Orientation	North to south
North End	595423.292, 327593.308
South End	595432.589, 327554.405

### Dimensions

Length	40m
Width	2.1m
Depth	0.38m

### Levels

North End Top	39.224m OD
South End Top	41.003m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
13	Topsoil	Greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flint	0.16m	0–0.16m
29	Subsoil	Mid brown clayey silt with moderate flint	0.22m	0.16-0.38m

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds present.

## Trench 5



**Fig. 4**

### Location

Orientation	East to west
East End	595441.735, 327609.183
West End	595402.854, 327599.872

### Dimensions

Length	40m
Width	2.1m
Depth	0.58m

### Levels

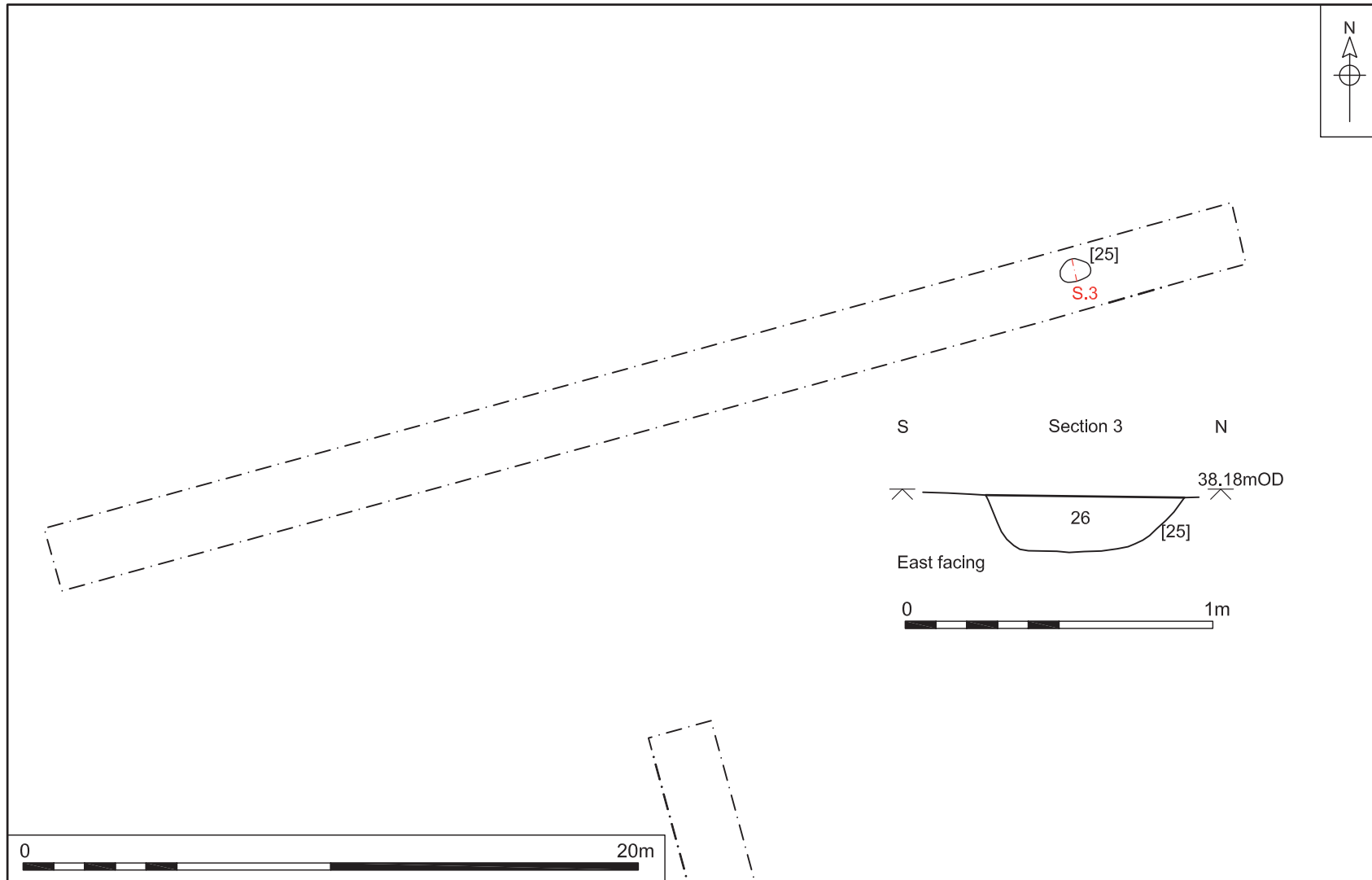
East End Top	38.68m OD
West End Top	39.05m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
14	Topsoil	Greyish brown loamy silt with occasional flint gravel	0.38m	0–0.38m
30	Subsoil	Greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flint gravel	0.2m	0.2-0.58m
25	Pit	Circular, 0.65m in diameter and 0.2m deep	0.2m	0.58-0.78m
26	Fill of [25]	Dark brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel	0.2m	0.58-0.78m

### Discussion

Pit [25] contained no datable material, but may be comparable with the prehistoric pits found in Trench 2. No other features or finds were present.





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Figure 4. Trench 5, plan and section. Scale 1:200 and 1:20

## Trench 6



### Location

Orientation	North to south
North End	595453.449, 327616.628
South End	595462.763, 327577.726

### Dimensions

Length	40m
Width	2.1m
Depth	0.33m

### Levels

North End Top	38.295m OD
South End Top	39.912m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
15	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown loamy silt with moderate flint gravel	0.15m	0–0.15m
31	Subsoil	Pale clayey silt	0.18m	0.15-0.33m

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds present.

## Trench 7



**Fig. 5**

### Location

Orientation	North to south
North End	595478.502, 327638.705
South End	595487.8, 327599.809

### Dimensions

Length	40m
Width	2.1m
Depth	???.??m

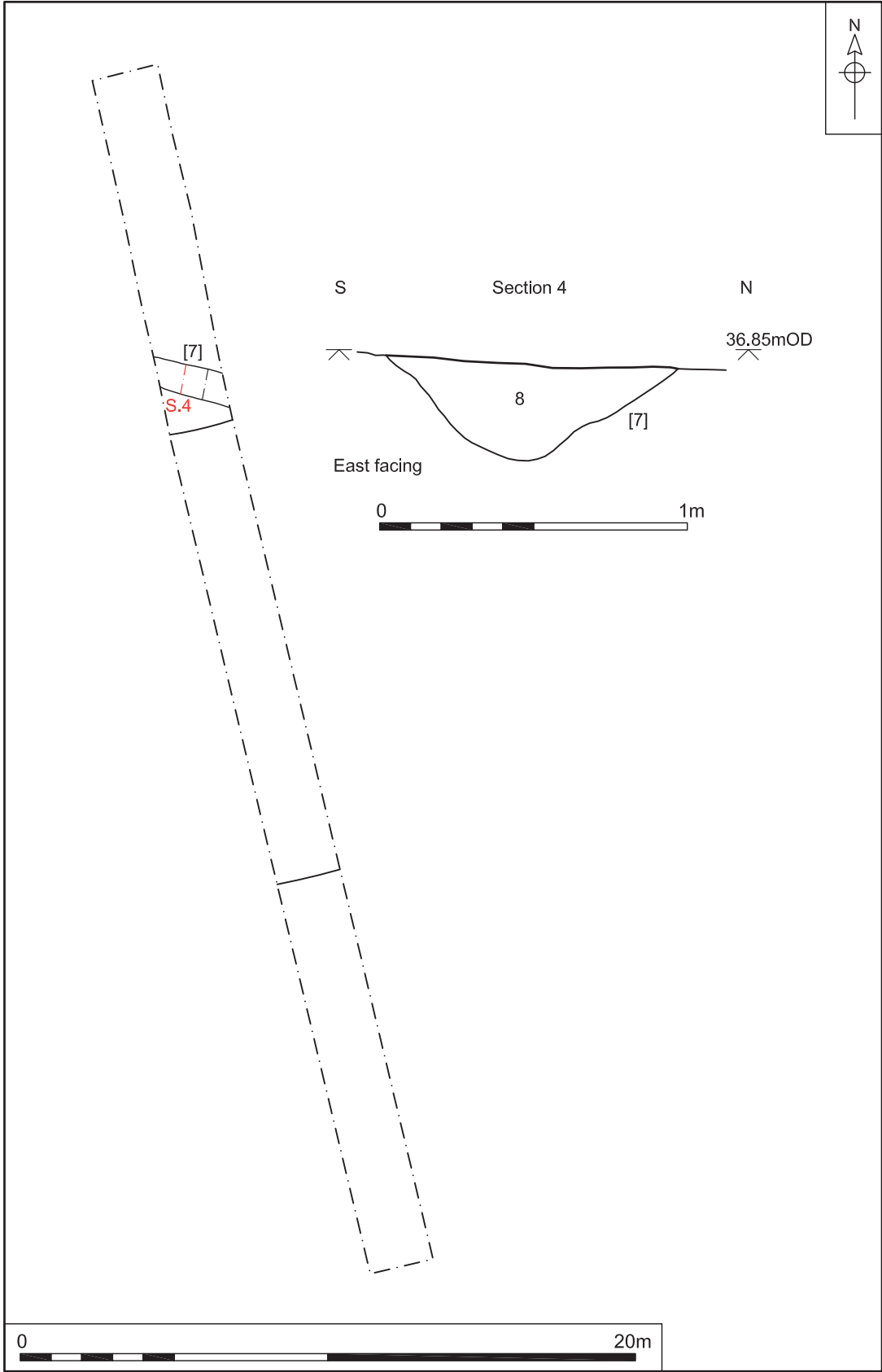
### Levels

North End Top	37.252m OD
South End Top	38.723m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
16	Topsoil	Dark brown silty clayey sand with rare flint gravel	0.35m	0–0.35m
24	Subsoil	Pale orangey brown sandy clayey silt	0.8m	0.35-1.15m
32	Subsoil	Orangey brown sandy clay		
7	Ditch	1.05m wide and 0.35m deep with a concave base	0.35m	1.15-1.5m
8	Fill of [7]	Orangey brownish grey mottled blue-grey clay with frequent iron staining with rare flint gravel	0.35m	1.15-1.5m

### Discussion

The subsoil layers are probably colluvium, as this trench is on the edge of the same hollow seen in Trench 1. The ditch may demarcate the boundary between the dry land to the south and the meadow/floodplain to the north. Subsoil layer (32) contained both prehistoric and medieval pottery sherds.



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Figure 5. Trench 7, plan and section. Scale 1:200 and 1:20

## Trench 8



### Location

Orientation	East to west
East End	595472.701, 327631.829
West End	595433.802, 327622.548

### Dimensions

Length	40m
Width	2.1m
Depth	0.66m

### Levels

East End Top	37.706m OD
West End Top	38.268m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
17	Topsoil	Mid brown loamy silt with moderate flint gravel	0.34m	0–0.34m
27	Subsoil	Mid brown clayey silt with moderate flint gravel	0.32m	0.34–0.66m

### Discussion

No archaeological features present. Subsoil (27) contained sherds of prehistoric and medieval pottery.

## Trench 9



### Location

Orientation	East to west
East End	595401.101, 327615.224
West End	595362.879, 327603.506

### Dimensions

Length	40m
Width	2.1m
Depth	0.35m

### Levels

East End Top	38.479m OD
West End Top	38.644m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
18	Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt with moderate flint gravel	0.18m	0–0.18m
33	Subsoil	Paler brown clayey silt with moderate flint gravel	0.17m	0.18-0.35m

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds present.

## Trench 10



### Location

Orientation	North to south
North End	595352.672, 327604.208
South End	595361.955, 327565.31

### Dimensions

Length	40m
Width	2.1m
Depth	0.37m

### Levels

North End Top	38.483m OD
South End Top	40.274m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
19	Topsoil	Mid brown clayey silt with moderate flint gravel	0.12m	0–0.12m
34	Subsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with frequent flint gravel	0.25m	0.12-0.37m

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds present.

## Trench 11



### Location

Orientation	East to west
East End	595385.425, 327563.613
West End	595346.516, 327554.292

### Dimensions

Length	40m
Width	2.1m
Depth	0.34m

### Levels

East End Top	40.465m OD
West End Top	40.655m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
20	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flint gravel	0.16m	0–0.16m
35	Subsoil	Mid browny greyish orange clayey silt with moderate flint gravel	0.18m	0.16-0.34m

### Discussion

No archaeological features or finds present.



## Trench 12



### Location

Orientation	North to south
North End	595390.103, 327601.927
South End	595399.421, 327563.02

### Dimensions

Length	40m
Width	2.1m
Depth	0.38m

### Levels


North End Top	38.836m OD
South End Top	40.58m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
21	Topsoil	Mid greyish brown clayey silt with moderate flint gravel	0.14m	0–0.14m
36	Subsoil	Paler mid brown clayey silt with moderate flint gravel	0.24m	0.14–0.38m

### Discussion

No archaeological features present. The topsoil contained one fragment of prehistoric worked flint.

## Trench 13

					<b>Location</b>	
					Orientation	East to west
					East End	595480.248, 327669.85
					West End	595440.324, 327663.404
					<b>Dimensions</b>	
					Length	40m
					Width	2.1m
					Depth	???.??m
					<b>Levels</b>	
					East End Top	34.682m OD
West End Top	35.157m OD					
<b>Context</b>	<b>Type</b>	<b>Description and Interpretation</b>	<b>Thickness</b>	<b>Depth BGL</b>		
22	Topsoil	Greyish brown soft silty peat with rare flint gravel	0.33m	0–0.33m		
23	Subsoil	Dark greyish black peat	0.17m	0.33–0.5m		
<b>Discussion</b>						
No archaeological features present. The topsoil contained one sherd of post-medieval pottery.						

## **6.0 THE FINDS**

(Appendix 2a)

### **6.1 Pottery**

A total of ten sherds of pottery weighing 200g were recovered from five contexts.

#### **6.1.1 Prehistoric**

Small numbers of prehistoric sherds were found in two contexts. One sherd weighing 4g was recovered from subsoil in Trench 8. Six sherds, 12g were recovered from subsoil in Trench 7. All the sherds are small and abraded and are made of sandy fabric with sparse, small, angular flint inclusions. The pottery is perhaps Iron Age but the poor condition prohibits certain identification.

#### **6.1.2 Medieval and Post Medieval**

A total of two small abraded sherds of unsourced, unglazed medieval pottery were found. One sherd, weighing 4g, came from subsoil in Trench 7, the second weighed 1g and came from subsoil in Trench 8.

A large rim sherd weighing 179g, from a Glazed Red Earthenware storage jar with a handle came from topsoil in Trench 13. Jars such as these were in use in the 16th to 18th centuries.

### **6.2 Flint**

#### **6.2.1 Struck Flint**

A single struck flint weighing 9g was recovered from topsoil in Trench 12. The flint is prehistoric but is otherwise not closely datable.

#### **6.2.2 Burnt Flint**

A total of seven burnt flints weighing 234g were found in the fill of pit [01]. Heated stones, or 'potboilers', were widely used throughout Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age for a variety of cooking functions and therefore these flints are not closely datable within the prehistoric period.

## **7.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE**

### **7.1 Plant Macrofossils**

#### **7.1.1 Introduction and Method Statement**

Excavations at Great Ryburgh, undertaken by NAU Archaeology, recorded a small number of features of probable prehistoric date. A single sample for the retrieval and assessment of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from a charcoal-rich pit fill.

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains recorded are listed below in Appendix 3. All plant remains were charred. The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts that may have been present were not recorded.

### **7.1.2 Results**

The assemblage was almost entirely composed of charcoal/charred wood fragments, many of which had a distinct flaked appearance, probably indicating that the material had been burnt at an extremely high temperature. Other fragments were very abraded, possibly suggesting that the remains had either been exposed for a prolonged period prior to deposition, or had been subsequently disturbed. Other remains were scarce, but did include splinters of heat-altered flint and pieces of black tarry material, many of which were probable residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures. The single small piece of coal was probably intrusive within the context.

### **7.1.3 Conclusions**

In summary, it would appear most likely that the assemblage is entirely composed of material generated during one or more episodes of very high temperature combustion. Whether this material constitutes hearth waste or the product of some other activity is currently unknown.

As the assemblage is very limited in composition, no further analysis is recommended. However, material suitable for potential C14 dating purposes could be selected if required.

## **8.0 CONCLUSIONS**

This evaluation produced limited archaeological evidence of prehistoric activity in the form of three pits; some pottery sherds and flint were also present at the site. The fills of the small pits contained evidence of burning and are of a type that is common throughout Norfolk. The fill of one pit was sampled and was found to contain material that had been burnt at a very high temperature but no indication of function can be made.

The site appears to divide into two land-use types in the medieval and post-medieval periods; the southern half for arable land-use and the northern half as meadow/wetland. The interface between these two land-use types can be seen in Trenches 1 and 7 where the ground level dips sharply, ditch [7] may once have defined the boundary between the two. The lack of subsoil in the arable area argues against the presence of medieval openfield-type agriculture, which is the normal practise in north Norfolk in the medieval to post-medieval periods.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

## **Acknowledgements**

The author would like to thank Lilly Hodges and Stuart Calow for assisting with the fieldwork, Carl of Bryn Williams Civil Engineering for so ably machine excavating the trenches and Sandrine Whitmore of the NPS Land Survey Team for setting out the trench locations. The finds were processed, studied and reported on by Sarah Percival. The illustrations for this report were completed by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

The brief was written by and the site monitored by James Albone of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

This project was commissioned by Alan Irvine on behalf of Crisp Malting Group Limited who funded the work.

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[www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/Emap/EMapExplorer](http://www.historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/Emap/EMapExplorer) consulted 13.07.10

## Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Type	Type	Fill of	Description	Period
1	Cut	Pit		Circular, 0.55m diameter and 0.1m deep	Prehistoric
2	Deposit		1	Orangey brown sandy clay with occasional flint and burnt clay	Prehistoric
3	Cut	Pit		Circular, 0.7m diameter and 0.15m deep	Prehistoric
4	Deposit		3	Dark brown sandy clay with frequent charcoal	Prehistoric
7	Cut	Ditch		NNW-ESE aligned, 1.05m wide and 0.35m deep	Medieval
8	Deposit		7	Orangey brownish grey mottled bluey grey clay with iron staining	Medieval
9	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 1	
10	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 1	
11	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 2	
12	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 3	
13	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 4	
14	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 5	
15	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 6	
16	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 7	
17	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 8	
18	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 9	
19	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 10	
20	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 11	
21	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 12	
22	Deposit			Topsoil, Trench 13	
23	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 13	
24	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 7, north end	
25	Cut	Pit		Circular, 0.65m diameter and 0.2m deep	Prehistoric
26	Deposit		25	Dark brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel	Prehistoric
27	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 8	
28	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 3	
29	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 4	
30	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 5	
31	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 6	
32	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 7	
33	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 9	
34	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 10	
35	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 11	
36	Deposit			Subsoil, Trench 12	

## Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Feature	Total
Prehistoric	Pit	3
Medieval	Ditch	1

## Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
2	Flint – Burnt	7	234g	Prehistoric	Discarded
21	Flint – Struck	1	9g	Prehistoric	
22	Pottery	1	179g	Post-medieval	
27	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval	
27	Pottery	1	4g	Prehistoric	
32	Pottery	6	12g	Prehistoric	
32	Pottery	1	1g	Medieval	

## Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Burnt	7
	Flint – Struck	1
	Pottery	7
Medieval	Pottery	2
Post-medieval	Pottery	1

## Appendix 3: Charred Plant Macrofossils and Other Remains

Description	Data
<b>Sample No.</b>	1
<b>Context No.</b>	4
Charcoal <2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxxx
Charcoal >5mm	xxx
Charcoal >10mm	xx
Black tarry material	x
Burnt stone	
Small coal frag.	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	28
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	0.4
<b>% flot sorted</b>	50%

Key: x = 1.10 specimens; xx = 11.50 specimens; xxx = 51.100 specimens; xxxx = 100+specimens