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**LAND AT SUNNYMEAD, WHITEWAY ROAD,
BURNHAM MARKET, NORFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: NGR TF 8235 4189	Report No: 4124	
District: King's Lynn & West Norfolk	Site Code: ENF129454	
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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET			
Project name	<i>Land at Sunnymead, Whiteway Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
<i>In August 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Sunnymead, Whiteway Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk (NGR TF 8235 4189; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was required to accompany a planning application to construct a residential development on the site (King's Lynn and West Norfolk Council).</i>			
<i>A range of archaeological features were recorded during the evaluation: 34 ditches, 6 gullies, 29 pits and 6 postholes. All the trenches, except Trench 1 contained archaeological features. The number of features varied from 1 - 5 (Trs. 2 – 8 & 11), 6 – 10 (Trs. 9 & 11-12 & 14) and more than 10 (Trs. 10 & 13). The dated features were predominantly medieval (11th – 12th/13th century) and were located mostly in the southern half of the site with the largest number occurring in Trs. 9 (5), 10 (10) and 13 (6).</i>			
<i>Residual struck flint was found dating from the earlier Neolithic. Twenty two flakes (58g) were recovered from Ditches F1155 and F1155/F1157 suggesting the possible presence of limited in situ core reduction in the close vicinity.</i>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>August 2012</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>Y</i>
P. number	<i>4848</i>	Site code	<i>ENF129454</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Site status			
Current land use	<i>Set aside</i>		
Planned development	<i>Residential development</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Ditches, gullies, pits, postholes</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Medieval pottery, molluscs, residual struck flint</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>King's Lynn & West Norfolk</i>	<i>Burnham Market</i>
HER for area	<i>Norfolk Historic Environment Record (SHER)</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>-</i>		
Area of site	<i>1.79ha</i>		
NGR	<i>NGR TF 8235 4189</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>Approximately 12m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Archaeological Solutions Ltd</i>		
Funded by	<i>Townfolk Ltd</i>		
Full title	<i>Land at Sunnymead, Whiteway Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation.</i>		
Authors	<i>Orzechowski, Kamil and Thompson, P.</i>		
Report no.	<i>4124</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>September 2012 (Revised April 2013)</i>		

**LAND AT SUNNYMEAD, WHITEWAY ROAD,
BURNHAM MARKET, NORFOLK**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In August 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Sunnymead, Whiteway Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk (NGR TF 8235 4189; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was required to accompany a planning application to construct a residential development on the site (King's Lynn and West Norfolk Council).

To the north-east of the site is a probable Early Bronze Age round barrow with a WWII pill box cut into which is a Scheduled Monument (NHER 1746; SAM 214). It may be an outlier to a Bronze Age barrow cemetery indicated by crop mark ring ditches further east (NHER 35950, 18079). Cropmarks east of the ring ditches indicate tracks, banks and ditches thought to be of medieval and post-medieval date, which pre-date the parkland landscape (Fig. 4; NHER 35951).

Crop marks of a possible banked enclosure and other features are located to the north of the site (Fig. 4; NHER 27000). Another complex group of overlapping multi-period field systems is located to the south and south-east (Fig. 4; NHER 26989). A relatively large number of multi-period finds dating from the Neolithic through to the post-medieval period have been recovered during metal detecting. The majority came from fields to the west and north-west (NHER 32087, 44627), with one medieval lead seal recovered from the site (NHER 56824).

A range of archaeological features were recorded during the evaluation: 34 ditches, 6 gullies, 29 pits and 6 postholes. All the trenches, except Trench 1 contained archaeological features. The number of features varied from 1 - 5 (Trs. 2 – 8 & 11), 6 – 10 (Trs. 9 & 11-12 & 14) and more than 10 (Trs. 10 & 13). The dated features were predominantly medieval (11th – 12th/13th century) and were located mostly in the southern half of the site with the largest number occurring in Trs. 9 (5), 10 (10) and 13 (6).

Residual struck flint was found dating from the earlier Neolithic. Twenty two flakes (58g) were recovered from Ditches F1155 and F1155/F1157 suggesting the possible presence of limited in situ core reduction in the close vicinity.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In August 2012 Archaeological Solutions Limited (AS) carried out an archaeological trial trench evaluation on land at Sunnymead, Whiteway Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk (NGR TF 8235 4189; Figs. 1-2). The evaluation was required to accompany a planning application to construct a residential development on the site (King's Lynn and West Norfolk Council).

1.2 The evaluation was carried out in accordance with a brief prepared by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES), dated 9th May 2012), *Brief for Archaeological Evaluation By Trial Trenching at Land at Sunnymead, Whiteway Road, Burnham Market, Norfolk*, and a specification prepared by AS (dated 10th May 2012), and approved by NCC HES. The project adhered to appropriate sections of Gurney (2003) 'Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England', *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*, and the Institute for Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluation* (revised 2008).

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

Planning policy context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

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

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 – 2)

2.1 The village of Burnham Market is located 30km north-east of Kings Lynn and 8 km west of Wells-next-the-Sea. The site is at the western extremity of the village

on the edge of an area known as Burnham Westgate (previously a small village in its own right). The site lies on the west side of the north-south running Whiteway Road which joins the B1155 to the south. The site is a sub-rectangular shape covering 1.79ha with Whiteway Road forming its eastern border and Ringstead Road demarcating the southern edge. The two roads meet and join the B1155 at the south-eastern corner of the site. The western and northern edges of the site are defined by field boundaries. The northern part of the site contains several buildings and an access track leading from Whiteway Road, and on the east side of the site is Sunnymead within its own enclosure. The remainder of the site is agricultural land.

3 METHODOLOGY (Desk-based assessment)

3.1 Archaeological databases

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) was consulted in order to identify any local archaeological finds or remains in the area that might be affected by the development. Sites within 500m of the site are listed in Appendix 1 and those of relevance are described below (4.2).

4 THE EVIDENCE

4.1 Topography, geology and soils (Fig. 1)

4.1.1 Burnham Market lies approximately 1.5km from the north Norfolk coast and is 1.5 km west of the River Burn. The site lies at approximately 12m AOD in an undulating landscape. The local soil is of the Newmarket 2 association which is a brown rendzina. This term is used for a class of shallow calcareous soil weathered from underlying chalk, limestone, or other calcareous unconsolidated material. The solid geology comprises Upper Cretaceous chalk.

4.2 Archaeological and historical background (Fig. 3)

4.2.1 There are 94 HER points listed within 1km of the site, the majority are within and to the east of Burnham Market. The 19 sites within 500m of the site are listed in Appendix 1. No archaeological field work has been undertaken in this area, and all the HER numbers relate to find spots, standing buildings or larger areas containing spreads of crop marks or metal detected finds. Many of the HER points are multi-period and so the archaeology has been described in a geographical clockwise format, rather than the more conventional chronological approach.

4.2.2 Crop marks of a possible banked enclosure are located in the field immediately north of the site (NHER 27000). These include two parallel ditches 13m apart which may represent a trackway, with another L-shape ditch to the east (Fig. 4). To the east of these are further possible cropmarks of co-joined banks and a rectangular enclosure 33 by 24m, although it is possible that they may actually be chalk lines created by the plough. To the north-east of the site, immediately across Whiteway Road, is a probable Early Bronze Age round barrow although it is also possible that it could be a post-medieval landscape feature such as a prospect

mound (NHER 1746). The mound is a Scheduled Monument (SAM 214) and is 2.1m high with a diameter of 30m and a 2m berm. The mound has a rare type of WWII pill box cut into it.

4.2.3 The probability of this being an Early Bronze Age barrow is strengthened by the presence of up to 7 crop mark ring ditches further to the east (Fig 4). The largest is 50m in diameter and the likelihood is that these crop marks represent a Bronze Age barrow cemetery (NHER 35950). Fragments of both Neolithic Peterborough ware and early medieval Grimston-Thetford ware have been found on the site of one of the cropmark ring ditches and over adjacent pre-parkland field systems (NHER 11608). To the south of the scheduled barrow is another probable small Bronze Age barrow in a small housing development near the junction of the B1155 (NHER 25357). The mound is 14m in diameter and flattened having a height of 1m. Immediately to the south across the B1155 is another pill box dating to 1940 (NHER 18079).

4.2.4 To the east, within the area of Burnham Westgate Park is a complex series of crop marks indicating tracks, banks and ditches including possible crofts thought to be of medieval and post-medieval date and pre-dating the parkland landscape (NHER 35951). Five hundred metres north-east of the site, in Burnham Market, is the Great House, a country house and stable, which was built in 1783 but may incorporate an earlier building (NHER 1768). To the south of this is the Grade I listed St Mary's church built during the high medieval period (NHER 1767).

4.2.5 Aerial Photography has identified cropmarks of a complex group of overlapping multi-period field systems across the B1155 to the south and south-east of the site (NHER 26989; Fig. 4). The larger broader ditches are post-medieval and many appear on the 1902-1907 second edition OS map. However, underlying them are ditches 1-3m across which define a variety of rectilinear enclosed areas and are likely to be remnants of an earlier field system. It is possible that they represent a palimpsest of field division, perhaps as early as the Roman period, continuing through to the post-medieval period. Metal detecting in 2002 and 2003 in the area of these field systems recovered 20 finds of multi-period dates. These include a Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead and scraper, a late prehistoric blade, 9 Roman coins, a medieval strap end, and post-medieval coins and other metal work (NHER 42561). Further metal detected finds were recovered between 1996 and 1999 in the fields to the south-west of the multi-period field system centred on TF 8258 41514 (NHER 32112). The finds include Roman coins and a brooch, an Early Saxon brooch, a Late Saxon key and several post-medieval coins and other pieces of metalwork

4.2.6 Episodes of metal detecting between 1996 and 2007 in a 500m or so area running away from the western border of the site have recovered 44 multi-period objects (NHER 32087). These include an Early Bronze Age flat axe head, a Bronze Age knife, Roman coins, brooches and rings, a Middle Bronze Age brooch and metalwork, a Late Saxon coin, stirrup mounts and harness fittings, and medieval and post-medieval coins, buckles, seals and weights. In 2012 a medieval lead seal was recovered from the site during metal detecting although the precise location is not given (NHER 56824). In 2005, metal detecting in the area abutting the north-west edge of the site extending to approximately 350m from it, found 12 multi-period

objects (NHER 44627). These include a Roman coin and finger ring, a Middle Saxon brooch, a Late Saxon brooch and metalwork, and medieval and post-medieval coins and other metalwork. In 2001 an undated lead disc was also picked up in this area (NHER 36621). To the north-west of this area a Roman brooch and a very unusual Early Saxon equal arm brooch were also found (NHER 36623).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Thirteen trial trenches providing a c.5% sample of the site were excavated using a 360° mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. The individual trenches were linear in plan and were 40m in length. They were all 1.8m in width and arranged in a grid pattern (Fig. 2).

5.2 Undifferentiated overburden was removed under close archaeological supervision using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all further investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned as appropriate and examined for archaeological features and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed. Excavated spoil was checked for finds and the trenches were scanned by metal detector.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below.

Trench 1 (Figs. 2 & 6)

<i>Sample Section 1A: North End, West Facing</i> 0.00m = 15.00 m AOD		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark greyish brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent flint and sparse CBM fragments.
0.30 – 0.56m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid orange / yellow brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent flint and sparse CBM fragments.
0.56m+	L1004	Natural. Light orange / yellow, loose sand with frequent large and small flint.

<i>Sample Section 1B: South End, West Facing</i> 0.00m = 14.58m AOD		
0.00 – 0.24m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.24 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.45m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 1 contained no archaeological features or finds.

Trench 2 (Figs. 2 & 5)

<i>Sample Section 2A: South End, West Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 13.63m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.52m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.52m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 2B: South End, West Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 12.84m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.51m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.51 – 0.96m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.96m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 2 contained Pit F1137 and Ditch F1139. Both features contained medieval pottery.

Pit F1137 was irregular in plan (0.90 x 0.78 x 0.26m). It had irregular moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1038, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. It contained medieval (late 12th – 13th century) pottery (8g), slag (3g) and oyster shell (5g).

Ditch F1139 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 0.90 x 0.24m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1140, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained medieval (12th – 13th/14th century) pottery (8g), CBM (4g), animal bone (3g), struck flint (3g) and burnt flint (25g).

Trench 3 (Figs. 2 & 6)

<i>Sample Section 3A: North End, South Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 13.99m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.95m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.95m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 3 contained Ditch F1133 and Gully F1135. Neither feature contained finds.

Ditch F1133 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.90 x 0.65m), orientated N/S. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1134, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained no finds. F1133 was also recorded in Trench 4, and it cut Gully F1135.

Gully F1135 was linear in plan (1.20 x 0.40 x 0.80m), orientated E/W. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1136, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with sparse flint. It contained no finds. Gully F1135 was cut by Ditch F1133.

Trench 4 (Figs. 2 & 6)

<i>Sample Section 4A: West End, East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 13.65m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.37m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.87m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.87m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 4B: East End, West Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 13.80m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.23m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.23 – 0.75m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.75m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 4 contained an undated ditch, F1133.

Ditch F1133 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.90 x 0.65m), orientated N/S. It had uneven sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1134, was a dark orange brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained no finds. F1133 was also recorded in Trench 3 where it cut Gully F1135.

Trench 5 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 5A: West End, East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 12.47m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.46m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.46 – 0.89m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.89m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 5B: East End, West Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 12.83m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.39 – 1.19m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.96m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 5 contained an undated pit, F1086.

Pit F1086 was oval in plan (0.40 x 0.22 x 0.05m). It had shallow sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1085, was a dark brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint gravel. It contained no finds.

Trench 6 (Figs. 2 & 7)

<i>Sample Section 6A: North End, South Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 13.60m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.31 – 1.01m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
1.01m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 6B: South End, North Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 13.25m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.43m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 6 contained Pits F1123 and F1129, and Ditches F1125 and F1131. None of the features were dated.

Ditch F1131 was linear in plan (1.8+ x 0.73 x 0.23m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1132, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1129 was elongated in plan (1.60+ x 1.00 x 0.15m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1130, was a dark orange brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1125 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.30 x 0.20m), orientated NE/SW. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1126, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained animal bone (10g). Ditch F1125 cut Pit F1129.

Pit F1123 was oval in plan (3.90 x 0.80 x 0.10m). It had shallow sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1124, was a brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 7 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample Section 7A: West End, South Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 13.44m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.41m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.41 – 0.97m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.97m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 7B: East End, West Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 12.49m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.29m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 7 contained post-medieval Ditch F1120 which was re-cut F1118. Undated Pit F1122 contained an articulated horse burial (Fig. 8; DP 4). Ditches F1115 and F1127 were also present, the latter of which (and possibly F1115 also) dates to the medieval period.

Ditch F1120 was linear in plan (1.6+ x 0.80 x 0.50m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1119, was a mid - dark brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained CBM (1531g) and clay pipe stem fragment (6g). F1120 was a re-cut of Ditch F1118.

Ditch F1118 was linear in plan (1.6+ x 0.36 x 0.50m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1117, was a dark brown, loose, sandy silt with

occasional flint. It contained 17th – 19th century pottery (13g), animal bone (1g), whetstone (187g), glass (147g) and clay pipe stem fragments (6g). F1118 was recut, F1120.

Pit F1122 was oval in plan (2.30 x 0.40 x 0.50m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1121, was a dark brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained an articulated horse burial (protruding from the SW-facing section; Fig. 8; DP 4) of which a sample was recovered (1804g). A single brown bear bone was also recovered from L1121 (Animal Bone Report below).

Ditch F1127 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 0.68 x 0.39m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1128, was a mid brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery (18g), CBM (28g), animal bone (22g), and struck flint (3g).

Ditch F1115 was linear in plan (12+ x 0.84 x 0.33m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1116, was a dark brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained medieval (12th – 12th/13th century) pottery (9g), CBM (517g), clay pipe fragment (4g) and oyster shell (31g).

Trench 8 (Figs. 2 & 8)

<i>Sample Section 8A: West End, East Facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 12.04m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.36m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.36 – 0.89m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.89m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 8B: East End, West Facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 11.37m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.34 – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.61m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 8 contained five ditches. Ditch F1165 was post-medieval, Ditches F1161 and F1167 were medieval, and Ditches F1155 and F1157 were undated.

Ditch F1157 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.70 x 0.04m), orientated N/S. It had very shallow sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1158, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained struck flint.

Ditch F1155 was irregular in plan (1.30+ x 0.65 x 0.10m), orientated NE/SW. It had very shallow sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1156, was an orange grey brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained struck flint (44g).

Ditch F1165 was linear in plan (12+ x 0.49 x 0.15m), orientated NE/SW. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1166, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained post-medieval pottery. It was adjacent to and parallel to Ditch F1167.

Ditch F1167 was linear in plan (12+ x 0.69 x 0.17m), orientated NE/SW. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1168, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained medieval (late 12th – 14th century) pottery (104g) and animal bone (4g). Ditch F1167 was adjacent to, and parallel, to Ditch F1165.

Ditch F1161 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.40 x 0.16m), orientated N/S. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1162, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained medieval (12th – 14th century) pottery (2g).

Trench 9 (Figs. 2 & 9)

<i>Sample Section 9A: West End, East Facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 12.43m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.69m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.69m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 9B: East End, West Facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 12.97m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.46m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.46 – 0.51m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.51m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 9 contained three ditches (F1141, F1145 and F1159), a gully (F1143), two pits (F1067 and F1163), and three postholes (F1147, F1151 and F1153). Ditch F1159, Pits F1067 and F1163 and Postholes F1151 and F1153 contained medieval pottery.

Ditch F1141 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 1.90 x 0.65m), orientated N/S. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1142, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained animal bone (16g) struck flint (26g).

Gully F1143 was linear in plan (1.60+ x 0.92 x 0.43m), orientated E/W. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1144, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained struck flint (3g).

Pit F1163 was elongated in plan (1.53+ x 1.06 x 0.28m), orientated N/S. It had very uneven sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1164, was a dark brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery (29g) and daub (12g).

Posthole F1151 was circular in plan (0.37 x 0.38 x 0.32m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1152, was a dark grey brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained medieval (12th century) pottery (80g) and animal bone (2g).

Posthole F1153 was circular in plan (0.38 x 0.35 x 0.20m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1154, was a dark grey brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery (35g)

Ditch F1159 was linear in plan (2.96+ x 2.32 x 0.50m), orientated E/W. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1160, was a dark reddish brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained medieval (12th century) pottery (506g), animal bone (30g), quern fragments (275g) and struck flint (62g).

Posthole F1147 was oval in plan (0.35 x 0.33 x 0.22m). It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1148, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained struck flint (1g). F1147 was cut by Ditch F1145.

?Ditch Terminus F1145 was linear in plan (0.70+ x 0.55 x 0.13m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1146, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained struck flint. It cut Posthole F1147.

Shallow Pit F1067 was sub-rectangular in plan (1.00 x 0.78 x 0.16m). It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1068, was a mid reddish brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery (31g), animal bone (22g), and mussel shell (5g).

Trench 10 (Figs. 2 & 9)

<i>Sample Section 10A: Middle, North Facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 13.27m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.37m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.37 – 0.80m	L1002	Subsoil. Whitish grey gravel
0.80 – 1.05m	L1003	Subsoil. Mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint.
1.05 – 1.15m	L1022	Subsoil. Mid – dark orange brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint.
1.15m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 10B: East End, North Facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 12.63m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.27m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.27 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.43 – 0.66	L1034	Subsoil. Light grey brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent flint.
0.66m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 10 contained five ditches (F1035, F1047, F1057, F1081 and F1087), and ten pits (F1049, F1059, F1073, F1083, F1101, F1105, F1107, F1109, F1111 and F1113). The majority of the ditches were undated, except F1057 and F1081 which contained medieval pottery. Conversely the majority of the pits were medieval except F1049 and F1111 which were undated.

Pit F1049 was sub rectangular in plan (1.85+ x 1.60 x 0.40m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1050, was a mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent small - medium flint. It contained cockle shells (5g) and mussel shells (2g).

Pit F1059 was sub circular in plan (1.35 x 0.50+ x 0.60m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1060, was a dark grey brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent

small - medium flint gravel. It contained medieval (12th – 13th/14th century) pottery (15g).

?Ditch F1087 was linear in plan (1.40+ x 0.60 x 0.65m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1088, was an orange brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained no finds and was possibly a natural feature.

Pit F1073 was sub circular in plan (0.75 x 0.35 x 0.35m). It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1074, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint gravel. It contained medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery (32).

Pit F1101 was subcircular in plan (0.80 x 0.60 x 0.18m). It had irregular gently sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1102, was a dark grey brown, loose, silty sand with sparse flint. It contained medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery (133g), animal bone (1g) and whelk shell (14g).

Pit F1111 was subcircular in plan (1.45m+ x 1.35 x 0.45m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1112, was an orange grey brown, loose, silty sand with sparse flint. It contained no finds.

Pit F1105 was elongated in plan (1.79 x 0.60 x 0.27m). It had moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1106, was a mid brown, loose, silty sand with moderate flint. It contained medieval (13th – 14th century) pottery (141g), animal bone (36g), whelk shell (14g), burnt flint (125g) and struck flint (17g).

Pit F1107 was oval in plan (1.27 x 0.75 x 0.08m). It had very shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1108, was a pale orange brown, loose, silty sand with sparse flint. It contained medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery (31g) and animal bone (1g), oyster (59g) and cockle shell (3g).

Pit F1109 was subcircular in plan (0.77 x 0.68 x 0.38m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1110, was a mid orange brown, loose, silty sand with sparse flint. It contained medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery (183g), animal bone (9g), oyster shell (2g) and razor shell (2g).

Pit F1113 was oval in plan (0.43 x 0.34 x 0.29m). It had steep irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1114, was a mid orange brown, loose, silty sand with sparse flint. It contained medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery (6g).

Pit F1083 was sub circular in plan (0.60 x 0.56 x 0.13m). It had shallow sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1084, was a light grey brown, loose, sandy silt with sparse flint gravel. It contained medieval (11th – 13th century) pottery (12g) and burnt flint (7g).

Ditch F1081 was linear in plan (2.24+ x 0.78 x 0.19m), orientated SW/NE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1082, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained medieval (12th – 13th/14th century) pottery (32g) and struck flint (2g).

Ditch F1047 was linear in plan and recorded in section (0.51+ x 0.56 x 0.71m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1048, was a light grey brown, firm, sandy silt with moderate small - medium flint gravel. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1057 was linear in plan (3.20+ x 0.73 x 0.18m), orientated NE/SW. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1058, was a mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with frequent small - medium flint gravel. It contained medieval (13th – 15th century) pottery (25g).

Pit F1026 was oval in plan (0.52 x 0.40 x 0.16m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1027, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1035 was linear in plan (1.2+ x 0.40 x 0.25m), orientated N/S. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1036, was a mid - dark brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional flint. It contained cockle shell (5g), oyster shell (20g) and struck flint (17g).

Trench 11 (Figs. 2 & 10)

<i>Sample Section 11A: North End, South Facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 12.16m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.30m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.30 – 0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.33m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 11B: South End, North Facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 11.84m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.47m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.47m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 11 contained three pits (F1038, F1054 and F1056) and Ditch F1029. All were undated except Ditch F1029 which contained medieval pottery.

Pit F1056 was oval in plan (0.85 x 0.50 x 0.26m). It had irregular moderately steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1055, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with sparse flint gravel. It contained no finds.

Pit F1054 was oval in plan (0.46 x 0.55 x 0.11m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1053, was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent flint gravel. It contained no finds.

Pit F1038 was oval in plan (0.64 x 0.46 x 0.25m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1037, was a dark grey brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1029 was linear in plan (? x 0.80 x 0.30m), orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1028, was a dark orange

brown, loose, silty sand with frequent flint gravel. It contained medieval (12th – 15th century) pottery (55g), oyster shell (127g) and struck flint (90g)..

Trench 12 (Figs. 2 & 10)

<i>Sample Section 12A: East End, North Facing</i> 0.00m = 11.63m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.32 – 0.73m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.73m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 12B: West End, North Facing</i> 0.00m = 11.65m AOD		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.26 – 0.43m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.43m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 12 contained Gullies F1061 and F1063. They appeared contemporary but neither contained finds. Pit F1017 was also undated. Four ditches (F1005, F1015, F1041 and F1043) were recorded, and all except Ditch F1005 contained medieval pottery.

Gully F1061 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.26 x 0.09m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1062, was a mid - dark orange brown, firm, sandy silt with moderate small - medium flint gravel. It contained no finds. Gully F1061 was adjacent to, and parallel to, Gully F1063.

Gully F1063 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.31 x 0.05m), orientated N/S. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1064, was a dark orange brown, firm, sandy silt with moderate small - medium flint gravel. It contained animal bone (6g). Gully F1063 was adjacent to, and parallel to, Gully F1061.

Ditch F1041 was linear in plan (2.10+ x 1.31 x 0.47m), orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1042, was a mid grey brown, firm, sandy silt with moderate small - medium flint. It contained medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery (105g), animal bone (2g) and shell (1g). Ditch F1041 was cut by Ditch F1043.

Ditch F1043 was linear in plan (1.89+ x 1.65 x 0.51m), orientated NW/SE. It had irregular moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1044, was a dark orange brown, firm, sandy silt with moderate small - medium flint gravel. It contained medieval (12th – 13th/14th century) pottery (237g), animal bone (21g), oyster shell (19g), razor shell (1g) and struck flint (4g). F1043 cut Ditch F1041.

Pit F1017 was oval in plan (1.86 x 0.58 x 0.17m). It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1018, was a mid orange brown, compact, silty sand with sparse flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1015 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 0.79 x 0.19m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1016, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt

with sparse small - medium flint. It contained medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery (35g) and animal bone (59g).

Ditch F1005 was sinuous in plan (4.25+ x 1.09 x 0.22m), orientated NW/SE. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a mid orange brown, compact, sandy silt with sparse small - medium flint. It contained no finds.

Trench 13 (Figs. 2 & 11)

<i>Sample Section 13A: West End, South Facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 13.15m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.28m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.28 – 0.33m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.33 – 0.60m	L1002	Subsoil. As above Tr.10.
0.60 – 0.84	L1003	Subsoil. As above Tr.10.
0.84m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 13B: East End, North Facing</i>		
<i>0.00m = 12.39m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.29m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.29 – 0.61m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.61 – 0.82	L1003	Subsoil. As above.
0.83m+	L1033	Fill of F1032

Description: Trench 13 contained six ditches (F1032, F1051, F1069, F1075, F1077 and F1079), two gullies (F1030 and F1045), five pits (F1065, F1089, F1094, F1096 and F1103) and Posthole F1091. Ditches F1069 and F1075, Gully F1045, and Pits F1065, ?F1089 and F1096 contained medieval pottery.

Ditch F1051 was linear and irregular in plan (1.00+ x 1.26 x 0.29m), orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1052, was an orange brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent small - medium flint. It contained animal bone.

Ditch F1069 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 2.08 x 0.80m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. It contained two fills. The basal fill, L1070, was a dark orange brown, loose, sandy silt with sparse small - medium flint gravel. It contained cockle shells (6g). The upper fill, L1071, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint gravel. It contained medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery (84g), animal bone (9g), cockle shell (21g), whelk shell (16g), and daub (3g).

Pit F1089 was oval in plan (? x 0.76 x 0.34m). It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1090, was a mid grey brown, loose, silty sand with moderate flint. It contained daub (8g) and oyster shell (15g). F1089 was cut by Pit F1096.

Pit F1094 was oval in plan (0.82 x 0.76 x 0.33m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1095, was a mid grey brown, loose, silty sand with sparse flint. It contained no finds. F1094 cut Posthole F1091 and Pit F1096.

Pit F1096 was sub rectangular in plan (? x 1.52 x 0.84m). It had steep sides and was not bottomed. It contained four fill. The basal fill, L1097, was a mid orange

brown, loose, silty sand with moderate flint. It contained medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery (40g) and daub (17g). Above L1097, L1098 was a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained numerous cockle shell (1350g). Above L1098, L1099 was a mid orange brown, loose, silty sand with moderate flint. It contained medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery (6g), daub (33g) and cockle shell (298g). The uppermost layer, L1100, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. It contained medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery (23g), oyster shell (44g), mussel shell (7g), cockle shell (42g), burnt flint (12g) and daub (1900g). F1096 was cut by Pit F1094.

Posthole F1091 was sub circular in plan (0.81 x 0.74 x 0.46m). It had very steep sides and a flattish base. A post pipe (1093) was visible. Its fill, L1092, was a mid orange brown, loose, silty sand with frequent flint. It contained a fragment of cu alloy (2g). F1091 was cut by Pit F1094.

Pit F1065 was subcircular in plan (0.68 x 0.63 x 0.22m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1066, was a grey brown, compact, silty sand with frequent flint gravel. It contained medieval (12th – 13th / 14th century) pottery (8g), animal bone (42g), oyster shell (12g), cockle shell (1g), whelk shells (9g) and razor shell (1g).

Pit F1103 was recorded in section (? x 1.31 x 0.24m). It had shallow sides and an uneven base. Its fill, L1104, was a mid grey brown, loose, silty sand with sparse flint. It contained no finds.

Ditch F1077 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 1.10 x 0.30m), orientated N/S. It had irregular steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1078, was a dark grey brown, loose, sandy silt. It contained animal bone (22g), and mussel shell (1g).

Ditch F1079 was linear in plan (1.80+ x 1.80 x 0.22m). It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1080, was an orange brown, loose, silty sand with frequent flint gravel. It contained no finds.

Gully F1045 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.74 x 0.10m), orientated E/W. It had moderately steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1046, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate small - medium flint. It contained medieval (10th – 12th century) pottery (9g), animal bone (17g) and cockle shells (19g). It was cut by Ditches F1075 and F1079

Ditch F1075 was linear in plan (2.00+ x 0.30 x 0.14m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1076, was a dark grey brown, loose, sandy silt. It contained medieval (12th – 13th century) pottery (4g).

Gully F1030 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.31 x 0.10m), orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1031, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional small - medium flint. It contained no finds. F1030 was cut by Ditch F1032.

Ditch F1032 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.95 x 0.33m), orientated E/W. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1033, was a mid grey brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional large and frequent small flint. It contained no pottery. F1032 cut Gully F1030.

Trench 14 (Figs. 2 & 12)

<i>Sample Section 14A: West End, East Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 11.61m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.35m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.35 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.42m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

<i>Sample Section 14B: East End, North Facing</i> <i>0.00m = 11.50m AOD</i>		
0.00 – 0.26m	L1000	Topsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.26 – 0.33m	L1169	Chalky gravel.
0.33 – 0.42m	L1001	Subsoil. As Above Tr.1.
0.42m+	L1004	Natural. As Above Tr.1.

Description: Trench 14 contained Ditches F1011 and F1039, Pits F1007, F1013 and F1019, and Postholes F1009 and F1023. Ditch F1011, Pit F1019 and Posthole F1009 contained medieval pottery.

Ditch F1039 was linear in plan (1.00+ x 0.97 x 0.30m), orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1040, was a mid yellow brown, loose, sandy silt with occasional large – medium flints, directly comparable to Subsoil L1001. It contained CBM (24g), animal bone (16g), slag (75g), cockle shell (21g), oyster shell (1g) and struck flint (3g).

Pit F1019 was oval in plan (? x 1.35 x 0.16m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1020, was a grey brown, compact, silty sand with frequent small flint. It contained medieval (late 12th – 13th century) pottery (10g) and animal bone (3g).

Pit F1013 was oval in plan (0.85 x 0.83 x 0.18m). It had moderately steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1014, was a grey orange brown, compact, silty sand with frequent small angular flint. It contained animal bone (101g).

Ditch F1011 was linear in plan (? x 1.00 x 0.65m), orientated NW/SE. It had irregular steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1012, was a grey brown, compact, sandy silt with frequent small - medium flint. It contained medieval (11th – 12th century) pottery (160g), animal bone (51g) and shell (2g).

Pit or Posthole F1009 was irregular in plan (? x 0.68 x 0.17m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a grey orange brown, compact, silty sand with moderate flint. It contained medieval (12th – 13th / 14th century) pottery (26g).

Pit F1007 was irregular in plan (? x 0.50 x 0.15m). It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a grey orange brown, compact, silty sand with sparse small angular flint. It contained no finds. F1007 cut Posthole F1023.

Posthole F1023 was oval in plan (0.32 x 0.31 x 0.12m). It had near vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1024, was a mid grey brown, compact, silty sand with occasional flint. It contained no finds.

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors restricted the identification of archaeological features or the recovery of artefacts and/or ecofacts during the evaluation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 Topsoil L1000 was the uppermost layer across the site. It was a dark greyish brown, loose, sandy silt with frequent flint and sparse CBM fragments. It overlay Subsoil L1001 a mid orange / yellow, loose, sandy silt with frequent flint and sparse CBM fragments. L1001 overlay Subsoil L1002, a white grey gravel. L1002 in turn overlay Subsoil L1003, a mid orange brown, loose, sandy silt with moderate flint. The Natural Drift Geology, L1004, was present below the subsoils and was a light orange / yellow, loose, sand with frequent large and small flint.

9 DISCUSSION

9.1 The recorded archaeological features are tabulated:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
2	1137	Pit	Medieval
	1139	Ditch	Medieval
3	1133	Ditch	Undated
	1135	Gully	Undated
4	1133	Ditch	Undated
5	1086	Pit	Undated
6	1123	Pit	Undated
	1125	Ditch	Undated
	1129	Pit	Undated
	1131	Ditch	Undated
7	1115	Ditch	?Medieval
	1118	Recut of Ditch F1120	Post med
	1120	Ditch	Post med
	1122	Pit	Undated
	1127	Ditch	Medieval
8	1155	Ditch	Undated
	1157	Ditch	Undated
	1161	Ditch	Medieval
	1165	Ditch	Post med
9	1167	Ditch	Medieval
	1067	Pit	Medieval
	1141	Ditch	Undated
	1143	Gully	Undated
	1147	Posthole	Undated
	1149	Ditch	Undated
	1151	Posthole	Medieval
	1153	Posthole	Medieval
	1159	Ditch	Medieval
	1163	Pit	Medieval

10	1035	Ditch	Undated
	1047	Ditch	Undated
	1049	Pit	Undated
	1057	Ditch	Medieval
	1059	Pit	Medieval
	1073	Pit	Medieval
	1081	Ditch	Medieval
	1083	Pit	Medieval
	1087	Ditch	Undated
	1101	Pit	Medieval
	1105	Pit	Medieval
	1107	Pit	Medieval
	1109	Pit	Medieval
	1111	Pit	Undated
	1113	Pit	Medieval
11	1029	Ditch	Medieval
	1038	Pit	Undated
	1054	Pit	Undated
	1056	Pit	Undated
12	1005	Ditch	Undated
	1015	Ditch	Medieval
	1017	Pit	Undated
	1041	Ditch	Medieval
	1043	Ditch	Medieval
	1061	Gully	Undated
	1063	Gully	Undated
13	1030	Gully	Undated
	1032	Ditch	Undated
	1045	Gully	Medieval
	1051	Ditch	Undated
	1065	Pit	Medieval
	1069	Ditch	Medieval
	1075	Ditch	Medieval
	1077	Ditch	Undated
	1079	Ditch	Undated
	1089	Pit	?Medieval
	1091	Posthole	Undated
	1094	Pit	Undated
	1096	Pit	Medieval
	1103	Pit	Undated
14	1007	Pit	Undated
	1009	Posthole	Medieval
	1011	Ditch	Medieval
	1013	Pit	Undated
	1019	Pit	Medieval
	1023	Posthole	Undated
	1039	Ditch	Undated

9.2 A range of archaeological features were recorded 34 ditches, 6 gullies, 29 pits and 6 postholes. All the trenches, except Trench 1 contained archaeological features. The number of features varied from 1 - 5 (Trs. 2 – 8 & 11), 6 – 10 (Trs. 9 &

11-12 & 14) and more than 10 (Trs. 10 & 13). The dated features were predominantly medieval (11th – 12th/13th century) and were located mostly in the southern half of the site with the largest number occurring in Trs. 9 (5), 10 (10) and 13 (6).

9.3 Residual struck flint was found (e.g. F1029 Tr.11, F1035 Tr.10).

The chronologically earliest component of the struck flint assemblage comprises blades and debitage produced using the blade technology and core reduction techniques typical of the earlier Neolithic (Struck Flint Report below). Twenty two flakes (58g) were recovered from Ditches F1155 or F1155/F1157 suggesting the possible presence of limited *in situ* core reduction in the close vicinity.

9.4 Structural remains postholes were recorded in Trenches 9, 13 and 14. The postholes in Trs.9 (F1151 & F1153) and 14 (F1009) contained medieval pottery. Large quantities of daub (c.1950g) were recovered from Pit F1096 (Tr.13). Within this concentration, very occasional fragments exhibited small areas of flat 'external' surface but were not sufficient to allow a shape to be defined. No wattle impressions or evidence for heating/burning was present therefore the function of the daub remains open to speculation (CBM report below).

9.5 The medieval features contained pottery, frequently between 1-5 sherds but larger assemblages were contained in Ditch F1041 (Tr.12): 21 sherds, Ditch F1043 (Tr.12): 43 sherds, Pit F1105 (Tr.10): 25 sherds; Pit F1109 (Tr.10): 18 sherds, and Ditch F1159 (Tr.9): 41 sherds. The overall character of the assemblage is small abraded sherds forming a fairly homogenous group of early medieval sandy coarse wares (Pottery Report below).

9.6 Animal bone was found in small quantities (up to 30g) in many of the medieval features. Generally the bone was derived from butchering and food waste and includes wild bird and fish (Animal Bone Report below). More unusual is the presence of an articulated horse burial in undated Pit F1122 (Tr.7). This feature also contained a foot bone from a Brown Bear, possibly indicating the original presence of a pelt (Animal Bone Report below). There is a tentative possibility that the articulated horse and single bear bone from F1122 relate to a high-status ?Anglo-Saxon burial in this location. The horse remains were recorded protruding from the SW-facing section of F1122 (Fig. 8; DP4) and, as such, much of this pit remains unexcavated. A male Anglo-Saxon *weapon burial* including a horse is known from Lakenheath, Suffolk (after Williams 2001, 201). However, it is also possible that the horse remains from F1122 represent disposal during the medieval or post-medieval period, and that the bear bone was residual within this feature. Pit F1122 will require careful consideration as part of any further work at the site.

9.7 Small quantities of shell were common in the medieval contexts and large assemblages were found in Pit F1096 (Tr.13). The variety of marine molluscs recovered is to be expected given the close proximity to the coast (Mollusc report below). All of the species in this assemblage would have been readily available in shallow waters around the Norfolk coast. All of the recovered molluscs are commonly used for food. The remains in Pit F1096, with the large numbers of cockle in particular, certainly suggest food waste and a preference for cockles to supplement the diet. Other remains are relatively sparse and may represent food

debris, some perhaps disturbed from the original place of dumping. Some of the smaller numbers of molluscs may be from shells collected for decorative purposes.

9.8 The archaeobotanical assemblage from the site demonstrates the good preservation of charred plant macrofossils within the medieval deposits (Environmental Samples report below). Samples with quite high densities of remains were recovered, particularly from the southern portion of the site. This indicates that a number of features on the site were a focal point for the deposition of carbonised remains, along with other domestic refuse. The material probably derives from domestic activities and routine crop processing,

9.9 Based on the known archaeology adjacent to the site prehistoric archaeology was anticipated. To the north-east of the site is a probable Early Bronze Age round barrow with a WWII pill box cut into which is a Scheduled Monument (NHER 1746; SAM 214). It may be an outlier to a Bronze Age barrow cemetery indicated by crop mark ring ditches further east (NHER 35950, 18079). Cropmarks east of the ring ditches indicate tracks, banks and ditches thought to be of medieval and post-medieval date, which pre-date the parkland landscape (Fig. 4; NHER 35951).

9.10 The identification of medieval archaeological remains close to, but at the peripheries of, the modern core of the settlement of Burnham Market suggests evidence regarding the form and layout of the medieval settlement may be derived from this site. Medlycott (2011, 70) identifies the origins and development of rural settlements as an important research theme for the eastern region. Information of this type may contribute to the development and testing of settlement diversity models (Medlycott 2011, 69). Information regarding agricultural regimes and dietary conditions is also likely to be derived from environmental sampling of the recorded deposits; agricultural production is also considered to be an important research subject for this period.

9.11 Little archaeological fieldwork has previously been conducted in this area. The identification of these remains therefore provides important physical evidence for the history of the settlement, complementing that which has already been derived from find spots and standing buildings.

10 DEPOSITION OF ARCHIVE

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

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WEB SITES

Norfolk Heritage Explorer
Soil classification system of England Wales

APPENDIX 1: HER Information (taken from a 500m radius)

Sites in *italics* are centre points for large cropmark or metal detected areas

NHER number	Grid Reference (TF)	Details
1128	8296 4211	Church Walk: negative archaeological evaluation
1746	8257 4200	An earthwork round barrow, potentially of Bronze Age date: Scheduled Monument SAM 214. However it is possible that it is a post medieval landscape feature, such as a prospect mound. The proximity of the mound to the cropmarks of a possible barrow cemetery (NHER 35950) could further indicate that it is a Bronze Age round barrow. A rare type of World War Two pillbox has been cut into the barrow mound.
1767	8302 4209	St Mary's Church: Grade I listed 415454, 13 th -14 th century
1768	8299 4217	Great House: Grade II listed late 18 th century house, possibly incorporating an earlier building
11608	8270 4212	Pottery from the ploughed surface of a probable Barrow Cemetery: One rim sherd from a Neolithic Peterborough Ware bowl and a scatter of early Medieval Grimston Thetford ware
18079	8265 4184	WW II Pill Box
25347	8264 4190	Early Bronze Age Round Barrow: 14m diameter, in a small housing estate
26989	8278 4167	A complex group of overlapping multi-period field systems identified by aerial photography: Some relate to post-medieval boundaries shown on on the 1902-7 OS map. In particular the very broad field boundary running from TF 8265 4159 to TF 8276 4169, can clearly be seen to link between two now removed field boundaries. However, the majority of the co-joined field system appears to underlie the larger, broader post medieval field boundaries. These ditches vary in width from 1 to 3m across and define a variety or rectilinear enclosed areas and are likely to be remnants of an earlier field system. It is possible that they represent a palimpsest of field division, perhaps as early as the Roman period, continuing through to the post medieval phases.
27000	82440 42075	Crop marks of a possible banked enclosure: Two parallel ditches in an interrupted form run from TF 8238 4199 to TF 8236 4215, and are approximately 13m apart. It is possibly a trackway. To the east of this is a

		second L-shaped ditched feature running from TF 8238 4211 to TF 8238 4213 then turning to TF 8242 4214. To the east is a group of possible co-joined banked linears and an enclosure. Centred on TF 8247 4210 is a possible rectangular enclosure, measuring 33m by 24m. All of the banks appear to be 3m across. This enclosure is co-joined to another L shaped linear running from TF 8243 4215 to TF 8247 4207. It is however, possible that the seemingly banked features are lines of chalk created by the plough
32087	8222 4181	Metal detecting finds from fields include: an early Bronze Age flat head axe; a middle Bronze Age knife; 2 Roman coins, a brooch, 2 rings, a strap fitting and other metalwork; an early Saxon fastening and harness fitting; a middle Saxon brooch; a late Saxon coin and other metalwork; a medieval buckle, bull, scabbard and other metalwork; post-medieval coins, tokens and other
32112	8258 41514	Multi-period finds from metal detecting: 2 Roman coins, a Roman brooch, and early Saxon brooch, a late Saxon key and strap fitting, a medieval buckle, a post-medieval seal, token, personal ornament, weight and unspecified number of coins
35950	8271 4213	Bronze Age Barrow Cemetery: NGR amended from original TF 8265 4202. The group (NHER 35950) comprises a ring ditch at TF 8264 4203, 15m across, The largest ring ditch centred on TF 8266 4210 which is 50m in diameter, with a ditch up to 3m wide, a 30m diameter ring ditch 2mwide at TF 8285 4213, a fourth at TF 8272 4215, which is 23m across, and a fifth potential ring ditch centred at TF 8265 4217, which is 26m across and appears to have a central oblong pit, 4m by 2m. In addition there are two other more ephemeral curvilinear ditches which may indicate further ring ditch, one at TF 8261 4207, 37m across and a quite fragmentary half circle 16m across, at TF 8269 4221, which may be geological patterning. It is possible that some of these features are post medieval park and garden features as park road (NHER 35951) seems to be disturbed by one of the ring ditches at TF 8265 4217.
35951	8277 4226	Medieval field system and post-medieval garden features: The main feature is a series of interlinked trackways and roads flanked by ditches leading to the Hall. The

		<p>central road runs from TF 8260 4218 to TF 8292 4216. From TF 8260 4218 to TF 8275 4218 the road or trackway surface is braided. This may indicate an earlier course of the road or that the road was diverting around an existing feature; a possible ring ditch NHER 35950. Another road surface sweeps round in front of the Hall from the Goose Beck at TF 8288 4211 and continues to the northwest, linking up with the Whiteway Road at TF 8247 4255. A third trackway comes off this at TF 8292 4219 and continues to the east until TF 8297 4224. A fourth can be traced continuing through the wood area from TF 8293 4221 to TF 8292 4233.</p> <p>A series of parallel banks and ditches run perpendicular to the central park road, previously recorded under NHER 11608. These were assumed to be pre-park fields. These boundaries match up quite well in location and dimensions with the house plots that run along the Church Walk. It is possible that these are fields or crofts once attached to these house plots. These boundaries seem to run up to the park road. A geological change may be obscuring their continuance.</p> <p>At TF 8277 4209 is a cluster of sub-rectangular pits or sunken features, varying in size from 4m square to 11m long which may be Saxon grubenhauser or later sunken floored structures. It is also possible that they are post medieval garden features.</p> <p>A slightly later feature is centred on TF 8293 4217 appearing as an area of co-joined rectilinear ditches, covering an area 65m by 35m on either side of the present day entrance to the Hall. They may be post-medieval to modern bedding trenches and garden features.</p>
36621	8227 4206	Medieval lead weight found during metal detecting
36623	8201 4224	A Roman brooch, and an unusual early Saxon brooch, found by metal detecting
40372	82976 42003	Church Close House: early 19 th century Grade II listed

44627	8220 4208	Metal detecting in the area found the following: a Roman coin and finger ring; a middle Saxon brooch, a late Saxon brooch and strap end; a medieval coin, harness fitting and other metalwork; a post-medieval
42561	8257 4172	Multi-period finds from metal detecting namely: an early Neolithic leaf shaped arrowhead, a Neolithic scraper, a late prehistoric blade and retouched flake, 9 Roman coins, a medieval strap fitting, a medieval to post-medieval vessel, 2 post-medieval coins, and a buckle, crotal and jetton
56824	8252 4187	Metal detecting found a medieval lead seal

APPENDIX 2 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS BY FEATURE

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1000			14	Topsoil	13th-15th	(1) 7g			Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 3g
1001			7 8	Subsoil	13th-14th 12th-13th 13th-14th	(1) 12g (5) 44g (12) 143g			Fe. Frag (1) - 3g Str. Flint (1) - 3g
1003			13	Subsoil	11th-13th	(2) 15g	11		
1009	1010		14	Fill of Pit	12th-13th/14th	(2) 26g			
1011	1012		14	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th	(15) 160g		51	Shell - 2g
1013	1014		14	Fill of Pit				101	
1015	1016		12	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th	(1) 35g		59	
1019	1020		14	Fill of Pit	late 12th-13th/14th	(1) 10g		3	
1021			14	Layer	12th-14th	(3) 48g			
1026	1027		10	Fill of Pit		(1) 3g			
1029	1028		11	Fill of Ditch	12th-15th	(6) 55g			O. Shell - 127g Str. Flint (2) - 90g
1034			10	Subsoil	13th-14th	(4) 32g			
1035	1036		10	Fill of Ditch					Cockle Shell - 5g O. Shell - 20g Str. Flint - (1) 17g
1039	1040		14	Fill of Ditch			24	16	Slag - 75g Cockle Shell - 21g O. Shell - 1g Str. Flint (1) 3g
1041	1042		12	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th	(21) 105g		2	Shell - 1g
1043	1044		12	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th/14th	(43) 237g		21	O. Shells - 19g Razor Shell - 1g Str. Flint (2) - 4g
1045	1046	B	13	Fill of Gully	10th-12th	(2) 9g		17	Cockle Shells - 19g
1049	1050		10	Fill of Pit					Cockle Shells - 5g Mussel Shell - 2g
1057	1058		10	Fill of Ditch	13th-15th	(5) 25g			

1059	1060		10	Fill of Pit	12th-13th/14th	(3) 15g			
1063	1064		12	Fill of Gully				6	
1065	1066		13	Fill of Pit	12th-13th/14th	(1) 8g		42	O. Shell - 12g Cockle Shell - 1g Whelk Shell - 9g Razor Shell - 1g
1067	1068		9	Fill of Pit	11th-13th	(3) 31g		22	Mussel Shell - 5g
1069	1070		13	Fill of Pit				9	Cockle Shells - 6g
	1071			Fill of Pit	11th-12th	(8) 84g			Daub – 3g
1072		A B	13	Layer	12th-13th/14th	(4) 40g		14	Whelk Shells - 16g Cockle Shells - 21g
1073	1074		10	Fill of Pit	12th-13th	(5) 32g			
1075	1076		13	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th/14th	(3) 4g			Daub - 2g
1077	1078		13	Fill of Ditch				22	Mussel Shell - 1g Snail Shell - 4g Daub - 16g
1081	1082		10	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th/14th	(5) 32g			Str. Flint – 2g
1083	1084		10	Fill of Pit	11th-13th	(3) 12g			B. Flint - 7g
1089	1090		13	Fill of Pit					O. Shell - 15g Daub - 8g
1091	1092		13	Fill of Posthole					SF1 - Cu. Alloy Ring - 2g
1096	1097		13	Fill of Pit	11th-12th	(1) 40g			Daub - 17g
	1098			Fill of Pit					Cockle Shells - 1350g
	1099			Fill of Pit	12th-13th	(2) 6g			Charcoal - 1g Cockle Shells - 298g O. Shell - 2g Daub - 33g
	1100			Fill of Pit	12th-13th	(3) 23g			O. Shell - 44g Mussel Shells - 7g Cockle Shells - 42g B. Flint - 12g Daub - 1900g

1101	1102		10	Fill of Pit	11th-12th	(7) 133g		1	
1105	1106		10	Fill of Pit	13th-14th	(25) 141g		36	Whelk Shell - 14g B. Flint - 125g Str. Flint - 17g
1107	1108		10	Fill of Gully	11th-13th	(3) 31g		1	O. Shell - 59g Cockle Shell - 3g
1109	1110		10	Fill of Pit	12th-13th	(18) 183g		9	Razorn Shell – 2g O. Shell - 2g Snail Shell - 3g
1113	1114		10	Fill of Pit	11th-13th	(2) 6g			
1115	1116		7	Fill of Ditch	12th-12th/14th	(2) 9g	517		Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 4g O. Shell - 31g
1118	1117		7	Fill of Ditch	17th-19th	(3) 13g		1	Whetstone - 187g Glass (1) - 147g Charcoal - 1g Clay Pipe Stems (2) - 6g
1120	1119		7	Fill of Ditch			1531		Clay Pipe Stem (1) - 6g
1122	1121		7(?)	Fill of Pit				1804	
1125	1126		6	Fill of Ditch				10	
1127	1128		7	Fill of Ditch	11th-12th	(3) 18g	28	22	Str. Flint (1) - 3g
1137	1138		2	Fill of Pit	late12th-13th/14th	(1) 8g			Slag (1) - 3g O. Shell - 5g
1139	1140	A B	2	Fill of Ditch	12th-13th/14th late 12th-14th	(1) 4g (1) 4g	4	2 1	Str. Flint - 3g B. Flint - 25g
1141	1142		9	Fill of Ditch				16	Str. Flint (3) - 26g
1143	1144		9	Fill of Gully					Str. Flint (3) - 3g
1147	1148		9	Fill of Posthole		(1) 2g			Str. Flint (1) - 1g
1159	1160		9	Fill of Ditch	12th	(41) 506g		30	Quern Frags – 275g Str. Flint (7) – 62g
1151	1152		9	Fill of Posthole	12th	(9) 80g		2	
1153	1154		9	Fill of Posthole	11th-13th	(3) 35g			
1155	1156		8	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (15) - 44g
1155/1157	1156/1158		8	Fill of Ditch					Str. Flint (14) - 66g

1161	1162		8	Fill of Pit	12th-14th	(1) 2g			
1163	1164		9	Fill of Pit	12th-13th	(5) 29g			Daub - 12g
1167	1168		8	Fill of Ditch	late 12th-14th	(8) 104g		4	

APPENDIX 3 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Struck Flint

Andrew Peachey MIfA

The evaluation recovered a total of 47 pieces (311g) of struck flint and 11 fragments (215g) of burnt flint. The struck flint ranges from un-patinated to slightly patinated but can never be described as fresh, often exhibiting dull faces and blunted edges due to re-deposition or weathering. The technological composition of the struck flint is quite mixed and includes blades and debitage of earlier Neolithic character as well as end scrapers of probably Bronze Age origin (Table 1). The burnt flint is never present in any concentration and exhibits no evidence of being worked; therefore does not warrant further discussion.

Struck flint type	F	W
Blade	3	12
End Scraper	3	117
Debitage	41	182
Burnt Flint	11	215
<i>Total</i>	<i>58</i>	<i>526</i>

Table 1: Quantification of struck flint implements and debitage by frequency (F) and weight (W, in grams)

Methodology & Terminology

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

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

Commentary

The chronologically earliest component of the struck flint assemblage comprises blades and debitage produced using the blade technology and core reduction techniques typical of the earlier Neolithic. The three blades, contained in Ditches F1155, F1155/1157 and Posthole F1147 were all relatively small and soft-hammer struck, with the latter example exhibiting slight edge wear. The debitage in the assemblage included 28 blade-like flakes (72g), all of which were un-corticated that were probably produced using the same core reduction technique. Of this debitage,

22 flakes (58g) were recovered from Ditches F1155 or F1155/F1157, suggesting the possible presence of limited *in situ* core reduction in the close vicinity.

The three end scrapers in the assemblage were all relatively crudely formed on recycled flakes; characteristics that suggest they were manufactured in the Bronze Age, probably in the mid-late Bronze Age. Two of the scrapers, contained in Ditches F1035 and F1141 were formed by the application of abrupt retouch to broad squat flakes that had fully-patinated surfaces prior to retouch. Both these scrapers also had their bulbar ends truncated by hard-hammer striking, presumably to re-shape the available flake. The third end scraper, contained in Linear F1029 was formed on a relatively large (83g) thermal flake that has also been recycled. The remaining, sparsely distributed debitage comprises a mix of primary, secondary and un-corticated flakes that are slightly irregular in shape, typically hard-hammer struck and with a high incidence of hinge fractures. These characteristics are typical of a later Neolithic to Bronze date, and would be consistent with the probably mid-late Bronze Age date of the end scrapers.

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The Pottery

Peter Thompson

The archaeological evaluation recovered 293 sherds weighing 2.466 kg (Table 2). The pottery has been examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded by context on Excel database which is included as part of the archive. The overall character of the assemblage is small abraded sherds forming a fairly homogenous group of early medieval sandy coarse wares.

Ware & Date Range	Sherd Number	Fabric Weight (g)	Average sherd size (g)	% of sherd number
Thetford-type 10 th -12 th	12	46	3.8	4.1
Grimston-Thetford 11 th -12 th	51	712	13.9	17.4
Early medieval sandy ware 11 th -13 th	84	410	4.9	28.7
Early medieval sand and calcareous ware 11 th -13 th /14 th	27	146	5.4	9.2
Grimston coarse ware 12 th -13 th /14 th	97	936	9.6	33.1
Grimston glazed ware late 12 th -14 th /15 th	18	200	11.1	6.1
Post-medieval red	4	16	4	1.4

earthenware late 16 th -19 th				
	293	2,466		

Table 2: Quantification of the pottery

The wares

Sixty-three Saxo-Norman sherds (21.5% of the assemblage) are present in the form of Thetford-type ware (12), and Grimston-Thetford ware (12). A Thetford-type 12cm diameter jar rim came from Ditch F1029 (L1028), the margin and outer core is fired reddish-brown but the fabric is in keeping with Thetford-type ware. The Grimston-Thetford wares were mainly differentiated from succeeding Grimston coarse ware by greater coarseness and colour (Little A. with Lentowicz I. 1994). Identifiable forms, based on Clarke's 1970 typology, comprise three T5 cooking pot rims including one similar to an example from Castle Acre Priory from Pit F1101 (L1102), 2 T2 deep bowls with heavy thickened rims, and two strap handles. A T9 costrel neck and handle was also present but unstratified.

Early Medieval sandy wares are a miscellaneous group contributing 84 sherds (28.7%); many of these are in fabrics similar to Castle Acre-type ware (Milligan 1982), including a cooking pot with a dispersed horizontal line of finger impressions above the shoulder from Ditch F1043 (L1044). Forms include three simple out-turned cooking pot rims and an inturned bowl rim, another simple grey ware cooking pot rim with bevelled edge from Pit F1101 (L1102), is of similar form to examples from Blackborough End. It is possible that some of the smaller sherds in this category could be Thetford-type or Grimston products. A distinctive fabric present consisting of 27 sherds (9.2%) is early medieval sand and calcareous ware comprising abundant coarse, rounded quartz sand with sparse white calcareous inclusions. This included a simple everted 20 cm jar rim from Pit F11005 (L1106).

The largest group present is Grimston ware accounting for 115 sherds (39.2%) of which 18 (6.1% of the total assemblage) contain glaze. This ranges from splash glaze to full glazing, of which 4 have decorative brown trailed slip indicative of the 13th-14th centuries, but there was no evidence to demonstrate that any of the assemblage went beyond the 14th century. The identifiable Grimston coarse ware rims were three T5 jar rims and three T3 inturned bowl rims. A strap handle was also present along with part of a jug profile with cordon and wavy line decoration from Ditch F1081 (L1082), and a sherd with a thumb impressed clay strip from Ditch F1043 (L1044). The glazed Grimston wares appear mainly to have been from jugs and include a strap handle from Pit F1105 (L1106), and a frilled base from the Topsoil. A small jug from Ditch F1057 (L1058) fired orange throughout with splash glaze is in a fabric consistent with an fine oxidised Grimston ware.

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey MIFA

The evaluation recovered a total of seven fragments (2117g) of post-medieval CBM, and 104 fragments (1984g) of daub. The CBM was recovered in a slightly abraded but highly fragmented condition and includes brick and peg tile whose characteristics suggest they were manufactured in the late 17th-18th centuries, but they are unlikely to be directly associated with a structure in the immediate vicinity.

The peg tile and wall brick occur in a single oxidised red-orange fabric, tempered with common, medium quartz sand and occasional flint (0.5-5mm). The peg tile, accounting for a total of five fragments (126g), is limited to small fragments of 12-14mm thick flat tile that typically exhibit a sanded base. Fragments of peg tile were contained in Pits F1019, F1119, Ditches F1127, F1139 and Subsoil L1003. The wall brick, represented by two fragments (1991g) contained in Ditch F1115 and Pit F1120 has partial dimensions of ?x110x50mm with a smooth base, regular faces and sharp arrises that suggest it was manufactured in the late 17th-18th centuries.

The daub has a consistent friable fabric that comprises pale orange clay with inclusions of sparse coarse quartz and occasional chalk (<5mm). A concentration of 97 fragments (1950g) was contained in Pit F1096, almost entirely in L1100. Within this concentration, very occasional fragments exhibited small areas of flat 'external' surface but were not sufficient to allow a shape to be defined. No wattle impressions or evidence for heating/burning was present therefore the function of the daub remains open to speculation. The remaining sparse fragments were poorly-preserved and contained in Pits F1019, F1069, F1089, F1096, Ditches F1075 and F1077.

The faunal remains

Julie Curl

Animal Bone

Introduction

A total of 2,335g of bone was recovered from the evaluation of this site. Generally, the bone was derived from butchering and food waste and includes wild bird and fish. More unusual is the presence of an incomplete horse head and neck in a pit fill, which also contains a foot bone from a Brown Bear.

Methodology

The assessment was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992). All of the bone was scanned to determine range of species and elements present. A note was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning and other modifications. When possible a record was made of ages and any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Counts and weights were noted for each context with additional counts for each species identified, counts were also taken of bone classed as 'countable' (Davis, 1992) and measureable (von den Driessh, 1976) bone. All information was recorded directly into Excel for quantification and assessment. A basic catalogue is included in the written report and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive.

The faunal assemblage

Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 2,335g of animal bone, consisting of 174 elements, was recovered from this site. Bone was found in twenty-seven contexts. Over 87% of the bone (in terms of weight) was produced from pit fills, with the remaining assemblage yielded from ditch, gully and post-hole fills, a layer and linear features. Some of the faunal remains were not recovered with any datable remains, but much of the bone was found with finds of a medieval date range. Quantification of the bone by trench number, feature type and weight can be seen in Table 3 and by feature type and fragment count (species NISP) is presented in Table 4.

Overall, the assemblage is quite fragmented from butchering and wear and most remains were recovered in small quantities. One larger group of bone was found in the Pit 1122 (L1121) which produced a little over 77% of the bone assemblage, which was not associated with any datable finds and, as yet, remains undated. None of the animal bone exhibited any burning. Two contexts, the ditch fill (L1078) and the pit fill (L1100) produced bone that showed some canid gnawing, suggesting remains of dog food or scavenging activity.

Trench	Feature Type and Weight						Trench Total
	Ditch	Gully	Layer	Linear	Pit	Post-hole	
2				3g			3g
6				10g			10g
7				23g			23g
7					1804g		1804g
8	4g						4g
9	46g				29g	2g	77g
10		1g			37g		38g
12	82g						82g
13	22g	17g	14g		70g		123g
14	67g				104g		171g
Feature Total	221g	18g	14g	36g	2044g	2g	2335g

Table 3: Quantification of the animal bone by trench, feature and weight

Species range and modifications and other observations

At least nine species were identified in this assemblage, with a range of mammal, bird, fish and herpetofauna present. Quantification of the bone assemblage by feature type and species NISP can be seen in Table 4.

Species	Feature Type and Species Count (NISP)						Species Total
	Ditch	Gully	Layer	Linear	Pit	Post-hole	
Bear – Brown Bear					1		1
Bird - Fowl				1			1
Bird - Plover	1						1
Cattle	2	1		1	3		7
Dog				1			1
Equid	1		1		44		46
Fish		2			3		5
Fish – Salmon species					2		2
Herpetofauna	1						1
Mammal	27			5	67	1	100
Sheep/goat	8				1		9
Feature Total	40	3	1	8	121	1	174

Table 4: Quantification of the animal bone by feature type and species count (NISP)

The largest group of bone in this assemblage is the remains of an incomplete horse head and neck in the Pit F1122 (L1121), which accounted for just over 77% of the bone assemblage. The equid remains, the left and right mandibles, part of an upper jaw, incomplete skull fragments, hyoid bones and three cervical vertebrae, were discovered articulated and there is no visible butchering. The mandibles of this horse show extensive wear on the teeth and there is a high build-up of dental calculus; some uneven wear and damage is evident, which would suggest use of a bit. There is extensive periodontitis and periodontal disease, there is erosion on the surfaces of

the teeth and loosening of the teeth in the sockets, all suggesting a very elderly animal that had probably been unable to eat for the final part of its life. The vertebrae show some arthritic changes that would be expected with an aged animal.

Also in the fill of Pit F1122 (L1121) was a single bone from a Brown Bear, which compares well to a 1st right metacarpal. This front foot bone is from a juvenile/sub-adult. No butchering was seen on this metacarpal, although, given that this is a foot bone, it is possible that it represents part of a pelt.

The remaining assemblage was found in small quantities throughout the remaining twenty-six fills (below) and much of this bone (in terms of fragment count) is too fragmented for identification to species. Cattle were seen in five fills and sheep/goat in three fills, most of these bones showed some butchering and are from meat waste elements. Further single elements of equid were seen in three fills. A single mandible from a medium-sized dog was produced from Ditch F1127 (L1128), tooth wear would suggest an animal of adult age, but with little wear on the teeth.

Small fragments of fish bone were found in four fills, with most unidentifiable to species; the fish in Pit F1105 (L1106) included a fragment of chopped vertebrae that suggests a salmon species.

Two birds were seen. A fowl carpometacarpus (wing bone) was recorded from the ditch feature L1117 and a plover (?Lapwing) bone was produced from the ditch fill L1078. Both bird bones had been cut, attesting to their use for food.

A single herpetofauna bone was found in Ditch F1077 (L1078). The bone is from a Common Toad (*Bufo bufo*) and the large size would suggest a female.

Discussion and conclusions

The bone remains in most fills represents butchering and food waste, although in sparse quantities and much is heavily fragmented. Some utilisation of the local fauna to supplement the diet is seen with the butchered plover; with further use of the local fauna for food indicated with the recovery of a range of marine shells (see the *Molluscs* report). The presence of this toad bone in a ditch is not surprising and likely to be a natural death; this ditch may well have been a year-long residence for this individual and possibly a hibernating area. The single dog mandible might represent a pet or working animal.

The largest group of bone in this assemblage is the remains of a, incomplete horse head and neck and a single Brown Bear bone in an undated pit fill. The horse remains were articulated and might be part of a complete burial of an aged animal. The Brown Bear is of particular interest and was a widespread species in the UK, this species was thought to have become extinct in Britain in the early medieval period (Hammon, 2010) and that later finds are likely to represent imports, either for baiting or as skins. There are medieval finds of this species known from Colchester (11th -14th century) and a 12th to 13th century find from Carlisle (Yalden, 1999). In East Anglia this species tends to be confined to earlier deposits, there are known Anglo-Saxon bears from West Stow, Suffolk (Crabtree, 1989), North Elmham, Norfolk (Bond, 1995) and Colchester, Essex (Luff, 1993) and Thetford (Curl, 2010).

Given that the bear is from a pit with the head and neck of a horse, it is possible that it is re-deposited and possibly of a far earlier date. However, the fairly narrow ceramic date range from the rest of the assemblage might suggest that there is little earlier activity and that the bear pelt could be a more plausible explanation. It may even be possible to speculate that a pelt could have been used for riding a horse, perhaps used under a saddle, although no historical examples of the use of pelts with horses are known at the time of this report.

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Molluscs

Introduction

A total of 1,824g of molluscs were recovered, with a large assemblage found in the fills of one pit in particular. Six species were identified, all resident on the local coastline.

Methodology

All of the shell was identified to species where possible using a variety of comparative reference material. The molluscs were recorded by group (bivalve or univalve), general habitat (land, freshwater or marine) and by species; counts were taken for all. Bivalves were also counted and recorded according to the half present, recording top and base shells which would allow an estimation of the number of individuals present. Counts were made for the number of pieces with the apex present and for the number of body fragments. All molluscs in the assemblage were briefly scanned for any modifications such as drilling (for use in decoration), burning or for traces of pigments (where they have been used as painters palettes). A basic catalogue is included in the written report and the full assessment database is available in the digital archive as part of the general faunal catalogue.

The assemblage, species, discussion

A total of 1,824g of mollusc remains, consisting of 647 pieces, was recovered from twenty-two contexts, with most associated with finds of a medieval date range. The remains are generally in good condition with many complete shells, although some are more fragile and fragmented. Two shells in Pit F1067 (L1068) show some burning, which is likely to be from disposal of the shells into a fire rather than an indication of cooking methods. The bulk of the remains (by both weight and count) was recovered from pit fills, in particular one pit, F1096, in Trench 13. Quantification of the mollusc assemblage by Trench number, feature type and weight is presented in Table 5 and by species and species count (NISP) in Table 6.

Trench number	Feature Type and weight				Trench Total
	Ditch	Gully	Linear	Pit	
2				7g	7g
7	32g				32g
9				11g	11g
10		65g	35g	24g	124g
11			126g		126g
12	27g				27g
13	6g	20g		1440g	1466g
14	29g			2g	31g
Feature Total	94g	85g	161g	1484g	1824g

Table 5: Quantification of the mollusc assemblage by trench number, feature type and weight

Six species of mollusc were identified (Table 6), all of which of marine origin. The greatest number of shells were identified as the Edible Cockle (*Cerastoderma edule*), with a large quantity, with a minimum number of individuals (MNI) of around 350, disposed of in the pit [1096], in fills (1098) and (1099) and small numbers of cockle were seen in several other fills. Small amounts of the Mussel (*Mytilus edulis*) Edible Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*), Periwinkle (*Littorina littorea*), the Razor (*Ensis siliqua/enis*) and Whelk (*Buccinum undatum*) were also seen distributed throughout the assemblage but only in small numbers.

Species	Feature Type and Species count (NISP)				Species Total
	Ditch	Gully	Linear	Pit	
Cockle	14	5	5	561	585
Mussel	3	1	2	15	21
Oyster	4	1	2	8	15
Periwinkle	5			7	12
Razor	2	3		1	6
Whelk	3			5	8
Feature Total	31	10	9	597	647

Table 6: Quantification of the mollusc assemblage by feature type and species count (NISP)

Conclusions

The variety of marine molluscs recovered is to be expected given the close proximity to the coast. All of the species in this assemblage would have been readily available in shallow waters around the Norfolk coast.

All of the molluscs in this assemblage are commonly used for food. The remains in Pit F1096, with the large numbers of cockle in particular, certainly suggest food waste and a preference for cockles to supplement the diet. Other remains are relatively sparse and may represent food debris, some perhaps disturbed from the original place of dumping. The possibility that some of the smaller numbers of molluscs may be from shells collected for decorative purposes has to be considered.

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FAUNAL REMAINS CATALOGUE

Appendix A

Summary catalogue of the faunal remains recovered from ENF129454

Listed in context order. A full catalogue (with additional counts) is available as an Excel file.

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month)

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Element range – t = teeth, mand = mandible, ul = upper limb, ll = lower limb, f = footbone, v = vertebrae, r = rib, pel = pelvis, scap = scapula, hy = hyoid.

Context	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Element range	Butchery	Working	Gnaw	R/C/F	Path	Comments
1012	9	51	Sheep/goat	6	6		ul, v	ch					tibia, vertebral spine
1012			Mammal	3			shaft frags						
1014	1	101	Equid	1	1		mand						left condyle
1016	2	59	Cattle	2	2		ul, ll	c, ch					fragment of distal tibia, shaft fragment
1020	1	3	Mammal	1									
1040	4	16	Sheep/goat	2	2		ll	c, ch					metapodial fragments
1040			Mammal	2			fragments						
1042	3	2	Mammal	3			fragments						
1044	5	21	Mammal	5			v, frags						
1046	1	17	Cattle	1	1		pel	ch					
1066	16	42	Mammal	16			v, r						mostly fragments of rib, probably equid
1068	1	22	Cattle	1	1		fragments	ch					chopped talus
1071	3	9	Mammal	3			fragments	c, ch					
1072	1	14	Equid	1			t						worn premolar
1078	4	22	Mammal	2			fragments			1	c		lge mammal shaft frag gnawed
1078			Herpetofauna	1	1		scap						Common TOAD, large female
1078			Bird - Plover	1	1		ul, v	?c					femur, ?cut on proximal shaft
1100	5	11	Sheep/goat	1	1		ll	ch		1	c		metacarpal, distal end, gnawed
1100			Fish	2									
1100			Mammal	2									
1100	1	8	Mammal	1			fragment						

1102	1	1	Mammal	1			fragment					
1106	5	36	Cattle	2		2	mand, t	ch				chopped mandible, unworn (unerupted) third molar
1106			Fish - Salmon sp	2	2		v, scap	ch				
1106			Fish	1			fragment					
1108	2	1	Fish	2			fragments					
1117	1	1	Bird - Fowl	1	1		ul, v	c				carpometacarpus, cut at proximal end
1121	86	1804	Equid	43	43		mand, t, hy, v, skull				4	mandibles, part of upper jaw, skull frags, hyoid, 3 cervical vert, mature individual, tooth wear and gum disease
1121			Bear - Brown Bear	1		1	foot bone (mc)					1st right metacarpal, juvenile, probably Brown Bear
1121			Mammal	42								
1126	3	10	Mammal	3								
1128	2	22	Dog	1	1		mandible					mandible from a medium sized dog, adult, but not worn teeth
1128			Mammal	1			fragment					
1140	1	2	Cattle	1			r	c, ch				section of rib
1140	1	1	Mammal	1			v					
1142	1	16	Equid	1			ll					metacarpal shaft fragment
1150	11	30	Mammal	11			fragments	c, ch				inc probable ovicaprid humerus shaft fragment
1152	1	2	Mammal	1			fragment					
1164	1	7	Mammal	1			shaft fragment	ch				
1168	1	4	Mammal	1			r					

Appendix B

Summary catalogue of the mollusc remains from ENF129454

Context	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Species	NISP	Top	Base	Ap	Frag	MNI	Comments
1012	1	2	Cockle	1				1	1	
1028	1	126	Oyster	1	1		1		1	mature specimen
1036	1	6	Cockle	1			1		1	
1036	1	21	Oyster	1	1		1		1	
1040	1	6	Oyster	1				1		
1040	21	23	Cockle	13			5		4	
1040			Mussel	2				2	1	

1040			Whelk	3				3	1	
1040			Periwinkle	3			2	1	3	
1042	1	2	Cockle	1				1		
1044	2	2	Razor	2				2	1	
1044	2	23	Oyster	2	1		1		1	
1046	8	20	Cockle	4			2		1	
1046			Mussel	1			1		1	
1046			Razor	3				3	1	
1050	2	3	Mussel	2				2	1	
1050	4	5	Cockle	4			4		2	
1066	1	3	Cockle	1			1		1	
1066	1	13	Oyster	1	1		1		1	
1066	1	10	Whelk	1			1		1	
1066	2	6	Periwinkle	2			2		2	
1068	3	5	Periwinkle	3			3		3	2 burnt/ash coloured
1068	9	6	Mussel	9			1	8	1	
1070	4	8	Cockle	4			4		2	
1071	3	18	Whelk	3			2	1	2	
1071	9	22	Cockle	9			5	4	3	
1078	1	2	Mussel	1			1		1	
1078	2	4	Periwinkle	2			2		2	
1090	2	17	Oyster	2	1	1	2		1	
1098	312	946	Cockle	312			285	27	143	
1099	1		Oyster	1		1		1	1	
1099	220	297	Cockle	220			198	22	99	
1100	2	46	Oyster	2	1	1	2		1	
1100	15	43	Cockle	14			11		6	
1100			Periwinkle	1			1		1	
1100	6	8	Mussel	6			2	4	1	
1100	1	3	Razor	1				1	1	
1106	1	17	Whelk	1			1		1	
1108	1	4	Cockle	1			1		1	
1108	1	61	Oyster	1	1		1		1	mature
1110	1	3	Oyster	1		1	1		1	small individual

1110	1	4	Periwinkle	1			1		1	
1116	1	32	Oyster	1		1	1		1	
1138	1	7	Oyster	1		1		1		

The Environmental Samples

Dr John Summers

Introduction

Twenty eight bulk soil samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken from features of medieval date during a trial trench evaluation at Sunnymead, Burnham Market. This report presents the results from the assessment of the bulk sample light fractions, before discussing their significance and potential.

Methods

Samples were processed at the Archaeological Solutions Ltd facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using a Siraf style flotation tank. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 250µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 500µm. The dried light fractions were scanned under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using a semi-quantitative scale (X = present; XX = common; XXX = abundant). Reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds was consulted where necessary. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

Results

The assessment data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in Table 7.

Plant macrofossils

The bulk of the material present in the samples was in the form of carbonised cereal grains. Four main taxa were represented: hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); rye (*Secale cereale*); free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ compactum* type); and oat (*Avena* sp.). In the barley assemblage, no asymmetric grains were noted, suggesting that a two-row variety (*Hordeum distichon*) was represented. There were no diagnostic oat chaff elements to confirm whether a wild or domesticated variety was present, although the large grain size implied the latter. Overall, the proportions of grains appeared to suggest that barley was numerically dominant, followed by rye, with wheat and oat making a smaller contribution. Full quantification would be necessary to confirm this.

Other cultivars included large legumes (Fabaceae indet.), one of which was tentatively identified as pea (cf. *Pisum* sp.), along with a small number of cabbage/ mustard seeds (*Brassica/ Sinapis* sp.), which could represent the remains of leaf or oil crops.

The range of wild taxa is not extensive but many are likely to represent arable weeds. These include common nettle (*Urtica dioica*), knotweed (*Polygonum aviculare*), campion (*Silene* sp.), medium legumes (Fabaceae indet.), common gromwell (*Lithospermum arvense*), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*), brome grass (*Bromus* sp.) and barren brome

(*Anisantha sterilis* type). Common gromwell is a weed of winter cereals and wild radish is also more common in winter crops. These could have grown amongst either a wheat or a rye crop. The presence of stinking chamomile in L1106 and L1042 may be associated with wheat. This plant is a weed of heavy, fertile soils, such as those to which wheat is well adapted (e.g. Moffett 2006). This could indicate that the wheat was locally cultivated, although the remains are too few to be certain.

Terrestrial molluscs

The assemblage of terrestrial molluscs was quite limited. The most common snails were *Helicella itala*, *Pupilla muscorum* and *Vallonia* sp. These are characteristic of open habitats. A single specimen of *Hydrobia ulvae*, which is characteristic of brackish or salt water, was present in L1027. This specimen could have been gathered with other marine fauna (cockles, oysters and mussels) used for food.

Contaminants

The samples generally contained few modern rootlets or earthworm egg capsules. Modern burrowing molluscs (*Cecilioides acicula*) were quite common but these are unlikely to have caused significant disturbance to the deposits.

Discussion

The dominance of barley and rye is a little unusual in medieval archaeological assemblages from England, where wheat tends to dominate (e.g. Ballantyne 2005; Straker *et al.* 2007; Fryer and Summers forthcoming). However, the dominance of barley in particular appears to be a feature of Norfolk's medieval economy. Based on documentary research by Campbell and Overton (1993), it is apparent that the dominant crop in Norfolk during the medieval and post-medieval periods was barley, accounting for around 50% of cereal acreage throughout the period c.1250-1739. This product was a more minor crop elsewhere in England but was traded from Norfolk along the east coast and across the North Sea. Small scale excavations at Pott Row, Grimston, also provided evidence of an arable economy dominated by barley (Summers 2012), supporting the documentary records. Barley is a hardy cereal able to tolerate poorer soils and elevated salinity. This may have accentuated its importance at Burnham Market due to the site's proximity to the coastal salt marshes to the north.

A high proportion of rye in the assemblage is likely to reflect the local soils around Burnham Market, which are predominantly quite thin. Rye has extensive root systems and is tolerant of drought in free-draining soils. This is likely to have made it quite attractive to those farming the land in the area. This is also supported by the findings of Campbell and Overton (1993) that rye was the dominant winter cereal (as opposed to wheat) in areas with lighter, less fertile soils. Prior to 1350, rye was predominantly used as cheap grain supplied to farm servants. Rye and oats are often considered to represent fodder crops in many archaeobotanical assemblages due to their infrequent preservation (cf. Carruthers 2008, 34:10). However, the frequent occurrence of both in the samples from Burnham Market may suggest a more extensive use in human consumption. This is particularly true of rye, large deposits of which from West Stow indicate that it may have been a significant East

Anglian crop from at least the Saxon period, although probably earlier (Murphy 1985).

It is difficult to determine whether wheat was grown around the site, but it is entirely likely that it made up part of the winter cereal crop from areas of more fertile land. The dominance of barley and rye indicates that wheat made a much smaller contribution to the diet.

Overall, cereal remains were frequent in the deposits from Burnham Market. Chaff was absent and weed seeds were less common than grains, implying a significant proportion of clean grain in the assemblage. The impression from the assessment is of domestic refuse from day-to-day processing and food preparation activities. The association with other general midden material, such as animal bone and marine shells supports this view of generalised waste disposal.

The most productive samples were concentrated in the southern portion of the site, particularly from features in the south western Trenches 10 and 13. These appear to represent the primary areas for the disposal of carbonised plant remains. This may reflect more generally the main area for general midden deposition.

Conclusions and statement of potential

The archaeobotanical assemblage from Sunnymead demonstrates the good preservation of charred plant macrofossils within the medieval deposits. Samples with quite high densities of remains were recovered, particularly from the southern portion of the site. This indicates that a number of features on the site were a focal point for the deposition of carbonised remains, along with other domestic refuse. The material probably derives from domestic activities and routine crop processing,

Although further research into this assemblage would be advantageous, the impression from the cereal remains is of an arable system tailored to the local soils and environment, with the cultivation of crops able to tolerate light soils and the coastal setting. The prevalence of rye may indicate that waste from lower status households is present. Alternatively, the occupants of the site may have supplemented their diet with rye in order to protect their more valuable cash crop (barley) for export.

The archaeobotanical remains from Burnham Market show that there is good potential for the recovery of an analytically viable assemblage of medieval plant macrofossils should further excavation be carried out. Of key interest are the relative proportions of the main cereal crops and an examination of their contribution to the diet of the site's inhabitants.

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Site code	Sample number	Context	Feature	Feature type	Trench	Spot date	Volume (litres)	Flot (ml)	% processed	Cereals			Non-cereal taxa		Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				Other remains		
										Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Grain preservation	Seeds	Notes	Charcoal >2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds		Insects	Earthworm capsules
ENF129454	2	1010	1009	Fill of Pit	14	12th-13th/14th	10	5	50%	X	-	Trit/Rye (1)	5	-	-	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipla muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-	
ENF129454	3	1012	1011	Fill of Ditch	14	11th-12th	20	5	66%	XX	-	Hord (2), Trit (1), Rye (2), Trit/Rye (1), NFI (8 + 1 tail), Frag (X)	5	-	-	-	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipla muscorum</i>	X	X	-	-	-	-	
ENF129454	4	1028	1029	Fill of Linear	11	12th-15th	20	5	50%	X	-	Hord (1), cf. Oat (1), NFI (2), Frag (X)	5	X	Large Fabaceae (1), Large Poaceae (4)	-	-	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	XX	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	5	1027	1026	Fill of Pit	10	-	10	7	100%	XX	-	HB (X), Hord (XX), Oat (X), Rye (XX), NFI (XX)	4	X	Large Fabaceae	-	-	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Hydrobia ulvae</i> , <i>Pupipla muscorum</i>	X	XX	X	X	-	Heather charcoal
ENF129454	7	1021	-	Sandy Spread	14	12th-14th	20	5	50%	X	-	NFI (1 + 1 tail)	5	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Oxychilus</i> sp., <i>Pupipla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	9	1016	1015	Fill of Ditch	12	11th-12th	20	7	66%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	XX	X	X	-

ENF129454	10	1042	1041	Fill of Ditch	12	11th-12th	20	7	50%	X	-	HB (1 germ), FTW (2), Trit (1), cf. Oat (2), Rye (1), cf. Rye (2), NFI (1), Frag (X)	5	X	Large Fabaceae (1), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (1), Large Poaceae (2), Small Poaceae (1)	X	-	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	XX	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	11	1044	1043	Fill of Ditch	12	12th-13th/14th	20	7	50%	XX	-	HB (X), Hord (X), Oat (X), Rye (X), NFI (X)	5	X	Large Fabaceae (X)	X	-	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i>	X	XX	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	12	1048	1047	Fill of Ditch	10	-	40	20	100%	XX	-	HB (X), Hord (XX), Oat (XX), Rye (XX), NFI (XX), Tail (X)	4	X	Medium Fabaceae (X), <i>Silene</i> sp. (X), <i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (X)	X	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i>	X	XX	X	X	-	-
ENF129454	14	1058	1057	Fill of Linear	10	13th-15th	20	7	66%	XX	-	HB (X), Hord (XX), FTW (X), Oat (X), Rye (X), NFI (X)	5	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	XX	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	15	1060	1059	Fill of Pit	10	12th-13th/14th	20	5	50%	X	-	HB (X), Hord (X), FTW (X), Oat (X), NFI (X)	5	X	Brassicaceae (X)	X	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	XX	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	18	1046B	1045B	Fill of Gully	13	10th-12th	20	15	100%	XX	-	HB (XX), Hord (XX), Rye (XX), NFI (XX)	4	X	<i>Anthemis cotula</i> (X), Large Poaceae (X)	-	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	XX	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	19	1066	1065	Fill of Pit	13	12th-13th/14th	10	3	100%	X	-	Hord (1), Rye (1), NFI (2), Frag (X)	5	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), Large Poaceae (1)	-	-	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	-	XX	-	-	-	-
ENF129454	20	1071	1069	Fill of Pit	13	11th-12th	40	20	100%	XX	-	Hord (X), FTW (XX), Rye (X), NFI (X)	5	X	Large Poaceae (X)	X	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i>	X	XX	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	21	1068	1067	Fill of Pit	9	11th-13th	40	50	100%	XX	-	HB (X), Hord (XX), FTW (X), Oat (X), Rye (X), NFI (XX)	5	X	cf. <i>Pisum</i> sp. (X), Polygonaceae (X), Large Poaceae (X)	-	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i>	XXX	XX	X	-	-	-

ENF129454	22	1074	1073	Fill of Pit	10	12th-13th	20	15	50%	X	-	HB (1), Hord (3), Oat (1), Rye (2), NFI (3)	5	X	Medium Fabaceae (2), Large Poaceae (2)	-	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	23	1082	1081	Fill of Ditch	10	12th-13th/14th	20	7	50%	X	-	Hord (1), FTW (1), cf. Oat (1), NFI (3)	5	X	Large Poaceae (3)	-	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i>	XX	XX	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	24	1088	1087	Fill of Ditch	10	-	10	5	100%	X	-	NFI (2 + 1 tail), Frag (X)	5	-	-	X	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i>	X	X	-	-	-	-
ENF129454	25	1076	1075	Fill of Ditch	13	-	10	5	50%	X	-	Hord (3), Oat (1), Rye (1), NFI (6), Frag (X)	5	-	-	-	-	XX	<i>Cochlicopa</i> sp., <i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i>	X	XX	X	X	-	-
ENF129454	29	1100	1096	Fill of Pit	13	12th-13th	20	15	50%	XX	-	HB (X), Hord (XX), Trit (X), Oat (X), Rye (X), NFI (XX)	5	X	<i>Polygonum aviculare</i> (X), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (X), Large Poaceae (X)	-	-	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i>	XX	XX	XX	X	-	Heather charcoal
ENF129454	31	1102	1101	Fill of Ditch	10	11th-12th	10	5	50%	X	-	cf. Oat (1), Rye (1), cf. Rye (1), NFI (6), Frag (X)	5	X	<i>Urtica dioica</i> (1)	-	-	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i>	XX	X	X	-	X	-
ENF129454	32	1106	1105	Fill of Pit	10	13th-14th	30	20	100%	XX	-	HB (X - 1 tail), Hord (XX), FTW (X) Oat (X), Rye (X), NFI (XX)	4	X	Large Fabaceae (X), <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (X), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (X), <i>Centaurea</i> sp. (X), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (X)	-	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i>	X	X	X	-	X	-
ENF129454	33	1110	1109	Fill of Pit	10	12th-13th	30	30	100%	XX	-	HB (X), Hord (XX), FTW (X) Oat (X), Rye (X), NFI (X)	4	X	Medium Fabaceae (X), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (X), <i>Lolium</i> sp. (X), Large Poaceae (X)	XX		X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipila muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	X	X	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	44	1138	1137	Fill of Pit	2	late 12th-13th	10	10	50%	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Carex</i> sp. (1)	-	-	-	-	XX	X	X	X	-	-

ENF129454	45	1140	1139	Fill of Linear	2	12th-13th/14th	10	15	100%	X	-	NFI (1)	6	-	-	-	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipilla muscorum</i>	XXX	X	XX	X	X	-
ENF129454	51	1104	1103	Fill of Pit	13	-	20	20	100%	X	-	Hord (2), cf. Oat (1), cf. Rye (2), Trit/Rye (1), NFI (6), Frag (X)	5	X		XX	Ring porous	XX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipilla muscorum</i>	X	XX	X	-	X	Hether charcoal
ENF129454	53	1162	1161	Fill of Pit	8	12th-14th	10	40	50%	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	XXX	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipilla muscorum</i> , <i>Vallonia</i> sp.	XX	X	X	-	-	-
ENF129454	57	1164	1163	Fill of Pit	9	12th-13th	20	15	100%	XX	-	Trit (X), Rye (XX), NFI (XX)	5	X	Medium Fabaceae (X)	-	-	X	<i>Helicella itala</i> , <i>Pupipilla muscorum</i>	XX	X	-	-	-	-

Table 7: Results from the assessment of bulk sample light fractions from Sunnymead, Burnham Market.

Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/compactum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*).

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP1
Trench 2, F1133B, taken from the south



DP2
Trench 4, F1133B, taken from the south



DP3
Trench 6, F1131, taken from the north-east



DP4
Trench 7, F1122, taken from the north. The articulated horse burial is visible protruding from the section



DP5
Trench 7, ditch 1115, taken from the east



DP6
Trench 7, ditch 1127, taken from the south



DP7
Trench 8, F1161, taken from the north



DP8
Trench 8, F1165 and F1167, taken from the north-east



DP9
Trench 9, F1145 and F1147, taken from the north-east



DP10
Trench 9, F1067, taken from the north-east



DP11
Trench 9, F1151 and 1153, taken from the north



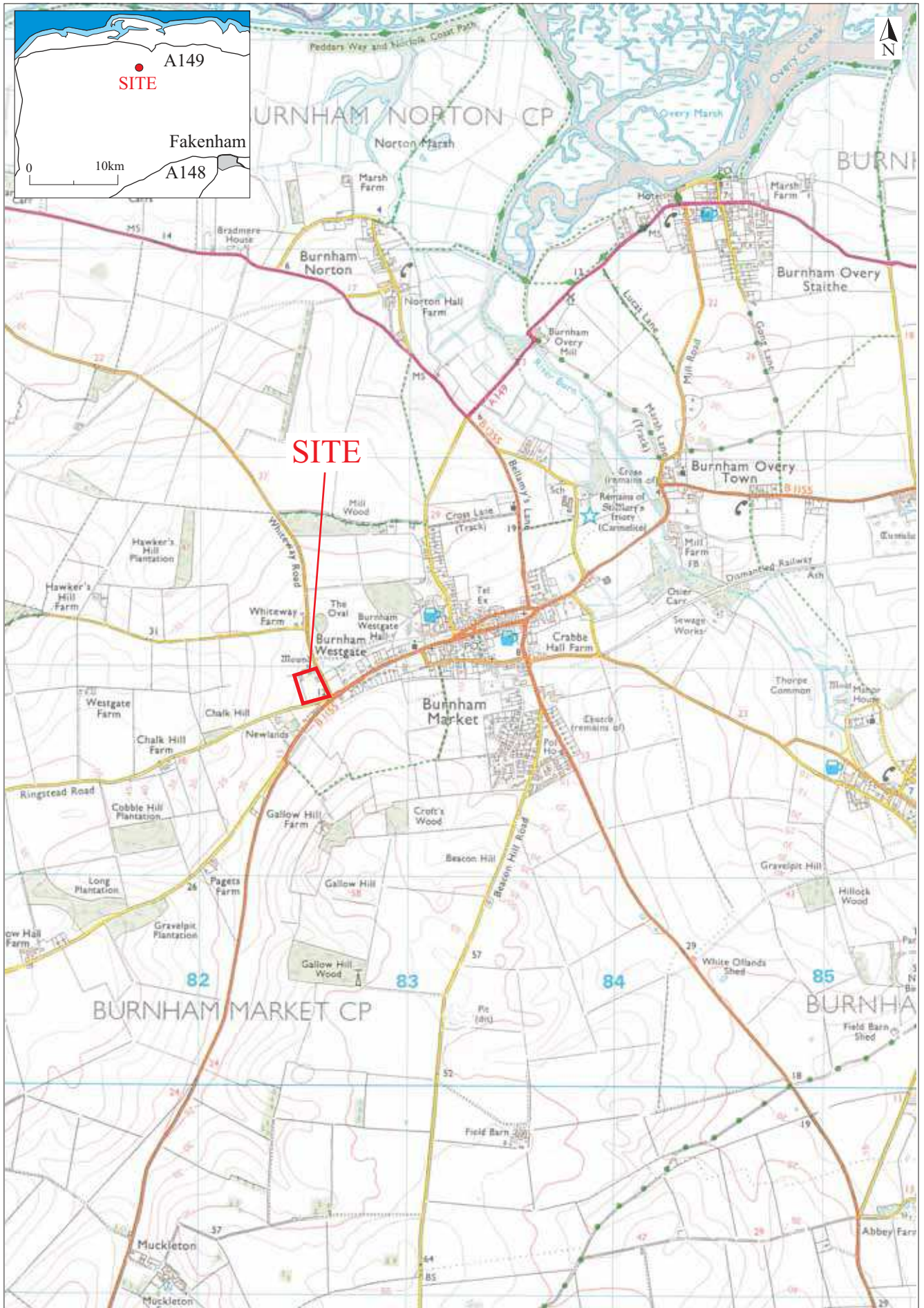
DP12
Trench 9, F1159, taken from the north-east



DP13
Trench 10, F1105, F1107 and F1109, taken
from the west

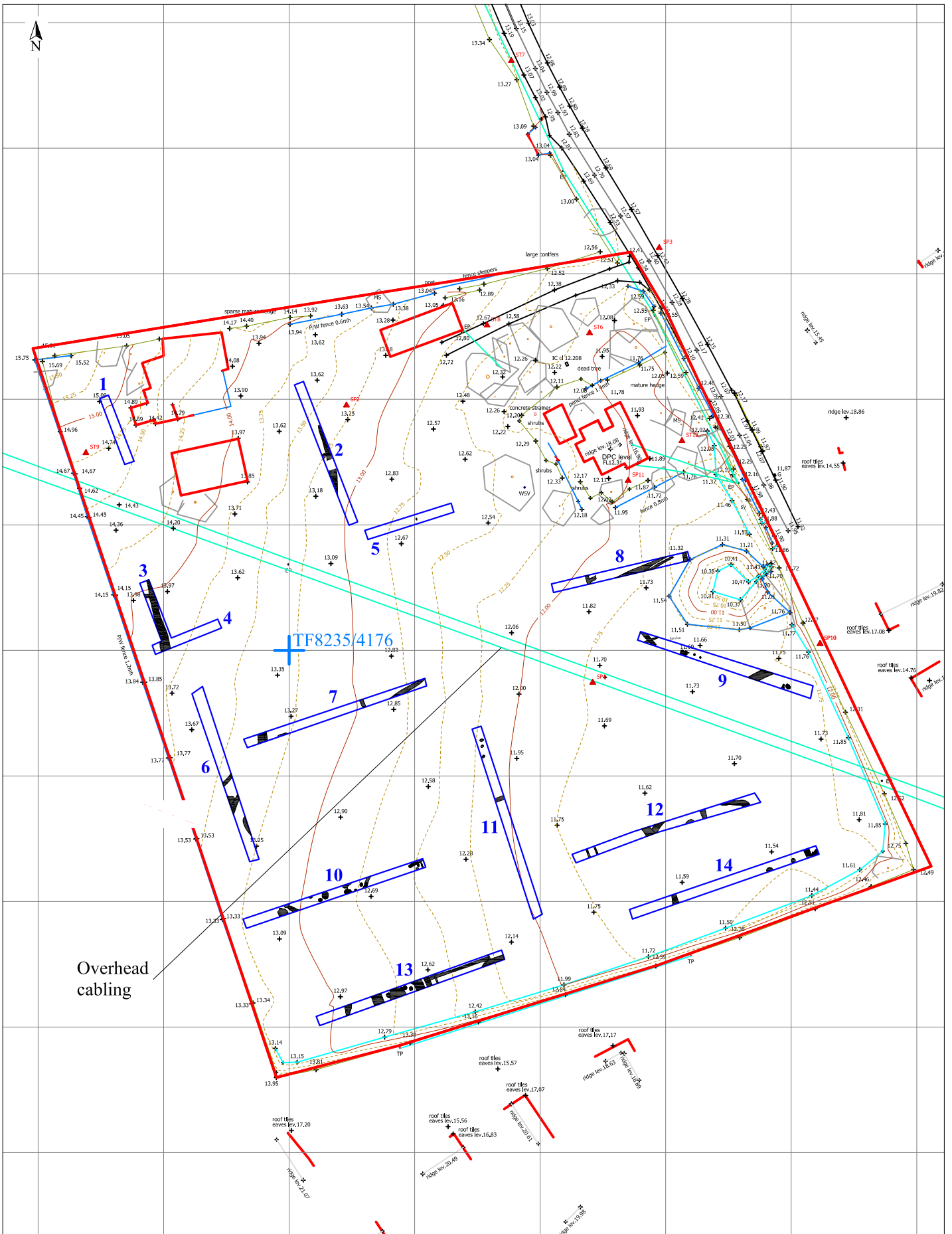


DP14
Trench 10, F1111, taken from the south

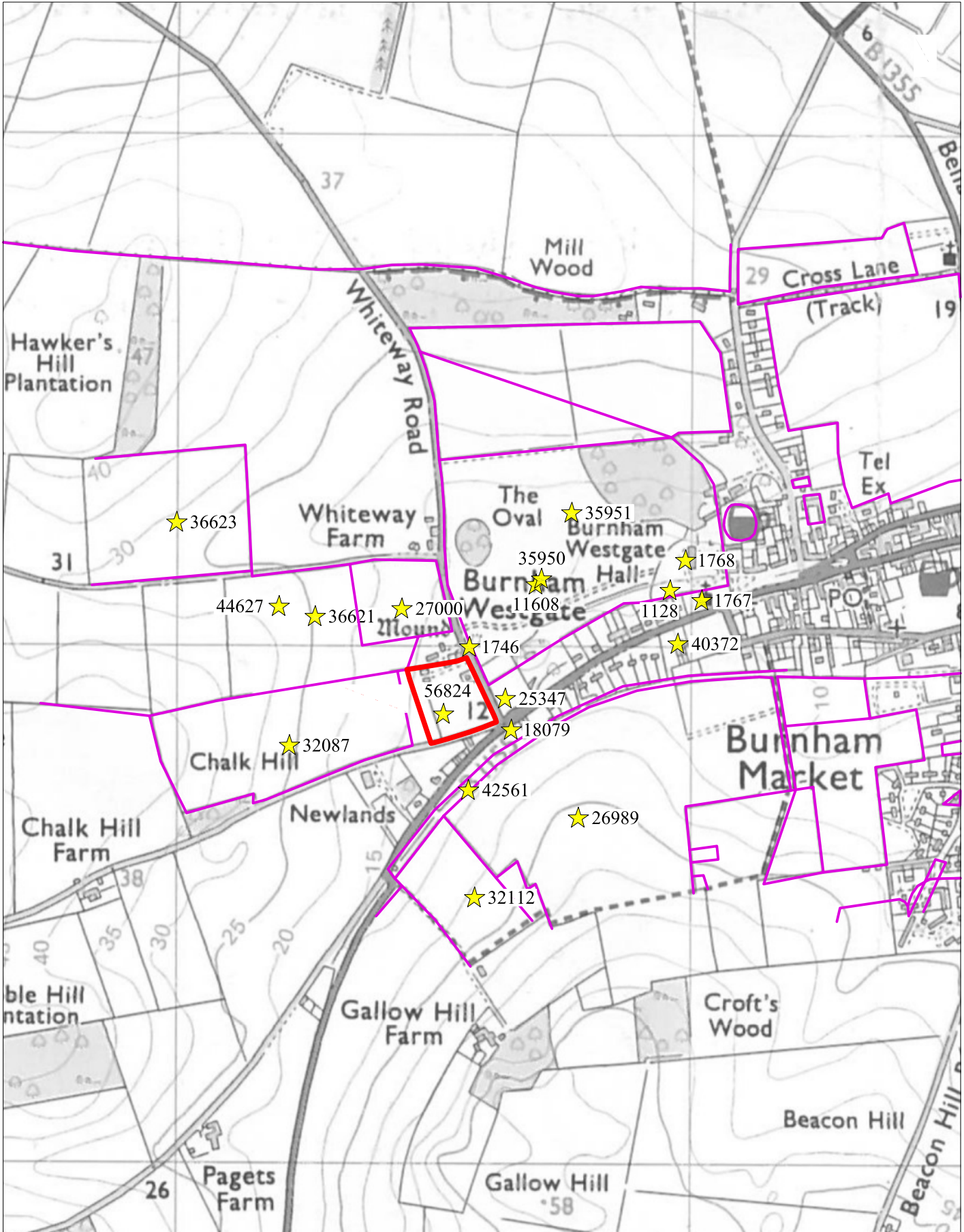


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Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4



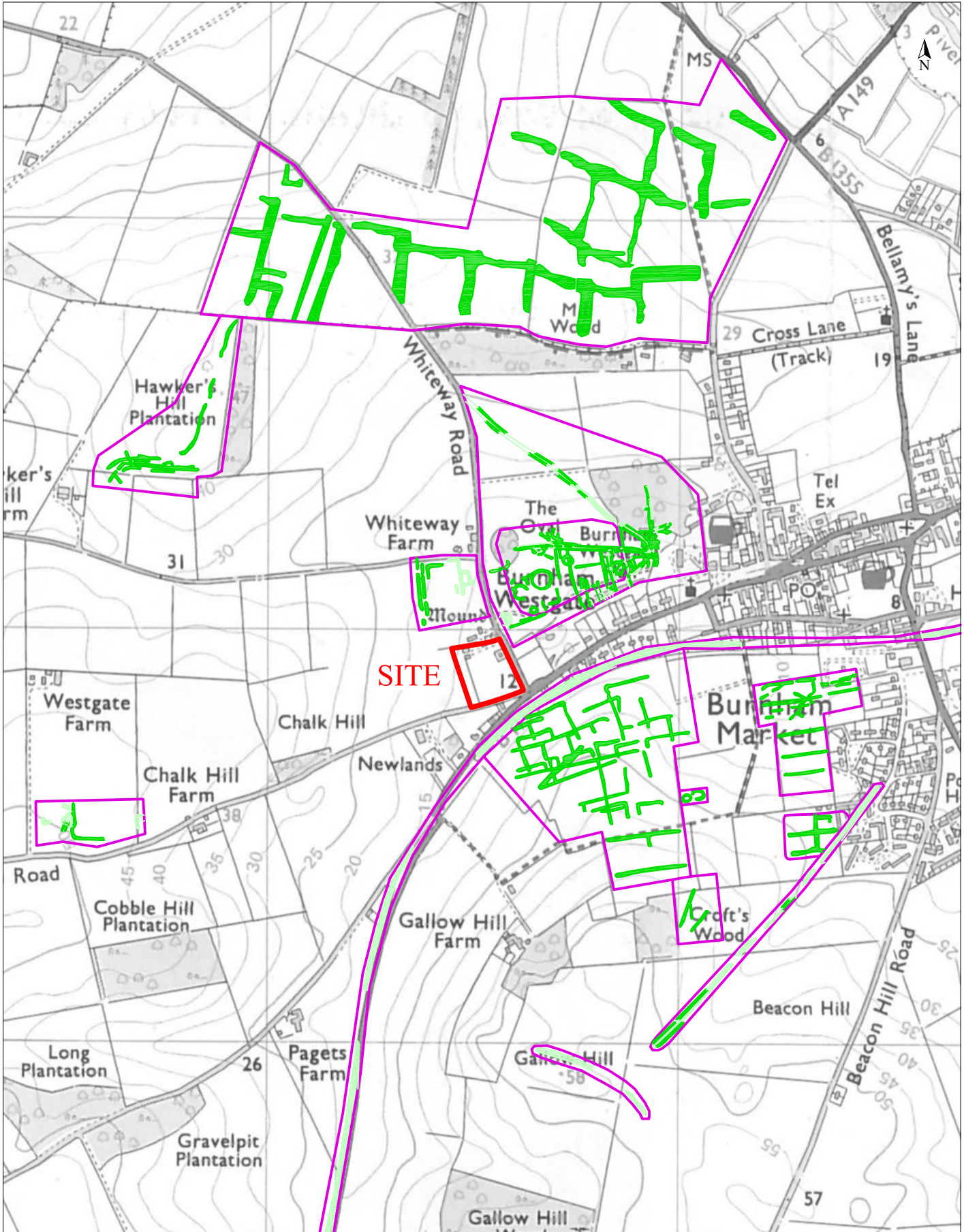
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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:1,000 at A4



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— Medieval detection boundaries

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 3 HER Data
 Scale 1:10,000 at A4

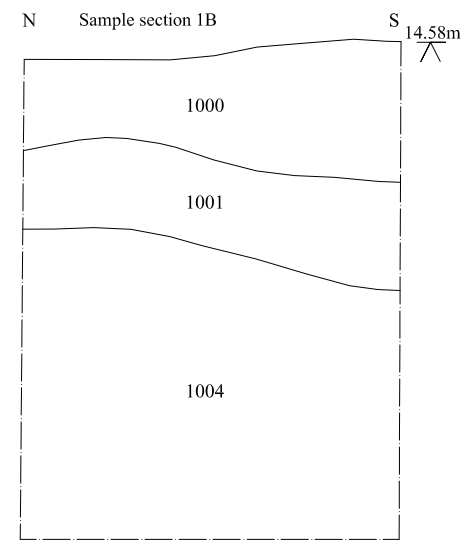
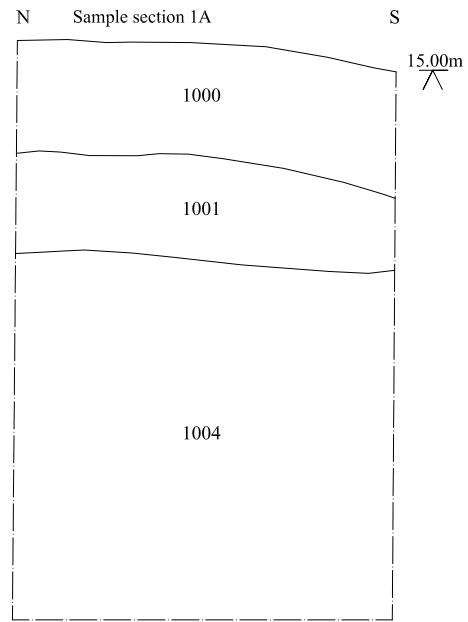
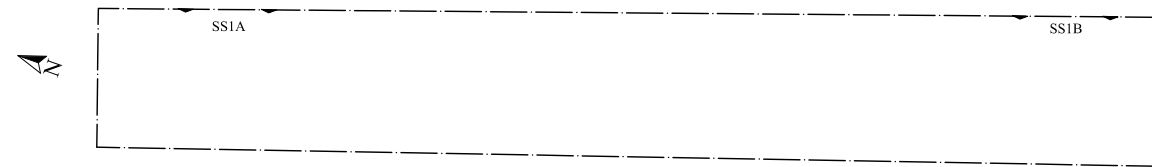


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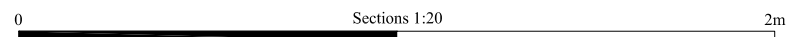
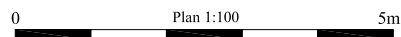
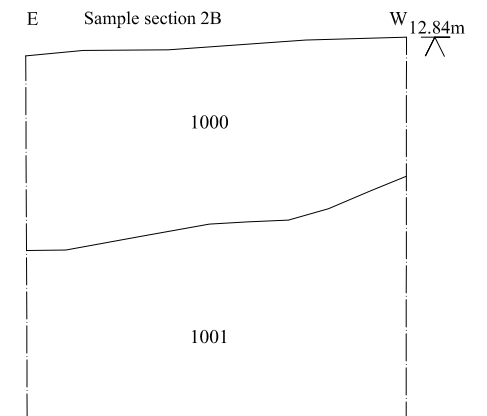
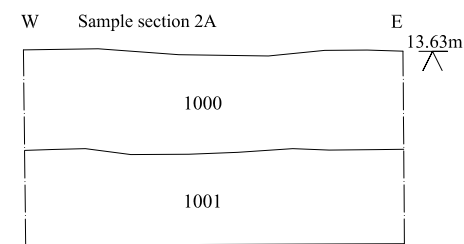
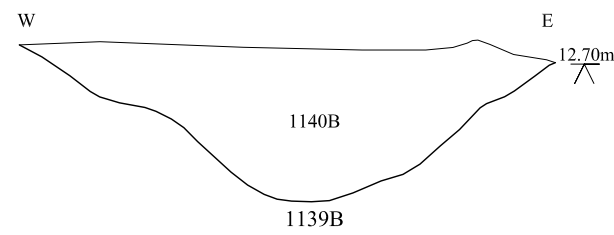
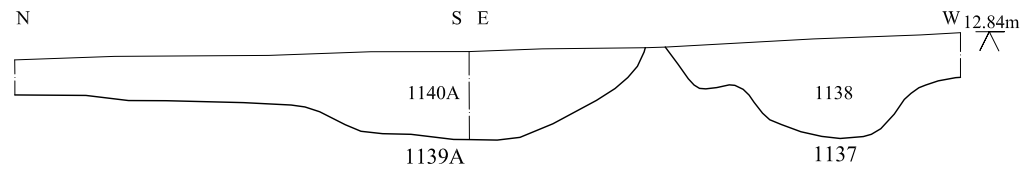
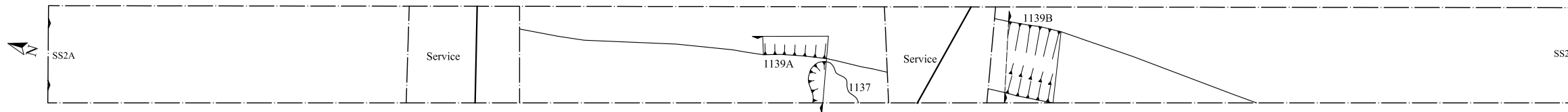
- Medieval detection boundaries
- Cropmarks
- Cropmarks

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 4 Cropmarks
 Scale 1:12,500 at A4

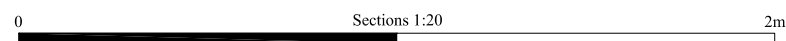
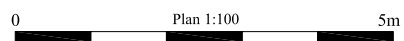
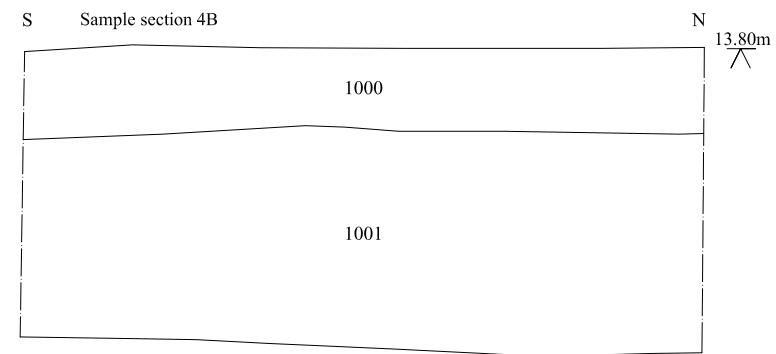
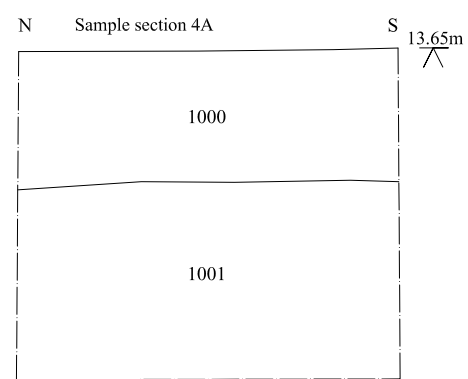
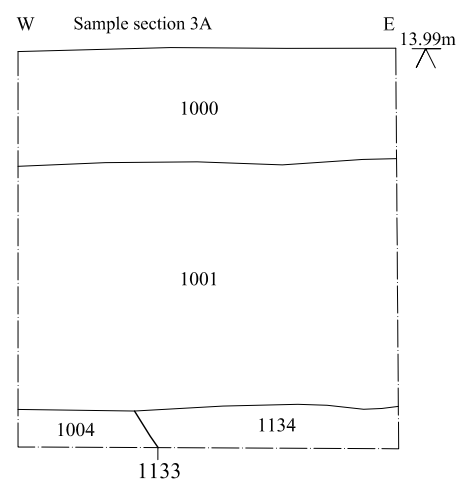
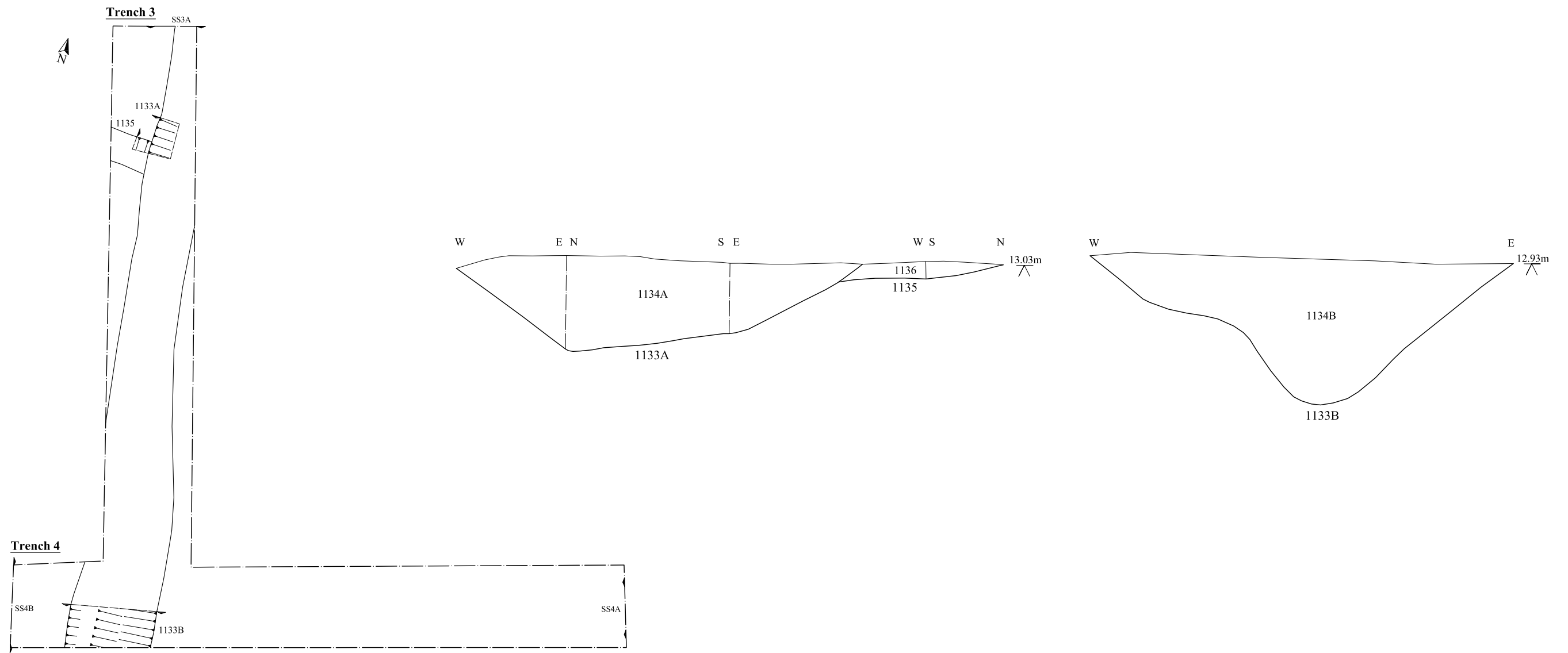
Trench 1



Trench 2

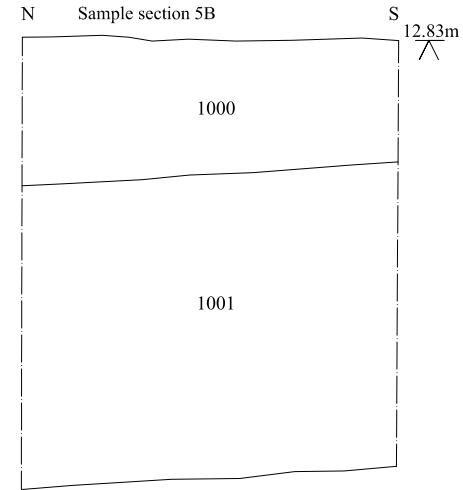
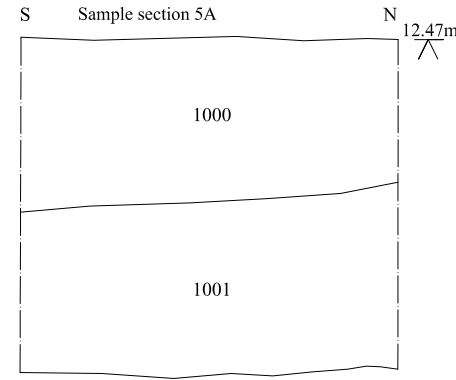
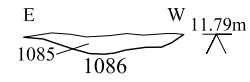


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Fig. 5 Trench plans and sections
Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

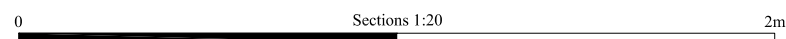
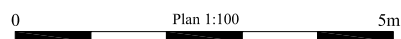
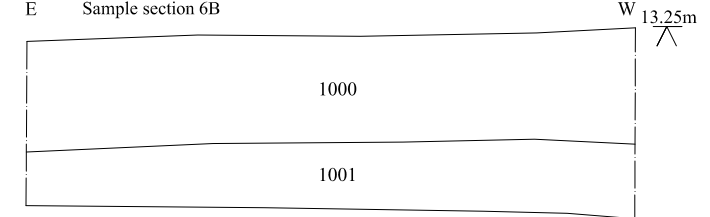
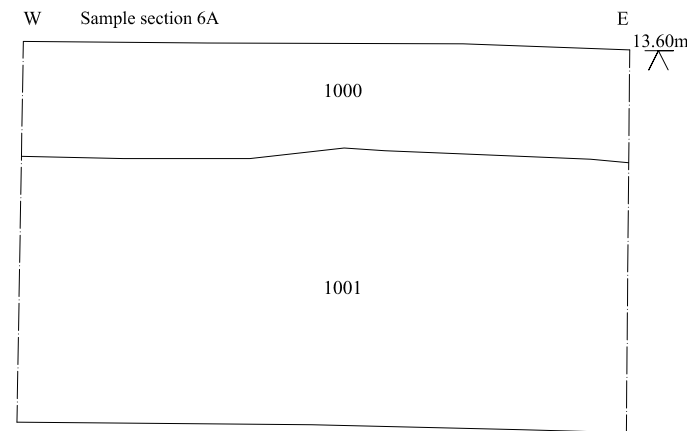
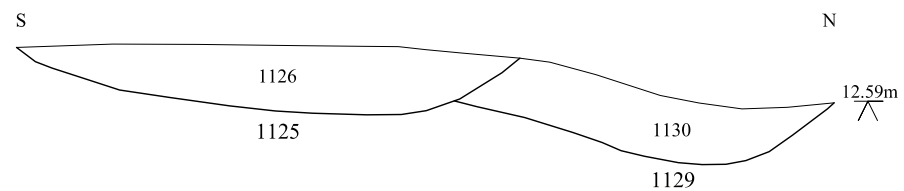
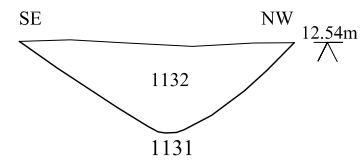
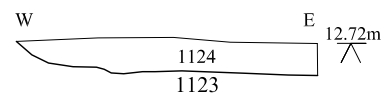
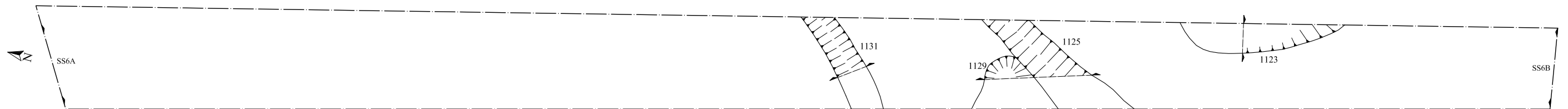


Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 6 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

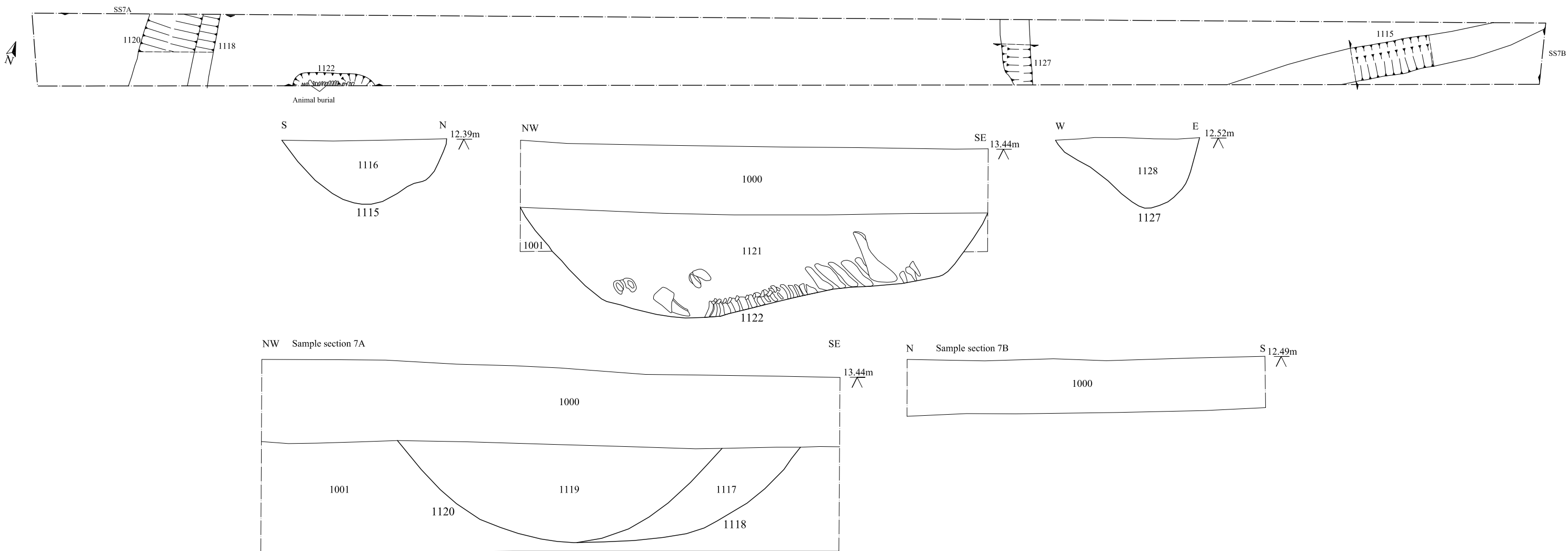
Trench 5



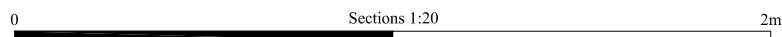
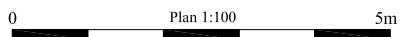
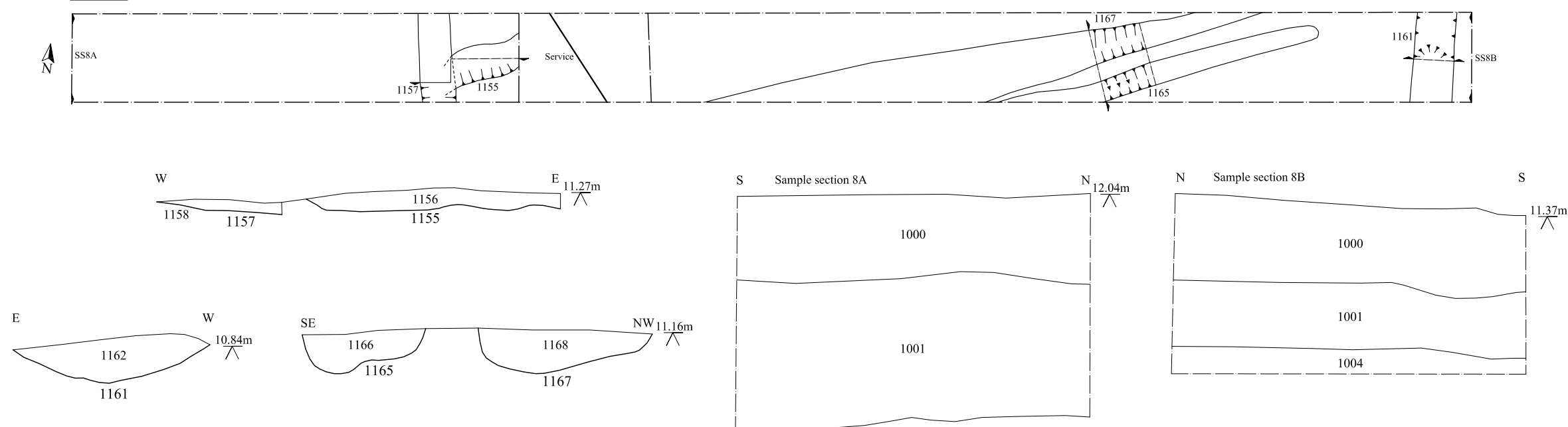
Trench 6

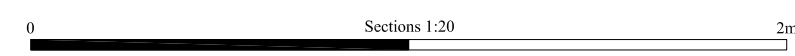
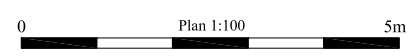
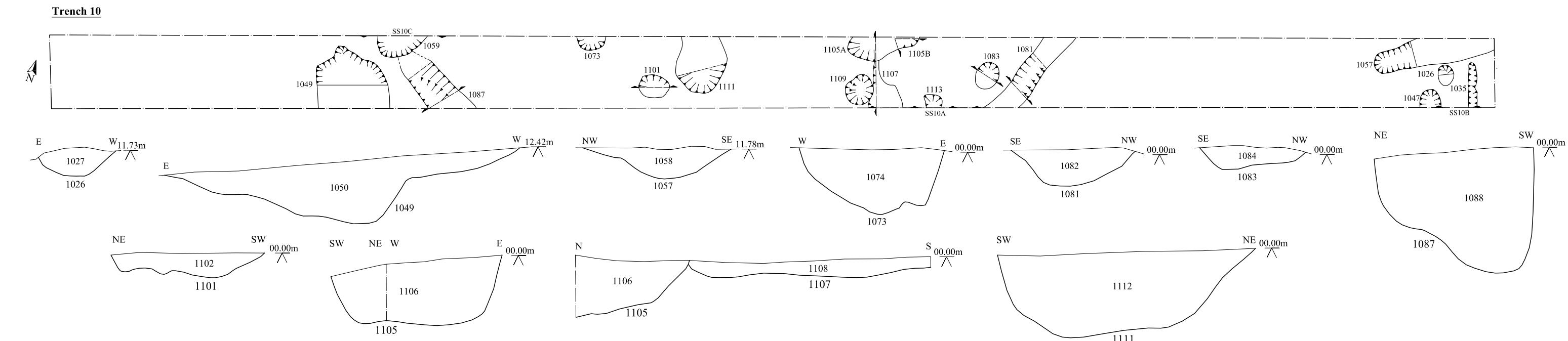
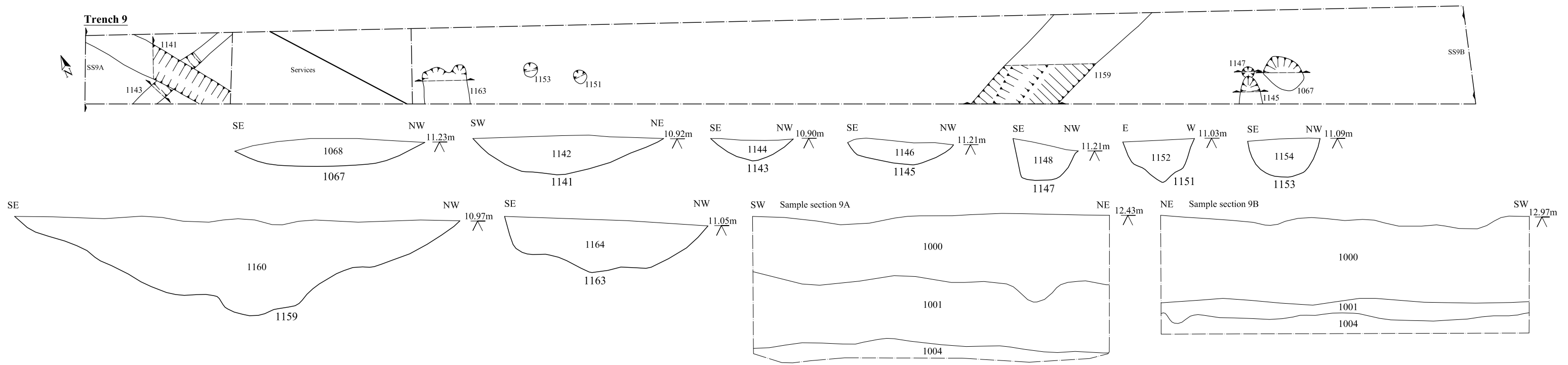


Trench 7



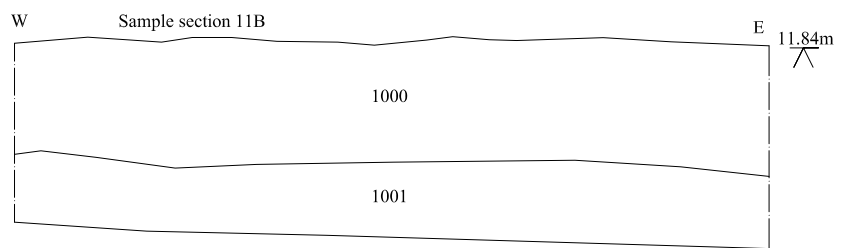
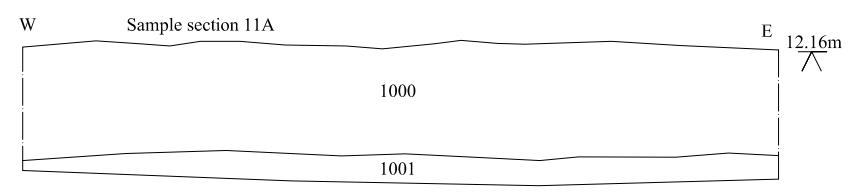
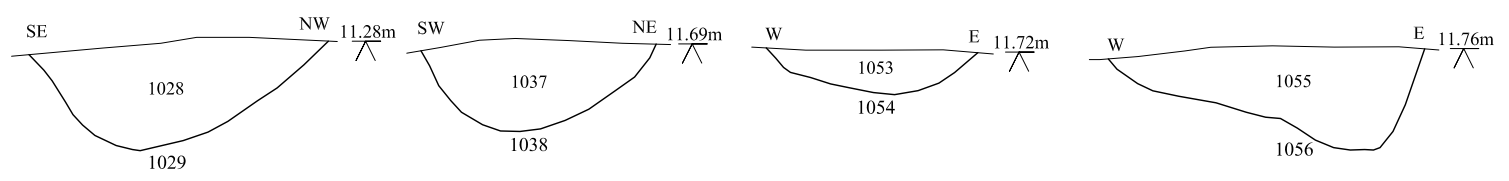
Trench 8



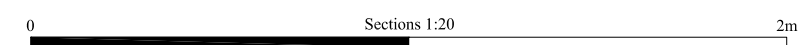
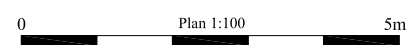
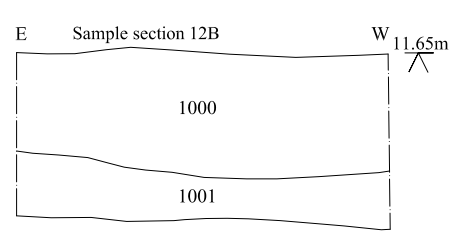
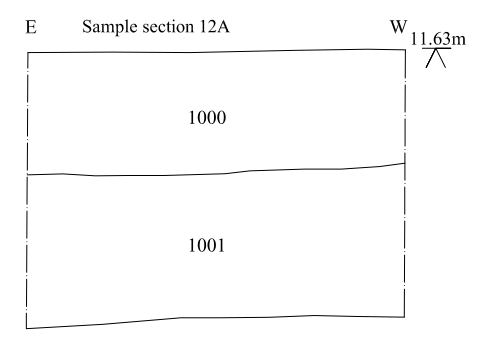
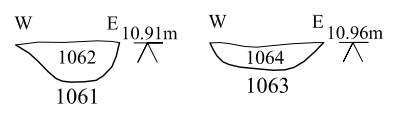
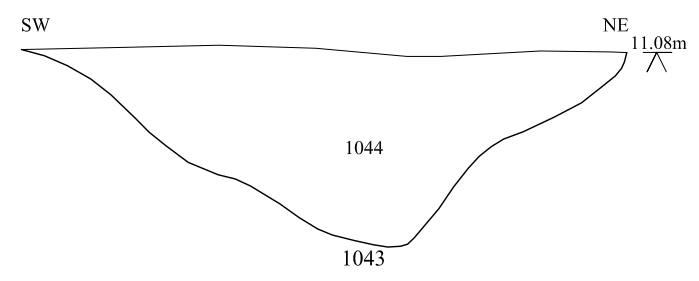
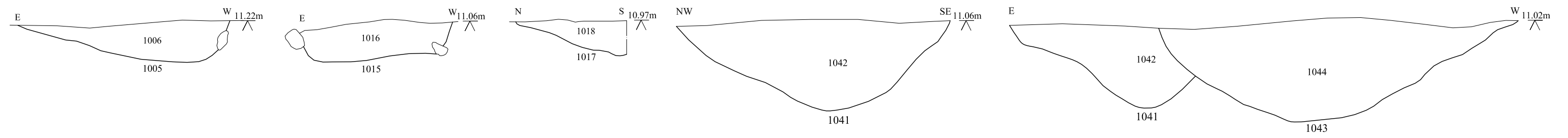
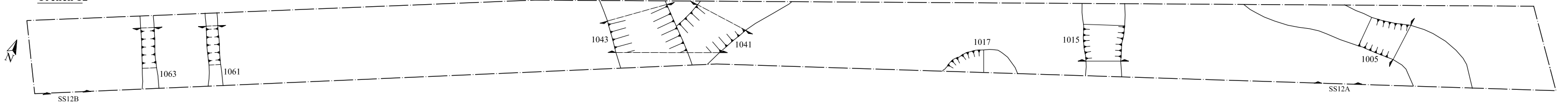


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Fig. 9 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

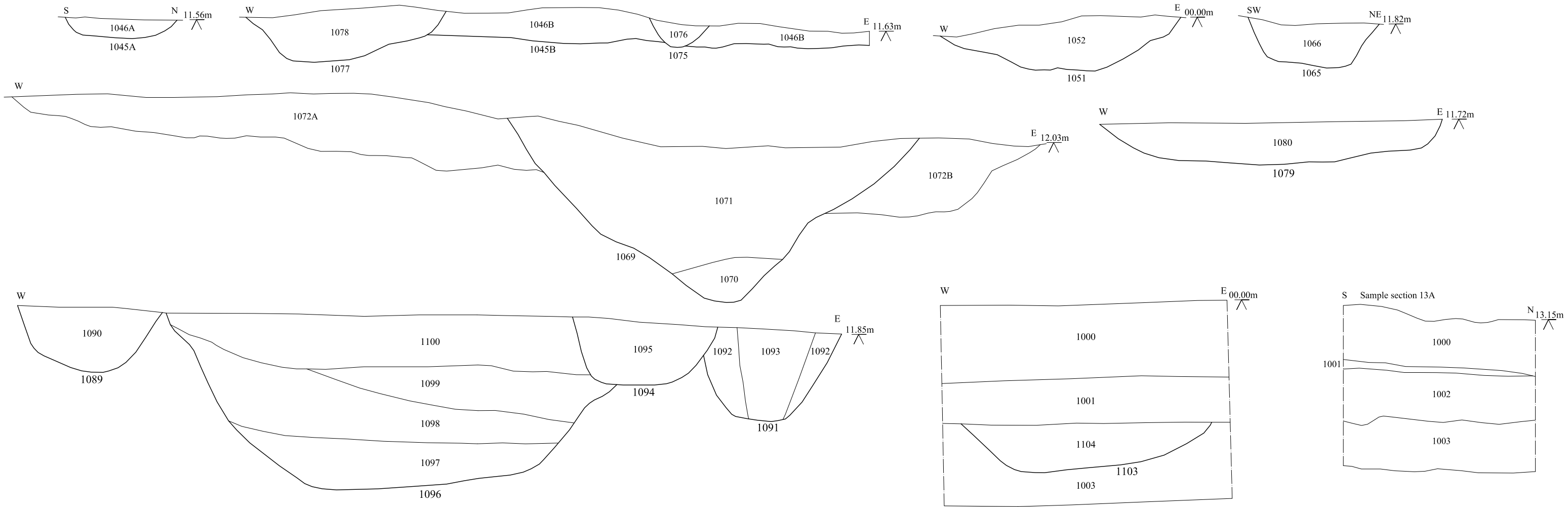
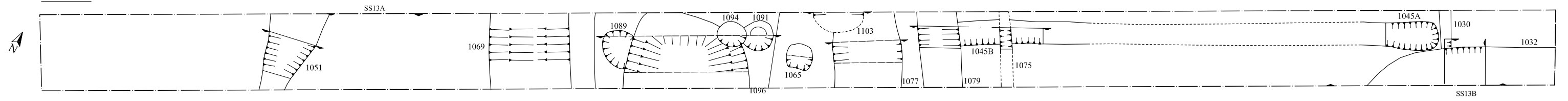
Trench 11



Trench 12



Trench 13

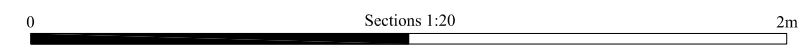
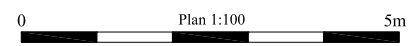
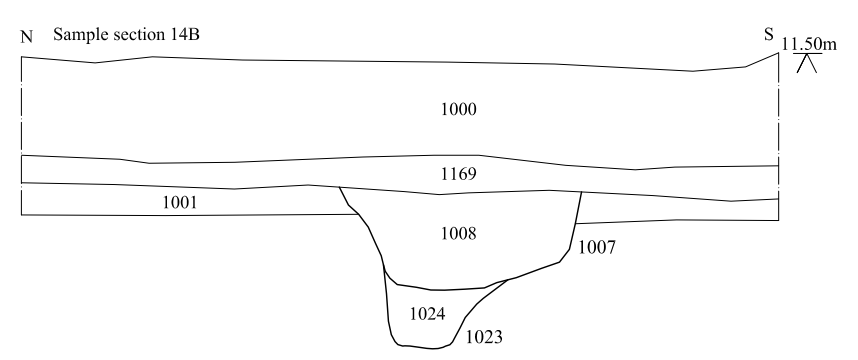
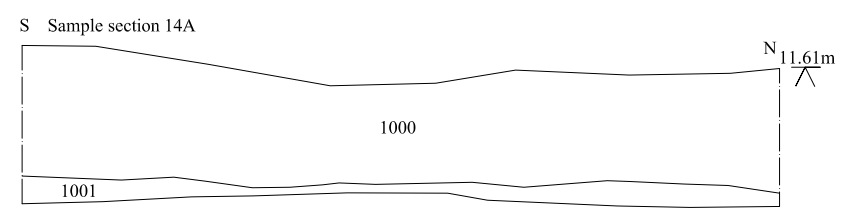
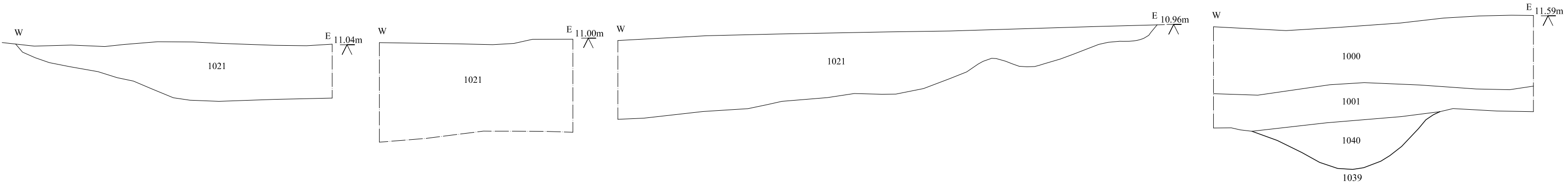
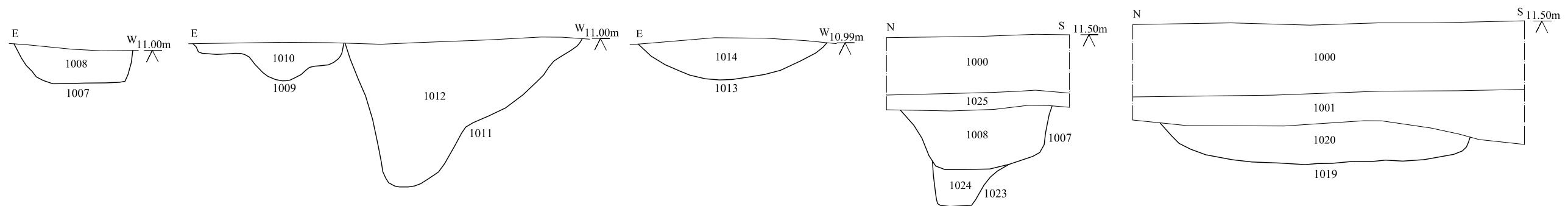
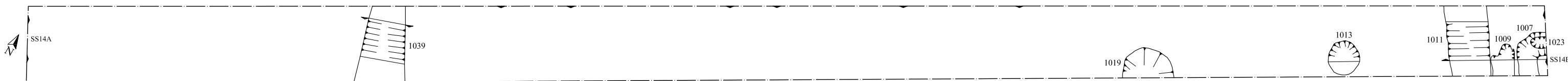


0 Plan 1:100 5m

0 Sections 1:20 2m

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Fig. 11 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3

Trench 14



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Fig. 12 Trench plans and sections
 Scale 1:100 and 1:20 at A3