LAND AT REDLANDS, BACK LANE, BURNHAM MARKET, NORFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION AND MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL AT REDLANDS, BACK LANE

POST-EXCAVATION ASSESSMENT REPORT

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PRE-CONSTRUCT ARCHAEOLOGY

Land at Redlands, Back Lane, Norfolk: An Archaeological Excavation

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ABSTRACT

Between 27th September and 15th October 2021, Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd carried out an archaeological excavation at Redlands, Back Lane, Norfolk. Following the successful completion of the excavation phase, archaeological monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control was undertaken between 19th October to the 16th of December in the north-east and north-west of the site. The project was commissioned by Vertex Architecture on behalf of Avocet Homes Ltd. The aim of the project was to contribute to an understanding of the character, condition, date, and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area.

Two excavation areas were located within the footprint of three of the proposed residential dwellings. These areas sought to further examine an area of dense activity, including an inhumation, initially visible during previous trial trenching works (Birks 2020).

The excavations revealed evidence of multi-phase Roman features, and two further undated inhumations. The Roman activity began with the establishment of a possible work area at the north end of site, which included a cobbled surface and features utilised for waste deposition. The site was then enclosed by eastern and southern boundaries, perhaps marking incorporation into a larger system of co-axial fields. An organised system of ditches, identified as planting trenches, were imposed in the southern half of the site. The work area and agricultural areas co-existed, perhaps as part of a larger estate, for most of the early Roman period. After this the site appears to have been abandoned for a number of years, before being reorganised dramatically in the late Roman period by the imposition of a large boundary ditch and a T-shaped enclosure with some evidence for widespread waste deposition. Following this an area of unorganised occupation was located in the south-east of the site.

Early medieval activity was represented only by occasional probable robbing of material from earlier features. Redlands and its surrounds then remained as open farmland until the 20th century.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology (PCA) were commissioned by Jordan Cribb (Director) of Vertex Architecture Ltd on behalf of their client Avocet Homes Ltd to undertake an archaeological excavation at Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market (NGR TF 83568 41764) in response to archaeological advice (CNF47399) issued by John Percival of the Historic Environment Service of Norfolk County Council (HES/NCC).

1.2 The excavation followed from a programme of trial trenching undertaken by Chris Birks Archaeology Ltd (Birks 2020). This phase of works had revealed numerous Roman ditches and an undated inhumation. The archaeological features encountered were significant and warranted further work.

1.3 The archaeological excavation was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Limited (PCA) on land at Redlands between the 27th of September and the 15th of October 2021. A programme of monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control (WUASC) took place between the 19th of October and the 16th of December. Two inhumation burials which were initially observed during the excavation phase could only be fully excavated and recorded following the issuing of a burial licence from the Ministry of Justice and this was undertaken during the monitoring phase of works.

1.4 The archaeological work was commissioned by Jordan Cribb (Director) of Vertex Architecture Ltd on behalf of Avocet Homes Ltd in response to a planning condition attached to (Planning Reference 17/00892/O). The development involved the demolition of the existing bungalow and the creation of six new residential dwellings. This was in line with National Planning Policy Framework 2021, Section 16 'Conserving and enhancing the historic environment'.

1.5 The excavation was carried out in accordance with a Project Design (PD) prepared by PCA (Crawley 2021), which was an addendum to an existing Written Scheme of Investigation (Birks 2021) written in response to advice for

archaeological investigation issued by John Percival of Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Services (Percival HES/NCC Ref: CNF47399).

1.6 The aim of the excavation was to 'preserve by record' any archaeological remains present in those areas of the site which would be affected by groundworks associated with the new development. This includes providing a model of the archaeological remains present on the site and an appraisal of their significance. Research priorities relevant to any further investigation of the site are also highlighted.

1.7 This Post Excavation and Updated Project Design report describes the results of the excavation, places the site and identified remains in their local landscape and archaeological context, and assesses their significance against relevant regional research agendas. The archive will be deposited at Norfolk Museum Service.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.2 Burnham Market parish lies on a solid geology of Upper Chalk with overlying Boulder Clay. The soil landscape is characterised as Good Sands (Birks 2020).

2.3 Topography

2.4 The site lies to the south of the centre of Burnham Market on land rising from north to south. Relatively recently built residential properties lie to the east and north and older properties on Back Lane to the west. The ground on-site was fairly level, at an elevation of c. 11.5m OD in the west, c. 11.8m OD in the east and c. 12 4m OD in the south, the latter had previously been used as an ornamental garden. Prior to the project considerable landscaping around the existing bungalow had been carried out with grassed areas, border planting, trees and footpaths. An extant garage and shed was located to the north of the bungalow and a conservatory on the southeast corner of the bungalow (Birks 2020).

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 The following archaeological background is based on that within the Written Scheme of Investigation (Birks 2021) and the Informative Trial Trenching report (Birks 2020), combined with a recent HER search (Ref: 21_09_04).

3.2 Prehistoric, Roman and later remains have been identified across the wider area, highlighted by stray finds and targeted archaeological investigations recorded in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and the National Mapping Programme (NMP) which has revealed extensive cropmarks over vast areas of Norfolk and Suffolk.

3.3 Archaeological trial trench and open-area excavations were carried out in 1997 prior to the construction of housing at St Ethelbert's Close to the north of the development site and revealed a series of Roman ditches (along with observed elements of a Late Saxon field system). Roman ovens and other related features were unearthed here, again with Saxon and medieval ovens and features (NHER 32791).

3.4 Roman activities have also been indicated through the recovery of Roman coins, pottery and ceramic building material during a watching brief on a site nearby and to the northwest in 2002 (NHER 37468). A possible Roman field system (NHER 27010) and a Roman boundary ditch (NHER 49125) have also been recorded.

3.5 As indicated above, Late Saxon ditches defining a rectangular enclosure, part of a wider field system have been recorded during works ahead of the construction of housing at St Ethelbert's Close to the north of the development site (NHER 32791). The remains of Roman, Saxon and medieval ovens and other features and finds from these periods were also recorded. The Late Saxon period was particularly well represented by many features and finds and a series of small, square ditched enclosures were recorded.

3.6 Other Saxon remains include the site of a Middle Saxon market and settlement (NHER 18496), a Middle Saxon to medieval occupation site (NHER 49125) and

a Late Saxon/early medieval occupation site (NHER 34581) and ditch (NHER 51616). Trial trenching to the east of the site off Beacon Hill Road revealed further Middle Saxon to Late Saxon activity (Watkins 2006).

3.7 An archaeological evaluation at a site to the south of the development site in 2015 revealed a medieval ditch and unstratified Late Saxon and post-medieval finds (NHER 61938). To the southeast of the development site, a trial trench excavated in 2000 revealed a complex series of medieval features including several pits and a hearth and indications of metal working (NHER 60653).

3.8 Trial trench excavations to the northeast of the development site in September 2020 (NHER event number ENF149760) revealed evidence of occupation and land partition probably dated to the 13th or 14th centuries, with indications of possible industrial activities (Birks 2020).

3.9 The settlement of Burnham Market is a modern merging of three original medieval settlements: Burnham Sutton, Burnham Westgate and Burnham Ulph. Burnham was a settlement recorded in the Domesday Book, in the hundred of Brothercross. The tennant-in-chief in 1086 was Roger Bigot (Open Domesday accessed online).

3.10 The remains of the medieval church of St Ethelbert (NHER 1755) are located approximately 70m east of the development site and nearby, a number of human burials of probable medieval/post-medieval date were recorded (NHER 53898). Reused medieval masonry probably taken from the ruins of St Ethelbert's Church have been noted in later buildings in the vicinity (NHER 13311, 21239, 49125).

3.11 Numerous other medieval churches are recorded around Burnham including St Mary's Friary (NHER 1738), St Clément's Church (NHER 1741), St Edmund's Church (NHER 1752), St Andrew's Church (NHER 1753), All Saints' Church (NHER 1759), St Mary's Church (NHER 1767) and St Margaret's Church with Late Saxon origins (NHER 1770).

3.12 Friary Cottage is of medieval date (NHER 43988) and medieval and

Postmedieval structural remains have also been recorded here (NHER 61876).

3.13 Other medieval remains include the site of a possible medieval beacon (NHER 1760), the remains of a wayside cross (NHER 1771), medieval ditches (NHER 35777, 61938), possible medieval ridge and furrow (NHER 27004, 27015), a medieval field system and post-medieval garden features (NHER 35951), medieval occupation (NHER 53157), a possible medieval metalworking site (NHER 60653) and possible medieval or post-medieval field systems (NHER 27001, 27007, 27012).

3.14 Post-medieval activity includes an early-16th century house (NHER 30423), 17th century houses (NHER 13311, 13310, 20874, 30886, 42015, 46983, 47023, 47030), and an 18th century Union Mill (NHER 1772). There are many other post-medieval buildings which are less relevant for the current project.

3.15 Further sites and features of note included a road or trackway (NHER 26985), probable post-medieval drainage channels (NHER 27054), ditches (NHER 40704, 52958) and a pit (NHER 40704). Further remains include a possible post-medieval farmyard surface (NHER 58597), a post-medieval to modern extraction site (NHER 27013), a possible drainage system and road (NHER 51617) and other earthworks (NHER 27029). Burnham Market Foundry dates to the 19th/20thcenturies (NHER 55345) and a 20th century type K6 telephone box has been recorded (NHER 47011). A 1921 Ministry of Transport place name sign for Burnham Market survives (NHER 57015).

3.16 The West Norfolk Junction Railway ran from Heacham Junction with the Lynn and Hunstanton Railway (NHER 13591, recorded as NHER 13590 in Burnham Market) to Wells, with stations at Sedgeford, Docking, Stanhoe, Burnham Market and Holkham. It was opened in 1866, and passenger services ended in 1952. The line was severed in 1953 by a flood, but freight work continued between Heacham and Burnham until 1964. There was a goods yard at Burnham Market. The Railway Inn, a former railway station built in 1866, has since been converted into a residence (NHER 42666). World War Two remains include a pillbox (NHER 18079).

3.17 Trial trenching (Birks 2020) revealed evidence of activity dating to the prehistoric period indicated through the recovery of a small quantity of struck/utilised flints.

3.18 The main result of the trail trenching was the revealed evidence of Roman land partition and activities associated with settlement during the 1st to 4th centuries AD. The truncated, partial remains of a human burial of probable 4th century AD date was recorded.

3.19 Modern disturbance of archaeological remains was also evident.

4 METHODOLOGY

4.1 General

4.1.1 The excavation comprised two areas, AREA 1 and AREA 2. These consisted of a rectangular area (AREA 1; Plate 8) on the site of dwelling 6 measuring approximately 12.5 x 6.5m (0.0081 ha), and a square area (AREA 2; Plate 7) on the site of dwellings 4 and 5 measuring 12.5 x 12.5m (0.156 ha).

4.1.2 Archaeological Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control (WUASC) in the north-west part of the site ahead of a new access into the site subsequently revealed a third irregular open excavation area (AREA 3; Plate 9) measuring approximately 9 x 7m (0063 ha).

4.1.3 Further Archaeological Monitoring (WUASC) took place during the excavation of the footings for dwelling's 1,2 and 3 in the north-east of the site. This area is labelled as AREA 4 for the purposes of this report.

4.2 Excavation methodology

4.2.1 Ground reduction during the excavation was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 14 ton 360° tracked mechanical excavator fitted with a 2m wide toothless ditching bucket (Plate 6). Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded.

4.2.2 Particular attention was given to identifying a possible occupation layer identified during the earlier trial trenching phase of works (Birks 2020). Metal-detecting was undertaken at 0.2m intervals throughout to aid in the above (Plate 6).

4.2.3 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as appropriate, and all further excavation was undertaken manually using hand tools.

4.3 Recording and Finds Recovery

4.3.1 The limits of excavations, heights above Ordnance Datum (m OD) and the locations of archaeological features and interventions were recorded using a

Geomax Survey unit with RTK differential correction, giving three-dimensional accuracy of 20mm or better.

4.3.2 Deposits or the removal of deposits judged by the excavating archaeologist to constitute individual events were each assigned a unique record number (often referred to within British archaeology as 'context numbers') and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). Archaeological processes recognised by the deposition of material are signified in this report by round brackets (thus), while events constituting the removal of deposits are referred to here as 'cuts' and signified by square brackets [thus]. Where more than one slot was excavated through an individual feature, each intervention was assigned additional numbers for the cutting event and for the deposits it contained (these deposits within cut features being referred to here as 'fills'). The record numbers assigned to cuts, deposits and groups are entirely arbitrary and in no way reflect the chronological order in which events took place. All features and deposits excavated during the excavation are listed in Appendix 1. Artefacts recovered during excavation were assigned to the record number of the deposit from which they were retrieved.

4.3.3 Metal-detecting was carried out during the topsoil and subsoil stripping and throughout the excavation process. Archaeological features and spoil heaps were scanned by metal-detector periodically. No objects were found within stratified archaeological contexts. 2 objects were recovered from topsoil, and a further object from the backfill of trial trench 3.

4.3.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits and were used to keep a record of the excavation and monitoring process. A drone was used to take aerial shots of the site towards the end of the excavation.

4.4 Sampling Strategy

4.4.1 Discrete features were half-sectioned, photographed and recorded by a cross-section scaled drawing at an appropriate scale (either 1:10 or 1:20). Where large or significant finds assemblages were present, features were

subsequently 100% excavated for finds recovery.

4.4.2 Linear features were investigated by means of regularly spaced slots covering 10% of their lengths. Stratigraphic relationship slots were also excavated, and these were recorded as part of the GPS survey and noted on the relevant context sheets.

4.5 Environmental Sampling

4.5.1 A total of 8 bulk samples (generally 20-40 litres in volume) were taken to extract and identify micro- and macro-botanical remains. 2 additional smaller samples were taken from fills located in the pelvic area of inhumations [122] and [189]. The aim of this sampling was to investigate the past environment and economy of the site, the diet of the ancient inhabitants and the agricultural basis of the settlement. An additional aim of the sampling was to recover small objects that are not readily recovered by hand-collection, such as metalworking debris and bones of fish and small animals. These samples were taken from sealed deposits.

5 QUANTIFICATION OF ARCHIVE

5.1 Paper Archive

Context register sheets	11
Context sheets (including skeleton sheets)	200
Plan registers	1
Plans at 1:50	0
Plans at 1:20	0
Plans at 1:10	3
Plans at 1:5	0
Section register sheets	3
Sections at 1:10 & 1:20	55
Trench record sheets	0
Photo register sheets	5
Small finds register sheets	1
Environmental register sheets	1

5.2 Digital Archive

Digital photos	284
GPS survey files	12
Digital plans	1
GIS project	N/A
Access database	1

5.3 Physical Archive

Struck flint	N/A
Burnt flint	386pcs (7908g)
Pottery	667/9909g
Ceramic building material (CBM)	57pcs (5256g)
Glass	3pcs (28g)
Briquetage	N/A
Small Finds	5
Slag	N/A
Animal bone	91(152)pcs
Shell	129
Environmental bulk samples	10
Environmental bulk samples (10 litre buckets)	19
Monolith samples	0
Other samples (specify)	0
Black and white films	0
Colour slides	0

6 ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESULTS

6.1 Overview

6.1.1 A wide variety of features including ditches, pits, inhumations, metalled surfaces, and possible masonry, were discovered during the excavation. Almost all features encountered on the site were of Roman date. with some examples reused between the Middle Saxon and Norman period. AREA 2 and 6 contained features of Late Iron Age to Roman period date.

6.1.2 The main components of the site comprised the following: An early series of connected linear features, possibly structural in nature, were established in AREA 3. This activity was shortly followed by a series of parallel ditches spanning AREA's 1 and 2. This group was then backfilled and completely replaced by a system of enclosure ditches later in the Roman period. The final Roman activity consisted of an occupation layer lying above backfilled ditches in AREA 2. The Middle Saxon to Norman period saw the re-use of several features in AREA 3. The post-medieval period consisted of two examples of pitting. Finally, two inhumations in AREA 2 remain undated.

6.2 Topsoil (0001)

6.2.1 Topsoil across the site consisted of dark brownish-grey sandy silt with small to medium sub-angular flints. It was present across the entirety of the excavation and ranged in thickness from 0.25m to 0.45m. The thickest area of topsoil was to the south and east of AREA 1 and AREA 2, where extra overburden had clearly been added in the creation of a modern garden.

6.3 Subsoil (0002)

6.3.1 Subsoil at the site was composed of mid greyish-brown sandy silt with small to medium sub-angular flints. The layer had a maximum depth of 0.35m in the south-east corner of AREA 1. The subsoil reduced in thickness to the north and east, being almost entirely absent in AREA 3. It contained 12 sherds of Sandy Grey Ware of 1st century to 4th century AD date, and a single sherd of Late Blackware of 17th to 19th century date. Late Roman tile and shell were also recovered. Two small finds were recovered from the subsoil: a copper-alloy

annular brooch of 13th-14th date, and a copper-alloy Nuremberg jetton of 16th-17th Century date. Animal bone also recovered from the subsoil.

6.4 Geological Natural (0003)

6.4.1 The geological natural at Redlands, Back Lane was dominated by brownish-yellow sand with orange patches throughout. Several areas, particularly to the north-west of AREA 2, contained pockets of gravel. Small to medium-sized sub-angular stones were present throughout site. The depth that natural was encountered varied greatly due to the presence of modern overburden in AREA 1 and 2 used to create the current garden. Geological natural was therefore encountered at depths ranging from 0.21m in the far north-west of the site, to 0.21m at the north-eastern edge.

6.5 Phase 1, Roman

6.5.1 Phase 1 (approximately 50AD-125AD) is the earliest evidence for activity at Redlands, Back Lane. It included a complex group of activity concentrated in the AREA 3. Features from this period consist of DITCHES 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, as well as SURFACE 2 and possibly PIT 7. These features appear to be related and form an inverted U-shape. DITCHES 21 and 22 contained substantial flint nodules, whilst SURFACE 2 was constructed of tightly packed small stones. Based on stratigraphic evidence, it is possible that ephemeral DITCHES 1 and 2 in AREA 1 also belong to this phase.

6.6 DITCH 21 ([0158], [0163], [0173] Figure 5, Plate 10)

6.6.1 DITCH 21 measured 6.5m long and extended north to south in AREA 3. The ditch's northern terminus was truncated by PIT 5, and the ditch itself truncated DITCH 19. DITCH 21 measured 0.72-0.81m wide, and 0.19-0.28m deep, with gentle sides and a flat base. Two slots [158], [0173] contained a single backfill of greyish-brown silty sand (0157) or sandy silt (0172). A third slot [0163] contained greyish-brown silty sand natural infill (0161) alongside two large face flint nodules (0162) (Plate 10). The latter may represent remnants of robbed out masonry, and together with the shape of ditch suggest an alternative interpretation as a construction cut. Fill (0157) contained 2 sherds of Sandy

Grey Ware of 2nd to 4th century date, as well as a possible Saxo-Norman Ware sherd of 9th to 11th century date. Undiagnostic ceramic building material of medieval date was also recovered from this fill.

6.7 DITCH 22 ([167] Figure 5)

6.7.1 DITCH 22 measured approximately 1.5m long on an east west alignment in AREA 3. The ditch is truncated by PIT 6 on its western edge but appears to respect DITCH 21. The relationship with SURFACE 2 to the north is unclear, but the DITCH 22 may be closely related. DITCH 22's eastern edge likely continues as DITCH 23. DITCH 22 measured 1.1-1.35m wide, and approximately 0.5m deep, with steep sides, and a concave base. It contained 3 fills, the first of which, (0165) consisted of compact greyish-brown silty sand surrounding frequent small to large flint nodules, which increased in size and density towards the top of the fill. The second fill (0167) was a brownish-grey silty sand on either side of (0165). A final backfill (0182) of greyish-brown silty sand covered both. Fill (0165) contained Sandy Grey Ware sherds of mid-1st century or later date. Fill (0164) contained an undated chalk fragment. Glass was recovered from fill (0182).

6.8 SURFACE 2 ([0183] Figure 3 and 5)

6.8.1 SURFACE 2 measured approximately 1.6m long and 0.85m wide, in the excavated area to the north of DITCH 22 in AREA 3. The relationship with DITCH 22 was unclear, it is possible both features share the same cut. The surface is truncated by modern activity to its north and west. The cut for SURFACE 2 measured 0.16m deep, with moderate sides and a concave base. It contained a single backfill (0178) of very compact dark brownish-grey sandy silt with moderate concentrations of small stones and flint throughout. The fill also contained sherds of Sandy Grey Ware of 2nd to 4th century date.

6.9 DITCH 23 ([0148] Figure 3 and 5)

6.9.1 DITCH 23 measured approximately 2m long. It was only observed in plan during a watching brief in AREA 3 but appears to be a continuation of DITCH 22. DITCH 24 may also be related, but the area between both was truncated by a

modern water pipe. DITCH 23 measured 1.2m wide and contained a single greyish-brown silty sand backfill. This fill (0147) contained 59 sherds of Sandy Grey Ware ranging from the mid-1st century to 4th century in date.

6.10 DITCH 24 ([0150] Figure 3 and 5)

6.10.1 DITCH 24 measured approximately 1.5m long. It was only observed in plan during archaeological monitoring in AREA 3, but appears to be a continuation of DITCH 23, but the area between both was truncated by a modern water pipe. DITCH 24 measured 0.9m wide and contained a brownish-grey sandy silt backfill containing pottery sherds. This fill (0149) contained 2 sherds of Sandy Grey Ware of mid-1st century to 4th century date.

6.11 DITCH 25 ([0152] Figure 3 and 5)

6.11.1 DITCH 25 measured approximately 1.5m long, extending north to south. It was only observed during archaeological monitoring in AREA 3 but may be related to DITCH 24. DITCH 24 measured 0.5m wide and 0.7m deep, and had a single backfill of greyish-brown silty sand. This fill (0151) contained 1 sherd of Sandy Grey Ware of mid-1st century to 4th century date, as well as a Late Roman brownstone paver. A possible Middle Saxon whittle-tang knife, and animal bone were also recovered from this fill.

6.12 PIT 7 ([0179] Figure 3 and 5)

6.12.1 PIT 7 measured approximately 1.4m long and was located immediately north of PIT 6, where it truncated the western edge of DITCH 22. The pit measured 1.4m wide and approximately 0.8m deep, with steep sides and V-shaped base. It held a single backfill (0166) of mid orangish-brown silty sand. This fill (0166) contained 40 sherds of Sandy Grey Ware, ranging from mid-1st century to mid second century in date. Undiagnostic ceramic building material of medieval date was also recovered from this fill, as well as a burnt sarsen stone fragment. Animal bone, including the partial remains of a cat, and shell were also recovered from fill (0166).

6.13 DITCH 1 ([0012], [0099], [0044], Figure 3 and 4)

6.13.1 DITCH 1 was initially identified in Trial Trench 3 as [344]. It measured 6m long,

extending northwest to southeast. The northwest terminus was truncated by DITCHES 8 and 6. The ditch was truncated in the central part of its length by DITCH 4, and at its southern end by DITCH 13. DITCH 1 measured 0.25-0.65m wide and 0.07-0.15m deep, with moderate sides, and a concave or flat base. All slots contained silty sand natural infill ranging from greyish-brown to brownish-yellow. Animal bone and shell were recovered from one fill (0043).

6.14 DITCH 2 ([0024], [0075] Figure 3, 4 and 5)

6.14.1 DITCH 2 measured 1.9m in length, extending north to south. The north terminus was truncated by DITCH 6, whilst the southern terminus was truncated by DITCH 13. DITCH 2 measured 0.3-0.4m wide and 0.15-0.25m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. All slots contained one natural infill of mid-brownish grey silty sand. Pottery fragments were recovered from both fills (0023), (0074).

6.15 Phase 2, Roman

6.15.1 The next Roman grouping on the site (Phase 2) has considerable overlap with Phase 1. Some features may have been established as early as the first century, but all appear to continue in use well into the second century. The period sees a large increase in activity in AREA 1 and AREA 2. This is characterised by the digging of parallel east-west ditches spanning the length of the excavation areas. These features measure 0.3-1.4m wide and 0.1-0.53m deep and consist of the characteristically similar DITCHES 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. DITCHES 1 and 2 may also have been established in this period, or at least remained in use throughout. Stratigraphic evidence suggests DITCHES 9 and 12 and PIT 1 likely belong to the later part of this phase. Finally, based on comparison with material from earlier trial trenching (Birks 2020) DITCHES 26 and 28 in AREA 4 was possibly dug at this time.

6.16 DITCH 3 ([0073], [0114], [0120], [0132], [0144] Figure 3, 4 and 5)

6.16.1 DITCH 3 was initially identified in trial trench Trench 3. It measured 19.6m in length, extending west to east. The ditch was truncated by DITCH 13 in AREA 1, and by DITCH 16 and DITCH 10 heading eastwards in AREA 2. It terminates shortly after truncation by DITCH 10. DITCH 3 measured 0.15-0.7m wide and

0.1-0.34m deep, with moderate sides and a concave base. All slots contained a single brown silty sand fill (0072), (0113), (0119), (0131), (0143), with some variation in colour tinge. The fills were ubiquitously described as natural infilling except (0073) which includes possible backfill material. Sandy Oxidised Ware of was recovered from (0072) and Sandy Grey Ware was recovered from (0113). Both groups were of mid-1st to 4th century date.

6.17 DITCH 4 ([0004], [0042], [0087], [0097], [0111] Figure 3, 4 and 5)

6.17.1 DITCH 4 measured 20m in length, extending west southwest to east northeast. In AREA 1, the ditch truncated DITCH 1 and was itself truncated by DITCH 13 (Plate 12). In AREA 2, it was truncated by PIT 3. DITCH 4 measured 0.5-1.05m wide and 0.1-0.4m deep, with moderate sides and a concave base. All slots contained a single fill except [0042], and all fills were silty sand (0041), (0049), (0086), (0096), (0110) with variations in colour between brown and grey. The fills were a mixture of natural infilling and deliberate backfill. Sherds of Sandy Grey Ware ranging from late 1st century to 4th century in date were recovered from 4 fills (0041), (0086), (0096), and (0110). Early Roman brick was recovered from (0004) and (0097). Animal bone was recovered from 2 fills (0086), (0096). The latter included a cattle skull fragment of a potentially polled specimen. Shell was recovered from 2 fills (0049), (0110).

6.18 DITCH 5 ([0059], [0067] Figure 3 and 4)

6.18.1 DITCH 5 measured 3m in length, extending west southwest to east northeast. The terminus of the ditch was truncated by DITCH 13. DITCH 5 measured 0.5-1.05m wide and 0.1-0.4m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. All slots contained a single mid brown silty sand fill (0058, 0066). Coloration suggests fills are of the result of natural infilling, but artefactual material was frequently deposited towards the top of the ditch. (0058) and (0066) contained sherds of Sandy Grey Ware and Sandy Oxidised Ware ranging from the mid-1st century to 4th century in date. Animal bone was recovered from (0066). CBM and shell were recovered from (0058).

6.19 DITCH 6 ([0014], [0016], [0046], [0055], [0077], [0083], [0124], [0136] Figure

3, 4 and 5; Plate 14)

6.19.1 DITCH 6 measured 20m in length, extending west southwest to east northeast. In AREA 1, the ditch truncated DITCH 1 and POSTHOLE 1, and was truncated by DITCH 19 (Plate 14). In AREA 2, the ditch was truncated by DITCH 18 and DITCH 14. DITCH 6 measured 0.3-2m wide and 0.13-0.45m deep. There was some variation in profile throughout the feature. Most slots had concave sides, with gentle [0014], and steep [0055] exceptions. The base of DITCH 6 was concave for much of its length, with flat [0016], sloping [0046], and V-shaped [0055] exceptions. All slots contained single brownish-grey or greyish-brown silty sand fills. The fills are a mixture of backfill and natural infilling, artefact deposition concentrated towards the top. Sherds of Sandy Grey Ware ranging from the mid-1st century to 4th century in date were recovered from fills (0015), (0045), (0054), and (0123). Two sherds of imported Middle Saxon pottery of mid-7th century to 9th century date, as well as a single sherd of Sandy Ipswich Ware of late 7th to mid-9th century date were recovered from fill (0082). This fill also contained undated lime white mortar and bone. Shell was recovered from (0054) and (0082).

6.20 DITCH 7 ([0090] Figure 3 and 4)

6.20.1 DITCH 7 measured 7.5m in length, extending east to west in AREA 2. It was truncated by DITCH 14. DITCH 7 measured 1.62m wide and 0.58m deep, with steep sides and a V-shaped base. It contained a single natural infill of orangish-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.

6.21 DITCH 8 ([0008] Figure 3 and 4)

6.21.1 DITCH 8 measured 2m in length, extending east to west in AREA 1. The ditch truncated POSTHOLE 1 with its eastern terminus. DITCH 8 measured 0.8m wide and 0.14m deep with sloped sides and a concave base. It had a single possible backfill of greyish-brown silty sand, which contained 4 nails, subsequently lost.

6.22 POSTHOLE 1 ([0010] Figure 3 and 4)

6.22.1 POSTHOLE 1 measured 1.5m in length, extending north northwest to south

southeast. The south terminus was truncated by DITCH 6, and the feature was also truncated in its central part by DITCH 8. POSTHOLE 1 measured 1.1m wide and 0.24m deep, with a sub-circular shape, steep sides, and a concave base. The feature had 2 fills, a dark brownish-grey sandy silt backfill (0009), and a mid yellowish-brown silty sand packing or backfill (0021). Sandy grey ware pottery late 2nd to mid 5th century date was recovered from (0009). Animal bone and daub were recovered from (0021).

6.23 DITCH 9 [0109], [0118], [0130] Figure 3 and 4)

6.23.1 DITCH 9 measured 4.5m in length, extending north to south in AREA 2. The northern terminus of the ditch was truncated by DTICH 16, and the central portion of the ditch was truncated by DITCH 12. The ditch truncated DITCH 3. DITCH 9 measured 0.15m-0.55m wide and 0.1-0.25m deep with gentle to moderate sides and a flat [0109], [0118], or concave [0130] base. All slots contained single backfills of greyish-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.

6.24 DITCH 12 ([0034], [0053], [0065], [0071], [0105], [0128], [0142] Figure 3, 4 and 5)

6.24.1 DITCH 12 measure 20m in length and extended east northeast to west southwest. DITCH 12 is truncated by DITCH 13 in AREA 6 and DITCH 15 and 16 in AREA 2. It truncates DITCH 9. DITCH 12 measured 0.95-1/65m wide and 0.14-0.53m deep. The ditch had moderate [0034], [0128], and steep [0053], [0071], [0105], [0142] sides, and a concave [0065], [0105], [0142], and V-shaped [0053], [0142] base. All slots except [0071] contained a single fill, and all fills were greyish, orangish, or yellowish-brown silty sand, a mixture of backfill and natural infilling. Fill (0064) contained a Reduced Ware sherd of 1st century BC to 1st century AD date, a single amphora sherd of 1st century BC to 3rd century AD date, a single sherd of Lower Nene Valley ware of mid-2nd century to 4th century date, and Sandy Grey Ware sherds ranging from the late 1st century to 4th century in date. (0071) contained Sandy Grey Ware sherds ranging from mid-1st century to 4th century date. Fill (0104) contained 2 sherds of Sandy Grey Ware from the mid-1st century to 4th century in date. Ditch fill (0141) contained Sandy Grey Ware pottery sherds ranging from mid-1st

century to 4th century in date, and a single sherd of Colchester colour coated ware of second century date. A single piece of Late Roman tile was recovered from (0052). Fill (0141) contained a roller stamped box flue tile and a plain half box flue tile of late 2nd century date. Animal bone was recovered from (0141). Shell was recovered from (0052), (0064), and (0104).

6.25 PIT 1 ([0040])

6.25.1 PIT 1 measured 0.6m long. The pit was truncated by DITCH 13. PIT 1 was 0.5m wide and 0.25m deep, with moderate sides and a concave base. It had a single greyish-brown silty sand natural fill. 2 sherds of Sandy Grey Ware of Late 2nd to 4th century date were recovered from (0039).

6.26 DITCH 26 ([196] Figure 3 and 4)

6.26.1 DITCH 26 was observed during archaeological monitoring in AREAS 1. The exposed portion of the ditch measured 0.8m in length, 0.75m in width, and 0.28m in depth. The feature had gradual break of slope, steep sides, and a flat base. It had a single infill (0196) of very dark blackish-brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.

6.27 DITCH 28 ([0194], [0198] Figure 3 and 6)

6.27.1 DITCH 29 was observed in two places during archaeological monitoring in AREA 4. The exposed portions of the ditch measured 1m in length, 2m and 1.7m in width, and 0.73m and 0.34m in depth. The feature had gradual break of slope, steep sides, and a flat base. Both slots had a single infill consisting of moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand. Oyster shell was recovered from both fills (0195) and (0199). A femur from a human infant was recovered from fill (0199).

6.28 CONSTRUCTION CUT 1 ([0191] Figure 3 and 4)

6.28.1 CONSTRUCTION CUT 1 measured 1.15m in length and extended in a north-west south-east alignment in the north-west corner of AREA 2. It was truncated by INHUMATION 2 along its central portion. The cut stopped when it reached DITCH 7 on its north-western edge, but there was no clear evidence of truncation. CONSTRUCTION CUT 1 measured 0.25m wide and 0.2m deep,

with vertical sides and a flat base. It contained a single fill of compact medium-sized flint nodules, with no discernible bonding material. No finds were recovered.

6.29 Phase 3, Roman

6.29.1 Phase 3 at Redlands covers Late Roman activity and saw the construction of a series of two large enclosures. DITCHES 13 and 19 were of narrow and shallow profile formed a 'T'-shaped enclosure narrow, stretching east-west across AREA 2 and 6, and north into AREA 3. This enclosure truncated all features of the preceding phase and may have joined been part of a larger division joined by DITCH 5 in AREA 6. DITCHES 11, 14, 17, appear related to the above enclosure and were also likely constructed at in this period. PIT 2 and PIT 3, and POSTHOLE 1 and 2 truncate features from Phase 2 and were likely constructed at this time. Elsewhere, a second large enclosure was constructed in the south-west corner of AREA 2, recorded as DITCH 16. A further eastern boundary may also have been established at this time as DITCH 27. Features from this phase were characterised by darker fills containing increased artefactual evidence and waste material.

6.30 DITCH 13 ([0028], [0032], [0063], [0095], [0101], [0146] Figure 3, 4 and 5)

6.30.1 DITCH 13 consisted of an east northeast to west southwest linear which crossed AREA 2 and much of AREA 1 for a length of 20m, before joining DITCH 19 where it formed a 'T' shape enclosure. It was truncated by PIT 3 and truncated DITCH 2. DITCH 13 measured 0.23-1.1m wide and 0.18-0.3m deep with varying side and base profiles throughout. Each slot consisted of a single fill of dark grey or brown silty sand and sandy silt. All fills were backfill except (0146) to the far west, which was the result of natural infilling. (0062) contained sherds of Sandy Grey Ware of late 2nd century to 4th century date, and a single sherd of Post-medieval Redware of 16th to 18th century date. (0094) contained a single Sandy Grey Ware of late 1st century to 4th century date. (0062) contained undiagnostic CBM fragments of unknown date. Animal bone was recovered from fill (0062). Shell was recovered from fill (0062).

6.31 DITCH 19 ([0018], [0020] [0026], [0036], [0038], [0061], [0101], [0169], [0171], [0175] Figure 3, 4 and 5; Plates 10, 14)

6.31.1 DITCH 19 measured approximately 23m, extending north from the southern edge of AREA 1, and then northwest from the southern edge of AREA 3 (Plate 10). In AREA 1, this ditch truncates DITCHES 12, 3, 4, and 6 from north to south (Plate 14). In its central portion it is joined by contemporary DITCH 4, forming a T-shaped enclosure. In AREA 3 the ditch was truncated by DITCH 21 along its central portion, and DITCH 20 on its north-northwest terminus. DITCH 19 measured 0.3-0.82m wide, and 0.19-0.41m deep, with steep sides and a V-shaped base. Each slot contained a single fill of dark greyish-brown or brownish-grey sandy silt or silty sand. These were mostly described as natural infills along its southern portion, which more evidence of deliberate backfill to the north. Fills (0019), (0025), (0035), (0060), and (0168) contained Sandy Grey Ware sherds ranging from mid-1st century to 4th century in date. Fill (0174) contained an imported Middle Saxon sherd of mid-7th century to 9th century date, and a single sherd of Saxo-Norman pottery of 9th century to 11th century date. Animal bone was recovered from (0025), (0035), (0060), (0168) and (0174). Shell was also recovered from (0168) and (0174). Glass of uncertain date was recovered from (0019).

6.32 DITCH 11 ([0103], [0126] Figure 3 and 4)

6.32.1 DITCH 11 measured 3.75m in length and extended east to west in AREA 2. The ditch was truncated by INHUMATION 1 in its central part and terminates before the curve of DITCH 14. DITCH 11 measures 0.5-0.8m wide and 0.24-0.3m deep with moderate sides and a concave base. Both slots contained a single fill of brownish-grey or greyish-brown infill of silty sand. Fill (0102) contained animal bone. Fill (0125) contained shell.

6.33 DITCH 10 ([0057] Figure 3 and 4)

6.33.1 DITCH 10 measured 3.5m in length and extended east northeast to west southwest in AREA 2. The ditch was truncated by DITCH 14 on its western end. DITCH 10 measured 0.6m wide and 0.2m deep in slot [0057], with gentle sides and a concave base. It had a single backfill of brownish-grey silty sand

containing shell fragments.

6.34 DITCH 14 ([0048], [0089], [0134] Figure 3 and 4)

6.34.1 DITCH 14 measured 10.5m long and extended west from the eastern edge of AREA 2 for 7.5m, before turning approximately 80° to the north on a north south alignment. DITCH 14 may be an offshoot of DITCH 13, but the relationship between the two lay beneath the unexcavated central area. The ditch truncates POSTHOLE 1, DITCH 10, and DITCH 7. DITCH 14 measures 0.5-0.95m wide and 0.13-0.3m deep, with varying sides and a concave [0089], [0134], or flat [0048] base throughout. Each slot contained a single backfill, all of which were greyish-brown or brownish-grey silty sand. (0088) contained 2 sherds of Sandy Grey Ware of 2nd to 4th century date.

6.35 DITCH 17 ([0081] Figure 3 and 4)

6.35.1 DITCH 17 measured approximately 2.25m long, extending 1m from a south-southwest terminus in AREA 1 before turning 100° to head east west. The ditch truncates DITCH 6 and may continue in AREA 2 as DITCH 18. DITCH 17 measured 1.2m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderate sides and a concave base. It had a single backfill (0080) of greyish-brown silty sand. It contained Sandy Grey Ware sherds ranging from the mid to late 1st century to 4th century in date. The fill also contained undiagnostic CBM fragments of unknown date. A variety of animal bone was recovered from (0080), including a particularly large cattle humerus and amphibian remains. Shell was also recovered.

6.36 DITCH 18 ([0185] Figure 3 and 4)

6.36.1 DITCH 18 measured 0.7m long and extended west out of the unexcavated area between AREA 1 and AREA 2. It truncates DITCH 6 and is likely connected to DITCH 2. DITCH 18 measured 1m wide and 0.19m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. It had a single backfill (0184) of greyish-brown sandy silt containing no finds.

6.37 DITCH 27 ([192], [200] Figure 3 and 6)

6.37.1 DITCH 27 was observed in two places during archaeological monitoring in AREA 4. The exposed portions of the ditch measured 1m in length, 1.84m and

1.4m in width, and 0.58m and 0.45m in depth. The feature had gradual break of slope, steep sides, and a concave base. Both slots had a single infill. [0192] was filled by (0193) consisting of moderate mid greyish and orangey brown silty sand. [0200] was filled by (0201) consisting of moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand. Oyster and bone were recovered from (0193).

6.38 PIT 2 ([0187] Figure 3 and 4)

6.38.1 PIT 2 measured 0.47m long. It extended east into AREA 2 from the central unexcavated area and lay between DITCHES 6 and 11. PIT 2 measured 0.6m wide and 0.11m deep, with gentle sides and a concave base. It contained a single backfill (0186) of dark greyish-brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered, but due to its proximity and similarity to DITCH 18, this feature may have the same date.

6.39 PIT 3 ([0093] Figure 3 and 4)

6.39.1 PIT 3 measured 1.3m long, extending approximately west southwest to east southeast. It truncated DITCHES 4 and 13. PIT 3 measured 0.6m wide and 0.32m deep, with moderate sides and a concave base. It contained a single backfill (0092) of dark greyish-brown sandy silt. Fill (0092) contained 1 sherd of Sandy Grey Ware of 2nd to 4th century date. Shell was also recovered. This feature was suspected to be possible inhumation, but no bone was recovered during excavation.

6.40 POSTHOLE 2 ([0030] Figure 3 and 4)

6.40.1 POSTHOLE 2 measured 0.45m long by 0.25m wide, and was located in AREA 2, where it was truncated by DITCH 13. The posthole measured 0.19m deep, with gentle sides and a flat base. It held a single backfill (0029) of brownish-grey silty sand. The fill contained shell.

6.41 DITCH 16 ([0069], [0107], [0116], [0140] Figure 3 and 4; Plate 15)

6.41.1 DITCH 16 measured 13m long, extending north south for 3.25m in AREA 2 before turning 100° to an east-northeast, west-southwest alignment and heading west. The ditch truncates DITCHES 3, 9, and 12. DITCH 16 measures 1.44-2.5m wide and approximately 0.5m deep, with steep [0107], [0069], and

concave [0140] sides, and a concave base. All slots except [0140] contained a single backfill, and all fills were greyish or yellowish-brown silty sand. [140] contained 3 fills which were likely the resulting of natural infilling (Plate 15). Sandy Grey Ware sherds ranging from the mid-1st century to 4th century in date were recovered from fills (0068), (0106), (0137), and (0139). A single sherd of Sandy Oxidised Ware of the same date was recovered from (0137). An undated natural sarsen stone fragment was recovered from (0106), and Roman fired clay fragments were recovered from (0139). Animal bone was recovered from (0068), and (0139), including unidentified bird remains. Shell was recovered from (0106), (0137), and (0139).

6.42 DITCH 15 ([0051] Figure 3 and 4)

6.42.1 DITCH 15 measured 3.5m long, extending north northwest to south southeast. The north-northwest terminus of the ditch truncates DITCH 12. DITCH 15 measures 0.7m wide and 0.38m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. The slot contained a single backfill of greyish-brown silty sand. Fill (0050) contained 2 sherds of Sandy Grey Ware of 2nd to 4th century date. Bone and shell were also recovered.

6.43 Phase 4, Roman

6.43.1 Phase 4 at Redlands covers the end of the Roman period and the start of the post-Roman period (approximately 250-425AD). LAYER 1 is the only activity from this phase. SURFACE 1 consisted of a layer of brownish-grey sandy silt approximately 4.5m in length and 3.5m in width. It contained Roman material including dumps of oyster shell. It overlies archaeology from Phases 1, 3, and 4.

6.44 LAYER 1 (Figure 3 and 4)

6.44.1 LAYER 1 consisted of a 0.2m to 0.3m thick deposit of mid brownish-grey silty sand, with inclusions of small to medium sub angular flint. The observed layer measured approximately 4.5m length by 3.5m width and may be connected to context (302) encountered during trial trenching. The layer contained Sandy Grey Ware sherds ranging between the late 2nd century and early 5th century

in date. Several large concentration or possible dumps of oyster shell were also encountered. Animal bone was also recovered.

6.45 Phase 5, Middle Saxon to Norman

6.45.1 Phase 5 at Redlands covers the Middle Saxon to Norman period (approximately 700-1100AD). Excavation revealed sporadic evidence for reuse of existing features and some new activity, concentrated to the north of the site and in AREA 3. A single sherd of Ipswich Ware of 8th to 9th century date was recovered from DITCH 11, alongside two possible imported sherds of similar date. A slot at the northern end of DITCH 19 [175] recovered a sherd of possible Rhenish ware, and a suspected Saxo-Norman period sherd. A second example of and A slot at the northern end of DITCH 21 [158] recovered a suspected Saxo-Norman period sherd of 9th century to 11th century date. A second example of the latter was encountered in DITCH 19, alongside another imported piece, possibly Rhenish Ware. A 9th century date range was ascribed to this activity. PIT 7 contains undated medieval ceramic building material and may be contemporary. Finally, based on stratigraphic evidence, it is possible DITCH 20 dates to this period.

6.46 DITCH 20 ([0156], [0160] Figure 3 and 5)

6.46.1 DITCH 20 measured 9m long, extending north from the southern edge of AREA 3, before curving approximately halfway along its length to terminate on a north-northeast alignment. The ditch truncates DITCH 19, and its terminus respects the nearby terminus of DITCH 21. DITCH 20 measures 0.6-0.79m wide, and 0.41m deep, with moderate [0156], or sloped [0160] sides, and a concave base. Both slots contained a single natural infill of greyish brown material, either silty sand (0155), or sandy silt (0159). The ditch was remarkably sterile and contained no finds.

6.47 Phase 6, Post-Medieval

6.47.1 Phase 6 is the final phase of activity on the site and covers the post-medieval period (1500-1900). PIT 4 and PIT 6 lack clear relationships but ceramic evidence suggests both belong to this period.

6.48 PIT 4 ([0085] Figure 3 and 4)

6.48.1 PIT 4 measured 0.7m long, extending north from the southern edge of AREA 1 before turning westwards. The pit was 0.5m wide and 0.2m deep, with moderate sides and a concave base. It contained a single backfill (0084) of dark brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions. A single sherd of Pearlware of late 18th to 19th century was recovered from this fill. Animal bone was also recovered.

6.49 PIT 6 ([0177] Figure 3 and 5)

6.49.1 PIT 6 measured 0.4m in diameter was located to the south of PIT 6, where it truncated the northern terminus of DITCH 21. The pit measured 0.26m deep, with steep sides and a V-shaped base. It held a single backfill (0176) of dark brownish-grey silty sand. The fill contained a modern pottery sherd (not retained).

6.50 Undated

6.50.1 Two currently undated inhumations were excavated in the north-west corner of AREA 2. The grave cuts were separated by less than 2 metres and were both orientated west-south-west, east-northeast. The southerly of the two inhumations [122], contained the remains of an articulated but very incomplete child. It overlaid a pre-existing possible construction cut. The northerly example [189] contained the remains of an articulated and near complete adult. PIT 5 is also presently undated.

6.51 INHUMATION 1 ([0122] Figure 3 and 4; Plate 2)

6.51.1 INHUMATION 1 consisted of a grave cut which measured 1.5m long, 1m wide, and 0.3m deep. It extended west southwest to east northeast, with the body on an approximate west-east orientation. It was located in the north-west corner of AREA 2, to the south of INHUMATION 2, and truncated DITCHES 6 and 11. The grave cut of INHUMATION 1 had moderate sides and a flat base and contained 2 fills. The first (153) consisted of fragmentary human skeletal remains, primarily long bones. The second fill (121) was a grave backfill consisting of brownish-grey sandy silt. No finds were recovered.

6.52 INHUMATION 2 ([0189] Figure 3 and 4; Plate 3, 4, 5, 16)

6.52.1 INHUMATION 1 consisted of a grave cut which measured 1.7m long, and 0.5m wide. It extended west southwest to east northeast, with the body on an approximate west-east orientation. It was located in the north-west corner of AREA 2, to the north of INHUMATION 2, and truncated CONSTRUCTION CUT 1 (Plate 9). The grave cut of INHUMATION 2 had moderate sides and a flat base and contained 2 fills. The first (154) consisted of a near complete human skeleton. The second fill (188) was a grave backfill consisting of greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint nodules. Fill (0118) contained 2 sherds of Sandy Grey Ware of late 2nd to 4th century date, and a single Samian Ware sherd of 2nd century date. These sherds may be residual in nature.

6.53 PIT 5 ([0181] Figure 3 and 5)

6.53.1 Pit 5 measured 0.3m long and was located in AREA 3 between the termini of DITCHES 20 and 21. The pit measured 0.3m wide and 0.08m deep with gentle sides and a flat base. It had a single backfill (0180) of greyish-brown silty sand, which contained a cattle skull.

7 THE FINDS AND ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

7.1 Burnt Flint

Barry Bishop

Introduction

7.1.1 Investigation at the above site resulted in the recovery of a small quantity of burnt stone fragments. This report quantifies and describes this material, assesses its significance and recommends any further work required for it to achieve its full research potential. The material has been fully catalogues (Appendix 4).

7.1.2 A total of eight fragments measuring over 10mm in diameter plus many smaller fragments of burnt stone that weighs a combined 27g were recovered during the investigation. It was recovered from ditch [116] which has been provisionally interpreted as part of a Roman enclosure.

7.1.3 The burnt stone comprises flint that, where identifiable, consists of rounded pebbles and small cobbles that are likely to have come from derived deposits, most probably the glacial tills upon which the site is located. The fragments show no evidence for having been worked but they all have been heated to an intense degree, resulting in them fragmenting, becoming ‘fire-crazed and changing to a grey-white colour, as would occur from close and prolonged contact with a hearth or other fire. The relatively small quantities present would be most consistent with the incidental heating of naturally occurring clasts during the use of ground-set hearths. Burnt flint is inherently undateable once removed from the ground.

Recommendations

7.1.4 The burnt stone is of some significance in that it provides evidence for hearth use at the site. However, it appears to have been largely incidentally produced and its interpretational value is limited. It has been fully recorded and subsequently discarded, and no further work beyond a mention in any published account is recommended.

7.2 Roman Pottery

Alice Lyons

Introduction

7.2.1 A total of 393 Late Iron Age and Roman pottery sherds, weighing 10024g (7.77 Estimated Vessel Equivalent (EVE)) were recovered during excavations at Back Lane, Burnham, Norfolk. This represents a minimum of 140 individual vessels.

Assemblage Condition

7.2.2 The pottery was fragmentary, no complete or deliberately placed vessels were found, with an average sherd weight of 25.5g, although this reduces to 20g if the single large amphora sherd is discounted. Use deposits including soot and limescale survived on the surface of the vessels.

Methodology

7.2.3 The pottery was assessed following the guidelines of the Study Group for Roman Pottery (Barclay et al 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (Appendix 1). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. PCA curates the pottery and archive.

Assemblage Composition

7.2.4 A total of eight broad pottery fabrics were identified (Table 1).

Fabric: abbreviation [published reference]	Form	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Sandy grey (reduced) ware: SGW	Beaker, carinated jar, cup, dish, jar, storage jar, lid	377	7758	7.77	77.39
Spanish coarse ware: BAT AM 2 [Tomber and Dore 1998, 85]	Amphora (DR20)	1	2116	0.00	21.11
Sandy oxidised (white) ware: SOW	Bowl, flagon, jar/bowl,	9	116	0.00	1.16

	storage jar				
Samian (all factories): SAM [Tomber and Dore 1998, 25-41]	Bowl, plate	2	18	0.00	0.18
Miscellaneous colour-coated fine ware; CC	Beaker	1	6	0.00	0.06
Colchester colour coat: COL CC [Tomber and Dore 1998, 132]	Beaker	1	4	0.00	0.04
Lower Nene Valley colour coat: LNV CC [Tomber and Dore 1998, 118]	Beaker	1	4	0.00	0.04
Reduced ware with common flint inclusions: RW(FLINT)	Jar/bowl	1	2	0.00	0.02
Total		393	10024	7.77	100.00

Table 1 The Late Iron Age and Roman pottery

Coarse wares

7.2.5 Chronologically the earliest pottery fragment in this assemblage is a handmade reduced jar/bowl coarse ware sherd, with common fine angular flint inclusions. This material is typical of late Iron Age (300-0BC) pottery production in north Norfolk (Sarah Percival pers. comm.).

7.2.6 Wheel made Roman Sandy grey (reduced) wares, however, form the largest part of this assemblage (77% by weight). Where this material could be assigned to a specific manufacturing source the largest group c. 22% (by weight) were typical of manufacture at Brampton in north central Norfolk (Knowles 1977; Green 1977); c. 12% are Lower Nene Valley grey wares (Perrin 1999, 78-87) and c. 9% are from the Nar Valley in the west of Norfolk (Peachey 2018, 40).

7.2.7 Jars are the most common vessel form, although dishes and storage jars were also found in smaller numbers. In addition to common use ware marks, particularly on jar bases, sherds often also retain external soot residues and internal limescale deposits, indicative of heating food and water. Although most of the grey coarse ware pottery is undecorated the some of the Nar Valley reduced ware jar sherds are heavily rusticated (Plate 1).

Plate 1 A Nar Valley grey ware rusticated sherd

Fine wares

7.2.8 Potentially the earliest fine ware was a single fragment of a South Gaulish Samian plate (Dr15/17) which was made in the mid-to-late 1st century AD. A Central Gaulish Samian undiagnostic bowl fragment was found which was imported during the 2nd century AD.

7.2.9 The remainder of the fine ware assemblage comprises single colour coated beaker fragments from both the Colchester (Tyers 1996, 167-168) and Lower Nene Valley (ibid, 173-175) industries which are both of mid-2nd century design. One colour-coated fine ware beaker fragment could not confidently be assigned to source but its red painted 'ring and dot' decoration suggests it could have been made at the Cherry Hinton kilns in Cambridgeshire between the late 1st and early/mid-2nd century AD (Evans 1990).

Specialist wares

7.2.10 Specialist wares were rare within the group, however, a single large body piece with a basal handle scar from a large Spanish olive oil amphora (DR20) was recovered (Tyers 1996, 88). These distinctive vessels were most commonly

imported into the region during the 2nd-century AD.

7.2.11 The assemblage, therefore, ranges in date from the late Iron Age to late Roman periods, with a possible peak between the late 2nd and 3rd centuries AD.

7.2.12 Overall the assemblage is indicative of a domestic assemblage, with a limited range of primarily locally sourced vessels that would have been used for the small-scale storage of dried goods, heating food and water, also the serving of foodstuffs.

Contextual Analysis

7.2.13 Fifty-two cut features, also layers were investigated the majority of which were ditches (c. 64%) and pits (c. 11%), although pottery was also found in other features (Table 2). None of the pottery was deliberately placed in these features.

Feature	Count	Weight (g)	EVE	Weight (%)
Ditch	246	6371	3.93	63.56
Undiagnostic feature	60	1218	0.97	12.15
Pit	43	1093	1.82	10.90
Subsoil	12	744	0.00	7.42
Unstratified/void	21	492	0.78	4.91
Deposit/spread	3	42	0.16	0.42
Metaled surface	3	37	0.08	0.37
Inhumation burial	3	16	0.00	0.16
Posthole	2	11	0.03	0.11
Total	393	10024	7.77	100.00

Table 2 The pottery by feature.

Discussion

7.2.14 This is a moderately-sized assemblage of Late Iron Age and Roman coarse ware jars, storage jars and dishes, with a small number of fine ware beakers pieces and a single amphora sherd also found.

7.2.15 Although the majority of the assemblage was recovered from ditches (not deliberately placed or deposited) the fragmentary pottery is quite well-preserved. Where the material that could be assigned to source this analysis

suggests pottery was finding its way to the site from a number of large regional coarse ware production centres both in Norfolk and Cambridgeshire. While fine wares, although only found in small numbers, were imported from Gaul, also Colchester in Essex and the Lower Nene Valley and (possibly) Cherry Hinton in Cambridgeshire.

7.2.16 The assemblage is notably very similar to that recorded at the Brancaster shore fort located only c. 7km to the west (Andrews 1977).

7.3 Post-Roman Pottery

Sue Anderson

Introduction

7.3.1 Nine sherds of pottery weighing 150g were collected from six contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 5.

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Sandy Ipswich ware	SIPS	L.7th-M.9th c.	1	14		1
Middle Saxon import?	MSIM	M.7th-9th c.?	3	50		3
Saxo-Norman wares?	SXNO	9th-11th c.?	2	14		2
Post-medieval redware?	PMRW	16th-18th c.?	1	46		1
Late blackware	LBW	17th-19th c.	1	25		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-19th c.	1	1		1
Totals			9	150	0.00	9

Table 3 Pottery quantification by fabric.

Methodology

7.3.2 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's Norfolk post-Roman fabric series, based on Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input

directly onto an Access database, which forms the archive catalogue.

7.3.3 Pottery by period

Middle/Late Saxon

7.3.4 Six sherds appear to be of Middle or, in some cases, Late Saxon date, although only one has been confidently identified as a fragment of Ipswich ware. Only body sherds are present.

7.3.5 The single sherd of Ipswich ware is abraded and was found in ditch fill (82) in association with two other fragments which appear to be slow-wheel made. All three sherds are burnished externally. The two non-Ipswich sherds are in fine sandy fabrics, and one has very fine angular white inclusions which are only visible under the microscope. It is possible that these are examples of North French blackwares of the period.

7.3.6 One body sherd of a very thin-walled wheelmade vessel was found in ?construction fill (157) in association with Roman pottery. The sherd is in a hard, very fine sandy micaceous fabric, and is heavily sooted internally. A similar sherd, with less clear throwing lines internally, was found in ditch fill (174). These have been tentatively recorded as 'Saxo-Norman', although if they are imported wares then they may be earlier. One other sherd from (174) is a coarse slow-wheelmade sherd with at least two incised horizontal lines externally, reduced and overfired to a dark grey with a red core. The fabric has similarities to 'early Badorf' ware from Ipswich, as well as to later Pingsdorf ware, and it may be a Rhenish ware.

Post-medieval and modern

7.3.7 A fragment of a flat base in a sandy red earthenware from ditch fill (62) is possibly of post-medieval date, although it is not typical of the local redwares from Norfolk. There are clear throwing lines on the inner surface.

7.3.8 A late blackware base fragment from a 'crock' or storage vessel was recovered from subsoil (2). It is probably of 18th/19th-century date.

7.3.9 A small piece of a pearlware moulded angular handle from a cup or small jug was found in sample <1> from ?extraction pit fill (84) and is probably of 19th-century date. It has a transfer-printed geometric design of small crosses on the upper side.

Pottery by context

7.3.10 A summary of the pottery by context is provided in Table 2.

Fill of	Context	Interpretation	Fabric	Spot date
-	2	subsoil	LBW	18th/19th c.
63	62	ditch fill	PMRW	16th-18th c.?
83	82	ditch fill	SIPS MSIM	8th-9th c.
85	84	pit fill	PEW	19th c.?
158	157	?construction fill	SXNO?	9th-11th c.?
175	174	ditch fill	MSIM SXNO?	9th c.?

Table 4 Pottery quantification by fabric.

7.3.11 Pottery of the Mid to Late Anglo-Saxon period was recovered from three contexts to the west of the site.

Statement of potential

7.3.12 Although this is only a small assemblage, several of the fragments which have been extracted as non-Roman are unusual and not typical of the area. Based on their association with one sherd of Ipswich ware, they may well all be of Middle Saxon date. There was no local Late Saxon pottery in the assemblage (A. Lyons, pers comm). If the sherds are Middle Saxon imports, they are an unusual group and provide further evidence of the significance of Burnham at this period.

7.4 Ceramic Building Material

Amparo Varacel

Introduction and methodology

7.4.1 The buildings materials were examined using the London system of classification (Betts, 1995 update). Examples of the fabrics can be found in the reference collection of the Museum of London Archaeology Service. A fabric number was allocated to each object which specifies its composition, form, and

approximate date range. Fabrics compared well with the London fabric codes (see description of fabrics below).

7.4.2 The application of a 1kg masons hammer and sharp chisel to each example ensured that a small fresh fabric surface was exposed. The fabric was examined at x20 magnification using a long arm stereomicroscope or hand lens (Gowland x10).

7.4.3 The material collected from this site amounts to fifty-seven fragments weighting 5256g. The assemblage recovered from excavations dates mainly from Roman to late medieval. The general character of the whole assemblage is typified by a large quantity of broken, small fragments, some heavily abraded, some shattered and angular. The material was found in fills of ditches, pits, and post-holes and from layers and structures.

Ceramic Building Material (49 Examples, 4487g)
2452 (AD55-160): fine fabric. fine but varying amounts of quartz, usually with occasional limestone, siltstone and iron oxide, 1 fragment, 539g.

3057 (AD75-100): moderate cream-coloured silty inclusions <7.0mm in sandy clay matrix with quartz, 1 fragment, 2599g.

3023b (AD170-230): Sandy fabric, abundant quartz, frequently with fine black iron oxide, silty and red iron oxide inclusions; 2 fragments, 246g.

2453 (AD150-300): frequent yellow-white clay inclusions, often mottled clay matrix, occasional iron oxide, 1 fragment, 49g.

7.4.4 A small amount of Roman ceramic building material was retrieved from fills of ditches and layers. The material probably represents demolition debris from a building (s), at least one of which have had a hypocaust. Most of the Roman seen to be in fabrics from the mid-1st to 2nd century fabric group 2815 (2452, 3004). These fabrics were produced at numerous sites to the north-west London towards St Albans in the Brockley Hill area. In addition, occasional early fabric 3057 (AD75-100) was noted, although the kiln site for this is uncertain.

Fabric 3023b (AD170-230), with inclusions of speckles or iron oxide was manufactured in Radlett (Hertfordshire). Included in the dumps of this material, however, were occasional examples of late 2nd-3rd century fabric 2453 (AD150-300). The small amounts of later material suggest minor repairs to existing structures, or re-building with large-scale re-use of earlier fabrics, as was common during the 3rd and 4th centuries. In either use, both dumps appear to be roughly contemporary.

7.4.5 By form, two brick fragments were collected from fill (4) of Ditch [5] and fill (96) of Ditch [97], both made of early Roman fabrics 2452 and 3057. Dimensions of brick (67mm thickness) from Ditch [97] suggest a lydion type with remnants of opus caementicium of the base with a worn top face, suggesting use in flooring. Undiagnostic tiles are the most common form (8 examples) and were made of fabric 3006 and 3023b. Three box flue tile fragments were recovered from fill (141) of Ditch 12 [142]. One fragment showed rolling stamped on the face, but the piece is too fragmented to see a complete pattern, though designs incorporating horizontal, diagonal, and vertical lines were noted, probably belonging to a chevron design (Betts, 1994 die 27a).

Unknown fabric and form (36 examples, 31g)

7.4.6 Small quantities of undiagnostic material were found in five contexts. The fragments were too small and abraded to identify form and fabric. They are probably late medieval or post-medieval in date.

Mortar

7.4.7 A very loose white lime mortar was collected from fill (82) of Ditch [83] in AREA 1. The sample is too small to accurately date.

Fired Clay (3 examples, 57g)

7.4.8 Few examples of fired clay were found in fills (52) (56) of Ditches [53] and [57]. Fragments are abraded and small, which cannot be related to specific clay structures.

Stone (4 fragments, 705g)

7.4.9 Sarsen fragments were collected from two different contexts: from fill (106) of Ditch 16, that belongs to a natural piece, and a burnt fragment recovered from fill (166) of Pit [179]. An undiagnostic chalk fragment was found in fill (164) of Ditch 22 [167]. A floor slab made of brownstone was collected from fill (151) from Ditch 25 [152], this type of material was used in the late Roman period.

Distribution

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Size	Date range of material		Latest dated material		Spot date
2	0	Subsoil	3023b	Late Roman tile	1	170	230	170	230	170-230
4	5	Ditch	2452	Early Roman brick	1	55	160	55	160	55-160
6	0	Layer	3006	Early Roman tile	6	50	160	50	160	50-160
52	53	Ditch 12	3023b	Late Roman tile	1	170	230	170	230	170-230
56	57	Ditch 10	3102	Fired clay fragments	1	50	250	50	250	50-250
62	63	Ditch 13	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	2	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
80	81	Ditch 17	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	18	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
82	83	Ditch 6	3100	very loose white lime mortar	1	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
96	97	Ditch 4	3057	Early Roman brick	1	75	100	75	100	75-100
106	107	Ditch 16	3120	Natural sarsen stone fragment	1	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
139	140	Ditch 16	3102	Fired clay fragments	2	50	250	50	250	50-250
141	142	Ditch 12	2453; 3004	bad preserved roller stamped box flue tile; plain half box flue tile	3	50	300	150	300	150-200
151	152	Ditch 25	3108	Late Roman brownstone paver	1	50	300	50	300	150-300
157	158	Ditch 21	UNK	Unknown fabric and form	1	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
164	167	Ditch 22	3116	Chalk fragment	1	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK
166	179	Pit	UNK; 3120	Unknown fabric and form; Burnt sarsen stone fragment	16	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNK

Table 5 Catalogue of ceramic building material.

Phasing

Roman (27 fragments, 2811g)

7.4.10 Although no foundations were in evidence in the excavated area, amounts of

Roman ceramic building material came from dumps forming fills of ditches. The only diagnostic material was found in fill (52) of Ditch 12 [53], belonging to a Roman tile, and a brick sample collected from fill (96) of Ditch 4 [97]. The rest of material is comprised by undiagnostic fragments, fired clay and natural sarsen stone fragment. The material probably represents demolition debris from a building or buildings, located in AREA's 1 and 2.

Medieval (19 fragments, 698g)

7.4.11 No diagnostic ceramic building material was identified in this phase, just a few small fragments were found in fill (157) of Ditch 21 and fill (166) of Pit [179]. From the other contexts was collect a chalk fragment, a brownstone paver and a burnt sarsen fragment. The material was concentrated in the area west of the house.

Discussion

7.4.12 The building material recovered from the excavation shows that the features uncovered dates from Roman to late medieval. Roman material is merely represented by bricks and tiles, and three fragment of box flue tiles, suggesting the existence of a hypocaust nearby. The medieval material is represented by undiagnostic fragments and fired clay. The building material noted during the excavation included great quantities of dumped material, and mostly contain demolition material from other buildings in the vicinity. The burnt clay is predominantly in small, fragmentary, and featureless pieces. The broken and shattered character of the assemblage must reflect the demolition of the structures nearby.

7.5 Clay Tobacco Pipes

by Chris Jarret

7.5.1 A single clay tobacco pipe bowl was recovered by hand from the archaeological work and was found in the subsoil layer (2). The bowl consists of an Oswald (1975, 38–9) type 15 small, heeled bowl with a characteristic slanting rim, dated 1840–1880. The bowl is moulded in the shape of an acorn with poorly moulded leaf borders on the front and back of the bowl, while the heel is also moulded in

the shape of an acorn. The plain upper part of the bowl is nicely burnished, although the right side has a fingernail impression handling mark and the base of the heel has been over-trimmed at an angle. No evidence of a maker's mark survives on the bowl.

7.5.2 The clay tobacco pipe has little significance as the item occurs on its own and has therefore little meaning. The only potential of the find is to date the context it was recovered from.

7.6 Glass

by Chris Jarret

7.6.1 A total of three fragments (28g) of glass was recovered by hand from the archaeological work and was solely found in Fill (164) of Ditch/Construction Cut [167]. The glass consists solely of modern windowpanes that are clear when held up to the light, machine made and dates probably to the 20th century. Two green-tinted fragments (19g) survive with edges and have a thickness of 2.25mm. The third fragment (9g) is made in a blue-green tinted glass, has a thickness of 3mm and survives with a straight, bevelled edge. Possible uses for the latter may have been as either a component for an internal door or for a piece of furniture, such as a display cabinet.

7.6.2 The glass has little significance as the items have little meaning. The only potential of the glass windowpanes is to date the context from which it was recovered.

7.7 Animal Bones

by Kevin Rielly

Introduction

7.7.1 The site is located within the southern half of Burnham Market (some 4km west of Wells-next-the-Sea) on the east side of Back Lane. An earlier Trial Trench Phase followed by open area excavations revealed extensive evidence for Roman activity covering most of the occupation period, accompanied by a small number of later features dating between the Middle Saxon and early medieval and then post-medieval through to Modern periods. A moderate collection of

animal bones was recovered (by hand and from bulk samples) principally from Roman deposits but also from a late post-medieval pit.

Methodology

7.7.2 The bone was recorded to species/taxonomic category where possible and to size class in the case of unidentifiable bones such as ribs, fragments of longbone shaft and the majority of vertebra fragments. Recording follows the established techniques whereby details of the element, species, bone portion, state of fusion, wear of the dentition, anatomical measurements and taphonomic including natural and anthropogenic modifications to the bone were registered. A concerted effort was undertaken to refit as many bones as possible, noting the actual number of fragments prior to refitting. The sample collections were washed through a modified Siraf tank using a 1mm mesh and the subsequent residues were air dried and sorted.

Description of faunal assemblage

7.7.3 The site provided 162 hand collected and 152 sieved bones, the former total reducing to 94 fragments after refitting. Most of the bone was well preserved apart from a few abraded fragments from Phase 3 Ditches 19 and 27; while the level of fragmentation was generally moderate to good. The great majority of the assemblage could be assigned to period and phase, most taken from ditches dated to Phases 2 and 3, corresponding to Early Roman and Mid-Late Roman (see Tables 1 and 2). However, there are some deposits which cannot be assigned to a single phase, generally still Roman with the possible exception of two deposits assigned to Phases 1-5 and another to Phase 3-5, thus perhaps extending in to the medieval era.

Early Roman (Phases 1, 1-2 and 2)

7.7.4 A moderate quantity of bones was recovered from various ditches, principally taken from Phase 2 Ditches 4 and 12 and largely composed of small sheep-size fragments derived from the samples. These also produced a few cattle, sheep/goat and equid bones, represented by a mix of parts. The cattle bones included part of a juvenile mandible (Posthole 1) and a major part of a skull

(Ditch 4), potentially a polled (hornless) specimen, while there was also a near complete equid mandibular toothrow from Ditch 6, this providing good ageing evidence. This phase also provided a single human fragment, part of a child femur, derived from the fill (199) of ditch (198) Ditch 28.

7.7.5 This collection is also mainly from ditches with small concentrations related to the recovery of small sheep-size pieces from the samples, especially from Ditches 13, 16 and 17. Cattle and sheep/goat are reasonably well represented, again by a mixture of skeletal parts, several of which are age able. Of interest was the recovery of a rather large cattle humerus from Ditch 17, perhaps demonstrating the larger cattle noted at other Roman sites, these generally dating to the later Roman period as for example found at Great Holts Farm in Essex (Albarella 2003). There was also further evidence of calf consumption, single bones from Ditches 5 and 16. The samples provided the only bird bone found at this site, unfortunately unidentifiable, as well as a small number of amphibian fragments.

Late Roman (Phase 4)

7.7.6 A small number of bones were hand collected from surface deposit (6) featuring a variety of cattle and equid bones.

Roman to medieval (Phases 1-5 and 3-5)

7.7.7 Some bones were taken from the Phase 1-5 fill (98) of Ditch 21 but the major part of this collection was derived from (179) Pit 7. This provided a small number of cattle bones alongside the partial remains of a subadult cat. The skeleton included the skull and mandibles and the majority of the hindlimb elements. There were also a few hand recovered bones from Ditch 19 (Phase 3-5), comprising cattle- and sheep-size pieces.

Post-medieval (Phase 6)

7.7.8 This late collection was taken from (85) Pit 4, this located at the southern perimeter of the site, the few bones comprising a cattle humerus (hand collected) and some sheep-size fragments from the sample.

Conclusion and recommendations for further work

7.7.9 The site assemblage is generally in good condition and well dated. However, though of moderate size, this collection is largely composed of unidentifiable bones, the largest identifiable collection (from Phase 3) amounting to just 28 fragments, here including those recovered by hand as well as from the samples. The proportion of ageable bones amongst the identifiable is relatively large but there is very little size data or indeed more than a few butchered bones. There is clearly very little potential for comparison between the relevant phases concerning species abundance or exploitation patterns and no one phase or combination thereof is suitable for comparison to contemporary collections from other sites in the general area.

7.7.10 Nevertheless, and despite these disadvantages, there are a few points of interest, including the presence of juvenile cattle and the large cattle humerus from Roman levels and perhaps the cat skeleton which could be Roman or somewhat later in date. The young cattle may well suggest local production, which is perhaps to be expected within this potentially rural settlement, while the large cattle is indicative of a general size increase approximately coinciding with the 3rd/4th centuries (following Albarella 2003 and see Johnstone and Albarella 2002). The cat may simply represent a discarded carcass but, dating to the Roman period, could be part of a placed deposit.

Period:	Roman							PM	UP	
Phase:	1	1-2	2	3	4	3-5	1-5	6		Total
Feature type										
Ditch		1	15(55)	37(81)		3	2			58(136)
Pit				1			18	1(16)	1	21(16)
Posthole			3							3
Subsoil									4	4
Surface					6					6
Other layer	2									2
Grand Total	2	1	18(55)	38(81)	6	3	20	1(16)	5	94(152)

Table 6 Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) animal bones by Period, Phase and Feature Type, where PM is post-medieval and UP is

unphased.

Period:	Roman							PM	UP
Phase:	1	1-2	2	3	4	3-5	1-5	6	
Species									
Cattle			6(4)	15(1)	4		4	1	3
Equid			3		2				
Cattle-size	1	1	4	10(16)		2			2
Sheep/Goat	1		3(1)	9(3)			1		
Sheep-size			2(50)	4(58)		1		(16)	
Cat							15		
Uniden bird				(1)					
Amphibian				(2)					
Grand Total	2	1	18(55)	38(81)	6	3	20	1(16)	5

Table 7 Distribution of hand collected and sieved (in brackets) bones by Period, Phase and Species, where PM is post-medieval and UP is unphased.

7.8 Human Bone

by Petra Ivanova

Introduction

7.8.1 During the archaeological Trial Trench Phase and excavation at Burnham Market, Norfolk, two human burials [122] and [189], and an isolated perinatal femur, found in fill (199) of ditch [198], were unearthed from the site. The skeletal remains were severely affected by root action, erosion, and possible later site truncation.

Methodology

7.8.2 The skeletal remains were excavated and recorded in accordance with the IFA guidelines (Brickley and McKinley, 2004). Bone fragments were refitted where possible for the subsequent identification of skeletal elements. General methods used in the osteological evaluation of all human skeletal material are those of Buikistra and Ubelaker (1994). In addition to these methods, the sex assessment was also carried out by analysing the traits on the hip bone (Bruzek, 2002) and the distal humerus (Falys et al., 2005).

7.8.3 The approximate age of the immature individual was estimated from the

development and eruption of the maxillary and mandibular dentition, stages of epiphyseal union (Schaefer et al., 2009), and metric analysis of the femoral bone (Cunningham et al., 2000). The age of the infant was calculated from the regression formulae developed by Scheuer et al. (1980) and Carneiro et al. (2013), taken from Developmental Juvenile Osteology (Cunningham et al., 2000).

7.8.4 Skeletal pathological changes were visually examined following the descriptions referred to by Ortner (2003) and any abnormalities were assessed and compared with the published pathological illustrations (Mann and Hunt, 2005; Waldron, 2009).

Results

7.8.5 The burials are discussed in order of a burial number and reference the associated skeleton and cut number.

Burial 1 [122]

7.8.6 Burial 1 was east to west aligned, unearthed in the north-western part of AREA 2, approximately 1m south-east from Burial 2 [189]. The interment contained incomplete, articulated skeletal remains of one child, buried in an extended, supine position, with the head placed at the south-western end of the grave and the feet facing north-east (Plate 1).

7.8.7 Only 20% of the skeleton was present, encompassing two permanent teeth, left ilium, an incomplete sacrum, and incomplete lower limbs. The rest of the skeletal material was absent, which was potentially the result of a very acidic soil. The surface of the bone was extremely affected by soil erosion and root

action and therefore scored 5+ (Brickley and McKinley, 2004).

Plate 2 Skeleton Sk. 153 [189].

Sex estimation

7.8.8 Since the estimation of sex on the skeletal remains belonging to the immature individuals is not very accurate, owing to a different developmental level and maturity of female and male population, this analysis was not performed. However, further analysis (the enamel etching method) should be carried out for the correct estimation of sex of this individual.

Age-at-death

7.8.9 Since the right femoral diaphysis was the only complete bone, and only two permanent teeth (maxillary LI2 and mandibular LRP4) were present, the approximate age-at-death was estimated from the femoral diaphyseal length, fusion stage of the sacral vertebrae and eruption of the permanent dentition (Table 8). The result of this analysis showed that this person was a child, approximately aged between 9 years (±24months) and 10.5 years.

SKELETAL ELEMENT	SCORE	AGE
Right Femur	356mm	10-10.5 years
Maxillary LI2	A 1/2	Approx. 9 years
Mandibular LPR4	R 3/4	Approx. 9 years
Sacral vertebrae	Unfused	Below 12 years old

Table 8 Age estimation Sk. 153 [122].

Pathology

7.8.10 Due to the taphonomic process, the surface of the bone was severely modified, resulting in the damaged periosteum, and therefore no pathological lesions were noted on these remains.

Burial 2 [189]

7.8.11 Burial 2 was east to west aligned, discovered in the north-western corner of AREA 2. The interment contained an incomplete, articulated skeleton of one male adult, buried in an extended, supine position, with the head placed at the south-western end of the grave and the feet facing north-east. The right forearm was resting in the pelvic region and the left arm was extended next to the body (Plate 3).

Plate 3 Sk. 154 [189].

7.8.12 60% of the skeleton was present, including the mandible, the upper and lower limbs, an incomplete and fragmented spinal column, and fragmented pelvis. The surface and morphology of the skeletal material was severely altered by soil erosion and root action, and therefore graded 5+ (Brickley and McKinley, 2004). Pathological assessment revealed that this person potentially suffered with Diffuse Idiopathic Skeletal Hyperostosis (DISH).

Sex estimation

7.8.13 The sex of this person was established from the available features on the left innominate bone, the traits on the skull and the sexually dimorphic features on the left distal humerus. The result of this analysis is represented in Table 9.

TRAITS	SCORE	SEX
Supraorbital margin	5	M
Glabella	4	M

Mental eminence	4	M
Nuchal crest	4	M
Composite Arc (Bruzek, 2002)	Single curve	M
Olecranon fossa shape (Falys et al., 2005)	Shallow triangle	M
Angle of medial epicondyle (Falys et al. 2005)	Slightly raised	M
RESULT		Male

Table 9 Sex estimation Sk.154 [189].

Pathology

7.8.14 Flowing calcification of the anterolateral right side, involving two and three continuous thoracic vertebrae (Plate 3), was found on the spinal bones. This is most likely a skeletal manifestation of Diffuse Skeletal Idiopathic Hyperostosis (DISH), which affects people in their middle age.

Plate 4 Left: Fusion of two vertebrae; Right: Fusion of three vertebrae. Anterior side.

7.8.15 However, to correctly estimate this disease, at least four flowing vertebrae need to be present and due to the fragmented nature and the lack of all the spinal ones, only five separate thoracic vertebrae were available for this analysis.

Plate 5 Thoracic vertebrae with possible DISH.

7.8.16 The affected vertebrae exhibited absence of the intervertebral disc fusion, although the lack of the superior and the inferior vertebral facets prevented the observation of the potential fusion of the apophyseal joints, in order to fully diagnose and confirm this pathology. Ankylosis, caused by the fusion of two vertebrae, was also noted.

7.8.17 DISH is very often asymptomatic; however it can also be associated with a stiff back and some joint pain. In modern society, this skeletal pathology mostly affects people with obesity or diabetes, and it is more prevalent in a male population (Waldron, 2009: 74).

Age-at-death

7.8.18 The features important for the age estimation were completely lacking, however the presence of the potential DISH suggests, that this person was very likely a middle/old adult, as this disease does not usually occur in people who are less than 40 years old (Waldron, 2009).

Ditch [198]

Infant femur

7.8.19 Left perinatal femoral bone was retrieved from fill (199) of ditch [198], located

in the northern part of AREA 3. The proximal and distal epiphysis were absent, and no fusion lines were detected. The measurements of the bone are outlined in Table 10, and the regression formulae for the age analysis are interpreted in Table 11.

Length	Distal Width	Diameter
77mm	21mm	7mm

Table 10 Measurements of the juvenile femur.

Element and Length	Regression Formulae	Age (weeks)
Femoral diaphysis- 77mm	(0.3303×77)+13.5583±2.08 Scheuer et al.	37-41 weeks
Femoral diaphysis- 77mm	8.980+(0.366×77) Carneiro et al. (2013)	37 weeks

Table 11 Age analysis using the regression formulae (Cunningham et al., 2000).

7.8.20 The result of the metric analysis revealed that the isolated bone belonged to an infant that was between 37-41 weeks old (gestational age).

Conclusion

7.8.21 Both burials were severely affected by the root action and soil erosion and therefore other possible pathologies were obscured. The majority of bone elements were absent, preventing a more detailed estimation of the biological profile of both individuals.

7.9 Shell

by Tegan Abel

Introduction

7.9.1 An assemblage of whole and fragmented oyster and marine gastropod shell was recovered during archaeological mitigation work at Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk. This material was collected from 34 ditches (12 Early Roman 2 and 22 Mid-Late Roman), 1 inhumation (undated), 1 occupational layer (Late-Post Roman), 4 pits (1 Early Roman, 1 Early Roman 2, 1 Mid-Late Roman and 1 Post-Medieval), 1 posthole (Mid-Late Roman) and the undated topsoil and subsoil.

Aims

7.9.2 The aims of the report are as follows: 1- record the degree of preservation of the oyster shell assemblage; 2- quantify the number of oyster shells, and 3- record any other shell that was present in the assemblage.

Methodology

7.9.3 Shells were hand collected from forty-one contexts. These specimens were carefully cleaned in warm water with a soft toothbrush to remove any residual soil. Pieces that were particularly fragile were gently dry brushed to minimise further damage. Seven contexts were bulk sampled for the recovery of shell and other environmental remains. These samples were processed using water floatation using PCA standard procedures; material was collected using a 300 µm mesh for the light fraction and a 3 mm mesh for the heavy residue. The heavy residue was then dried, sieved, and sorted to extract whole and fragmented shell. Material has been combined in contexts where both bulk sampling and hand-collection was carried out.

7.9.4 Oyster shell was recorded using a standardised procedure set out by Winder (2011). The first stage of recording involved identifying and separating the left and right valves, and then sub-classifying these into measurable and un-measurable specimens. Both measurable and un-measurable shells (UMV) were then counted so to determine the minimum number of individuals in the assemblage (MNI). Measurable shells are those specimens retaining the umbo/ligament scar, the adductor muscle scar and at least two-thirds of the shell body (Winder 2011). MNI is determined as whichever value is greater out of the total number of left valves and the total number of right valves. Marine shell was speciated to family level and attributes such as siding, landmarks present, weight, and human modification, were recorded to aid in analysis.

7.9.5 On this site European flat oysters (Ostrea edulis) were present. These are significant historical and paleoenvironmental indicators, therefore other attributes noted on the specimens are detailed, including the presence of parasites, the presence of marine gastropod boring, and the presence of bryozoa or barnacles (Winder 2011). A detailed statistical analysis was not

attempted as the contexts sampled at did not contain a significant assemblage of shell- more than 100 left and right valves.

7.9.6 For the non-oyster assemblage, whole shells, and quantifiable broken shells (those with a complete umbone for bivalves, and complete apertures for gastropods) were weighed and quantified, and any fragments recorded as abundances, with a summary of the results being presented in the catalogue.

Results

7.9.7 The dominant species recorded from the assemblage on this site was native oyster (Ostrea edulis) and was found in 81% of the contexts that contained shell. In total, 129 oyster shells were recovered, these being 65 left and 64 right valves, both of measurable and unmeasurable condition. Common muscle (Mytilus edulis), common cockle (Cerastoderma edule) and whelk shell (Buccinum undatum) were also present in small quantities in the assemblage, as well as a small quantity of fossil shell. Most of the species present, excluding oysters, exclusively inhabit the intertidal littoral zone (Winder, 2015). This may suggest a coastal procurement strategy for many of the taxa. Fragmented oyster shell was noted in 41% of the features containing oyster shell, mostly in low quantities. This may suggest good preservation of the oyster shell assemblage from this site. This is also supported by the fact that only 15% of the valves from the assemblage were considered unmeasurable. The poor condition of some of these shells may be the result of the time between the consumption and deposition of specimens, or due to post-depositional processes.

7.9.8 The greatest number of oyster shells were recorded in the Late-Post Roman Occupational layer, with a total of 23 oyster shells (both left and right valves of measurable and unmeasurable condition). The greatest numbers of shells were apparent in the Early Roman 2 phase of the site, though a high proportion of the features belonged to this period. The Post-Medieval phase contained no oyster shell, which may suggest a change is subsistence on site over time.

7.9.9 Human modification to the oyster shells within the Lowestoft Road assemblage was present in the form of notch marks on a small number of specimens from context (139) and (141). The notch marks display as “v” shaped or slightly “u” shaped notches and are associated with the prying apart the valves in preparation for consumption (Miracle and Milner 2002).

7.9.10 The rounded shape of oyster shell assemblage could suggest procurement from areas with slow tidal currents and soft, muddy beds (Thomas et al. 2020: 3). The presence of gastropod predation holes in a high amount of the collected specimens may suggest this area is coastal or a highly saline environment. The most common evidence of predation was the presence of worm (cf. polychaete) scars on the specimens. This could suggest a possible estuarine procurement strategy consistent within oyster beds, as these specimens prefer a sandy or clay substrata in shallow, warm waters (Hancock 1974: 21; Knight-Jones et al. 2017: 254). Also present on the specimens is evidence of gastropod predation boreholes caused by Cliona celata boreholes. This boring sponge is found in sublittoral water across British coasts but are prevalent in southern and western England in wave-exposed open shores and sheltered estuaries; however, it is rare among estuarine oyster stocks because it is intolerant of low salinity (Yonge 1960: 126, Hancock 1974: 21, Goodwin et al. 2017: 46-8).

7.9.11 Young oyster attachments (oyster clocks) were noted on specimens across the assemblage. These attached specimens could suggest that there is active propagation, and that the population is natural or wild, as in farmed oysters, these clocks would be separated off before marketing and re-laid for fattening (Winder 2015). This is further supported by the presence of sandworm tunnels and barnacle scars on a number of the specimens. The irregular shape and thick specimens noted on the site, are also likely to suggest a wild population, as in oyster farms younger specimens are consumer, therefore the specimnes are usually thinner and smaller.

7.9.12 Three Early Roman contexts and six Mid-Late Roman contexts contained small amounts of common muscle (Mytilus edulis), though the specimens were

fragmented. This suggests that their popularity grew across these periods, but past this the specimen was unlikely to have been consume at this site), common cockle (Cerastoderma edule) and whelk shell (Buccinum undatum) were present in low quantities. These materials are highly fragmented and so are of little value for this report and their presence only noted.

Conclusions

7.9.13 This material provides evidence to suggest that shellfish may have been consumed at this site, however, the relatively small size of the assemblage and moderate condition of the remains from most contexts means it is of limited interpretive value, though they provide evidence of the dominance of oyster shell on this site. The presence of other taxa in the assemblage- such as common mussel and common cockle, should be noted, as these too may have been consumed on-site.

7.10 Environmental Results

by Tegan Abel

Introduction

7.10.1 This report aims to summarise the findings from the assessment of 10 bulk environmental samples taken during an archaeological excavation at Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk. The sample volumes ranged from 1 to 29 litres, with the samples from the Trial Trench Phase being taken from 7 ditches, 1 pit and 2 inhumations. The dates for these features were mainly Roman, with a single post-Medieval feature noted on site and 3 undated features.

7.10.2 The aims of the report are as follows: 1- give an overview of the ecofacts and artefacts extracted from the bulk samples; 2- evaluate the potential of the environmental remains and, 3- make recommendations for additional analysis.

Methodology

7.10.3 10 samples, were retrieved during works at Redlands, Burnham Market.

Samples were processed using a modified SIRAF floatation system; the flot residue was collected using a 300 µm mesh and the heavy residue, a 3mm mesh. After being left to dry naturally, the residue was sieved through 2mm, 5mm and 10mm sieves, and sorted to remove ecofacts and artefacts; material was recorded using a non-linear scale, as follows: 1- occasional (1-10), 2- fairly frequent (11-30), 3- frequent (31-100) and abundant (>100).

7.10.4 The light residue was examined under a low-power binocular microscope and the contents recorded (See Appendix) with abundances being quantified as above.

Results

7.10.5 Charred cereal grains/chaff and seeds were present in all but one of the ten from the excavation. In most of the samples where these charred archaeobotanical remains were noted, the quantities were low. In general, the preservation of the archaeobotanical assemblage was moderate, with some of the seed/cereal specimens identified to the wider family level or to a more specific taxon. A few grains/seeds noted across the archaeobotanical assemblage were of such poor preservation that they could not be identified even to family level. These were generally distorted specimens, which may indicate burning at extremely high temperature, or possibly even secondary burning of the material.

7.10.6 The most commonly occurring cereal was general wheat (Triticum sp) specimens, alongside einkorn (Triticum monococcum) and/or spelt (Triticum spelta) grains. The most commonly occurring wheat species were emmer (T. dicoccum) or spelt (T. spelta). Chaff was present in only one sample in low quantities.

7.10.7 The most frequently occurring seeds were common segetal weeds/grassland herbs- grasses (Poaceae sp.), dock (Rumex sp.) and fat-hen (Chenopodium album). Additionally, Brassica (wild cabbage) and Montia fontana (blinks) were present, but all the charred seeds and cereals in this assemblage were present

in small quantities.

7.10.8 Charcoal was common in the assemblage, and often highly fragmented in nature. Four samples contained charcoal that may be suitable for species identification (>4mm in all dimensions), but none of the samples contained an abundance of identifiable material.

7.10.9 Other plant macrofossils observed include moderate to abundant concentrations of root and modern plant material, alongside low quantities of insect eggs/worm cases and uncharred seeds. The modern seeds assemblage consisted of goosefoot (Chenopodium album), birch (Betula sp.) and bramble (Rubus sp.). These materials could suggest post-depositional disturbance of the contexts.

Undated- Inhumation

7.10.10 The undated inhumation contained low quantities of highly fragmented charcoal, with less than 10 specimens suitable for species identification (>4mm). Fewer than charred cereal grains were noted, though these are likely to represent windblown detritus. High levels of post-depositional disturbance to the context may be indicated through the presence of an abundance of roots/tubers.

Roman- Inhumation

7.10.11 The Roman inhumation [189] was similar in composition to that of the undated inhumation, with highly fragmented charcoal pieces noted and an abundance of rooting. This sample however contained no charred seeds/cereals but did contain a small quantity of vitrified material. The presence of vitrified material is likely to indicate burning at very high temperatures and may account for the fragmented nature of the charcoal specimens.

Early Roman- Ditches

7.10.12 The composition of the Early Roman ditches- [87, 111, 128 and 114] was relatively unform across the samples. The charcoal noted was mainly

fragmented, with only a few pieces with the potential for species identification present in ditch [87]. Small quantities of grass and fat-hen seeds were noted across the samples, with a few unidentifiable charred seed specimens also noted. These are likely to represent windblown detritus. Additionally, a small number of charred cereal grains were noted across the Roman ditch assemblage, these all being wheat specimens, some identified as spelt (T. spelta), and a few unidentifiable inclusions. Frequent to abundance quantities of vitrified material were noted in the sample, with the material possibly deriving from extremely high temperature burning of organic material. This may also account for the fragmented nature of the majority of the charcoal specimens, and the unidentifiable nature of a small number of the cereal grains. Marine shell was fragmented and noted in small quantities in all but ditch [114], with the shell assemblage including Ostrea edulis (European oyster), Mytilus edulis (Common mussel) and Cerastoderma edule (Common cockle), which many begin to suggest the consumption of marine shell on site as part of the day-to-day diet.

Mid-Late Roman- Ditches

7.10.13 Three ditches- [81, 115 and 63] were dated as Mid-Late Roman. The sample assemblage was similar to that of the Early Roman ditches, with most of the charcoal being highly fragmented in nature, saved for a few identifiable specimens in ditch [87]. The charred seeds assemblage again included fat-hen, grasses, and identifiable charred seeds, with the addition of binks and docks. These are weed taxa often associated with cereals. The charred grains in these samples were again similar to that of the Early Roman samples, with the addition of a few specimens of Triticum monococcum (Einkorn). Further to this, a small number of charred culm nodes were present, which may suggest small-scale crop production onsite. Vitrified material was again present in all these samples. The marine shell assemblage was again minimal and fragmented, with only Ostrea edulis (European oyster), Mytilus edulis (Common mussel) present. Other finds include small quantities of CBM and pottery.

Post-Medieval- Ditches

7.10.14 A single post-medieval pit- [85] produced a limited archaeobotanical assemblage. Charred wood was noted, with a few identifiable specimens present, along with a few indeterminate cereal grains. Fragmented cockle shell was noted in small quantities also. Other materials present were animal bone, coal and pottery, though all the quantities were minimal.

Conclusions

7.10.15 To conclude, the 10 bulk environmental samples taken during an archaeological excavation at Back Lane, Burnham Market broadly reflect results derived from an earlier Trial Trench Phase of work at the site.

7.10.16 For the most part the composition of the charred seed and grains assemblage was limited, and the plant remains recorded are likely to be windblown refuse that was unintentionally introduced to the fills, as opposed to deliberate deposition. There are a few samples however that contain fairly frequent inclusions of charred archaeobotanical material, which is suggestive of deliberate actions such as processing plants and charring them, most likely for human consumption of animal fodder.

7.10.17 Charred cereal remains recovered from the current sample-set provide evidence that crops, consisting of wheat varieties, were being grown or consumed in the local area during the occupation of the site. A single sample was found to contain an small quantity of glume-wheat chaff may represent the waste from cereal processing activities, suggesting low scale crop cultivation. There is little evidence to suggest function onsite and whether day-to-day activity had a domestic or agricultural focus. The unidentifiable state of some of the archaeobotanical assemblage, alongside the presence of vitrified material, may suggest that some burning at extremely high temperatures was undertaken on site.

7.10.18 The carbonised specimens, such as grains and seeds, may provide the potential for radiocarbon dating of the individual features.

7.10.19 The degree of preservation of uncharred seeds from the samples indicate that these are intrusive specimens. The presence of these seeds along with un-burnt plant material, roots and insect remains, could indicate post-depositional disturbance to the contexts.

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Period – discussed chronologically

8.1.1 The site at Redlands had a wealth of intercutting archaeological features, making establishing stratigraphic relationships across the excavation area possible. A wealth of artefactual evidence was also recovered. However, phasing the site proved more difficult. In particular, the depth of topsoil varied dramatically, with a minimum depth of only 0.2m at the north-east end of the AREA 1 and AREA 3. This shallow depth exposed large amounts of material to the former plough zone, resulting in a high potential for residual finds in features. As noted by Valentin and Robinson (2002: 10), and Percival and Williamson (2005: 10) this process potentially provides highly misleading termini ante quem. Secondly, perhaps as a result of the shallow soil, an overburden deposit had been added in the former garden area in the southern portion of AREA 2 and 6. This phenomenon was also reported in the excavation of the allotment gardens directly north of the site (Crowson 1997), where it resulted in the loss of upper ditch profiles during the creation of the overburden. Finally, the AREA 3 had suffered from heavy modern disturbance during the creation of the present garden wall and driveway. Combined, this resulted in a high potential for both disturbance of material and truncation of features, as initially noted in the Trial Trench report (Birks 2020). Consequently, the site had been phased primarily on stratigraphic evidence, but with additional information provided via comparison to nearby sites.

8.2 Phase 1

8.2.1 Phase 1 (approximately 50AD-125AD) is the earliest evidence for activity at Redlands, Back Lane. It included a complex group of activity, most of which was concentrated in the AREA 3. Features from this period consist of DITCHES 21, 22, 23, 24, and 25, as well as SURFACE 1 and possibly PIT 7. DITCHES 1 and 2 in AREA 1 may also belong to this period, being stratigraphically cut by features from Phase 2. The features in AREA 3 contained large amounts of Sandy Grey Ware pottery sherds. All these ceramics have a date range starting in the middle or late 1st century. The only exception to this is one group of

sherds, out of several, from the second fill of DITCH 21, which has a date range starting in the 2nd century. No examples begin beyond this date. The context date given to these features based on the pottery is primarily from the mid-1st to mid-2nd centuries.

8.2.2 The activity from Phase 1 one in AREA 3 consists of several features which diverge from the dominance of ditches. DITCH 22 was a short, wide feature, which may also be described as a pit. It had a diameter of 1.1-1.35m and 1.2m of its length was exposed during excavation. It had three fills, the first and largest of which comprised silty sand with large concentrations of small to large flint nodules. Whilst initially thought to be structural in nature, the flint concentration was not dense enough in nature and lacked bonding material. DITCH 22 therefore appears to have utilised for the deposition of naturally occurring flint in order to clear the surrounding area for agriculture. Based on the pottery recovered from this fill, this activity took place as early as the mid-1st century. PIT 7 lay adjacent to DITCH 22, and no clear relationship was visible during excavation. This feature measured 1.4m in width and 1.15m and was filled with a mixture of material including around 1kg of pottery sherds, oyster shell, and the articulated skeleton of a cat. Given its proximity to DITCH 22, a waste disposal function is tempting. However, the presence of the cat skeleton may suggest a ritual deposit. Notably, undated PIT 5 lies directly adjacent and contained a single cattle skull, perhaps also ritual in nature. To the north and south of this feature cluster appear to be two open areas. Only a small portion of the northern area was excavated, but revealed SURFACE 1, a layer of tightly packed small sub-rounded stones which formed a possible metalled surface. The southern part of AREA 3 lacked archaeology but was bounded on its eastern edge by DITCH 25. DITCH 25, 24, and 23 were only partially exposed during the excavation of a water pipe. Finds from their fills suggest they are likely of 1st century date, and contemporary with the other features in AREA 3. This group is difficult to interpret, but may have simply demarcated activity in this area, separating it from the probable agricultural activity seen in Phase 2. DITCH 21 may have served a similar purpose. The latter measured just over 6m in length. This feature had a flat base and

excavation of slot [173] revealed two large flint nodules at its base measuring approximately 0.2m in width and depth. It is likely further examples were present in the feature, and DITCH 21 may have been to construction cut for a flint wall or later structure. There is no activity west of DITCH 21 until the later DITCH 20 and it is possible a routeway existed of a routeway outside the western boundary of the current site on the path of the present road. A post-medieval road or trackway (MNF26985) is visible on the 1825 Burnham Westgate Enclosure Map but disappears by 1836. Hesse (1992) has suggested much of the tracks in the Creake area are pre-eleventh century, and possibly Romano-British.

8.2.3 Stratigraphically, DITCHES 1 and 2 in AREA 1 also belong to this phase. These features are truncated by DITCHES 13 and 16 on Phase 2. Both features are very narrow and shallow, and difficult to interpret in relation to the rest of the material in Phase 1. Subsequent activity in Phase 2 has removed all nearby or connected features which may have aided understanding. They will therefore be further discussed in relation to the Phase 2 material below.

8.2.4 To summarise, Phase 1 at Redlands sees the establishment of a bounded area in AREA 3. The enclosed space appears to have acted a central multi-functional hub to support nearby land-use. This includes the functions of waste depositions and flint clearance. The provision of two open areas, one possible floored with a metalled surface, suggests further activities may have also occurred in the area. This could include storage of material or craft activities, although direct evidence for the latter is absent. Notably, two unusual animal bone deposits were also recovered. These may represent founding deposits for activity in this area and suggest an organised establishment of the features from this phase. The findings from this area will be discussed with the similarly dated material from Phase 2 below.

8.3 Phase 2

8.3.1 Phase 2 at Redlands is comprised of activity in AREA 1 and AREA 2. A large amount of dating evidence from ceramic material is available from features of

this period, ranging from the 1st to the 4th centuries AD, with a focus from the 2nd to 4th centuries. However, by its nature this is more effective at dating the backfilling of these features and the establishment of the ditches in Phase 3. The material in Phase 2 therefore originates from the 2nd century or earlier and has considerable overlap with the archaeology from Phase 1 above.

8.3.2 The primary constructions at this time were a series of remarkably similar west southwest, east southeast linears across AREA's 1 and 2: DITCHES 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, and 8. DITCHES 3, 4, 6, 7 extend for long distances, with DITCHES 5 and 8 in the far west of the site possibly representing the recutting or alternate phases of DITCHES 3 and 7 respectively. All east-west linears from Phase 2 shared near parallel alignments and were approximately evenly spaced. DITCH 7 lay approximately 2.1m north of DITCH 6, which lay 1.6-3m north of DITCH 4, which itself lay 1.7-2.5m north of DITCH 3. Most of the slots in this group revealed cuts with moderate sides and concave bases, with none more than 0.53m in depth. The features ranged from 0.3-1.4m wide, but the smallest examples are in the area of southern overburden, and perhaps the result of the modern truncation described above. The fills were silty sand throughout, with various tinges of brown, and were noticeably lighter and with less artefactual evidence than the later enclosures. DITCH 26 did not contained any dateable material but appear to be a continuation of ditch [203] uncovered during trial trenching (Birks 2020), which contained ceramic evidence from this period. Finally, based in its stratigraphic relationships, east-west DITCH 12 is likely contemporary.

8.3.3 To interpret these groupings, it is worth considering evidence Creake Road just north of the site (Crowson 1997, Percival and Williamson 2005). Large scale excavations revealed a complex series of north-south sub-parallel ditches. These features measured between 1.3m and 2.5m in width and 0.6m to 0.9 in depth. They were interpreted as forming and enclosing an area of co-axial fields, with a suggested origin in Late Iron Age or Early Roman period (Percival and Williamson 2005: 11). Based on its location and dimension, DITCH 26 may represent a continuation of this system, which saw frequent recutting and

change over time. In particular, Ditch K at Creake Road, which contained only Roman material, appears to align rather closely (Percival and Williamson 2005: 11). DITCH 28 cannot be closely dated but likely forms part of this same enclosure, whereas based on ceramic evidence from the Trial Trench Phase (Birks 2020), DITCH 27 may be a Phase 3 addition. Significantly, it is also possible that the large DITCH 12 at Redlands forms part of this system. This feature may have formed the southern boundary of a co-axial 'field' which enclosed most of Redlands from the east and south, similar to at Creake Road directly to the north. DITCH 12 measured 0.95m to 1.2m in width and 0.46m to 0.53 in depth. A drainage function is unlikely due to the free-draining soils, so a function as a physical boundary is most likely. At Devon Way, Trowse (Crawley and Reid 2019), a similar ditch (Ditch 8) demarcating the boundary between an area of smaller ditches including a possible animal enclosure, and an open area to the north-east. The importance of DITCH 12 in this role is suggested by the survival to the west of Back Lane of a continuation of this feature labelled as a post-medieval field boundary in 20th century cropmarks (MNF26988). It is finally worth noting the single sherd of Late Iron Age ceramic (2g) from this feature. Whilst suspected to be intrusive, a single Late Iron Age sherd was also recovered one field boundary in the Creake Road site, possibly suggesting an older date for the establishment for the establishment of the co-axial field system.

8.3.4 The possible correlation between DITCHES 12, 26, 27, and 28 with the co-aial field system to the north suggests that internal features, principally east-west DITCHES 3, 4, 5, 6, 7 and 8, are likely agricultural in function. Small east-west ditches in a similar manner were present at Creake Road but were around 2m in width and usually over 0.6m deep (Percival and Williamson 2005: 10). The east-west ditches in Phase 2 at Redlands are much smaller in size, and even the gaps between them are much smaller than other Norfolk examples (Cushion and Davison 2003), making ploughing impossible. The features appear to have more in common with Roman agricultural planting trenches, which characterised by regularly spaced, shallow features. Wiseman et al (2020) have produced a comprehensive national summary of these features which form a

useful comparison. The average diameter for planting trenches is between 0.6m-0.8m with a maximum example of 1.8m. The examples at Redlands are vary along their length between 0.3m and 1.4m, with the majority around 0.6m. Wiseman et al (2020: 15) state that the depth for planting trenches averages at 0.25m, or higher when overburden is accounted for. The Redlands ditches ranged between 0.07m and 0.45m, with the majority between 0.2m and 0.3m. The spacing between the Redlands ditches is between 1.55m and 2.5m, which is smaller than most values in the dataset of Wiseman et al (2020: 17). However, the dataset includes several sites, including Clay Farm Area 6 and 7, Milton Landfill Area 18B and Area 19A, and RAF Mildenhall 4.1 and 4.2, which have similar spacing.

8.3.5 Other material from Phase 2, namely POSTHOLE 1 and CONSTRUCTION CUT 1, must also to be considered. When discussing these features it is also tempting to return to DITCHES 1 and 2, initially assigned to Phase 1 due to their truncation by several ditches from Phase 2. However, it is notable that DITCH 2 does not continue north beyond DITCH 6, whilst DITCH 1 runs from the southern side of DITCH 8 to the northern edge of DITCH 3. The apparent 'containment' of these ditches may suggest their truncation simply reflect one going out of use or being cleaned after another. Excavations at Land at Devon Way Trowse (Crawley and Reid 2019) produced a similar scenario, whereby of two very shallow parallel ditches [119] and [186] jutted out from a longer ditch which in plan appeared to truncate them. The small ditches were interpreted as remnants of a smaller enclosure set within a bounded area. DITCHES 1 and 2 may therefore represent survivors of similarly shallow sub-divisions or drainage ditches initially present across the east-west ditches.

8.3.6 The location of POSTHOLE 1 near this group is also of note, lying at the crossover between DITCHES 8 and 6. The posthole had a large post-pipe, and a side fill (0021) which was initially interpreted as packing, but contained daub-like material. Due the irregularity of the surrounding cut, an alternate interpretation as backfill of a pit dug to extract the post is possible, which could hint at a nearby structure. Some further candidates for sub-divisions or activity

within the east boundaries in this phase include DITCH 9, POSTHOLE 1, and CONSTRUCTION CUT 1. POSTHOLE 1 is truncated by later DITCH 14 but lies in the centre of the area between DITCHES 4 and 6. CONSTRUCTION CUT 1 respects DITCH 7 to its north and but was heavily damaged by later INHUMATION 1. It had straight edges and consisted of a series of compact medium-sized flint nodules, so may be the only remains of a small wall or footing. These possible sub-divisions enclosed very small areas but would have been suitable for use as personal activity areas or the enclosure of small livestock.

8.3.7 To summarise, a co-axial field system of early Roman date to the north of the date likely continues in Redlands as DITCHES 12, 26, 27 and 28. Enclosed within this system were a series of east-west aligned ditches best interpreted as planting trenches. The features strongly align with the characteristics observed in similar examples nationwide, and suggest organised agriculture was taking place at Redlands. The site therefore formed one part of a larger and well organised area of agriculture. Other features are of stratigraphically similar date may represent ancillary components of this system or perhaps a more diverse system of land use through this period. As noted above, the archaeology from this phase is likely closely related to that of Phase 1. Dating evidence from the latter is concentrated in the 1st and 2nd centuries, which predates the time that the east-west ditches of Phase 2 were infilled. No east-west ditches are found in AREA 3, where Phase 1 is concentrated, suggesting both areas remained in use at the same time. The Phase 1 evidence suggests a centralised area for storage, waste deposition, and the discarding of naturally occurring flint. All three functions seem to complement the development of an area of agriculture nearby in Phase 2. This organisation hints at the possibility of a single landowner, with the area perhaps being part of a villa estate. The possible foundation deposits observed in Phase 1 may signify the establishment of new and organised agricultural system which belong to a nearby high-status residence. Such an interpretation is strongly supported by finds of box tile (discussed in Phase 3 below). The occupier of the property on the site of MNF39979 (directly opposite the site) was also kind enough to show

some material recovered from his property to the author. These included numerous pieces of box tile, and a description of possible Roman wall he had encountered during gardening works. The area west of Redlands, perhaps even immediately over the present road, may have been the site of a Roman period building.

8.4 Phase 3

8.4.1 Following the apparent organised growth of activity on the site in Phases 1 and 2, Phase 3 saw a wholesale reorganisation of Redlands. This work was centred around the construction of 2 enclosures, DITCH 16, and DITCHES 13 and 19. Neither of these features interact, but both are the stratigraphically latest ditches in AREA's 1 and 2. They both consistently truncate all ditches from the previous 2 phases. These features suggests that the internal part of the previously established probable co-axial field system was substantial altered, and the external boundary partly changed. The shallowness of the Phase 2 DITCHES 13 and 19 required that features from Phases 1 and 2 were out of use and infilled by this period. The predominantly sandy, less artefact-rich fills of these Phase 2 ditches suggest a period of abandonment and natural silting. However, process of natural silting, although the size of DITCH 12, suggests deliberate backfilling may have been necessary, which is supported by its darker artefact-heavy fill. The ceramic evidence from the infill of Phase 2 suggests this process happened from the end of the 2nd century onwards. The establishment of the features in Phase 3 likely post-dates this period.

8.4.2 The first major component of Phase 3 is the cutting of DITCH 16, which appears as the right-angle of a presumably larger enclosure in the south-west corner of AREA 2. This feature was likely constructed following the backfilling of DITCH 12, and measured 2.5m wide on average, and 0.75m deep. The latter cannot have been entirely backfilled, due to its survival a post-medieval field boundary. However, it represents an altering of the earlier co-axial field system first established in the early Roman period at Redlands and nearby Creake Road (Percival and Williamson). An agricultural purpose for DITCH 16 remains likely, as its depth was suitable for the enclosure of large livestock. However, land-

use of the area enclosed by DITCH 16 to the south is uncertain due to the small part of present in the excavation area. DITCH 16 is also notable for containing the highest concentration of artefactual material within its top fill. Given the survival of DITCH 12 as post-medieval field boundary, and the suggested longevity of lanes and boundaries in the area (Hesse 1992), parts of DITCH 16 may well have remained open for a long period.

8.4.3 The second major component of Phase 3 is the T-shaped enclosure represented by DITCHES 13 and 19, which truncates the various boundaries in Phases 2 and 3. Most of the former arable area of Redlands was divided into two areas, to the south and north of DITCH 13 respectively. The southern area contained DITCHES 15 and 16. The northern area contained DITCH 14, along with its possible precursor DITCH 10, which enclosed a large rectangular area. DITCHES 2 and 11 and PIT 2 may also belong to this period. DITCHES 13 and 19 and their relations are of incredibly narrow and shallow form, with the deepest example [0042], measuring only 0.22m. Whilst the area was also subdivided, particularly by DITCH 14 to the north and its neighbours, again these divisions were not substantial. This suggests these features did not serve a purpose where a functional boundary was necessary, or that any divisions they intended to highlight were short-lived.

8.4.4 These features represent a dramatic reorganisation of the landscape at Redlands and can be further understood by examining the material from the backfilled Phase 2 ditches and that encountered throughout the Phase 3 features. As mentioned, DITCH 12 was likely deliberately backfilled in this period to enable the cutting of DITCH 19. In slot [0142], a roller stamped box flue tile and half box flue tile were recovered, whilst [0097] in the same feature revealed early Roman brick. Elsewhere, DITCH 4 and DITCH 6 contained further early Roman brick and white lime mortar respectively. Does this material suggest the end of the system of planting trenches in Phase 2 was the result of the abandonment of the nearby high status building which controlled it?

8.4.5 Turning to the ditch fills from Phase 3 itself, the fills are noticeably darker and

have higher concentrations of silt and organic material throughout. There is also a noticeable increase in finds of all categories in the ditches of this period, with animal bone and pottery sherds present in higher quantities throughout. Notably finds of fired clay from the site are also restricted to this period. The material recovered from these Phase 3 features suggests intense activity throughout. Much of this may have been waste deposition. Indeed, DITCHES 18, 11, and PIT 2 may have had primary function of waste deposition rather than delineating a specific area. The presence of fired clay does suggest small scale craft or industrial activity may have occurred. The increase in cattle and sheep/goat bones from this period also points to change in function for Redlands, with any agricultural activity changing from arable to pastoral in nature. One notable piece of evidence suggesting continuity in some form is the presence of material in DITCH 27 of late 2nd century to 4th century date, uncovered during the Trial Trench Phase (Birks 2020). This material may have accumulated in an lyd established ditch, but its late date range does suggest there was some effort to keep the external eastern boundary in use, perhaps after DITCHES 26 and 28 were infilled.

8.4.6 To summarise, the evidence from Phase 3 suggests the previous agricultural system was abandoned, perhaps following the collapse of its controlling authority. The replacement activity comprised an ephemeral series of boundaries, which would have lacked any practical function. The area appears to have been given over to the dumping of waste material and perhaps small-scale craft activity. The increase in cattle and sheep bones predominantly without butchery marks may point to an area of shared grazing, or for the deposition of waste/diseased carcasses. Aided by its possible position adjacent to road, Redlands was a convenient external location to be utilised perhaps communally by nearby inhabitants. The activities taking place were perhaps unorganised and lacked the need for formal planning or boundaries. To the south of AREA 2, however, the establishment of DITCH 16 shows the maintenance of the southern boundary. The activity within this boundary, most likely agricultural, may have continued uninterrupted. AREA 3 also appears untouched by these changes, and the construction of DITCH 19 actually joined

the existing boundary of DITCH 21.

8.5 Phase 4

8.5.1 Phase 4 represents the final evidence for Roman activity at Redlands. The end of the date ranges for the ceramic evidence recovered from Phase 3 features, allow for the fact that the site continued to be used for the dumping of waste material into the 4th century. However, evidence suggests that towards the end of the Roman period this activity notably deteriorates. Only DITCH 2 and the top of adjacent DITCH 12 contained sherds of Sandy Oxidised Ware of solely 4th century date. Phase 4 is solely represented by LAYER 1, which may provide evidence for the use of the site into the early 5th century.

8.5.2 LAYER 1 was encountered as brownish-grey silty sand deposit in the south-east corner of AREA 2. Parts of this layer may have survived as context (302) encountered during the excavation of trial trench 3 (Birks 2020). The positioning of LAYER 1 is significant, as the feature overlay and covered DITCHES 9, 12, and 16. The latter is significant due to its already hypothesised Phase 3 date. Sandy Grey Ware ceramic from the bottom fill of three (139) in slot [140] is of 3rd or 4th century date. LAYER 1 was therefore established above a fully infilled DITCH 16 late in the Roman period. The ceramics from LAYER 1 are limited to just three pieces of Sandy Grey Ware but do support this interpretation. The latest of the three sherds is of mid-3rd century to early 5th century date.

8.5.3 Previous land-use at Redland's had precluded domestic or occupational functions, particularly due to the lack of postholes or substantial structures. However, LAYER 1 contained several noticeable clusters of oyster shell and large amounts of bone. Oyster shell in particular was not encountered in such density elsewhere on the site and is strongly suggestive of food waste. It is therefore possible to interpret LAYER 1 as the remains of small-scale occupation into the late Roman or even Post Roman period.

8.6 Phase 5

8.6.1 Phase 5 approximately represents the period 700-1100. This timescale covers ceramic evidence recovered from three features, a represents perhaps

sporadic and ephemeral early medieval activity at Redlands. Material secruely dated to is restricted to three features. DITCH 11 contained a single sherd of Ipswich Ware and two sherds of a possible import. Slot [175] DITCH 19 revealed a further sherd of imported material, and Saxo-Norman period sherd. Finally, DITCH 21 contained a further piece of probable Saxo-Norman origin. Other evidence which can be more tenuously dated to this period includes the medieval ceramic building material from fill (157) of DITCH 21 and fill (166) of PIT 7. Finally, a Middle Saxon whittle tang knife was recovered from fill (0151) of [0152].

8.6.2 The Phase 5 material therefore extremely limited and difficult to interpret. Aside from the three sherds from DITCH 11, the material is concentrated in AREA 3. As this area was perhaps the site of the most substantial upstanding material in the Roman period, including DITCH 21 and SURFACE 1, it is possible it was the target of later robbing activity. This interpretation would account particularly for the material in DITCH 21, which still contained large flint nodules suitable for building purposes. The evidence from DITCH 19 and PIT 7 may represent a search for further material directly to the north and south. The material from DITCH 11 may be intrusive.

8.6.3 DITCH 20 has also been speculatively assigned to this period based on the fact it truncates DITCH 19 of Phase 3. This cannot be confirmed due to the lack of dating evidence from the feature, but it possibly represents a redefinition of the site boundary, still respecting the road, after the Roman period.

8.6.4 To summarise, the evidence from Phase 5 suggests incredibly occasional activity at Redlands in the early medieval period. Some of this can tentatively assigned to robbing of the more substantial Roman features. The only material from this period is encountered in pre-existing Roman features. Even accounting for the possibility of intrusive Roman finds, there is little evidence to suggest even moderate human activity on the site in this period. It is notable that early medieval activity is well evidenced at the Creake Road Allotment Gardens to the north (Crowson 1997), as well as Beacon Hill Road to the east

(Watkins 2006). Beacon Hill Road notably lies in the property plot directly to the east, and early medieval finds and activity greatly outweighed finds from other periods (Watkins 2006). This stark difference may suggest that Redlands lay just beyond the focus of early medieval activity, which in this part of Burnham Market was perhaps centred on St. Ethelbert's church. Alternatively, the shallow topsoil and landscaping observed in parts of the site may have removed post-Roman features lying higher in the site stratigraphy. Otherwise, Redlands appears to have been rarely utilised or perhaps given over to agriculture in the early medieval period.

8.7 Phase 6

8.7.1 The final phase at Redlands includes the evidence for post-medieval to modern activity. As with the preceding Phase 5, material from this period is incredibly limited. PITS 4 and 6 belong to this phase. The former contained a single sherd of 18th century to 19th century Pearlware ceramic, whereas the latter contained a modern glazed sherd. The dearth of activity in the early medieval period clearly continued throughout the medieval period and beyond, with only sporadic interventions taking place, perhaps for the erections of gateposts or fences.

8.8 Undated

8.8.1 Two inhumation burials were revealed during the course of the excavation, in the north-west corner of AREA 2. This group joins the single example uncovered in trial trench 3 during the earlier Trial Trench Phase (Birks 2020: 45, 46). PIT 3 was also suspected to be an inhumation. No bone was recovered from the feature during excavation but taking into consideration the degradation of bone seen in INHUMATION 1, remains may once have been present in the feature. The burial uncovered during trial trenching [308] was assigned a 4th century date due its truncation by securely dated Roman pit or posthole [306]. The fill of [308] also contained 11 sherds of Roman pottery. INHUMATIONS 1 and 2 uncovered during excavation lacked secure dating evidence. A single sherd of 2nd century Samian Ware was recovered from INHUMATION 2, alongside two sherds of Sandy Grey Ware of late 2nd century to 4th century

date. However, these represent only 16g of material and have a high potential to be residual. INHUMATION 1 contained no dating evidence at all. INHUMATION 1 truncates DITCH 6, which contained copious ceramic evidence with a date range from the mid-1st century to 4th century, and DITCH 11, which contained a single sherd of Sandy Grey Ware with a date range from the 2nd century to 4th century. INHUMATION 2 truncates CONSTRUCTION CUT 1, which is undated but stratigraphically early Roman in date due to its truncation by DITCH 7. Both burials therefore have a terminus post quem of the late Roman period. Unfortunately, obtaining a terminus ante quem for the two features is not possible as they are not truncated by other features.

8.8.2 All three burials from Redlands are approximately east-west aligned, with the two examples from the excavation aligned on a slightly north-east to south-west angle. No clear indications of grave goods were recovered. The burials cover a varied age range, with one child, one juvenile, and one adult over 40 years represented. The distribution of the burials does not particularly aid interpretation. The grouping of two inhumations at the corner of AREA 2 strongly suggests further examples exists beyond the boundaries of the present excavation. The absence of examples east or west of the excavated examples may suggest that some examples have been lost due to post-medieval or modern construction or landscaping works. If not, the present cluster of three points to sporadic and unorganised burial in the area. Further examples would hint towards the more organised imposition of cemetery in the area. The presence of St. Ethelbert's church less than 100m to the east is worth considering as possible, if somewhat distant focus for the inhumations. Finally, it is worth noting the lack of consideration INHUMATION 1 and INHUMATION 2 give to pre-existing Roman features, suggesting they were not only out of use but backfilled when the burials were placed.

8.8.3 Obtaining a C14 date for INHUMATION 1 and INHUMATION 2 would allow the possibility to relate the burials both to the surrounding activity occuring at Redland and its environs, as well as to the better dated exmaple uncovered during trial trenching. Further analysis on INHUMATION 1 would also allow the

sexing of the individual.

8.9 Unlocated Features from Trial Trench 3

8.9.1 It is notable that several features likely belonging to encountered in Trial Trench 3 were not visible during excavation. These include ditches [323] and [340], and pits [359] and [361]. Ditch cut [323] was truncated by DITCH 16 and it is likely no trace survived in the excavation area. It is suggested that ditch cut [340] may be the southern edge of DITCH 4, and that associated terminus [331] could be a discrete feature similar to the nearby PIT 3. Alternatively, DITCH 4 may have truncated [340] in the excavation area, as only a single linear was visible in the slot with cut [0111]. Pits [359] and [361] were visible in half-section in the Trial Trench Phase trench but appear to have been lost as a result of backfilling and re-excavation.

9 CONCLUSIONS

9.1 The excavations at Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market identified Pointers East identified and recorded archaeological finds dating from the Roman to post-medieval period. The earliest period of archaeology in terms of features comprised a cluster of early Roman activity in AREA 3. This group contained an adjacent pit and ditch dug for waste disposal and flint removal respectively. Open areas were established to the north and south of this group, which could have been utilised for storage or craft activity. There is evidence for a metalled surface covering the northern area. The spaces were bounded by ditches to the east, with possible evidence for a wall on the western edge. This group can be defined as a work area utilised to support surrounding agriculture. The associated finds assemblages included a relatively small but closely dated pottery assemblage.

9.2 At a similar or slightly later date in the early Roman period, an large enclosure was established around the east and south of the site. These features align closely with evidence for a possible co-axial field system directly north of the site. Within this enclosure, a series of regularly spaced ditches of similar size were established across AREA 2 and 6. Based on comparisons with nationwide examples (Wiseman et al 2020), these regular features were formed part of an organised group of planting trenches. This system no doubt extended a large distance beyond the boundaries of the site and may be present further north (Crowson 1997). The observation of possible Roman planting trenches is of important local significance. Examples are present at nearby Heacham (Albone et al 2007), but otherwise appear to be rare in Norfolk (Wiseman 2020). The establishment of this group, as well as the discovery of discarded box tile in the following period, suggests a villa or estate site was located in the vicinity. Anecdotal evidence from adjacent site MNF39979 suggests a location further west may be likely.

9.3 Following the early Roman period, the site underwent a large-scale reorganisation. A second large boundary ditch was established at the southern

end of the site, and the rest of AREA 2 and 6 was subdivided based on a new T-shaped enclosure. This development ignored previous activity at the site. Material from the infills of earlier ditches suggested these were abandoned and eventually infilled, with some instances of deliberate backfilling, before the establishment of the new boundary and enclosure ditches of this phase. These enclosures imposed throughout AREA 2 and 6 were ephemeral in nature, and were quickly filled with a large amount of humic material and other forms of waste. The changes appear to represent the end of a centralised authority behind the area, and the giving over of the site to small-scale activities and waste deposition, perhaps aided by the site's convenient location directly adjacent to a possible routeway on the path of the current road.

9.4 The final evidence from the Roman period consists of the emergence of a layer rich in archaeological material in the far south-east of the site. This feature overlies activities from previous phases and may represent occupation activity at end of the Roman period or the decades immediately after.

9.5 Occasional activity took place at the site between the Middle Saxon and Norman period. One feature is tenuously linked to this period based on stratigraphic relationships. Beyond this, activity was likely restricted to the robbing of material from features within and around AREA 3, perhaps to support Anglo-Saxon occupation elsewhere in Burnham.

9.6 There is no evidence for medieval activity at Redlands, and only two features can be dated to the post-medieval period or later. Ordnance Survey First Edition mapping shows that, aside from the establishment of post-medieval buildings to the south of Redlands, the rest of the area around Back Lane remained farmland until the 20th century.

9.7 Two inhumation burials were excavated during the works. These remain presently undated and conducting C14 analysis on the recovered samples would enable a better understanding of their context within the development of the site.

9.8 On the whole, the remains identified on the site are of local significance. Previous investigations in the immediate surroundings have been restricted to trial trenching, and this excavation has clear significance in providing an insight into the development of Burnham Market in the Roman period. This includes evidence for a level of organisation and the influence of a possible estate in the early Roman period, before the construction of the nearby fort at Brancaster.

10 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

10.1 Additional Specialist Research

Science

10.1.1 Submit 3 samples for C14 dating, this would include a bone sample from each skeleton and a sample of the isolated bone (perinatal femur).

10.1.2 If dating cannot be suggested by stratigraphy or dating by finds, a sample of the cat skeleton from PIT 7 may also be deemed suitable for C14 dating.

10.2 Flint (Barry Bishop)

10.2.1 The burnt stone is of some significance in that it provides evidence for hearth use at the site. However, it appears to have been largely incidentally produced and its interpretational value is limited. It has been fully recorded and subsequently discarded, and no further work beyond a mention in any published account is recommended.

10.3 Roman Pottery (Alice Lyons)

10.3.1 Although no additional work is required at this stage if the project proceeds to publication an additional day would be needed to create a suitable text and illustration catalogue. Nine sherds have been selected for potential illustration.

10.4 Post-Roman Pottery (Sue Anderson)

10.4.1 It is recommended that further work should be carried out to attempt to identify the possible Middle Saxon sherds, although this is difficult as few photographs are available with which to compare the fabrics. There will need to be some reliance on fabric descriptions alone, and these may not always be enough to distinguish imported pottery of this date. If chemical analysis of the sherds is possible, this may help to identify their origins.

10.5 CBM (Amparo Varacel)

10.5.1 No further work is recommended. The material should be discarded, except the box flue tiles and brick from fill (96).

10.6 Clay Tobacco Pipe (Chris Jarrett)

10.6.1 There are no recommendations for further work on the clay tobacco piped bowl.

10.7 Glass (Chris Jarrett)

10.7.1 There are no recommendations for further work on the glass.

10.8 Animal Bone (Kevin Reilly)

10.8.1 It is recommended that some further work should take place, essentially elaborating on the points already raised, aiming in particular to elucidate the importance or otherwise of the large Phase 3 cattle with size comparisons to other contemporary collections. The presence of young cattle could also be indicative of a subsistence economy, culling stock rather than incurring over wintering expenses. This would of course be suggestive of a low standard of living, something which can be checked against other finds from this site looking for evidence for wealth and status. This may in fact contrast with the large cattle, rather suggesting the wherewithal to afford potentially imported stock. Any extra work concerning the cat skeleton should await the clarification of its date of deposition.

10.9 Human Bone (Petra Ivanova)

10.9.1 It is recommended to send a tooth for the enamel etching analysis, to correctly establish the sex of the skeleton (Sk. 153) from Burial 1 [122]. It is also advised to send a bone sample from both skeletons and the perinatal femur for C14 analysis, to correctly pinpoint the dating of the burials and the isolated bone. It is also recommended to analyse the pathological changes of skeleton (Sk. 154) in more detail.

10.9.2 Shell (Tegan Abel)

10.9.3 No further work required

10.10 Environmental (Tegan Abel)

10.10.1 The carbonised specimens, such as grains and seeds, may provide the potential for radiocarbon dating of the individual features.

10.10.2 The degree of preservation of uncharred seeds from the samples indicate that these are intrusive specimens. The presence of these seeds along with un-burnt plant material, roots and insect remains, could indicate post-depositional disturbance to the contexts.

10.11 Additional Research and Reporting

10.11.1 The archive report will be updated with the specialist additions mentioned above, the discussion will be expanded, sections will be presented and the results of the initial Trial Trench Phase (Birks 2021) will be incorporated where applicable.

10.11.2 The evidence from Redlands has provided a strong initial outline of the chronology and changing function of the site. However, both aspects would benefit from an increased understanding following further research and analysis. Setting the site within its immediate context is particularly important. Burnham Market has been the site of numerous archaeological interventions, and the results of these will help to understand the evidence from Redlands. More significantly, the Roman activity at the site is part of a wider pattern of local evidence. How does Redlands relate to the nearby fort at Brancaster, or the Toftrees to Burnham Overy Staithe Roman Road under 3 miles away?

10.11.3 The character of the early Roman agricultural evidence would be better understood by comparison to other regional examples, particularly through use of the evidence available in synthesis' such as The Rural Settlement of Roman Britain (Brindle et al 2016).

10.11.4 Research is also necessary to elucidate the specific nature of the substantial changes taking place in Phase 3 at Redlands. This could be partially ascertained through comparison with sites of a similar nature. however a more detailed analysis of the large mammal faunal remains would perhaps contribute heavily towards elucidating functions and land use at the site. The feline skeleton from Pit 7, one of the earliest features on the site, is also worthy of further analysis.

10.11.5 Finally, the two inhumations from the excavation within Area 2, and the further example encountered during trial trenching, remain poorly understood and difficult to incorporate into the chronology of the site. Scientific dating of these specimens would greatly contribute to explaining the presence of these burials, and how they relate to Redlands and the wider surrounds of Burnham Market.

10.11.6 Investigate the Updated Research Questions listed above by means of published sources as well as regional HER search.

10.11.7 Disseminate the significant results of the project by way of publication (see Publication Proposal in Section 10.11 below).

10.11.8 Prepare the site archive for long-term storage and deposit it at Norfolk Museums Service in order to facilitate future research.

10.12 Publication Proposal

10.12.1 Although a relatively small site, it is recommended that the results are published within the archaeological journal 'Norfolk Archaeology' as a short report or as a summary.

10.13 Timetable

10.13.1 Dependant on project.

10.14 Tasks for Post-Excavation Analysis and Publication

Name	Initials	Project Role	Establishment
Peter Crawley	PC	Project Manager	PCA
Elliot McDonald	EM	Project Officer	PCA
Sarah Percival	SP	Prehistoric pottery specialist	External
Alice Lyons	AL	Roman Pottery specialist	PCA
Sue Anderson	SA	Post-Roman pottery specialist	External
Barry Bishop	BB	Worked flint specialist	PCA
Amparo Varacel	AV	CBM	PCA
Amparo Varacel	AV	Fired clay specialist	PCA
Chris Jarrett	CJ	Clay Pipe specialist	PCA
Thomas Lucking	TL	Metalwork specialist	PCA
Tegan Abel	TA	Environmental archaeologist	PCA
Petra Ivanova	PI	Human Bone	PCA
Kevin Reilly	KR	Zooarchaeologist	PCA
Ryan Desrosiers	RD	Archivist	PCA

Table 12: Project team structure

Task	Task		No. Days	Staff
Project management				
1	Project Management	PC	0.5	PC
2	Team meetings		0.25	EM/PC
3	Liaison with project team, distribution of relevant information		0.25	EM/PC
Subtotal			1	
Stratigraphic analysis				
4	Integrate ceramic/artefact dating with site matrix		0.5	EM/PC
5	Update database and digital plans/sections to reflect any		0.5	EM/PC
6	Finalise site phasing		1	EM/PC
7	Add final phasing to database		0.25	EM/PC
8	Compile group and phase text		1	EM/PC
9	Compile overall stratigraphic text and site narrative to form the basis of the full/archive Report		3	EM/PC EM/PC EM/PC
10	Review, collate and standardise results of all final specialist reports and integrate with stratigraphic text and project results		1	EM/PC
Subtotal			7.25	
Illustration (for grey literature and publication)				
11	Digitise selected sections	ILLUS'	2	ILLUS
12	Prepare draft phase plans,	ILLUS'	0.5	ILLUS
13	Select photographs for		0.5	AP/PC
14	Illustrations (see above)	ILLUS'	1	ILLUS
Subtotal			4.0	
Artefact studies				
15	Prehistoric pottery		0.5	SP
16	Roman pottery		1	AL
17	Post-Roman pottery		0.5	SA
18	Animal bone		2	KR
19	Lithics		N/A	BB
20	Worked Stone		N/A	PM
21	CBM and Fired Clay		N/A	PM

Task	Task		No. Days	Staff
22	Human Bone		1	PI
23	Conservation		N/A	Ext.
24	Small Finds		0.5	TL
Subtotal			5.5	
Environmental Remains				
25	Environmental Remains		1	TA
Subtotal			1	
Report Writing				
26	Integrate documentary		AP/PC	FD
27	Write historical and archaeological background text		N/A	EM/PC
28	Edit phase and group text		0.5	EM/PC
29	Compile list of illustrations/liaise with illustrators		0.25	EM/PC
30	Write discussion and conclusions		1	EM/PC
31	Prepare report figures		1	ILLUS.
32	Collate/edit captions, bibliography, appendices etc		0.25	EM/PC
33	Produce draft report		0.5	EM/PC
34	Internal edit		1	PC
Subtotal			4.5	
Publication				
35	Preparation of publication text (PSIAH)		4	EM/PC
36	Preparation of publication figures		0.5	EM/PC
37	Internal editing		1	PC
38	Post-refereeing revisions		1	PC
Subtotal			6.5	
Total report writing and publication				

Table 13: Report writing and Publication task list

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29/06/2022 RN

Figure 1
Site Location
1:2,000,000, 1:250,000, 1:12,500 at A4

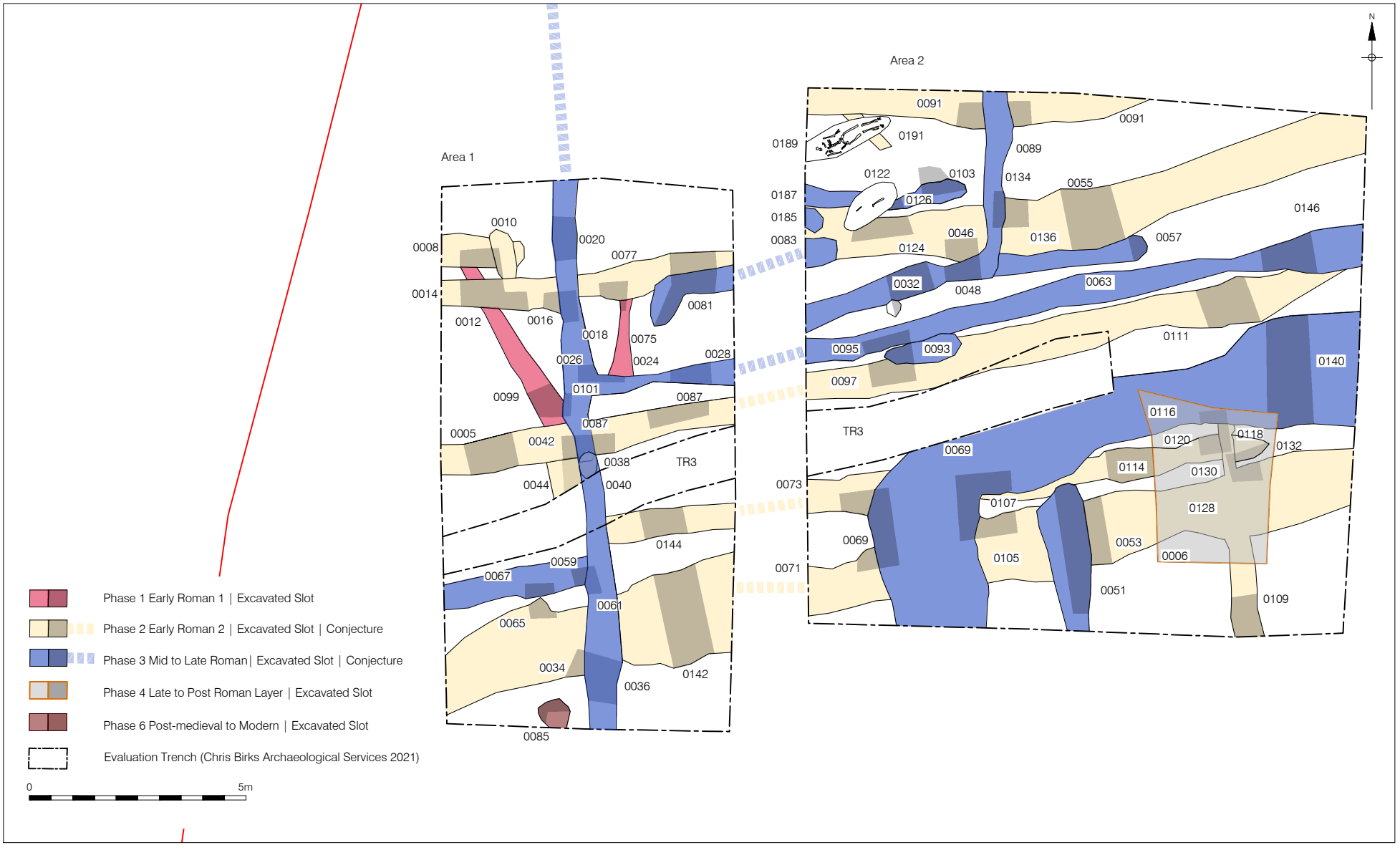
Backgroud Map provided by the client

29/06/2022 RN

Figure 2
Detailed Site Plan on Proposed Development Plan
1:200 at A4

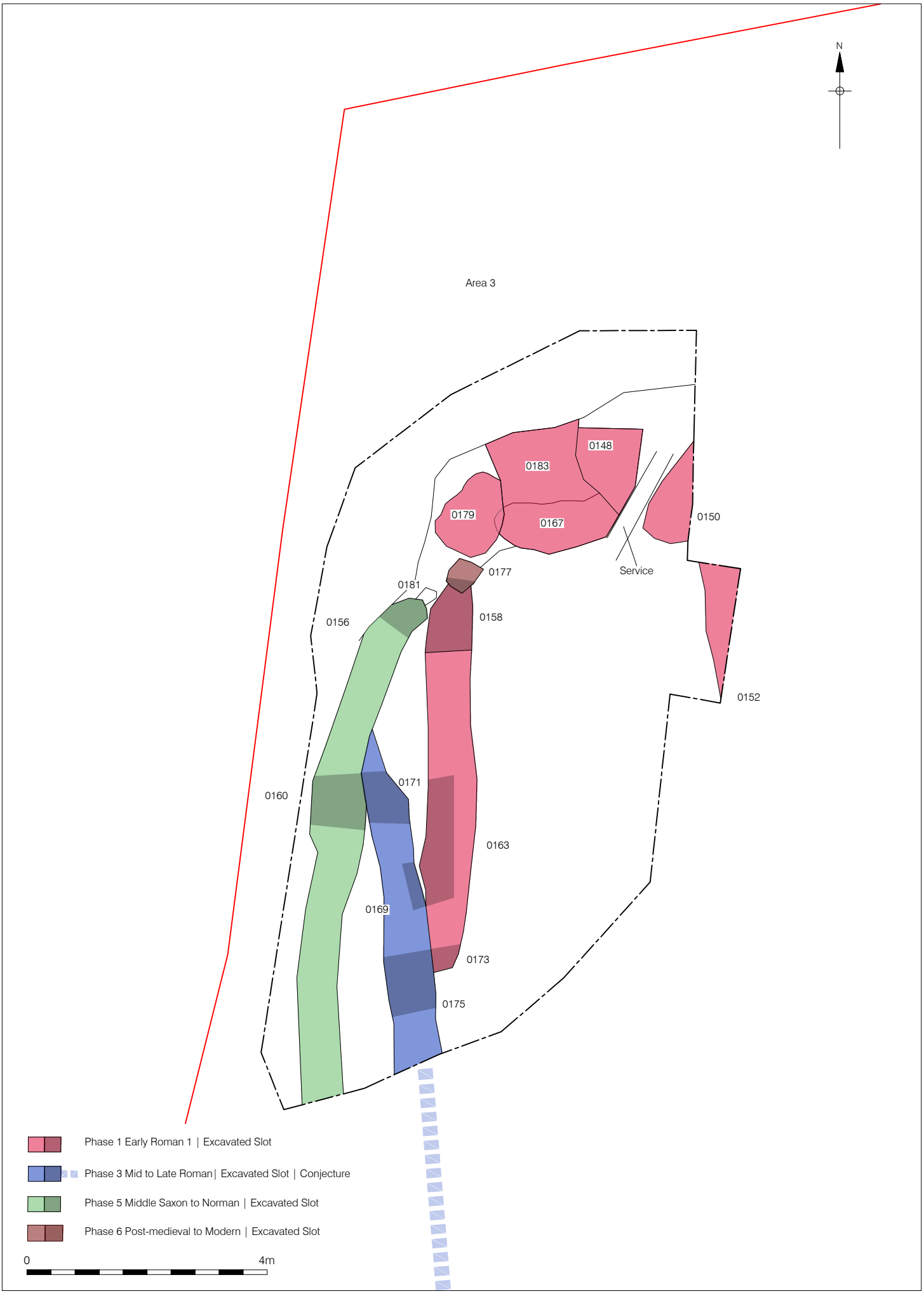
29/06/2022 RN

Figure 3
Phase Plan of Site
1:200 at A4



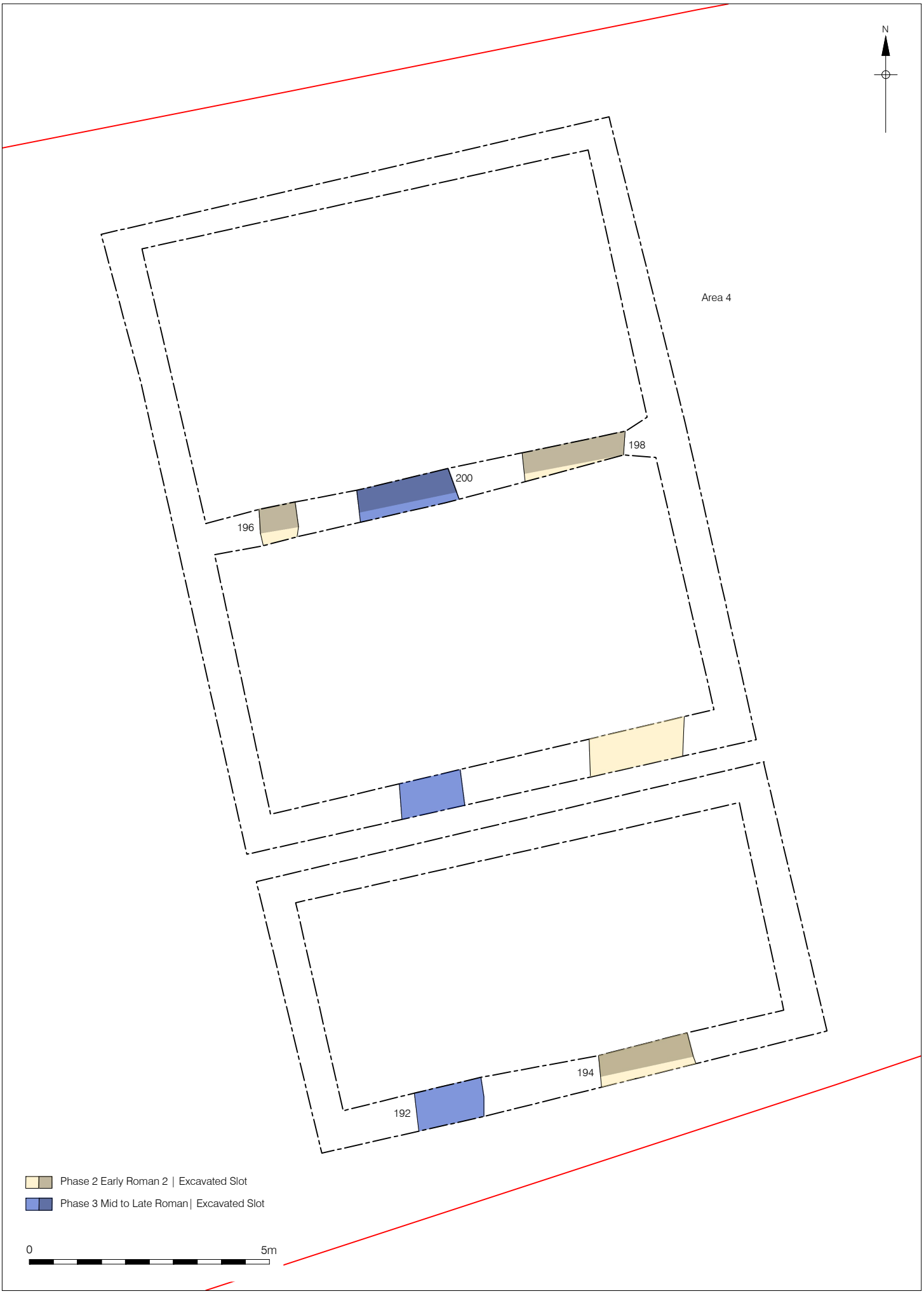
29/06/22 RN

Figure 4
Detailed Plan of Areas 1 and 2
1:125 at A4



29/06/2022 RN

Figure 5
Detailed Plan of Area 3
1:80 at A4



29/06/2022 RN

Figure 6
Detailed Plan of Area 4
1:100 at A4

14 APPENDIX 2 PLATES

Plate 6 View of metal-detecting during machine excavation of AREA 2 showing the overburden present to the south of the site, looking northeast.

Plate 7 View of AREA 2 before hand excavation, looking north.

Plate 8 View of AREA 1 before hand excavation, looking south.

Plate 9 View of AREA 3 looking northwest.

Plate 10 Relationship slot through DITCH 19 and DITCH 21 with in-situ flint, looking east.

Plate 11 DITCH 22 and SURFACE 1 under excavation, looking southwest.

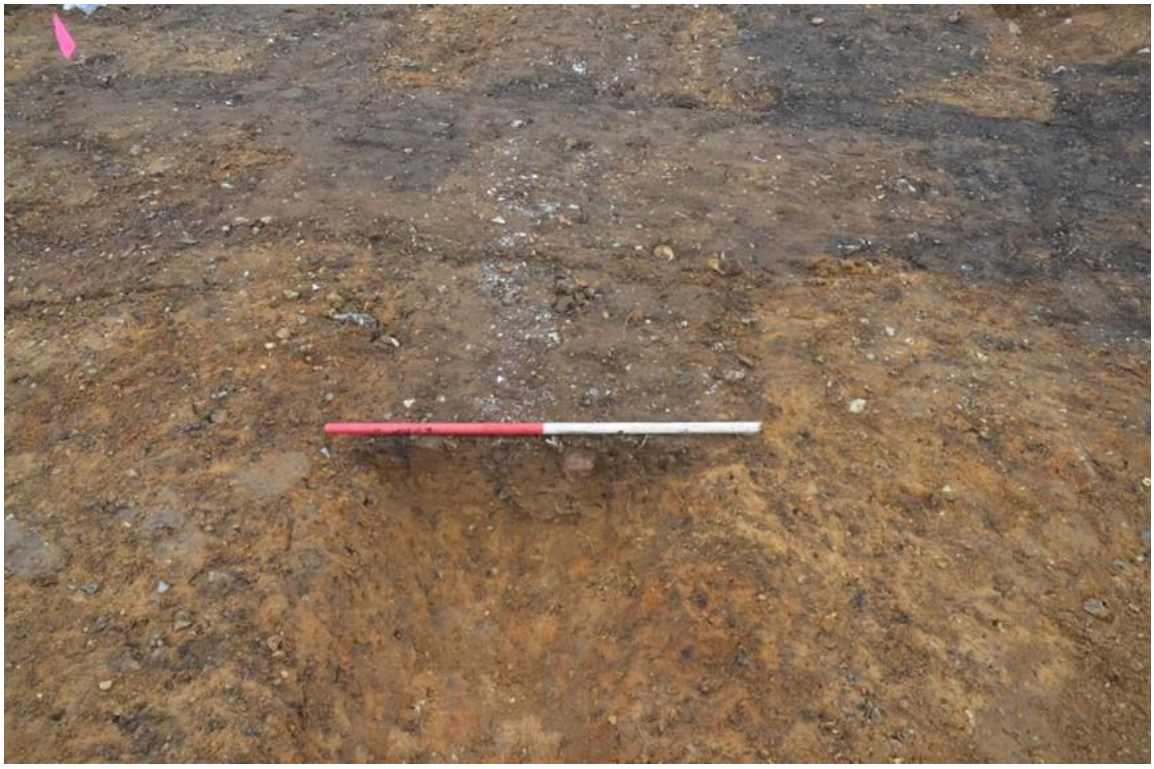


Plate 12 View of DITCH 4. Truncation through shell tip-line by later enclosure is visible in the background, looking east.

Plate 13 View of relationship slot between DITCH 12 and DITCH 15, looking west.

Plate 14 View of north-south DITCH 19 showing its truncation through east-west boundary DITCH 6, looking north.

Plate 15 View of curvilinear DITCH 16, looking west.

Plate 16 INHUMATION 2 showing details of posture and CONSTRUCTION CUT 1 beneath, looking west.

Plate 17 Working shot of AREA 2 under excavation, looking north.

Plate 18 AREA 2 after excavation, looking north.

15 APPENDIX 3 CONTEXT INDEX

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
0001	0001	Layer	Topsoil		20	10	0.55	Moderate dark blackish-brown sandy silt.
0002	0002	Layer	Subsoil		20	10	0.8	Moderate mid brownish-grey sandy silt. Concentrated at East end of site with maximum depth of 0.8m and thickness of 0.4m, which both decrease further west. Occasional mollusc shell and sub-angular unworked flint present throughout layer.
0003	0003	Layer	Natural		0	0	0	Moderate did brownish-yellow gravelly sand.
0004	0005	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.8	0.28	Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0005	0005	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.8	0.28	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.
0006	0006	Layer	Surface	Phase 4	4.5	3.5	0.3	Moderate mid brownish-grey silty sand. Distinct dumps of mollusc shell and unworked sub-angular flint.
0007	0008	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.8	0.14	Moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand.
0008	0008	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.8	0.14	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, sloped sides, concave base.
0009	0010	Fill	Posthole	Phase 2	0.28	0.7	0.24	Moderate dark brownish-grey sandy silt.
0010	0010	Cut	Posthole	Phase 2	0.28	1.1	0.34	Sub-circular in plan, steep sides, concave base.
0011	0012	Fill	Ditch	Phase 1/2	1	0.25	0.07	Loose light brownish-yellow silty sand.
0012	0012	Cut	Ditch	Phase 1/2	1	0.25	0.07	Linear in plan, NW-SE orientated, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, gradual slopes, sloping base.
0013	0014	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.6	0.13	Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0014	0014	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	0	0.6	0.13	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, concave base.

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
0015	0016	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	0.66	0.3	0.2	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0016	0016	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	0.66	0.3	0.2	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, flat base.
0017	0018	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.66	0.5	0.2	Loose dark brownish-grey silty sand.
0018	0018	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	0.66	0.5	0.2	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, flat base.
0019	0020	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.52	0.19	Loose mid brown sand.
0020	0020	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.52	0.19	Linear in plan, N-S orientation, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, concave base.
0021	0010	Fill	Posthole	Phase 2	0.28	0.4	0.24	Loose mid yellowish-brown silty sand.
0022	Void		Void					Void
0023	0024	Fill	Ditch	Phase 1/2	0.35	0.3	0.25	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0024	0024	Cut	Ditch	Phase 1/2	0.35	0.3	0.25	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, concave base.
0025	0026	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.6	1.25	0.3	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0026	0026	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	0.6	1.25	0.3	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, uneven base.
0027	0028	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.57	0.18	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0028	0028	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.57	0.18	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, sloped sides, concave base.
0029	0030	Fill	Posthole	Phase 3	0.25	0.45	0.19	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0030	0030	Cut	Posthole	Phase 3	0.25	0.45	0.19	Circular in plan, NE-SW aligned, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, concave base. No clear relationship with 0032.
0031	0032	Fill	Ditch	Phase	1	0.3	0.27	Loose mid brownish grey silty-sand.

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
				3				
0032	0032	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.23	0.27	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, flat base. No clear relationship with 0030.
0033	0034	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.3	0.27	Moderate mid orangeish-brown silty sand.
0034	0034	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.3	0.27	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, unknown base.
0035	0036	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.95	0.34	Moderate dark greyish brown sandy silt.
0036	0036	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	0	0.95	0.34	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, sharp break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.
0037	0038	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	0.8	0.45	0.25	Moderate dark brownish-grey sandy silt.
0038	0038	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	0.8	0.45	0.25	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base. Latest feature in slot containing 38, 40, 42, and 44. Same as 346 in Trial Trench.
0039	0040	Fill	Pit	Phase 2	0.6	0.5	0.25	Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0040	0040	Cut	Pit	Phase 2	0.6	0.5	0.25	Sub-circular in plan, moderate sides, gradual break of slope, concave base. Same as 359 in trial trench.
0041	0042	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.25	0.91	0.22	Moderate dark orangeish brown silty sand.
0042	0042	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	0.25	0.91	0.22	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.
0043	0044	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	0.7	0.65	0.12	Loose mid orangeish-brown silty sand.
0044	0044	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	0.7	0.65	0.12	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, flat base. Earliest feature in slot containing 38, 40, 42, and 44.
0045	0046	Fill	Ditch	Phase	1	0.3	0.3	Loose mid greyish-brown silty sand.

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
				2				
0046	0046	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.3	0.3	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, sloping base.
0047	0048	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.68	0.2	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0048	0048	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.68	0.2	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, flat base. This ditch curves to head north as 134. An earlier phase terminates at 57.
0049	0042	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.25	0.5	0.1	Moderate dark orangeish-grey silty sand. This fill mainly consists of a tipline of shell truncated cut by 38 in section.
0050	0051	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	3.85	0.7	0.38	Moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand.
0051	0051	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	3.85	0.7	0.38	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, steep sides, concave base. Terminus which truncates 53.
0052	0053	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	1.5	0.7	Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0053	0053	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	1.65	0.7	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, steep sides, V-shaped base.
0054	0055	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	1.4	0.45	Loose dark brownish-grey silty sand.
0055	0055	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	1.4	0.45	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, steep sides, V-shaped base.
0056	0057	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.32	0.6	0.2	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0057	0057	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	0.32	0.6	0.2	Sub-linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, concave base. Not same linear as 48, possibly earlier phase.
0058	0059	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.5	0.32	0.5	Loose mid brown sand.
0059	0059	Cut	Ditch	Phase	0.5	0.32	0.5	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
				3				slope, gentle sides, concave base. Ditch terminus. Actual terminus profile lost due to truncation by 61.
0060	0061	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.57	0.3	0.22	Loose dark brown silty sand.
0061	0061	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	0.57	0.3	0.22	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base. Continuation of 36.
0062	0063	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.7	0.3	Loose dark brownish-grey silty sand.
0063	0063	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.7	0.3	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, steep sides, V-shaped base.
0064	0065	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	0.62	0.25	0.25	Loose dark brown silty sand.
0065	0065	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	0.62	0.25	0.25	Sub-linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, concave base. Unusual profile in this slot is likely diffuse edge of E-W linear but may also be considered a separate feature. No clear relationship with 67.
0066	0067	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.65	0.3	0.15	Loose mid brown silty sandy.
0067	0067	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	0.65	0.3	0.15	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, concave base. Continuation of 59. No clear relationship with 65.
0068	0069	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1.7	2.5	0.5	Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0069	0069	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1.7	2.5	0.5	Curvilinear in plan, N-S to E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, steep sides, concave base. Large curvilinear ditch. Slot extended to show curve of ditch with section 45 showing side profile.
0070	0071	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	1.2	0.32	Moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand.

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
0071	0071	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	1.2	0.46	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, steep sides, concave base.
0072	0073	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.7	0.2	Moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand.
0073	0073	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.7	0.2	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.
0074	0075	Fill	Ditch	Phase 1	0.35	0.4	0.15	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0075	0075	Cut	Ditch	Phase 1	0.35	0.4	0.15	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, concave base.
0076	0077	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.35	0.2	Loose dark brownish-grey silty sand.
0077	0077	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.35	0.2	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, concave base.
0078			Void		0	0		Void
0079			Void		0	0		Void
0080	0081	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	1.2	0.2	Moderate dark greyish brown silty sand.
0081	0081	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	1.2	0.2	Linear in plan, NW-SE aligned, diffuse break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.
0082	0083	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.6	0.28	Moderate mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0083	0083	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.6	0.28	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, concave base.
0084	0085	Fill	Pit	Phase 6	0.74	0.5	0.2	Loose dark brown silty sand with charcoal inclusions.
0085	0085	Cut	Pit	Phase 6	0.74	0.5	0.2	Sub-circular in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.
0086	0087	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1.36	0.9	0.26	Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0087	0087	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1.36	0.9	0.26	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
0088	0089	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.5	0.13	Moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand.
0089	0089	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.5	0.13	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.
0090	0091	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1.62	0.58	0.51	Moderate mid orangeish-brown silty sand.
0091	0091	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1.62	0.58	0.51	Linear in plan, NE-SW aligned, sharp break of slope, steep sides, V-shaped base.
0092	0093	Fill	Pit	Phase 3	1.3	0.6	0.32	Moderate dark greyish-brown sandy silt.
0093	0093	Cut	Pit	Phase 3	1.3	0.6	0.32	Sub-circular in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.
0094	0095	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1.02	0.52	0.21	Moderate dark brownish grey sandy silt.
0095	0095	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1.02	0.52	0.21	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, sharp break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.
0096	0097	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.81	0.38	Loose mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0097	0097	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.81	0.38	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.
0098	0099	Fill	Ditch	Phase 1/2	0.73	0.5	0.15	Loose mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0099	0099	Cut	Ditch	Phase 1/2	0.73	0.5	0.15	Linear in plan, NW-SE aligned, diffuse break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.
0100	0101	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.52	0.5	0.15	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0101	0101	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	0.52	0.5	0.15	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, diffuse break of slope, moderate sides, flat base.
0102	0103	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.8	0.3	Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0103	0103	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.8	0.3	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base.

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
0104	0105	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	0.47	0.95	0.42	Friable dark orangeish-brown silty sand.
0105	0105	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	0.47	0.95	0.42	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, sharp break of slope, steep sides, concave base.
0106	0107	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.5	1.44	0.53	Friable dark yellowish brown silty sand.
0107	0107	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	0.5	1.44	0.53	Curvilinear in plan, N-S to E-W aligned, sharp break of slope, steep sides, concave base.
0108	0109	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	11	0.55	0.25	Moderate mid greyish-brown sandy silt.
0109	0109	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.55	0.25	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, flat base.
0110	0111	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	1.05	0.4	Loose mid brownish-grey silty-sand with very frequent small-medium flint nodules.
0111	0111	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	1.05	0.4	Linear in plan, NE-SW aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, concave base.
0112	0071	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	1.2	0.14	Moderate mid yellowish-brown silty sand.
0113	0114	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1.02	0.67	0.34	Loose mid orangeish-brown silty sand with frequent small-medium stones.
0114	0114	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1.02	0.67	0.34	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, sharp break of slope, steep sides, concave base.
0115	0116	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.6	0.2	0.16	Moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand.
0116	0116	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	0.6	0.2	0.16	Linear in plan, moderate sides, gradual break of slope, base not reached. Same as [0107].
0117	0118	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	0.9	0.3	0.12	Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0118	0118	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	0.9	0.3	0.12	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, flat base. Same as 130.
0119	0120	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	0.65	0.6	0.24	Moderate light orangeish-brown sand.
0120	0120	Cut	Ditch	Phase	0.65	0.6	0.24	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
				2				slope, moderate sides, concave base. Same as 132.
0121	0122	Fill	Inhumation	Unknown	1.5	1	0.3	Loose dark brownish-grey sandy silt. Backfill of grave cut.
0122	0122	Cut	Inhumation	Unknown	1.5	1	0.3	Grave-shaped/oval in plan, ESE-WNW aligned grave cut with gradual break of slope, moderate sides, and a flat base.
0123	0124	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	2	0.4	Loose mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0124	0124	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	2	0.4	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, concave base. Same as 0046.
0125	0126	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.5	0.24	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0126	0126	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.5	0.24	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, moderate sides, concave base. Same as 103.
0127	0128	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	0.7	0.35	0.32	Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0128	0128	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	0.7	0.35	0.32	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, V-shaped base. Same as 53 and 71.
0129	0130	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	0.35	0.15	0.1	Moderate dark mottled greyish-orangeish-brown silty sand. Same as 118
0130	0130	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	0.35	0.15	0.1	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, concave base. Very shallow. Same as 118 and 109.
0131	0132	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	0.8	0.15	0.1	Moderate light mottled greyish-orangeish-brown sand.
0132	0132	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	0.8	0.3	0.1	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base. Same 120.
0133	0134	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.95	0.3	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
0134	0134	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	0.95	0.3	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, diffuse break of slope, steep sides, concave base. Same as 89.
0135	0136	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.65	0.45	Loose mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0136	0136	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.65	0.45	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, concave base.
0137	0140	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	2.5	0.21	Loose light greyish-brown silty sand.
0138	0140	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	2.5	0.15	Loose light yellowish-brown silty sand.
0139	0140	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	2.5	0.53	Loose light greyish-brown silty sand. Some charcoal flecks.
0140	0140	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	2.5	0.75	Sub-linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, concave sides, concave base.
0141	0142	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	1.8	0.53	Moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand.
0142	0142	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	1.8	0.53	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, steep sides, concave base.
0143	0144	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.55	0.2	Moderate mid yellowish-brown silty sand.
0144	0144	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	1	0.55	0.2	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base. 343 in Trench 3.
0145	0146	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	1.1	0.32	Loose mid brownish-grey silty sand.
0146	0146	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	1.1	0.32	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, diffuse break of slope, sloped sides, concave base. Same as 63.
0147	0148	Fill	Unknown	Phase 1	2	1		Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0148	0148	Cut	Unknown	Phase 1	2	1.2		Sub-linear in plan, N-S aligned(?). Visible during archaeological monitoring so base and sides not seen. Appears to be a possible

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
								continuation of 167.
0149	0150	Fill	Ditch	Phase 1	1.5	0.9		Moderate dark brownish-grey sandy silt.
0150	0150	Cut	Ditch	Phase 1	1.5	0.9		Sub-linear in plan, N-S aligned(?). Visible during archaeological monitoring so base and sides not seen. May be related to 148.
0151	0152	Fill	Unknown	Phase 1	1.5	0.5	0.7	Loose mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0152	0152	Cut	Unknown	Phase 1	1.5	0.5	0.7	Sub-linear in plan, N-S aligned, moderate sides, concave base. Visible druing archaeological monitoring.
0153	0122	Fill	Inhumation	Unknown	1	0.3	0.3	Poorly preserved inhumation. Surviving leg and arm bones only. Covered by fill 121.
0154	0189	Fill	Inhumation	Unknown	1.7	0.5		Well preserved inhumation. Full skeleton bar extremeties present. Skull damaged during machine excavation. Covered by fill 188.
0155	0156	Fill	Ditch	Phase 5	0.95	0.6	0.41	Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0156	0156	Cut	Ditch	Phase 5	0.95	0.6	0.41	Curvilinear in plan, NE-SW aligned, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base. Heavily truncated by modern activity on western side. Appears to respected cut 158.
0157	0158	Fill	Ditch	Phase 1/5	1.2	0.75	0.21	Loose mid greyish-brown silty sand.
0158	0158	Cut	Ditch	Phase 1/5	1.2	0.75	0.21	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, flat base. Respected by terminus 156.
0159	0160	Fill	Ditch	Phase 5	0.9	0.79	0.41	Moderate mid greyish-brown sandy silt.
0160	0160	Cut	Ditch	Phase 5	0.9	0.79	0.41	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, sloped sides, concave base. Same as 156.
0161	0163	Fill	Ditch	Phase 1/5	2	0.81	0.28	Loose mid greyish-brown silty sand.

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
0162	0163	Masonry	Ditch	Phase 1/5	0.2	0.2	0.2	2 0.2 x 0.2 x 0.2 faced flint nodules.
0163	0163	Cut	Ditch	Phase 1/5	2	0.81	0.28	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, flat base.
0164	0167	Fill	Ditch	Phase 1	1.8	1.27	0.1	Compact dark brownish-grey sandy silt.
0165	0167	Fill	Ditch	Phase 1	1.8	0.7	0.44	Compact dark greyish-brown silty sand surrounding large to small flint nodules. Possibly foundation.
0166	0179	Fill	Pit	Phase 1/5	1.4	1.15		Moderate mid orangeish-brown silty sand.
0167	0167	Cut	Ditch	Phase 1	1.8	1.27	0.5	Curvilinear in plan, E-W aligned, steep sides, concave base. Very large cut with masonary-type fill 165 and posibble packing 182. Truncated by 179. Possibly structural in nature, e.g. foundations for some sort of structure. Unclear relationship with 183.
0168	0169	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3/5	0.9	0.82	0.38	Moderate dark brownish-grey sandy silt.
0169	0169	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3/5	0.9	0.82	0.38	Linear in plan, NW-SE aligned, sharp break of slope, steep side, V-shaped base. Same as 171.
0170	0171	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3/5	0.9	0.72	0.39	Moderate dark greyish-brown sandy silt.
0171	0171	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3/5	0.9	0.72	0.39	Linear in plan, NW-SE aligned, sharp break of slope, steep sides, V-shaped base.
0172	0173	Fill	Ditch	Phase 1/5	0.56	0.72	0.19	Moderate dark greyish-brown sandy silt.
0173	0173	Cut	Ditch	Phase 1/5	0.56	0.72	0.19	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, flat base. Terminates in this slot. Same as 163.
0174	0175	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3/5	1	0.63	0.41	Moderate dark greyish-brown sandy silt.
0175	0175	Cut	Ditch	Phase	1	0.63	0.41	Linear in plan, NW-SE aligned, sharp break of

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
				3/5				slope, steep sides, V-shaped base. Same as 169.
0176	0177	Fill	Pit	Phase 6	0.4	0.4	0.26	Moderate dark brownish-grey silty sand.
0177	0177	Cut	Pit	Phase 6	0.4	0.4	0.26	Sub-circular in plan, sharp break of slope, steep sides, V-shapoed base. Likely modern.
0178	0183	Layer	Surface	Phase 2	1.6	0.85	0.16	Compact dark brownish-grey sandy silt with mdoerate small stones flint. Possibly a metalled surface lying immedietly north of 167. No clear relationship with the latter.
0179	0179	Cut	Pit	Phase 1/5	1.4	1.15		Sub-circular in plan, sharp break of slope, steep sides, V-shaped base. Possible robber pit to remove stone from 165/167. Backfilled by 166.
0180	0181	Fill	Pit	Unknown	0.3	0.3	0.08	Loose light greyish-brown silty sand.
0181	0181	Cut	Pit	Unknown	0.3	0.3	0.08	Sub-circular, gradual break of slope, gentle sides, flat base. Appears to predate 158 and 156 but no relationship.
0182	0167	Fill	Ditch	Phase 1	0.6	0.4	0.15	Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand. Packing for 165?
0183	0183	Cut	Surface	Phase 1	1.6	0.85	0.16	Unknown shape in plan or alignment, gradual break of slope, moderate sides, concave base. Possibly a metalled surface lying immedietly north of 167. No clear relationship with the latter.
0184	0185	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	0.7	1	0.19	Moderate dark greyish-brown sandy silt.
0185	0185	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	0.7	1	0.19	Linear in plan, E-W aligned, gentle sides, concave base.
0186	0187	Fill	Pit	Phase 3	0.47	0.6	0.11	Moderate dark greyish-brown sandy silt.
0187	0187	Cut	Pit	Phase 3	0.47	0.6	0.11	Sub-circular in plan, gentle sides, concave base.

Context No	Cut	Type	Category	Group Name	Length (m)	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description
0188	0189	Fill	Inhumation	Unknown	1.7	0.5		Moderate mid greyish-brown silty sand with occasional small-medium flint nodules.
0189	0189	Cut	Inhumation	Unknown	1.7	0.5		Grave-shaped/oval in plan, gradual break of slope, ESE-WNW aligned grave cut with moderate sides and a flat base.
0191	0191	Cut	Construction cut	Unknown	1.15	0.25	0.2	Curvilinear in plan, NW-SE aligned, sharp break of slope, vertical sides, flat base. Contains only flint nodules (190). Profile and fill suggests possibly a small footing. Truncated by grave cut 189 and dtich 91.
0192	0192	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	1.4	0.45	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, steep sides, concave base.
0193	0192	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	1.4	0.45	Moderate mid greyish and orangey brown silty sand.
0194	0194	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	2	0.34	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, steep sides, flat base.
0195	0194	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	2	0.34	Moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand.
0196	0196	Cut	Ditch	Phase 2	0.8	0.75	0.28	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, steep sides, flat base.
0197	0196	Fill	Ditch	Phase 2	0.8	0.75	0.28	Very dark blackish-brown silty sand.
0198	0198	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	1.7	0.73	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, steep sides, flat base.
0199	0198	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	1.7	0.73	Moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand.
0200	0200	Cut	Ditch	Phase 3	1	1.84	0.58	Linear in plan, N-S aligned, gradual break of slope, steep sides, concave base.
0201	0200	Fill	Ditch	Phase 3	1	1.84	0.58	Moderate dark greyish-brown silty sand.

16 APPENDIX 4 LITHIC CATALOGUE

Colour	Cortex	Condition	Suggested date range	Comments
Unknown	Smooth rolled	Burnt	Undated	Heavily burnt flint fragments, including many small pieces <10mm diam.

17 APPENDIX 5 THE LATE IRON AGE AND ROMAN POTTERY CATALOGUE

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
0002	LAYER	SUBSOIL	SGW	JAR	B	2	233	LC2-C4
0002	LAYER	SUBSOIL	SGW	JAR	UD	9	249	C3-C4
0002	LAYER	SUBSOIL	SGW	SJAR	U	1	262	C1-C4
0004	0005	DITCH	CC	BEAK	D	1	6	LC1
0006	LAYER	DEPOSIT/SPREAD	SGW	JAR	B	1	13	LC2-EC4
0006	LAYER	DEPOSIT/SPREAD	SGW	JAR	U	1	3	LC2-C4
0006	LAYER	DEPOSIT/SPREAD	SGW	FDISH	RF	1	26	MC3-EC5
0009	0010	POSTHOLE	SGW	JAR	U	1	1	LC2-C4
0009	0010	POSTHOLE	SGW	LID	R	1	10	LC1-C3
0015	0016	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	6	LC2-C4
0015	0016	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RU	2	29	MC2-C4
0019	0020	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UD	3	49	MC1-C4
0023	0024	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UD	2	20	MC1-C2
0025	0026	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RUD	5	145	MC1-E/MC2
0027	0028	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UD	2	25	LC2-MC4
0035	0036	DITCH	SGW	SJAR	RD	2	14	LC2-C4
0035	0036	DITCH	SGW	DISH	RU	2	24	MC2-C3
0035	0036	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	3	MC1-C4
0039	0040	PIT	SGW	JAR	D	2	19	LC2-C4
0041	0042	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	7	LC1-C4
4005	0046	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	13	C2-C4
0050	0051	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	40	LC2-C4
0050	0051	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RU	2	16	MC1-C2
0054	0055	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UB	2	105	C2-C4
0058	0059	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RUB	9	226	LC2-C4
0058	0059	DITCH	SOW	BOWL	B	2	27	C2-C4
0058	0059	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UD	1	24	LC2-C4
0060	0061	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UD	3	22	C2-C3
0062	0063	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	6	LC2-C4

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
0062	0063	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	6	LC2-C4
0062	0063	DITCH	SGW	JAR	R	1	2	LC2-C4
0062	0063	DITCH	SGW	SJAR	R	1	13	LC2-C4
0064	0065	DITCH	RW(FLINT)	JAR/BOWL	U	1	2	LIA
0064	0065	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	9	C1BC-ADC1
0064	0065	DITCH	LNVCC	BEAK	D	1	4	MC2-C4
0064	0065	DITCH	SOW	FLAG	D	1	8	MC1-C3
0064	0065	DITCH	SOW	JAR/BOWL	U	2	7	C4
0064	0065	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	6	LC1-C4
0064	0065	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	8	LC2-C4
0064	0065	DITCH	BATAM	AMPH	UH	1	2116	C1BC-ADC3(C2)
00066	0067	DITCH	SOW	FLAG	U	1	4	MC1-C3
0066	0067	DITCH	SOW	JAR/BOWL	B	1	20	C4
0066	0067	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UD	7	255	LC2-EC4
0066	0067	DITCH	SGW	SJAR	D	1	9	C2-C4
0066	0067	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RUD	10	139	LC2-C4
0066	0067	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RU	6	267	C2-C3
0068	0069	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UD	5	36	C2-C4
0068	0069	DITCH	SGW	SJAR	U	1	11	MC1-C4
0068	0069	DITCH	SGW	JAR	R	1	7	LC2-C4
0068	0069	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UB	2	23	C2-C4
0068	0069	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RU	2	14	LC2-C4
0070	0071	DITCH	SGW	LID	R	1	20	LC2-EC4
0070	0071	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	3	16	MC1-C4
0072	0073	DITCH	SOW	FLAG	D	1	15	MC1-C4
0074	0075	DITCH	SGW	LID	R	1	16	LC2-EC4
0074	0075	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	7	LC2-C4
0076	0077	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	37	LC1-C4

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
0076	0077	DITCH	SGW	SJAR	U	1	27	LC2-C4
0078	0079	VOID	SGW	JAR	RUDB	9	332	MC1-MC2
0078	0079	VOID	SGW	JAR	RU	2	25	LC2-C4
0078	0079	VOID	SGW	SJAR	U	3	3	MC1-C4
0080	0081	DITCH	SGW	BEAK	RU	4	38	M/LC1-C2
0080	0081	DITCH	SGW	BEAK	U	1	2	M/LC1-C2
0080	0081	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	5	14	MC1-C4
0082	0083	DITCH	SAM	PLATE	U	1	10	M/LC1
0082	0083	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	26	236	C2-C4
0082	0083	DITCH	SGW	JAR/SJAR	U	20	641	MC1-C4
0082	0083	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	4	33	C2-C4
0082	0083	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RU	6	59	LC2-C4
0082	0083	DITCH	SGW	JAR	R	1	5	LC1-C4
0082	0083	DITCH	SGW	JAR	R	1	36	LC1-C4
0082	0083	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UD	1	11	MC1-MC2
0082	0083	DITCH	SGW	DISH	RD	1	11	C3-C4
0086	0087	DITCH	SGW	JAR	R	1	53	C2-C4
0088	0089	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RU	2	10	C2-C4
0092	0093	PIT	SGW	JAR	R	1	15	C2-C4
0094	0095	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	9	LC1-C4
0096	0097	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UB	5	53	C2-C4
0096	0097	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	9	LC2-C4
0102	0103	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	4	C2-C4
0104	0105	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	2	11	MC1-C4
0106	0107	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RUD	3	19	MC1-C4
0106	0107	DITCH	SOW	SJAR	U	1	35	MC1-C4
0110	0111	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	14	MC1-C4
0113	0114	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	5	MC1-C4
0123	0124	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	2	21	MC1-C4
0135	0136	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	2	17	MC1-C4
0135	0136	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	16	MC1-C4
0137	0140	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RU	3	128	LC2-C4

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
					D			
0137	0140	DITCH	SGW	JAR	B	1	21	MC1-C4
0139	0140	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UD	7	179	C2-C4
0139	0140	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	6	LC2-C4
0139	0140	DITCH	SGW	DISH	B	1	51	C3-C4
0139	0140	DITCH	SGW	JAR	R	1	22	LC2-C4
0139	0140	DITCH	SGW	SJAR	R	1	47	LC2-C4
0139	0140	DITCH	SGW	JAR	R	1	27	LC2-C4
0139	0140	DITCH	SGW	SJAR	R	1	22	C3-C4
0141	0142	DITCH	COLCC	BEAK	D	1	4	C2
0141	0142	DITCH	SGW	DISH	R	1	28	MC2-C3
0141	0142	DITCH	SGW	BEAK	RU	2	14	MC1-C4
0141	0142	DITCH	SGW	SJAR	UB	3	138	MC1-C4
0141	0142	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RD	2	22	LC2-C4
0141	0142	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	2	12	MC1-C4
0145	0146	DITCH	SGW	JAR	UB	2	8	LC2-C4
0147	0148	FEATURE	SGW	JAR	UDB	26	332	MC1-C4
0147	0148	FEATURE	SGW	SJAR	UB	6	251	MC1-C4
0147	0148	FEATURE	SGW	CUP	P	2	62	M/LC1
0147	0148	FEATURE	SGW	JAR	UD	2	88	M/LC1-EC2
0147	0148	FEATURE	SGW	JAR	RU	5	133	MC1-C4
0147	0148	FEATURE	SGW	JAR	R	2	67	MC1-C4
0147	0148	FEATURE	SGW	JAR	RUD	16	280	M/LC1-C3
0149	0150	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	23	MC1-C4
0149	0150	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	20	MC1-C4
0151	0152	FEATURE	SGW	JAR	D	1	5	MC1-C4
0157	0158	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	26	MC1-C4
0157	0158	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	12	MC1-C2
0161	0163	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	31	C2-C4
0161	0163	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RUD	4	38	MC1-E/MC2

Context	Cut	Feature	Fabric	Form	Dsc	Count	Weight (g)	Spot Date
0161	0163	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	21	MC1-C3
0161	0163	DITCH	SGW	JAR	R	1	6	MC1-C2
0161	0163	DITCH	SGW	JAR	B	2	77	LC1-C4
0165	0167	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	2	25	E/MC1
0165	0167	DITCH	SGW	JAR	D	1	7	MC1-C4
0165	0167	DITCH	SGW	JAR	U	1	21	MC1-C4
0166	0179	PIT	SGW	JAR	B	1	128	LC1-C4
0166	0179	PIT	SGW	JAR	U	25	495	MC1-C4
0166	0179	PIT	SGW	CJAR	RU	5	233	M/LC1-EC2
0166	0179	PIT	SGW	CJAR	RU	4	87	M/LC1-E/MC2
0166	0179	PIT	SGW	JAR	R	1	47	M/LC1-MC2
0166	0179	PIT	SGW	JAR	R	4	69	M/LC1-MC2
0168	0169	DITCH	SGW	JAR	RU	2	52	LC2-C4
0178	0183	METALLED SURFACE	SGW	JAR	RU	2	33	MC1-C4
0178	0183	METALLED SURFACE	SGW	JAR	U	1	4	MC1-C4
0188	0189	INHUMATION BURIAL	SAM	BOWL	U	1	8	C2
0188	0189	INHUMATION BURIAL	SGW	JAR	UB	2	8	LC2-C4
UNSTRATIFIED	UNSTRATIFIED	UNSTRATIFIED	SGW	JAR	R	1	56	MC1-C2
UNSTRATIFIED	UNSTRATIFIED	UNSTRATIFIED	SGW	CJAR	RUD	3	40	M/LC1
UNSTRATIFIED	UNSTRATIFIED	UNSTRATIFIED	SGW	JAR	R	1	16	M/LC1
UNSTRATIFIED	UNSTRATIFIED	UNSTRATIFIED	SGW	JAR	R	1	9	LC2-C4
UNSTRATIFIED	UNSTRATIFIED	UNSTRATIFIED	SGW	JAR	D	1	11	MC1-C2

Key: AMPH = amphora, BEAK = beaker, C = century, CJar = carinated jar, E =

early, FDish = flanged dish, FLAG = flagon, L=late, M= mid, SJAR = storage jar

18 APPENDIX 6 POST-ROMAN POTTERY

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Notes	Spot date
0002	LBW	B	1	25	1		L.18-E20
0062	PMRW	B	1	46	1	fairly sandy redware	16-18?
0082	SIPS	U	1	14	1		L7-9
0082	MSIM	U	1	21	1	wheel-finished? abundant v fine angular white inclusions, moderate sub-rounded f/ms, occ boo & Fe	7-9
0082	MSIM	U	1	16	1	wheel-finished? poss non-standard IPS, but fabric similar to ESFS	7-9
0084	PEW	H	1	1	1		19
0157	SXNO	U	1	4	1	fsm, thin-walled, appears wheel-made?	9-11?
0174	SXNO	U	1	10	1	fsm, appears wheel-made?	9-11?
0174	MSIM	D	1	13	1	coarse sandy greyware, red core, hard fired, wheel-finished? Rhenish?	7-9?

19 APPENDIX 7 CBM

Context	Cut	CBM_id	CBM_CCD	CBM_ED	CBM_LD	Period	CBM_Fabric	CBM_Form	CBM_Number	CBM_Weight
2	0	2143	170-230	170	230	LR	3023b	RT	1	236
4	5	2137	55-160	55	160	ER	2452	RB	1	539
6	0	2139	50-160	50	160	ER	3004	RT	6	742
52	53	2145	170-230	170	230	LR	3023b	RT	1	110
56	57	2152	50-250	50	250	R	3102	KF	1	4
62	63	2136	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNC	UNK	UNK	2	2
80	81	2151	Unk	UNK	UNK	UNC	Unk	UNK	18	21
82	83	2150	Unk	UNK	UNK	UNC	3100	M	1	7
96	97	2146	75-100	75	100	ER	3057	RB	1	2599
106	107	2135	50-250	50	250	ER	3120	S	1	15
139	140	2147	50-250	50	250	ER	3102	KF	2	53
141	142	2142	150-200	50	300	LR	2453	FLU	1	49
141	142	2141	150-200	50	300	LR	3004	FLU	2	181
151	152	2138	150-300	50	300	lm	3108	S	1	88
157	158	2148	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNC	UNK	UNK	1	4
164	167	2140	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNC	3116	S	1	16
166	179	2149	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNC	UNK	UNK	15	4
166	179	2144	UNK	UNK	UNK	UNC	3120	S	1	586

20 APPENDIX 8 ENVIRONMENTAL RESIDUES

Sample Number		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Context Number		84	80	86	116	62	110	127	113	121	188
Feature Number		85	81	87	115	63	111	128	114	122	189
Feature type		Pit	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Ditch	Inhumantion	Inhumantion
Period		Post-Medieval	Mid-Late Roman	Early Roman	Mid-Late Roman	Mid-Late Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Early Roman	Undated	Roman
Phase		Phase 6	Phase 3	Phase 2	Phase 3	Phase 3	Phase 2	Phase 2	Phase 2	Unkown	Unknown
Volume of flot (mililitres)		18	50	16	58	14	12	38	64	8	6
Volume of residue (litres)		6	29	14	17	16	15	18	15	1	1
FLOT RESIDUE:											
Charcoal											
Charcoal >4mm			1	1		1					
Charcoal 2-4mm		2	3	2	2	2	2	2	2	2	1
Charcoal <2mm		4	4	3	3	4	4	3	4	3	3
Frags. of ID size			1	1		1					
Charred seeds											
Brassica	*Cabbage*				1						
Chenopodium album	*Fat hen*				1				1		
Montia fontana	*Blinks*		1								
Rumex sp.	*Dock*				1						
Large *Poaceae sp.*	*Grasses*			1				1			
Indeterminate charred seed			1	1							
Tubers						1					
Un-charred seeds											
Chenopodium album	Fat hen		1								
Chenopodiastrum hybridum	Goosefoot			1							
Aethusa cynapium	Fools parsley				1						
Montia fontana	Blinks				1						

Betula sp.	Birch					1		1			
Rubus sp.	Bramble	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1		
Cereals											
Triticum sp.	Wheat		2		1	1	1	1	1	1	
Triticum monococcum	*Einkorn*		1								
Triticum spelta	*Spelt*		2	1	1		1	1			
Culm node					1						
Indeterminate		2	2	2	2	1	1	1	1		
Other plant macrofossils											
Modern plant material			2	1	2	2	1	1	1		
Roots/ tubers		2	4	3	3	4	2	2	3	4	4
Molluscs											
Terrestrial molluscs			3	1		1			1		
Other remains											
Insect remains		1	1	1							
Insect eggs/ worm cases						1					
Black vitrified material		2	2	2	4	3	2	4	3	2	2
Coal		1			2	3	2	2			
Animal bone					1						
HEAVY RESIDUE:											
Charcoal											
Charcoal >4mm		1									
Charcoal 2-4mm		3		4	4			4			1
Cereal											
Triticum sp.										1	
Bone											
Human										1	2
Animal		1	2	2	3	2	1	2			
Shell											
Ostrea edulis	European oyster		1	1	1	1	1			1	

Mytilus edulis	Mussel			1	1						
Cerastoderma edule	Common cockle	1					1	1			
Fossil		1						1		1	
Building Material											
CBM			2								
Finds											
Pottery		1	1			1					
Burnt flint					3						
Struck Flint											1
Industrial Residue											
Coal		1									

21 APPENDIX 9 FINDS BY CONTEXT TABLE

Context	Cut	Finds Type	SumOf/No.	Dates
2		Pottery	12	Roman
2		Pottery	1	Post-medieval
2		Tile	1	Roman
2		Clay tobacco pipe	1	Post-medieval
2		Animal Bone	4	
2		Shell		
2		Copper alloy annular brooch		Medieval
2		Copper alloy jetton		1500-1700AD
4	5	Pottery	1	Roman
4	5	Brick	1	Roman
4	5	Animal Bone	2	
4	5	Shell		
6		Pottery	3	Roman/Early Saxon
6		Tile	6	Roman
6		Animal Bone	4	
6		Shell		
9	10	Pottery	2	Roman
9	10	Animal Bone	3	
15	16	Pottery	3	Roman
17	18	Shell		
19	20	Pottery	3	Roman
19	20	Jet object	1	Undated
23	24	Pottery	2	Roman
25	26	Pottery	5	Roman
25	26	Animal Bone	2	
27	28	Pottery	2	Roman
29	30	Shell		
35	36	Pottery	5	Roman
35	36	Animal Bone	3	
35	36	Shell		

Context	Cut	Finds Type	SumOf/No.	Dates
39	40	Pottery	2	Roman
39	40	Shell		
41	42	Pottery	1	Roman
43	44	Animal Bone	1	
43	44	Shell		
45	46	Pottery	1	Roman
49	42	Shell		
50	51	Pottery	3	Roman
50	51	Animal Bone	2	
50	51	Shell		
52	53	Tile	1	Roman
52	53	Shell		
54	55	Pottery	2	Roman
54	55	Shell		
56	57	Fired clay fragments	1	Roman
56	57	Shell		
58	59	Pottery	12	Roman
58	59	Shell		
60	61	Pottery	3	Roman
60	61	Animal Bone	3	
60	61	Shell		
62	63	Pottery	4	Roman
62	63	Pottery	1	Post-medieval
62	63	Ceramic building material	2	Undated
62	63	Animal Bone	28	
62	63	Shell		
64	65	Pottery	2	Roman
64	65	Pottery	9	Roman
64	65	Animal Bone	2	
64	65	Shell		
66	67	Pottery	26	Roman
66	67	Animal Bone	3	

Context	Cut	Finds Type	SumOf/No.	Dates
68	69	Pottery	11	Roman
68	69	Animal Bone	2	
68	69	Shell		
70	71	Pottery	4	Roman
72	73	Pottery	1	Roman
74	75	Pottery	2	Roman
76	77	Pottery	2	Roman
78	79	Pottery	14	Roman
80	81	Pottery	10	Roman
80	81	Ceramic building material	18	Undated
80	81	Animal Bone	13	
80	81	Shell		
82	83	Pottery	61	Roman
82	83	Pottery	3	Middle Saxon
82	83	White mortar	1	Undated
82	83	Animal Bone	1	
82	83	Shell		
84	85	Pottery	1	Post-medieval
84	85	Animal Bone	17	
84	85	Shell		
86	87	Pottery	1	Roman
86	87	Animal Bone	28	
86	87	Shell		
88	89	Pottery	2	Roman
92	93	Pottery	1	Roman
92	93	Shell		
94	95	Pottery	1	Roman
94	95	Animal Bone	1	
94	95	Shell		
96	97	Pottery	6	Roman
96	97	Brick	1	Roman
96	97	Animal Bone	1	

Context	Cut	Finds Type	SumOf/No.	Dates
96	97	Shell		
98	99	Animal Bone	1	
102	103	Pottery	1	Roman
102	103	Animal Bone	1	
104	105	Pottery	2	Roman
104	105	Shell		
106	107	Pottery	4	Roman
106	107	Natural sarsen stone fragment	1	Undated
106	107	Shell		
110	111	Pottery	1	Roman
110	111	Animal Bone	1	
110	111	Shell		
113	114	Pottery	1	Roman
115	116	Burnt stone	8	Undated
115	116	Animal Bone	46	
115	116	Shell		
121	122	Shell		
123	124	Pottery	2	Roman
123	124	Shell		
125	126	Shell		
127	128	Animal Bone	28	
127	128	Shell		
135	136	Pottery	3	Roman
135	136	Animal Bone	2	
137	140	Pottery	4	Roman
137	140	Shell		
139	140	Pottery	13	Roman
139	140	Fired clay fragments	2	Roman
139	140	Shell		
141	142	Pottery	11	Roman
141	142	Box flue tile	2	Roman
141	142	Shell		

Context	Cut	Finds Type	SumOf/No.	Dates
145	146	Pottery	2	Roman
147	148	Pottery	59	Roman
149	150	Pottery	2	Roman
151	152	Pottery	1	Roman
151	152	Brownstone paver	1	Roman
151	152	Knife blade	1	Middle Saxon
151	152	Animal Bone	2	
153	122	Human bone		Undated
154	189	Human bone		Undated
157	158	Pottery	2	Roman
157	158	Pottery	1	Late Saxon/Norman
157	158	Ceramic building material	1	Medieval
161	163	Pottery	9	Roman
161	163	Animal Bone	1	
164	167	Chalk fragment	1	Undated
164	167	Glass	3	Modern
165	167	Pottery	4	Roman
166	179	Pottery	40	Roman
166	179	Ceramic building material	15	Medieval
166	179	Sarsen stone fragment	1	Undated
166	179	Animal Bone	18	
166	179	Shell		
168	169	Pottery	2	Roman
168	169	Animal Bone	2	
168	169	Shell		
174	175	Pottery	1	Middle Saxon
174	175	Pottery	1	Late Saxon/Norman
174	175	Animal Bone	1	
174	175	Shell		
178	183	Pottery	3	Roman

Context	Cut	Finds Type	SumOf/No.	Dates
186	187	Animal Bone	1	
188	189	Pottery	3	Roman
193	192	Animal Bone	6	
193	192	Shell		
195	194	Animal Bone	4	
199	198	Human bone		Roman
199	198	Animal Bone	1	
199	198	Shell		
201	200	Animal Bone	1	
201	200	Shell		
Unstrat	Unstrat	Pottery	7	Roman
Unstrat	Unstrat	Animal Bone		
Unstrat	Unstrat	Iron Nail	1	Post-medieval
Unstrat	Unstrat	Shell		

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