



Multiperiod remains at the land at Back Lane, Roughton, Norfolk

Archaeological Excavation Report

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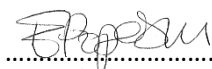
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Archaeological Excavation Report

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Summary

Between the 11th and 20th of November 2019 Oxford Archaeology East was commissioned by Broadland Housing Group to undertake an archaeological excavation on land off Back Lane, Roughton, Norfolk (centred TG 2173 3684) ahead of construction of a residential development. The area was initially evaluated by OA East earlier that year (Kwiatkowska 2019). A single area was recognised as needing further investigation – located on the western side of the proposed development area. This project uncovered remains ranging from the prehistoric period to the post-medieval era, with the majority of the remains dated to the Roman and medieval periods.

The prehistoric period was represented by a background scatter of flint finds, a single burnt pit (excavated during the trial trenching evaluation) which contained a significant amount of burnt flint and a possible post-hole investigated during the excavation phase.

Features assigned to the Roman period formed remains of a field system, which was concentrated towards the southern end of the development area. Features associated with this period were orientated from NNW to SSE and from ENE to WSW.

Medieval activity at the site was identified by five small ditches recognised during the trial trenching evaluation. These features formed a second field system. Ditches associated with this period were on north-east to south-west and north-west to south-east alignments.

Fragments of two large boundary ditches were recognised during both the trial trenching evaluation and excavation phases of the project. They formed parts of post-medieval and modern boundaries.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Aileen Connor. The fieldwork was directed by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, who was supported by Lindsey Kemp, Rory Coduri, and Ioannis Thanos. Survey and digitising was carried out by Isobelle Ward. Thanks are also extended to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the supervision of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the supervision of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

- 1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology East (OA East) was commissioned by Broadland Housing Group to undertake an excavation at the site of Back Lane, Roughton, Norfolk (centred TG 2173 3684; Fig. 1).
- 1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. PO/14/0986). A brief was set by John Percival of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC/HES) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to meet the planning condition. A Project Design was produced by OA (Connor 2019) detailing the methods by which OA East proposed to meet the requirements of the brief. This document outlines how OA East implemented the specified requirements.
- 1.1.3 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores under the Site Code ENF 146637 in due course.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

- 1.2.1 The site comprises a single arable field, at a height of c.44m OD, extending to the north-east of Back Lane, within the civic parish of Roughton (TG 2173 3684; Fig. 1). The western part of the site is broadly flat and slopes gently eastwards towards the north-eastern corner, where the site becomes a mixture of marshland and carr woodland. This parcel of land is bounded to the east and north by residential properties with arable fields extending from the site to the west and south.
- 1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises Wroxham Crag Formation – sand and gravel. Superficial deposits comprise head deposits in the western part of the site and alluvium in the eastern part; both comprised of silt, sand, clay and gravels (www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html, accessed 25th November 2018).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

- 1.3.1 The following section provides a brief summary of the archaeological background for the area surrounding the site (Fig. 2). The archaeological and historical background of the site is based on a 1km search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) supplemented by information from available historic maps and other documentary evidence as outlined in the Project Design (Connor 2019).

Prehistoric

- 1.3.2 Cropmarks observed on aerial photographs of the surrounding area attest to extensive prehistoric activity in the locality, notable for its evidence of prehistoric ceremonial and funerary activity. Two Neolithic cists are located c.1km to the south-east (NHER 38481) and to the south-west (NHER 18190) of the site. Multiple cropmarks representing the locations of probable round barrows and ring-ditches of Bronze Age origin lie within the study area (NHER 6740-1, 12180, 38500, 38562, 38652-4, 38655,

38648 and 38662). The most notable group, c.1km to the north-east of the site on Roughton Heath, form a dispersed linear barrow cemetery (NHER 38632). Also of note is the cropmark of a Neolithic/Bronze Age C-shaped hengiform enclosure c.800m to the south of the site (NHER 38501). Furthermore, cropmarks of linear and discrete features of probable prehistoric date were identified c.1km to the south-west (NHER 38480). In addition, findspot NHER 12847 describes a prehistoric implement and flint flake found c.800m to the west of the site.

Late Iron Age and Roman

- 1.3.3 Evidence for funerary activity continues into the Iron Age with the cropmarks of at least two probable Iron Age square barrows (NHER 38476) alongside trackways of similar date (NHER 38483) c. 800m west. Further cropmarks to the north-west of the site evidence field systems and trackways of probable Iron Age and Romano-British origin (NHER 38472, 38563, 38571 and 38662). Surface finds of Roman ceramics and coins were recovered by field walking and metal detecting events in the fields extending to the south-east of Norwich Road (NHER 19468 and 37313).

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

- 1.3.4 In 2005, a Middle Saxon coin (NHER 60088) was recovered during metal detecting of the field south of St Marys Church and two Late Saxon disc brooches were similarly found 150m to the north (NHER 54102) and 450m to the south (NHER 56262) of the site. The church building itself (originally All Saints church) dates from the 11th century (NHER 6771). Within the study area, surface medieval find spots of a medieval jug (NHER 23811) and steelyard weight (NHER 6745) been recovered from fields c.100m to the north and c.250m to the east of the site respectively. Field walking and metal detecting of fields c.250m to the south-west of the site (NHER 37313) recovered a number of Saxon and early medieval finds which included: an Early Saxon sword pommel and pyramidal mount, a Middle to Late Saxon strap end, a Late Saxon brooch and a medieval horse harness pendant, bell, thimble and papal bulla of Urban VI (1378-89).

Post-medieval and modern

- 1.3.5 Approximately 300m to the north of the development area is Old Mill House, a tower mill last used in 1879 (NHER 15846). The site of a possible site of a medieval to post-medieval moated manor partially survives as an earthwork c.400m east of the site within a wider arrangement of cropmarks (NHER 6747). The heart of Roughton village has several Grade II listed buildings dating from the 17th and 18th centuries including Strand cottage, Manor House Farm, Pond Farm and the Roughton St Mary's Endowed Church of England School (NHER 17125, 29850, 49814 and 55678 respectively). Grove Farm (NHER 34738), located 800m to the north of the development area is a collection of Grade II listed farm buildings. A World War 2 gun or searchlight emplacement (NHER 34409) is located c.600m to the northeast of the development area.

1.4 Previous work

- 1.4.1 A geophysical survey of the site was carried out in 2013 and did not identify any archaeological features (Webb 2013).
- 1.4.2 In February 2019 OA East undertook a trial trenching evaluation of the site (Kwiatkowska 2019). A total of twelve 20-50m long trenches were excavated, eight of which revealed linear and discrete archaeological features within the southern part of the site. Features included ditches, gullies, pits and post-holes along with a possible hollow tentatively assigned to the Roman and medieval periods. These ditches were mainly associated with probable rectilinear field systems of possible Iron Age or Roman date and medieval date. Archaeological features were absent from the north-western half of the site which was low lying and marshy.

2 EXCAVATION AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The scheme of works detailed below aims to recover as much information as possible about:

- i. The origin of the field systems and trackway already identified;
- ii. The date;
- iii. How the field system developed;
- iv. Whether any phasing can be discerned;
- v. How the field systems relate to the spatial organisation of the wider landscape;
- vi. More fully characterise the archaeology.

2.1.2 At local level there is a potential to expand our knowledge on the changing medieval settlement of Roughton, as well as possibly contributing to our understanding of the Iron Age/Roman field systems of the area. Regarding the regional research framework (Medlycott 2011), further evidence from the site may help to expand our understanding of Iron Age/Roman field systems and their relationship with settlement, as well as expanding our knowledge of the landscape and economy of this locality.

2.1.3 The excavation also aimed to:

- vii. Examine, excavate and preserve by record all archaeological features, deposits and structures;
- viii. Assess their potential for analysis;
- ix. Undertake an archive and a fully illustrated archive report;
- x. Transfer the full archive (including artefacts) to an appropriate museum; and
- xi. Disseminate the results by means of a journal note or article submitted to the Norfolk Archaeology Journal

2.1.4 This document shows that some of the original aims and objectives of the excavation stated above could be met through the analysis of the excavated materials.

2.2 Fieldwork Methodology

2.2.1 The methodology used followed that outlined in the brief (Percival 2019) and detailed in the Project Design (Connor 2019)

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out by a 360 type excavator using a 2.1m wide flat-bladed ditching bucket under constant supervision of a suitably qualified and experienced archaeologist.

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

2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA's pro-forma sheets. Area locations and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

- 2.2.5 The top of the first archaeological deposit was cleared by machine, then cleaned off by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned by trowel and hoe as necessary, in order to clarify located features and deposits.
- 2.2.6 All relationships between features were investigated and recorded.
- 2.2.7 Surveying was done using a survey-grade differential GPS (Leica GS08) fitted with "smartnet" technology with an accuracy of 5mm horizontal and 10mm vertical.
- 2.2.8 Environmental samples (up to 40 litres) were taken from a range of potentially datable features and well-stratified deposits to target the recovery of plant remains, fish, bird, small mammal and amphibian bone and small artefacts. Samples were labelled with the site code, context number, and sample number and a register was kept.
- 2.2.9 The area of excavation was stripped in two parts with the middle zone left unexcavated with the permission of John Percival of NCC/HES.
- 2.2.10 Parts of the site flooded following episodes of heavy rain, these included the north-east and central parts of the southern area, covering the majority of ditch **110** and the northern corner of the investigated site. To compensate for this, an additional slot was dug in the southern part of ditch **110**. After the water had partly receded, four test pits were excavated across the pond, located in the northern corner of the site. In addition, this area was hand-tested with an auger.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the excavation are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the archaeological remains. Details of all contexts are included in Appendix A, with finds and environmental reports presented in Appendices B and C respectively. A phased plan of the excavation area is presented as Figure 3, while the phase plan of the development area is presented as Figure 4. Selected sections are included in Figure 5.

3.1.2 Cut numbers appear in **bold**. Where multiple interventions were excavated through a single feature it is usually referred to by its lowest cut number, which is emphasised on the plans.

3.1.3 The excavation revealed evidence of long term activity that could be broken down into distinct phases:

Phase 0: Undated and natural features

Phase 1: Prehistoric

Phase 2: Roman

Phase 3: Medieval

Phase 4: Post-medieval

3.1.4 The trial evaluation at the site identified an area of 0.15ha for further investigation located towards the south-western part of the development area. The excavation area was divided into two zones, while the middle of the site remained unexcavated, with permission from NCC/HES, which aided in the water management on the site. This investigation uncovered a total of 16 features.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural geology of light reddish yellow silty sand was overlain by a mid reddish brown subsoil, with an average thickness of 0.20m, which in turn was overlain by topsoil with an average thickness of 0.35m.

3.2.2 Ground conditions throughout the excavation were generally good; however, the lower parts of the site were prone to flood. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology.

3.3 Phase 0: Undated and natural features

3.3.1 A small number of undated and natural features were recognised by this investigation.

Pond

3.3.2 Located in the north-west corner of the site, a natural pond or sink hole (Plate 1) was excavated by four hand dug 1mx1m test pits and five hand-augered bore holes dug between them. It was up to 13m wide. This feature was found to be filled by up to seven deposits, with a possible single post-hole (**156**) dug into its south-eastern area.

This post-hole was sealed by a fill of the pond. The northern quadrant of the pond was left unexcavated due to flooding in the area. Test Pit 1 was located towards the western extend of the pond and uncovered two deposits (143 and 144; Fig. 5, Section 121). Test Pit 2 was located to the south-east of Test Pit 1 and contained a single fill (163), similar to the lower fill (143) of Test Pit 1. Test Pit 4 was located north of test pit and contained three deposits (164, 165 and 166). These three test pits were relatively shallow measuring up to 0.34m deep. Test Pit 3 was excavated towards the south-eastern edge of this natural feature. It was 0.80m deep, however boreholes in its vicinity measured between 0.20m and 0.40m, suggesting this could be an area of a possible sink hole. A total of five deposits was recognised within this test pit (151, 152, 153, 154, and 155; Fig. 5, Section 125; Plate 2).

- 3.3.3 The sequence of deposits with the pond was uniform. The basal fill of vary dark greenish grey clay (151) was overlaid by dark orange brown silty clay (152), which in turn was covered by a thin band of dark grey silty clay (153) characterised by lack of any inclusions. This was covered by a layer of light reddish yellow clayey silt (154) of redeposited natural, which in turn was overlaid by mid greyish brown clayey silt (155), which was also recognised in Test Pit 4 as layer (165). This deposit was found to cover another marsh like layer of dark grey clayey silt (164). A layer of mid brownish grey sandy silt (166) was recognised as the uppermost deposit of this test pit. It was also recognised within Test Pit 2 as deposit (163) and Test Pit 1 as deposit (143). Test Pit 1 proved that this deposit was overlaid by very dark bluish grey silty clay (144), which formed the uppermost deposit of the pond area.
- 3.3.4 Three flint flakes were recovered from Test Pit 1 of this feature. Soil samples from context (154) recovered small quantities of bramble and elder seeds.
- 3.3.5 Post-hole **156** (Fig. 5, Section 125) was 0.38m wide, 0.26m with vertical sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of light grey silty sand (157), which was the same as the uppermost fill of the pond. No finds were recovered from this feature, which was only visible in the section of Test Pit 3.

Discrete features

- 3.3.6 A total of six undated discrete features were uncovered during this excavation. The majority of these were located to the south-west of ditch **133**, in the southern part of the site.
- 3.3.7 Pit **131** (Plate 3) was located in the southern corner created by the junction of ditches **110** and **133** (see below). It measured up to 0.65m in diameter, was 0.13m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay (132), which did not contain any finds.
- 3.3.8 Pit **129** (Fig. 5, Section 112) was located in the southern corner of the northern area of excavation. This pit was 0.75m wide, 0.10m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay (130).
- 3.3.9 Two pits (**114** and **116**) were located in the northern corner of the southern part of the site on either side of ditch **105**. Pit **114** (Fig. 5, Section 104) was 0.43m wide and 0.04m deep with a gently sloping sides and a flat base. This pit was filled by a single deposit

of dark brownish grey silty clay (115). Pit **116** measured 0.61m wide and 0.09m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit of dark brownish grey silty clay (117). No finds were recovered from either of these features.

3.3.10 Pit **120** (Fig. 5, Section 108) was located south-east part of the southern area. It was 1.19m in diameter, 0.27m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by two deposits. The basal fill (122) of mid blueish grey silty clay was overlain by mid greyish brown silty clay. This pit did not contain any finds.

3.3.11 Post-hole **125** was found immediately west of pit **120**. It measured 0.43m in diameter and 0.04m deep, with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This post-hole contained a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4 Phase 1: Prehistory

3.4.1 The trial trenching evaluation at the site uncovered a single pit in Trench 10(**10**; Fig. 4; Kwiatkowska 2019), tentatively identified as prehistoric. This pit contained c. 10kg of unworked burnt flint and examples of wheat and barley grains.

3.4.2 No securely dated prehistoric features were recognised during the excavation phase of the project.

3.4.3 A possible post-hole/ burnt rooting activity (**118**; Fig. 5, Section 107) was located towards the south-eastern limit of excavations in the southern part of the site. It measured 0.58m in diameter, 0.17m deep and contained a single deposit (119) of mixed mid greyish brown, which contained charcoal fragments which suggested *in-situ* burning. This post-hole contained two flakes, which are likely to predate the Early Bronze Age.

3.4.4 Quarry pit (**149**; Fig. 5, Section 120) was located to the south of the pond, in the northern part of the site. It was amorphous in shape with steep sides and an irregular base. It measured up to 1.8m in diameter, was 0.52m deep, and was filled by a single deposit of dark grey with bands of redeposited natural (150). This feature contained two flint flakes of uncertain date.

3.4.5 Pit **112** was found north of ditch **105**. It measured 0.78m wide, 0.08m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It contained a single deposit of dark grey silt (113), which contained a single flint flake and a fragment of unworked bunt flint.

3.5 Phase 2: Romano-British

3.5.1 A total of six features, five linear features and a tree throw, were recognised as dating to the Romano-British period. They were exposed across both areas of excavation.

Field system

3.5.2 Ditch **110** (=145=158=161; Fig. 5, Sections 119, 122, 123; Plates 4, 5 and 6) run across the majority of the site, downhill, on north-east to south-west alignment. It ended upon encountering ditch **133** in the northern part of the site. This linear feature was up to 1.93m wide and up to 0.45m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by up to two deposits. The lower fill of mid blueish grey clayey silt was 0.19m

deep. It was overlain by mid reddish brown clayey silt, which was 0.17m deep. This feature produced a total of 37 sherds of Roman pottery dating to the c. 1st/2nd century (see Table 1.)

Cut	Finds	Enviro
110	32 sherds (249g) of mid-1st to mid-2nd century AD pottery	-
158	1 fragment of unworked burnt flint	-
161	5 sheds (132g) of AD 70-200 pottery, 1 flint flat	-

Table 1: Ditch **110** associated finds and enviro evidence

3.5.3 Ditch **133** (=137=141=147; Fig. 5, Section 119; Plate 5) was 0.99m wide and 0.38m deep and was aligned NNW to SSE. It had steep sides and a concave base and contained a single deposit of mid brownish grey silty clay (134). This ditch was found to terminate towards the eastern limit of excavations and was contemporary with ditch **110**. Finds and environmental evidence recovered from this feature are presented in Table 2.

Cut	Finds	Enviro
133	Three flint flakes	Small amount bramble seeds
141	Two fragments of unworked burnt flint	Three fragments of cattle teeth

Table 2: Ditch **133** associated finds and enviro evidence

3.5.4 A gully (**127=135**) was found to be a distributary of ditch **110**. It was aligned ENE to WSW, measured 0.37m wide and 0.12m deep. This gully was filled by a single deposit of mid greyish brown silty clay, which did not contain any finds.

3.5.5 Gully **103** was recognised in the western corner of the site. It was 0.44m wide, 0.17m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. This gully was filled by a single deposit of mid yellowish brown clayey silt (104). Although no finds were recovered from this feature, it was parallel to ditch **133** (on a NNW to SSE alignment) and probably formed part of the same field division system.

3.5.6 The terminus of a gully (**108**) was recognised along the south-western limit of excavation, immediately north-west of ditch **110**. This feature measured 0.46m wide, 0.18m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It contained a single deposit of mid yellowish brown silty clay (109).

Discrete features

3.5.7 Natural feature **139** (Fig. 5, Section 117; Plate 7) was located in the southern corner of the northern part of the site, between the termini of ditch **133** and gully **127**. It represented the remains of a possible tree throw. This feature was 1.94m wide, 4.36m long, and 0.2m deep, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a single deposit of mid brownish grey clayey silt (140), which contained a single sherd (11g) of Romano-British pottery and two flint flakes.

3.6 Phase 3: medieval

3.6.1 No medieval features were recognised during the excavation phase of this project. A rectilinear system of ditched boundaries was partly revealed across the south-western

half of the development area, during the evaluation, aligned on a south-west to north-east axis. A single sherd of 12th to 14th century pottery was recovered from ditch **18**, Trench 10 of the evaluation (Fig. 4).

3.7 Phase 4: Post-medieval

3.7.1 A single post-medieval ditch was recognised during the excavation phase. Ditch **105** (=123; Fig. 5, Section 101; Plate 8) was aligned from the north-east to south-west and was located in the western part of the investigated area. It was 1.35m wide and 0.47m deep with steep sides and a concave base and was filled by up to two backfill deposits. The upper fill of this ditch produced a late 18th-early 20th century pottery sherd, a single brick dated to c. 15th-17th century and a small quantity of elder seeds.

3.8 Finds and environmental summary

3.8.1 A small number of artefacts were recovered from the site, both during the evaluation and excavation phases of the project.

Roman pottery

3.8.2 A small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 41 sherds (511g) was recovered from the evaluation and excavation phases of the project combined. The pottery is predominantly earlier to mid-Roman in date (mid-1st to mid-2nd century AD), although some sherds could only be broadly dated as Romano-British.

Post-Roman pottery

3.8.3 In total three post-Roman pottery sherds were recovered during this project. Two fragments of late 12th-14th century pottery were recovered during the trial trenching evaluation, whereas a 18th-early 20th century sherd was found during the excavation.

Flint

3.8.4 A total of 14 worked flints, and just over 10kg of unworked burnt flint was recovered. None of this material is strictly diagnostic but it reflects multi-period activity, potentially from the Neolithic to the Early Bronze Age.

Ceramic Building Material and Fired or Burnt Clay Like Material

3.8.5 A single fragment of a later-type brick (0.608kg) of c.15th-17th century date and a fragment of fired or burnt clay-like natural fragments (0.011kg) were recovered during this excavation.

Environmental summary

3.8.6 In total eight soil samples were taken from the excavations at the site. These samples contained a limited assemblage of plant remains, both in density and diversity with carbonised cereal remains and untransformed seeds representing a background scatter of refuse material.

3.8.7 Excavations at the site uncovered three fragments of cattle teeth (11g); however, this assemblage is too small for further analysis.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Introduction

4.1.1 Due to the proposed development of the land at Back Lane, OA East was commissioned to investigate this area of Roughton in Norfolk. The archaeological investigation at the site was divided into two zones, while the middle of the site remained unexcavated, with permission from NCC/HES, which aided in the water management on the investigated area. Parts of both of these excavation zones remained flooded throughout the project, which limited areas available for investigation.

4.1.2 In total four phases of activity have been identified at the site (Fig. 4), with the majority of features associated with Roman and later field systems. This investigation project together with the trial trenching evaluation also identified prehistoric and post-medieval features.

4.1.3 The trial trenching evaluation at the site excavated the area of a possible pond with possible sink hole that was originally interpreted as a hollow way. The pond was located in the north-west corner of the excavation area. The trial trenching evaluation proved the northern part of the development area was predominantly devoid of archaeology. The excavation phase of this project investigated the south-western quadrant of the site (see Fig. 4 for overview of combined evaluation and excavation results).

4.2 Prehistory

4.2.1 The earliest activity at the site cannot be securely dated, with only a single post-hole (**118**) producing a small assemblage of flints described as pre-Early Bronze Age. In addition, two further features produced a very small assemblage of worked or burnt flints. The trial trenching evaluation revealed a single pit of possible later prehistoric date located in the eastern half of the development area. However, this phase is mainly represented by a background scatter of worked flint objects recovered from features across the site.

4.3 Romano-British field system

4.3.1 The majority of the activity at the site can be dated to the Roman period, with a total of six features that were recognised within the investigated area. These formed the remains of a field division system. Features suggestive of a settlement were not present. The activity at the site, although sparse in itself, tapers out towards ditch **133**, which formed the north-eastern boundary between the area of archaeological activity and the pond, suggesting this natural feature was already established by the Romano-British period.

4.3.2 After the Roman field system was abandoned there was no evidence for occupation at the site until the medieval period.

4.3.3 Roman ditches uncovered by this excavation followed the general pattern of Iron Age/Roman features recognised by the NMP survey in the wider area (Fig. 2). The

investigation at the site has showed that the Roman field system did not influence the modern-day spatial organisation of this part of Roughton.

4.4 Medieval field system

4.4.1 The trial trenching evaluation at the site revealed five ditches dated to the 12th-14th century. The large boundary ditch (**38**; labelled on Fig. 4), excavated during the trial trenching evaluation in Trench 9, was also found to align with the modern boundary ditch to the west. These two linear features would have formed a field division system with additional drainage gullies/ ditches recognised on the north-east to south-west alignment, suggesting part of the modern field division system originated in the medieval period.

4.4.2 After the infilling of these features the development area remained an open field.

4.5 Post-medieval boundary

4.5.1 A single post-medieval ditch (**105**) was recognised towards the south-western part of the site. Part of this boundary ditch was later used to demarcate the modern, north-western field boundary.

4.6 Significance

4.6.1 The excavations at Back Lane, Roughton uncovered very sparse archaeological remains of Roman and medieval date, which concentrated in the southern part of this site. This open area excavation confirmed results of the trial trenching evaluation. The natural geology of the site combined with the presence of a mixture of marshland and Carr woodland, together with the scarcity of archaeological remains suggests the area remained too wet for occupation or agricultural activity.

5 ARCHIVING

5.1 Archiving, Retention and Dispersal

- 5.1.1 The site archive comprises of two bulk finds/ document boxes and one small find box. Excavated material and records are to be deposited with, and curated by, Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Services under the accession number NWHCM: 2019.326 and site code ENF 146637. A digital archive is to be deposited with OA Library/ ADS.

APPENDIX A CONTEXT INVENTORY

Phase 0 – Natural and undated features, discrete features

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Base	Profile
100	layer	topsoil		0		0		0.35	very dark grey	clayey silt	some stones				
101	layer	subsoil		0		0		0.22	mid brown	clayey silt	some rounded to angular stones				
102	layer	natural		0		0			light yellowish white	silty clay	none				
112	cut	pit	unknown	112	113	0	0.78	0.08				circular	sharp	flat	shallow, flat bottomed U
113	fill	pit	disuse	112		0	0.78	0.08	dark grey	silt	occ small angular stones, band of redeposited natural				
114	cut	pit	unknown	114	115	0.42	0.43	0.04				sub-circular	imperceptible	flat	imperceptible
115	fill	pit	disuse	114		0.42	0.43	0.04	dark brownish grey	silty clay	occ medium sub-angular stone				
116	cut	pit	unknown	116	117	0.61	0.35	0.09				sub-circular	gradual	concave	U-shape
117	fill	pit	disuse	116		0.61	0.35	0.09	dark brownish grey	silty clay	few small stones				
120	cut	pit	unknown	120	121 122	1.19	1.1	0.27				sub-circular	gradual	concave	U-shape
121	fill	pit	disuse	120		0	0.98	0.16	mid greyish brown	silty clay	some sub-rounded to sub-angular stones				
122	fill	pit	silting	120		0	0.9	0.12	mid blueish grey	silty clay	occ charcoal, occ small chalk lumps				
125	cut	pit	unknown	125	126	0.27	0.43	0.04				sub-circular	imperceptible	concave	imperceptible
126	fill	pit	disuse	125		0.27	0.43	0.04	mid brownish grey	silty clay	rare sub-rounded small stones				
129	cut	pit	unknown	129	130	0.75	0.72	0.1				sub-circular	gradual	concave	U-shape
130	fill	pit	disuse	129		0.75	0.72	0.1	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare pebbles				
131	cut	pit	unknown	131	132	0.5	0.65	0.13				sub-circular	gradual	concave	U-shape

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Base	Profile
132	fill	pit	disuse	131		0.5	0.65	0.13	mid brownish grey	silty clay	small sub-rounded and sub-angular stones				
149	cut	pit	extraction	149	150	1.8	1.1	0.52				amorphous	sharp	irregular	irregular
150	fill	pit	disuse	149		1.8	1.1	0.52	dark grey with occ bands of redeposited natural	clayey silt	occ flint nodule				
156	cut	post-hole	unknown	156	157	0	0.38	0.26				circular	sharp	concave	U-shape
157	fill	post-hole	disuse	156		0	0.38	0.26	light grey	silty sand	none				

Phase 0 – Pond

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Other Comments
143	layer	pond	silting	0.2	mid brownish grey	silty clay	occ charcoal, freq gravel, some small sub-rounded stones	
144	layer	pond	natural silting	0.14	very dark blueish grey	silty clay	some charcoal flecks, occ small stones/ gravel	
151	layer	pond	silting	0.26	very dark greenish grey	clay	rare sub-angular stones	organic, peat-like layer
152	layer	pond	silting	0.23	dark orangey brown	silty clay	occ small pebbles	
153	layer	pond	silting	0.08	dark grey	silty clay	none	
154	layer	pond	silting	0.15	light reddish yellow	clayey silt	rare small stones	
155	layer	pond	silting	0.22	mid greyish brown	clayey silt	rare small stones	
163	layer	pond	silting	0.34	dark grey	clayey silt	occ small flint	
164	layer	pond	silting	0.15	dark grey	clayey silt	occ small flint	
165	layer	pond	silting	0.25	mid reddish brown with mid grey mottling	clay	occ gravel	
166	layer	pond	silting	0.29	dark grey	sandy silt	occ gravel	

Phase 1 – Prehistory

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Base	Profile
118	cut	post-hole/rooting	unknown	118	119	0.58	0.42	0.17				sub-circular	sharp	concave	U-shaped
119	fill	post-hole/rooting	in-situ burnin g?	118		0.58	0.42	0.17	mixed mid greyish brown	clayey silt	freq charcoal, occ small stones, charcoal concentrated in areas of rooting				

Phase 2 – Field system 1, ditch 110

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Break of Slope	Base	Profile
110	cut	ditch	boundary?	110	111	0.8	0.4				sharp	flat	truncated V-shape
111	fill	ditch	disuse	110		0.8	0.4	dark grey	silt	occ flint			
145	cut	ditch	drainage	145	146	1.93	0.18				moderate	concave	U-shape
146	fill	ditch	silting	145		1.93	0.18	mid brownish grey	silty clay	few small stones			
158	cut	ditch	drainage	158	159, 160	1.13	0.36				sharp	concave	wide U-shape
159	fill	ditch	silting	158		1.13	0.19	mid blueish grey	clayey silt	some charcoal flecks, some medium sub-rounded to sub-angular stones			
160	fill	ditch	backfill?	158		1	0.17	mid reddish brown	clayey silt	some iron stone, small stones			
161	cut	ditch	boundary	161	162	0.8	0.45				sharp	flat	flat bottomed V shape
162	fill	ditch	disuse	161		0.8	0.45	mid grey	clayey silt	occ small flint			

Phase 2 – Field system 1, gully 127

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Break of Slope	Base	Profile
127	cut	gully	drainage	127	128	0	0.25	0.12				gradual	concave	U-shape
128	fill	gully	disuse	127		0	0.25	0.12	mid greyish brown	silty clay	few small stones			
135	cut	gully	drainage	135	136	0	0.37	0.08				gradual	concave	U-shape
136	fill	gully	silting up	135		0	0.37	0.08	mid greyish brown	silty clay	few small stones			

Phase 2 – Field system 1, ditch 133

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Break of Slope	Base	Profile
133	cut	ditch	drainage	133	134	0.63	0.15				gradual	concave	U-shape
134	fill	ditch	silting up	133		0.63	0.15	mid brownish grey	silty clay	few small stones			
137	cut	ditch	drainage	137	138	0.99	0.38				sharp	concave	U-shape
138	fill	ditch	silting up	137		0.99	0.38	dark greyish brown	silty clay	occ rounded and sub-angular stones			
141	cut	ditch	drainage	141	142	0.44	0.1				moderate	concave	wide rounded V-shape
142	fill	ditch	silting	141		0.44	0.1	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	some small stones			
147	cut	ditch	drainage	147	148	0.7	0.29				sharp	concave	U-shape
148	fill	ditch	silting	147		0.7	0.29	mid brownish grey	silty clay	some medium stones			

Phase 2 – Field system 1, gully 103

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Compaction	Break of Slope	Base	Profile
103	cut	gully	drainage	103	104	0.44	0.17					moderate	concave	U-shape
104	fill	gully	disuse	103		0.44	0.17	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	rare sub-rounded pebbles	soft			

Phase 2 – Field system 1, ditch 108

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Break of Slope	Base	Profile
108	cut	gully	draiange	108	109	0.46	0.18				sharp	concave	U-shape
109	fill	gully	disuse	108		0.46	0.18	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	occ iron stone, some small stones, pea gravel			

Phase 2 – Tree throw 139

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Length	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Shape in Plan	Break of Slope	Base	Profile
139	cut	tree throw	natural	139	140	1.94	4.36	0.2				amorphous	gradual	irregular	wide and shallow
140	fill	tree throw	natural silting	139		1.94	4.36	0.2	mid brownish grey	clayey silt	some small sub-rounded stones, some flecks of charcoal				

Phase 4 – Field system 2, ditch 105

Context	Category	Feature Type	Function	Cut	Filled By	Breadth	Depth	Colour	Fine component	Coarse component	Break of Slope	Base	Profile
105	cut	ditch	drainage	105	106 107	1.35	0.46				sharp	concave	U-shape
106	fill	ditch	disuse	105		0.98	0.26	mid greyish brown	silty clay	occ charcoal, some sub-rounded medium stones			
107	fill	ditch	disuse	105		0.9	0.34	mid yellowish brown	silty clay	some small sub-rounded stones			
123	cut	ditch	drainage	123	124	1.05	0.47				sharp	concave	U-shape
124	fill	ditch	disuse	123		1.05	0.47	mid greyish brown	silty clay	rare sub-angular stone			

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Roman Pottery

By Katie Anderson

B.1.1 A small assemblage of Roman pottery totalling 38 sherds, weighing 392g was recovered from the excavation. A further three sherds (119g) were recovered from context (13), Trench 12 from the evaluation phase of work, comprising a coarse sandy oxidised base (Lyons 2019). All of the pottery was analysed and recorded in accordance with the Study Group for Roman Pottery guidelines (Perrin 2011).

Assemblage Composition

- B.1.2 The pottery is predominantly earlier to mid-Roman in date (mid-1st-mid 2nd century AD), although some sherds could only be broadly dated Romano-British due to the size, condition and generic nature of the fabrics. The pottery is characterised by small to medium-sized sherds, some of which were noted as being abraded, reflected in the relatively low mean weight of 10.3g, thus suggesting much of the pottery had been redeposited or had been left on the surface for a period of time before being deposited. The exception to this are four refitting sherds from a Wattisfield reduced ware jar with beaded rim from context (162), dating AD70-200. Indeed, these are the only diagnostic sherds in the assemblage, the remainder of the pottery comprising body sherds.
- B.1.3 A limited range of vessel fabrics were identified (Table 3), with the assemblage comprising exclusively sandy wares, including 30 Wattisfield reduced ware sherds (334g) deriving from context (162) as well as (111).

Fabric Code	Fabric	No.	Wt(g)
CSMGW	Coarse sandy micaceous greyware (unsourced)	7	52
CSMOX	Coarse sandy micaceous oxidised ware (unsourced)	1	6
WATT	Wattisfield greyware	30	334

Table 3: Quantification of Roman pottery by fabric

B.1.4 Roman pottery was recovered from three contexts in addition to the evaluation material (Table 4). Ditch context (111) investigation slot **110** contained 32 sherds weighing 249g, of which 26 sherds (208g) are Wattisfield reduced wares. It is unclear whether these sherds represent a single vessel or multiple vessels, but one sherd had a tooled horizontal line decoration and one sherd had limescale on the interior, indicative of being used to hold/boil water. The remaining six sherds (41g) are body sherds from a single coarse sandy micaceous greyware vessel and the fabrics suggest an early to mid-Roman date (AD70-200). Five sherds (132g) were recovered from ditch **110**, context (162) investigation slot **161**, including the four Wattisfield jar sherds discussed above and a body sherd from a coarse sandy micaceous oxidised ware vessel which had light combing decoration and a small post-firing perforation in the side of the vessel, possibly reflecting modification, though the small size of the sherd limits

any interpretation of function. Tree throw **139**, fill (140) contained a single (11g) coarse sandy micaceous greyware body sherd which could only be dated Romano-British.

Context	Cut	Ft type	No.	Wt(g)
111	110	Ditch	32	249
140	139	Tree Throw	1	11
162	161	Ditch	5	132

Table 4: Quantification of Roman pottery by context

Discussion

- B.1.5 Overall, the pottery demonstrates that there was limited activity in earlier to mid-Roman period (c.AD70-150/200). The size and condition of the assemblage limits any meaningful discussion on the nature of activity and implies that although there was a presence in the Roman period, the site was not a focus for activity during this period, rather the assemblage is indicative of 'background' activity.
- B.1.6 All of the Roman pottery has been fully recorded and requires no further analysis. Given the small size of the assemblage and its limited significance, it is not recommended that any sherds are illustrated and no further work on the assemblage is required.

B.2 Post-Roman Pottery

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction

- B.2.1 The archaeological works produced three sherds (0.041kg) of medieval and post-medieval pottery, from three features, two from the evaluation and a third within the excavation area

Methodology

- B.2.2** The Prehistoric Ceramics Research Group (PCRG), Study Group for Roman Pottery (SGRP), The Medieval Pottery Research Group (MPRG), 2016 *A Standard for Pottery Studies in Archaeology* and the MPRG *A guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms* (MPRG 1998) act as standards. Recording was carried out using OA East's in-house system, based on that previously used at the Museum of London. Fabric classification has been carried out for all sherds, using, where possible, for all fabric types, Norfolk fabric codes (unpublished). Due to the small size of the assemblage, simplified recording has been undertaken, with fabric, basic description, weight and count recorded in the text. The pottery and archive are curated by Oxford Archaeology East until formal deposition or dispersal.

Sampling Bias

- B.2.3 The excavation was carried out by hand, and selection made through standard sampling strategies, on a feature by feature basis. There are not expected to be any inherent biases.

Assemblage

- B.2.4 Gully **32** in Trench 9 contained a single abraded body sherd (0.005kg) from a medieval Grimston-type ware jug (late 12th-14th century). The body sherd retains traces of green glaze on the outer surface.
- B.2.5 Ditch **18** in Trench 10 produced a rim sherd (0.005kg) from a Medieval coarseware vessel (late 12th-14th century). The sherd is heavily abraded, internally thickened with a slight internal bevel, with a rim diameter of 140mm, suggesting the vessel may be a jar. The estimated vessel equivalent (EVE) is 10%.
- B.2.6 Ditch **123** produced an unabraded-moderately abraded body sherd (0.031kg) from a late slipped kitchen ware bowl (late 18th-early 20th century), internally cream slipped, with a patch of mottled brown (where iron or manganese oxide has been added to the slip (Cotter 2000 255)) under a clear glaze.

Discussion

- B.2.7 The fragmentary nature of the (very probably domestic) assemblage means significance is difficult to establish, beyond indicating low levels of rubbish deposition or manuring in the post-Roman period from the late 12th-14th century and later deposition of material in the Late 18th-early 20th century.
- B.2.8 This statement acts as a full record and the pottery may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

B.3 Flint

By Lawrence Billington

Introduction

- B.3.1 A small assemblage of 14 worked flints and just over 10kg of unworked burnt stone were recovered during the evaluation and excavation phases. The substantial unworked burnt flint assemblage largely derived from a single feature (pit **10**), investigated during the evaluation phase of the project.
- B.3.2 The flint assemblage has been fully catalogued is quantified by context in Table 5.

Trench	Context	Cut	Phase	Group	Context type	Chips	Primary flake	Secondary flake	Tertiary flake	Total worked	Unworked burnt count	Unworked burnt weight (g)
10	11	10	-	-	Pit	-	-	-	-		n.q.	9990
-	113	112	-	-	Pit	-	-	1	-	1	1	21
-	119	118	1	-	?Post-hole	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
-	134	133	-	Field system	Ditch	2	-	1	-	3	-	-
-	140	139	-	-	Tree throw	-	2	-	-	2	-	-
-	142	141	2	Field system	Ditch	-	-	-	-		2	34
-	150	149	-	-	Pit	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
-	159	158	2	Field system	Ditch	-	-	-	-		1	4
-	162	161	2	Field system	Ditch	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
-	163	-	-	Pond 1	Layer	-	-	2	-	2	-	-
-	164	-	-	Pond 1	Layer	-	1	-	-	1	-	-
Totals						2	3	8	1	14	n.q.	10049

Table 5: The flint assemblage by context (n.q. = not quantified by count)

Worked flint

- B.3.3 The 14 worked flints were recovered in low densities (1-3 pieces per context) from several undated/unphased features (pits and a tree throw), as well as from ditches making up the Roman (Period 2) field system, and from Pond 1. Although in the case of the undated/unphased features it possible that some of the flintwork may be broadly contemporary with the features from which it derives, it is thought likely that the majority represents residual material inadvertently caught up in the fills of later features.
- B.3.4 The worked flint is generally in good to moderate condition and displays no trace of recortication ('patination'). The flint appears to derive exclusively from secondary sources: surviving cortical surfaces are hard and abraded and include some thermally fractured surfaces, typical of material collected from glacial/fluvial gravels.
- B.3.5 The assemblage is made up exclusively of unretouched flake-based removals, including a high proportion of decortication flakes. None of this material is strictly diagnostic but differences in the morphology and technology of removals suggest that it probably reflects multi-period activity, potentially from the Neolithic through to at least the Early Bronze Age, perhaps extending into later prehistory (i.e. Middle Bronze Age onwards). Thus some pieces, notably two flakes from post-hole **118**, are well-struck removals with regular dorsal scars, and are likely to predate the Early Bronze Age, whilst others, including a pair of flakes from layer (163) of Pond 1, are the produce of cruder, less structured approaches to core reduction and are likely to reflect somewhat later activity.

Burnt flint

- B.3.6 Small quantities of unworked burnt flint (1-2 fragments) were recovered from three features: Roman (Period 2) field system ditches **141** and **158** and undated/unphased pit **112**.
- B.3.7 More significantly, a large assemblage of unworked flint was recovered from the fill of pit **10** during the evaluation (163g from hand collection and 9.75kg from bulk sample 1). The burnt flint is made up of small, heavily calcined fragments (individual pieces weighing up to a maximum of 95g) deriving from small to medium sized gravel cobbles/pebbles.
- B.3.8 The size of and extreme fragmentation of the flint is typical of material which has been subject to severe thermal shock, and burnt flint of this kind is often interpreted as having been heated and then rapidly cooled in water. Extreme and thorough fragmentation of burnt flint, such as seen here, is sometimes invoked as evidence that the flint has been subject to repeated cycles of heating and cooling (e.g. Crowson 2004, 11).
- B.3.9 Accumulations of deliberately heated flint are most readily associated with prehistoric activity, and deposits of burnt flint, either as spreads or within cut features, are a feature of all periods of later prehistory in the region. However, whilst it is considered likely that the burnt flint considered here represents prehistoric activity, it is notable that similar burnt flint filled features have been dated to the Early Saxon period at some sites in East Anglia (e.g. Andrews 1995; Garrow et al 2006; Caruth and Goffin 2012).

Discussion

- B.3.10 The worked flint assemblage is of limited potential - its small size and lack of diagnostic pieces prevents any real understanding of the date and character of prehistoric activity at the site. The large assemblage of burnt flint from pit **10** is of more interest. There are many potential uses for deliberately heated flint and stone, including in cooking, brewing, textile/hide processing and bathing (see Hodder and Barfield 1991), but given that the assemblage remains undated it is difficult to speculate on the precise purpose of the material from pit **10**, or put it into any kind of context.

B.4 Ceramic Building Material and Fired or Burnt Clay Like Material

By Carole Fletcher

Introduction and Methodology

- B.4.1 A single fragment of ceramic building material (CBM) was recovered from context 106 in ditch **105** and fired or burnt clay-like fragments (0.011kg) were recovered from fill 109 in gully **108**. The assemblage was quantified by context, counted and weighed, with fabric and form recorded where this was identifiable. Only complete dimensions were recorded, which was most commonly thickness.

Assemblage and Discussion

- B.4.2 Phase 2: Two small fragments of fired or burnt clay-like material were recovered from gully **108**. Further washing revealed the material to be an iron-rich concretion, possibly the result of roots rotting in silty damp soil and, under the microscope, small root channels can be seen.
- B.4.3 Phase 4: Ditch **105** produced a moderately abraded, partial later-type brick, as described by Drury (Drury 1993 164-165), weighing 0.608kg. The header face is near-complete and a short length of stretcher face survives on both sides. The brick is unfrogged and the beds are indistinguishable, although one surface is far more abraded, with only a small area of original surface surviving and is slightly darkened, as if by sooting or burning. Two complete dimensions could be recorded, width 91mm and height 65mm (3.5" x 2.5"). The fabric is yellowish red (5YR 5/6), a sandy clay, with some larger white quartz, occasional flints up to 10mm and off-white lenses, with moderate dark red and paler grog. The brick (c.15th-17th century) suggests some deposition of demolition rubble, possibly from the demolition of a nearby building or brought in to act as hardcore, perhaps for a trackway, and subsequently redistributed by ploughing.
- B.4.4 This statement acts as a full record and the CBM and other material may be deselected prior to archive deposition.

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction and methodology

- C.1.1 Eight samples were taken from deposits associated with largely undated features at Back Lane, Roughton.
- C.1.2 A sub-sample of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified Sīraf-type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.
- C.1.3 A magnet was dragged through each residue fraction for the recovery of magnetic residues prior to sorting for artefacts. Any artefacts present were noted and reintegrated with the hand-excavated finds.
- C.1.4 The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 6.
- C.1.5 Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (2010).

Quantification

- C.1.6 For the purpose of this assessment, items have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

= 1-5, ## = 6-25, ### = 26-100, #### = 100+ specimens

Key to table: U=untransformed

Results

- C.1.7 The botanical material from this site is sparse and consist of both untransformed and carbonised remains. Sample 56, fill (159) of ditch **158**, contains a few fragments of carbonised cereal remains that were too heavily abraded for positive identification and Sample 57, pond layer (154), contains a single wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grain. The untransformed taxa consist of a small quantity of bramble (*Rubus* sp.) seeds and elder (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds which are both known to survive for long periods and may be contemporary. The elder seeds are present in Sample 51, fill (124) of ditch **123**, and the bramble seeds are present in Sample 51 and Sample 53, fill (134) of ditch **133**. A small quantity of charcoal is present in all but two of the samples. The largest quantity of charcoal is found in Sample 50, fill (119) of possible post-hole **118**, with a total of 6ml.
- C.1.8 Molluscs were not recovered from any of the samples from this site.

C.1.9 Finds from the samples are very scarce. A single fragment of flint debitage was recovered from Sample 53.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume Processed (L)	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Tree/Shrub Macrofossils	Charcoal Volume (ml)	Flint Debitage
50	119	118	Post-hole/rooting	6	2	0	0	6	0
51	124	123	Ditch	19	20	0	#U	<1	0
52	113	112	Small pit	10	1	0	0	<1	0
53	134	133	Ditch	16	20	0	#U	1	#
54	144	N/A	Layer	8	5	0	0	<1	0
55	151	N/A	Layer	16	10	0	0	0	0
56	159	158	Ditch	18	10	#f	0	<1	0
57	154	N/A	Layer	14	20	#	0	<1	0

Table 6: Environmental bulk samples

Discussion

C.1.10 The samples from this site contain a limited assemblage of plant remains, both in density and diversity. The small quantity of both carbonised cereal remains and untransformed seeds in Samples 56 and 57 most likely represent a background scatter of refuse material, possibly derived from the use of midden material as fertiliser.

C.1.11 The poor density and diversity of the plant taxa produced from these samples suggests there is little benefit to further study. It is thought that this botanical material has little potential to aid the local, regional or national research priorities beyond the record of the taxa in this report.

Retention, dispersal and display

C.1.12 The sample flots will be retained in the project archive.

C.2 Animal Bone

By Zoe Ui Choileain

Introduction and Methodology

C.2.1 A small assemblage of animal bone weighing 11g and totalling three countable fragments was recovered from the evaluation at back lane, Roughton. All fragments were from a single context 142 and were identifiable to species; cattle. All bone was identified using Schmid (1972). Preservation condition was evaluated using the 0-5 scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (2004 14-15).

Results

C.2.2 The surface condition of all bone was good; 1-2 on the scale devised by Brickley and McKinley (ibid). Weights are summarised in the table below:

Context	Cut	Feature type	Period	Taxon	weight	NISP
142	141	Field System	Roman	Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	5	1
142	141	Field System	Roman	Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	4	1
142	141	Field System	Roman	Cattle (<i>Bos taurus</i>)	2	1
Totals					11	3

Table 7: Weight and NISP (Number of Identifiable Specimens) per context.

C.2.3 All three teeth are secondary and appear unworn. However, fragmentation is too poor to allow a true age estimate.

Conclusion

C.2.4 Currently, this assemblage is too small and fragmentary to provide any significant information as regards the nature of the site. The material should be retained for the archaeological record.

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-369516		
Project Name	Land at Back Lane, Roughton, Norfolk		
Start of Fieldwork	11/11/2019	End of Fieldwork	20/11/2019
Previous Work	Yes	Future Work	No

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF 146637	Planning App. Number	PO/14/0986
HER Number	ENF 146637	Related Numbers	ENF 145746; NWHCM:2019.71
Accession No	NWHCM: 2019.326	CNF No	CNF 45150
Prompt	Planning condition		
Development Type	Rural Residential		

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Open-area excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Record |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Field Walking |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Field Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Part Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Systematic Metal Detector Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Full Excavation | <input type="checkbox"/> Recorded Observation | <input type="checkbox"/> Test-pit Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Full Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Watching Brief |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Salvage Excavation | |

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)	Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Ditch	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)	Pottery	Post Medieval (1540 to 1901)
Pit	Uncertain	Flint	Uncertain
Natural hollow	Uncertain		

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Address (including Postcode) Nearest postcode: Back Lane Roughton Norfolk NR11 8QS
District	North Norfolk	
Parish	Roughton	
HER office	Norfolk	
Size of Study Area	0.15 ha	
National Grid Ref	TG 2173 3684	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	John Percival
Project Design Originator	Aileen Connor
Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Project Supervisor	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	NMAS	NWHCM: 2019.326
Digital Archive	NMAS	NWHCM: 2019.326
Paper Archive	NMAS	NWHCM: 2019.326

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Digital Media

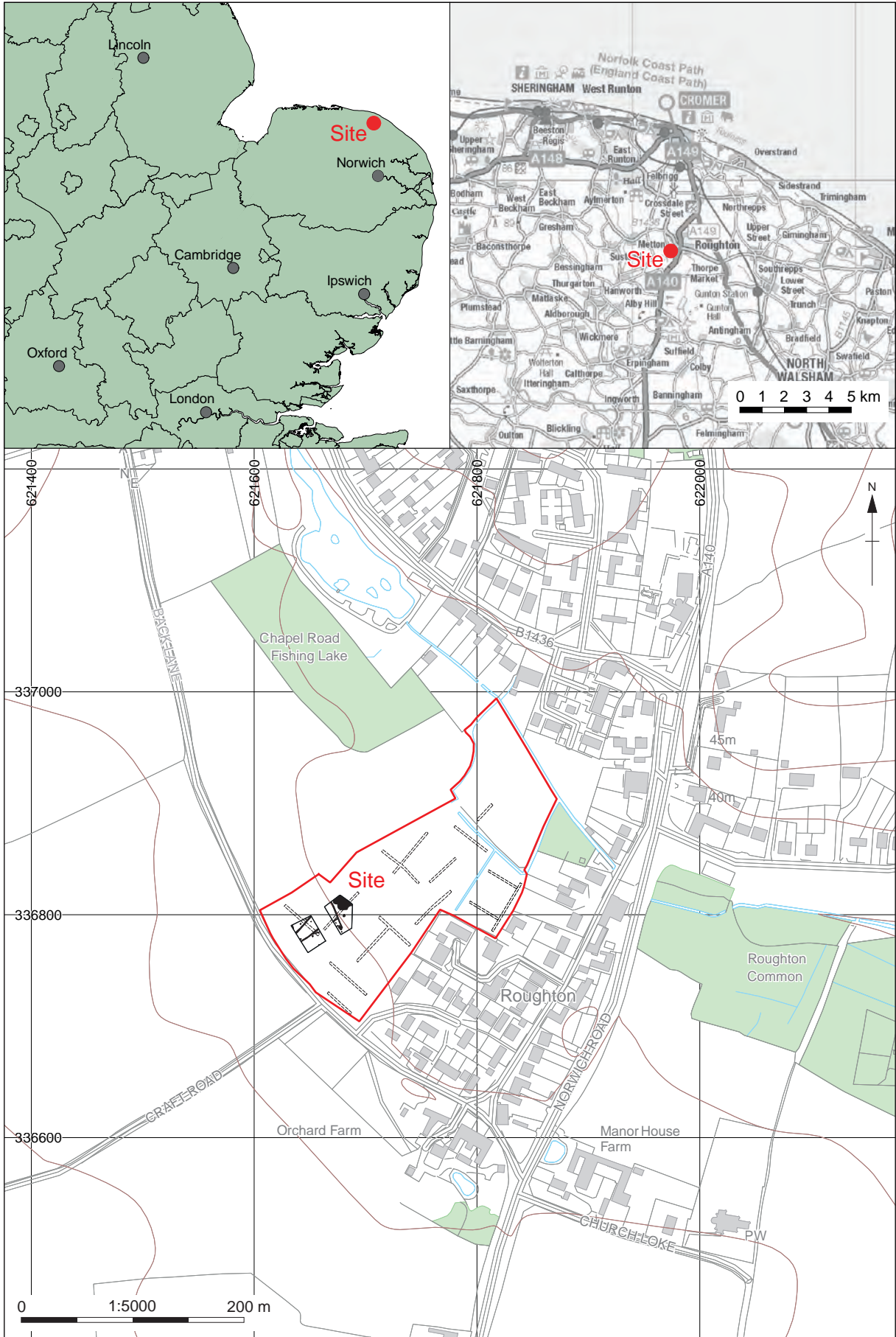
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Paper Media

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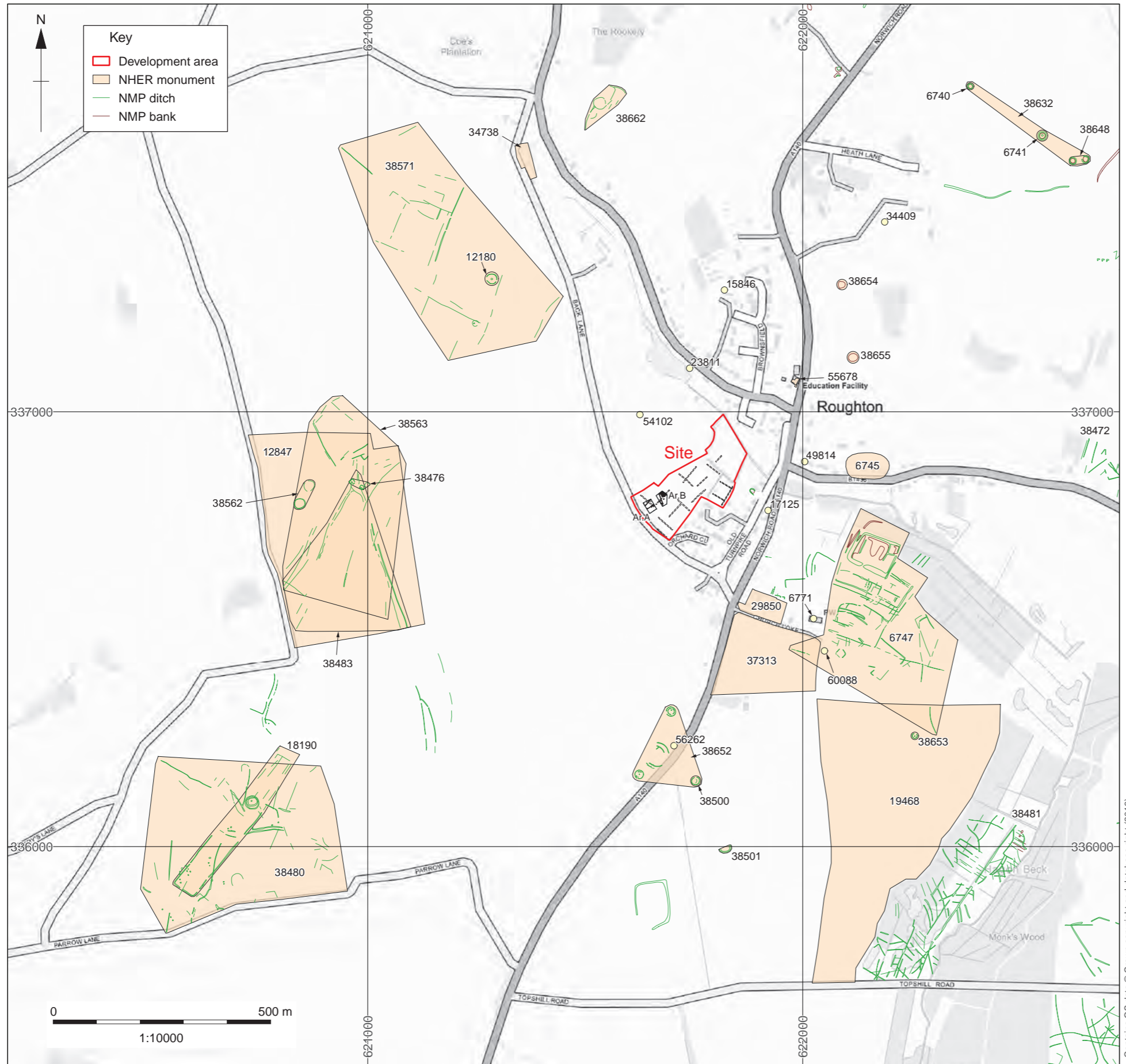
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		Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological excavation areas and evaluation trenches (black) in development area (red)



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Figure 2: Norfolk Historic Environment Records (NHER) mentioned in the text, with National Mapping Project (NMP) data

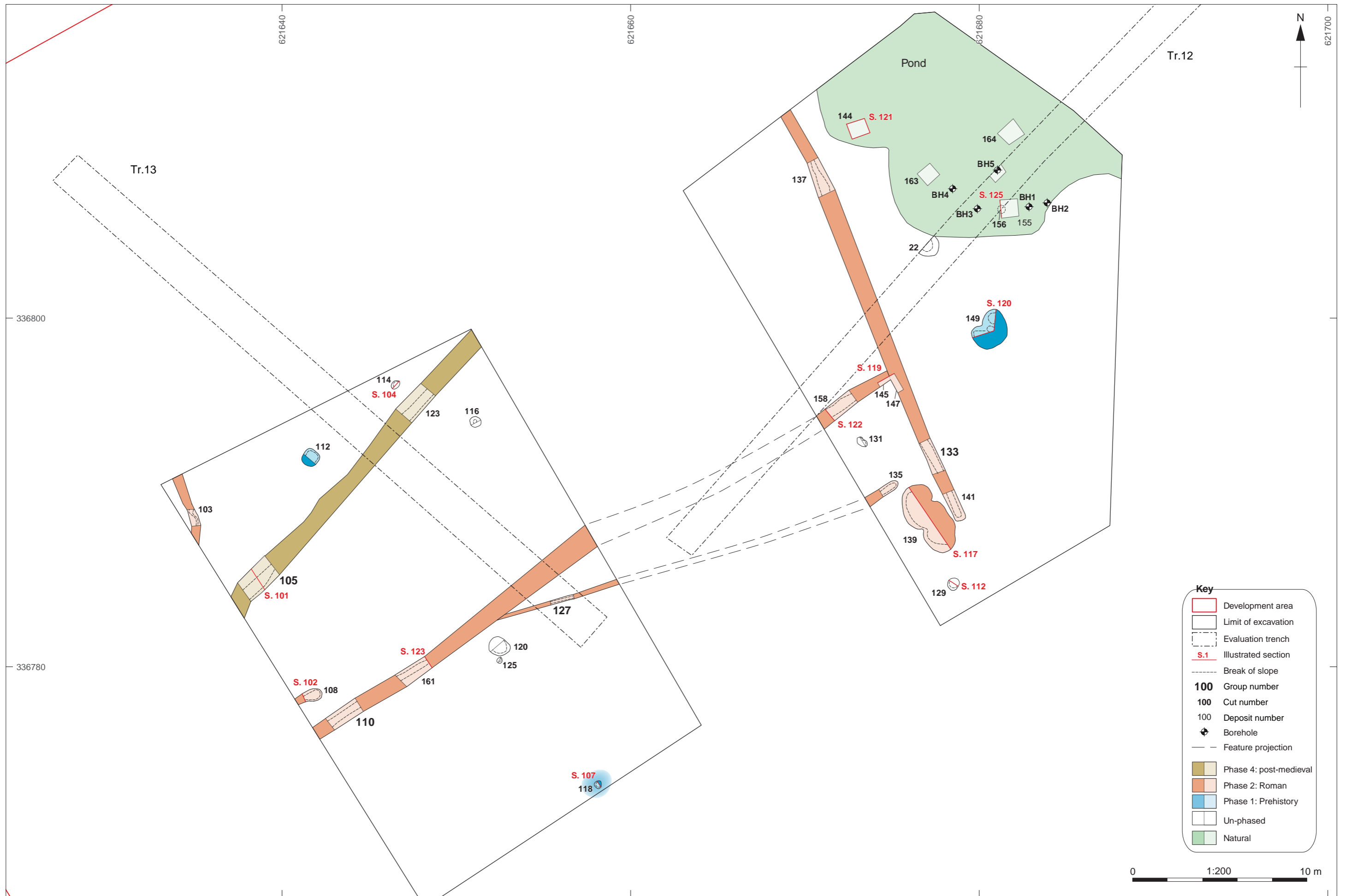


Figure 3: Phase plan. Scale 1:200 at A3

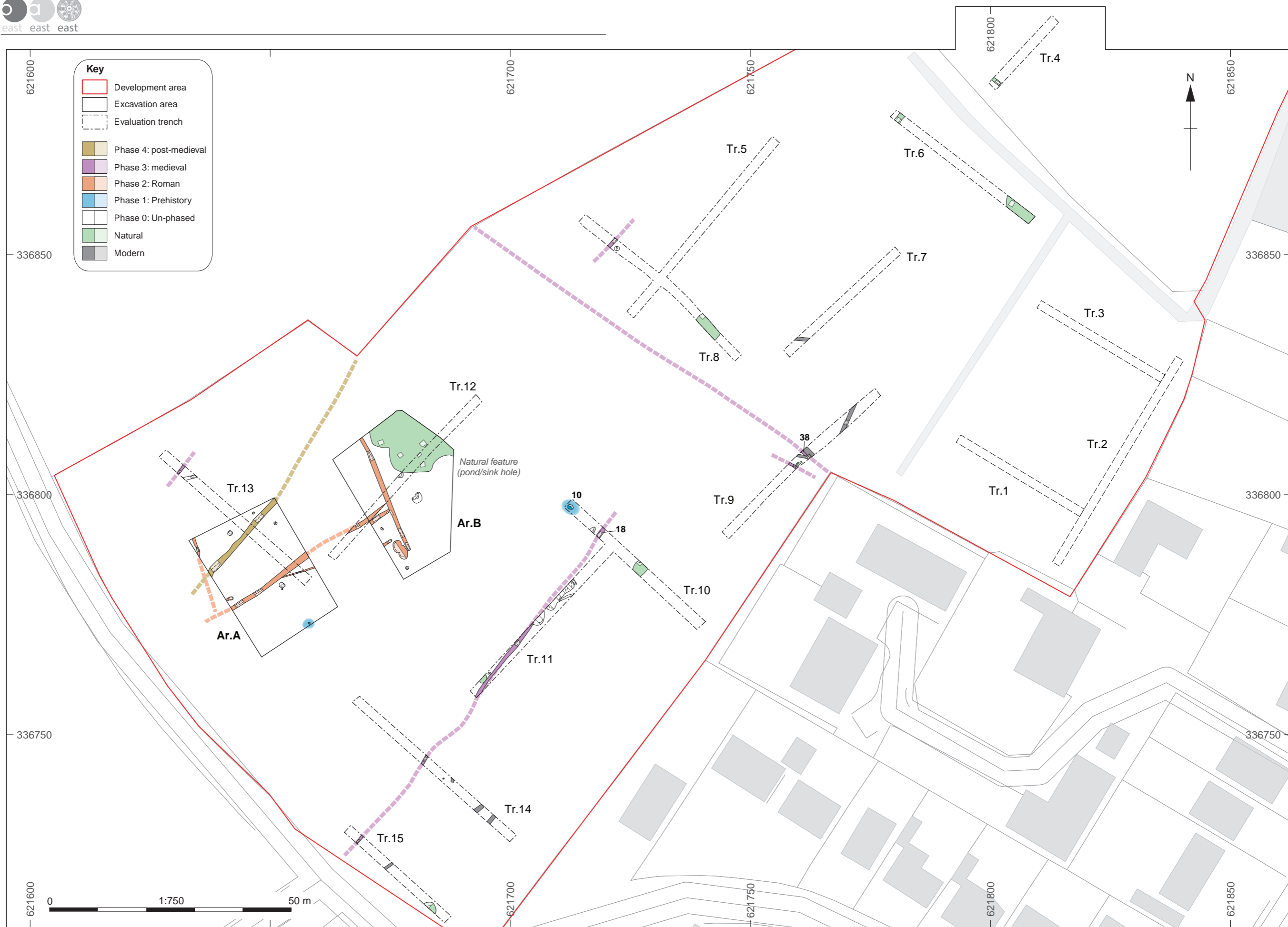


Figure 4: Development area with phased features. Scale 1:750 at A3

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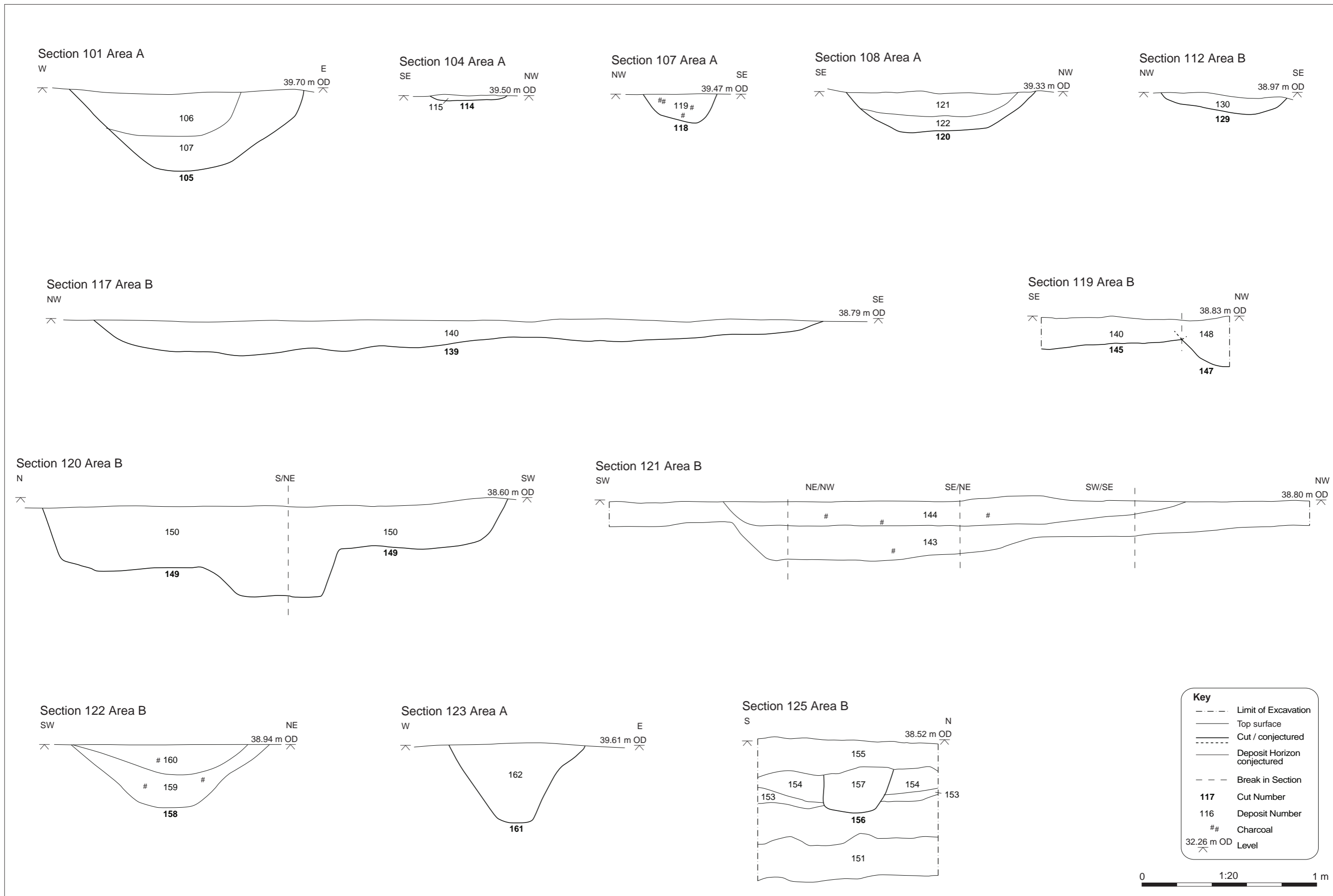


Figure 5: Selected sections



Plate 1: Phase 0: Pond area, looking south-east



Plate 2: Phase 0: Test pit 3 in pond, looking west



Plate 3: Phase 0: Pit **131**, looking south-west



Plate 4: Phase 2: Ditch **110** (intervention **161**), looking north-east



Plate 5: Phase 2: Ditch 110 (intervention 145) and ditch 133 (intervention 147), looking north

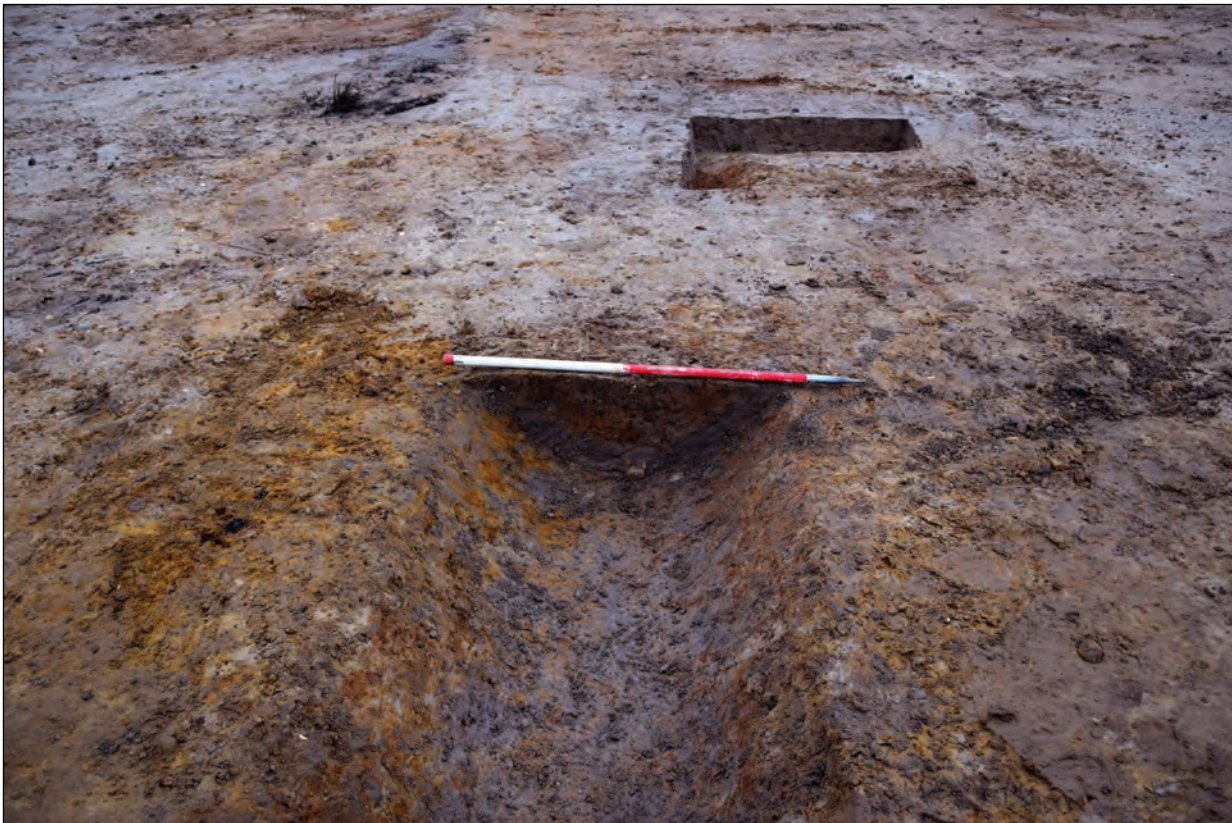


Plate 6: Phase 2: Ditch 110 (intervention 158), looking north-east



Plate 7: Phase 2: Tree throw **139**, looking north



Plate 8: Phase 3: Ditch **105**, looking north-east



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