

## **Archaeology Report Number CB675R v.1.1**

### **Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk**

Grid reference TF 83568 41764 (centred at)

King's Lynn and West Norfolk 17/00892/O

### **Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work -**

Phase 1 Informative Trenching – 22 September to 14 October 2020

**Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF149914**

**Norfolk County Council Environment Service reference CNF47399**

**Norfolk Museums Accession Number NWHCM: 2020.139**

**OASIS ID; chrisbir1-404218**

### **Prepared for**

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Project	Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work to commence with Informative Trial Trenching at 'Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk'
Grid reference	TF 83568 41764 (centred at)
Planning reference	King's Lynn and West Norfolk 17/00892/O
HES reference	CNF47399
NHER event number	ENF149914
NMS accession	NWHCM: 2020.139
OASIS ID	chrisbir1-404218
Fieldwork dates	22 September to 14 October 2020
Title	Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work to commence with Informative Trial Trenching at 'Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk'
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Derivation	Initial draft CB675R v.1.0
Origination Date	01 November 2020
Version	1.1
Sequence	Report CB675R v.1.0 Burnham, Report CB675R v.1.1 Burnham
Status	Approved final copy
Reviser(s)	Chris Birks
Date of revision	03 April 2021
Summary of Changes	Confirmation of approval, information relating to small find 1 (SF1), probable burial date
Sections revised	Summary, 1.2, 1.3, 15.2.1, 17.5.3
Circulation	NCC ES, Client
Required Action	n/a
File Name/Location	C:\Users\CBArc\Desktop\Business\2020 21\Norfolk\Finished Projects\Burnham Market Redlands\Report\Final report\Report CB675R v.1.1 Burnham.docx
Approval	Approved
Comments	A draft copy of the report was submitted to NCC ES for consideration on 01 February 2021. Comments and approval were received on 31 March 2021.

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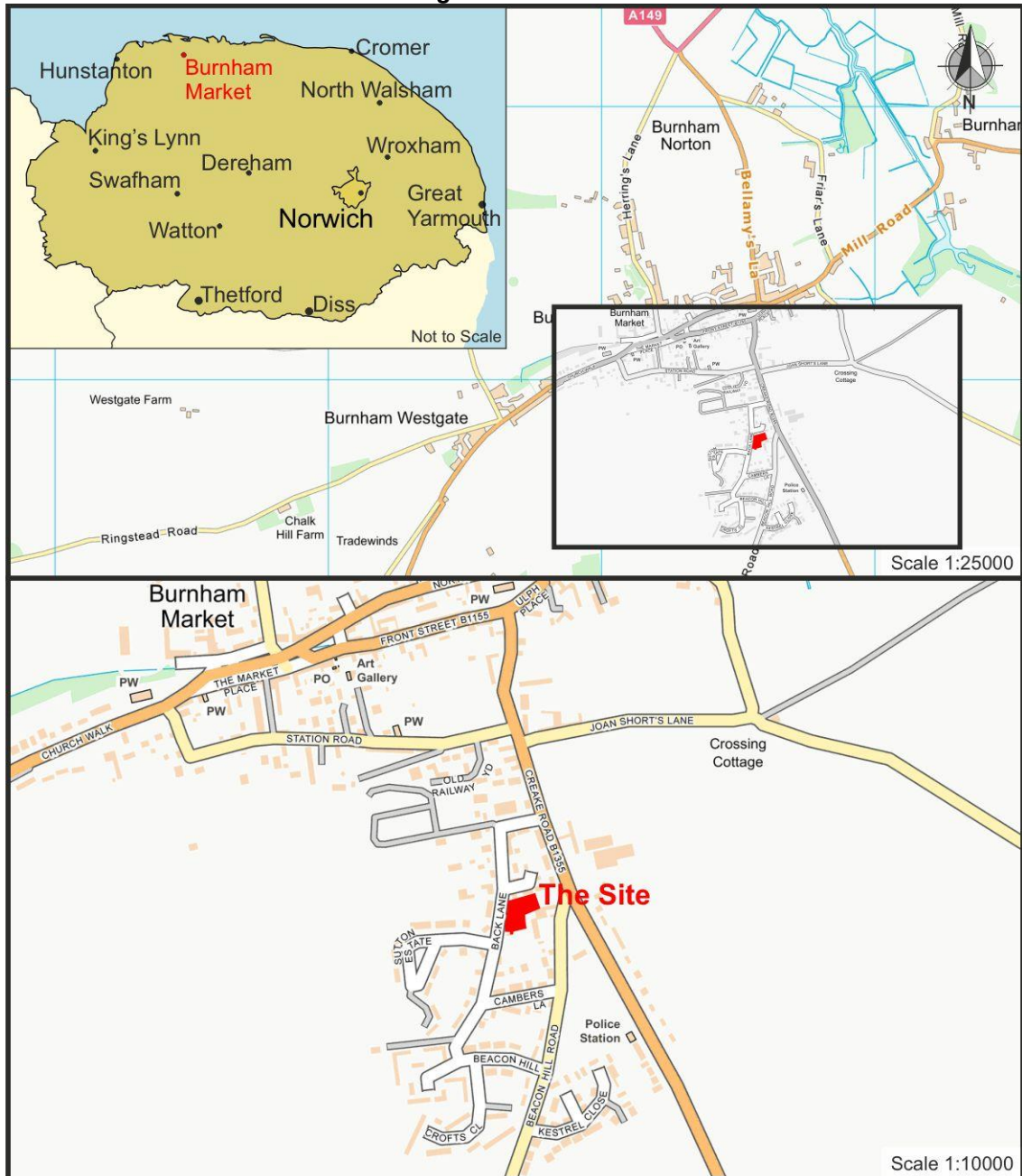
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## Summary

A programme of archaeological mitigatory work has been requested by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk at 'Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk' prior to residential development (Fig. 1). A first phase of informative trial trenching (Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF149914) was carried out in September/October 2020. Activities during the prehistoric period were indicated through the recovery of a small quantity of struck/utilised flints. Land partition and activities associated with settlement during the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD were indicated. The truncated, partial remains of a human burial of probable 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date were recorded. Modern disturbance of archaeological remains was evident.

Fig 1. Site location



## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work to commence with Informative Trial Trenching at 'Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk' (grid reference TF 83568 41769, centred at, Fig. 1) has been requested by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service and conditional to outline

planning approval by the Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk. Proposals are to demolish an existing bungalow and outbuildings and construct 6 new dwellings.

- 1.1 Informative Trial Trenching works were carried out according to Written Scheme of Investigation CB634 v.1.2 (*Appendix 1*) approved by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service and in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018).
- 1.2 A draft copy of the report, CB675R v.1.0, details how Chris Birks undertook these works and summarises the results of the trial trench excavations and a copy was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for consideration. A copy was also provided to the Client, not to be distributed elsewhere. This report is only used and relied upon by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service to aid their decisions regarding any further archaeological mitigatory work and a letter of reliance will not be issued. Approval of the report was received from the Norfolk County Council Environment Service prior to preparation of this final copy, CB675R v.1.1.
- 1.3 Applicants/developers must note that the approval of the Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation and this report by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service on behalf of the Local Planning Authority does not constitute the partial or full discharge of the associated planning condition/s. A final approved copy of the report has been prepared for submission to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. A formal application to discharge the planning condition/s will need to be made by the Client or their appointed person/s to the relevant Local Planning Authority and be approved prior to development commencing on site.

## 2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 Previous archaeological investigations around the development site demonstrated that there is a high potential that heritage assets with archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains) of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date in particular survive at the site that may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.
- 2.2 Planning permission has been or may be granted for a development of 6 new dwellings subject to a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework*. The Department of Communities and Local Government (2012). The Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work commenced with informative trial trenching (Phase 1). The results of the trenching will aid decisions by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service in determining the scope and extent of any further mitigatory work that may be required such as Archaeological Excavation and/or Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ* (Phase 2). The contracted works relate only to Phase 1 informative trial trenching of the programme of archaeological mitigatory work.
- 2.3 Norfolk Historic Environment Record event number ENF149914 and Online Access to the Index of Archaeological Investigations (OASIS) ID: chrisbir-404218 (*Appendix 2*) apply. The archive will be prepared consistent with the principles of Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide (Historic England 2015) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and will be submitted to the Norfolk Museums Service for long-term storage under archive accession number NWHCM: 2020.139.

## 3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 A search of entries in the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) within a c. 1km radius of the site was obtained on 15 September 2020 and produced 174 records. Summaries of records are provided in this report and further details of these and all other entries can be seen at the Historic Environment Record office at Gressenhall near Dereham by prior appointment.
- 3.2 Cropmarks of a possible Late Neolithic or Bronze Age hengiform monument have been recorded to the northeast of the development site (NHER 1020) forming a possible linear barrow group including NHER 12787, 12788 and 12789. Further probable barrows (NHER 19396, 25347, 35950),



a late-prehistoric enclosure (NHER 27002), prehistoric pit (NHER 40704) and palaeochannel (NHER 51616) have also been recorded.

- 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 and Late Saxon ditches defining a rectangular enclosure probably relating to part of a field system (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. 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.
- 3.4 An archaeological evaluation in 2006 and subsequent watching brief in 2007 at a site to the east of the development site revealed a further substantial ditch of Roman date and features and finds of Late Saxon and early-medieval date (NHER 49125). The foundations of a row of Post-medieval cottages and associated structures containing reused medieval stonework most probably from the nearby ruins of St Ethelbert's Church were also recorded.
- 3.5 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).
- 3.6 Trial trench excavations to the northeast of the development site in September 2020 (NHER event number ENF149760) revealed indications of activities during the prehistoric, Roman, Saxon and Post-medieval periods through the recovery of finds. The majority of activities probably date to the 13<sup>th</sup> or 14<sup>th</sup> centuries and include occupation and land partition, with indications of possible industrial activities (Birks 2021).
- 3.7 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).
- 3.8 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 (NHER 13311, 21239, 49125). Numerous other medieval churches are recorded including St Mary's Friary (NHER 1738), St Clement'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). Friary Cottage is of medieval date (NHER 43988) and medieval and Post-medieval structural remains have also been recorded here (NHER 61876). 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).
- 3.9 Post-medieval remains include an early-16<sup>th</sup> century house (NHER 30423), 17<sup>th</sup> century houses (NHER 13311, 13310, 20874, 30886, 42015, 46983, 47023, 47030), 18<sup>th</sup> century Union Mill (NHER 1772), 18<sup>th</sup>/19<sup>th</sup> century houses (NHER 1768, 40210, 37368, 21239, 44177, 46969, 46970, 46972, 46973, 46974, 46975, 46979, 46981, 46982, 46984, 64987, 46988, 46989, 46990, 46991, 47017, 47019, 47021, 47022, 47024, 47025) and stables (NHER 44179) and 19<sup>th</sup> century houses (NHER 20873, 40211, 39672, 40372, 42657, 46971, 46977, 46978, 46980, 46985, 46986, 47018, 47020, 47026, 47027, 47028, 47029). Other 19<sup>th</sup> century buildings include former chapels (NHER 46976, 58051), a former school (NHER 57005), and an early-19<sup>th</sup> century icehouse (NHER 1769). The site of Post-medieval windmills (NHER 15151, 15152), field boundaries (NHER 26980, 26987, 26988,

26989, 27005), a road or trackway (NHER 26985), probable Post-medieval drainage channels (NHER 27054), ditches (NHER 40704, 52958) and a pit (NHER 40704) have also been recorded. 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 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> centuries (NHER 55345) and a 20<sup>th</sup> century type K6 telephone box has been recorded (NHER 47011). A 1921 Ministry of Transport place name sign for Burnham Market survives (NHER 57015).

- 3.10 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).
- 3.11 Finds recovered through fieldwalking and metal-detecting indicate activities during the general prehistoric period (NHER 18496, 28117, 29185, 32791, 32951, 34581, 39979, 40704, 42561, 49125, 52958, 53864), Neolithic/Bronze Age (NHER 1734, 1740, 1742, 1756, 11608, 14563, 18496, 34453, 34482, 34581, 40704, 54124), Iron Age (NHER 1737, 1750, 25918, 29624, 35777, 40704, 60653), Roman (NHER 1737, 1756, 18496, 21821, 25918, 25919, 28117, 28127, 28915, 29185, 29624, 32112, 32340, 32791, 32844, 32951, 37468, 39979, 40704, 41837, 41865, 41918, 41977, 42561, 44627, 49125, 50573, 52958, 54111), Saxon (NHER 1734, 1736, 1737, 18496, 21281, 21820, 21821, 25918, 28117, 28127, 29185, 29624, 32112, 32340, 32791, 32951, 34581, 40704, 41837, 41918, 41977, 44627, 49125, 51616, 58989, 60653, 61938), medieval (NHER 1737, 1738, 1751, 1752, 1753, 1754, 1756, 1759, 1767, 11608, 13311, 15151, 17906, 18496, 21281, 25918, 25919, 28117, 28127, 29185, 29624, 30423, 30886, 32112, 32340, 32791, 32844, 32951, 34482, 34581, 35777, 36155, 37368, 39285, 39356, 40704, 41865, 41918, 41977, 42561, 43988, 44627, 49125, 52958, 53157, 53898, 54111, 58989, 60662, 60653, 61876, 61938) and Post-medieval (NHER 1737, 1754, 1759, 1767, 15151, 18496, 21821, 25918, 25919, 28117, 28127, 29185, 29624, 32112, 32340, 32791, 32844, 32951, 34482, 34581, 36155, 39285, 39979, 40704, 41837, 41865, 41918, 41977, 42561, 43988, 44627, 49125, 52958, 53864, 53898, 54111, 58597, 58989, 60434, 61876, 61938) periods.

#### 4.0 Geology and Topography

- 4.1 Burnham Market parish lies on a solid geology of Upper Chalk with overlying Boulder Clay (Funnell 2005). The soil landscape is characterised as Good Sands (Williamson 2005).
- 4.2 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 is 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. Considerable landscaping around the existing bungalow has been carried out with grassed areas, border planting, trees and footpaths. An extant garage and shed lie to the north of the bungalow and a conservatory on the southeast corner of the bungalow.

#### 5.0 Methodology

- 5.1 Works were carried out as per the method statement provided in the Written Scheme of Investigation CB634 v.1.2 (*Appendix 1*), *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018), *The Code of Conduct* (CIFA 2014b), *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (2019) and *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIFA 2020).
- 5.2 Three (3) trenches were excavated within the development area, trenches 1 to 3 (*Fig. 2*). Trench locations were restricted due to standing buildings and other above ground obstructions. They were mechanically-excavated initially removing overburden deposits. Metal-detecting was carried out during mechanical excavation and of exposed surfaces, features and spoil arisings. Finds were collected, bagged and labelled for specialist analysis.

## 6.0 Results

### 6.1 Introduction

- 6.1.1 Site conditions were generally good and access was gained from Back Lane to the west of the site. Excavations were carried out between 22 September and 14 October 2020 and the weather varied between dry and moderate to heavy rain showers (*Fig. 2*).
- 6.1.2 Context summaries and finds summaries and catalogues are included as appendices to this report (*Appendices 4 to 19*). A copy of the licence to remove human remains issued by the Ministry of Justice is provided in *Appendix 20*.

### 6.2 Trench 1

*Figures 2, 3 and 4*

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
100	D	Dark black brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> deposits with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	0.64-0.70m	c. 11.72-11.83m OD	Metal	Modern
101	D	Dark black brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	0.36-0.38m	c. 11.3m OD	Pottery, animal bone, metal (SF1)	E7, 11, 13-14, 19
102	D	Mid yellow orange sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized subrounded flints, moderate medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized subangular flint nodules	-	c. 10.6m OD	-	-
120	D	Spoil arisings	-	-	Metal (SF2)	-

- 6.2.1 Trench 1 was northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 7m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.1m beneath present ground level removing c. 0.64-0.7m of topsoil (100) (at c. 11.72-11.83m OD) and c. 0.37m of subsoil (101) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) (at c. 10.6m OD) (*Plate 1*). Post-medieval metal finds were recovered from topsoil (100). A Saxon sword scabbard fitting (SF1, at c. 11.2m OD), medieval/Post-medieval and Post-medieval metal finds, Saxon, medieval and modern pottery and animal bone were recovered from subsoil (101) and a medieval finger ring (SF2) was recovered from spoil arisings (120).

**Plate 1.** General view of Trench 1, looking northwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

- 6.2.2 A modern well was present at the southeast end of Trench 1 and it was not possible to extend the trench further towards the east (*Plate 2*).

**Plate 2.** Well at southeast end of Trench 1, looking north



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
103	C	Linear feature	0.29m	c. 10.56m OD	-	-
104	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [103] with moderate medium-sized subangular flints, occasional large-sized subangular flints and moderate oyster shell fragments	0.29m	c. 10.56m OD	Pottery, animal bone, shell	Roman
105	C	Pit-like feature	0.38m	c. 10.59m OD	-	Modern
106	D	Dark black brown sandy silt fill of [105] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.38m	c. 10.59m OD	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, glass, metal	Modern
111	C	Linear feature	0.13m	c. 10.63m OD	-	Roman
112	D	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [111] with moderate medium-sized subangular flints and moderate small-sized subangular flints	0.13m	c. 10.63m OD	Pottery, flint, animal bone, shell	Roman
113	C	Linear feature	c. 0.08m	c. 10.62m OD	-	?Roman
114	D	Mid black brown sandy silt fill of [113] with frequent medium-sized subangular flints and frequent small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.08m	c. 10.62m OD	Pottery, animal bone	?Roman

- 6.2.3 Linear feature [103] (at c. 10.56m OD) was partially revealed at the northwest end of Trench 1, cut by pit [105]. It was approximately northwest-southeast oriented and extended beyond the northwest and north edges of excavation. A width of c. 0.35m was exposed within the trench and it measured c. 0.29m deep and contained fill (104) that produced 2 sherds of uncertain date Roman/medieval pottery, animal bone and oyster shell.
- 6.2.4 Pit-like feature [105] (at c. 10.59m OD) also cut features [109], [111] and partially cuts [113] (Plate 3). It measured c. 1.5m wide and c. 0.38m deep and contained fill (106) that produced modern finds including pottery, glass and metal and residual Roman roof tile and a fragment of Post-medieval pantile. Linear feature [111] (at c. 10.63m OD) was approximately southwest-northeast oriented, measured c. 0.5m wide and c. 0.13m deep and contained fill (112) that produced a struck flint flake, 4 sherds of Roman pottery, animal bone and oyster shell. It was truncated by pit-like feature [107]. Linear feature [113] (at c. 10.62m OD) was approximately northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 0.3-0.45m wide and c. 0.08m deep and contained fill (114) that produced a sherd of Roman pottery and animal bone finds.

**Plate 3.** Features [105], [111] and [113] in Trench 1, looking northwest



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
107	C	Pit-like feature	0.45m	c. 10.66m OD	-	Roman
108	D	Dark black brown sandy silt <b>upper fill</b> of [107] with occasional small-sized subrounded flints, occasional medium-sized subangular flints, frequent oyster shell fragments and occasional mussel shell fragments	0.29m	c. 10.66m OD	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, shell	Roman
109	C	Curvilinear feature	0.19m	c. 10.65m OD	-	-
110	D	Mid to dark black brown sandy silt fill of [109] with occasional medium-sized flint nodules and moderate small-sized subrounded flints	0.19m	c. 10.65m OD	-	-
115	D	Dark black brown silt <b>primary fill</b> of [107] with moderate large-sized subangular flint nodules, frequent charcoal pieces and flecks and occasional patches of mid brown silty sand	0.12-0.14m	c. 10.66m OD+	Flint, animal bone, shell Enviro <1>	Roman

6.2.5 Pit-like feature [107] (at c. 10.66m OD) extended beyond the north edge of excavation and cut curvilinear feature [109] (*Plate 4*). It measured c. 1.55m by c. 1.3m and c. 0.45m deep and contained primary fill (115) that produced a struck flint flake, animal bone and oyster shell and upper fill (108) that produced 3 sherds of Roman pottery, Roman roof tile with signs of burning, and large quantities of animal bone and shell. Environmental sample <1> was taken from fill (115). Feature [109] (at c. 10.66m OD) may be a continuation of linear feature [111], measured c. 0.42-0.6m across and c. 0.19m deep and contained fill (110) that produced no finds.

**Plate 4.** Features [107] and [109], looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
116	C	Linear feature	c. 1.05m	c. 10.69m OD	-	?Roman
117	D	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>upper fill</b> of [116] with frequent medium-sized angular flints and moderate small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.5m	c. 10.69m OD	CBM, fired clay, animal bone, shell	?Roman
118	D	Mid yellow grey brown sandy silt <b>middle fill</b> of [116] with moderate large-sized subangular flint nodules and with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.4m	c. 10.60m OD	-	?Roman
119	D	Mid yellow orange brown silty sand <b>primary fill</b> of [116] with frequent small-sized subrounded flints and moderate medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.15m	c. 10.00m OD	Animal bone, shell Enviro <2>	?Roman

6.2.6 Linear feature [116] (at c. 10.69m OD) extended beyond the north and south edges of excavation and was approximately north-south oriented (*Plate 5*). It measured c. 1.45m wide and c. 1.05m deep and contained 3 fills, (117), (118) and (119). Upper fill (117) produced Roman roof tile, fired clay, animal bone and oyster shell. Middle fill (118) produced no finds and primary fill (119) produced animal bone and oyster shell. A relationship between [116] and pit [107] was unclear.

**Plate 5.** Linear feature [116] in Trench 1, looking south



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

### 6.3 Trench 2

Figures 2, 3 and 4

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
200	D	Dark black brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> deposits with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.36-0.58m	c. 11.79-11.85m OD	Pottery, CTP, glass, metal, misc	Modern
201	D	Mid black brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> deposits with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.3-0.5m	c. 11.45m OD	Pottery, animal bone, metal	-
202	D	Mid yellow orange sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized subrounded flints, moderate medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized subangular flint nodules	-	c. 10.62-11.02m OD	-	-

6.3.1 Trench 2 was north-south oriented and joined Trench 1 at the north end. It measured c. 13m by 1.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 1.1m beneath present ground level (to c. 10.6m OD) removing c. 0.36-0.58m of topsoil (200) (at c. 11.79-11.85m OD) and c. 0.3-0.5m of subsoil (201) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) (*Plates 6 and 7*). Post-medieval and

modern pottery, a 17<sup>th</sup>/18<sup>th</sup> century fragment of clay tobacco pipe stem, a mid/late-19<sup>th</sup> century glass bottle fragment, a fragment of lead waste and coal were recovered from topsoil (200) and 2 sherds of residual Roman and Post-medieval pottery, as well as animal bone and Post-medieval metal finds from subsoil (201).

**Plate 6.** General view of Trench 2, looking south



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 7.** General view of Trench 2, looking north



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
203	C	Linear feature	0.08-0.1m	c. 11.0m OD	-	Roman
204	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand fill of [203] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.08-0.1m	c. 11.0m OD	Pottery Enviro <3>	Roman
205	C	Linear feature	c. 0.54-0.56m	c. 10.93m OD	-	Roman
206	D	Mid yellow orange brown silty sand fill of [205] with frequent small-sized subangular/rounded flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.54-0.56m	c. 10.93m OD	Pottery Enviro <4>	Roman
207	C	Curvilinear feature	c. 0.32m	c. 10.95m OD	-	Roman
208	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand fill of [207] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.32m	c. 10.95m OD	Pottery, animal bone, metal	Roman

6.3.2 Linear feature [203] (at c. 11m OD) was approximately northwest-southeast oriented, extended beyond the south and west edges of excavation and measured c. 0.54m wide and c. 0.1m deep (Plate 8). It contained fill (204) that produced 3 sherds of Roman pottery and environmental sample <3> was taken from (204). To the east of [203] linear feature [205] (at c. 10.93m OD) was north-south oriented, extended beyond the east edge of excavation with c. 0.8m exposed within the trench and measured c. 0.55m deep (Plate 9). It may terminate within the trench and may be related to linear feature [215] to the north. It contained fill (206) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery and a sherd of Saxon pottery and environmental sample <4> was taken from (206). Feature [205] was cut by curvilinear feature [207] (at c. 10.95m OD) that also extended beyond the east edge of excavation with c. 0.64m width exposed within the trench. It measured

c. 0.32m deep and contained fill (208) that produced a sherd of Roman pottery, animal bone and a Post-medieval iron bar fragment.

**Plate 8.** Linear features [203] (left) and [205] in Trench 2, looking northwest



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 9.** Linear features [205] and [207] in Trench 2, looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
213	C	Modern soakaway feature	c. 0.7m	c. 10.76m OD	-	Modern
214	D	Mid to dark brown silty sand fill of [213] with occasional very small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.7m	c. 10.76m OD	-	Modern
215	C	Linear feature	c. 0.85m	c. 10.79m OD	-	?Roman
216	D	Mid yellow orange brown silty sand fill of [215] with frequent small-sized subangular/rounded flints	c. 0.85m	c. 10.79m OD	Pottery, animal bone	?Roman



6.3.3 Linear feature [215] (at c. 10.79m OD) as mentioned may be related to linear feature [205], and was cut by modern soakaway [213] and fill (214). It was approximately north-south oriented and extended beyond the east edge of excavation with c. 1.6m width exposed within the trench (*Plate 10*). It measured c. 0.85m deep and contained fill (216) that produced a sherd of Roman pottery and animal bone finds.

**Plate 10.** Linear feature [215] and soakaway [213] in Trench 2, looking approximately southeast



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
209	C	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.7m	c. 10.89m OD	-	Roman
210	D	Mid orange brown silty sand primary <b>fill</b> of [209] with frequent small-sized subangular/rounded flints	c. 0.5-0.54m	c. 10.84m OD	-	Roman
211	C	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.32m	c. 10.7m OD	-	Pmed
212	D	Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [211] with occasional large-sized flint nodules and occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.32m	c. 10.7m OD	CBM	Pmed
217	D	Mid greyish brown silty sand <b>upper fill</b> of [209] with occasional small-sized subangular/rounded flints	c. 0.16m	c. 10.89m OD	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, shell	Roman

6.3.4 Pit-like feature [209] (at c. 10.89m OD) appeared to cut linear features [205] and [207] and was cut by pit-like feature [211] towards the north (*Plates 11 and 12*). It extended beyond the east edge of excavation with c. 1.1m width exposed within the trench. It measured c. 0.7m deep and contained 2 fills. Primary fill (210) produced no finds and upper fill (217) produced 6 sherds of Roman pottery, Post-medieval ceramic building material including brick/floor tile and pantile fragments, animal bone and oyster shell finds. Pit-like feature [211] (at c. 10.7m OD) measured c. 1.2m by c. 0.76m and c. 0.32m deep and contained fill (212) that produced Post-medieval ceramic building material including brick/floor tile and pantile fragments (*Plate 12*).

**Plate 11.** Features [205], [207] and [209] in Trench 2, looking east



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 12.** Features [209] and [211] in Trench 2, looking east



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

#### 6.4 Trench 3

Figures 2, 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
300	D	Very dark black brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> deposits with occasional small-sized subangular flints	0.35-0.4m	c. 12.1-12.4m OD	Pottery, metal	Modern
301	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> deposits with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.1-0.5m	c. 12.0-11.7m OD	Pottery, CTP, metal	-
302	D	Dark black brown sandy silt subsoil/occupation <b>layer</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints and moderate oyster shells	c. 0.31m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, flint, animal bone, shell	Roman
303	D	Mid yellow orange sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized flints, moderate medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized subangular flint nodules	-	c. 11.4-11.6m OD	-	-

6.4.1 Trench 3 was approximately east-west oriented, measured c. 16m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.5-0.9m beneath present ground level, deepest at the east end of the trench,

generally removing c. 0.35-0.4m of topsoil (300) (at c. 12.1-12.4m OD) and c. 0.1-0.5m of subsoil (301) above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (303) (at c. 11.4-11.6m OD) (*Plates 13 and 14*). Modern (19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup>) century pottery, Post-medieval/modern pottery and a residual Roman iron hobnail were recovered from topsoil (300) and Post-medieval pottery, a 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century clay tobacco pipe stem fragment and Post-medieval metal finds and a residual Roman coin were recovered from subsoil (301).

- 6.4.2 A further subsoil deposit or occupation layer (302) (at c. 11.6m OD) extended c. 5m in length, c. 2.2m from the east end of Trench 2, overlain by subsoil (301). It measured c. 0.3m in depth and overlay undisturbed 'natural' deposits (303) and contained quite large amounts of oyster shell. A struck flint fragment, 13 sherds of Roman pottery, animal bone and shell were recovered from (302).

**Plate 13.** General view of Trench 3, looking approximately east



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 14.** General view of Trench 3, looking approximately west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
304	C	Same as [312]	0.11m	c. 11.65m OD		Roman
305	D	Same as (313)	0.34m	c. 11.65m OD	Pottery, animal bone	Roman
310	C	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.11m	c. 11.7m OD	-	Roman
311	D	Mid orange grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [310] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.11m	c. 11.7m OD	Pottery, animal bone	Roman
312	C	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.72m	c. 11.65m OD	-	Roman
313	D	Mid grey brown with pale orange/brown mottling upper <b>fill</b> of [312] with occasional small- to large-sized subangular flints	0.28m	c. 11.65m OD	Pottery, fired clay	Roman
314	D	Pale orange brown sandy silt primary <b>fill</b> of [312] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.34m	c. 11.65m OD	-	Roman

Figures 5, 6, 10, 11 and 12

6.4.3 A group of intercutting features were present at the west end of Trench 3 at c. 11.6-11.7m OD (Figs. 5 and 6, Plates 15 to 18). Linear feature [312] (at c. 11.65m OD) was east-west oriented, measured c. 0.6m wide and c. 0.72m deep (same as [304]). It contained primary fill (314) that produced no finds and upper fill (313) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery including a fragment of amphora and fired clay (Fig. 10 section numbers 3.2 and 3.3). Context (305) is the same as (313), allocated during machine excavation, and a sherd of Roman pottery and a fragment of animal bone were recovered from (305). Feature [312] was cut by posthole feature [310] (at c. 11.7m OD) that contained fill (311) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone finds (Fig. 10 section number 3.2). A modern pit cut feature [312].

**Plate 15.** Linear feature [312] in Trench 3, looking approximately west



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
342	C	Linear feature	c. 0.30m	c. 11.6m OD	-	Roman
343	D	Mid orange brown silty sand fill of [342] with occasional small-sized subrounded/subangular flints and rare large-sized subangular flints	c. 0.30m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, animal bone	Roman
344	C	Linear feature	0.1-0.14m	c. 11.65m OD	-	Roman
345	D	Mid greyish orange/yellow brown silty sand fill of [344] with frequent small-sized subrounded/subangular flints and rare medium-sized subangular flints	0.1-0.14m	c. 11.65m OD	Pottery Enviro <20>	Roman
346	C	Linear feature	c. 0.24m	c. 11.6m OD	-	Roman
347	D	Dark greyish brown silty sand fill of [346] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.24m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, CBM, shell Enviro <11>	Roman
348	C	Linear feature	c. 0.08m	c. 11.7m OD	-	Roman
349	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand fill of [348] with frequent small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.08m	c. 11.7m OD	Pottery	Roman
350	C	W terminus of linear feature [348]	c. 0.04m	c. 11.7m OD	-	-
351	D	Very dark greyish brown silty sand fill of [350] with frequent small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.04m	c. 11.7m OD	-	-

6.4.4 Linear feature [342] was recorded as a continuation of [312] and contained fill (343) that produced a sherd of Roman pottery and animal bone finds (Fig. 11 section number 3.13 and Fig. 12 section number 3.21). It cut approximately north-south linear feature [344] which itself was

cut by east-west linear feature [348]. The east edge of [344] was unclear and may have been cut by north-south linear feature [346]. Feature [344] measured c. 0.1-0.14m deep and contained fill (345) that produced 4 sherds of Roman pottery and environmental sample <20> was taken from fill (345) (*Fig. 11* section number 3.12). Linear feature [346] cut east-west linear feature [342] and north-south linear feature [344] and contained fill (347) that produced 7 sherds of Roman pottery, an unusual fragment of Roman box flue tile and oyster shell finds (*Fig. 11* section number 3.12 and *Fig. 12* section number 3.21)). Environmental sample <11> was taken from fill (347). East-west linear feature [348] and terminus [350] were very shallow at c. 0.04-0.08m deep. Four sherds of Roman pottery were recovered from fill (349) of [348].

**Plate 16.** Features [312], [340], [342] and [350] in Trench 3, looking approximately west



Scales are 1m and 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 17.** Features [342] and [344] in Trench 3, looking approximately north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 18.** Features [342], [344], [346] and [348] in Trench 3, looking approximately north



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
357	C	Posthole/stakehole <b>feature</b>	c. 0.1m	c. 11.6m OD	-	-
358	D	Dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [357] with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.1m	c. 11.6m OD	Enviro <16>	-
359	C	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.12m	c. 11.6m OD	-	-
360	D	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [359] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	c. 11.6m OD	-	-
361	C	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.18m	c. 11.55m OD	-	Roman
362	D	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [361] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints and rare charcoal flecks	0.18m	c. 11.55m OD	Pottery, animal bone, shell Enviro <15>	Roman

Figures 5 and 12

6.4.5 Posthole/stakehole feature [357] and pit-like features [359] and [361] lay to the east of north-south linear feature [346] and north of east-west linear feature [342] (Fig. 5, Plate 19). Feature [357] (at c. 11.6m OD) aligned with east-west linear feature [348] to the west, measured c. 0.15m across and c. 0.1m deep and contained fill (358) that produced no finds (Plate 20) (Fig. 12 section number 3.20). Environmental sample <16> was taken from fill (358).

**Plate 19.** Feature [357], [359] and [361] in Trench 3, looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 20.** Feature [357] in Trench 3, looking west



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

- 6.4.6 Pit-like feature [359] extended beyond the north edge of excavation (at c. 11.6m OD), measured c. 0.48m by c. 0.32m across and c. 0.12m deep and contained fill (360) that produced no finds (Fig. 5, Fig. 12 section number 3.19, Plate 21).
- 6.4.7 Pit-like feature [361] also extended beyond the north edge of excavation (at c. 11.55m OD), measured c. 0.69m by c. 0.45m and c. 0.18m deep and contained fill (362) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery, animal bone and oyster shell finds (Fig. 5, Fig. 12 section number 3.18, Plate 22).

**Plate 21.** Feature [359] in Trench 3, looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 22.** Feature [361] in Trench 3, looking north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
323	C	Linear feature	0.52-0.59m	c. 11.45m OD	-	Roman
324	D	Mid yellow grey brown sandy silt fill of [323] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints, occasional patches of redeposited 'natural' (303) and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	0.29m	c. 11.45m OD	Pottery, shell Enviro <6>	Roman
325	C	Pit-like feature	0.22m	c. 11.6m OD	-	Roman
326	D	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [325] with occasional medium-sized chalky clay pieces, occasional medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	0.22m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, animal bone Enviro <7>	Roman
331	C	Linear feature terminus	0.16m	c. 11.5m OD	-	?Roman
332	D	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [331] with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.14m	c. 11.5m OD	Enviro <8>	?Roman
333	D	Pale yellow silty clay fill of [331] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	0.06m	c. 11.5m OD	Pottery	?Roman
334	C	Linear feature terminus	c. 0.16m	c. 11.5m OD	-	Roman
335	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt fill of [334] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.16m	c. 11.5m OD	Pottery Enviro <10>	Roman
340	C	Linear feature	0.39m	c. 11.4-11.6m OD	-	Roman
341	D	Mid grey brown with pale yellow brown patches sandy silt fill of [340] with occasional large-sized subrounded flints and moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.39m	c. 11.4-11.6m OD	Pottery, flint, shell, misc Enviro <9>	Roman

Figures 7, 10 and 11

6.4.8 Linear features [323], [340] (Plates 23 and 24) and pit-like feature [325] (Plate 25) lay within the east half of Trench 3 (Fig. 7). Linear feature [323] (at c. 11.45m OD) was approximately east-west oriented and extended beyond the south edge of excavation with c. 0.6m width exposed within the trench and was partially covered by subsoil/occupation layer (302) (Fig. 10 section number 3.5 and Fig. 11 section number 3.16). It measured c. 0.55m deep and contained fill (324) that produced 4 sherds of Roman pottery and oyster shell finds (Plate 23). Environmental sample <6> was taken from fill (324). Linear feature [323] terminated at [334] where fill (335) produced 4 sherds of Roman pottery (Fig. 11 section number 3.15). Environmental sample <10> was taken from fill (335).



**Plate 23.** Features [323] and [340] in Trench 3, looking approximately west



Scale is 2m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 24.** Feature [323] in Trench 3, looking approximately south



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 25.** Terminus [334] of linear feature [323] in Trench 3, looking approximately southwest



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Figures 7, 10 and 12

- 6.4.9 Linear feature [340] (at c. 11.4-11.6m OD) was approximately east-west oriented, parallel and to the north of linear feature [323] and extended beyond the north edge of excavation with c. 0.5m width exposed within the trench (Fig. 7, Plate 26). It measured c. 0.4m deep and contained fill (341) that produced a thermal flint flake, 4 sherds of Roman pottery, 2 possible fragments of hone or whetstone and oyster shell finds (Fig. 10 section number 3.7). Environmental sample

<9> was taken from fill (341). Linear feature [340] terminated at [331], close to terminus [334] of linear feature [323], and fill (332) of [331] produced no finds (*Fig. 10* section number 3.8, *Fig. 12* section number 3.22). Environmental sample <8> was taken from fill (332). Clay deposit (333) was observed to overlay a part of fill (332) of linear terminus [331] and produced a sherd of Roman pottery.

**Plate 26.** Feature [340] in Trench 3, looking approximately north



Scales are 1m in 0.2m increments

6.4.10 Pit-like feature [325] (at c. 11.4-11.6m OD) lay between linear features [323] and [340] (*Fig. 7*, *Plate 27*). It measured c. 0.9m by c. 0.5m and c. 0.2m deep and contained fill (326) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery and animal bone finds (*Fig. 10* section number 3.6). Environmental sample <7> was taken from fill (326).

**Plate 27.** Pit-like feature [325] in Trench 3, looking approximately northwest



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
308	C	Grave cut feature	c. 0.14m	c. 11.6m OD	SK1	Roman
309	D	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand fill of [308] with occasional small- to large-sized subangular flints and rare chalk pieces	c. 0.14m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, animal bone, shell, metal, misc (SF3) Enviro <5>	Roman

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
319	C	Linear feature	0.34-0.35m	c. 11.5m OD	-	Roman
320	D	Mid yellow brown sandy silt fill of [319] with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.34-0.35m	c. 11.5m OD	Pottery, animal bone Enviro <21>	Roman
321	C	Pit-like feature	0.12m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-
322	D	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt fill of [321] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.12m	c. 11.5m OD	Enviro<12>	-
SK1	Sk	Human burial in [308]	-	c. 11.41-11.58m OD	-	?Roman

Figures 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12

- 6.4.11 Linear terminus feature [331] of east-west linear feature [340] appeared to cut approximately north-south linear feature [319] centrally within Trench 3 (Figs. 8 and 9). Feature [319] (at c. 11.5m OD) extended beyond the north and south edges of excavation, measured c. 0.8m across and c. 0.35m deep and contained fill (320) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery and a large quantity of cattle bones representing a minimum of 3 individuals (Fig. 9 plan number 3.8, Fig. 11 section number 3.17, Fig. 12 section number 3.22, Plate 28). Environmental sample <21> was taken from fill (320).
- 6.4.12 Feature [319] was overlain by east-west grave cut [308] (at c. 11.6m OD) that measured c. 1.7m by c. 0.5m and contained the partial articulated remains of a human skeleton SK1 (Fig. 8 plan number 3.4, Fig. 10 section number 3.9, Plates 29 and 30). Bone remains lower than the pelvis were probably removed through the excavation of pit [321]. Only c. 0.12m in depth survived of pit [321] and its fill (322), environmental sample <12> was taken from (322). Fill (309) of grave cut [308] produced 11 sherds of Roman pottery, a fragment of metal working crucible, animal bone fragments, oyster shell, metal finds including a fragment of lead and a possible iron nail and a button or stud (SF3). Environmental sample <5> was taken from fill (309).

**Plate 28.** Cattle bones in fill (320) of linear feature [319] in Trench 3, looking approximately north



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 29.** Skeleton SK1 within grave cut [308] in Trench 3, looking approximately west



Scales are 2m and 1m in 0.2m increments

**Plate 30.** Close-up of skeleton SK1 in Trench 3, looking approximately west



Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
306	C	Pit/posthole <b>feature</b>	0.06m	c. 11.5m OD	-	Roman
307	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [306] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.06m	c. 11.5m OD	Pottery, animal bone	Roman
315	C	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.12m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-
316	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [315] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.12m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date
317	C	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.1m	c. 11.55m OD	-	-
318	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [317] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional chalky clay pieces and rare charcoal pieces	0.1m	c. 11.55m OD	Flint, animal bone, shell Enviro <19>	-
327	C	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.07m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-
328	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [327] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional chalky clay pieces and rare charcoal pieces	0.07m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-
329	C	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.15m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-
330	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [329] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional chalky clay pieces and rare charcoal pieces	0.15m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-
338	C	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.33m	c. 11.5m OD	-	Roman
339	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>upper fill</b> of [338] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.33m	c. 11.5m OD	Pottery Enviro <17>	Roman
352	D	Pale to mid orange grey brown sandy silt <b>primary fill</b> of [338] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.3m	c. 11.45m OD	Enviro <18>	-

- 6.4.13 Grave cut [308] appeared to be cut by possible pit or posthole [306] that measured c. 0.55m across and c. 0.06m deep and contained fill (307) that produced a sherd of Roman pottery and animal bone fragments (*Fig. 8* plan number 3.3, *Fig. 10* section number 3.1). Grave cut [308] appeared to cut possible posthole [315] that measured c. 0.3m across and c. 0.12m deep and contained fill (316) that produced no finds (*Figs. 8 and 9, Fig. 11* section number 3.11, *Plate 31*).
- 6.4.14 Grave cut [308] appeared to be cut by possible posthole [329] seemingly related to further possible postholes [317] and [327] at c. 11.5m OD (*Fig. 9* plan number 3.8, *Fig. 10* section numbers 3.4 and 3.9, *Plate 32*). These features were very shallow and not clearly visible in plan. A struck flint flake, animal bone and oyster shell were recovered from fill (318) of [317] and environmental sample <18> was taken from (318). No finds were recovered from fill (328) of [327] or from fill (330) of [329].

**Plate 31.** Feature [315] in Trench 3, looking approximately southwest



Scale is 0.2m in 0.1m increments

**Plate 32.** Possible postholes [317], [327] and [329] in Trench 3, looking approximately west



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

6.4.15 Close by and to the southwest of grave cut [308], possible posthole [338] (at c. 11.5m OD) measured c. 0.4m by c. 0.2m and c. 0.33m deep and contained primary fill (352) that produced no finds and upper fill (339) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery (*Fig. 11* section number 3.10, *Plate 33*). Environmental sample <17> was taken from fill (338) and <18> from fill (352).

**Plate 33.** Feature [338] in Trench 3, looking approximately south



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

Context No.	Type	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date
353	D	Dark grey sandy silt <b>layer</b> above [355] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional fired clay pieces and occasional charcoal pieces	c. 0.05m	c. 11.7m OD	Fired clay Enviro <13>	-
354	D	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>layer</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional charcoal pieces and occasional chalk pieces	c. 0.08m	c. 11.7m OD	Fired clay, flint, shell	-
355	C	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.32m	c. 11.6m OD	-	Roman
356	D	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [355] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional charcoal pieces and rare chalk pieces	0.32m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, CBM, fired clay, animal bone, shell Enviro <14>	Roman

Figures 9 and 11

- 6.4.16 Pit-like feature [355] (at c. 11.6m OD) lay to the northwest of grave cut [308] and extended beyond the north edge of excavation (*Fig. 9, Plate 34*). It measured c. 0.9m across and c. 0.32m deep and contained fill (356) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery, a heavily abraded fragment of Roman tile, fired clay including possible kiln or hearth lining and a fragment from an unknown object, animal bone and oyster shell finds (*Fig. 11* section number 3.14). Environmental sample <14> was taken from fill (356). Layers (353) and (354) overlay fill (356) and both produced further fragments of possible kiln or hearth lining. A residual struck flint flake and oyster shell were also recovered from (354). Environmental sample <13> was taken from (353).

**Plate 34.** Pit-like feature [355] in Trench 3, looking approximately west



Scale is 1m in 0.2m increments

## 7.0 The Flint (*Appendix 5, Table 1*)

by Sarah Bates

### 7.1 Methodology

- 7.1.1 Each piece of flint was examined and recorded by context in an ACCESS database table. The material was classified by category and type (see archive) with numbers of pieces and the condition of the flint being commented on and additional descriptive comments made.

### 7.2 The flint

- 7.2.1 Seven flints from the site were examined (one of them is fractured into two pieces but is recorded in the catalogue as a single piece). The flint is listed by context in Table 1.
- 7.2.2 A small squat flake with a patinated/recorticated dorsal surface may have been deliberately struck but this is uncertain (112). It has an indistinct 'platform' and abraded surfaces.
- 7.2.3 A very irregular piece appears to have been modified (318). It is a thin flake-like piece but has no clear platform and the ripple scars on its 'ventral' face are concentric to a point on its face. Its other surface, although also irregular, may be from a previously struck piece so the irregular ripple scars may be due to it fracturing from its parent during knapping. Of note is the 'tang'-like nature of its narrower end which seems to have been accentuated by very slight/crude 'retouch' within the areas of 'notches' at each side and from opposing faces. It is possible that the opposite, wider, end has been utilised but this is uncertain.
- 7.2.4 Three pieces are almost certainly of thermal origin but may have been slightly retouched or utilised. They include an irregularly fractured thin possible flake or flake-like fragment with a possible notch (115), a thick fragment with possible slight edge retouch and cortex at one side and end (which may have facilitated holding and thus have led to its use) (302), and a very irregular primary flake-like piece with edge damage some of which might possibly be deliberate

or use-related (354) (this piece has a thin layer/area of its cortical surface fractured from it which probably occurred during, or subsequent to, excavation. The piece has a pinkish tinge and is probably heat-affected; this would have made it susceptible to fracture.

- 7.2.5 A small chunky fragment (115) and a small flake-like piece (341) are of thermal origin and shows no sign of use.

**Table 1.** Flint by context

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Non-str.
112	flak	flake	1	0
115	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	1
115	flak	?utilised flake	1	0
302	retf	?retouched fragment	1	0
318	retf	retouched fragment	1	0
341	unsk	flake	1	0
354	retf	?retouched fragment (in 2 pieces)	1	0

### 7.3 Distribution and dating

- 7.3.1 There are no closely datable flints but the very irregular nature of the material and the possible use of naturally occurring thermal fragments suggests a later prehistoric date for some pieces (Bronze Age or Iron Age).
- 7.3.2 Flints came from fill (115), of pit [107], (318) of post-hole [317], (112) and (341) of linear features [111] and [340], an occupation layer (302) and silt deposit (354). Most of these contexts also included other finds the nature of which suggest that the flint, if prehistoric, was residual. The unusual notched or 'tanged' fragment was from post-hole fill (318) from which no other finds were recovered, other than animal bone and oyster shell.

### 7.4 Conclusions

- 7.4.1 All of the flint is irregular in nature. One piece may have been deliberately shaped, or its natural shape enhanced, to enhance/enable prehension - or its notch-like edges utilised in some way. It is very irregular.
- 7.4.2 A few other pieces are probably of thermal origin but might have been slightly retouched or utilised. At least two pieces are of thermal origin and have not been struck or utilised.
- 7.4.3 The irregular nature of the flint and the probable use of thermal fragments suggests that the possibly utilised pieces are most likely to be of later Bronze Age to Iron Age date.

## 8.0 Roman Pottery (Appendix 6, Table 2)

by Alice Lyons

### 8.1 Introduction

- 8.1.1 A total of 99 sherds (1881g) of Romano-British pottery, primarily Late Roman in character, was recovered during a trenched evaluation at Burnham Market in north Norfolk. This group represents a minimum of 76 individual vessels.
- 8.1.2 The majority of pottery was recovered from within Trench 3 from a variety of features, most commonly from linear features (ditches) and occupation layers (Table 2). None of the pottery was deliberately placed, rather finding its way into features as part of a rubbish disposal routine from a near-by settlement.
- 8.1.3 The pottery has survived in a relatively good condition with a large average sherd weight of 19g. It is worthy of note, therefore, that the pottery recovered from grave cut [308] is particularly abraded, with an average sherd weight of only 3.5g, which is characteristic of residual material.

**Table 2.** Pottery quantification by trench and feature

Trench	Feature	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
1		12	123	6.54
	Linear feature	8	97	5.16
	Pit	4	26	1.38
2		12	187	9.94
	Curvilinear feature	1	25	1.33



	Linear feature	6	94	5.00
	Possible pit	3	53	2.82
	Subsoil	2	15	0.80
<b>3</b>		<b>75</b>	<b>1571</b>	<b>83.52</b>
	Grave	11	39	2.07
	Gully	4	26	1.38
	Linear feature	29	601	31.95
	Occupation layer	13	653	34.72
	Pit/posthole	1	22	1.17
	Possible pit	4	13	0.69
	Post-hole	6	58	3.08
	Spoil heap	2	26	1.38
	Subsoil	5	133	7.07
<b>Total</b>		<b>99</b>	<b>1881</b>	<b>100.00</b>

## 8.2 Methodology

8.2.1 The pottery was analysed following the national guidelines (Barclay *et al* 2016). The total assemblage was studied, and a catalogue was prepared (Appendix 6). The sherds were examined using a hand lens (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined based on inclusion types present. Vessel forms (jar, bowl) were also recorded. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram and recorded by context. Decoration, residues and abrasion were also noted. Chris Birks curates the pottery and archive.

## 8.3 The Pottery

8.3.1 A total of twelve pottery broad fabrics were identified (Table 3).

**Table 3.** Pottery quantification by fabric and form, listed in descending order of weight (%)

Fabric	Vessel Form	Count	Weight (g)	Weight (%)
Sandy grey ware: SGW (Andrews 1985, p.92, RW10; Lyons 2004, 34, SGW)	Bowl, crucible, dish, flanged bowl, jar, jar/bowl, lid, sieve, storage jar	58	826	43.91
Sandy oxidised ware: SOW; SREDW (Andrews 1985, 90; OW1; Lyons 2004, 34, SOW)	Dish, flagon, jar/bowl, mortaria, storage jar	5	554	29.67
West Norfolk reduced ware: NAR RE (Andrews 1985, 89-90, RW1; Peachey 2018, 40, NAR RE1; Lyons 2004, 33, NVRW)	Jar, jar/bowl	19	133	7.06
Black burnished ware: BB2 (Tomber and Dore 1998, 131, COL BB2)	Dish	5	132	7.02
Spanish olive oil amphora: BAT AM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 85)	Amphora (DR20)	1	89	4.73
Nar Valley oxidised ware: NAR OW (Tomber and Dore 1998, 171)	Mortaria	1	43	2.29
Lower Nene Valley grey ware: LNV GW	Jar, jar/bowl	2	38	2.02
Lower Nene Valley colour coat: LNV CC (Tomber and Dore 1998, 188)	Beaker, jar	2	31	1.65
Gaulish Samian: SAM (Tomber and Dore 1998, 25-41)	Bowl, cup (Dr33)	2	23	1.22
Shell tempered ware: ROB SH (Tomber and Dore 1998, 212)	Jar	2	5	0.27
Romano-British Mica-dusted ware; ROB MD (Tomber and Dore 1998, 211)	Bowl	1	4	0.20
Hadham oxidised ware: HAD OX (Tomber and Dore 1998, 151)	Jar/bowl	1	3	0.16
<b>Total</b>		<b>99</b>	<b>1881</b>	<b>100.00</b>

### Coarse wares

8.3.2 The majority of pottery (44% by weight) comprises utilitarian locally produced (but unsourced) Sandy reduced (grey) ware globular jar/bowls; also a sieve and a late Roman flanged bowl. Some evidence for pottery use, such as internal lime-scale and external soot residues, have survived.

- 8.3.3 Less well represented coarse wares include the darker gritty West Norfolk reduced ware jars, characteristically decorated with rusticated motifs. Also recognised are a small number of Black Burnished dish fragments of Colchester-type and Lower Nene Valley grey and Shelly ware jars.
- 8.3.4 A very small number of Sandy white (oxidised) dish, flagon and storage jars fragments were also found.

#### *Fine Wares*

- 8.3.5 Possibly the earliest fine ware was a single piece of fine Sandy Oxidised ware that is lined with a gold mica-rich slip. It is not known where this vessel was produced, but it is of fine quality and made to imitate metal vessels.
- 8.3.6 Two fragments of Gaulish samian, imported between the 1st and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD were recovered. The earliest is a late 1<sup>st</sup> century South Gaulish conical cup (Dr33a), also found was a fragment from a 2<sup>nd</sup> century central Gaulish bowl. Neither piece was decorated or retains evidence of a makers' stamp.
- 8.3.7 In addition, Lower Nene Valley colour coated beaker and jar fragments were found. Vessels of this type were produced during the 3<sup>rd</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD in an area centred on (modern) Water Newton, near Peterborough and widely traded around East Anglia and the East Midlands (Tyers 1996, 173-175).
- 8.3.8 A single sherd of a Late Roman red fine ware jar/bowl fragment produced at Hadham, Hertfordshire, was also found. This fabric is thought to have been traded into the region during the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996, 168).

#### *Specialist Wares*

##### **Amphora**

- 8.3.9 A single body fragment from a South Spanish globular olive oil amphora was recorded. This type of large storage jar was used to transport luxury goods around the Roman Empire and similar material was found at the near-by Saxon Shore fort at Brancaster (Andrews 1985, 84). Importation of this vessel type is thought to have ceased in the mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD (Tyers 1996, 87).

##### **Mortaria**

- 8.3.10 Mortaria are a type of Roman mixing bowl lined with sharp grits (Tyers 1996, 117-135) and two examples were found within this assemblage. The largest is a Sandy Oxidised wall-sided bowl, lined with flint trituration grits in the East Anglian tradition, the second is a West Norfolk reeded rim example, typical of production at Pentney (De Bootman and Lyons fth). Both are typical of later Roman manufacture and use.

##### **Crucible**

- 8.3.11 Of particular note is a tiny fragment (3g) of a metal working crucible found within the fill of a grave [308]. It has not been deliberately placed within the grave, but suggests local metal working was taking place.

#### **8.4 Discussion**

- 8.4.1 This is a small but largely stratified, assemblage of mid-to-late Romano British pottery. The majority is local in origin, but some wares have been traded from British regional centres, also a small amount of Gaulish samian and Spanish amphora was found. This material fits well with what has been seen previously in the vicinity in Burnham Market (Lyons 1999) and the nearby Saxon Shore fort at Brancaster (Andrew 1985) and adds to the growing corpus of ceramic data available for this locality.

#### **8.5 Recommendations for further work**

- 8.5.1 No further work is recommended at present. If this site progresses to full excavation this assemblage should be included in any whole site analysis.

## 9.0 Post-Roman Pottery (Appendix 7, Table 4)

by Sue Anderson

### 9.1 Introduction

- 9.1.1 Eighteen sherds of pottery weighing 558g were collected from seven contexts. Table 4 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 7.

**Table 4.** Pottery quantification by fabric

Fabric	Code	Date range	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Gritty Ipswich ware	GIPS	L.7th-M.9th c.	1	29		1
Grimston Thetford-type ware	THETG	L.10th-11th c.	2	63		1
Unprovenanced glazed ware	UPG	L.12th-15th c.	1	21		1
Dutch-type redware	DUTR	15th-17th c.	1	35	0.05	1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	L.16th-18th c.	2	35		2
European porcelain	PORC	L.17th-20th c.	2	5	0.07	2
Late Blackware	LBW	L.18th-19th c.	1	22		1
Late Slipped redware	LSRW	L.18th-19th c.	1	67		1
Pearlware	PEW	L.18th-19th c.	1	33		1
English stoneware	ESW	L.18th-E.20th c.	4	39		4
Refined factory-made whiteware	REFW	19th-20th c.	2	209		2
<b>Totals</b>			<b>18</b>	<b>558</b>	<b>0.12</b>	<b>17</b>

### 9.2 Methodology

- 9.2.1 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.

### 9.3 Pottery by period

#### *Anglo-Saxon*

- 9.3.1 One body sherd of slightly gritty Ipswich ware was recovered from linear fill (206). There were two joining fragments of a Grimston Thetford-type ware large storage vessel in subsoil (101).

#### *Medieval*

- 9.3.2 A body sherd of a fine sandy vessel with orange surfaces and a grey core may be a Lincolnshire late medieval glazed ware. It was found in subsoil (101). The external surface was partly reduced in one small area, where glaze may have been lost, but otherwise the sherd was unglazed.

#### *Post-medieval*

- 9.3.3 A rim fragment of a Dutch-type redware skillet or bowl was found in subsoil (201). Body sherds of glazed red earthenwares of Dutch or local manufacture were recovered from topsoil (200) and subsoil (301).

#### *Modern*

- 9.3.4 Eleven sherds were of recent date. A late blackware teapot spout came from topsoil (200), and a late slipped redware straight-sided dish with trailed slip lines internally was also found in this context. A pearlware ?plate rim with a transfer-printed willow pattern border was also from (200). Fragments of English stoneware bottles and preserve jars were from pit fill (106), and topsoil (200) and (300). Sherds of porcelain comprised a ?saucer rim with a transfer-printed design featuring tiny lilac fleur-de-lys, and a body sherd with an overglaze polychrome transfer-printed floral design; both were from (300). Refined whitewares were a rim sherd of a large ?oval platter or similar with a pale blue transfer-printed floral border, and part of a large preserve jar with a Maling mark on the base, from subsoil (101) and pit fill (106) respectively.

### 9.4 Pottery by context

- 9.4.1 A summary of the pottery by context is provided in Table 5.

**Table 5.** Pottery types present by context

Fill of	Context	Type	Fabric	Spot date
-	101	Subsoil	THETG UPG REFW	19th-20th c.
105	106	Pit fill	ESW REFW	19th-20th c.
-	200	Topsoil	GRE ESW LSRW LBW PEW	19th c.
-	201	Subsoil	DUTR	16th-17th c.
205	206	Linear fill	GIPS	L.7th-M.9th c.
-	300	Topsoil	ESW PORC	19th-20th c.
-	301	Subsoil	GRE	L.16th-18th c.

9.4.2 The majority of post-Roman pottery was recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits.

## 9.5 Discussion

9.5.1 Small quantities of Middle and Late Anglo-Saxon pottery were recovered and there was one possible non-local glazed ware of high or late medieval date. Otherwise, all pottery was of Post-medieval or recent date and included common types of the period.

## 10.0 General Finds

by Sue Anderson

### 10.1 Ceramic Building Material

10.1.1 Fourteen fragments (1687g) of CBM came from seven contexts (*Appendix 8*).

10.1.2 In Trench 1, pit fill (106) contained three pieces of two flanged *tegulae*, including a corner with an upper cutaway. These were residual in this modern pit, which also contained a piece of Post-medieval pantile. Two other fragments of Roman tile came from pit fill (108) and upper linear fill (117), the former showing signs of burning and the latter a fragment of a large tile (47mm thick).

10.1.3 Two pit-like features in Trench 2 contained Post-medieval CBM. Both (212) and (217) contained a piece of heavily worn brick or floor tile, and both contained two fragments of pantile each, one of which was a nib fragment with a stamped 'H', a common type in Norfolk.

10.1.4 In Trench 3, linear fill (347) contained an unusual fragment of box flue tile on which the typical combed keying had been carried out using fingers (*Plate 35*). Pit/post-hole fill (356) contained a heavily abraded fragment of Roman tile.

**Plate 35.** Box flue tile with finger-dragged keying ©Sue Anderson



### 10.2 Fired Clay

10.2.1 Twenty-three fragments (231g) of fired clay were collected from five contexts (*Appendix 9*). One fragment was from Trench 1, the remainder from Trench 3.

10.2.2 The fragment from upper linear fill (117) was in a silty poorly mixed fabric with ferrous inclusions (sxfe). The thin surface was buff-coloured over a reddish layer, and was undulating with possible fingermarks.

- 10.2.3 Two irregular lumps were collected from linear fill (313). These were red and superficially similar to brick, but the larger fragment, in a fine sandy flint and ferrous oxide fabric (fsffe), appeared to have several convex areas of original surface. The smaller piece was less dense than would be expected for CBM, but appeared to have a flat surface, although the surviving area was small and may simply be an impression.
- 10.2.4 Eighteen fragments of possible kiln or hearth lining were found in layers (353) and (354) and pit fill (356). These were in a fine sandy fabric with abundant very fine calcareous inclusions and coarse ferrous oxide (fscfe), buff to orange in colour. Fragments had concave or convex surfaces and some were very hard, while others were soft and underfired. Straw/grass impressions were present on some, and there was a possible wattle impression on one piece from (353).
- 10.2.5 Two fragments of a possible object also came from pit (356). These were rounded pieces with a similar smoothed convex surface to that which often occurs on Anglo-Saxon loomweights. One fragment appeared to be decorated with a stamped circular grid, which would not be typical of a loomweight. The function of the object is unknown.

### 10.3 Clay Tobacco Pipe

- 10.3.1 Two fragments of clay pipe stems were recovered (*Appendix 10*). A heavily abraded fragment from topsoil (200) had a bore diameter of 2.7mm and may be of 17th/18th-century date. A finer fragment with a bore diameter of 1.8mm from subsoil (301) is likely to be of 19th or early 20th-century date.

### 10.4 Glass

- 10.4.1 Fragments of two bottles were found (*Appendix 11*). Six pieces of a rectangular mouldblown chemist's bottle were found in pit fill (106) and are of late 19th or early 20th-century date. Moulded lettering on the side was 'CLARKE...' and on the front was 'WORLD... / BL...' with a band of short upright lines in between. The other fragment, from topsoil (200), was a body shard of a large green beer bottle, with a moulded label: 'BREWE... / S G[or C]RE...?', probably of mid to late 19th-century date.

### 10.5 Small Find

- 10.5.1 A small disc-shaped object (SF3), 14mm in diameter and 3mm thick, was recovered from grave fill (309) (*Appendix 12*, also see **13.0 Small Finds**). The material is uncertain, but given the lightweight nature of the disc (<1g), it may be aluminium, suggesting a recent date, or possibly organic. It appears to be coated in a very thin layer of glass, which is slightly iridescent or denatured. It is possibly a button or stud, but if so there is no evidence for the method of attachment.

### 10.6 Miscellaneous

- 10.6.1 Two fragments of a possible hone or whetstone were found in linear fill (341), and there was an unidentified fragment of black coal or modern composite material from topsoil (200) (*Appendix 12*).

## 11.0 Human Skeletal Remains (*Appendix 13*)

by Sue Anderson

### 11.1 Introduction

- 11.1.1 The remains of a single individual, skeleton SK1, were recovered from a grave of uncertain date.

### 11.2 Methodology

- 11.2.1 Measurements were taken using the methods described by Brothwell (1981), together with a few from Bass (1971) and Krogman (1978). Sexing and ageing techniques follow Brothwell (1981) and the Workshop of European Anthropologists (WEA 1980), with the exception of tooth attrition scoring which follows Bouts and Pot (1989). All systematically scored non-metric traits are listed in Brothwell (1981). Pathological conditions were identified with the aid of Ortner and Putschar (1981) and Cotta (1978).

### 11.3 Condition

11.3.1 The skeleton was in fair condition, with some surface erosion. The posterior part of the skull (mainly the occipital), was incomplete but the face and front part of the cranial vault were well preserved. The upper half of the body was represented, including part of the pelvis, but all hand bones and some vertebrae and ribs were missing. All long bone extremities were missing.

### 11.4 Age and Sex

11.4.1 The individual was an older sub-adult aged c.16-18 years old at the time of death, based the incomplete fusion of the annular rings of the vertebrae, the sacral segments and the acetabulum of the innominate. The basi-occipital suture was in the process of fusing. Tooth wear was minimal. The individual was likely to be female, based on the shape of the mandible and gracility of the brow ridges, although the slope of the forehead and the rounded edges of the orbits would be more suggestive of a male. The sciatic notch appeared to be wide, again a female trait.

### 11.5 Metric and non-metric analyses

11.5.1 No measurements of the long bones were possible, so living stature could not be estimated. The cranial vault was incomplete but appeared relatively short and round, with a width of 145mm. Other measurements are recorded in *Appendix 13*.

11.5.2 Non-metric traits were scored where possible, and these are also recorded in *Appendix 13*.

### 11.6 Dental analysis

11.6.1 The dentition was complete and most teeth were present at the time of death. The exceptions were all four third molars, for which there was no space in the jaws and these were likely to be congenitally absent. More unusually, the lower right second molar also appeared to be congenitally absent. There was slight to moderate calculus formation over most of the teeth, and calculus was particularly heavy on the lingual surfaces of the lower molars. Attrition was slight, and there was no alveolar resorption and no enamel hypoplasia.

### 11.7 Pathology

11.7.1 No cribra orbitalia was present, and it was not possible to determine whether the individual had suffered from maxillary sinusitis. Two of the thoracic vertebrae had possible Schmorl's nodes in the inferior bodies, but these were very shallow, suggesting that there may have been minor stress to the spine.

### 11.8 Conclusions

11.8.1 The individual was a c.16–18-year-old possible female. The lower half of the body was lost through truncation, and most of the bones had been subject to erosion, which had partially removed the surfaces. There was no evidence for any major pathology.

### 11.9 Statement of potential and recommendations for further work

11.9.1 The skeleton has been fully recorded and no further osteological work is recommended. A radiocarbon date would be worthwhile, and the right ulna could be used for the sample.

## 12.0 Animal Bone (*Appendix 14, 15*)

*by Julie Curl*

### 12.1 Methodology

12.1.1 Recording was carried out following a modified version of guidelines by English Heritage (Davis, 1992) and Baker and Worley, 2014. All of the bone was examined to determine range of species and elements present. A record was also made of butchering and any indications of skinning, hornworking and other modifications. When possible ages were estimated along with any other relevant information, such as pathologies. Measurements were taken where appropriate following Von Den Driesch, 1976, but a tooth record following Hillson, 1992 could not be compiled due to a lack of suitable material. Counts and weights were noted for each context and counts made for each species. Where bone could not be identified to species, they were grouped as, for example, 'large mammal', 'bird' or 'small mammal'. Attempts were made, where possible, to refit possible fragments in the same bag and these were included in NISP counts.

Where possible, counts were used of individual elements to estimate the minimum number of individuals (MNI) represented in the deposit. Information was recorded into an Excel database for production of tables and catalogue and for analysis.

## 12.2 The bone assemblage

### 12.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

12.2.1.1 A total of 8714g of bone, consisting of 197 elements, was recovered from this excavation, with the totals quantified by feature type, count and weight in Table 6. Remains were recovered from a variety of fills.

**Table 6.** Quantification of the faunal remains

Context	Total weight (g)	Total count
101	4	1
104	43	5
106	64	1
108	89	2
112	39	2
114	3	1
115	1152	34
117	36	2
119	123	4
201	309	15
208	11	2
216	277	4
217	32	7
302	178	5
305	27	1
307	7	5
309	108	19
311	9	3
318	4	2
320	6016	73
326	4	1
343	39	1
356	135	5
362	5	2
Totals	8714	197

12.2.1.2 The bone is in good condition, although some fragmentation has occurred from butchering, wear and possibly historic disturbance.

12.2.1.3 Some burning was seen in 115 from trench 1, with charring of five cattle pelvis and vertebrae fragments, the same fill produced a further thirteen fragments of mammal bone, probably part of the cattle.

12.2.1.4 Canid gnawing was seen from two deposits. A cattle metacarpal from 302 in trench 3 showed canid gnawing around the ends of the bone. One distal femur from of a cow from 320 in trench 3 had also been gnawed. The gnawing in this assemblage would suggest meat and skinning waste was perhaps given to working or domestic dogs.

### 12.3 Species range and modifications and other observations

12.3.1 Seven species were positively identified in the assemblage. The assemblage is quantified by species and NISP in Table 7.

12.3.2 **Cattle** were the most frequently recorded species and found in eleven deposits. Most fills produced single bones or small amounts of mostly butchered meat waste bones.

12.3.3 A metacarpal from 302 in trench 3 showed asymmetric growth at the distal end, which would indicate a traction animal. This cattle metapodial also shows a small lesion on the proximal articular surface, which further suggests a cart or plough pulling animal. This metacarpal shows

knife cuts on the proximal rear shaft and on the distal shaft from the skinning process. Metrical data from this metacarpal suggests a shoulder height of 1075mm, in the range for a Celtic Shorthorn type breed.

- 12.3.4 Most notable was context 320 in trench 3, which produced 73 cattle bones, which were the remains of a MNI of 3 individuals. The fusion of the bones in this fill the two larger animals were over 4 years old, the smaller individual was aged around 2 to 3.5 years. Exostoses were seen on one of the larger tibias, indicating some arthritic changes. Butchering was minimal on these remains, with just a couple of cuts on ribs and one vertebra, which might suggest disposal of diseased animals and perhaps a need to partly dismember to fit into the burial space.
- 12.3.5 **Sheep/goat** were recorded in small amounts from five fills, with elements present showing most, if not all, were sheep. Sheep horncore fragments were seen in fills 108 and 119 in trench 1. Ovicaprid remains in trenches 2 and 3 consist of teeth and chopped tibia fragments.
- 12.3.6 **Pig/boar** were found in three deposits. Small amounts of juvenile bone were seen in 112 (cervical vertebra and rib), 201 (femur fragments) and a thoracic vertebra was yielded from 309.
- 12.3.7 One **rabbit** pelvis was found in 217 in trench 2. No butchering was seen, but given that these animals can be cooked whole, little butchering would be required to remove meat from bone.
- 12.3.8 One **dog** tibia was found in fill 343 in trench 3. The metrical data from this dog bone suggests a dog of approximately 180mm at the shoulder and of light build, strongly suggesting a greyhound or lucher type, which were popular hunting dogs.
- 12.3.9 A single **goose** femur was seen from 101 in trench 1, which had been chopped, leaving the distal end.
- 12.3.10 Thirteen deposits produced heavily fragmented bone that showed no diagnostic features and could only be identified as '**mammal**'. The fill 115 in trench 1 produced fragments of heavily burnt bone; the remains from 115 were found with some burnt remains of cattle and may be from the same animal.
- 12.3.11 A single piece of **human** bone was found in the fill 309 in trench 3, the bone is part of a radius and in poor condition.

**Table 7.** Quantification of the faunal remains by species and NISP

Context	Species and NISP								Totals
	Bird - Goose	Cattle	Dog	HSR	Mammal	Pig	Rabbit	Sheep/ goat	
101	1								1
104					5				5
106		1							1
108		1						1	2
112						2			2
114					1				1
115		12			22				34
117					2				2
119		3						1	4
201		13				2			15
208		2							2
216		1			3				4
217					5		1	1	7
302		1			2			2	5
305		1							1
307					5				5



Context	Species and NISP								Totals
	Bird - Goose	Cattle	Dog	HSR	Mammal	Pig	Rabbit	Sheep/ goat	
309				1	16	2			19
311					3				3
318					2				2
320		73							73
326					1				1
343			1						1
356		2			3				5
362								2	2
Totals	1	110	1	1	70	6	1	7	197

## 12.4 Discussion and conclusions

12.4.1 This is a small assemblage from mixed origins. The assemblage contains the main three domestic stock meat animals (cattle, sheep and pig), with meat waste from all of these and, in addition, skinning waste from the cattle, which might suggest some processing on or near the site. The deposit with three individual cattle that were largely unbutchered strongly suggests disposal of diseased stock. The amount of sheep in the assemblage was fairly low, with these animals providing fleeces, dung, breeding and milk in life and meat, skins and by-products. The porcine remains show some supplementing the diet. The goose in the assemblage was likely to be kept for a supply of eggs and feathers as well as meat, although a wild bird cannot be ruled out.

12.4.2 The dog is likely to be from a disturbed burial in the area, with the animal perhaps likely to be used for hunting, with slender greyhound types popular for hunting rabbit, which was included in the assemblage; the rabbit certainly suggests hunting.

## 12.5 Recommendations for further work

12.5.1 This is a small assemblage that has some potential for further study when final dating and interpretation of deposits is available. There is potential to take further metrical data with the cattle bone and to further analyse and consider butchering.

12.5.2 Bone preservation is good and has include some bird and small mammal remains. If further excavation work is carried out at this site it is recommended that samples are taken for sieving. If further work produces bone, then this assemblage should be considered in the analysis.

## 13.0 The Mollusc Assemblage (*Appendix 16*)

*by Julie Curl*

### 13.1 Methodology

13.1.1 The molluscs were identified to species using a variety of reference material. Shells were catalogued by species and where appropriate, counts were made of the number of individual species present (NISP), counts of top and base shells and an estimate of the minimum number of individuals (MNI). Bivalve shells are known to be used as painter's palettes and the remains are examined for any traces of pigments. Shells are also examined for any cut marks that would confirm their use for food from the prising apart of the shells or removal of meat with a knife. Information was recorded directly into a summary catalogue in the appendix.

### 13.2 The assemblage

13.2.1 A total of 5029g of shell, consisting of 157 elements, was recovered from this excavation, which is quantified in Table 8 by feature, species and NISP. Remains were recovered from a variety of fills.

13.2.2 The shell is in good condition, although some are fragmented, with surfaces still showing remains of marine sponges and worm activity that attests to the shell coming from a marine environment rather than farmed stock. Some cess deposits were seen on surfaces of shells in 217, 302, 347 and 354. Some burning was noted on one oyster from 119.

**Table 8.** Quantification of the mollusc assemblage

Context	Trench	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Species	NISP
104	1	7	478	Oyster	7
108	1	46	1259	Oyster	46
112	1	1	18	Oyster	1
115	1	6	112	Oyster	6
117	1	15	688	Oyster	15
119	1	7	258	Oyster	7
217	2	11	329	Oyster	11
302	3	5	169	Oyster	5
302	3	18	605	Oyster	18
309	3	2	17	Oyster	2
318	3	2	52	Oyster	2
318	3	4	83	Oyster	4
324	3	4	75	Oyster	4
341	3	5	148	Oyster	5
347	3	4	176	Oyster	4
354	3	6	208	Oyster	6
356	3	2	51	Oyster	2
356	3	6	164	Oyster	6
362	3	6	139	Oyster	6

### 13.3 Species

13.3.1 A single species of molluscs was identified from this assemblage, which is quantified in Table 8. The shell was from a single marine species, with Oyster (*Ostrea edulis*) dominating the remains. Large oyster shells were present, with greater lengths of 98mm and 100mm. Fifteen oyster shells showed knife cuts from prising the bivalve open to remove the meat.

### 13.4 Discussion and conclusions

13.4.1 This is a small shell assemblage which consists of the remains of the most frequent food species on archaeological sites. Common Oyster are found all around the British coast and into estuaries, even in quite shallow waters. With the knife cuts, it is most likely that the shell represents food waste, but shell collected for decorative purposes or for tempering clay for pottery may be possible. It would be likely that those collected for food use had shells selected for use, such as for pottery or dishes. The remains of marine sponges were seen, attesting to their natural marine or estuary origins, rather than from farmed stock.

### 13.5 Recommendations for further work

13.5.1 Sufficient recording has been made and no further work is required on the mollusc assemblage.

## 14.0 The Metal Finds (Appendix 17)

by Rebecca Sillwood

### 14.1 Introduction

14.1.1 Fifty-three metal finds were recovered from this site; this breaks down as thirty-three of copper alloy, fifteen of lead, four of iron, and one of aluminium.

14.1.2 The material was recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits mainly, with finds also from a grave, a curvilinear feature, and a modern pit.

## 14.2 Methodology

14.2.1 The metalwork was catalogued by count and weight, with spot dates and descriptions produced where possible. This data can be found within an Excel spreadsheet which is provided separately to this report and will be available as part of the archive.

14.2.2 Measurements were recorded in millimetres using digital calipers, which were checked for accuracy often. Weight was recorded in grams, to the nearest 0.1g, using digital scales, which were also checked for accuracy frequently using a known weight.

## 14.3 The Assemblage

### 14.3.1 Copper alloy

14.3.1.1 All the copper alloy was recovered unstratified from the topsoil and subsoil of various trenches. The material was almost entirely Post-medieval, with one or two exceptions.

14.3.1.2 The earliest find was a worn barbarous radiate coin of 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman date (301); this came from trench 3. A small, almost complete, rumbler bell, was found in trench 1 (101), and could feasibly be medieval in date, though this type of bell also continued into the Post-medieval period. A complete signet ring of 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century date was also recovered (SF2) from the spoil of trench 1 (120) (*Plate 36*). The ring consisted of a D-sectioned band with flat bezel of sub-oval shape. The bezel was engraved with a pattern which included a retrograde letter 'J' surmounted by a crown. Seal matrix-type signet rings involving initials, presumably of the owner, became increasingly common from around the 15<sup>th</sup> century into the 16<sup>th</sup> century and were used as seals on correspondence, etc.

**Plate 36.** Medieval signet ring (SF1)



Scale is 2cm

14.3.1.3 The remaining material included the usual metal detected finds, such as buttons, buckles, and other pieces (see the spreadsheet for full details). Nothing unusual was recovered.

### 14.3.2 Lead

14.3.2.1 The lead was almost entirely made up of undiagnostic waste fragments, from trenches 1, 2 & 3. Two bag seals were found in trench 3, one with the embossed lettering reading 'PULL TO OPEN' on both sides. These were likely used in an agricultural context to fasten bags of produce or fertiliser. These objects could be as late as 20<sup>th</sup> century in date. The ubiquitous

musket ball was also recovered from the site from trench 2. A rough lead weight was found in trench 2, and this could be medieval or Post-medieval in date; they are not easily identifiable.

14.3.3 The only stratified find of lead came from grave fill (309); however, this also appeared to be an undiagnostic fragment of waste.

#### 14.3.4 Iron

14.3.4.1 The iron included an undiagnostic flattish fragment from modern pit fill (106); a D-sectioned bar fragment from curvilinear feature fill (208), a Roman hobnail unstratified from trench 3 (300), and a possible nail from grave fill (309).

#### 14.3.5 Aluminium

14.3.5.1 A thin rectangular sheet of aluminium impressed with the letter 'S' was recovered from the topsoil of trench 3 (300).

### 14.4 Conclusions

14.4.1 This assemblage is a fairly standard collection of metal detected finds, with very few pieces stratified. The stratified pieces themselves could not be closely dated and appeared to be of fairly standard type and form. The Roman material consisted of only a coin and a hobnail, both unstratified, but this does hint to some activity of this period on the site. The late medieval signet ring, though not an uncommon find, was of some interest, as it was complete and in very good condition and was evidence for some status and wealth with the implication of literacy inherent in the object.

14.4.2 The dating for the grave and other stratified features is not known at present, but the presence of an iron nail in the grave may imply that there was coffin present, though there being only one could also suggest a chance inclusion and the presence of a piece of lead waste also in the grave heightens this possibility. The metal finds do not aid the dating of the stratified features.

### 15.0 Small Finds (*Appendix 18*)

by Chris Birks

15.1 Two small finds were recovered through metal detecting during the mechanical excavation of trenches plus one small find recovered from grave [308] (*Table 9*). The sword pyramid fitting (SF1) was taken to Helen Geake, Norfolk County Council Portable Antiquities Scheme, on 07 October 2020 for an initial appraisal and identification. A form has been raised subject to completion relation to assessing whether SF1 will be classed as treasure.

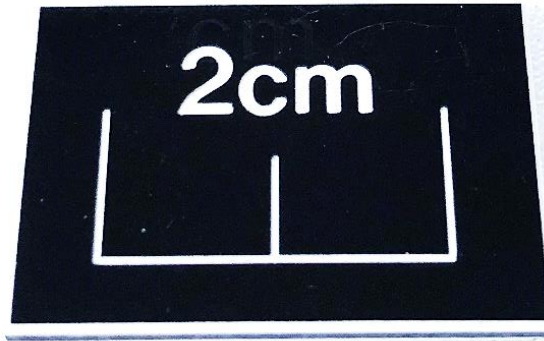
15.2 The sword scabbard pyramid fitting (SF1) was taken to the Norfolk County Council Conservation Team for assessment, and x-ray and conservation on 03 December 2020. Photographs including x-rays were received from the Norfolk Museums Service on 28 January 2021. The finger ring (SF2) and button/stud (SF3) will remain under the curation of Chris Birks and will be deposited with the archive.

**Table 9.** Small Finds by context

Small Find	Context	Context description	Trench	Description
1	101	Subsoil deposits c. 11.2m OD	1	Early-7 <sup>th</sup> century AD copper alloy sword pyramid fitting from a scabbard
2	120	Unstratified spoil arisings Tr1	1	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup> century AD copper alloy signet ring
3	309	Fill of grave [308]	3	Undated button/stud?

15.2.1 Small find 1 (SF1) is an early-7<sup>th</sup> century AD copper alloy sword scabbard pyramid fitting (*Plate 37*). Photographs including x-rays (*Plates 38, 39 and 40*) were received from the Norfolk Museums Service, and a gold foil within the base of the pyramid can be seen. A detailed description is currently awaited and will be provided with the archive so it can be included with the results of Phase 2 Excavation and Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control.

**Plate 37.** Sword scabbard pyramid fitting (SF1)

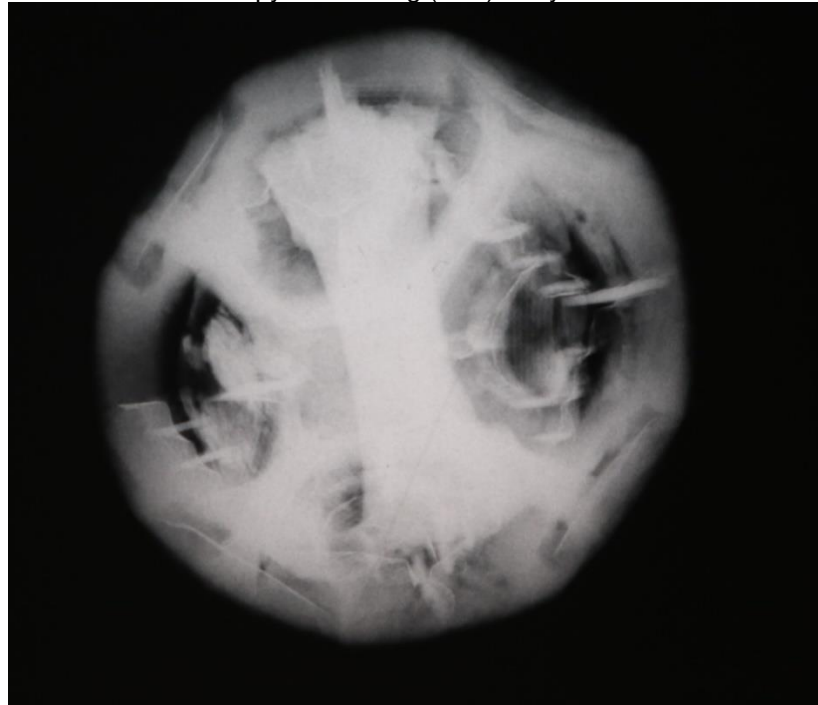


Scale is 2cm

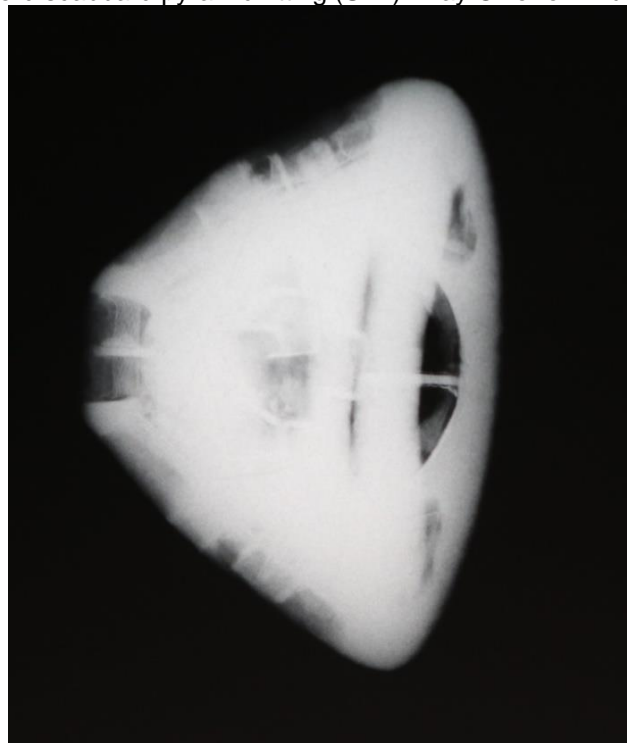
**Plate 38.** Sword scabbard pyramid fitting (SF1) showing gold foil component ©Norfolk Museums Service



**Plate 39.** Sword scabbard pyramid fitting (SF1) x-ray ©Norfolk Museums Service



**Plate 40.** Sword scabbard pyramid fitting (SF1) x-ray ©Norfolk Museums Service



15.2.2 A 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century finger ring (SF2) was recovered from spoil arisings (120) in Trench 1 (see description by Rebecca Sillwood **13.3.1.2**). A small undated though possibly modern disc-shaped object (SF3) was recovered from fill (309) of grave [308] (see description by Sue Anderson **8.5 Small Find**).

## 16.0 Environmental Summary

*by Dr John Summers*

### 16.1 Introduction

16.1.1 During the archaeological evaluation of land at Redlands, Burnham Market, 21 bulk samples for environmental archaeological assessment were taken from a range of predominantly Romano-

British deposits, including pits, postholes, ditches and a 4<sup>th</sup> century inhumation. The samples were submitted to Wardell Armstrong for processing and assessment.

## 16.2 Methods

16.2.1 The samples were processed at the Wardell Armstrong facilities in Bury St. Edmunds using standard flotation methods. The light fractions were washed onto a mesh of 500µm (microns), while the heavy fractions were sieved to 1mm. The dried light fractions were sorted under a low power stereomicroscope (x10-x30 magnification). Botanical and molluscan remains were identified and recorded using reference literature (Cappers *et al.* 2006; Jacomet 2006; Kerney and Cameron 1979; Kerney 1999) and a reference collection of modern seeds. Potential contaminants, such as modern roots, seeds and invertebrate fauna were also recorded in order to gain an insight into possible disturbance of the deposits.

## 16.3 Results

16.3.1 The data from the bulk sample light fractions are presented in *Appendix 19*. Preservation of plant macrofossils was by carbonisation only, with no evidence for anaerobic waterlogging or mineralisation. Few shells of terrestrial or aquatic molluscs were preserved, which is likely a reflection of local free-draining sediments.

16.3.2 Carbonised plant macrofossils, predominantly in the form of cereal elements, were widely recovered from the archaeological deposits. These were primarily cereal grains, with glume wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*) and hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.) being most common in those spots dated to the Roman period. Glume bases in the assemblage were identifiable as spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*), which is typical for Romano-British archaeobotanical assemblages. Oats were also present in small numbers. In the absence of floret bases that would allow precise identification, it is not possible to determine whether a wild or cultivated oat species was present. Oats could have been grown as a fodder crop (e.g. Carruthers 2008: 34.10), although wild oat (*Avena fatua*) may have grown as a weed amongst other cereals. A single pea/ bean (large Fabaceae) seed was recorded in (204)/ [203] and could also have been cultivated.

16.3.3 Some grains of free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*) and rye (*Secale cereale*) were present in Roman deposits (e.g. (204) and (356)), which are less common for the period. These could have grown as minor crops or amongst other cereals but could also indicate that some intrusive material from post-Roman (Saxon/medieval) activity had become mixed into these deposits, or that the Roman pottery was residual. Some undated deposits, such as (353), (358) and (318) contained similar remains and could be post-Roman in date, although evidence from low-density carbonised plant macrofossil samples is not conclusive. Evidence of medieval activity elsewhere in Burnham Market shows that the medieval mixed arable economy included hulled barley, free-threshing type wheat, oats, rye and pulses (Summers 2013; 2020).

16.3.4 Non-cereal taxa included a range of likely arable weeds, such as medium Fabaceae (vetch/ tare type), black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.), henbane (*Hyoscyamus niger*), stinking chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and chess (*Bromus secalinus* type). Wild radish has a tendency towards lighter soils, while stinking chamomile has a preference for heavy loam and clay soils. A range of soil types are available for exploitation around Burnham Market (Soilscapes 2020) and the range of arable weed taxa are tentatively in keeping with the exploitation of a range of available cultivable soils. Sedge (*Carex* sp.) could also have grown in wetter areas of cultivated land, although other habitats, such as rough, wet grassland, heath or marsh/ fen, are equally possible sources.

16.3.5 Sample <5> of grave fill (309)/ [308] contained a small number of carbonised cereal grains and charcoal fragments, probably originating as background debris incorporated with the grave backfill.

16.3.6 A single sample <4> was from ditch fill (206)/ [205]. This deposit contained similar remains to the Roman deposits, including spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*) chaff. Given the widespread Roman activity at the site, it is probable that a proportion of these remains were residual. Great Fen sedge (*Cladium mariscus*) in the sample could have been present from thatch, floor coverings or fuel, and could have been gathered from wetland habitats in the vicinity of the site.

16.3.7 The majority of the samples were dominated by fragments of coal and clinker (coal ash). Despite this, many of the carbonised plant macrofossil remains appear contemporary with the dated archaeological deposits rather than more modern in origin. It is likely that the coal ash was generated by the modern dwelling that occupies the site and scattered throughout the grounds of the property. It is almost certainly intrusive within the sampled deposits, being incorporated through natural (bioturbation) or anthropogenic processes.

#### 16.4 Conclusions

16.4.1 The bulk sample light fractions from Redlands have demonstrated the widespread preservation of carbonised plant macrofossils within the archaeological deposits at the site, in particular those of Roman date. The primary economic staples in the Roman period were spelt wheat and hulled barley, with evidence for crop processing activities in the near vicinity in the form of spelt wheat chaff and a small range of arable weed taxa. The relatively low numbers of such items suggests routine crop processing activities on a domestic scale, rather than large-scale arable processing. The samples were all relatively low density (<2 items per litre). This is indicative of mixed debris from multiple burning events, probably deposited with other refuse material

16.4.2 The widespread recovery of carbonised plant remains indicates that any further excavation and sampling at the site would produce a larger, analytically viable archaeobotanical assemblage. A larger assemblage of arable weed taxa might facilitate a more detailed understanding of the exploitation of the varied local soils for arable cultivation, which are likely to have been targeted for the best yields from a range of plant and animal products in the past.

16.4.3 The extent of modern contamination identified in the samples is a concern for any future work as it indicates the significant potential for intrusive remains. A potential solution would be for any future sampling of deposits at the site to concentrate on lower fills/ horizons in excavated features, where possible.

### 17.0 Conclusions and Discussion

#### 17.1 Introduction

17.1.1 The author has a high confidence rating of the results. Site conditions were generally good though space was restricted and the weather was varied between dry and periods of heavy rain showers which necessitated repeated cleaning of trench bases and archaeological features and deposits. Due to the presence of standing buildings, Trench 1 was moved towards the east and its length was limited due to an extant previously unknown modern well at its east end. Trenches 2 and 3 were also limited in the lengths that could be excavated due to above ground obstructions.

17.1.2 Whilst dateable finds were recovered from most of the archaeological cut feature fills, these were often in small quantities. The physical relationships between cut features helped in understanding a date for these features but the great degree of intercutting between historic and modern features, and that many features were only partially exposed within the excavated trenches, also made this problematic.

#### 17.2 Trench 1

17.2.1 Trench 1 was northwest-southeast oriented, measured c. 7m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 1.1m beneath present ground level, from c. 11.72-11.83m OD to c. 10.6m OD at which depth archaeological remains and undisturbed 'natural' deposits (102) were exposed. Activities during the Saxon, medieval and Post-medieval periods were indicated through the recovery of finds from topsoil (100), subsoil (101) and spoil arisings (120). Of particular note are an early-7th century AD copper alloy sword pyramid fitting from a scabbard (SF1) recovered from subsoil (101) and a 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century signet ring (SF2) recovered from spoil arisings (120).

17.2.2 Approximately northwest-southeast linear feature [103] (at c. 10.56m OD) was cut by pit modern [105]. It contained fill (104) that produced 2 sherds of uncertain date Roman/medieval pottery, 5 fragments of unidentified mammal bone and marine oyster shell.

17.2.3 Approximately southwest-northeast linear features [111] (at c. 10.63m OD) and [113] (at c. 10.62m OD) probably date to the mid/late-2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD based on pottery finds



recovered from their respective fills (112) and (114). A residual flint flake, pig bone fragments and marine oyster shell were also recovered from fill (112) and an unidentified mammal bone fragment from (114). Linear feature [111] was truncated by pit-like feature [107] of probable mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD date. Primary fill (115) of [107] contained a residual prehistoric utilised flint flake, cattle and unidentified mammal bone including some charred fragments and marine oyster and mussel shell and upper fill (108) contained 3 sherds of mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> and late-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery, a fragment of Roman roof tile with signs of burning, and large quantities of butchered cattle bone and a sheep/goat horncore fragment and marine oyster shell. Carbonised cereal grains, charcoal, burnt bone, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <1> from fill (115) of [107]. Feature [109] (at c. 10.66m OD) may be a continuation of linear feature [111] and these may be related to linear feature [113] forming part of an enclosure. A physical relationship could not be established as modern pit [105] (at c. 10.66m OD) truncated these features at this location. It appears that these ditches were also used for the disposal of domestic waste when open. Pit [105] contained fill (106) that produced 19<sup>th</sup>/20<sup>th</sup> century pottery, late-19<sup>th</sup>/early-20<sup>th</sup> century glass, an undiagnostic fragment of iron, a sawn fragment of cattle bone and residual finds including 3 pieces of Roman roof tile, a sherd of mid-3<sup>rd</sup> to early-5<sup>th</sup> century pottery and a fragment of Post-medieval pantile.

- 17.2.4 Of a slightly different orientation to these and larger in size, north-south linear feature [116] (at c. 10.69m OD) may relate more to ditches [215] and [205] in Trench 2 to the south than to linear features [109], [111] and [113] in Trench 1. It contained 3 fills, (117), (118) and (119) which were not closely dateable. Again, domestic waste appears to have been disposed of into this feature when open. Upper fill (117) produced a fragment of a large Roman roof tile, fired clay, animal bone of a large, unidentified mammal and marine oyster shell. Middle fill (118) produced no finds. Animal bone including butchered cattle and a sheep horncore and marine oyster shell with signs of burning were recovered from primary fill (119).

### 17.3 Trench 2

- 17.3.1 Trench 2 was north-south oriented and the north end adjoined the west end of Trench 1. It measured c. 13m by 1.8m and was excavated to a maximum depth of c. 1.1m beneath present ground level from c. 11.79-11.85m OD to c. 10.6m OD at which depth archaeological remains and undisturbed 'natural' deposits (202) were exposed. Activities during the Post-medieval and modern periods was indicated through the recovery of finds from topsoil (200) and during the Roman and Post-medieval periods as indicated through finds from subsoil (201).
- 17.3.2 Approximately northwest-southeast linear feature [203] (at c. 11m OD) may date to the late-1<sup>st</sup> to 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD based on 3 sherds of pottery recovered from fill (204). Environmental sample <3> from (204) included carbonised cereal grains, a pea/bean seed, charcoal, burnt bone, coal and clinker.
- 17.3.3 North-south linear feature [205] (at c. 10.93m OD) may terminate within the trench and be related to north-south linear feature [215] (at c. 10.79m OD) to the north, in which case they may represent part of an enclosure with a gap between for access. Linear feature [205] contained fill (206) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery of probable late-2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date and a sherd of Saxon (late-7<sup>th</sup> to 9<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery. Carbonised cereal grains, charcoal, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <4> from fill (206) of linear feature [205]. Linear feature [215] (at c. 10.79m OD) was cut by modern soakaway [213] and contained fill (216) that produced a sherd of mid/late-2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and animal bone finds including cattle and unidentified mammal. Feature [205] was cut by curvilinear feature [207] (at c. 10.95m OD) and fill (208) that produced a sherd of mid-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery, animal bone including cattle horncore fragments and an intrusive Post-medieval iron bar. It is possible therefore that the sherd of Saxon pottery from fill (206) of [205] is intrusive though this is tentative based on small quantities of pottery.
- 17.3.4 Pit-like feature [209] (at c. 10.89m OD) appeared to cut linear features [205] and [207] and was cut by pit-like feature [211] towards the north. Feature [209] contained 2 fills; primary fill (210) produced no finds and upper fill (217) produced 6 sherds of probable 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery, Post-medieval ceramic building material including brick/floor tile and pantile fragments,

animal bone including sheep teeth, rabbit and unidentified mammal and marine oyster shell, some of which had cess deposits on the surface. Pit-like feature [211] (at c. 10.7m OD) contained fill (212) that produced Post-medieval ceramic building material including brick/floor tile and pantile fragments. As feature [209] cuts linear features [205] of possible late-2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date and [207] of possible mid-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date and cut by pit-like feature [211] of probable Post-medieval date, it is likely that the Post-medieval finds from fill (217) of [209] are intrusive within a Roman feature, probably through the excavation of pit [211].

#### 17.4 Trench 3

- 17.4.1 Trench 3 was approximately east-west oriented, measured c. 16m by 1.8m and was excavated to a depth of c. 0.5-0.9m beneath present ground level, deepest at the east end of the trench, from c. 12.1-12.4m OD to c. 11.4-11.6m OD at which depth archaeological remains and undisturbed 'natural' deposits (303) were exposed. Activities during the Roman, Post-medieval and modern periods were indicated through the recovery of finds from topsoil (300) and during the Roman and Post-medieval periods through finds recovered from subsoil (301).
- 17.4.2 A subsoil deposit or occupation layer (302) (at c. 11.6m OD) was notable for containing quite large quantities of oyster shell and extended c. 0.3m in depth, overlain by subsoil (301) and above undisturbed 'natural' deposits (303). A residual prehistoric struck flint fragment, 13 sherds of Roman pottery spanning the mid-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, butchered cattle (with evidence of canid gnawing) and sheep/goat and unidentified mammal remains and marine oyster shell, some of which had cess deposits on the surface, were recovered from (302).
- 17.4.3 A group of intercutting features was present at the west end of Trench 3 at c. 11.6-11.7m OD. East-west linear feature [312] (at c. 11.65m OD) contained primary fill (314) that produced no finds and upper fill (313) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery, including a fragment of amphora, and fired clay and likely dates to the mid-1<sup>st</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD. Context (305) is the same as (313), allocated during machine excavation, and a sherd of mid-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and a fragment of cattle bone were recovered from (305). Feature [312] was cut by posthole feature [310] (at c. 11.7m OD) that contained fill (311) and produced 2 sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and unidentified mammal bone finds. A modern pit cut feature [312]. Linear feature [342] was recorded as a continuation of [312] and contained fill (343) that produced a sherd of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD pottery and a fragment of bone possibly relating to a hunting dog. It cut north-south linear feature [344] which itself was cut by east-west linear feature [348]. The east edge of [344] was unclear and may have been cut by north-south linear feature [346]. Feature [344] contained fill (345) that produced 4 sherds of Roman pottery of probable 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD date. A cereal grain, charcoal, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <20> from fill (345). Linear feature [346] cut east-west linear feature [342] and probably north-south linear feature [344] and contained fill (347) that produced 7 sherds of Roman pottery spanning the late-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, an unusual fragment of Roman box flue tile and marine oyster shell finds, some of which had cess deposits on the surface. Carbonised cereal grains, charcoal, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <11> from fill (347). Linear feature [346] likely dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. East-west linear feature [348] and terminus [350] were very shallow at c. 0.04-0.08m deep. Four sherds of Roman pottery spanning the late-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD were recovered from fill (349) of [348] which is likely to date to the mid/late-2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD.
- 17.4.4 Posthole/stakehole feature [357] and pit-like features [359] and [361] lay to the east of north-south linear feature [346] and north of east-west linear feature [342]. Feature [357] (at c. 11.6m OD) aligned with east-west linear feature [348] to the west and contained fill (358) that produced no finds. The alignment may be coincidental and any further possible correlation is unknown. Carbonised cereal grains, charcoal, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <16> from fill (358). Feature [359] (at c. 11.6m OD) contained fill (360) that produced no finds. Feature [361] (at c. 11.55m OD) contained fill (362) that produced 2 sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery, animal bone including a sheep/goat tooth and rib and marine oyster shell finds.
- 17.4.5 Linear features [323], [340] and pit-like feature [325] lay within the east half of Trench 3. East-west linear feature [323] (at c. 11.45m OD) was partially covered by subsoil/occupation layer

(302) that produced pottery spanning the mid-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. It contained fill (324) that produced 4 sherds of Roman pottery of probable mid-3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date and marine oyster shell finds. Carbonised cereal grains, charcoal, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <6> from fill (324). Linear feature [323] terminated at [334] where fill (335) produced 4 sherds of Roman pottery of probable late-2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date. Carbonised cereal grains, charcoal, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <10> from fill (335).

- 17.4.6 East-west linear feature [340] (at c. 11.4-11.6m OD) lay parallel and to the north of linear feature [323] and contained fill (341) that produced a thermal flint flake with no sign of use, 4 sherds of probable 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery, 2 possible fragments of hone or whetstone and marine oyster shell finds. Carbonised cereal grains, charcoal, small mammal bone and coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <9> from fill (341). Linear feature [340] terminated at [331], close to terminus [334] of linear feature [323], and fill (332) of [331] produced no finds. If features [323] and [340] are related, given the small distance between them, it is possible they relate to a trackway, with an entrance at the west end, rather than an enclosure of a larger area of land. Grave [308] and associated burial SK1 lie immediately to the west of this possible entrance and whether this is deliberate or coincidental is not known. Carbonised cereal grains, charcoal, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <8> from fill (332). Clay deposit (333) was observed to overlay a part of fill (332) of linear terminus [331] and produced a sherd of late-1<sup>st</sup> to early 2<sup>nd</sup> century AD pottery.
- 17.4.7 Pit-like feature [325] (at c. 11.6m OD) lay between linear features [323] and [340], and contained fill (326) that produced 2 sherds of late-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and an unidentified mammal bone. Carbonised cereal grains, charcoal, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <7> from fill (326).
- 17.4.8 Linear terminus feature [331] of east-west linear feature [340] appeared to cut approximately north-south linear feature [319] centrally within Trench 3. Feature [319] (at c. 11.5m OD) contained fill (320) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery of probable late-2<sup>nd</sup> to early-4<sup>th</sup> century AD date and a large quantity of cattle bones representing a minimum of 3 individuals, including indications of a traction animal, possibly a Celtic Shorthorn type breed, and some with evidence of canid gnawing. It seems probable that these were diseased stock. Carbonised cereal grains and charcoal were noted in environmental sample <21> from fill (320). Feature [319] was overlain, and possibly partly cut by east-west grave cut [308] (at c. 11.6m OD) that contained the partial articulated remains of a human skeleton SK1, possibly a female of 16 to 18 years old. Bone remains lower than the pelvis were probably removed through the excavation of undated pit [321]. Carbonised cereal grains, charcoal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <12> from fill (322) of pit [321]. Fill (309) of grave cut [308] produced 11 sherds of Roman pottery spanning the 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD, a very small fragment of metal working crucible, pig and unidentified mammal bone fragments, a fragment of human radius, marine oyster shell, undated metal finds including a fragment of lead and a possible iron nail and a button or stud (SF3). Environmental sample <5> from fill (309) contained a small number of carbonised cereal grains, charcoal and coal and clinker fragments.
- 17.4.9 Grave cut [308] appeared to be cut by possible pit or posthole [306] and fill (307) of [306] produced a sherd of late-1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery and unidentified mammal bone fragments. Grave cut [308] also appeared to be cut by undated possible posthole [329], possibly related to further discrete undated possible postholes [317] and [327] at c. 11.5m OD. A struck flint flake, unidentified mammal bone fragments and marine oyster shell were recovered from fill (318) of [317] and carbonised cereal grains, charcoal, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <19> from (318). No finds were recovered from fill (328) of [327] or from fill (330) of [329]. Grave cut [308] appeared to cut undated possible posthole [315]. Close by and to the southwest of grave cut [308], possible posthole [338] (at c. 11.5m OD) contained primary fill (352) that produced no finds and upper fill (339) that produced 2 sherds of Roman pottery of probable 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date. A cereal grain, charcoal, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <17> from fill (338) and a cereal grain, charcoal, coal and clinker in sample <18> from fill (352).

- 17.4.10 Pit-like feature [355] (at c. 11.6m OD) lay to the northwest of grave cut [308] and contained fill (356) that produced 2 sherds of 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD pottery, a heavily abraded fragment of Roman tile, fired clay including possible kiln or hearth lining and a fragment from an unknown but decorated object, cattle and unidentified mammal bone and marine oyster shell finds. Carbonised cereal grains, charcoal, coal and clinker were noted in environmental sample <14> from fill (356). Layers (353) and (354) overlay fill (356) and both produced further fragments of possible kiln or hearth lining. A residual struck flint flake and marine oyster shell, some of which had cess deposits on the surface, were also recovered from (354). Carbonised cereal grains and charcoal were noted in environmental sample <13> from (353).

## 17.5 Summary

- 17.5.1 A high density of archaeological remains was encountered during the informative trial trenching with few areas of uncut undisturbed 'natural' deposits. Considerable intercutting of archaeological features and relatively few dateable finds with a close date range causes problems in identifying specific phases of activities within this period, though attempts have been made. Figures have been prepared to illustrate possible phasing of features in each of the trenches (*Figs. 13 and 14*). A figure showing the location of the trenches in relation to the development plan as proposed drawing, current at the time of writing, has also been prepared (*Fig. 15*).
- 17.5.2 The recovery of flint finds from feature fills and deposits in trenches 1 and 3 provides indications of activities during the prehistoric period and a later prehistoric date for some pieces, possibly the Bronze Age or Iron Age, has been suggested. Evidence for activities during the prehistoric period has previously been identified in this area through the recovery of stray finds and it appears that much of this activity was focussed some distance to the northeast of the development site including a possible Late Neolithic or Bronze Age hengiform monument forming a possible linear barrow group and further probable barrows, a late-prehistoric enclosure and other prehistoric remains.
- 17.5.3 The majority of the activities occurred during the Roman period, between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Subsoil/occupation layer (302) seals many of the features in Trench 3 indicating that they date to the 4<sup>th</sup> century AD or earlier. Grave cut [308] and fill (309) produced the greatest quantity of 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century pottery than any other feature or deposit. As John Percival has highlighted (email 31 March 2021, 17:19), the burial in grave cut [308] is likely to be of 4<sup>th</sup> century date. A radiocarbon determination of bone from the skeleton within this grave may provide a more accurate indication of date for this burial, providing intrusive coal and clinker fragments recorded within fill (309) don't affect results. Features dating between the general 1<sup>st</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD include possible pit or posthole [306], possible post-hole [315], pit-like feature [325] and possibly linear feature [103].
- 17.5.4 The earliest Roman activities appear to have occurred between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 2<sup>nd</sup> centuries AD including linear feature [203] and clay deposit (333). East-west linear feature [312]/[342] likely dates to the mid-1<sup>st</sup> to mid-3<sup>rd</sup> century AD, linear features [312]/[342] and [344] probably date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 3<sup>rd</sup> centuries AD and linear feature [346] probably dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> century AD or earlier. The majority of activities probably date to the 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD including linear feature [215], posthole feature [310], feature [361], possible posthole [338], east-west linear feature [348], linear feature [319] and pit-like feature [355]. Undated pit-like feature [359] was morphologically similar to nearby pit-like feature [361] and is likely to be of similar 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date. Linear features [109], [111], [113] and [215] are of probable mid/late-2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date. Feature [107] probably dates to the mid-2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD. Linear feature [205] and curvilinear feature [207] are of possible late-2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date, [207] being of later date as it truncates [205]. Linear feature [116] may relate to linear features [215] and [205] of probable 2<sup>nd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD date. If so, they would enclose a narrow strip of land, possibly 2-3m wide and may represent a trackway, similar though wider and of a north-south rather than east-west orientation to linear features [323] and [340] in Trench 3. Parallel east-west linear features [323] (and terminus [334]) and [340] (and terminus [331]) may date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD and if the postulated relationship with features [116], [215] and [205] is correct,

the trackways would likely date to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD. Feature [209] likely dates to the 3<sup>rd</sup> to 4<sup>th</sup> century AD.

- 17.5.5 Activities between the 1<sup>st</sup> and 4<sup>th</sup> centuries AD appear to relate to land enclosure/partition and/or trackways, the precise functions of which are not known, and may be related to a substantial Roman ditch recorded to the east of the development site in 2006-7. There is evidence for the disposal of domestic waste, including waste from food preparation, into ditches and pits indicating settlement nearby. Cess deposits noted on some oyster shells may indicate that human/animal waste was also deposited into these features. Fragments of hone or whetstone indicate the sharpening of knives or tools, probably for domestic purposes. Some canid gnawing of bone indicates that features may have remained open during repeated disposal of waste. A small quantity of postholes may relate to structures but no clear associations to a structure or structures have been identified. Fragments of Roman roof tile, one with evidence of burning and another heavily abraded, and fired clay fragments possibly relating to kiln or hearth linings, also indicate that settlement occurred in this area, though it cannot be discounted that these were disposed of on site with other waste or existed in material brought to site. The disturbed remains of a probably female c. 16-18 year-old individual may be an isolated burial rather than part of a cemetery as no further burials were encountered within east-west oriented Trench 3 but this cannot be discounted. The presence of an iron nail and a fragment of lead within the grave fill may tentatively indicate the use of a coffin or may be intrusive. The eroded nature of most of the bones may indicate that a coffin was not used and there were no physical indications within the grave cut to suggest the use of a coffin. It is perhaps unlikely that settlement would have occurred directly on this site where waste was being repeatedly disposed of into open features and where a human was interred and the focus of settlement may lie to the north as observed during excavations in 1997 prior to the construction of houses at St Ethelbert's Close when a Roman oven and other features and finds of Roman date were recorded. Roman activities have also been indicated nearby and to the northwest through the recovery of Roman coins, pottery and ceramic building material during a watching brief in 2002 and further afield. Sparse indications of industrial activities were indicated through the recovery of a very small fragment of metal working crucible and 2 horncores.
- 17.5.6 In contrast to the 1997 excavations where Late Saxon activities were particularly well represented by many features and finds, no cut features of definite Saxon date were recorded during the current works. Only finds recovered mostly from topsoil and subsoil deposits and probably intrusive in a ditch fill indicate Saxon activities, albeit including a fine example of an early-7<sup>th</sup> century pyramid fitting from a sword scabbard. Late Saxon finds have also been found to the east and south of the development site. Medieval activities recorded to the north and east of the development site were only indicated during the current works by the recovery of finds from topsoil, subsoil and spoil arisings, again including a nice but not uncommon example of a 15<sup>th</sup> to 16<sup>th</sup> century signet ring. Post-medieval activities are a little better represented mostly through finds recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits, pit-like feature [211] and intrusive within features [207] and [209].
- 17.5.7 The pottery assemblage is dominated by mid-to-late Romano British utilitarian domestic wares, with some indications of use, and few fine wares. It is mostly local in origin, with some wares traded from elsewhere in Britain and a small amount of Gaulish samian ware and a fragment of Spanish amphora were found. The material is typical of previous finds in the vicinity of Burnham Market and the nearby Saxon Shore fort at Brancaster.
- 17.5.8 The faunal remains assemblage represents domestic food waste, including cattle, sheep and pig, with some indications of processing on or near the site and some with evidence of burning. Marine oysters, probably naturally-sourced rather than farmed, also formed part of the diet, and mussel shells were also noted in a pit fill. Animals were likely used for by-products with cattle for milk and traction, sheep also for milk and for fleeces, goose for eggs and feathers and rabbit for its fur. It is possible that shell may have been used for decorative purposes or for tempering clay for pottery. Notable is the linear feature in Trench 3 that contained the remains of at least three individual cattle probably representing the disposal of diseased stock. The remains of a dog, possibly used for hunting, were also recorded and canid gnawing of some of the bone

may indicate that some of the food waste was given to dogs, or that waste disposed of into open features was found by dogs.

- 17.5.9 Environmental samples have demonstrated the widespread preservation of carbonised plant macrofossils within the primarily Roman remains as burnt mixed debris, probably deposited with other domestic waste. Considerable impact from modern intrusions was noted. Spelt wheat and hulled barley were most common and there was evidence for crop processing activities in the near vicinity of the site, likely at a domestic scale, rather than large-scale arable processing.
- 17.5.10 Metal finds recovered during the excavations represent a fairly standard collection of metal detected finds, with few pieces recovered from archaeological features and included Roman, medieval, Post-medieval and modern finds. Of note are the 3<sup>rd</sup> century Roman coin and hobnail, the early-7<sup>th</sup> century AD sword scabbard pyramid fitting, and the 15<sup>th</sup>-16<sup>th</sup> century signet ring.
- 17.5.11 Modern remains include finds recovered from topsoil and subsoil deposits, pit [105], surface water soakaway [213] and a modern extant well at the east end of Trench 1. The date of a button or stud (SF3) from fill (309) of grave [308] is unclear. It is clear from the recorded evidence and former use of the area of trenches 1 and 2 as garden and trench 3 as an ornamental garden and from information gained from environmental samples (2 out of 21 samples contained coal and clinker) that modern intrusions and seemingly the scattering of coal ash incorporated into deposits through digging and/or natural processes have impacted upon the remains of archaeological features and deposits.
- 17.5.12 Topsoil, subsoil and undisturbed 'natural' were fairly consistent in nature and depth across the site. Archaeological remains survived at depths of c. 1.05m beneath present ground level (c. 10.6m OD) in Trench 1, c. 0.8m to 1.1m beneath present ground level (c. 10.6m OD to 11.0m OD) in Trench 2 and c. 0.6m to 0.9m beneath present ground level (c. 11.4m OD to 11.7m OD) in Trench 3. Details relating to construction methodologies and formation levels are not currently known and it is therefore not possible to assess any likely impact of groundworks associated with the development on archaeological remains. Decisions regarding any further mitigation requirements will be made by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. Chris Birks has no involvement in decisions regarding further mitigation requirements and any such mitigation would be additional to and outside of the scope of the contracted informative trial trenching works. Chris Birks accepts no responsibility for delays in the development programme or any associated costs or funding issues as the result of further mitigation requirements.



## Acknowledgments

The project was undertaken by Chris Birks on behalf of Avocet Homes (Norfolk) Limited who also funded the work. Many thanks to Tim King at Avocet Homes (Norfolk) Limited. Thanks also to Jordan Cribb at Vertex Architecture Limited.

Plant was provided by G B Digger Hire Limited. Fieldwork was undertaken by Andy Barnett, Chris Birks, Simon Greenslade and Sarah Leppard and the report was written by Chris Birks. Many thanks to Sarah Bates for the analysis and reporting on flint finds, Julie Curl for the analysis and reporting on faunal remains, Alice Lyons for the analysis and reporting on Roman finds, Becky Sillwood for the analysis and reporting on metal finds, and to Dr John Summers and staff at Archaeological Solutions Limited for the processing, assessment and reporting on the environmental sample. Many thanks to Jonathan Clark, Alice Forkes and Helen Rush at Norfolk Museums Conservation and Design Services and for permission to reproduce an image and x-rays of the Saxon scabbard fitting, small find 1 (SF1).

Many thanks to Peter Watkins at the Norfolk Historic Environment Record office based at Gressenhall for providing Historic Environment Record data. Thanks also to Steve Hickling, Lorraine Houseago and John Percival at the Norfolk County Council Environment Service.

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## Appendix 1. Written Scheme of Investigation

### Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work to commence with Informative Trial Trenching at 'Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk'

Project	Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work to commence with Informative Trial Trenching at 'Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk'
Grid reference	TF 83568 41764 (centred at)
Planning reference	King's Lynn and West Norfolk 17/00892/O
NCC ES reference	CNF47399
Title	Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work to commence with Informative Trial Trenching at 'Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk'
Author(s)	Chris Birks, <a href="mailto:chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk">chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk</a> , 01603-737804/07963-969623
Derivation	Initial draft CB634 v.1.0
Origination Date	01 October 2019
Sequence	WSI CB634 v.1.0 Burnham, WSI CB634 v.1.1 Burnham, WSI CB634 v.1.2 Burnham
Version	1.2
Status	Revised approved final copy
Reviser(s)	Chris Birks
Date of revision	21 September 2020
Summary of Changes	Revised client details, updated standards references
Sections revised	1.2, 5.1.2, 9.1.1, 9.2.2, Bibliography
Circulation	NCC ES, Client
Required Action	NCC ES please confirm receipt of revised WSI
File Name/Location	C:\Users\CBArchaeology\Desktop\Business\2019 20\Norfolk\Ongoing Projects\FW to start\Redlands Burnham Market 2020\WSI\WSI CB634 v.1.2 Burnham.docx
Approval	Approved
Comments	Draft WSI submitted to NCC ES for consideration on 04 November 2019. Approval received on 12 November 2019. Revised copy sent 22 September 2020

NCC ES – Norfolk County Council Environment Service

#### Disclaimer

This document has been prepared for the titled project or named part thereof and should not be relied upon or used for any other project without an independent check being carried out as to its suitability and prior written authority of Chris Birks being obtained. Chris Birks accepts no responsibility or liability for the consequences of this document being used for a purpose other than the purposes for which it was commissioned. Any person/party using or relying on the document for such other purposes agrees and will by such use or reliance be taken to confirm their agreement to indemnify Chris Birks for all loss or damage resulting therefrom. Chris Birks accepts no responsibility or liability for this document to any party other than the person/party by whom it was commissioned.

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**Written Scheme of Investigation for a Programme of Archaeological  
Mitigatory Work to commence with Informative Trial Trenching  
at  
'Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk'**

**Prepared for:**

Avocet Homes (Norfolk) Limited  
22-26 King Street  
King's Lynn  
Norfolk  
PE30 1HJ

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### *Bibliography*

#### **Appendix 1** Health and Safety Policy and Risk Assessments

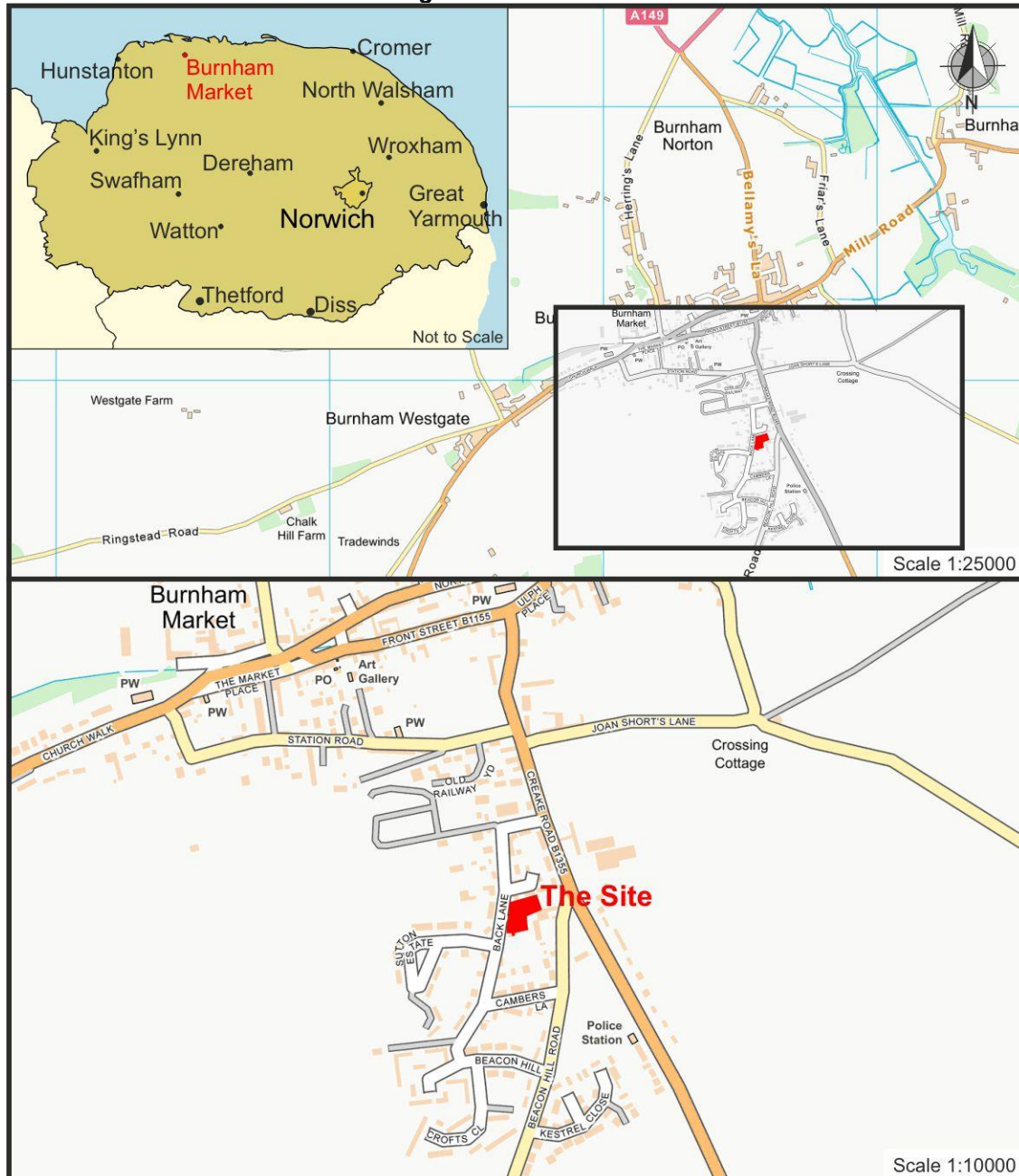
*Figure 1.* Site location

*Figure 2.* Site plan

## 1.0 Introduction

- 1.1 A Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work to commence with Informative Trial Trenching at 'Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk' (grid reference TF 83568 41769, centred at, *Fig. 1*) has been requested by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. Proposals are to demolish an existing bungalow and construct 6 new dwellings.

**Figure 1** Site Location



- 1.2 Written Scheme of Investigation, CB634 v.1.0, details how Chris Birks (hereafter 'the Contractor') would undertake works and was prepared for Avocet Homes (Norfolk) Limited (hereafter 'the Client'). A copy was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for consideration on 04 November 2019 in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018). Approval was received on 12 November 2019 prior to preparation

of a final copy, CB634 v.1.1. This revised copy, CB634 v.1.2 contains amended client details and was sent to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service on 22 September 2020.

- 1.3 Applicants/developers must note that the approval of this Archaeological Written Scheme of Investigation by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service on behalf of the Local Planning Authority does not constitute the partial or full discharge of the associated planning condition. A formal application to discharge the condition (fully or in part) will still need to be made to the relevant Local Planning Authority and approved prior to development commencing on site.

## 2.0 Project Background

- 2.1 Planning permission has been or may be granted for a development of 6 new dwellings subject to a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work in accordance with *National Planning Policy Framework*. The Department of Communities and Local Government (2012). The Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work will commence with informative trial trenching (Phase 1). The results of the trenching will be used to determine the scope and extent of any further mitigatory work that may be required such as Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control (also referred to as 'Archaeological Monitoring' or 'Archaeological Watching Brief') during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in situ* (Phase 2).

## 3.0 Archaeological & Historical Background

- 3.1 The Brief states *The development site lies in an area with strong evidence of occupation and other activities of Roman, late Anglo-Saxon and medieval date. Archaeological excavations carried out in 1997 prior to the construction of St Ethelbert's Close north of the development site uncovered a T-shaped oven of Roman date and a number contemporary large ditches defining a rectangular enclosure. Evidence of activity of middle Anglo-Saxon date was also found. Abundant features and finds of late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval date were also recorded. Archaeological work east of the application site in 2006-2007 found a further substantial ditch of Roman date along with features and artefacts of late Anglo-Saxon and early medieval date. The remains of the medieval church of St Ethelbert are located approximately 70m east of the development site.*
- 3.2 There is potential therefore that that heritage assets (buried archaeological remains) of Roman, Anglo-Saxon and medieval date in particular remains survive at the site that may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed development.

## 4.0 Aims and Objectives

- 4.1 Generic aims of the project are;
  - 4.1.1 To establish the states of preservation of archaeological features and/or deposits, assess their potential for analysis, undertake agreed programmes of analysis, produce archives and reports and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph). This forms part of the research agenda for the eastern counties of England in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011).
  - 4.1.2 To provide supporting information of activities on site through environmental sampling of suitable deposits. This may also contribute to regional environmental archaeology research aims.
- 4.2 Specific Aims of the project are to;
  - 4.2.1 Establish the extent, condition, nature, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of any archaeological remains.
  - 4.2.2 Create datasets relating to the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental information recovered during excavations for analysis.
  - 4.2.3 Prepare a report commensurate with the findings.

- 4.2.4 Aid decisions regarding further work that may include Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control.

## 5.0 Method Statement

### 5.1 Introduction

- 5.1.1 All works will be carried out as per *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018). Subject to agreement of start date, the Norfolk County Council Environment Service will be provided with at least 6 working days' notice prior to fieldwork commencing, unless otherwise agreed.
- 5.1.2 Phase 1 informative trial trenching will be carried out in order to recover as much information as possible on the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. The states of preservation of archaeological features or deposits within the area indicated will be determined. Works will be carried out as per *Standard and guidance for archaeological evaluation* (CIFA 2020) and will be achieved through the following methodology
- 5.1.3 The results of the informative trial trenching will aid decisions regarding any further work (Phase 2). A Project Design as an addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation will be prepared following completion of trenching to include full details and a methodology for Phase 2 as required.
- 5.1.4 An OASIS online record will be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms prior to fieldwork commencing.
- 5.1.5 The Historic Environment Record (HER) Officer will be contacted in advance of work starting to obtain a HER number for the site and to commission a search of HER entries within a 1000m radius of the site.

### 5.2 Phase 1 Informative Trial Trenching

- 5.2.1 Consultation of a service plan/s (to be provided by the Client) and CAT-scan of the area will be carried out prior to any excavations. Any service runs will be clearly marked on site using spray line marker, and avoided during excavations. If avoidance is not possible, the trench may need repositioning or the service run will need to be moved at the expense of the Client.
- 5.2.2 A tracked hydraulic-type excavator with toothless ditching bucket will be required for the mechanical excavation of modern overburden deposits.
- 5.2.3 The redline area of the development site measures approximately 0.16 hectares. A total of three (3) trenches are proposed to provide an approximate 5% sample of the development area. Trench 1 will measure 10m by 1.8m, Trench 2 will measure 15m by 1.8m and Trench 3 will measure 20m by 1.8m and have been located as per a plan drawing provided with the Brief (*Fig.2*). A contingency for an additional 20% increase in the size of each trench will be included. The Norfolk County Council Environment Service will evaluate the need for the contingency trench size increase/s following initial excavation of the trenches and identification of any archaeological remains.
- 5.2.4 The trenches will characterise the full archaeological sequence down to the uppermost horizon of undisturbed geological deposits. Where the full depth of deep features cannot be safely or practically excavated, their full depths will be established through the use of hand augers.
- 5.2.5 In the event that deposits extend beyond 1.2m beneath present ground level (less in the presence of loose or unstable deposits) the trench edges will be shored or stepped prior to any further excavation beyond this depth in agreement with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. If shoring is required, additional costs will be incurred.
- 5.2.6 The Norfolk County Council Environment Service will be monitoring the project during fieldwork and providing advice accordingly.
- 5.2.7 Temporary fencing and appropriate signage will be displayed.

- 5.2.8 Should the water table be encountered, an appropriate solution for its removal from trenches will need to be established and any associated costs rest solely with the Client. If this proves not to be possible and at the agreement with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service, no further excavations will be carried out.
- 5.2.9 The trench/es will be backfilled without compaction or reinstatement. If compaction or reinstatement is required by the Client, this will be subject to additional costs, to be arranged, or be carried out by the Client. They may remain open at the request of the Client who will then assume responsibility for safety implications.
- 5.2.10 Time will be required to carry out this work and the Client is expected to acknowledge this, and that further excavation or other incursion upon the site is not carried out until completion of the archaeological works. Works will only be considered to be complete with confirmation by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service.
- 5.2.11 Should an extreme quantity of archaeological remains be encountered during works, these shall be reported immediately to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. No responsibilities to delays in the Client's Work Programme as a result of this will be accepted by the Contractor.
- 5.3 Phase 1 Post-excavation Analysis and Report**
- 5.3.1 Post-excavation work will include analysis of the recorded evidence, an assessment report and updated project design (unless not required at the agreement with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service), site report and archive in accordance with *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015), unless agreed otherwise with the Norfolk County Council Environment Service.
- 5.3.2 A *draft* copy of the report will be submitted to [hep@norfolk.gov.uk](mailto:hep@norfolk.gov.uk) for consideration by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service. Any required amendments will be considered and made prior to submission of a *final* report. The *draft* copy will only be provided to the Client as proof of production on request and must not be distributed elsewhere.

## **6.0 Project Design**

- 6.1 A Project Design will be prepared as an addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation following approval of the report on the Phase 1 Informative Trial Trenching. This will include full details relating to further work that may comprise Archaeological Excavation and/or Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control during the development if features of importance are found and these cannot be preserved *in-situ* (Phase 2).
- 6.2 Post-excavation work associated with Phase 2 will include analysis of the recorded evidence, an assessment report and updated project design, site report and archive in accordance with *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).

## **7.0 Timetable and Resources**

### **7.1 Phase 1 Work Programme**

- 7.1.1 A work programme is to be agreed between the Client and the Contractor on appointment to the project. Phase 1 fieldwork is estimated to take 10 person days.
- 7.1.2 The production of the *draft* site and publication reports will depend, in part, upon the completion of any finds and/or environmental analysis and reporting. The *draft* report will be completed within as short a timescale as possible following completion of the programme of archaeological fieldwork. The *draft* site report is submitted only to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for consideration and the time taken for the Norfolk County Council Environment Service to respond cannot be stated. The *final* report is prepared and distributed only when approval of the *draft* report and all outstanding payments have been received. The Contractor is not responsible for any delays to the developer's work programme.



## 7.2 Phase 1 Works and Cost Implications

- 7.2.1 Any additional works as instructed by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service or the Client are not included in costs or timetable. All that are outside those listed in this document will be considered as variations to the scope of archaeological works and will be subject to additional charges and timescale, to be agreed with the Client.
- 7.2.2 An amount will be included when preparing costs regarding the preparation, assessment, analysis and reporting of plant macrofossils and charcoal; beetles; vertebrates; scientific dating and treatment of Human Remains/Burials. Contingency costs for scientific techniques & methods are included and will only be made in agreement with the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service.
- 7.2.3 Details of the client including responsibility for payment of invoices must be provided through completion of the *Archaeology Contract* to be sent to the contractor prior to acceptance of appointment to the project.

## 7.3 Phase 2

- 7.3.1 Details relating to Phase 2 Timetable and Resources will be included in the Project Design addendum to the Written Scheme of Investigation following the completion of Phase 1.

## 8.0 Staffing

### 8.1 Project Team

- 8.1.1 The project will be managed and co-ordinated by Chris Birks who will accept responsibilities for finance, standards, health & safety issues and liaison with the Client, the Norfolk County Council Environment Service finds specialists and curators. Chris Birks is a member of the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists *MCIFA* level (membership number 4762).
- 8.1.2 An experienced metal detectorist, Chris Birks, John Simmons or Andy Barnett, will be dedicated to the project during all fieldwork stages.
- 8.1.3 Suitably qualified and experienced field staff, with experience of rural archaeology in particular, will be employed if necessary, including John Simmons who has over 10 years of archaeological experience. Other field staff may include John Ames (*MCIFA* membership number 6445), Simon Greenslade and Sarah Leppard.
- 8.1.4 All members of the project team will be provided information relating to the projects' methodologies, planning context, historic background and specific objectives. As a minimum, all members of the project team will have read *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018), the Brief, the Written Scheme of Investigation.
- 8.1.5 Finds processing and cataloguing will be carried out by Chris Birks, John Simmons, or by an equally qualified person.
- 8.1.6 Finds analysis and reporting will be carried out by external finds specialists on a 'freelance' basis. Specialists include;

Sue Anderson BA, MPhil	Medieval/Post-medieval pottery, human remains
Sarah Bates	Lithics
Julie Curl	Macro faunal remains
Fran Green, BSc, PhD	Palynology
Dr John Summers PhD, MSc, BSc	Plant macrofossils, charcoal
Alice Lyons BA MA MIFA	Roman Pottery
Dr Adrian Marsden BSc, PhD	Numismatic finds
Norfolk Museums Service	Conservation & X-ray
Simon Parfitt BSc, PhD (current)	Vertebrates/small mammals
Dr David Smith MA (Cambridge), MA, PhD (Sheffield), FRES	Insect remains
Jane Cowgill	Metallurgy

## 9.0 Additional Information

### 9.1 General Conditions

- 9.1.1 A *draft* copy of the Written Scheme of Investigation, CB634 v.1.0, was submitted to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service for consideration on 04 November 2019 in accordance with *Standard and guidance for commissioning work or providing consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment* by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014a) and *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018). Approval was received on 12 November 2019 prior to preparation of a final copy, CB634 v.1.1. This revised copy, CB634 v.1.2 contains amended client details and was sent to the Norfolk County Council Environment Service on 22 September 2020.
- 9.1.2 Work will not commence until a completed *Archaeology Contract* and/or Order from the Client reflecting the costs, terms and conditions of the *Archaeology Contract* is received from the Client, agreeing to all costs and conditions as detailed in this document and providing information regarding the person/organisations responsible for payment of invoices. In the event of works commencing prior to return of a completed *Archaeology Contract* and/or Order from the Client, all costs, terms and conditions are accepted as agreed.
- 9.1.3 If Construction (Design and Management) Regulations 2015 apply, a health and safety plan will be required from the Client.
- 9.1.4 Details of any soil contamination, above grounds hazards and no-dig zones according to protected tree species must be provided by the Client. The potential of the area being contaminated by toxins must also be adequately investigated by the Client. No costs for tree-surgery, removal of undergrowth or hedges or other aspects not detailed in this Written Scheme of Investigation will be accepted by the Contractor.
- 9.1.5 Costs and responsibility for any removal of spoil from site will remain with the Client.
- 9.1.6 No responsibility will be accepted for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines. This includes long periods of adverse weather conditions, ground contamination, vandalism, the presence of protected flora and fauna, unexploded ordnance, severe flooding, delays in the development programme or delays in the reporting process.
- 9.1.7 A working day of 7.5 hours is operated by the Contractor.

### 9.2 Quality Standards

- 9.2.1 The highest possible standards will be sought by the Contractor, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Norfolk's historic environment.
- 9.2.2 The *Code of Conduct* (CIFA 2014b), *Regulations for Professional Conduct* (2019), and *Standard and guidance for archaeological field evaluation* by the Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists (CIFA 2020) will be adhered to.
- 9.2.3 Works will be carried out according to guidelines set out in *Standards for Development-led Archaeological Projects in Norfolk* (Robertson *et al* 2018) and *Management of research projects in the historic environment. The MoRPHE Project Manager's Guide* (Historic England 2015).
- 9.2.4 Provisions for the monitoring of archaeological works by the Norfolk County Council Environment Service will be made at agreed project stages.

### 9.3 Health and Safety

- 9.3.1 All work is carried out to standards defined in the *Health and Safety at Work Act 1974*, *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations 1992* and *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2006). Health and safety advice will be sought from Health and Safety Officers as required.

- 9.3.2 A Health and Safety Policy Statement and Risk Assessments have been prepared and included as an appendix to this Written Scheme of Investigation (*Appendix 1*). All staff and site visitors will be required to read the Risk Assessments and copies will be held in the site accommodation. Copies will be provided for inclusion in the health and safety plan/file as required.
  - 9.3.3 Access to the health and safety policies of all other contractors on site will be required in compliance with *The Management of Health and Safety at Work (Amendment) Regulations 2006*.
  - 9.3.4 Protective clothing and equipment will be provided as required.
- 9.4 **Insurance**
- 9.4.1 The Contractor has Public Liability Insurance (£5million cover), Personal Accident and Employers Liability Insurance (£10million cover) and Professional Indemnity Insurance (£1million cover). Full details can be provided upon request.

## **Bibliography**

- CIFA 2014a *Standard and Guidance for commissioning work or providing Consultancy advice on archaeology and the historic environment*
- CIFA 2014b *Code of Conduct*
- CIFA 2020 *Standard and Guidance for archaeological field evaluation*
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- NMAS 2010 *Requirements for Deposition of Fieldwork and Excavation Archives with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, version 3.2*, Norfolk Museums Service
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- SCAUM 2006 *Management of Health and Safety at Work (Amendment) Regulations 2006*

CIFA - Chartered Institute of Field Archaeologists

For any further information, please do not hesitate to contact Chris Birks on 01603-737804/07963-969623 or at [chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk](mailto:chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)

## Appendix 2. OASIS Record

### OASIS ID: *chrisbir1-404218*

#### Project details

Project name	PoAMW to commence with informative trenching at 'Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk'
Short description of the project	PoAMW associated with rural residential development. Activities during the prehistoric period were indicated through the recovery of a small quantity of struck/utilised flints. Land partition and activities associated with settlement during the 1st to 4th centuries AD were indicated. The truncated, partial remains of a human burial of probable 1st to 4th century AD date were recorded. Modern disturbance of archaeological remains was evident.
Project dates	Start: 22-09-2020 End: 14-10-2020
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF149914 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Current Land use	Other 5 - Garden
Monument type	LINEAR FEATURE Roman
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Roman
Monument type	POSTHOLE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Significant Finds	SHERD Roman
Significant Finds	SHERD Early Medieval
Significant Finds	LITHIC IMPLEMENT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Roman
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Roman
Significant Finds	ARCHITECTURAL FRAGMENT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	PIPE (SMOKING) Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SHERD Modern
Significant Finds	HUMAN REMAINS Roman
Significant Finds	MUSKET BALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	RUMBLER BELL Uncertain
Significant Finds	BUTTON Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLOTHING FASTENING Post Medieval
Significant Finds	THIMBLE Post Medieval



Significant Finds	BUCKLE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BADGE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	NAIL Roman
Significant Finds	NAIL Uncertain
Significant Finds	SCABBARD FITTING Early Medieval
Significant Finds	SIGNET RING Medieval
Significant Finds	COIN Roman
Significant Finds	TAG Post Medieval
Significant Finds	WEIGHT Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After outline determination (eg. As a reserved matter)

#### Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK BURNHAM MARKET Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk
Study area	0.16 Hectares
Site coordinates	TF 83568 41764 52.94143902971 0.732172106628 52 56 29 N 000 43 55 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 10.6m Max: 11.7m

#### Project creators

Name of Organisation	Chris Birks
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Chris Birks
Project director/manager	Chris Birks
Project supervisor	Chris Birks
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

#### Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Archive ID	NWHCM: 2020.139



Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Digital Archive ID	NWHCM: 2020.139
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Archive ID	NWHCM: 2020.139
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Environmental", "Glass", "Human Bones", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet", "Drawing", "Photograph", "Plan", "Report", "Section", "Unpublished Text"

### Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Report on a Programme of Archaeological Mitigatory Work to commence with Informative Trial Trenching at 'Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk'
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Birks, C.,
Other bibliographic details	Report Number CB675R
Date	2021
Issuer or publisher	Chris Birks
Place of issue or publication	Contractor's report
Description	A4 single-side printed report with site location plan, text, specialists' reports, colour digital images and fold-out A3 drawings
Entered by	Chris Birks (chris.birks@chrisbirksarchaeology.co.uk)
Entered on	31 January 2021

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### Appendix 3. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date	Date/Initials
100	D	1	Dark black brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> deposits with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	0.64-0.70m	c. 11.72-11.83m OD	Metal	Modern	SL/05 Oct 20
101	D	1	Dark black brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> deposits with moderate small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	0.36-0.38m	c. 11.3m OD	Pottery, animal bone, metal (SF1)	E7, 11, 13-14, 19	SL/05 Oct 20
102	D	1	Mid yellow orange sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized subrounded flints, moderate medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized subangular flint nodules	-	c. 10.6m OD	-	-	SL/05 Oct 20
103	C	1	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.29m	c. 10.56m OD	-	-	SL/06 Oct 20
104	D	1	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [103] with moderate medium-sized subangular flints, occasional large-sized subangular flints and moderate oyster shell fragments	0.29m	c. 10.56m OD	Pottery, animal bone, shell	Roman	SL/06 Oct 20
105	C	1	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.38m	c. 10.59m OD	-	Modern	SL/06 Oct 20
106	D	1	Dark black brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [105] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.38m	c. 10.59m OD	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, glass, metal	Modern	SL/06 Oct 20
107	C	1	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.45m	c. 10.66m OD	-	Roman	SL/06 Oct 20
108	D	1	Dark black brown sandy silt <b>upper fill</b> of [107] with occasional small-sized subrounded flints, occasional medium-sized subangular flints, frequent oyster shell fragments and occasional mussel shell fragments	0.29m	c. 10.66m OD	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, shell	Roman	SL/06 Oct 20
109	C	1	Curvilinear <b>feature</b>	0.19m	c. 10.65m OD	-	-	SL/06 Oct 20
110	D	1	Mid to dark black brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [109] with occasional medium-sized flint nodules and moderate small-sized subrounded flints	0.19m	c. 10.65m OD	-	-	SL/06 Oct 20
111	C	1	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.13m	c. 10.63m OD	-	Roman	SL/06 Oct 20
112	D	1	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [111] with moderate medium-sized subangular flints and moderate small-sized subangular flints	0.13m	c. 10.63m OD	Pottery, flint, animal bone, shell	Roman	SL/06 Oct 20
113	C	1	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.08m	c. 10.62m OD	-	?Roman	SL/06 Oct 20
114	D	1	Mid black brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [113] with frequent medium-sized subangular flints and frequent small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.08m	c. 10.62m OD	Pottery, animal bone	?Roman	SL/06 Oct 20



Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date	Date/Initials
115	D	1	Dark black brown silt <b>primary fill</b> of [107] with moderate large-sized subangular flint nodules, frequent charcoal pieces and flecks and occasional patches of mid brown silty sand	0.12-0.14m	c. 10.66m OD+	Flint, animal bone, shell Enviro <1>	Roman	SL/02 Oct 20
116	C	1	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 1.05m	c. 10.69m OD	-	?Roman	SL/06 Oct 20
117	D	1	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>upper fill</b> of [116] with frequent medium-sized angular flints and moderate small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.5m	c. 10.69m OD	CBM, fired clay, animal bone, shell	?Roman	SL/06 Oct 20
118	D	1	Mid yellow grey brown sandy silt <b>middle fill</b> of [116] with moderate large-sized subangular flint nodules and with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.4m	c. 10.60m OD	-	?Roman	SL/06 Oct 20
119	D	1	Mid yellow orange brown silty sand <b>primary fill</b> of [116] with frequent small-sized subrounded flints and moderate medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.15m	c. 10.00m OD	Animal bone, shell Enviro <2>	?Roman	SL/06 Oct 20
120	D	1	<b>Spoil arisings</b>	-	-	Metal (SF2)	-	CB/06 Oct 20
200	D	2	Dark black brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> deposits with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.36-0.58m	c. 11.79-11.85m OD	Pottery, CTP, glass, metal, misc	Modern	SG/07 Oct 20
201	D	2	Mid black brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> deposits with occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.3-0.5m	c. 11.45m OD	Pottery, animal bone, metal	-	SG/07 Oct 20
202	D	2	Mid yellow orange sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized subrounded flints, moderate medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized subangular flint nodules	-	c. 10.62-11.02m OD	-	-	SG/07 Oct 20
203	C	2	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.08-0.1m	c. 11.0m OD	-	Roman	SG/05 Oct 20
204	D	2	Dark greyish brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [203] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.08-0.1m	c. 11.0m OD	Pottery Enviro <3>	Roman	SG/05 Oct 20
205	C	2	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.54-0.56m	c. 10.93m OD	-	Roman	SG/07 Oct 20
206	D	2	Mid yellow orange brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [205] with frequent small-sized subangular/rounded flints and occasional medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.54-0.56m	c. 10.93m OD	Pottery Enviro <4>	Roman	SG/07 Oct 20
207	C	2	Curvilinear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.32m	c. 10.95m OD	-	Roman	SG/07 Oct 20
208	D	2	Mid greyish brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [207] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.32m	c. 10.95m OD	Pottery, animal bone, metal	Roman	SG/07 Oct 20



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Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date	Date/Initials
209	C	2	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.5-0.54m	c. 10.89m OD	-	Roman	SG/07 Oct 20
210	D	2	Mid orange brown silty sand primary <b>fill</b> of [209] with frequent small-sized subangular/rounded flints	c. 0.5-0.54m	c. 10.84m OD	-	Roman	SG/07 Oct 20
211	C	2	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.32m	c. 10.7m OD	-	Pmed	SG/07 Oct 20
212	D	2	Mid to dark greyish brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [211] with occasional large-sized flint nodules and occasional small- to medium-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.32m	c. 10.7m OD	CBM	Pmed	SG/07 Oct 20
213	C	2	Modern soakaway <b>feature</b>	c. 0.7m	c. 10.76m OD	-	Modern	SG/07 Oct 20
214	D	2	Mid to dark brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [213] with occasional very small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.7m	c. 10.76m OD	-	Modern	SG/07 Oct 20
215	C	2	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.85m	c. 10.79m OD	-	?Roman	SG/07 Oct 20
216	D	2	Mid yellow orange brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [215] with frequent small-sized subangular/rounded flints	c. 0.85m	c. 10.79m OD	Pottery, animal bone	?Roman	SG/07 Oct 20
217	D	2	Mid greyish brown silty sand <b>upper fill</b> of [209] with occasional small-sized subangular/rounded flints	c. 0.16m	c. 10.89m OD	Pottery, CBM, animal bone, shell	Roman	SG/07 Oct 20
300	D	3	Very dark black brown sandy silt <b>topsoil</b> deposits with occasional small-sized subangular flints	0.35-0.4m	c. 12.1-12.4m OD	Pottery, metal	Modern	SL/13 Oct 20
301	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>subsoil</b> deposits with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.1-0.5m	c. 12.0-11.7m OD	Pottery, CTP, metal	-	SL/13 Oct 20
302	D	3	Dark black brown sandy silt subsoil/occupation <b>layer</b> with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints and moderate oyster shells	c. 0.31m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, flint, animal bone, shell	Roman	SL/13 Oct 20
303	D	3	Mid yellow orange sand <b>undisturbed 'natural' deposits</b> with frequent small- to medium-sized subrounded flints, moderate medium-sized subangular flints and occasional large-sized subangular flint nodules	-	c. 11.4-11.6m OD	-	-	SL/13 Oct 20
304	C	3	Same as [312]	0.11m	c. 11.65m OD	-	Roman	CB/29 Sep 20
305	D	3	Same as (313)	0.34m	c. 11.65m OD	Pottery, animal bone	Roman	CB/29 Sep 20
306	C	3	Pit/posthole <b>feature</b>	0.06m	c. 11.5m OD	-	Roman	AB/13 Oct 20
307	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [306] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.06m	c. 11.5m OD	Pottery, animal bone	Roman	AB/13 Oct 20
308	C	3	Grave cut <b>feature</b>	c. 0.14m	c. 11.6m OD	SK1	Roman	AB/07 Oct 20



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Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date	Date/Initials
309	D	3	Mid to dark grey brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [308] with occasional small- to large-sized subangular flints and rare chalk pieces	c. 0.14m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, animal bone, shell, metal, misc (SF3) Enviro <5>	Roman	AB/07 Oct 20
310	C	3	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.11m	c. 11.7m OD	-	Roman	AB/08 Oct 20
311	D	3	Mid orange grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [310] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.11m	c. 11.7m OD	Pottery, animal bone	Roman	AB/08 Oct 20
312	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.72m	c. 11.65m OD	-	Roman	AB/02 Oct 20
313	D	3	Mid grey brown with pale orange/brown mottling upper <b>fill</b> of [312] with occasional small- to large-sized subangular flints	0.28m	c. 11.65m OD	Pottery, fired clay	Roman	AB/07 Oct 20
314	D	3	Pale orange brown sandy silt primary <b>fill</b> of [312] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.34m	c. 11.65m OD	-	Roman	AB/02 Oct 20
315	C	3	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.12m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-	AB/13 Oct 20
316	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [315] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.12m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-	AB/13 Oct 20
317	C	3	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.1m	c. 11.55m OD	-	-	AB/13 Oct 20
318	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [317] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional chalky clay pieces and rare charcoal pieces	0.1m	c. 11.55m OD	Flint, animal bone, shell Enviro <19>	-	AB/07 Oct 20
319	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.34-0.35m	c. 11.5m OD	-	Roman	SL/14 Oct 20
320	D	3	Mid yellow brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [319] with moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.34-0.35m	c. 11.5m OD	Pottery, animal bone Enviro <21>	Roman	SL/14 Oct 20
321	C	3	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.12m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-	AB/13 Oct 20
322	D	3	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [321] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.12m	c. 11.5m OD	Enviro<12>	-	AB/13 Oct 20
323	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.52-0.59m	c. 11.45m OD	-	Roman	SL/08 Oct 20
324	D	3	Mid yellow grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [323] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints, occasional patches of redeposited 'natura;' (303) and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	0.29m	c. 11.45m OD	Pottery, shell Enviro <6>	Roman	SL/08 Oct 20
325	C	3	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.22m	c. 11.6m OD	-	Roman	SL/08 Oct 20



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Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
326	D	3	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [325] with occasional medium-sized chalky clay pieces, occasional medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	0.22m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, animal bone Enviro <7>	Roman	SL/08 Oct 20
327	C	3	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.07m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-	AB/13 Oct 20
328	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [327] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional chalky clay pieces and rare charcoal pieces	0.07m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-	AB/13 Oct 20
329	C	3	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.15m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-	AB/13 Oct 20
330	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [329] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional chalky clay pieces and rare charcoal pieces	0.15m	c. 11.5m OD	-	-	AB/13 Oct 20
331	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b> terminus	0.16m	c. 11.5m OD	-	?Roman	SL/09 Oct 20
332	D	3	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [331] with occasional medium-sized subrounded flints and occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.14m	c. 11.5m OD	Enviro <8>	?Roman	SL/09 Oct 20
333	D	3	Pale yellow silty clay <b>fill</b> of [331] with occasional small-sized subangular flints	0.06m	c. 11.5m OD	Pottery	?Roman	SL/09 Oct 20
334	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b> terminus	c. 0.16m	c. 11.5m OD	-	Roman	SL/12 Oct 20
335	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [334] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.16m	c. 11.5m OD	Pottery Enviro <10>	Roman	SL/12 Oct 20
336			VOID					
337			VOID					
338	C	3	Posthole <b>feature</b>	0.33m	c. 11.5m OD	-	Roman	AB/13 Oct 20
339	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>upper fill</b> of [338] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.33m	c. 11.5m OD	Pottery Enviro <17>	Roman	AB/13 Oct 20
340	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.39m	c. 11.4-11.6m OD	-	Roman	SL/09 Oct 20
341	D	3	Mid grey brown with pale yellow brown patches sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [340] with occasional large-sized subrounded flints and moderate small- to medium-sized subangular flints	0.39m	c. 11.4-11.6m OD	Pottery, flint, shell, misc Enviro <9>	Roman	SLB/09 Oct 20
342	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.30m	c. 11.6m OD	-	Roman	SG/12 Oct 20



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Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Findings	Spot date	Date/Initials
343	D	3	Mid orange brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [342] with occasional small-sized subrounded/subangular flints and rare large-sized subangular flints	c. 0.30m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, animal bone	Roman	SG/12 Oct 20
344	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	0.1-0.14m	c. 11. 65m OD	-	Roman	SG/12 Oct 20
345	D	3	Mid greyish orange/yellow brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [344] with frequent small-sized subrounded/subangular flints and rare medium-sized subangular flints	0.1-0.14m	c. 11. 65m OD	Pottery Enviro <20>	Roman	SG/12 Oct 20
346	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.24m	c. 11.6m OD	-	Roman	SG/12 Oct 20
347	D	3	Dark greyish brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [346] with occasional medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.24m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, CBM, shell Enviro <11>	Roman	SG/12 Oct 20
348	C	3	Linear <b>feature</b>	c. 0.08m	c. 11.7m OD	-	Roman	SG/12 Oct 20
349	D	3	Very dark greyish brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [348] with frequent small- to medium-sized subangular flints and occasional small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.08m	c. 11.7m OD	Pottery	Roman	SG/12 Oct 20
350	C	3	W terminal of linear <b>feature</b> [348]	c. 0.04m	c. 11.7m OD	-	-	SG/12 Oct 20
351	D	3	Very dark greyish brown silty sand <b>fill</b> of [350] with frequent small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.04m	c. 11.7m OD	-	-	SG/12 Oct 20
352	D	3	Pale to mid orange grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [338] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	c. 0.3m	c. 11.45m OD	Enviro <18>	-	AB/13 Oct 20
353	D	3	Dark grey sandy silt <b>layer</b> above [355] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional fired clay pieces and occasional charcoal pieces	c. 0.05m	c. 11.7m OD	Fired clay Enviro <13>	-	AB/13 Oct 20
354	D	3	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>layer</b> with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional charcoal pieces and occasional chalk pieces	c. 0.08m	c. 11.7m OD	Fired clay, flint, shell	-	AB/13 Oct 20
355	C	3	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.32m	c. 11.6m OD	-	Roman	AB/13 Oct 20
356	D	3	Mid grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [355] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints, occasional charcoal pieces and rare chalk pieces	0.32m	c. 11.6m OD	Pottery, CBM, fired clay, animal bone, shell Enviro <14>	Roman	AB/13 Oct 20
357	C	3	Posthole/stakehole <b>feature</b>	c. 0.1m	c. 11.6m OD	-	-	SL/13 Oct 20
358	D	3	Dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [357] with rare small-sized subrounded flints	c. 0.1m	c. 11.6m OD	Enviro <16>	-	SL/13 Oct 20
359	C	3	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	c. 0.12m	c. 11.6m OD	-	-	SL/13 Oct 20



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Context No.	Type	Trench	Description	Thickness	Depth	Finds	Spot date	Date/Initials
360	D	3	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [359] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints	-	c. 11.6m OD	-	-	SL/13 Oct 20
361	C	3	Pit-like <b>feature</b>	0.18m	c. 11.55m OD	-	Roman	SL/13 Oct 20
362	D	3	Mid to dark grey brown sandy silt <b>fill</b> of [361] with occasional small- to medium-sized subangular flints and rare charcoal flecks	0.18m	c. 11.55m OD	Pottery, animal bone, shell Enviro <15>	Roman	SL/13 Oct 20
SK1	Sk	3	Human <b>burial</b> in [308]	-	c. 11.41-11.58m OD	-	?Roman	AB/01 Oct 20



**Appendix 4. Finds Summary**

Context	Context desc	Roman Pot		Pot		CBM		Fired Clay		Flint		Animal Bone		Mollusc		CTP		Glass		Metal		Misc		Spotdate	
		No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)		
100	Topsoil																			6	16.2				
101	Subsoil (incl SF1)			4	105							1	4							8	39.7			E7, 11, 13-14, 19	
104	Fill of [103]	2	16									5	43	7	478									Roman/MED	
106	Fill of [105]	1	8	2	210	4	205					1	64					6	81	1	19			Roman, 19-E20	
108	Upper fill of [107]	3	18			1	20					1	5	46	1259									Roman	
112	Fill of [111]	4	49							1		2	39	1	18									Roman	
114	Fill of [113]	1	28									1	3											Roman	
115	Primary fill of [107]									2		59	1202	6	112										
117	Upper fill of [116]					1	313	1	9			2	36	15	688										Roman
119	Primary fill of [116]											5	128	7	258										
120	u/s spoil (incl SF2)																			1	6			13	
200	Topsoil			5	134											1	5	1	85	1	17	1	4	L16-18, 19-E20, 17-18, L18-19, 19	
201	Subsoil	2	15	1	35							2	36							6	48.8			Roman, 16-17?	
204	Fill of [203]	3	44																					Roman	
206	Fill of [205]	2	46	1	29																			Roman, L7-9	
208	Fill of [207]	1	25									2	11							1	23			Roman	
212	Fill of [211]					3	584																	pmed	
216	Fill of [215]	1	4									7	287											Roman	
217	Upper fill of [209]	3	53			3	333					13	47	11	329									Roman	
300	Topsoil			4	15																22	98.4		19-E20, 19?	
301	Subsoil	5	133	1	30											1	4			6	47.1			Roman, L16-18, 19-E20	
302	'Occupation' layer	13	653							1		9	188	23	774									Roman	
305	Fill of [304]	1	57									1	27											Roman	
307	Fill of [306]	1	22									5	7											Roman	
309	Fill of [308]	11	39									36	143	2	17					2	7.5	1 (SF3)	1	Roman	





### Appendix 5. Flint Catalogue

Ctxt	Cat.	Type	No.	Comp.	Cort.	Prim.	Pat.	Sharp	E.dam.	Hinge	Cortical platform	Prepared platform	Non-str.	Comment
112	flak	flake	1	1	0	0	1		yes	0	0	0	0	sm squat, pat/recort dorsal face, ?thermal, no real plat tho might be struck and heavily abraded
115	unsk	non-struck fragment	0	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	1	qu sm chunk, don't think this is struck
115	flak	utilised flake	1	0	1	0	0		yes	0	0	0	0	??might be part of an irreg flake, 'notch' formed by unifacial batter - v irreg but might be use-related?
302	retf	retouched fragment	1	1	1	0	0			0	0	0	0	thermal frag, prob slight edge ret at one part of one side and end, shape and position of cortex probably led to use
318	retf	retouched fragment	1	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	strange piece, ventral face thermal, no plat/bulb, dors face has an irreg prev 'removal'. Shape suggests tanged with slight ret at each lat edge tho is v irreg, poss slight use/ret near 'dist' end, left side,
341	unsk	flake	1	0	0	0	0			0	0	0	0	looks like flake but has no plat/bulb or radial ripple scars, sm circular flake from 'ventral' face is potlid' type
354	retf	retouched fragment	1	1	1	1	0			0	0	0	0	very irreg primary fl-like but prob thermal, no true plat, both sides have unifacial damage/??ret in some areas, has split into two pieces with part of cortical face fractured off

### Appendix 6. Roman Pottery Summary

Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
104	103	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR	2	16	RB/MED
106	105	1	PIT	SGW	F	FBOWL	1	8	MC3-EC5
108	107	1	PIT	NAR RE	U	JAR	1	4	MC2-C4
108	107	1	PIT	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	14	LC1-C4
112	111	1	LINEAR FEATURE	NAR RE	UB	JAR	1	14	M/LC2-C4
112	111	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR	3	35	LC1-C4
114	113	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	SJAR	1	28	MC1-C4
117	116	1	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	MC1-C4
201	0	2	SUBSOIL	NAR RE	U	JAR	1	11	M/LC2-C4



Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
201	0	2	SUBSOIL	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	LC1-C4
204	203	2	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR	2	37	LC1-C4
204	203	2	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	R	JAR/BOWL	1	7	MC1-C2
206	205	2	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR	1	3	LC1-C4
206	205	2	LINEAR FEATURE	NAR OX	R	MORT	1	43	LC2-C4
208	207	2	CURVILINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	SJAR	1	25	MC1-C4
216	215	2	LINEAR FEATURE	NAR RE	D	JAR	1	4	M/LC2-C4
217	209	2	POSSIBLE PIT	BB2	R	DISH	1	23	C3-C4
217	209	2	POSSIBLE PIT	SOW	R	SJAR	1	16	C3-C4
217	209	2	POSSIBLE PIT	SGW	D	SJAR	1	14	LC1-C4
301	0	3	SUBSOIL	BB2	B	DISH	1	25	C3-C4
301	0	3	SUBSOIL	SGW	R	SJAR	1	67	C2-C4
301	0	3	SUBSOIL	NAR RE	UD	JAR	3	41	M/LC2-C4
302	0	3	OCCUPATION LAYER	SOW	R	MORT	1	491	MC2-C3
302	0	3	OCCUPATION LAYER	NAR RE	UD	JAR	4	21	M/LC2-C4
302	0	3	OCCUPATION LAYER	LVN CC	D	JAR	1	23	C3-C4
302	0	3	OCCUPATION LAYER	HAD OX	U	JAR/BOWL	1	3	C4
302	0	3	OCCUPATION LAYER	NAR RE	D	JAR/BOWL	2	12	M/LC2-C4
302	0	3	OCCUPATION LAYER	SGW	U	SJAR	2	51	MC1-C4
302	0	3	OCCUPATION LAYER	BB2	R	DISH	1	14	C3-C4
302	0	3	OCCUPATION LAYER	SGW	U	SIEVE	1	38	C2-C4
305	304	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	SJAR	1	57	MC1-C4
307	306	3	PIT/POSTHOLE	SGW	U	JAR	1	22	LC1-C4
309	308	3	GRAVE CUT	ROB SH	U	JAR	2	5	C4
309	308	3	GRAVE CUT	NAR RE	D	JAR/BOWL	1	3	M/LC2-C4
309	308	3	GRAVE CUT	NAR RE	RU	JAR/BOWL	2	8	M/LC2-C4
309	308	3	GRAVE CUT	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	3	12	MC1-C4
309	308	3	GRAVE CUT	SGW	R	CRUCIBLE	1	3	C1-C4
309	308	3	GRAVE CUT	SGW	R	LID	1	3	RB/MED
309	308	3	GRAVE CUT	NAR RE	UD	JAR	1	5	M/LC2-C4



Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
311	310	3	POST-HOLE	SGW	U	JAR	2	26	C2-C4
313	312	3	LINEAR FEATURE	BAT AM	U	AMPH	1	89	C1-C3(C2)
313	312	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR	1	27	MC1-C4
320	319	3	LINEAR FEATURE	LVN GW	UB	JAR/BOWL	1	19	LC2-EC4
320	319	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	D	JAR	1	3	C2-C4
324	323	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SAM	U	BOWL	1	5	C2
324	323	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	R	DISH	1	20	MC2-C3
324	323	3	LINEAR FEATURE	BB2	R	BOWL	1	11	C2-C4
326	325	3	POSSIBLE PIT	SGW	U	JAR	2	8	LC1-C4
333	331	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SAM	R	CUP	1	18	LC1-EC2
335	334	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR	3	11	MC1-C4
335	334	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	D	JAR	1	4	LC2-C4
339	338	3	POST-HOLE	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	5	C2-C4
339	338	3	POST-HOLE	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	4	LC1-C4
341	340	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	UB	JAR	2	141	C2-C4
341	340	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	UB	JAR	1	24	MC1-C4
341	340	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR	1	4	MC1-C4
343	342	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SOW	R	FLAG	1	18	C2-C3
345	344	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SOW	D	FLAG	1	24	LC1-C3
345	344	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SREDW	D	JAR/BOWL	1	5	C2-C4
345	344	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	2	13	MC1-C4
347	346	3	LINEAR FEATURE	BB2	R	DISH	1	59	C3-C4
347	346	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	R	JAR	1	9	LC1-C4
347	346	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	R	JAR	1	7	LC1-C4
347	346	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR	1	22	LC1-C4
347	346	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	R	JAR	1	6	MC1-C4
347	346	3	LINEAR FEATURE	SGW	U	JAR	1	2	C2-C4
347	346	3	LINEAR FEATURE	NAR RE	U	JAR	1	3	M/LC2-C4
349	348	3	GULLY	ROB MD	D	DISH	1	4	LC1-C2
349	348	3	GULLY	LVN CC	D	BEAK	1	8	C2-C4



Context	Cut	Trench	Category	Fabric Family	Dsc	Form	Quantity	Weight (g)	Spot date
349	348	3	GULLY	NAR RE	R	JAR	1	7	M/LC2-C4
349	348	3	GULLY	SGW	R	JAR	1	7	LC1-C4
356	355	3	POST-HOLE	SGW	RU	BOWL	2	23	C2-C4
362	361	3	POSSIBLE PIT	SGW	UB	JAR	1	4	C2-C4
362	361	3	POSSIBLE PIT	SGW	U	JAR/BOWL	1	1	C2-C4
U/S	U/S	3	SPOIL HEAP	LNV GW	R	JAR	1	19	LC2-EC4
U/S	U/S	3	SPOIL HEAP	SGW	R	JAR	1	7	MC1-C2

KEY: B = base, BEAK = beaker, C=century, Dsc = description, E=early, EVAL = evaluation, EX = excavation, FBOWL = flanged bowl, FLAG = flagon, IA = Iron Age. L=late, M = mid, R = rim, NCD = not closely datable, SJAR = storage jar, U=undecorated body sherd.

\*For full fabric names see Table 3

#### Appendix 7. Post-Roman Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	MNV	Form	Rim	Spot date
101	THETG	D	2	63	1	large storage vessel		11
101	UPG	U	1	21	1			13-15
101	REFW	R	1	21	1	plate?	everted	19
106	ESW	U	1	22	1			19-E20
106	REFW	FP	1	188	1	preserve jar	upright plain	19-E20
200	GRE	D	1	5	1			L16-18
200	ESW	D	1	7	1	bottle		19-E20
200	LSRW	R	1	67	1	dish	flaring	L18-19
200	PEW	R	1	33	1	plate?	everted	19
200	LBW	S	1	22	1	teapot		19
201	DUTR	R	1	35	1	skillet/bowl	complex everted	16-17?
206	GIPS	U	1	29	1			L7-9
300	ESW	D	1	7	1	bottle		19-E20
300	ESW	D	1	3	1	preserve jar		19-E20
300	PORC	R	1	2	1	saucer?	plain	19?
300	PORC	D	1	3	1			19?
301	GRE	D	1	30	1			L16-18

### Appendix 8. Ceramic Building Material Summary

context	wt/g	fabric	form	no	MNO	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	comments	date
106	83	fs	PAN	1	1								pmed
106	87	ms	FLT	1	1 +				18			corner, partial upper cutaway, underside burnt	Rom
106	35	fsffe	FLT	2	1							flake with groove	Rom
108	20	ms	RBT	1	1 +				>18			surface reduced, slightly vit	Rom
117	313	fs	RBT	1	1 +				47				Rom
212	31	fsxf	LB?	1	1 +				15+			worn, poss QFT but 'underside' is struck	pmed
212	395	fs	PAN	1	1						ms buff on underside		pmed
212	158	fs	PAN	1	1							H-stamped nib	pmed
217	31	fsxf	LB?	1	1 +				15+			worn, poss QFT but 'underside' is struck	pmed
217	302	fs	PAN	2	2							sooted	pmed
347	134	fs	BOX	1	1				17			'combed' with fingers - curving	Rom
356	98	fs	RBT	1	1 ++				>25				Rom

### Appendix 9. Fired Clay Summary

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
117	sxfe		1	9	buff-red	undulating - fingermarks?		+	
313	fsffe		1	90	red	irreg		+	large lump, may be part of thick tile but seems to have curving areas of surface?
313	fsx		1	16	buff/red	poss flat - but could be impression, small area		+	
353	fscfe	KL?	13	62	buff-orange	concave?	1 poss wattle? grass/straw	+	some hard, some soft
354	fscfe	KL?	4	18	buff	2 convex but rough			hard
356	scp	obj - LW??	2	24	buff-grey	convex, smooth		+	decorated? appears to have partial circular grid stamp
356	fscfe	KL?	1	12	buff-orange	flattish	grass/straw	+	v fine calc, underside irreg, 9mm thick

### Appendix 10. Clay Tobacco Pipe Summary

Context	Frag	No	Wt (g)	Bore diam	Abrasion	Notes	Date
200	stem	1	5	2.7	++		17-18
301	stem	1	4	1.8			19-E20



**Appendix 11. Glass Summary**

Context	Type	Colour	No	Wt/g	Notes	Date	Thickness	Denatured
106	bottle	lt blue	6	81	rectangular, moulded side 'CLARKE', moulded front 'WORLD... / ... / BL...', collared string ring, so seam on neck; elongated bubbles	L.19-E.20		
200	bottle	green	1	85	large ?beer bottle, mould seam, moulded label: 'BREWE... / S G(orC)RE...?'	M-L.19?		

**Appendix 12. Miscellaneous Finds Summary**

Context	SF No	Find type	No	Wt	Description	Date	Dimensions
200		unident	1	4	poss burnt coal or modern composite - black, heavily abraded		
309	3	button/stud?	1	1	glassy surface, material uncertain, poss aluminium or organic, worn/rubbed underside	modern?	D 14mm, Th 3mm
341		stone	2	21	2 frags of poss whetstone, dense ?igneous/metamorphic rounded dk grey stone		

### Appendix 13. Human Skeletal Remains Summary

Teeth are recorded in the form illustrated below.

Maxilla	R.	8	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	X	7	U	L.
Mandible		O	7	6	5	4	-	-	-	/	/	3	4	5	6	7	Co	
		A		C														

<u>Code</u>	<u>Meaning</u>
1 2 3 etc.	Tooth present in jaw.
X	Tooth lost ante-mortem.
/	Tooth lost post-mortem.
U, u	Tooth unerupted.
O, o	Tooth in process of erupting.
Co	Tooth congenitally absent.
- - -	Jaw missing.
A	Abscess present (above/below tooth number).
C	Caries present (above/below tooth number).

Lower case letters a-e and u/o are used for deciduous teeth. Attrition patterns are coded according to the scores suggested by Bouts and Pot (1989).

#### Articulated skeleton

**Sk. 01** ?Female, c.16-18 years

**Description:** Near-complete upper half of skeleton down to the pelvic bones. Some vertebrae and ribs missing, also both hands and the right radius.  
**Condition:** Fair, eroded surfaces. The rear of the skull was heavily eroded and partially lost.  
**Determination of age:** All teeth except third molars fully erupted (but these were likely congenitally absent), slight molar attrition, incomplete fusion of vertebral annular rings, sacral segments and acetabulum. Basi-occipital unfused.

**Teeth:**

Co	7	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Co
Co	Co	6	5	4	3	2	1	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	Co

**Tooth wear:**

-	1	2	2-	2	2	2	2+	2+	2	2+	2-	2-	2+	1	-
-	-	2+	2-	2	2-	2	2+	2+	2+	2	2-	2-	2+	2-	-

**2- Dental pathology:** Calculus slight-moderate. Lower R M2 and all MEs probably congenitally absent. No alveolar resorption or enamel hypoplasia.

**Pathology:**

**Cribra orbitalia:** None  
**Maxillary sinusitis:** Not assessable  
**Schmorl's nodes:** Shallow longitudinal depressions in T6 and T10 inferior bodies.

**Bones present (shaded)**



## Cranial measurements

Sk 01

<b>Cranium</b>		
Max Length	L	
Max Breadth	B	145
Max Height	H'	
Basi-nasal Length	LB	
Basi-alveolar Length	GL	
Upper facial Height	G'H	66
Bimaxillary Breadth	GB	93
Bizygomatic Breadth	J	
Nasal Height	NH'	49
Nasal Breadth	NB	25
Simotic Chord	SC	8
Bi-dacryonic Chord	DC	23
Orbital Breadth	O'1	33
Orbital Height	O2	29
Palatal Length	G'1	42
Palatal Breadth	G2	41
Min Frontal Breadth	B'	93
Biasterionic Breadth	BiaStB	132
Foramen Magnum Length	FL	
Foramen Magnum Breadth	FB	
Frontal Arc	S1	118
Parietal Arc	S2	134
Occipital Arc	S3	
Frontal Chord	S'1	105
Parietal Chord	S'2	118
Occipital Chord	S'3	
Trans-Biporial Arc	B'Q	306
Mastoid Process Height	MPH	26
<b>Mandible</b>		
Bicondylar width	W1	
Bigonial breadth	GoGo	
Foramen mentale breadth	ZZ	45
Symphyseal height	H1	32
Mandibular length	ML	
Bicoronoid breadth	CrCr	
Min ramus breadth R.	RB'	
Coronoid height R.	CrH	57
Condylar length R.	CyL	18
Gnathion-gonion length R.	GnGo	83

Measurements in mm.

### Cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	01
Highest nuchal line	R	-
	L	-
Ossicle at lambda/Inca		-
Lambdoid wormian bones	R	-
	L	-
Parietal foramen	R	+
	L	+
Bregmatic bone		0
Metopism		0
Coronal wormian bones	R	0
	L	0
Epipteric bone	R	0
	L	0
Fronto-temporal articulation	R	0
	L	0
Parietal notch bone	R	0
	L	0
Asterionic ossicle	R	-
	L	-
Auditory torus	R	0
	L	0
Huschke's foramen	R	0
	L	0
Post-condylar canal	R	-
	L	-
Double condylar facet	R	-
	L	-
Precondylar tubercle	R	0
	L	0
Double hypoglossal canal	R	0
	L	0
Foramen ovale incomplete	R	0
	L	0
Extra palatine foramen	R	+
	L	0
Palatine torus	R	0
	L	0
Maxillary torus	R	0
	L	0
Zygoma-facial foramen	R	3
	L	2
Supra-orbital foramen complete	R	0
	L	0
Extra infra-orbital foramen	R	0
	L	0
Sagittal wormian		0
Squame parietal ossicle	R	0
	L	0
Multiple mental foramen	R	0
	L	0
Mandibular torus	R	0
	L	0

### Post-cranial non-metric traits

	Sk.	01
Atlas bridge lateral	R	-
	L	-
Atlas bridge posterior	R	-
	L	-
Atlas double facet	R	-
	L	-
Suprascapular foramen	R	-
	L	-
Detached acromion epiphysis	R	-
	L	-
Sterno-manubrial fusion	R	-
	L	-
Septal aperture of humerus	R	0
	L	-
Epicondylar process of humerus	R	0
	L	-
Sacralisation of L5	R	0
	L	0
Four sacral segments		-
Six sacral segments		-
Acetabular crease	R	-
	L	-
Allen's fossa of femur	R	-
	L	-
Poirier's facet of femur	R	-
	L	-
Plaque formation of femur	R	-
	L	-
Third femoral trochanter	R	-
	L	-
Vastus notch of patella	R	-
	L	-
Calcaneus double facet	R	-
	L	-
Cuboid-navicular articulation	R	-
	L	-



**Appendix 14. Animal Bone Catalogue**

Context	Trench	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Burnt	Gnaw	Comments
101	1	1	4	Bird - Goose	1	1			femur, distal end		1	chopped			
104	1	2	5	Mammal	2				fragments						
104	1	3	38	Mammal	3				fragments						
106	1	1	64	Cattle	1	1			pelvic frag			sawn			?modern sawing
108	1	2	89	Cattle	1	1			incomplete scapula		1	knife cut			
108	1	1	5	Sheep/goat	1	1			horncore fragment						sheep horncore. Est qty/wt
112	1	2	39	Pig	2				cervical vertebra and rib						
114	1	1	3	Mammal	1				single fragment						
115	1	34	1152	Cattle	12	1			pelvic, vertebrae fragments, including axis		1		5		some charred fragments
115	1	25	50	Mammal	22				fragments				13		several charred and some more heavily burnt (white/grey) fragments. Est qty/wt
117	1	2	36	Mammal	2				large mammal fragments						
119	1	4	123	Cattle	3	1			ribs			chopped			
119	1	1	5	Sheep/goat	1	1			horncore tip						sheep horncore. Est qty/wt
201	2	13	273	Cattle	13	1			skull fragments						
201	2	2	36	Pig	2		1		femur frags						
208	2	2	11	Cattle	2	1			horncore fragments						
216	2	4	277	Cattle	1	1			tibia						incomplete
216	2	3	10	Mammal	3				fragments						Est qty/wt
217	2	7	32	Sheep/goat	1				lower molar 2						
217	2	1	5	Rabbit	1				pelvis		1				Est qty/wt
217	2	5	10	Mammal	5				fragments						Est qty/wt



Context	Trench	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Adult	Juv	Neo	Element range	Measure	Count	Butchering	Burnt	Gnaw	Comments
302	3	5	178	Cattle	1	1			metacarpal	1	1	cuts		1	some canid gnawing, MCGL172, asymmetric at distal end, cuts on proximal rear shaft and some cuts at distal shaft, lesion on proximal articular surface of metacarpal
302	3	2	5	Sheep/goat	2	1			tibia frags			chopped			Est qty/wt
302	3	2	5	Mammal	2				fragments						Est qty/wt
305	3	1	27	Cattle	1				neural spine from thoracic vertebra						
307	3	5	7	Mammal	5				fragments						
309	3	19	108	Pig	2		1		thoracic vertebrae						
309	3	1	5	HSR	1				radius fragment						HSR poor condition, residual. Est qty/wt
309	3	16	30	Mammal	16				fragments						Est qty/wt
311	3	3	9	Mammal	3				fragments						
318	3	2	4	Mammal	2				rib frags						
320	3	73	6016	Cattle	73	3			5 femurs, tibia, vertebrae, ribs, scapula, pelvic frags, skull frags.	4	7	possible cuts on 2 ribs and one vertebra		1	MNI=3 individuals. 2 large femurs fused, 3 smaller femurs with FLV, some gnawing at a distal femur, some exostoses on a tibia
326	3	1	4	Mammal	1				single fragment						
343	3	1	39	Dog	1	1			tibia	1	1				GL180, slender Greyhound type
356	3	5	135	Cattle	2	1			thoracic vertebrae						
356	3	3	10	Mammal	3				fragments						Est qty/wt
362	3	2	5	Sheep/goat	2	1			lower molar and rib						

Key

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present  
 Measure = Measurable following Von Den Driesch, 1976.  
 Count = Countable following Davis, 1992



**Appendix 15. Measurements following Von Den Driesch, 1976**

Context	Other	Type	Species	Element	Fusion	GI	Bd	Dd	BT	HTC	BatF	Bfd	A	B	SD	Bp	BWmin	Bwmax	Acet.	Art. end	Comments	
302			Cattle	MC	f	172					49.3	54.2	28.7	25.6	28.2							
343			Dog	TIB	f	180																tall, slender dog

**Appendix 16. Mollusc Remains Catalogue**

Context	Trench	Ctxt Qty	Weight	Fresh water	Marine	Land	Fossil	Species	NISP	Top	Base	MNI	Apex	Fragments	Distort	Worms	Sponge	Barnacles	Attached	Cuts	Comments	
104	1	7	478		7			Oyster	7	1	6	6	7		1	3	1		1			
108	1	46	1259		46			Oyster	46	17	27	27	44	2	4	12	19	2	3	4		sizes 50mm to 90mm
112	1	1	18		1			Oyster	1		1	1	1			1			1			
115	1	6	112		6			Oyster	6	2	4	4	6		2	2	1				1	
117	1	15	688		15			Oyster	15	5	8	8	13	2	1	4	3	1	1			
119	1	7	258		7			Oyster	7	3	3	3	6	1		1	2		1	1		slight burning on one base shell
217	2	11	329		11			Oyster	11	2	9	9	11		1	4	3		2	1		?cess, GL100mm
302	3	5	169		5			Oyster	5	2	3	3	5			1	3					some burning
302	3	18	605		18			Oyster	18	10	6	10	16	2	2	5	8				2	cess, GL98mm
309	3	2	17		2			Oyster	2					2								
318	3	2	52		2			Oyster	2	1		1	1	1			1					
318	3	4	83		4			Oyster	4	3	1	3	4				2				1	
324	3	4	75		4			Oyster	4	1	2	2	3	1	1		1					
341	3	5	148		5			Oyster	5	2	3	3	5		1	2	1				1	
347	3	4	176		4			Oyster	4		4	4	4			1	2				2	cess deposits
354	3	6	208		6			Oyster	6	3	3	3	6		1	2	1				1	one very thickened shell, some cess deposits, 1 cut top shell
356	3	2	51		2			Oyster	2		1	1	1	1			1					
356	3	6	164		6			Oyster	6	4	2	4	6		1	2	3		1	1		GL90mm
362	3	6	139		6			Oyster	6	5	1	5	6			3	2		1			

## Appendix 17. Metal Finds Summary

Context	Context description	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Reference
100	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	6.5	Watch winder	Post-medieval	waisted oval handle with two circular holes either end, with ribbed decoration either side; with attached cylindrical hollow attachment	H25 W28		
100	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	1.5	Fitting	Post-medieval	sheet with one flat side the other rounded, central aperture wider one side than other; two rivets in flat side	L19 W13		
100	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	2	Button	Post-medieval	circular with central dished area; ebonised; impressed lettering on front; two central attachment holes	D17		
100	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	3.2	Chain	Post-medieval	two larger oval sheet loops attached to each other, with the remains of three small sheet loops attached at one end	L>64		
100	Topsoil	Lead	1	0.8	?Washer	Post-medieval	flat circular, slightly lipped disc with central circular hole	D16		
100	Topsoil	Lead	1	2.2	Waste	Unknown	amorphous thin pitted fragment	-		
101	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	1.5	Ferrule	Post-medieval	small cylindrical sheet with ribbed outer surface	H7.3 D8.2		
101	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	1	Button	Post-medieval	flat circular head with inset sheet loop on reverse; front decorated with three ?chevrons or similar	D13 H5		
101	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	3	Bell	Med./Post-med.	sheet rumbler bell complete with iron pea inside; missing the top loop; two hemispheres pressed together, soundhole in base	H17 D19		
101	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	5.5	Strip	Unknown	bent rectangular strip with hole in one side	distorted		
101	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	19	Ferrule	Post-medieval	incomplete and distorted, but solid cast with the base D-shaped in plan	-		
101	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	1.2	Staple	Post-medieval	thin rectangular sheet with tapering an folded in ends	-		
101	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Sheet	Unknown	thing incomplete sheet; possible decoration, but worn almost smooth	-		
106	Modern pit 105	Iron	1	19	Fragment	Unknown	irregular flattish piece seems to be layered?	-		
120	Spoil arisings	Copper alloy	1	6	Finger ring	Medieval	circular hoop with flattened sub-oval bezel engraved with design; hoop is D-sectioned; signet seal matrix type; design is a retrograde letter 'J' possibly surmounted by a crown	L25 (hoop) D24.2 (hoop) H14 (bezel) W8.7 (bezel) T2.3 (hoop)	15th-16thc.	
200	Topsoil	Lead	1	17	Waste	Unknown	cut irregular sheet fragment	-		



Context	Context description	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Reference
201	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	1.3	Disc	Unknown	flat circular disc, uncertain function	D13.8 T2.2		
201	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	0.5	Tack	Post-medieval	incomplete shank; convex circular head	H>4.4 D10		
201	Subsoil	Lead	2	14	Waste	Unknown	two sheet fragments, pitted and irregular	-		
201	Subsoil	Lead	1	20	Musket ball	Post-medieval	spherical ball; pitted	D15		
201	Subsoil	Lead	1	13	Weight	Med./Post-med.	biconical; roughened top part; flat base; with central hole all the way through	H11.7 L18.7 W16.5		
208	Curvilinear feature 207	Iron	1	23	Bar	Post-medieval	encrusted S-sectioned bar	-		
300	Topsoil	Aluminium	1	0.1	Sheet	Modern	thin broken rectangular sheet, impressed with letter 'S'	-		
300	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	21	Crotal bell	Post-medieval	incomplete spherical ball, comprised of two hemispheres pressed together, square loop at top; two sound holes either side of top, broken at soundhole on base; sunburst pattern around soundhole	H39.5 D30		
300	Topsoil	Copper alloy	6	15	Buttons	Post-medieval	mostly flat circular types, one tinned, one slightly more convex	-		
300	Topsoil	Copper alloy	2	2	Fitting	Post-medieval	sheet fittings, with one flat end, the other rounded, central aperture with one wider end, one narrower, eye plate for ?dress; two rivets in flat end for affixing; one has traces of gilding one one side	L18 W12.5		
300	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	2	Thimble	Post-medieval	incomplete, missing top hal; raised rim at base, with plain basal border; regular indentations across top part of remains; squashed	H>14		
300	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	1.5	Thimble	Post-medieval	distorted fragment of body and top, missing a lot of the body; rim with narrow plain basal border, smaller indentations across sides, with wider waffle pattern on top	distorted		
300	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	1.5	Buckle	Post-medieval	small rectangular frame, drilled for separate iron spindle; pointed two pronged pin	L16.6 W13.6	18thc.	Whitehead, 1996, 111, no. 712
300	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	3	Cap badge	Post-medieval	incomplete distorted fragment from an ?Army cap badge, part of base of wreath, with possible 'PENSE' visible round edge (Royal motto)	fragment		
300	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	0.1	Popper	Post-medieval	circular with waisted central section, nail and rove type	H6.3 D9		
300	Topsoil	Copper alloy	1	0.7	Tack	Post-medieval	convex circular gilt head with stubby shank on reverse	H6 D9		
300	Topsoil	Iron	1	1.5	Hobnail	Roman	domed circular head; short pointed shank	H14 D10.3		
300	Topsoil	Lead	3	39	Waste	Unknown	amorphous fragments and one flatter oval fragment	-		



Context	Context description	Material	Qty	Wt (g)	Object Type	Period	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate	Reference
300	Topsoil	Lead	2	11	Bag seals	Post-medieval	two of similar flat circular form, with slots in sides to tighten; one illegible, the other very clear, says 'PULL UP TO OPEN' on both sides	D18 D14		
301	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	26	Weight	Post-medieval	circular cast disc with raised lipped edge on one side; central ?dimple with possible impressed marks, one may be a crown?	D37 T5		
301	Subsoil	Copper alloy	2	11	Buttons	Post-medieval	both flat circular discs with inset wire loop on reverse, one tinned	-		
301	Subsoil	Copper alloy	1	0.1	Coin	Roman	very small and thin, quite worn though a radiate bust facing right is visible on obverse; barbarous radiate	D10 T1	c. 275-285AD	
301	Subsoil	Lead	2	10	Waste	Unknown	one amorphous fragment, one flattish broken piece	-		
309	Grave 308	Iron	1	4.5	?Nail	Unknown	curved shaft fragment, missing head	-		
309	Grave 308	Lead	1	3	Waste	Unknown	irregular flattish fragment	-		
			52							

**Appendix 18. Small Finds Summary**

Small Find no,	Context	Context description	Qty	Wt (g)	Material	Object Type	Description	Dimensions (mm)	Spotdate
SF1	101	Subsoil deposits c. 11.2m OD	1	8	Copper alloy	Mount	Pyramid-shaped with cloisonne on 3 sides and metal base. Damaged. Further description awaited.	H15 W88	E.7th
SF2	120	Trench 1 spoil arisings	1	6	Copper alloy	Finger ring	Circular hoop with flattened sub-oval bezel engraved with design; hoop is D-sectioned; signet seal matrix type; design is a retrograde letter 'J' possibly surmounted by a crown	L25 (hoop) D24.2 (hoop) H14 (bezel) W8.7 (bezel) T2.3 (hoop)	15 <sup>th</sup> -16 <sup>th</sup>
SF3	309	Fill of [308]	1	1	Uncertain	Button	Glassy surface, material uncertain, poss aluminium or organic, worn/rubbed underside	D14 T3	?modern



Appendix 19. Environmental Summary

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Trench	Volume (litres)	Carbonised cereals			Carbonised non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants					Other remains
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects	Earthworm capsules	
1	115	107	Primary Fill of Pit	Mid 2nd-4th C	1	40	XX	X	HB (1), Hord (3), E/S (2), Trit (6), Oat (1), NFI (14), Spelt GB (1), E/S GB (1), E/S SF (1)	X	Small Fabaceae (1), <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. (1), <i>Carex</i> sp. (1), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	X	-	Burnt bone (X), Coal (X), Clinker (XX)
2	119	116	Primary Fill of Ditch	Mid 1st-4th C	1	40	XX	-	HB (3), Hord (4), Trit (6), NFI (10)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), <i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (3), <i>Rumex</i> sp. (1), Small Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	X	-	Coal (X), Clinker (X)
3	204	203	Fill of Gully/ Pit	Mid 1st-2nd C	2	40	XX	-	HB (2), Hord (3), FTW (3), E/S (4), Trit (16), NFI (26)	X	Large Fabaceae (1), <i>Bromus</i> sp. (1)	-	XX	<i>Quercus</i> sp.	X	<i>Trichia hispida</i> group	XX	-	X	X	-	Burnt bone (X), Coal (X), Clinker (XX)
4	206	205	Fill of Ditch	7th-9th C	2	40	XX	X	HB (1), Trit (4), NFI (11), Spelt GB (1), E/S GB (1)	X	<i>Cladium mariscus</i> (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Coal (XX), Clinker (XX)
5	309	308	Fill of Grave	4th Century	3	30	XX	-	HB (1), Hord (4), Trit (1), NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Coal (XX), Clinker (XXX)
6	324	323	Fill of Ditch	2nd-4th C	3	40	XX	-	Hord (2), Trit (2), NFI (5)	-	-	-	XX	Diffuse porous	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Coal (XX), Clinker (XX)
7	326	325	Fill of Pit	Late 1st-4th C	3	20	X	-	HB (1), Hord (1), NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	Coal (XX), Clinker (XXX)

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Trench	Volume (litres)	Carbonised cereals			Carbonised non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				Other remains	
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects		Earthworm capsules
8	332	331	Fill of Ditch Terminus	Late 1st-early 2nd C	3	20	X	-	Hord (2)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (XXX)
9	341	340	Fill of Ditch	2nd-4th C	3	40	X	-	Hord (2), NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Small mammal bone (X), Coal (X), Clinker (XXX)
10	335	334	Fill of Ditch Terminus	Late 2nd-4th C	3	20	XX	X	HB (1), Hord (2), Trit (3), NFI (4), E/S GB (1)	X	<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (XX)
11	347	346	Fill of Ditch	3rd-4th C	3	40	XX	X	HB (1), Hord (2), E/S (1), Trit (4), NFI (4), Spelt GB (1), E/S GB (1)	X	<i>Rumex</i> sp. (1), Large Poaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (XX)
12	322	321	Fill of Pit	-	3	10	X	-	HB (1), NFI (1)	X	<i>Bromus secalinus</i> (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Clinker (XX)
13	353	-	Layer	-	3	10	XX	-	HB (3), Rye (2), NFI (4)	X	<i>Brassica/Sinapis</i> sp. (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	X	-	-	-
14	356	355	Fill of Pit/ Posthole	2nd-4th C	3	20	XX	-	HB (4), Hord (6), E/S (2), Trit (2), Rye (3), NFI (13)	X	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (1), <i>Hyoscyamus niger</i> (1), <i>Anthemis cotula</i> (1), Cyperaceae (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	X	X	-	-	Coal (XX), Clinker (XXX)
15	362	361	Fill of Pit	2nd-4th C	3	20	X	-	Hord (1), Trit (1), Oat (1), NFI (5)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (XX)

Sample number	Context	Feature	Description	Spot date	Trench	Volume (litres)	Carbonised cereals			Carbonised non-cereal taxa		Hazelnut shell	Charcoal		Molluscs		Contaminants				Other remains	
							Cereal grains	Cereal chaff	Notes	Seeds	Notes		Charcoal > 2mm	Notes	Molluscs	Notes	Roots	Molluscs	Modern seeds	Insects		Earthworm capsules
16	358	357	Fill of Posthole	-	3	10	X	-	Trit (1), Oat (1), Rye (1)	X	<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> (1)	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (X)
17	339	338	Upper Fill of Posthole	2nd-4th C	3	10	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (X)
18	352	338	Lower Fill of Posthole	2nd-4th C	3	10	X	-	NFI (1)	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (X)
19	318	317	Fill of Posthole	-	3	10	X	-	HB (1), Hord (1), FTW (1), NFI (2)	X	Medium Fabaceae (1), <i>Galium</i> sp. (1)	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Coal (X), Clinker (XX)
20	345	344	Fill of Ditch	2nd-4th C	3	40	X	-	Hord (1)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	X	-	-	Coal (XX), Clinker (XXX)
21	320	319	Fill of Ditch	Late 2nd-early 4th C	3	30	XX	-	Hord (3), Trit (2), NFI (2)	-	-	-	X	-	-	-	XX	-	-	-	-	-

Results from the bulk sample light fractions from Burnham Market. Abbreviations: HB = hulled barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Hord = barley (*Hordeum* sp.); Spelt = spelt wheat (*Triticum spelta*); E/S = emmer/ spelt wheat (*Triticum dicoccum/ spelta*); FTW = free-threshing type wheat (*Triticum aestivum/ turgidum*); Trit = wheat (*Triticum* sp.); Oat (*Avena* sp.); Rye (*Secale cereale*); NFI = not formally identified (indeterminate cereal grain); GB = glume base; SF = spikelet fork.

**Appendix 20.** Licence for the removal of human remains**LICENCE FOR THE REMOVAL OF HUMAN REMAINS**

The Secretary of State, in exercise of the power vested in him by section 25 of the Burial Act 1857 (20 & 21 Vic., cap.81), grants a licence for the removal of the remains of **persons unknown** from or within the place in which they are now interred at **Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk**

2. It is a condition of this licence that the following precautions shall be observed:

(a) Any removal or disturbance of the remains shall be effected with due care and attention to decency;

(b) The ground in which the remains are interred shall be screened from the public gaze while the work is in progress;

(c) The remains shall, no later than **1 October 2025**, be deposited in Norfolk County Council Environmental Service, Norfolk. In the meantime shall be kept safely, privately and decently by Chris Birks Archaeology under the control of a competent member of staff.

3. This licence merely exempts those from the penalties, which would be incurred if the removal took place without a licence. It does not in any way alter civil rights. It does not confer the right to bury the remains in any place where such right does not already exist.

4. This licence expires on **1 October 2025**.

Sarla Parbat

on behalf of the Secretary of State for Justice

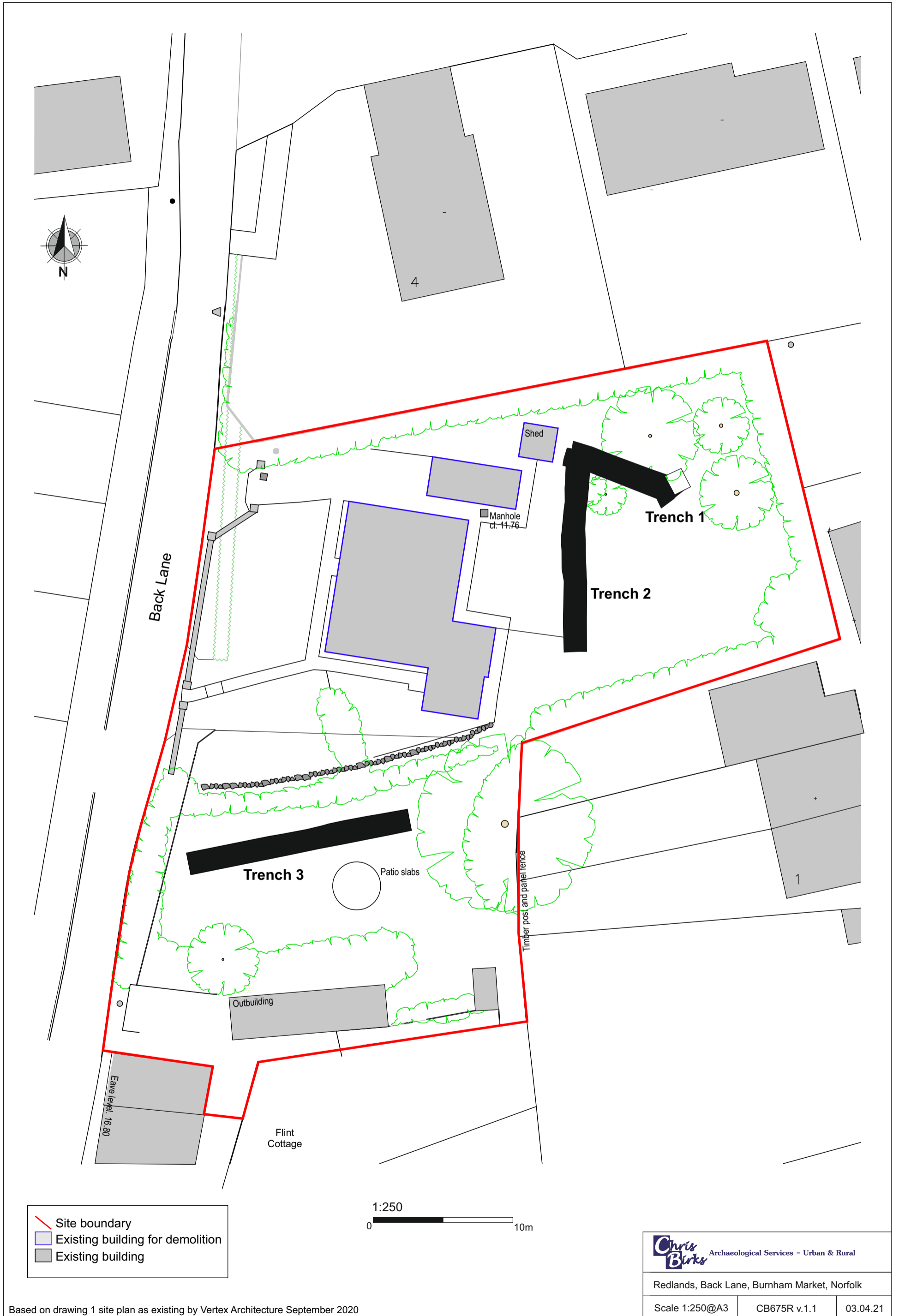
Ministry of Justice

Licence Number: **20-0213**

File Number: **OPR/072/153**

Date: **2 October 2020**





Based on drawing 1 site plan as existing by Vertex Architecture September 2020

Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk		
Scale 1:250@A3	CB675R v.1.1	03.04.21

Figure 2. Site plan

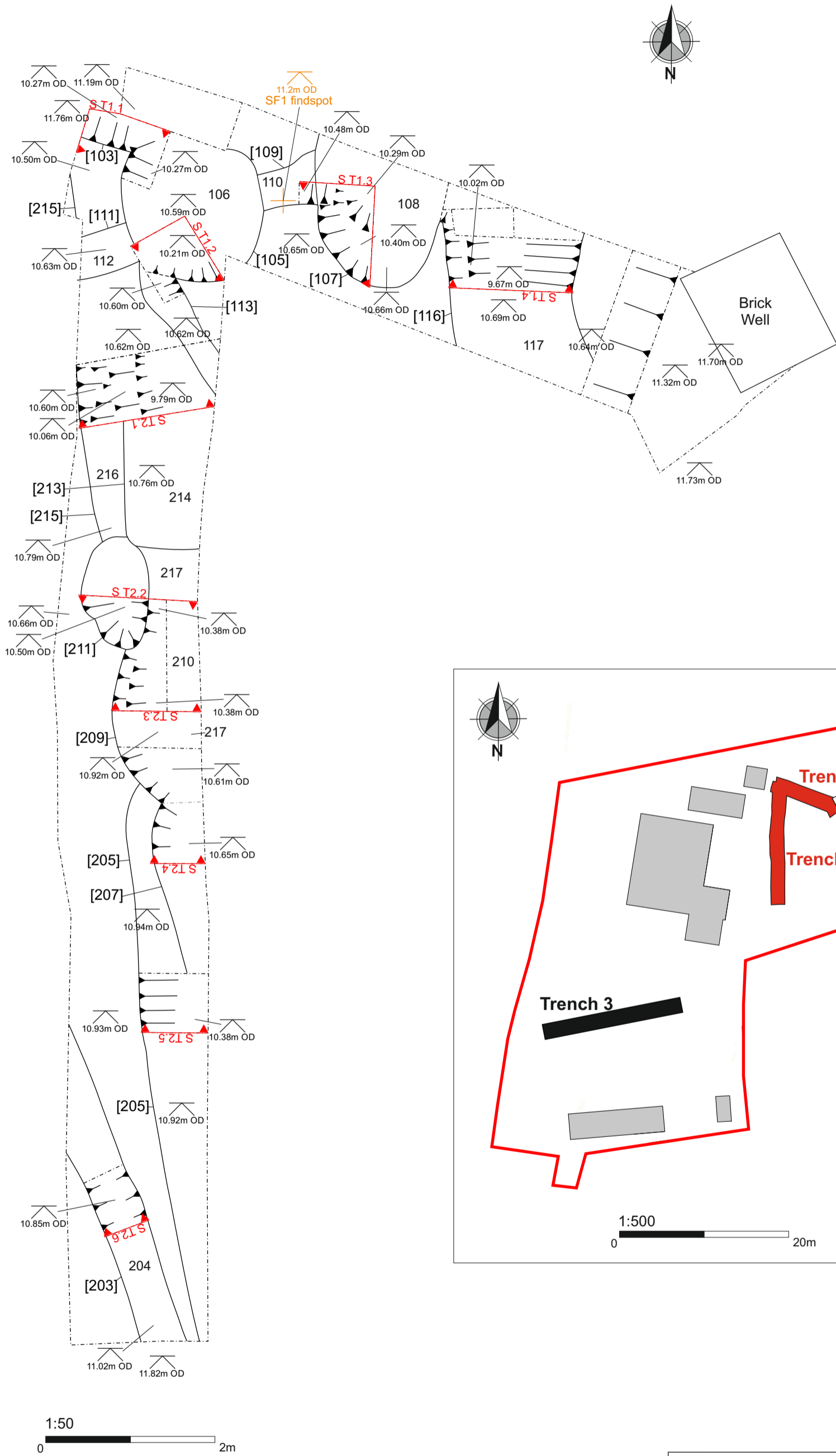
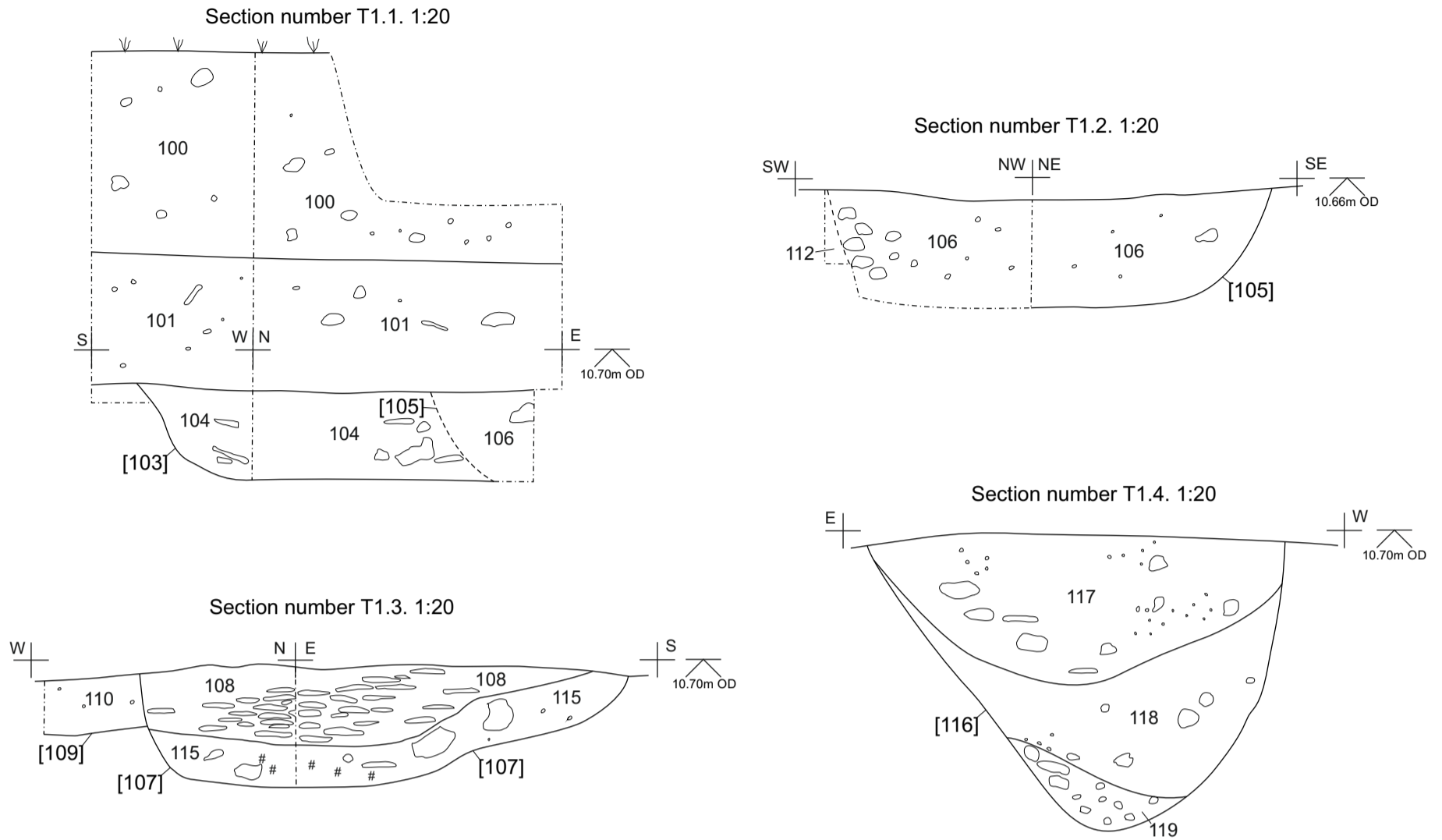
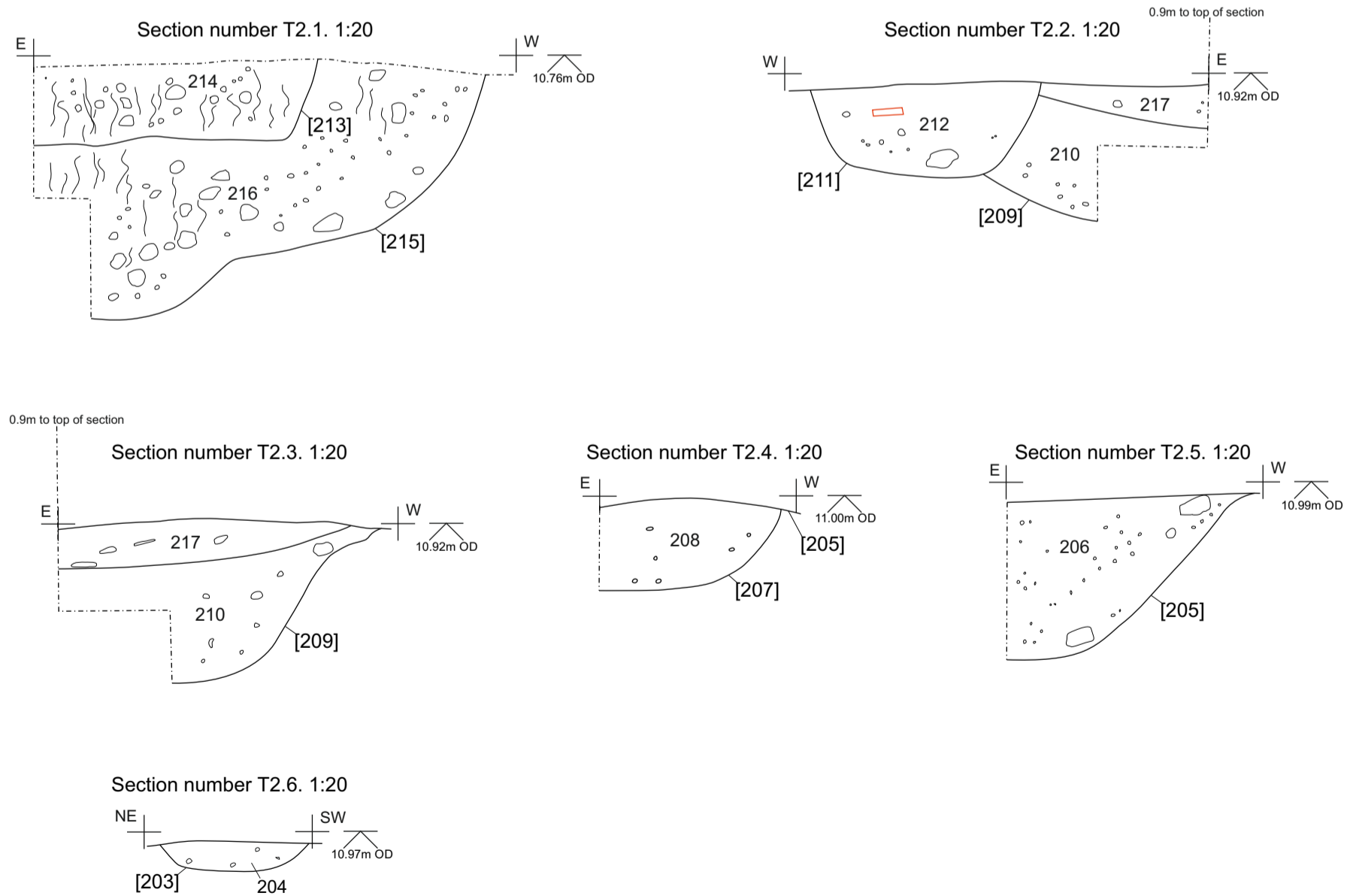


Figure 3. Trenches 1 and 2 plan drawings

Trench 1 section drawings



Trench 2 section drawings



- Oyster
- Flint
- Charcoal
- Brick

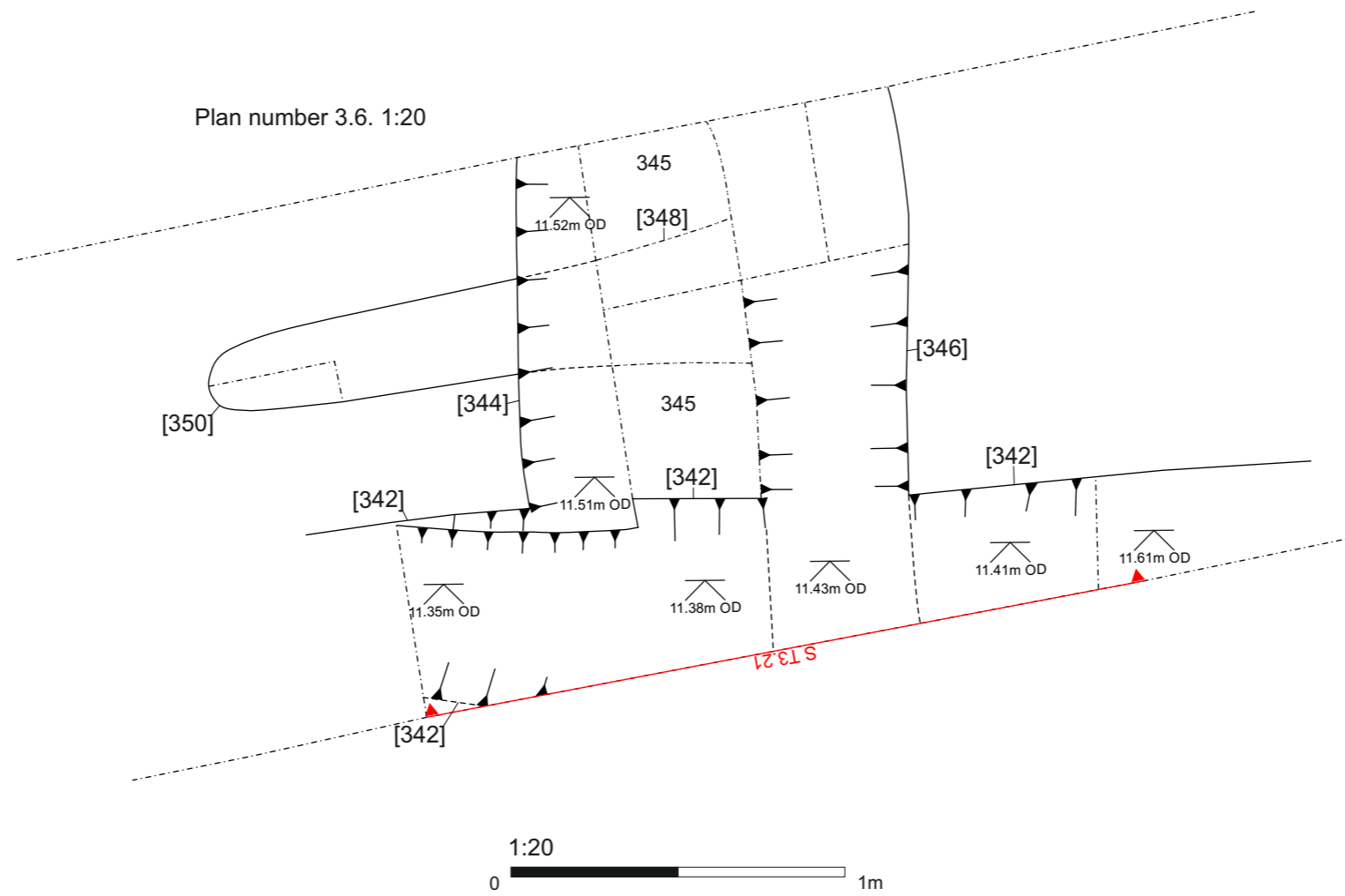
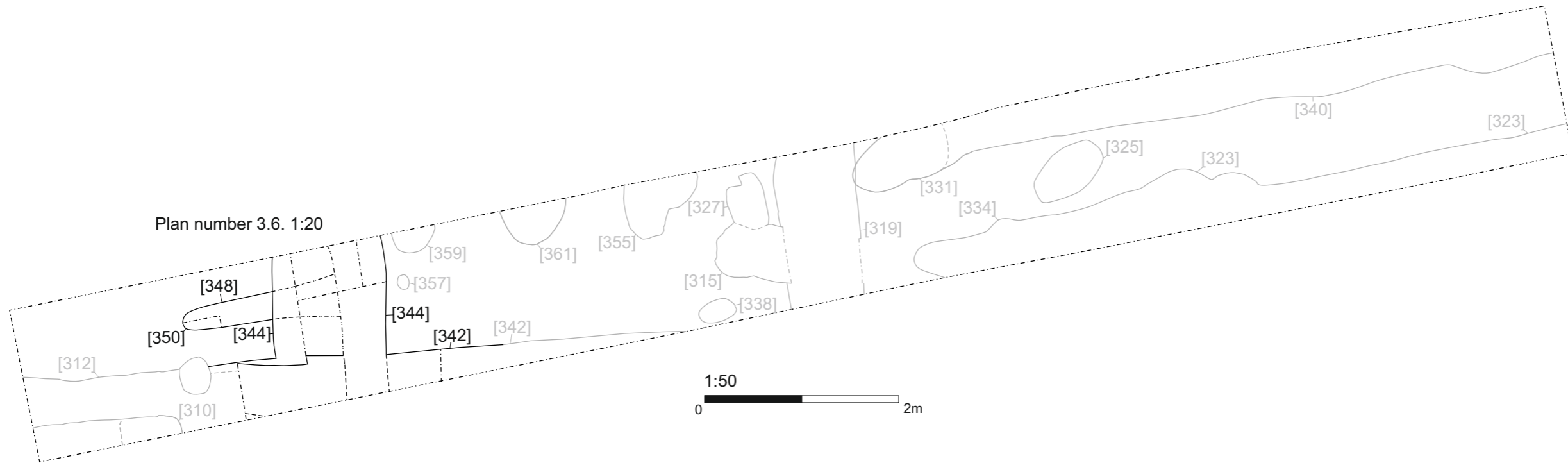


Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk		
Scale 1:20@A3	CB675R v.1.1	03.04.21

Figure 4. Trenches 1 and 2 section drawings







Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk		
Scale 1:50, 1:20	CB675R v.1.1	03.04.21

Figure 6. Trench 3 plan drawing 3.6

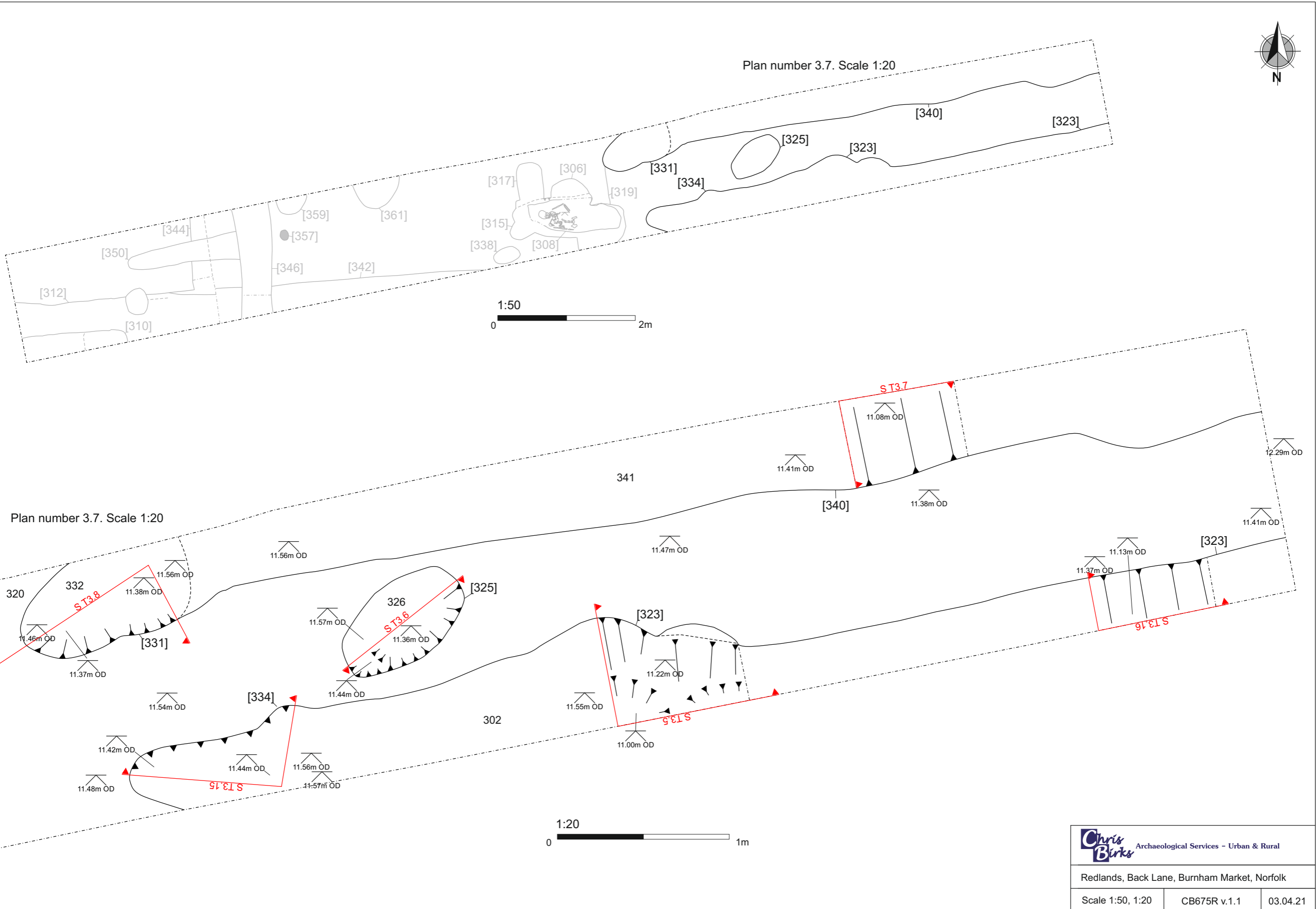
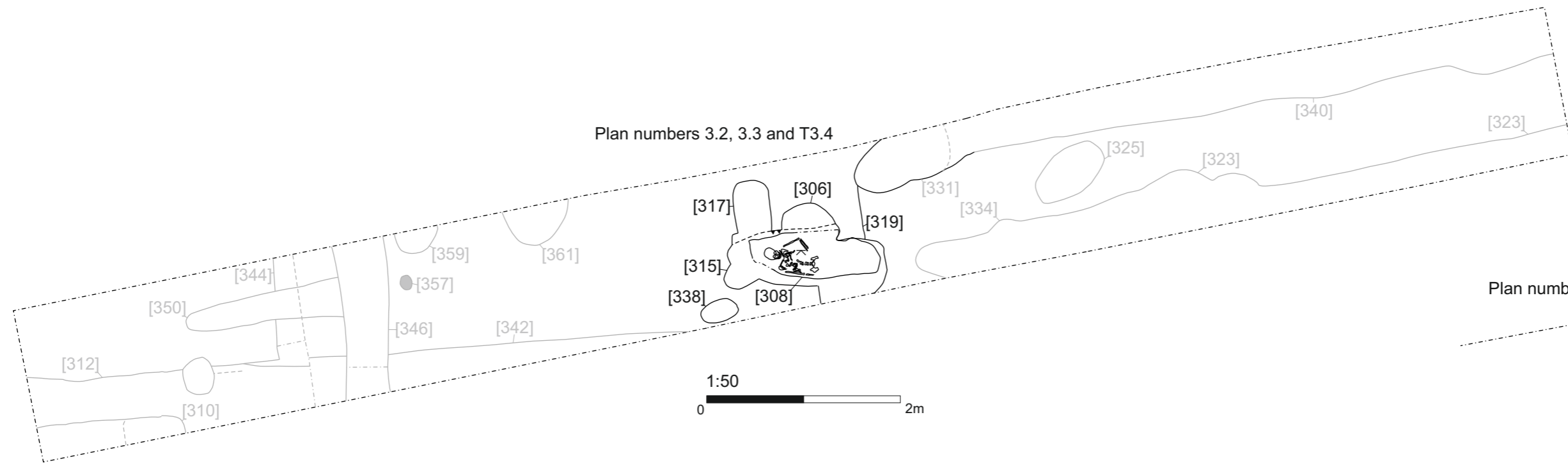
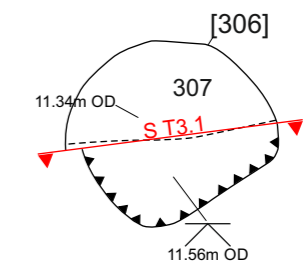


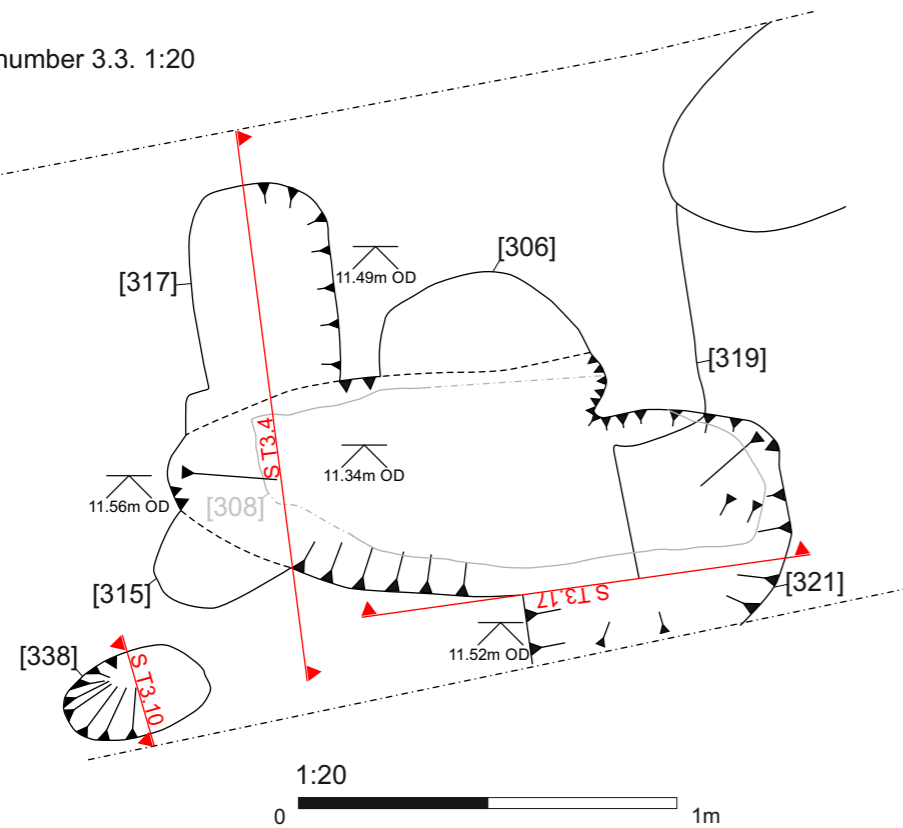
Figure 7. Trench 3 plan drawing 3.7



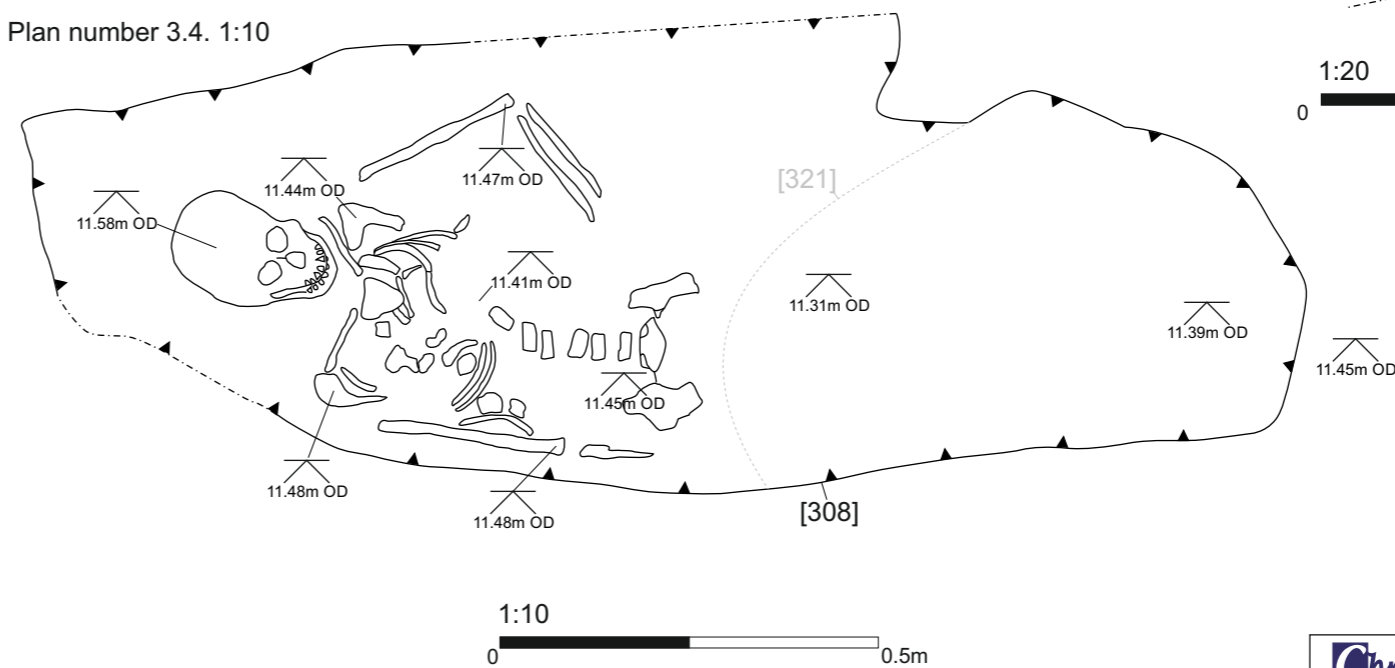
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Plan number 3.3. 1:20



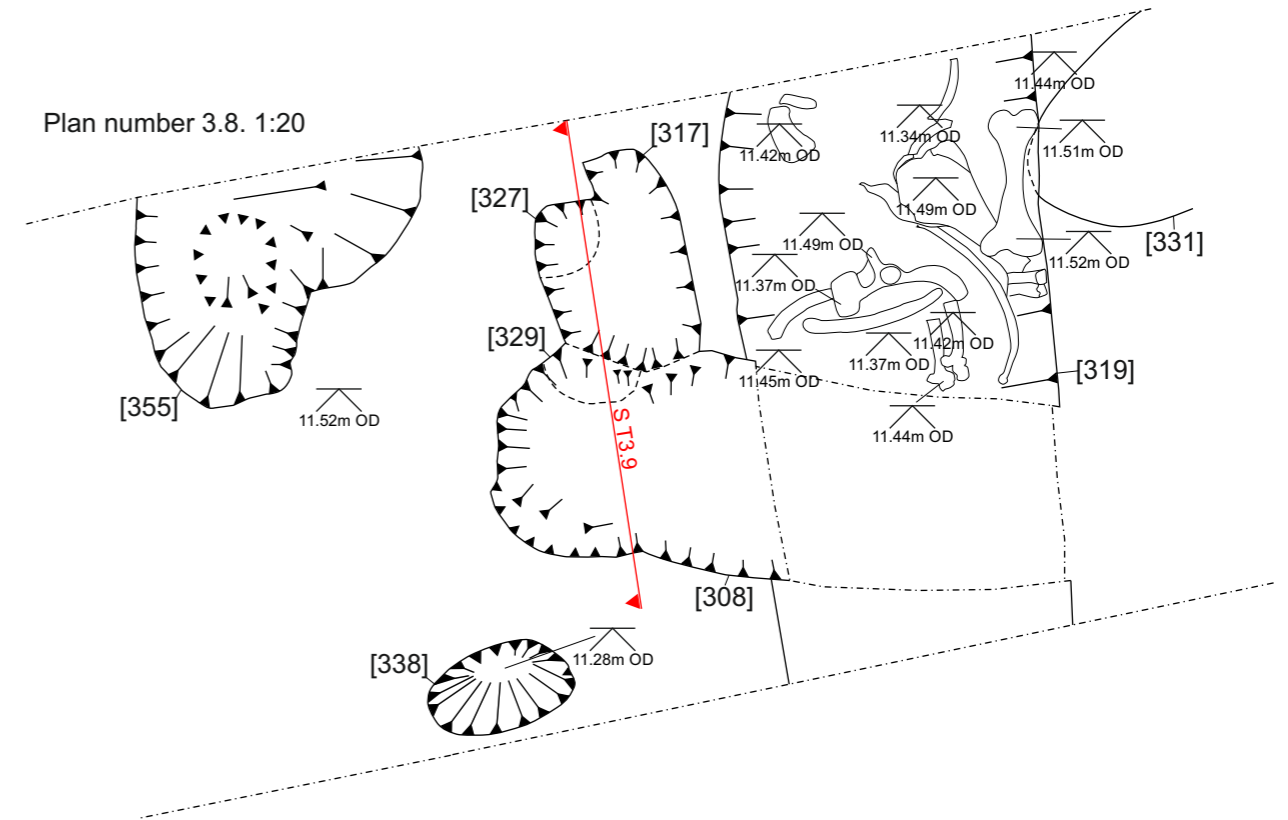
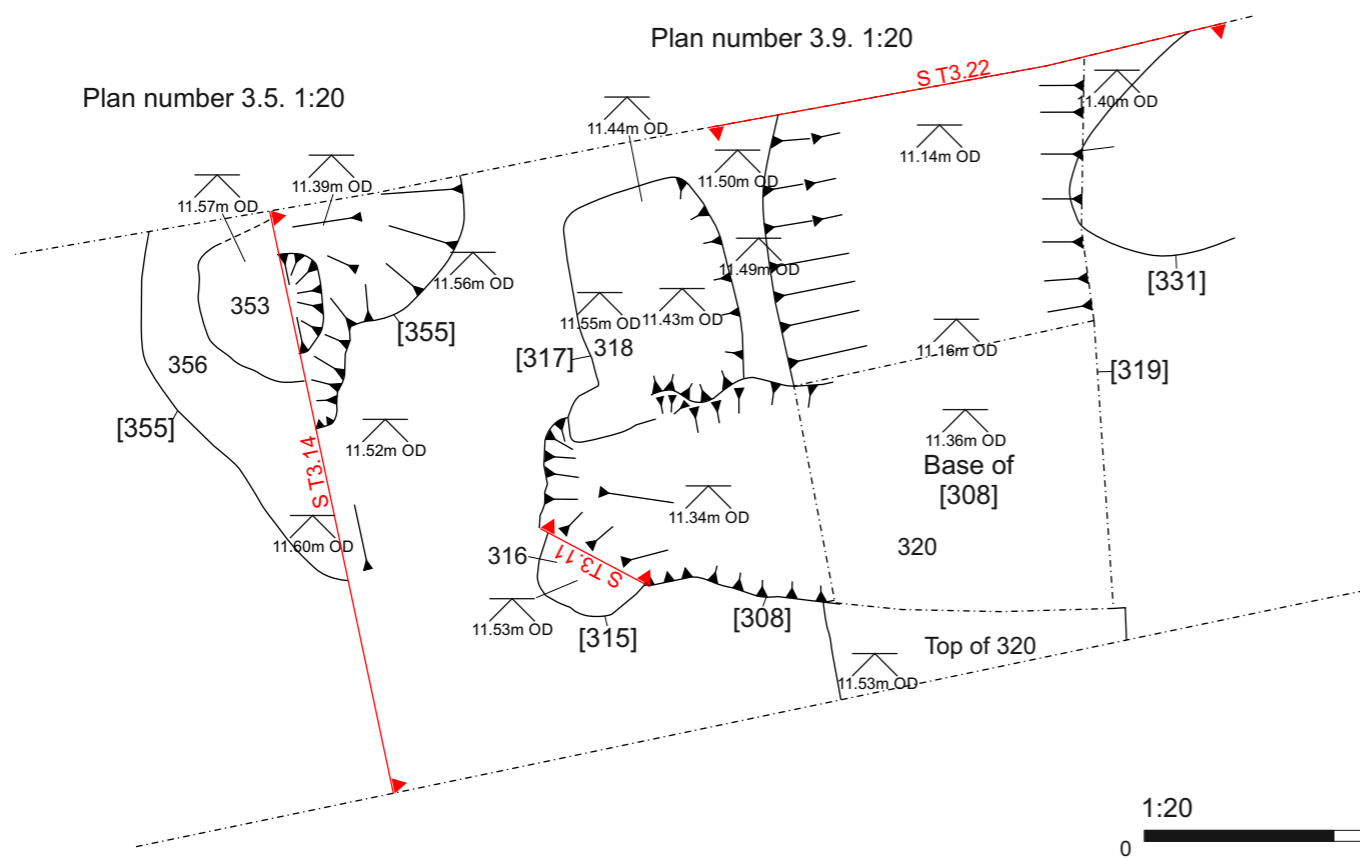
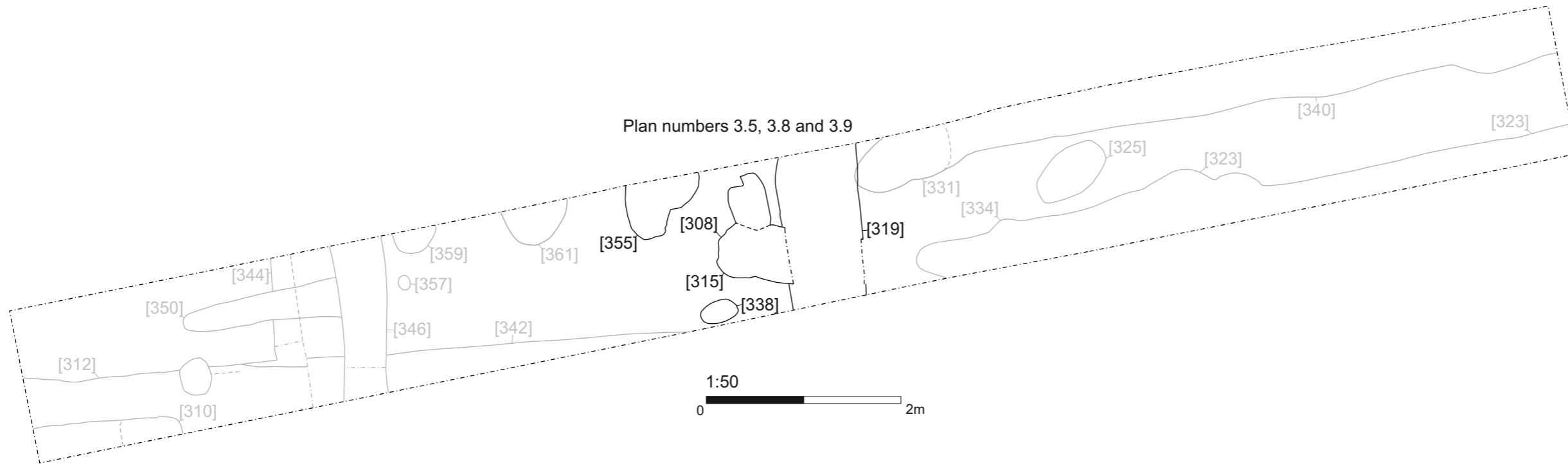
Plan number 3.4. 1:10



1:20  
0 1m

**Chris Birks** Archaeological Services - Urban & Rural  
Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk  
Scale see drawing    CB675R v.1.1    03.04.21

Figure 8. Trench 3 plan drawings 3.2, 3.3 and 3.4



Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk		
Scale 1:50, 1:20	CB675R v.1.1	03.04.21

Figure 9. Trench 3 plan drawings 3.5, 3.8 and 3.9

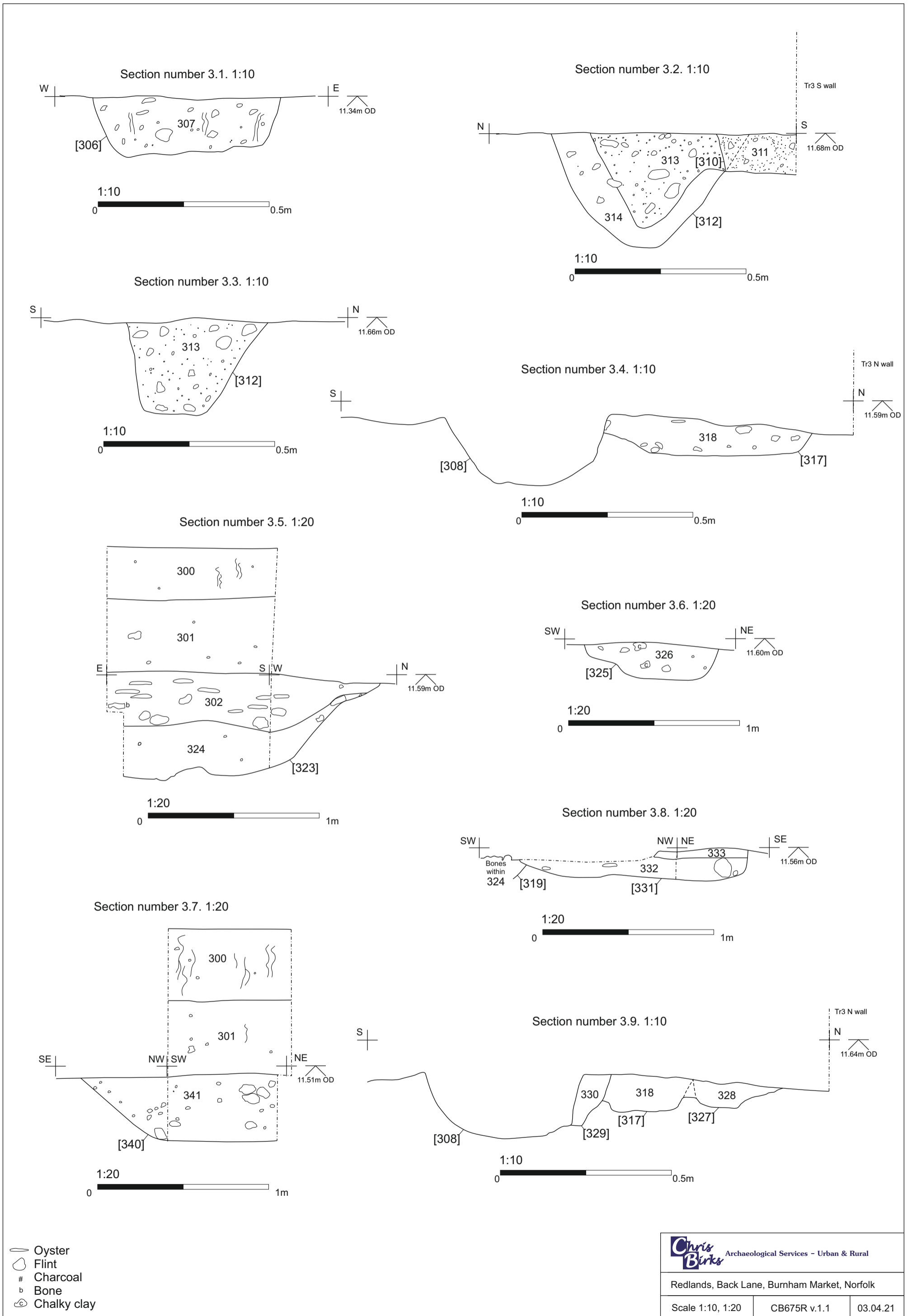


Figure 10. Trench 3 section drawings 3.1 to 3.9

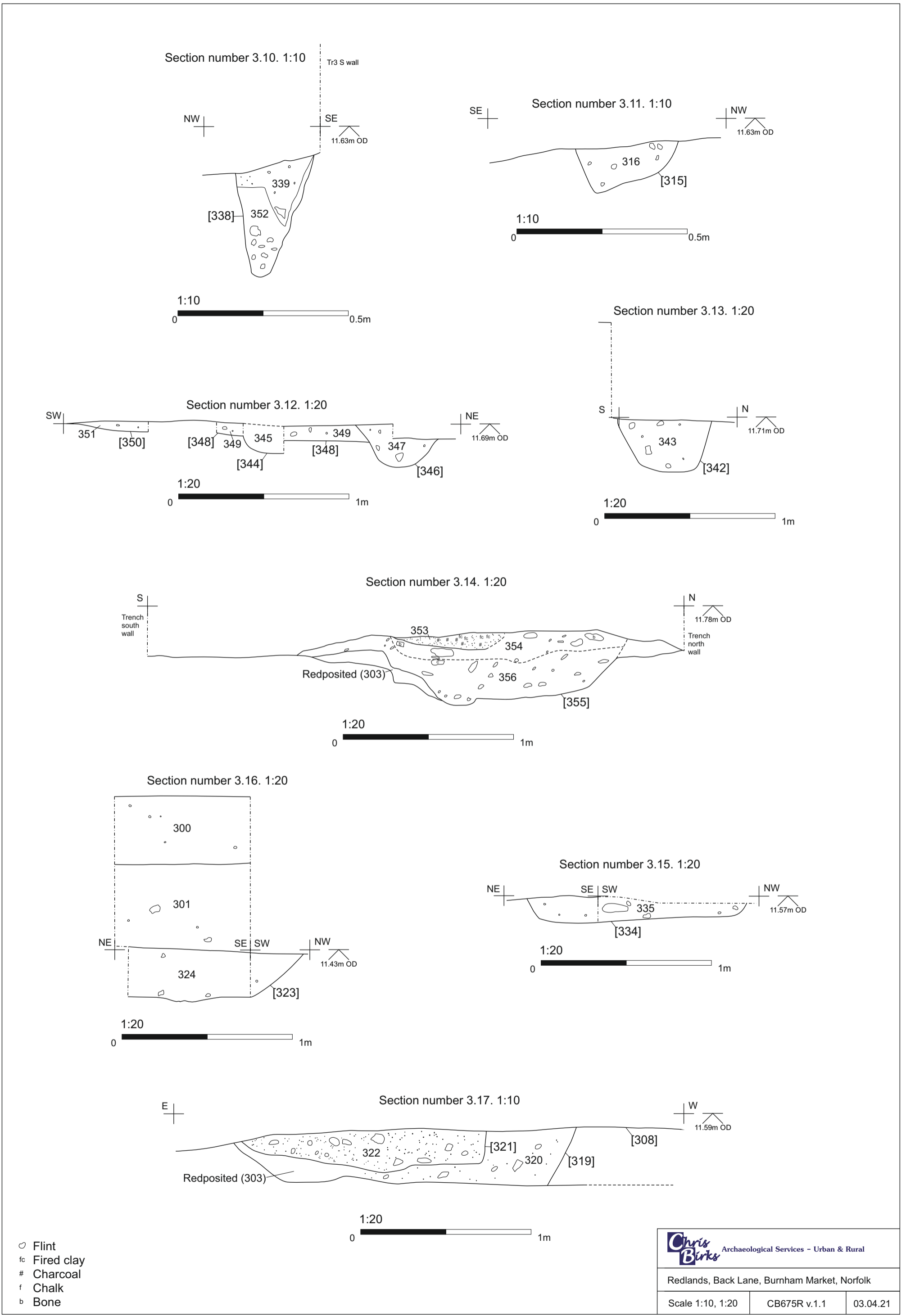
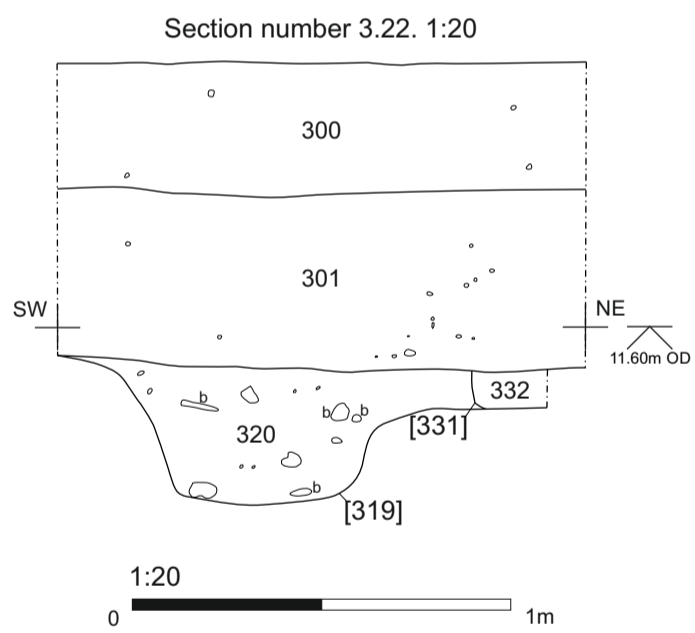
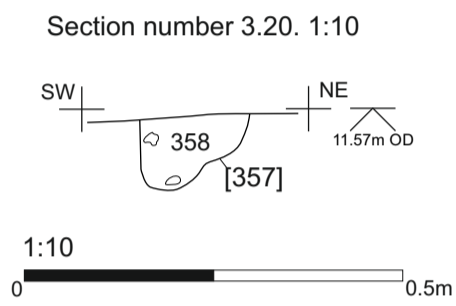
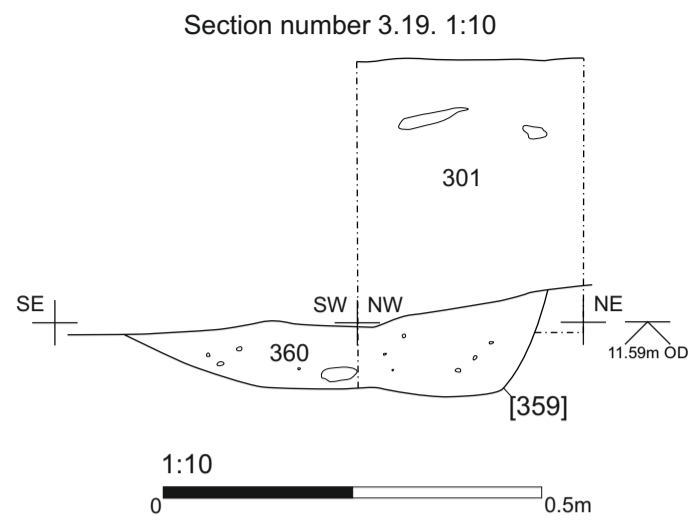
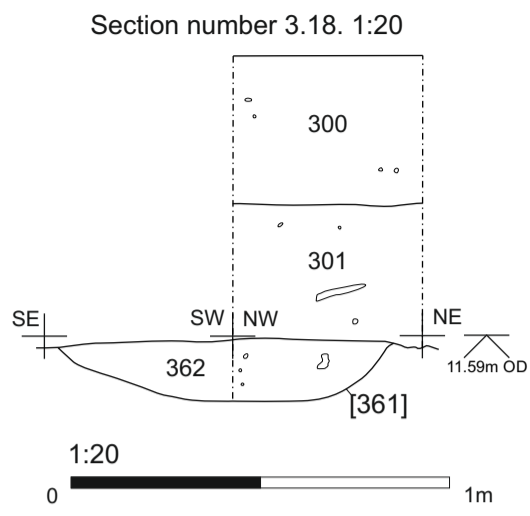


Figure 11. Trench 3 section drawings 3.10 to 3.17



b Bone  
 ◻ Flint

Figure 12. Trench 3 section drawings 3.18 to 3.22

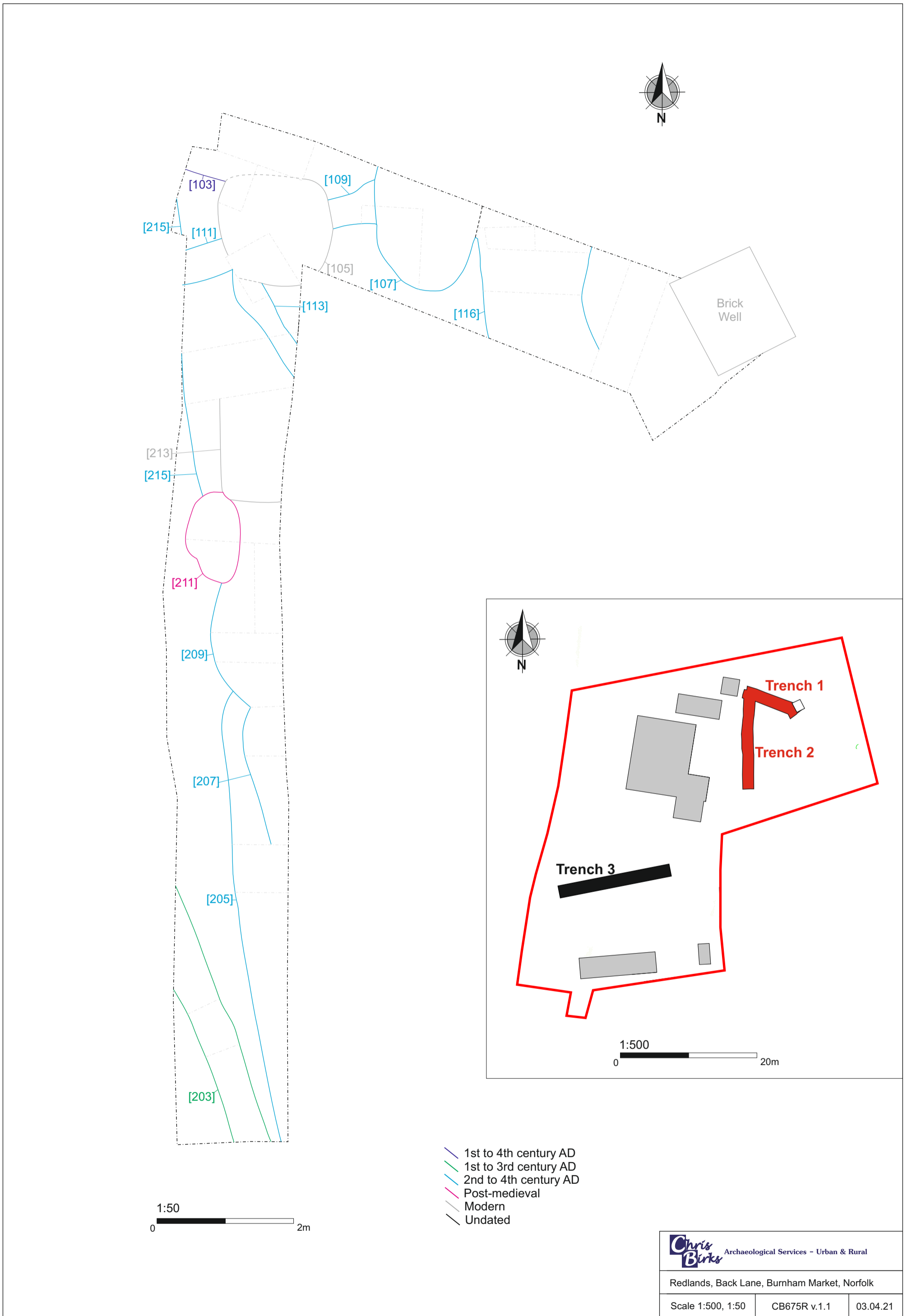


Figure 13. Trenches 1 and 2 possible phasing

Redlands, Back Lane, Burnham Market, Norfolk		
Scale 1:500, 1:50	CB675R v.1.1	03.04.21



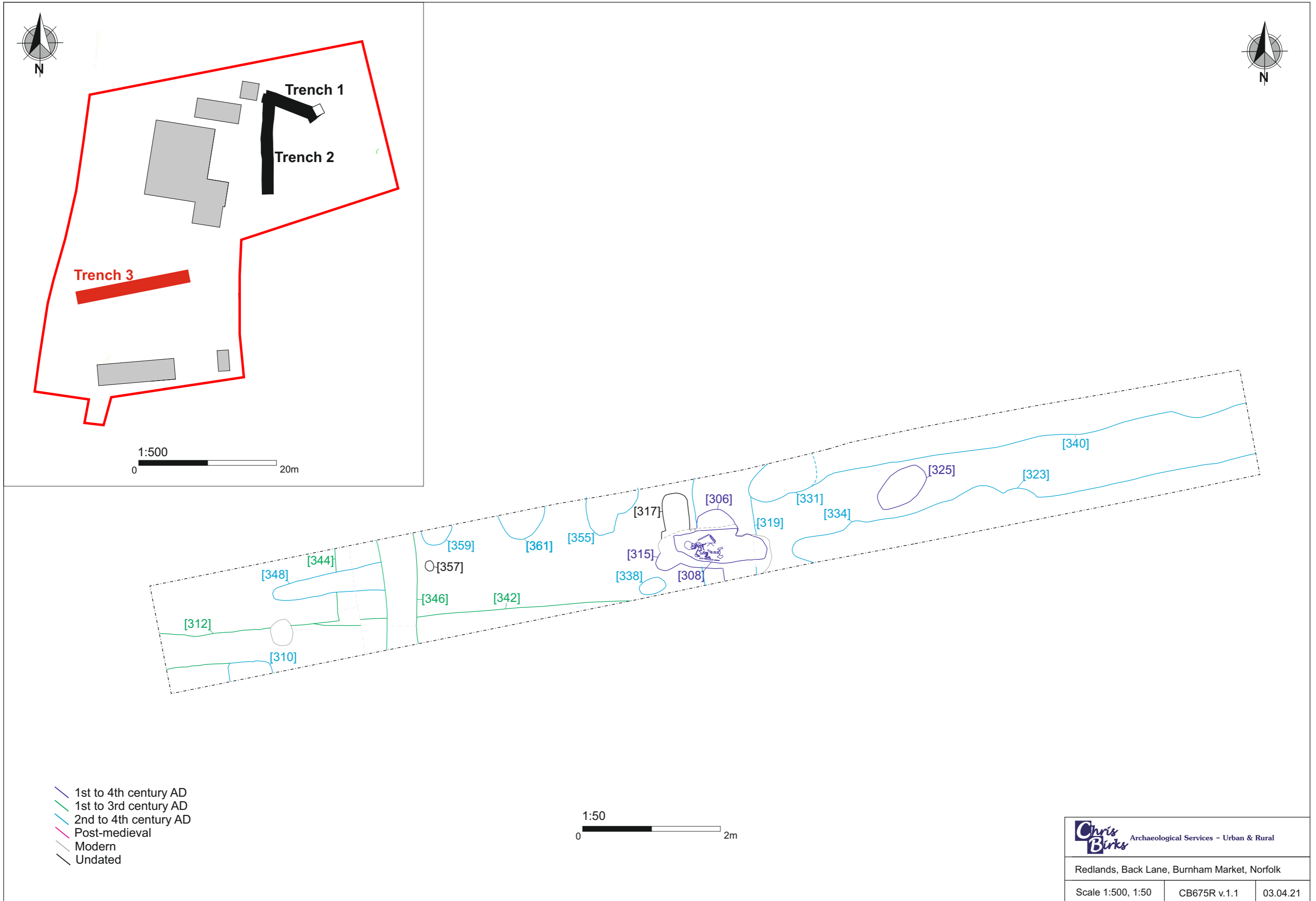


Figure 14. Trench 3 possible phasing

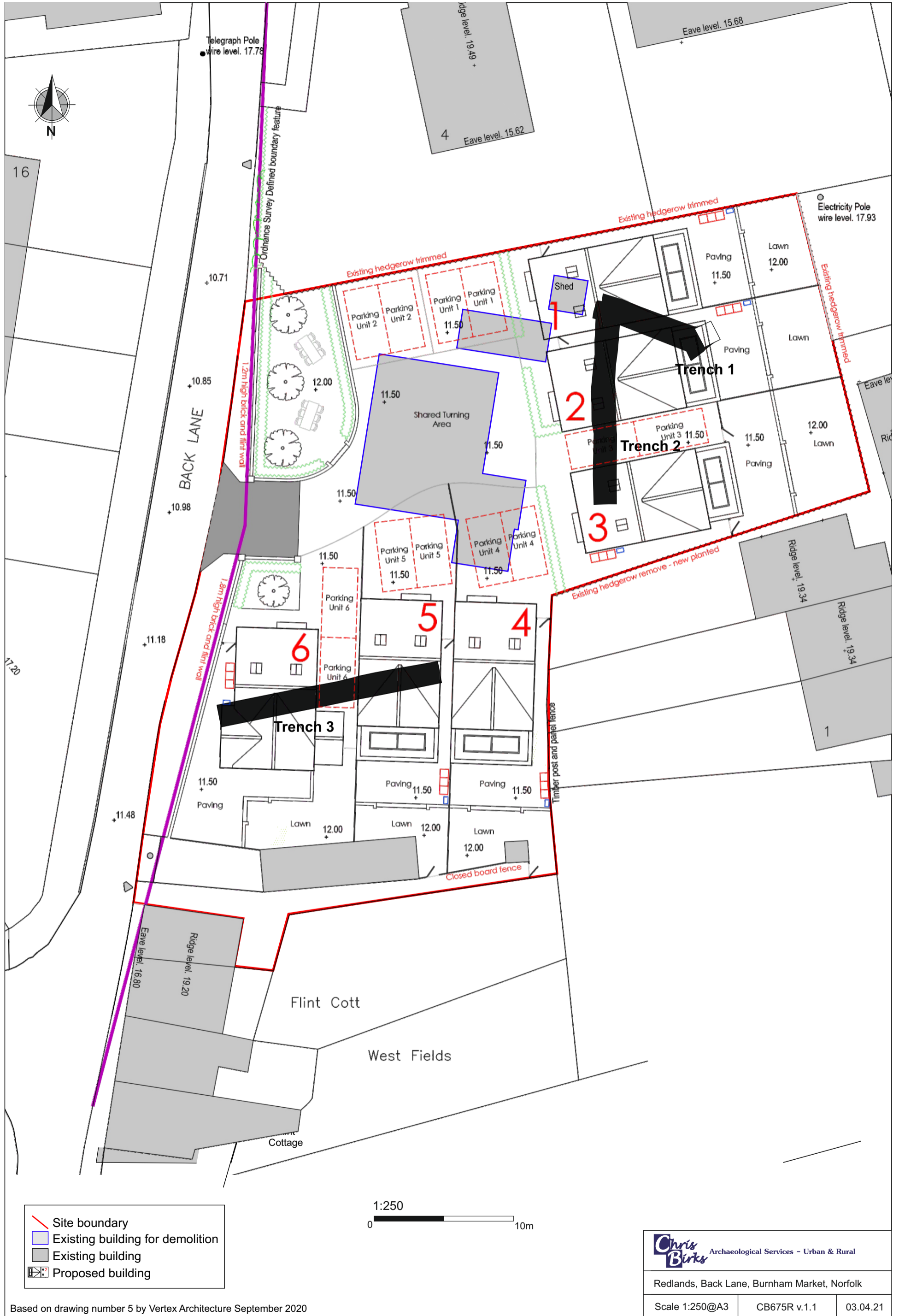


Figure 15. Site plan overlay