



Land at Back Lane, Roughton, Norfolk

Archaeological Trial Trenching Report

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Land at Back Lane, Roughton, Norfolk

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Summary

Between the 11th and 20th of February 2019, Oxford Archaeology (OA) conducted an archaeological investigation at Land at Back Lane, Roughton, Norfolk (centred TG 2173 3684) ahead of residential development of the site. Eight of these trenches revealed linear and discrete archaeological features within the southern part of the site. Features included ditches, gullies, pits and post holes along with a possible hollow way tentatively assigned to the Roman and medieval periods. This interpretation is supported by the layout of the linear features that suggest the presence of at least two phases of rectilinear field systems.

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The project was managed for Oxford Archaeology by Aileen Connor. The fieldwork was directed by Malgorzata Kwiatkowska, who was supported by Anne-Laure Bollen and James Green. Survey and digitizing was carried out by Gareth Rees and Katie Hutton. Thank you to the teams of OA staff that cleaned and packaged the finds under the management of Natasha Dodwell, processed the environmental remains under the supervision of Rachel Fosberry, and prepared the archive under the direction of Katherine Hamilton.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Scope of work

1.1.1 Oxford Archaeology (OA) was commissioned by Adam Ballard on behalf of Broadland Housing Group to undertake Trial Trenching at the site of Land at Back Lane, Roughton, Norfolk (centred TG 2173 3684; Fig. 1).

1.1.2 The work was undertaken as a condition of Planning Permission (planning ref. PO/14/0986). A brief was set by John Percival of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC/HES) outlining the Local Authority's requirements for work necessary to inform the planning process. A Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) was prepared by OA (Lord 2019) detailing the methods by which OA proposed to meet the requirements of the brief. This document outlines how OA implemented the specified requirements.

1.2 Location, topography and geology

1.2.1 The site comprises a single arable field, at a height of c.44m OD, extending to the north-east of Back Lane, within the civic parish of Roughton (Fig. 1; NGR TG 2173 3684). The western part of the site is broadly flat and slopes gently eastwards towards the north-eastern corner, where the site becomes a mixture of marshland and Carr woodland. This parcel of land is bounded to the east and north by residential properties with arable fields extending from the site to the west and south.

1.2.2 The underlying bedrock geology of the site comprises Wroxham Crag Formation – sand and gravel. Superficial deposits comprise Head deposits in the western part of the site and Alluvium in the eastern part; both comprised of silt, sand, clay and gravels (www.bgs.ac.uk/discoveringGeology/geologyOfBritain/viewer.html, accessed 28th February 2018).

1.3 Archaeological and historical background

1.3.1 The following sections summarise the data obtained from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) for the WSI, with pertinent records shown on Fig. 2.

Prehistoric

1.3.2 Cropmarks observed on aerial photographs of the surrounding area evidence extensive prehistoric activity in the locality notable for its evidence of prehistoric ceremonial and funerary activity. Two Neolithic cursuses are located c.1km to the south-east (NHER 38481) and to the south-west (NHER 18190) of the site. Multiple cropmarks representing the locations of probable round barrows and ring-works of Bronze Age origin lie within the study area (NHER 6740-1, 12180, 38500, 38562, 38652-4, 38655, 38648 and 38662). The most notable group, c.1km to the north-east of the site on Roughton Heath, form a dispersed linear barrow cemetery (NHER 38632). Also of note is the cropmark of a Neolithic/Bronze Age C-shaped hengiform enclosure c.800m to the south of the site (NHER 38501). Furthermore, cropmarks of linear and discrete features of probable prehistoric date were identified c.1km to the south-west (NHER 38480). In addition, findspot NHER 12847 describes a prehistoric implement and flint flake found c.800m to the west of the site.

Iron Age and Roman

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

Anglo-Saxon and medieval

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

Post-medieval and modern

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

1.4 Previous work

1.4.1 A geophysical survey of the site was carried out in 2013 did not identify any archaeological features (Webb 2013).

2 TRIAL TRENCHING AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

2.1.1 The project aims and objectives were as follows:

- i. to establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains on the site, characterise where they are found (location, depth and extent), and establish the quality of preservation of any archaeology and environmental remains;
- ii. to provide sufficient coverage to establish the character, condition, date and purpose of any archaeological deposits;
- iii. set results in the local, regional, and national archaeological context – and, in particular, its wider cultural landscape and past environmental conditions; and
- iv. provide – in the event that archaeological remains are found – sufficient information to construct an archaeological mitigation strategy, dealing with preservation, the recording of archaeological deposits, working practices, timetables, and orders of cost.

2.2 Methodology

2.2.1 In accordance with the WSI (Lord 2019) a total of twelve 20-50m long trenches (Trenches 4-15) were excavated, representing a 4.5% sample of the 2.23ha development area. Following discussions with John Percival of NCC/HES Trenches 1-3, located on marshland on the eastern extremity of the site, were left unexcavated. Trenches 6 and 7 were shortened, and Trench 5 was moved, due to obstruction by a copse of trees.

2.2.2 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a 360° mechanical excavator using 2.1m-wide toothless ditching bucket.

2.2.3 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS GS08 with SmartNET.

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

2.2.5 All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using OA's pro-forma sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and high resolution digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

2.2.6 A total of nine environmental samples were taken.

2.2.7 Site conditions were good, with rain at times.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction and presentation of results

3.1.1 The results of the Trial Trenching are presented below, and include a stratigraphic description of the trenches that contained archaeological remains. The full details of each trenches with dimensions and depths of deposits encountered is given in Appendix A. Reports on the finds and environmental remains recovered from the site are presented in Appendices B and C respectively. Figure 3 provides a plan of the results of the Trial Trenching with selected sections given in Figure 4.

3.2 General soils and ground conditions

3.2.1 The natural soil sequence was found to be consistent between all trenches. The natural geology of light reddish yellow silty sand was overlain by a mid reddish brown subsoil, in turn overlain by topsoil. Ground conditions throughout the Trial Trenching were generally good, however the trenches in the northern part of the site were affected by the water table and were prone to flood. Archaeological features, where present, were easy to identify against the underlying natural geology. The site photography was affected by the bright, sunny conditions.

3.3 General distribution of archaeological deposits

3.3.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 8-15. Trenches 4-7 were devoid of archaeology and uncovered only natural features.

3.4 Trench descriptions

3.4.1 Archaeological features were present in Trenches 8-15 (Figs 3 and 4). Trenches 4-7 were devoid of archaeology and uncovered only natural deposits. The proposed locations for Trenches 1-3 along the eastern boundary of the site was found to be an area of marshland, and after consultation with NCC/HES were abandoned.

Trenches 4-8

3.4.2 Trenches 4 through to 7 (Plates 1-4) were located in the north-eastern part of the site, upon the lower lying area of marshland and Carr woodland. Amorphous spreads of darker natural deposits were revealed alongside the reddish yellow silt sand geology at the south-eastern end of Trench 6 and in the south-eastern part of Trench 8 with less extensive natural darker deposits also uncovered in Trenches 4 and 6. These deposits were investigated in Trench 4 (4), Trench 6 (6 and 8) and Trench 8 (89) that confirmed their natural origin, and were generally found to consist of dark greyish brown clayey silt (5, 7, 9 and 90 respectively). The environmental bulk sample of fill 90 contained waterlogged weed seeds.

3.4.3 Two archaeological features were uncovered in the north-western part of Trench 8. Ditch 82 (Plate 5) lay on a north-east to south-west alignment, with gently sloping sides and a flat base, and measured 0.56m wide and 0.10m deep. It was filled by a single fill (83) of mid greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this fill. Pit 84 (Fig.4 Section 32, Plate 6) was located immediately south-east of ditch 82. This pit was sub-circular in shape with steep sides and a concave base. It was 0.90m in diameter and up to 0.30m deep and contained two deposits. The basal fill (85) consisted of dark brown clayey silt was overlain by an upper

fill (86) comprising mid brown sandy silt. Only a single mollusc shell was recovered from these fills.

Trench 9

3.4.4 Trench 9 (Plate 9) was placed towards the eastern boundary of the site on a north-east to south-west alignment. A modern drain (32) extended across the north-eastern part of the trench that led towards a modern well. It measured 0.44m wide and 0.14m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (33) of mid brown silty clay that yielded a single (residual) fragment (5g) of Grimston ware pottery.

3.4.5 To the south-west lay a gully (34; Fig 5a, Section 14, Plate 8), on a north-west to south-east alignment, that was successively truncated by a field drain (36) and a modern ditch (38; Plate 8). This gully had steep sides and a concave base, measured 0.40m wide and 0.34m deep, and was filled by mid brownish red silty sand (35). The modern field drain (36) had vertical sides and a flat base and measured 0.24m wide and 0.76m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (37) consisted of mid brown silty sand. Modern ditch 38 (Fig. 5a, Section 14) measured 1.20m in width and 0.64m deep and was filled by a single fill (39) consisted of light yellow silty clay with lenses of dark and medium brown clay. This ditch was found to truncate the subsoil and was sealed by topsoil. No finds were recovered from any of these features.

3.4.6 To the south-west of gully 34, a further gully (42) lay on a parallel alignment with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It measured 0.50m in width and 0.10m in depth and was filled by a single deposit (43) consisted of mid greyish brown clayey sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.7 An amorphous shaped tree throw (40) with irregular sides was located between the two gullies. It measured up to 0.80m wide and 0.08m deep. This natural feature was filled by a single deposit (41) consisted of light brownish grey silty sand. No finds were recovered from the fill.

Trench 10

3.4.8 Trench 10 (Plate 13) was located to the south-west of Trench 9. On a north-west to south-east alignment, this trench formed a T-shaped trench along with Trench 11. It contained a pit, two ditches, and a natural hollow.

3.4.9 Pit 10 (Fig. 5a, Section 3; Plate 12) was located at the north-western end of this trench. It was sub-circular in shape with gently sloping sides and a concave base. This pit measured 1.10m in diameter and up to 0.25m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (11) consisted of dark greyish brown silty clay that produced a total of c.10kg of unworked burnt flint. The environmental bulk sample of this deposit also contained a single grain of wheat and a single grain of barley.

3.4.10 Gully terminus 20 (Plate 10) was located to the south-east of pit 10. It measured 0.60m wide and up to 0.36m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was aligned from north-east to south-west and was filled by a single deposit (21) of mid greyish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.11 Immediately east of gully 20 lay a further ditch 18 (Plate 11) on a similar alignment. This feature measured 0.92m wide and 0.30m deep with steep sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (19) consisted of mid greyish brown sandy silt that produced a single

fragment (5g) of 12th-14th century pottery. This gully was also observed as gully **66** in Trench 11, gully **48** in Trench 14 and gully **87** in Trench 15.

3.4.12 In the south-eastern part of Trench 10, natural hollow **78** measured 2.50m wide and 0.16m deep. This hollow was amorphous in shape with irregular sides and base. It was filled by a single deposit (79) consisted of mid reddish grey silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 11

3.4.13 Trench 11 (Plate 15), on a north-east to south-west alignment, formed a T-shaped trench along with Trench 10. It contained three gullies, a pit, a posthole and the remains of a possible hollow way.

3.4.14 Gully terminus **28** (Fig. 5a Section 12, Plate 14) was located towards the north-eastern end of this trench. It was aligned from north-west to south-east and measured 0.42m wide by 0.34m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (29) of mid greyish brown mid greyish brown. This feature was found to be cut by a possible hollow way (**30**).

3.4.15 The remains of a group of very shallow irregular depressions may represent a possible hollow way (**30/46/70/72**; Fig. 5a, Sections 12, 17, 25, 26; Plates 14, 16). The features were located within the northern part of the trench. Taken as a whole this irregular shaped feature measured 7.60m long, up to 1.40m wide and 0.36m deep, with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a single deposit (31/47/71/73 respectively) of mid greyish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature. The environmental bulk sample of fill 47 yielded a single fragment of unidentified grain.

3.4.16 The possible hollow way truncated a west-southwest to east-northeast aligned gully (**44**; Fig.5a, Section 17) that measured 0.21m wide and 0.04m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (45) consisting of mid greyish brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.17 A sub-circular pit (**76**; Fig. 5a, Section 28) was located to the south of the hollow way that measured up to 1.16m in diameter and 0.30m deep with gently sloping sides and an irregular base. It was filled by a single deposit (77) consisted of mid brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.18 Ditch **66** (Fig. 5a, Section 24 and also observed in Trenches 10, 14 and 15) lay on a south-west to north-east alignment across the south-western part of the trench. It measured 0.78m wide and 0.34m deep with gently sloping sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (67) consisted of mid brown sandy silt that produced no finds. This ditch was also observed as ditch 18 in Trench 10, ditch **48** in Trench 14 and ditch **87** in Trench 15.

3.4.19 Sub-circular post hole **74** was located towards the southern end of the trench, immediately north-west of ditch **66**. It measured up to 0.50m in diameter and 0.07m deep with gently sloping sides and a flat base. It was filled by a single deposit (75) consisted of mid brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 12

3.4.20 To the north-west of Trench 11, north-east to south-west aligned Trench 12 (Plate 20) contained remains of a possible hollow way, a single pit and two ditches.

3.4.21 In the north-eastern part of the trench, a 6m wide possible hollow way (26; Fig 5b, Sections 9, 10, 11) was excavated by three test pits (Test Pits 1-3) and was found to be up to 0.40m deep. It was amorphous in plan with gently sloping sides and an irregular base and filled by a single deposit (27) consisted of mid grey clayey sand. The environmental bulk sample of this fill produced untransformed seeds of bramble and elderberry. No other finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.22 Immediately to the south-west of the possible hollow way, sub-circular pit 22 (Fig. 5b Section 8, Plate 19) measured 1.20m in diameter and 0.54m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. This pit was filled by three deposits. The basal fill (23) consisted of mid greyish yellow clayey sand that was overlain by mid grey sand (24). The uppermost deposit (25) consisted of mid yellowish grey silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.23 To the south-west of pit 22, north-west to south-east aligned ditch 14 (Fig. 5b Section 14, Plate 18) measured 1.24m wide and 0.44m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by three deposits. The basal fill (15) consisted of dark greyish brown clayey sand was overlain successively by mid greyish brown silty sand (16) mid yellowish grey silty sand (17). No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.24 Towards the south-western end of the trench lay boundary ditch 12 (Plate 17) on a south-west to north-east alignment. This ditch was also observed in Trench 13 as ditch 60. It measured 0.96m wide and 0.28m deep with steep sides and a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (13) consisted of mid brownish grey silty sand that produced a total of three fragments (119g) of Roman pottery.

Trench 13

3.4.25 To the south-west of Trench 12, Trench 13 (Plate 23) uncovered a total of five ditches.

3.4.26 Ditch 52 (Plate 22) was located towards the north-western end of the trench on a north-east to south-west alignment. It measured 0.52m wide and 0.14m deep with gently sloping sides and a concaved base. It was filled by a single deposit (53) consisted of mid reddish brown sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.27 Immediately to the south of ditch 52, ditch 54 lay on an east to west alignment and measured 0.64m wide and 0.20m deep, with steep sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by a single deposit (55) consisted of mid greyish brown silty sand.

3.4.28 In the central part of the trench, ditch 56 (Fig. 5b Section 22) was orientated on a north-east to south-west alignment and measured 1.62m wide and 0.54m deep. It had steep sides and a concave base and was filled by a total of three deposits. The basal fill (57) consisted of mid brownish red clayey sand, overlain by deposit (58) consisted mid greyish brown sandy silt. The uppermost deposit (60) consisted of mid brown sandy silt. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.29 Ditch 60 (Fig. 5b Section 23, Plate 21) was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It lay on a south-west to north-east alignment and measured 1.34m wide and 0.44m deep with steep sides and a concave base. This ditch was filled by a three deposits. The basal fill (61) consisted of mid greyish red sand overlain by deposit (62) consisted of mid grey sandy clay. The uppermost deposit (63) consisted of mid greyish brown sandy clay. This ditch was also observed in Trench 12 as ditch 12, but no finds were recovered from any of its fills.

3.4.30 Ditch **64** (Fig. 5b, Section 23) was located immediately to the south-east of ditch **60** on a similar alignment. It measured 0.54m wide by 0.16m deep and had steep sides with a concave base. It was filled by a single deposit (65) consisted of mid grey clayey sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 14

3.4.31 Trench 14 (Plate 24) was located in the southern corner of the site, south of Trench 11. It was aligned from north-west to south-east and contained a post hole and a gully along with three modern ditches located in the eastern half of three trench. These modern features were characterised by their loose light whitish yellow silty sand fills with lenses of mid brownish clay.

3.4.32 Ditch **48** (Fig. 5b, Section 18) was located in the central part of the trench, on a north-east to south-west alignment, with steep sides and a concave base. It measured 0.52m wide and 0.20m deep and was filled by a single deposit (49) consisted of mid brownish grey silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature. This gully was also observed as ditch **18** in Trench 10, ditch **66** in Trench 11 and ditch **87** in Trench 15.

3.4.33 Possible post hole **50** was located east of ditch **48**. It was a square shape in plan, with vertical sides and a flat base, and measured 0.28m wide and 0.04m deep. It was filled by a single deposit (51) consisted of dark grey silty clay. No finds were recovered from this feature.

Trench 15

3.4.34 To the south of Trench 14, similarly aligned Trench 15 (Plate 25) uncovered a natural feature, a gully and a modern ditch.

3.4.35 Ditch **87** was located towards the north-western end of the trench. It was aligned from north-east to south-west and was also observed as ditch **48** in Trench 14, as ditch **18** in Trench 10 and ditch **66** in Trench 11. It measured 0.40m wide, 0.10m deep and had gently sloping sides and a concave base. This gully was filled by a single deposit (88) consisted of mid brownish grey silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.4.36 A natural feature (**80**) was located towards the south-eastern end of the trench. It was irregular in shape with steep sides and an irregular base. It measured 3.30m long, up to 1.4m wide by 0.46m deep and continued beyond the southern limit of the trench. It was filled by a single deposit (81) consisted of mid reddish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered from this feature.

3.5 Finds summary

3.5.1 A very limited number of artefacts were recovered from Trenches 9, 10 and 12. In general, the pottery assemblage recovered from the site was extremely small, totalling five sherds (129g). It was recovered from three features: modern drain **32** in Trench 9, boundary ditch **18** in Trench 10, and boundary ditch **12** in Trench 12. The pottery from ditch 12 comprised a total of three fragments (119g) of Roman pottery dated to between the mid 1st to 4th centuries (Appendix B). The remaining two pottery sherds (5g) were medieval in date (12th to 14th centuries) with the residual sherd recovered from the modern drain (**32**) of Grimston ware type. The sherd from ditch **18** was not closely identifiable. Both these heavily abraded sherds probably worked into the feature fills as a result of manuring scatters (pers. comm. C. Fletcher). A relatively large assemblage of unworked burnt flint was recovered from

the fill of pit 10 (163g via hand collection and 9.75kg from the environmental bulk sample). The burnt flint is made up of small, heavily calcined fragments (individual pieces weighing up to a maximum of 95g) deriving from small to medium sized gravel cobbles/pebbles.

3.6 Environmental summary

3.6.1 A total of nine bulk samples were taken from features within Trenches 10-13 and 15. Two samples from pit **10** in Trench 10 and possible hollow way **46** in Trench 11 contained carbonised cereal grains. In addition, the possible hollow way (**26**) in Trench 12 contained untransformed seeds of bramble and elderberry. A single mollusc shell was recovered from the environmental bulk sample taken from pit **84** in Trench 8.

4 DISCUSSION

4.1 Trial Trenching objectives and results

4.1.1 The Roughton area is well known for its cropmarks of Neolithic and Bronze Age funerary and/or ceremonial remains along with extensive Iron Age and Roman field systems (Fig. 2). The Trial Trenching of the site has revealed a range of archaeological features including a possible hollow way, ditches, gullies, pits and postholes. In total, features were revealed in over half of the trenches (8 out of 15), though none registered in the previous geophysical survey of the site (Webb 2013). The linear ditches uncovered by the current trenching investigation probably represent several small sub-divisions of pre-existing fields and/or enclosures. In general, most archaeological features were relatively shallow, with few more substantial examples, and largely contained single fills. Most excavated features were devoid of finds, charred plant remains or charcoal.

4.1.2 The archaeological features were clearly visible within the Trial Trenches, although trenches in the northern third of the proposed development area were subject to flooding. Nevertheless, the results of the Trial Trenching are considered to have a good level of reliability.

4.2 Interpretation and discussion

4.2.1 The site of the proposed development was found to extend over an area of mixed natural geology. The north-eastern half of the site, investigated by Trenches 4-8, was found to be underlain by chalky clay natural geology along with further natural deposits resulting from a wetter marshland environment. Only two features were uncovered in this area; in Trenches 8. Archaeological features were concentrated in the south-western part of the site where the underlying natural geology comprised silty sand. A minimum of two phases of activity were observed in this part of the site.

4.2.2 Trench 9 uncovered two linear features (ditch 34 and gully 42) located along the juncture of the dryland and wetland underlying deposits. The majority of the activity at the site lay south of these two linear features.

4.2.3 Part of a rectilinear field system was revealed in the south-western part of the site, defined by ditches 12 and 14 in Trench 12 and ditches 60 and 64 in Trench 13. The fill of ditch 12 produced a very small assemblage of Roman pottery. It is possible these ditches may be associated with the Iron Age and Roman field systems identified by the NMP survey of the wider area of Roughton (Fig. 2).

4.2.4 A later rectilinear system of ditched boundaries was also partly revealed across the south-western half of the site on a differing axis. Comprising three separate ditch alignments, approximately equidistant apart, on a south-west to north-east axis (18=48=66=87, 52 and 82) and the perpendicular alignment of adjacent ditches 34 and 42 in Trench 9. Only ditch 18 produced, pottery, a single sherd of 12th to 14th century date. It is possible these ditches may be associated with the more extensive group of features of probable medieval origin, including linear arrangements on a similar alignment to the site, in the vicinity of the possible moated manor site to the east of Norwich Road (see Section 1.3.5; NHER 6747).

4.2.5 The possible hollow way (26, 30/46/70/72) passing through Trenches 11 and 12 did not appear to be associated with either field system and may possibly delineate a pre-existing routeway along the southern edge of the marshland.

4.2.6 Pit 10 in Trench 10 was not closely datable. Almost 10kg of burnt flint was recovered from this feature along with single charred grains of wheat and barley that may relate to prehistoric or more recent activity.

4.3 Significance

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

APPENDIX A TRENCH DESCRIPTIONS AND CONTEXT INVENTORY

Trench 4						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay, contained irregular flooding deposits.					Length (m)	20
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.45
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.45	Topsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	Geology
4	Cut	0.5	0.25	Natural feature	-	Geology
5	Fill	0.5	0.25	Fill of natural feature 4	-	Geology

Trench 5						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay, contained irregular flooding deposits.					Length (m)	50
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.55	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.16	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	Geology

Trench 6						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay, contained irregular flooding deposits.					Length (m)	36
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.58
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	Geology
6	Cut	1.6	0.48	Natural feature	-	Geology
7	Fill	1.6	0.48	Fill of natural feature 6	-	Geology
8	Cut	1.4	0.64	Natural feature	-	Geology
9	Fill	1.4	0.64	Fill of natural feature 8	-	Geology

Trench 7						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Contained a modern field drain					Length (m)	33
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	Geology

Trench 8						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench devoid of archaeology. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay. Contained a ditch, a pit and a hollow filled with marsh deposits.					Length (m)	45
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.40	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.10	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	Geology
82	Cut	0.56	0.10	Ditch	-	?Medieval
83	Fill	0.56	0.10	Fill of ditch 82	-	?Medieval
84	Cut	0.90	0.30	Pit	-	Undated
85	Fill	0.90	0.14	Fill of pit 84	-	Undated
86	Fill	0.66	0.16	Fill of pit 84	-	Undated
89	Cut	8.40	0.47	Hollow	-	Geology
90	Fill	8.40	0.47	Fill of hollow 89	-	Geology

Trench 9						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two gullies, two ditches, a field drain and a single tree throw. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty clay turning silty sand towards south.					Length (m)	45
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.50
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	Geology
32	Cut	0.44	0.14	Gully	-	Modern
33	Fill	0.44	0.14	Fill of gully 32	med pot-	Modern
34	Cut	0.40	0.34	Ditch	-	?Medieval
35	Fill	0.40	0.34	Fill of ditch 34	-	?Medieval
36	Cut	0.24	0.76	Field drain	-	Modern
37	Fill	0.24	0.76	Fill of field drain 36	-	Modern
38	Cut	1.20	0.64	Ditch	-	Modern
39	Fill	1.20	0.64	Fill of ditch 36	-	Modern
40	Cut	0.80	0.08	Tree throw	-	Natural
41	Fill	0.80	0.08	Fill of tree throw 40	-	Natural
42	Cut	0.50	0.10	Gully	-	?Medieval
43	Fill	0.50	0.10	Fill of gully 42	-	?Medieval

Trench 10						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single pit, two ditches and a possible hollow. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.20	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
10	Cut	1.1	0.25	Pit	-	?prehistoric
11	Fill	1.1	0.25	Fill of pit 10	Burnt flint	?prehistoric
18	Cut	0.92	0.30	Ditch	-	?Medieval
19	Fill	0.92	0.30	Fill of ditch 18	?med pot	?Medieval
20	Cut	0.60	0.36	Pit/Ditch terminus	-	Undated
21	Fill	0.60	0.36	Fill of pit/ditch terminus 20	-	Undated
78	Cut	1	0.16	Hollow	-	Natural

79	Fill	1	0.16	Fill of hollow 78	-	Natural
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Trench 11						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained three gullies, a single pit, a single posthole and remains of a possible hollowed way. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.31	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
28	Cut	0.42	0.34	Gully	-	Undated
29	Fill	0.42	0.34	Fill of gully 28	-	Undated
30	Cut	1.10	0.30	Hollowed way	-	Undated
31	Fill	1.10	0.30	Fill of hollow way 30	-	Undated
44	Cut	0.21	0.04	Gully	-	Undated
45	Fill	0.21	0.04	Fill of gully 44	-	Undated
46	Cut	0.86	0.36	Hollow way	-	Undated
47	Fill	0.86	0.36	Hollow way	-	Undated
66	Cut	0.78	0.34	Ditch	-	?Medieval-
67	Fill	0.78	0.34	Fill of ditch 66	-	?Medieval
68	Cut	0.26	0.04	Gully	-	Undated
69	Fill	0.26	0.04	Fill of gully 68	-	Undated
70	Cut	0.50	0.26	Hollowed way	-	Undated
71	Fill	0.50	0.26	Fill of hollow way 70	-	Undated
72	Cut	1.18	0.27	Hollow way	-	Undated
73	Fill	1.18	0.27	Fill of hollow way 72	-	Undated
74	Cut	0.40	0.07	Post hole	-	Undated
75	Fill	0.40	0.07	Fill of post hole 74	-	Undated
76	Cut	1.16	0.30	Pit	-	Undated
77	Fill	1.16	0.30	Fill of pit 76	-	Undated

Trench 12						
General description					Orientation	NE-SW
Trench contained two ditches, a single pit and possible hollowed way. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	45
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.54
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
12	Cut	0.96	0.28	Ditch	-	?Roman
13	Fill	0.96	0.28	Fill of ditch 12	RB pot	?Roman
14	Cut	1.24	0.44	Ditch	-	Undated
15	Fill	0.80	0.18	Fill of ditch 14	-	Undated
16	Fill	1.24	0.16	Fill of ditch 14	-	Undated
17	Fill	0.9	0.1	Fill of ditch 14	-	Undated
22	Cut	1.20	0.54	Pit	-	Undated
23	Fill	0.50	0.10	Fill of pit 22	-	Undated
24	Fill	0.80	0.14	Fill of pit 22	-	Undated
25	Fill	1.26	0.30	Fill of pit 22	-	Undated
26	Cut	6.00	0.40	Hollowed way	-	Undated
27	Fill	6.00	0.40	Fill of hollow way 26	-	Undated

Trench 13						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained five ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	40
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.49
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.35	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.14	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
52	Cut	0.52	0.14	Ditch	-	?Medieval
53	Fill	0.52	0.14	Fill of ditch 52	-	?Medieval
54	Cut	0.64	0.20	Ditch	-	Undated
55	Fill	0.64	0.20	Fill of ditch 54	-	Undated
56	Cut	1.62	0.54	Ditch	-	Undated
57	Fill	1.20	0.14	Fill of ditch 56	-	Undated
58	Fill	1.35	0.40	Fill of ditch 56	-	Undated
59	Fill	1.45	0.28	Fill of ditch 56	-	Undated
60	Cut	1.34	0.44	Ditch	-	?Roman
61	Fill	0.7	0.18	Fill of ditch 60	-	?Roman
62	Fill	1.14	0.16	Fill of ditch 60	-	Undated
63	Fill	1.34	0.21	Fill of ditch 60	-	Undated
64	Cut	0.54	0.16	Ditch	-	Undated
65	Fill	0.54	0.16	Fill of ditch 64	-	Undated

Trench 14						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a single gully, a possible post hole and three modern drainage ditches. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	45
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.52
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.30	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.22	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
48	Cut	0.52	0.20	Ditch	-	?Medieval
49	Fill	0.52	0.20	Fill of ditch 48	-	?Medieval
50	Cut	0.28	0.04	Post hole	-	Undated
51	Fill	0.28	0.04	Fill of post hole 50	-	Undated

Trench 15						
General description					Orientation	NW-SE
Trench contained a gully and a natural feature. Consists of topsoil and subsoil overlying natural geology of silty sand.					Length (m)	30
					Width (m)	2.10
					Avg. depth (m)	0.30
Context No.	Type	Width (m)	Depth (m)	Description	Finds	Date
1	Layer	-	0.32	Topsoil	-	-
2	Layer	-	0.18	Subsoil	-	-
3	Layer	-	-	Natural	-	-
80	Cut	1.40	0.46	Tree throw	-	Natural
81	Fill	1.40	0.46	Fill of tree throw 80	-	Natural
87	Cut	0.40	0.10	Gully	-	?Medieval
88	Fill	0.40	0.10	Fill of gully 87	-	?Medieval

APPENDIX B FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Alice Lyons

- 4.3.2 A total of five sherds of pottery were recovered from three features. Three are Roman and two are medieval in date.
- 4.3.3 A total of three undecorated coarse ware Roman pottery sherds, weighing 119g, from a single Sandy oxidised (orange) ware jar were recovered from the fill (13) of ditch 12 within Trench 12. The jar is atypical as most utilitarian jars of this period (mid 1st to 4th century AD) are fired to a reduced (grey) colour, it is also noteworthy that this jar is poorly made with an uneven base. It may be that this vessel was a 'second' and although its manufacture was successful enough for the vessel to be used. Sometime after it broke it was burnt, possibly as part of a rubbish disposal event, and dumped within the ditch.
- 4.3.4 The remaining two pottery sherds (5g) were medieval in date (12th to 14th centuries) with the residual sherd recovered from the modern drain (32; Trench 9) of Grimston ware type. The sherd from ditch 18 was not closely identifiable. Both these heavily abraded sherds probably worked into the feature fills as a result of manuring scatters (pers. comm. C. Fletcher).
- 4.3.5 The presence of this pottery suggests that some Roman and medieval activity was taking place in the area, but the low quantity of pottery indicates the focus of the settlement was elsewhere, and the pottery found here may be indicative of nothing more than manuring fields to improve fertility.
- B.1.1 No further work is recommended for this material.

B.2 Burnt flint

By Lawrence Billington

- B.2.1 A relatively large assemblage of unworked burnt flint was recovered from the fill of pit 10 (163g from hand collection and 9.75kg from bulk sample 1). The burnt flint is made up of small, heavily calcined fragments (individual pieces weighing up to a maximum of 95g) deriving from small to medium sized gravel cobbles/pebbles.
- B.2.2 The size of and extreme fragmentation of the flint is typical of material which has been subject to severe thermal shock, and burnt flint of this kind is often interpreted as having been heated and then rapidly cooled in water. Extreme and thorough fragmentation of burnt flint, such as seen here, is sometimes invoked as evidence that the flint has been subject to repeated cycles of heating and cooling (e.g. Crowson 2004, 11).
- B.2.3 Accumulations of burnt flint are most readily associated with prehistoric activity, and deposits of burnt flint, either as spreads or within cut features, are a feature of all periods of later prehistory in the region. However, whilst it is considered likely that the burnt flint considered here represents prehistoric activity, it is notable that similar

burnt flint filled features have been dated to the Early Saxon period at some sites in East Anglia (e.g. Andrews 1995; Garrow et al 2006).

APPENDIX C ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental Samples

By Martha Craven

Introduction

C.1.1 Nine bulk samples were taken from features on the site in order to assess the quality of preservation of plant remains and their potential to provide useful data as part of further archaeological investigations. Samples were taken from features encountered within Trenches 8, 10-13 and 15 from deposits that are thought to be Late Iron Age to Roman in date.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to 20L) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation using modified *Siraf* -type equipment for the recovery of preserved plant remains, dating evidence and any other artefactual evidence that might be present. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve.

C.1.3 The dried flots were scanned using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and an abbreviated list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 1. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands (Cappers et al. 2006) and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Zohary and Hopf (2000) for cereals and Stace (1997) for other plants. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible. The identification of cereals has been based on the characteristic morphology of the grains and chaff as described by Jacomet (2006).

Quantification

C.1.4 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories:

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

C.1.5 Items that cannot be easily quantified such as charcoal and molluscs have been scored for abundance

+ = occasional, ++ = moderate, +++ = frequent, ++++ = abundant

Key to tables:

U=untransformed, w=waterlogged, f=fragmented

Results

C.1.6 Preservation of plant remains is by carbonisation and waterlogging and is generally poor to moderate; many of the flots contain rootlets which may have caused movement of material between contexts.

C.1.7 Two samples contained a small amount of carbonised cereal grains. Sample 1, fill 11 of pit 10 (Trench 10), contained a single grain of barley (*Hordeum vulgare*) and a single grain of wheat (*Triticum sp.*). Sample 4, fill 47 of hollow 46 (Trench 11) contained a single fragment of a cereal grain which was too heavily abraded to identify. Sample 4 also contained a fragment of a medium grass (Poaceae) seed and a moderate quantity of charcoal. Sample 7, fill 90 of hollow 89 (Trench 8) contained a small number of waterlogged weed seeds: thistles (*Carduus/Cirsium*), bramble (*Rubus sp.*), black nightshade (*Solanum nigrum*) and nettles (*Urtica dioica*). Sample 9, fill 27 of hollow 26 (Trench 12) contained occasional untransformed seeds of bramble (*Rubus sp.*) and elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*).

C.1.8 Molluscs were scarce being only present as a single shell in Sample 6.

C.1.9 Sample 1 contained a large quantity of burnt flint and a large quantity of charcoal.

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut no.	Trench no.	Feature type	Volume processed	Flot Volume (ml)	Cereals	Weed Seeds	Snails from flot	Waterlogged root/stem	Charcoal volume (ml)	Burnt flint
1	11	10	10	Pit	18	50	#	0	0	0	90	#### (9.75kg)
2	13	12	12	Ditch	20	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
3	19	18	10	Ditch	18	2	0	0		0	<1	0
4	47	46	11	Hollow	16	20	#f	0	0	0	<1	0
5	88	87	15	Ditch	20	10	0	0	0	0	0	0
5	85	84	8	Pit	20	80	0	0	+	0	0	0
7	90	89	8	Hollow	16	180	0	#w	0	+++w	0	0
8	58	56	13	Ditch	19	5	0	#U	0	0	<1	0
9	27	26	12	Hollow	18	20	0	0	0	0	0	0

Table 1: Environmental samples

Discussion

C.1.10 Carbonised cereal grains were recovered from only two of the samples from this site and only as single specimens. This suggests that there is low potential for the presence of charred assemblages in statistically meaningful quantities.

C.1.11 Preservation by waterlogging was noted in samples from Trench 8. The weed seeds represent plants that colonise disturbed/waste ground. Differential preservation is indicated by the fact that only tough-coated seeds have been preserved by waterlogging suggesting that the deposits have been subjected to variation in the water table levels, probably through seasonal flooding. This suggests that is only a moderate potential for the recovery of waterlogged plant material in statistically meaningful quantities, although better preservation may be encountered from deeper deposits. Sample 6, fill 85 of pit 84 (Trench 8), may also have been subject to de-watering as it contained humic material and wetland snails but no seeds.

C.1.12 If further excavation is planned for this area, it is recommended that environmental sampling is carried out in accordance with Historic England guidelines (2011).

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APPENDIX E OASIS REPORT FORM

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-341423		
Project Name	Land at Back Lane, Roughton, Norfolk		
Start of Fieldwork	11/02/2019	End of Fieldwork	20/02/2019
Previous Work	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF145746	Planning App. No.	PO/14/0986
HER Number	ENF145746	Related Numbers	n/a
Accession No	NWHCM:2019.71	CNF No	CNF45150

Prompt	NPPF
Development Type	Residential
Place in Planning Process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Techniques used (tick all that apply)

- | | | |
|--|---|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography – interpretation | <input type="checkbox"/> Grab-sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new | <input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-core | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch | <input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording of Fabric/Structure |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Augering | <input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors | <input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search | <input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling | <input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking | <input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit) |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey | <input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography | |

Monument	Period
Pit	Uncertain
Hollow way	Uncertain
Ditch	Roman (43 to 410)

Object	Period
Pottery	Roman (43 to 410)
Burnt stone	Uncertain
	Choose an item.

Insert more lines as appropriate.

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Address (including Postcode) Nearest postcode: Back Lane Roughton Norfolk NR11 8QS
District	North Norfolk	
Parish	Roughton	
HER office	Norfolk	
Size of Study Area	2.23 ha	
National Grid Ref	TG 2173 3684	

Project Originators

Organisation	Oxford Archaeology East
Project Brief Originator	John Percival
Project Design Originator	Adele Lord

Project Manager	Aileen Connor
Project Supervisor	Malgorzata Kwiatkowska

Project Archives

	Location	ID
Physical Archive (Finds)	NMAS	NWHCM:2019.71
Digital Archive	NMAS	NWHCM:2019.71
Paper Archive	NMAS	NWHCM:2019.71

Physical Contents	Present?	Digital files associated with Finds	Paperwork associated with Finds
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Remains	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Stone/Lithic	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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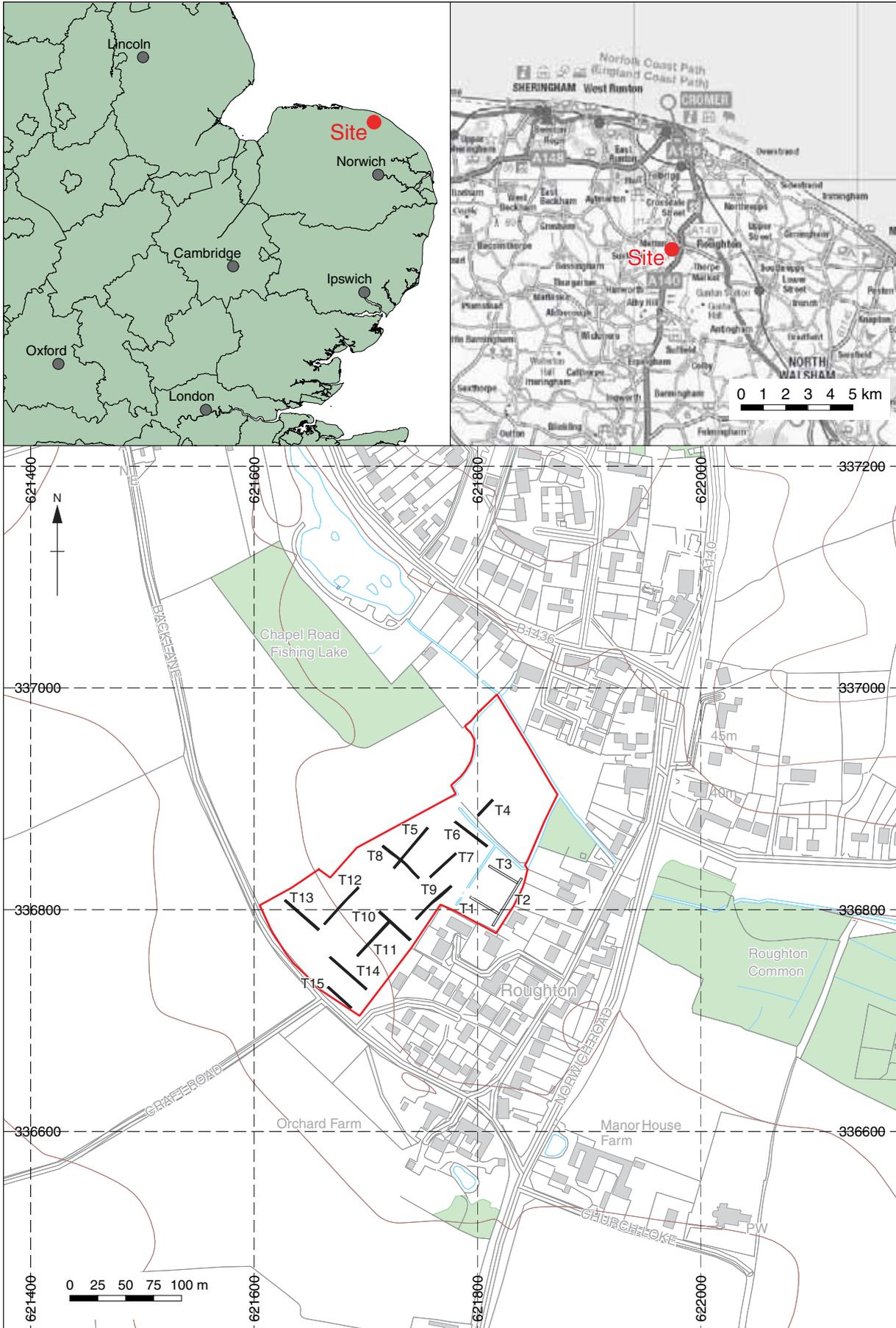
Digital Media

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GIS	<input type="checkbox"/>
Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/>
Images (Digital photos)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Illustrations (Figures/Plates)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Moving Image	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Paper Media

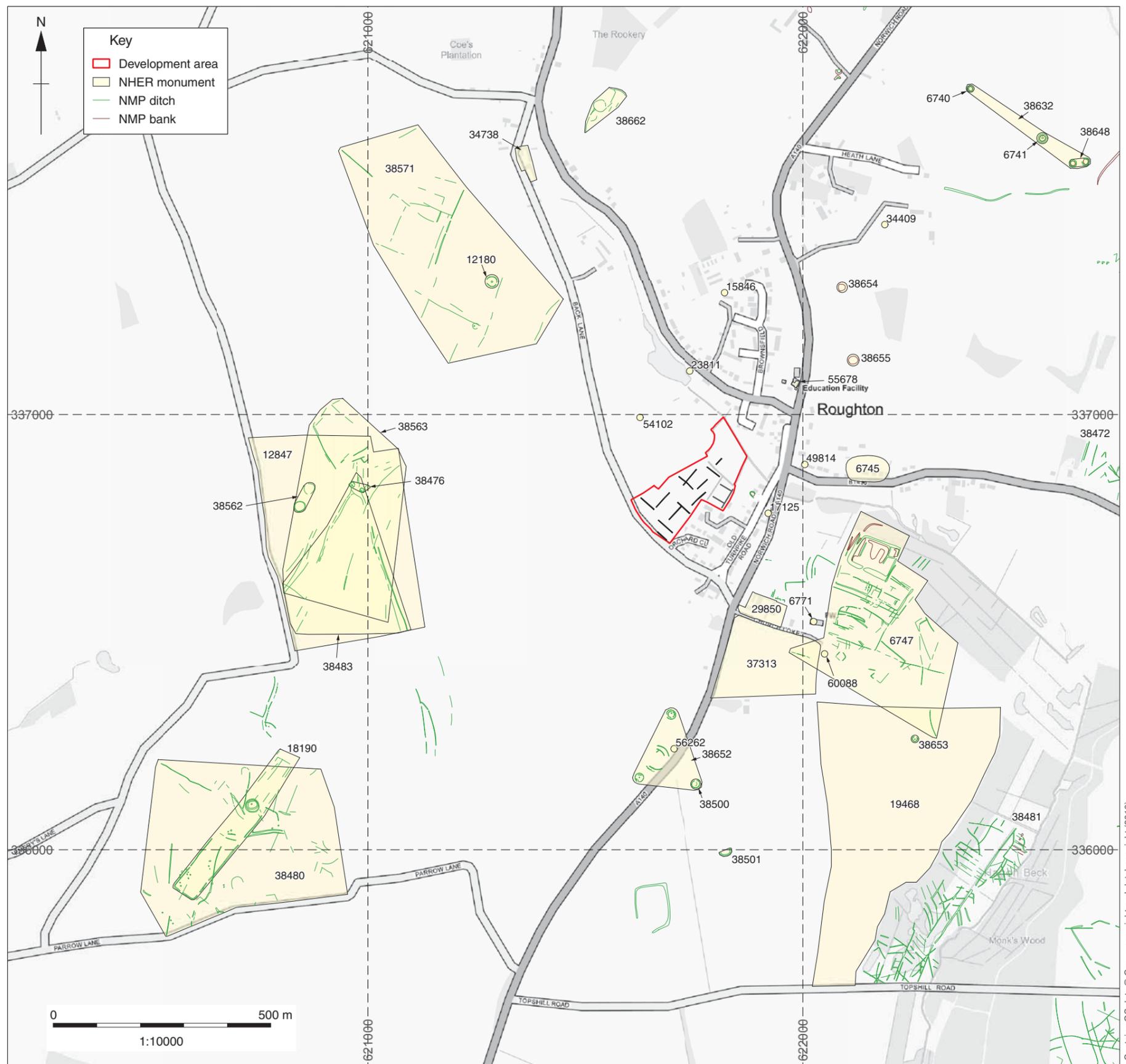
Aerial Photos	<input type="checkbox"/>
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Diary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Drawing	<input type="checkbox"/>
Manuscript	<input type="checkbox"/>
Map	<input type="checkbox"/>
Matrices	<input type="checkbox"/>
Microfiche	<input type="checkbox"/>
Miscellaneous	<input type="checkbox"/>
Research/Notes	<input type="checkbox"/>
Photos (negatives/prints/slides)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Plans	<input type="checkbox"/>
Report	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Sections	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Survey	<input type="checkbox"/>

Further Comments



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)



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

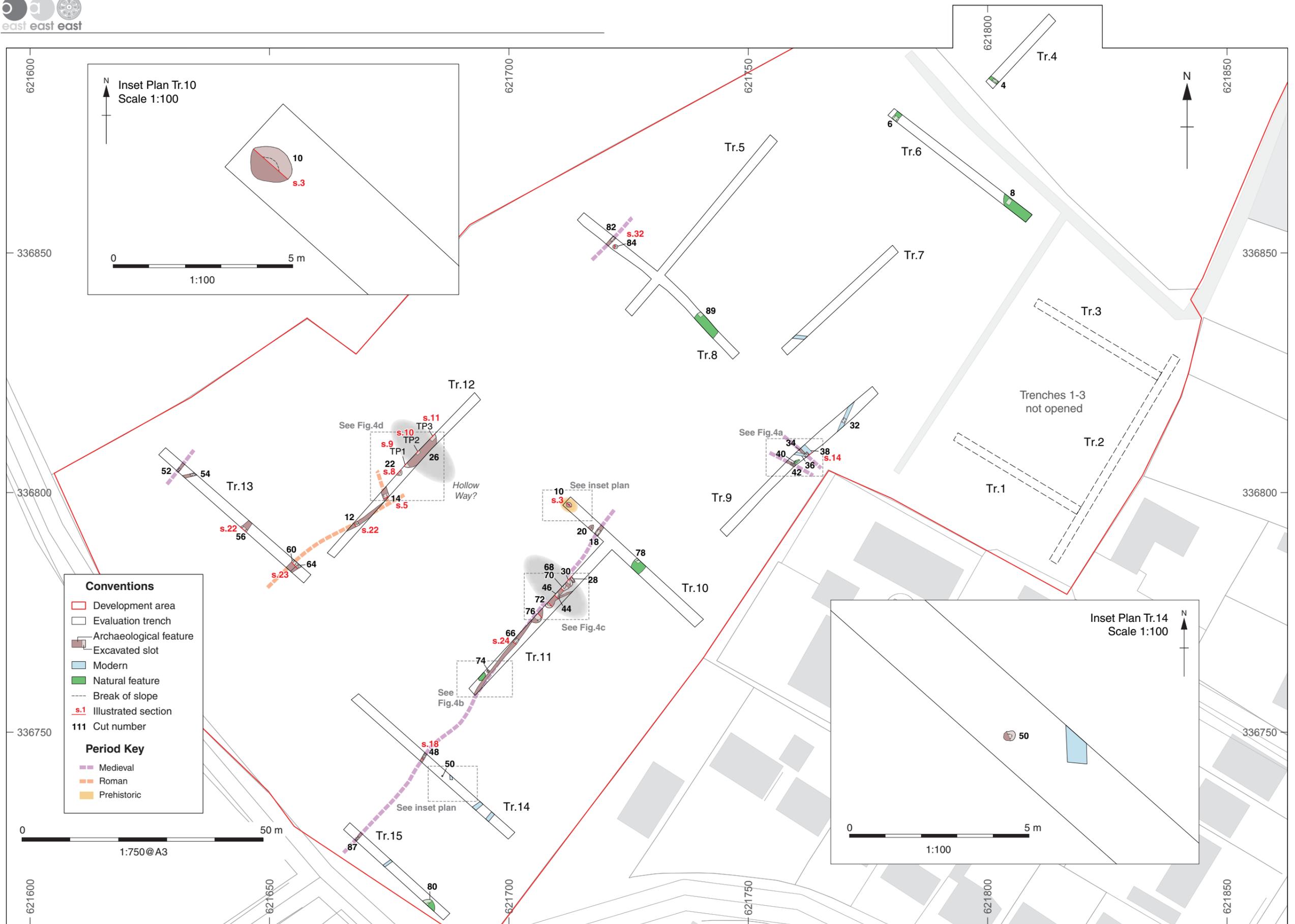


Figure 3: Trenching results (see figures 4a-d for detailed plans). Scale 1:750 at A3

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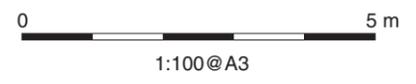
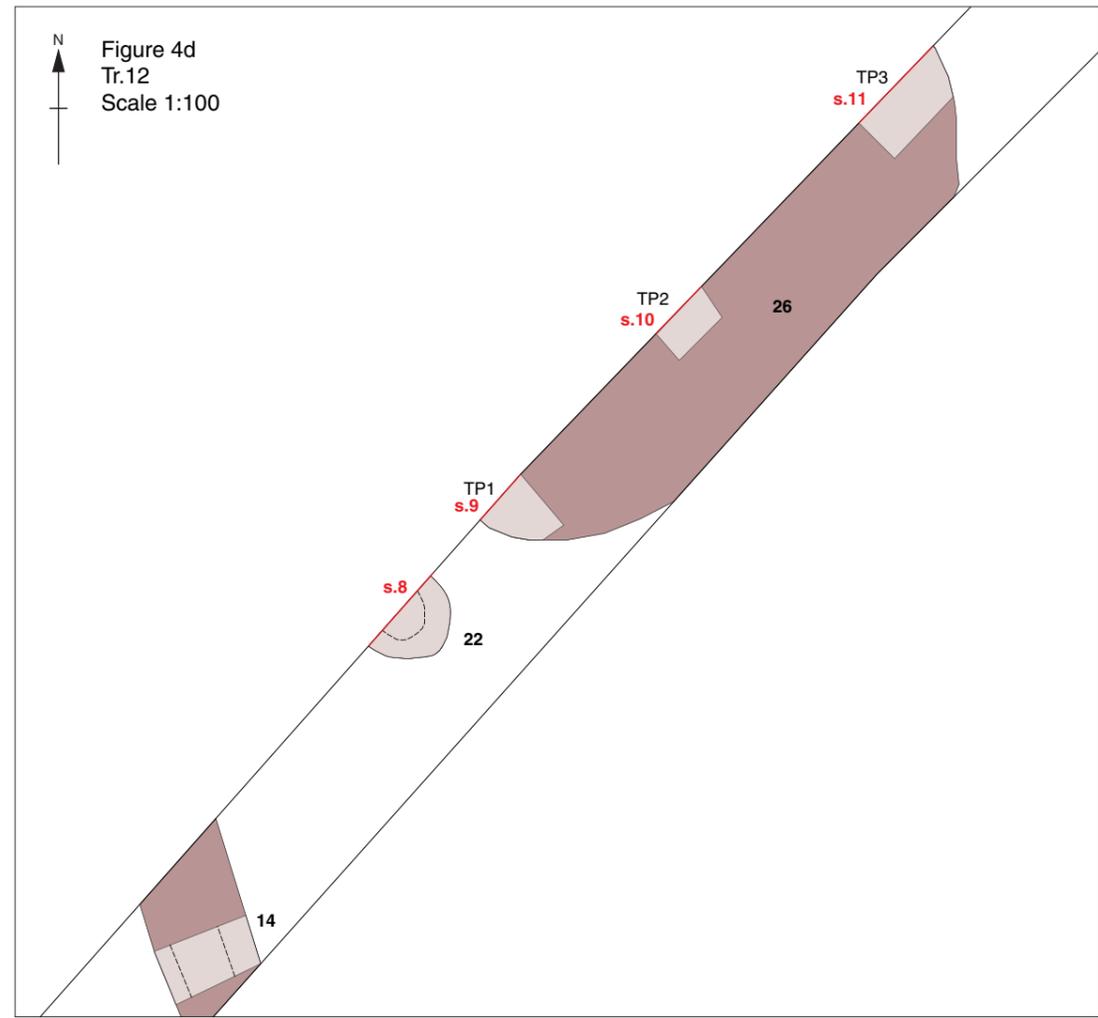
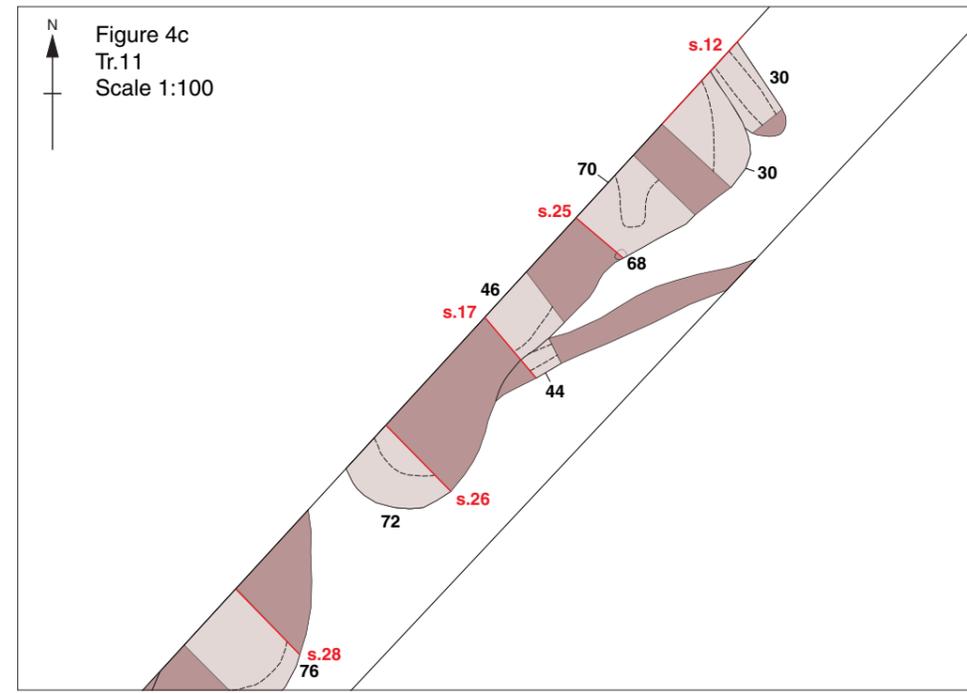
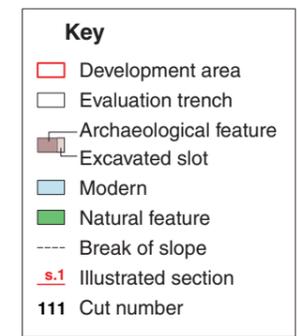
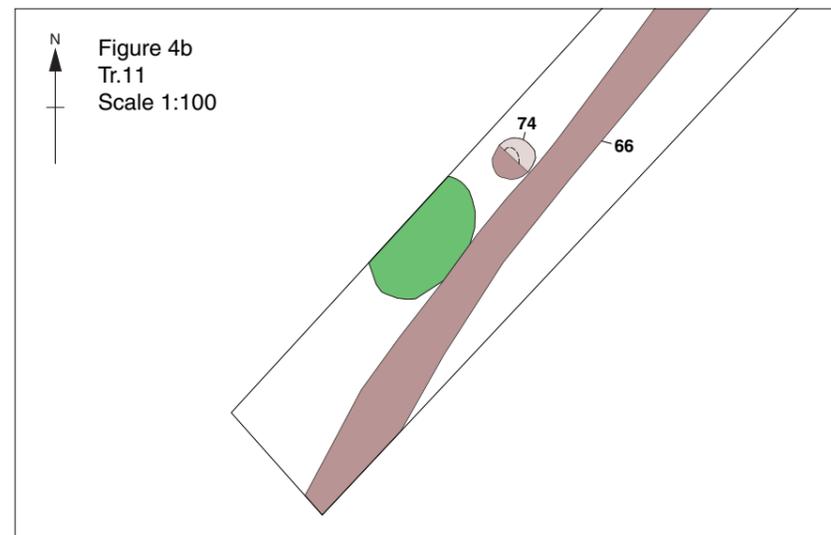
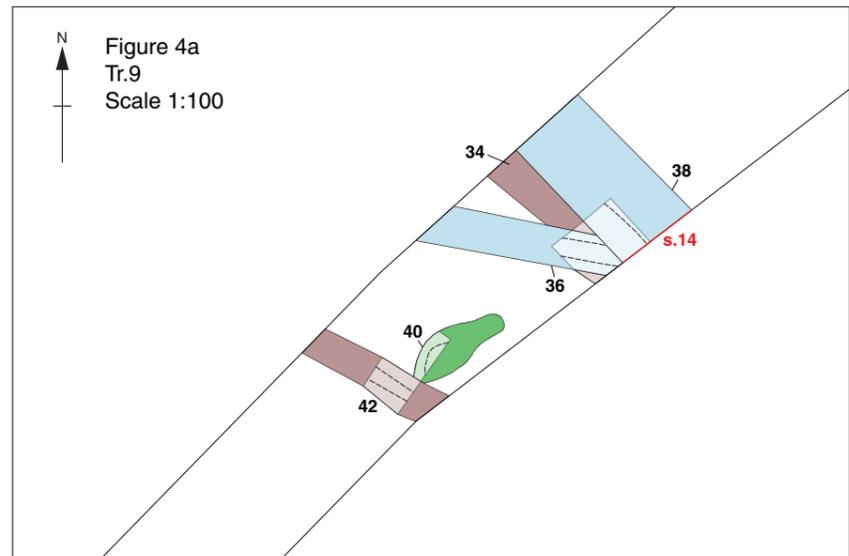


Figure 4a-d: Detailed plans of trenches 9, 11 and 12. Scale 1:100 at A3

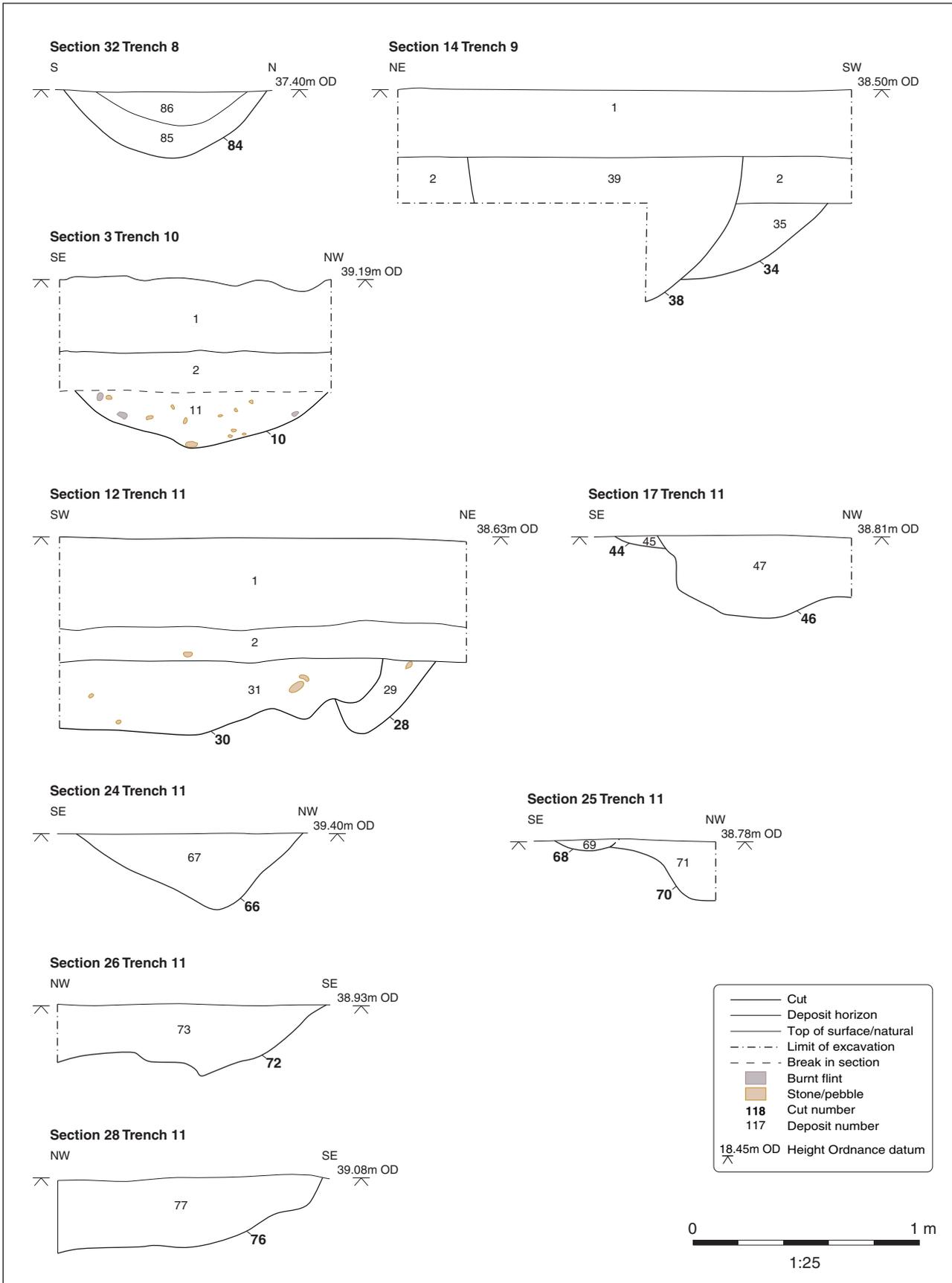


Figure 5a: Selected sections from trenches 8, 9, 10 and 11

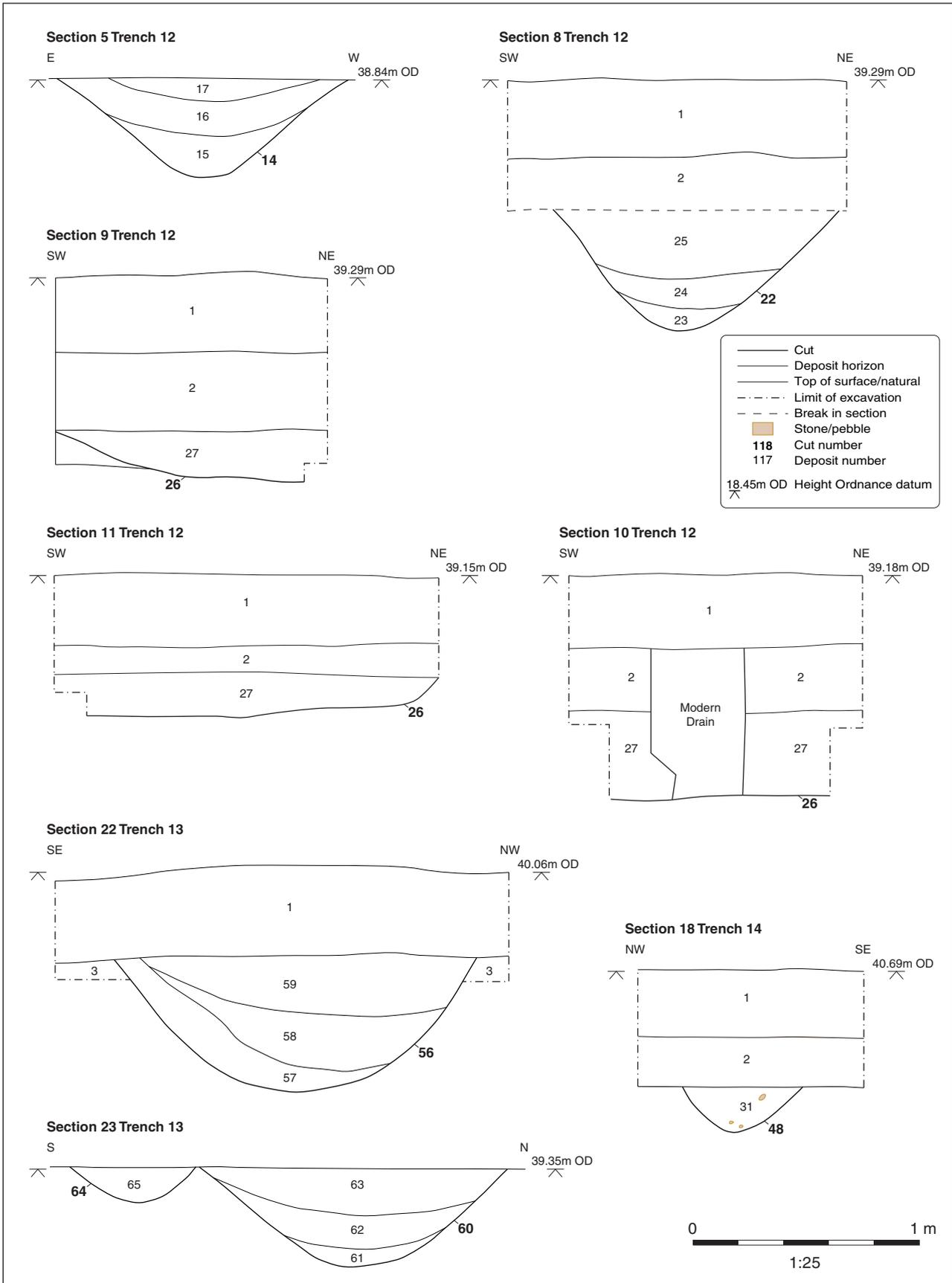


Figure 5b: Selected sections from trenches 12, 13 and 14



Plate 1: Trench 4, looking south-west



Plate 2: Trench 5, looking north-east



Plate 3: Trench 6, looking north-west



Plate 4: Trench 7, looking north-east



Plate 5: Trench 8, ditch **82**, looking south-west



Plate 6: Trench 8, pit **84**, looking west



Plate 7: Trench 8, looking north-west



Plate 8: Trench 9, ditch **34** and **38**, looking south-east



Plate 9: Trench 9, looking south-west



Plate 10: Trench 10, ditch **18** and pit **20**, looking south-west



Plate 11: Trench 10, ditch **18**, looking south-west



Plate 12: Trench 10, pit 10, looking south-west



Plate 13: Trench 10 post excavation, looking south-east



Plate 14: Trench 11, ditch **28** and possible hollow way **30**, looking north-west



Plate 15: Trench 11, looking north-east



Plate 16: Trench 11, pits **46**, **70** and **72**, looking north-east



Plate 17: Trench 12, ditch **12**, looking south-west



Plate 18: Trench 12, ditch 14, looking south-east



Plate 19: Trench 12, pit 22, looking north-west



Plate 20: Trench 12 post excavation, looking north-east



Plate 21: Trench 13, ditches **60** and **64**, looking south-west



Plate 22: Trench 13, ditch **52**, looking north-east



Plate 23: Trench 13 post excavation, looking north-west



Plate 24: Trench 14, looking north-west



Plate 25: Trench 15 post excavation, looking north-west



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