



THE NORFOLK
ARCHAEOLOGICAL
TRUST



Burgh Castle - Life Outside the Walls Project

Archaeological Test Pit Excavations In

Burgh Castle, Norfolk

21st May to 10th September 2016

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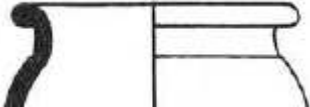
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Glossary of Terms

artefact	any man-made or adapted object or find
assemblage	a group of artefacts found together
bulk finds	the more common finds recovered by excavation such as ceramic building material, pottery, shell, coal etc.
burnt flint	flint that has been burnt by human intervention but not necessarily worked
chronology	the order of events by time and date, usually separated into archaeological and historical periods such as Iron Age, Roman, Medieval etc.
context	the term used to refer to the remains of a stratigraphic event - contexts are events in time which have been preserved, however for the purposes of this project, each 10cm layer excavated is referred to as a context
debitage	waste material produced in the making of prehistoric flint tools
deposit	material that has been laid down in the form of a layer by natural processes or deliberately by man
diagnostic	a find that can be easily identified and dated
event number	the reference number issued to each archaeological event by the Norfolk Historic Environment Service
everted rim	a rim which turns sharply outwards and upwards from the shoulder of the vessel 
fabric	the material from which a find is made such as the clay from which a pot is made
feature	a collection of one or more contexts formed by human intervention for a specific purpose such as a ditch, hearth, grave etc.
field walking	a non-invasive survey of a site which involves the systematic recovery of surface finds
finds	artefacts or man-made or adapted objects
friable	easily crumbled
geophysical survey	a non-invasive method of investigating buried archaeological deposits by systematically measuring and plotting changes in the below ground electrical or magnetic properties of a site
Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)	a county based archive and database of all archaeological excavations and surveys, cropmarks, chance finds spots and buildings of historic interest
inclusions	fragments of natural or man-made material found within a deposit
midden	a mound or deposit containing human activity waste material

natural	the naturally formed layer which is sterile of any man-made inclusions, usually a geological deposit such as bedrock or glacial sand or gravel
ordnance datum	a fixed point determined by Ordnance Survey as sea level, to which all height measurements are related; measurements are referred to as Above Ordnance Datum (AOD)
residual find	is one made much earlier in time than the formation of the layer in which it was found
saltern	a type of clay hut used for early salt production. The huts had a hole in the roof to allow smoke to escape. Large fires were lit beneath clay troughs of brine to evaporate water leaving salt crystals. Sea water would not have been used in salterns, but rather brine produced by passing fresh water over salt-rich sand collected from beneath the sea and packed into clay troughs.
sherd	fragment of a broken pot
sondage	a small section of an excavation often used to explore deeper layers quickly
slag	the waste products from the smelting of materials most commonly metal
small finds	less frequent finds that usually provide special information about past activities and dates for example worked flint, brooches, coins, buttons, fragments of painted glass or plaster etc.
spoil	the loose material, usually soil, produced during excavation
stratified	the term used for an artefact which has been found within the layer in which it was originally laid down - stratified artefacts which change with time such as coins and pottery can help to establish the date or function of layers and features being excavated
stratigraphy	the sequence of layers of soil
struck flint	an alternative term for worked flint
sunken featured building	an Anglo-Saxon timber building constructed over a dug out hollow in the ground over which a plank floor was suspended
tree-throw	a bowl shaped hollow formed by the growth of tree roots
unstratified	the term used for an artefact which has been disturbed and moved around, no longer lying where it was deposited - it can therefore contribute little to the dating or understanding of the archaeology of the site
vicus	a Roman civilian village or settlement
ware	style of pottery defined by fabric, decoration or both

1.0 Summary

This report presents the results of a programme of archaeological excavation of eleven 1m square test pits in the Norfolk village of Burgh Castle carried out between the 21st May and the 10th September 2016. The programme was developed by the Norfolk Archaeological Trust and funded with the aid of a Heritage Lottery Fund grant and local support from the Church and Parish Councils, as part of the Trust's "Life Outside the Walls" project. The project's aims were to increase knowledge and understanding of settlement at Burgh Castle to be achieved through a programme of activities which included the test pitting programme.

More than 20 people from the local area developed new skills and increased their knowledge of archaeological techniques through taking part in the excavations and many more including local schools and communities increased their knowledge of local heritage. Feedback from those involved was positive and awakened an interest in the archaeology and history of the village helping to protect and build for the future.

The project made some progress towards advancing understanding of the past development of Roman and Anglo-Saxon occupation at Burgh Castle and demonstrated the potential for further research to explore the origin and development of the historical settlement.

2.0 Introduction

The Norfolk Archaeological Trust is a conservation charity established in 1923. Its objectives are to promote and foster the discovery, excavation, preservation, recording and study of sites and objects of archaeological and/or historical importance within the county of Norfolk for the public benefit. The Trust has been most successful in the discovery and purchase of historical sites and the conservation and protection of their archaeological remains and wildlife. It now either owns or manages under agreement eleven properties which, with the exception of one privately owned residence, are all open daily to the public for no charge. It is probably true to say that up until recently the Trust has placed much of its efforts into fund raising for the acquisition of sites at risk, but the Trust's Strategic Plan 2016 - 2021 is now placing more emphasis on engaging with and involving local communities in the care and preservation of the sites in their charge. Funded by a grant of £9,600 from the Heritage Lottery Fund in March 2016, the "Life Outside the Walls" project was developed as one of the first moves towards fulfilling this updated intent.

Through this project the Trust was aiming to increase knowledge and understanding of human settlement at Burgh Castle, of the Roman *vicus* (civilian village or settlement) that grew up around the fort, of any Anglo-Saxon settlement that followed and of the current community. This was to be achieved through a programme of activities which included a test pitting programme, the collection of oral histories from the local community, the leading of school visits and guided tours and the commissioning of a geophysical survey of targeted areas around the Roman fort.

The test pitting programme would include a training workshop to develop the skills of local people to enable participation in the excavation of test pits in gardens and on land outside the scheduled area within the village. This initial training would be supplemented by ongoing training in archaeological skills, techniques and finds identification. The archaeological aims of this programme were to increase current understanding of the pattern of settlement around the Roman fort and in the village, the size and the boundaries of such settlements and the identification of any specific activities taking place in different areas.

3.0 Aims, Objectives and Desired Outcomes

The aims, objectives and outcomes of the test pitting programme at Burgh Castle were as follows:

3.1 Aims

- To engage with local communities and widen the participation of people in the heritage of the area.
- To encourage members of the local communities to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To encourage any sixth form students who may be considering archaeology as a degree subject to develop a wide range of practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To increase knowledge, understanding and appreciation of the setting, origins and development of Burgh Castle and its environs.
- To inform future interpretation of the area.

3.2 Objectives

- To investigate the archaeology of Burgh Castle, specifically the Roman *vicus* and the Anglo-Saxon settlement that followed, through test pitting carried out by members of the community on unscheduled land and in gardens throughout the parish.
- To provide the opportunity for a minimum of 20 volunteers to learn new practical and analytical archaeological skills.
- To support and engage with members of the local communities through involvement with the project.
- To report on the excavation results in order that a copy may be submitted to the database and archives at the Norfolk Historic Environment Service and to inform the local communities and the wider audience.
- To share the results of the excavation through a permanent exhibition in the church of St Peter & St Paul at Burgh Castle, on a dedicated project website and during a one day open event at the end of the project.

3.3 Desired Outcomes

- An increase in knowledge and understanding of the Roman *vicus* at Burgh Castle and any settlement that may have followed it.
- An increase in the understanding of the distribution of period-based activity at different locations within the village.
- Engaged and informed local communities.

- An increase in the number of members of the local community registering as Trust volunteers at Burgh Castle.
- A minimum of 20 people gaining new archaeological skills.
- A minimum of 150 people, to include local residents, community groups, schools and colleges, and tourists, with an enhanced understanding and awareness of the origins and development of the village of Burgh castle.

4.0 Methodology

4.1 Excavation Strategy

The test pit excavation strategy used at Burgh Castle involved members of the public excavating 1m square test pits under the direction of experienced archaeological supervisors. This method of sampling was developed by the Shapwick Project in Somerset in the 1990s and has been successfully used by Access Cambridge Archaeology in community excavations in East Anglia since 2005. Under the wing of the University of Cambridge, the Currently Occupied Rural Settlements Project, by the end of 2013, had carried out more than 1,500 test pit excavations in 53 rural parishes within the East of England¹. Eastern England is suited to a programme of test-pit excavation within rural settlements, as it has good pottery sequences and displays considerable variation in landscape, settlement form and levels of desertion, but has benefitted from less field work than other parts of the UK.

These projects have shown that carrying out very small excavations within gardens, playgrounds, driveways, greens etc. can produce archaeological data which, although largely unstratified, can be mapped to reveal meaningful patterns. This facilitates the development of more robust hypotheses regarding the spatial development of settlements.

It was felt that through the use of such well-tried and tested procedures, those engaged in the Burgh Castle project would benefit from this past experience and that the data gathered would serve to add to the existing information and knowledge gained on such rural settlements.

It was anticipated that the majority of volunteers who registered to participate in the test pitting programme would have little or no archaeological experience. With this in mind the strategy for training was to deliver an initial one day workshop led by the Community Archaeologist from Norfolk County Council's Historic Environment Service at Gressenhall and to build into the test pitting programme ongoing training in archaeological skills, techniques and finds.

Unlike excavations which take place across uninhabited terrain, deciding where to dig in occupied settlements cannot be based simply on a theoretical model as there are the inevitable constraints of the practicality of access and consent. Test pits were sited wherever the community in Burgh Castle could offer land for excavation and where those excavations could be effectively and safely carried out. The aim was to excavate sites ensuring that as representative and unbiased a range of locations as possible were excavated across the village. The intention was to work clockwise around the village beginning at its northern extent, ending up with a final exhibition test pit on land owned by the Norfolk Archaeological Trust. This was to coincide with the open day event being held as part of a celebration of the completion of the Heritage Lottery funded "Life Outside the Walls" project. However, with the limited timescale in which to carry out the

¹ Lewis, C. 2014. *The Power of Pits: Archaeology, Outreach and Research in Living Landscapes* in Boyle, K., Rabett, J. and Hunt, C. *Living in the Landscape Essays in Honour of Graeme Barker*. Cambridge: McDonald Institute for Archaeological Research

programme coupled with the availability of volunteers, the number of test pits excavated fell short of expectations.

4.2 Excavation and Recording Methods

The digging of test pits in most cases took place over two days with the number of participants at each test pit varying between 3 and 7 volunteers. The minimum age for working on the project was 16 and children under this age had to be accompanied by a close adult relative.

Each excavation team was provided with a printed *Guide To Digging Test Pits* which incorporated a *Step By Step Guide* and a pro-forma *Excavation Record* into which all excavation data were entered. The guides and recording booklet were designed for volunteers with no previous archaeological knowledge. The pro-forma *Excavation Record* included designated spaces, prompts and pre-drawn grids in order to ensure all required data was recorded. Additional guidance sheets providing information on finds, soil colours and deposit descriptions were also available.

Excavation proceeded according to the following methodology:

- Prior to commencing excavation a short briefing session was held during which there was an explanation the aims of the day, a re-cap on the procedures in digging and recording the test pit and the correct and safe use of equipment.
- Test pits were 1m square and turf, if present, was removed in squares by hand, each being inspected for finds.
- Each test pit was excavated in a series of 10cm contexts according to the methodology set out in the *Step By Step Guide*, to a maximum depth of 1.0m or until the natural (the layer where the geology is undisturbed by human activity) was reached.
- All spoil was screened for finds using sieves with a standard 10mm mesh, with the exception of any heavy soils which were fingertip searched. A metal detector was available to scan the deposits and spoil.
- All artefacts from test pits were retained in the first instance and volunteers were instructed to act cautiously by retaining everything they thought might possibly be of interest.
- The site code for all test pits was BC16 and each test pit was given a number that followed on chronologically, starting at 1.
- Recording was undertaken by volunteers using the pro-forma *Excavation Record* according to the method described in the *Step By Step Guide*.
- Initially the colour of the deposits were recorded with reference to a standardised colour chart and as volunteers gained confidence and experience, recording soil and colour descriptions were introduced.

- Other observations and notes were recorded on the Site Diary sheet at the back of the *Excavation Record*.
- All photographs were digital and were always taken facing north. They were recorded in the Photographic Register in the *Excavation Record*.
- Once the excavations and recording were completed the test pits were backfilled.
- The archaeological records and finds were retained by the supervisor for subsequent for analysis, reporting, archiving and submission to Historical Environmental Service, publication and ongoing research into the origins and development of rural settlement. Finds were returned to owners after analysis. Where permission was granted, more interesting finds were retained for public display.

Should any masonry, cut features or human remains have been encountered the following methodology would have been adopted.

- Masonry walls would have been carefully cleaned, planned and left *in situ*.
- Features would have been excavated stratigraphically in the normal way.
- In the unlikely event of *in situ* human remains being encountered, the excavation would cease and the preservation state of human bone recorded, so as to inform any future excavation.

4.3 On-Site Archaeological Supervision

Supervision during the initial training workshop was undertaken by Norfolk's Community Archaeologist and supervision during the remaining programme of test pitting was undertaken by a local archaeologist and archaeological supervisor both having broad archaeological supervisory experience, including community test pit activities in Norfolk, Suffolk and Cambridgeshire.

4.4 On-Site Finds Processing

Non-metallic inorganic finds and bone, unless in poor condition, were washed on site. Metallic finds were dry brushed to remove soil. All finds were transported in finds trays to a secure store for processing, analysis and recording.

4.5 Test Pit Closing

Each test pit was inspected by one of the archaeological supervisors in order to assess whether or not natural had been reached. Some test pits stopped above natural or 1.0 metre, owing to time constraints. In some cases, a *sondage* (a small section of an excavation often used to explore deeper layers quickly) was excavated within the bottom of the pit as a means of determining the natural level. All test pits were backfilled and turf replaced neatly to restore the site.

4.6 Finds Processing and Recording

4.6.1 Legal Ownership of finds

- Ownership of finds rests in the first instance with the landowner, except where other laws override this, for example the Treasure Act 1996.
- Owners of private land where test-pits were excavated were informed that the project would retain all finds in the short term for analysis and recording prior to their return. A briefing note to landowners informed them that ownership of objects rested with them and outlined the consequences of the possible discovery of items falling within the Treasure Act 1996.
- An appeal was made for landowners to consider donating finds deemed to be of local interest to the Trust for the purpose of incorporating them into a permanent display in the church of St Peter & St Paul at Burgh Castle and for use as a handling collection for future work with the local community.
- Any finds considered not being of specific interest and finds that landowners were unwilling to donate were returned to the landowner after analysis and recording was completed with a letter explaining how they should be cared for.

4.6.2 Finds Retention

The most common archaeologically significant finds from test pit excavations in currently occupied rural settlements are pottery, faunal remains including animal bone and shell, some metal objects including coins and worked stone/flint. Upper layers typically yield variable quantities of material, predominantly from Post Medieval and Modern periods, such as slate, coal, plastic, concrete, mortar, glass, ceramic building material, clay tobacco pipe and metal.

Test pit excavations may therefore produce significant quantities of modern material, not all of which will have research value and few excavations retain all the finds that are made. However, as one of the aims of the project was to encourage an ongoing interest of the local communities in archaeological research and the origins and development of the village, the strategy of retaining all finds was adopted.

4.6.3 Finds Processing

Once the finds in the trays brought from site were dry they were counted, weighed and photographed where relevant. They were then bagged in aerated grip seal bags bearing a description of their contents, together with the site code and appropriate test pit and context numbers.

All pottery sherds and flints were indelibly marked with the site code / test pit number / context number / small find number if applicable. All flint finds were drawn to scale.

4.6.4 Finds Analysis

Pottery and flint were analysed by Andy Peachey BA, AlFA, a specialist in Prehistoric and Roman pottery, ceramic building materials and struck flint, who has worked on numerous substantial assemblages from across East Anglia. The remaining finds were analysed by the archaeological supervisors in consultation with colleagues.

4.6.5 Finds Curation

All finds which were not returned to landowners were retained and stored in conditions where they would not deteriorate. Finds were stored in cool dry condition in sealed aerated grip seal bags. Metal objects were curated with silica gel packets where necessary to prevent deterioration. All finds from the same context were over bagged together and curated in a single archive containing all bags from all test pits excavated. All bags and boxes used for storage were clearly marked in permanent marker with the site code and test-pit numbers.

4.7 Reporting and Dissemination of the Results of the Test Pitting Programme

4.7.1 Chronology and Dating Terms Used

This report has adopted the current practice of using the terms BCE (Before the Common Era formerly BC, Before Christ) and CE (Common Era formerly AD, Anno Domini). The periods used in this report along with their dates and any relevant comments are listed in table 1.

Period	Dates	Comment
Prehistoric	500,000 BCE - 42 CE	This term covers any time between the Palaeolithic and the end of the Iron Age
Palaeolithic	500,000 - 10,000 BCE	
Mesolithic	10,000 - 4,000 BCE	
Neolithic	4,000 - 2,351 BCE	
Bronze Age	2,350 - 700 BCE	
Iron Age	700 BCE - 42 CE	
Roman	43 - 409 CE	
Anglo Saxon	410 - 1065 CE	Dating for pottery: Saxo-Norman 900 - 1150 CE
Norman	1066 - 1200 CE	
Medieval	1066 - 1540 CE	Dating for pottery: Medieval 11 th -13 th century & High Medieval 13 th -15 th century
Post Medieval	1541 - 1900 CE	Dating for pottery: Late Post Medieval 18 th - 19 th century & Victorian 1837 - 1901 CE
Modern	1901 CE - present	

Table 1 - Chronological periods and dates

4.7.2 The Report

This report has a dual purpose. Firstly, to serve as an archaeological record of the project's test pitting programme and secondly, as a result of the overwhelming interest in the history of the village shown by participants and the general public, it endeavours to build upon known historical sources in an attempt to both sustain and promote this enthusiasm. It has therefore been expanded in some aspects to provide background information which relates to archaeology, local history and history in its wider context.

4.7.3 Archiving and Dissemination

A copy of this report has been submitted to the Norfolk Historic Environment Service to be included in the county's permanent database and archive. It has been electronically distributed to all landowners, volunteers who participated in the excavation programme and everyone who registered an interest in the project and is also freely available on the projects website: <https://sites.google.com/site/burghcastlelifeoutsidethewalls/home>.

4.7.4 Ongoing Public Involvement

As part of the original aim to engage with local communities and encourage ongoing involvement in the heritage of the village, there is a permanent display in the church of St Peter & St Paul comprising information boards and finds display case, both of which will be regularly updated.

5.0 Location and Village Setting

The village of Burgh Castle now lies within the county of Norfolk (figure 1), following the reorganisation of county boundaries in 1974, when it was formerly part of the county of Suffolk.



Figure 1 - Map of England with close up insert of East Anglia indicating the location of Burgh Castle (from picturesofengland.com & OS Maps)

It is situated on a low wooded escarpment approximately three and a half miles southwest of the resort town of Great Yarmouth and is adjacent to Breydon Water, which forms part of the Norfolk and Suffolk Broads. The Broads are Britain's largest protected wetland and third largest inland waterway with the status of a national park and are a haven for many of the country's rarest species of birds, insects and plants. They are shallow lakes which were formed in Medieval times when peat was dug out to use as fuel for heating and cooking ².

Breydon Water is the last remnant of a large estuary, formerly known as the Great Estuary, which was created at some time in prehistory at the confluence of the three rivers, the Waveney, Bure and Yare as they flowed into the North Sea. Figure 2 illustrates what is thought to be the position of the coastline in east Norfolk in Roman times, although there have to date been no investigations as to the precise position of the shoreline around Burgh Castle. Natural processes of silting and deposition started around the year 500 and a sand bar began to emerge at the mouth of the estuary, gradually over time this caused the creation of mudflats and marshes and

² <http://www.broads-authority.gov.uk/> (accessed 5.1.17)

the transition from saltwater to freshwater occurred giving us the landscape we have today ³. Breydon Water is a protected area currently managed by the Royal Society for the Protection of Birds ⁴.



Figure 2 - The Great Estuary and coastline during the Roman period (Norfolk Archaeological Trust)

The county parish of Burgh Castle (figure 3) is bordered by Breydon Water in the north, the village of Bradwell in the east, by the village of Belton in the south and in the west by the River Waveney.



Figure 3 - The county parish of Burgh Castle - shown in purple outline (from OS Maps)

³ Great Yarmouth Borough Landscape Character Assessment - April 2008

⁴ <http://www.rspb.org.uk/reserves-and-events/find-a-reserve/reserves-a-z/reserves-by-name/b/berneybreydon/work.aspx> (accessed 15.2.17)

The current land assessment and classification for Burgh Castle parish, illustrated in figure 4, is split between the Broads Authority and Great Yarmouth County Council. Breydon Water, which lies to the north of the parish, is designated a Wetland of International Importance, a Special Protection Area, a Site of Special Scientific Interest and a Local Nature Reserve ⁵. Over 80% of the parish falls within the designation of Settled Farmland, having the characteristics of arable farmland set within an enclosure landscape pattern and its southern boundary borders the Waveney Rural Wooded Valley ⁶. The whole of the parish then, including the scheduled area in and around the Roman fort, is acknowledged as an area of both environmental and historical significance.

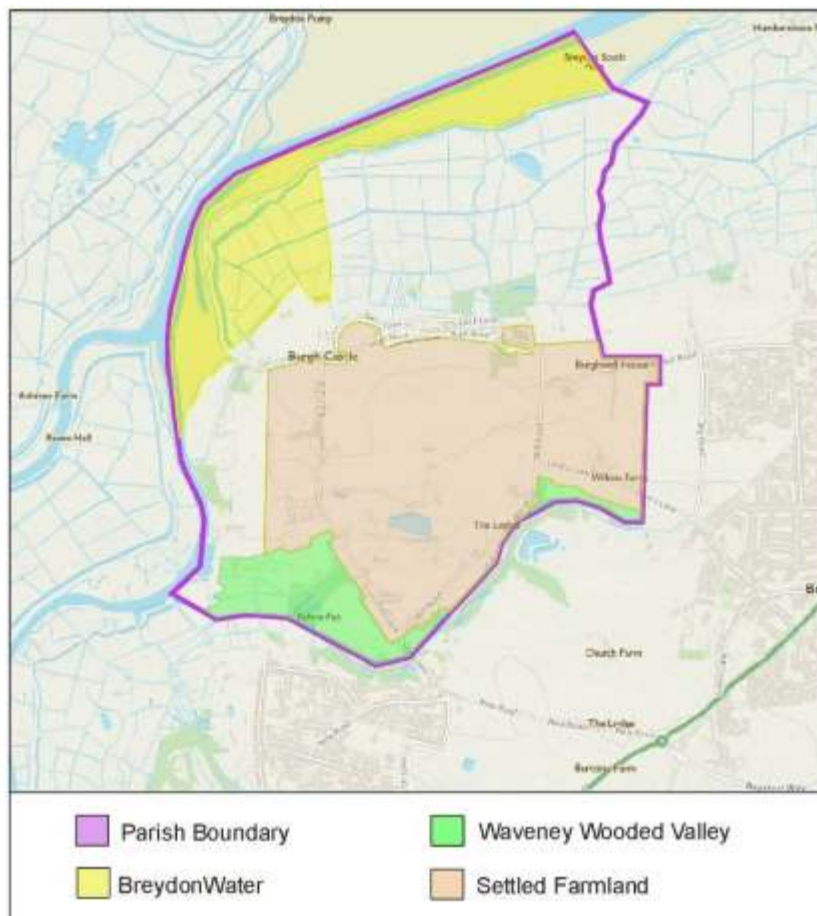


Figure 4 - The land assessment and classification for the parish of Burgh Castle (from OS Maps)

Much of the land in the parish is pasture or arable. The Tithe map of 1834 records that the parish covered an area of some 1,496 acres of land of which 843 were arable and 649 pasture and it is probably much the same today. As the parish boundary lies mid-channel of the River Waveney around 176 acres of land include its foreshore ⁷.

The area has origins dating back to at least the Roman times and today the village comprises mainly modern dwellings centred along the three principal roads - High Road, Mill Road and Butt

⁵ Broads Landscape Character Assessments Areas 9, 19 and 21 - 2006

⁶ Great Yarmouth Borough Landscape Character Assessment - April 2008

⁷ Hutchinson, S.I. 2005. *Burgh Castle Remembered*. S & P Hutchinson

Lane. The area to the south of the village contains several caravan and holiday sites and is a popular destination for tourists attracted by coastal walks, the diverse collection of wildlife and the presence of the Roman fort which represents one of the best preserved Roman monuments in the country and which lies on the western boundary of the parish overlooking Breydon Water.

6.0 Geology and Topography

6.1 Geology

The underlying bedrock of the area (figure 5) is Crag, which was deposited during the Pliocene period between 3.7-1.8 million years ago. These are overlain with drift deposits of glacial sands and gravel, boulder clay, tills (tough grey sandy boulder clays containing chalk, flint, schist, gneiss and igneous rocks) and alluvium. Many of the processes which shaped the landscape are linked to glaciations that occurred during the Pleistocene. Within the parish the crag bedrock geology is overlain with drift deposits of sands of Corton formation in addition to sands and gravels and isolated areas of diamicton sediments ⁸.

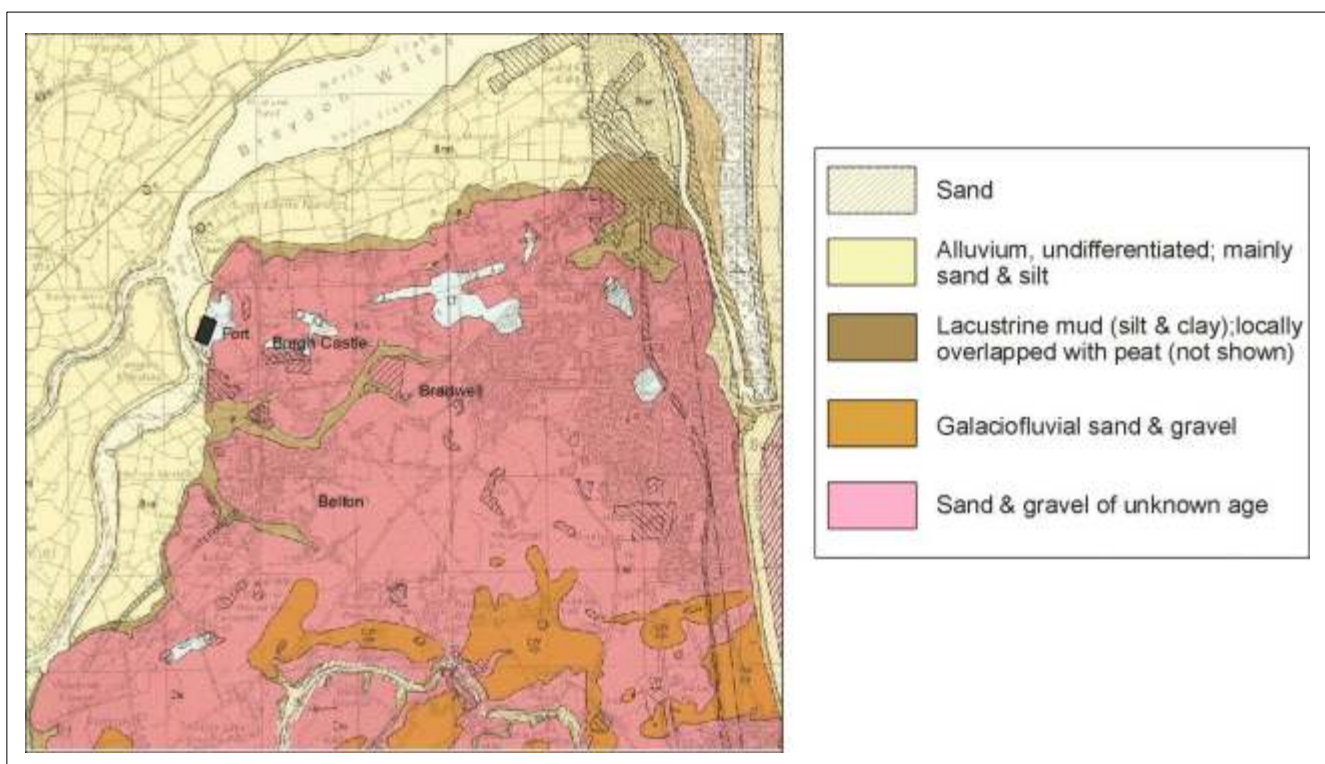


Figure 5 - The geology of Burgh Castle and its surrounding area (from British Geological Society)

6.2 Topography

Topographically, the village is located on the northerly extent of a raised tongue of land with heights AOD (Above Ordnance Datum) ranging from around 3m in the southeast to around 12m in the area of the church and the Roman fort. The marshes which surround the village on the north and west sides are between -2.0m and 3m AOD.

⁸ Great Yarmouth Borough Landscape Character Assessment - April 2008

7.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

7.1 Historical Background

Burgh Castle is surrounded by low lying marshland and is situated on the raised tongue of land that was once known as Lotheringland. The archaeological history of the parish is dominated by its position on what was formerly the Great Estuary.

The name Burgh Castle does not appear until 1281, prior to this it was referred to as Burgh⁹. In Medieval times Burgh was an Old English common name associated with a fortification, stronghold or fortified manor¹⁰. It is probable that Castle was added to distinguish this parish from other places called Burgh in Norfolk and Suffolk and to reflect the presence of the Norman Castle.

Many Prehistoric flints have been found scattered throughout the parish dating from the Palaeolithic to the Neolithic periods (500,000 - 2,350 BCE), which demonstrates the earliest occupation of the area. Bronze Age (2,350 - 700 BCE) tools have also been found. Excavations by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit revealed a large Iron Age (700 BCE - 43 CE) possible boundary ditch, which appears to cut off the promontory on which the present village stands. This suggests that Burgh Castle was of some importance during the Iron Age period, but no evidence of any settlement has yet been discovered.

In Roman (43 - 409 CE) times the parish and its surrounding areas were part of the *Civitas Icenorum*, a territory administered from the walled town of *Venta Icenorum* at Caistor St Edmund to the south of Norwich¹¹. The Roman landscape would have consisted of isolated farmsteads, fields and some larger settlements.

Strategically situated on high ground on the east bank of the River Waveney, stands the scheduled monument of a Roman fort and the *vicus* that grew up around it. Representing some of the best preserved Roman remains in East Anglia it forms part of a complex and little understood coastal landscape of the late Roman period. Although its construction date is not known it is thought to be sometime around the 270s.

The fort is generally accepted to be one of the eleven Saxon Shore Forts thought to be constructed for trading purposes and to protect the coast against Germanic incursions. These forts were located along Britain's coastline extending from Brancaster on the east coast to Portchester on the south coast. They were under the command of the *Comes Litoris Saxonici* (Count of the Saxon Shore), a military commander whose forts and units are listed in the *Notitia Dignitatum*, an official list of government appointments compiled originally around 395¹².

⁹ Gurney, D. 2002. *Outposts of the Roman Empire: A Guide to Norfolk's Roman Forts at Burgh Castle, Caister-on-Sea and Brancaster*. Norfolk: Norfolk Archaeological Trust

¹⁰ Mills, A.D., 2003. *Oxford Dictionary of British Place Names*. Oxford: Oxford University Press

¹¹ Davies, J.A. 2001. *Venta Icenorum Caistor St Edmund Roman Town*. Norfolk: Norfolk Archaeological Trust

¹² Fields, N. 2006. *Rome's Saxon Shore: Coastal Defences of Roman Britain AD250-500*. Oxford: Osprey Publications

It had often been assumed that Burgh Castle was the fort referred to in the *Notitia* as *Gariannonum* (or *Gariannonor*), but this is not so certain now that the Roman remains at Caister-on-Sea have also been identified as a shore fort. The two forts were placed strategically either side of the Great Estuary and although Burgh Castle was constructed around one hundred years later than the Caister fort, they are thought to have had the same function. This puts some doubt on the precise location of *Gariannonum* as the name could have applied to either or both sites ¹³.

The *Notitia* also records that the *Equites Stablesiani Gariannonenses*, were garrisoned at Gariannonum. They were a unit of the *Equites Stablesiani* which were a class of cavalry in the late Roman army. However, whether they were the only unit to be garrisoned at Burgh Castle is not known and the *Notitia* does not provide dates of their arrival or departure ¹⁴. The presence of a mounted unit at the fort is substantiated in the archaeological record only by the presence of three horseshoes, which are not specifically military articles, and some fragments of a late Roman iron helmet. This was of a relatively common type, but whose cap construction links it with a more elaborate cavalry helmet found in Holland which bears an inscription showing that it belonged to a horseman in a unit of the *Stablesiani* ¹⁵.

The north, south and east walls of the formerly complete structure (c. 205m x 100m internally) survive almost to their original full height of c.4.6m and measure up to 3m thick at their base. It would have been trapezoidal in shape with rounded corners and external bastions. The western wall probably collapsed into the river shortly after the end of the Roman period ¹⁶. There was an extensive *vicus* to the east of the fort identified by cropmarks. Parts of the fort have been excavated and large amounts of Roman and Saxon material and buildings were recovered. The survival in good condition of a large number of below-ground features relating to the *vicus* has been demonstrated by both crop marks and small scale excavation. Such extramural remains associated with Saxon Shore forts are rare survivals nationally. The fort site, together with the land to the east and south now lies in the care of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust, following its purchase with the aid of grants from English Heritage, the Broads Authority, the Countryside Commission and District and Parish Councils in 1995 ¹⁷.

It has long been thought that Saint Fursey, a seventh century Irish monk, established a monastery on land within the walls of the Roman fort that was given to him by King Sigeberht of the East Angles (c. 630 - 640 CE). The venerable Bede (673 - 735 CE), the English monk and historian, identified this land as the site known as *Cnobheresburg* which was described as being "*pleasantly situated close to the woods and the sea, in a Roman camp which is called in English*

¹³ Darling, J., Gurney, D. 1993. *Caister-on-Sea: Excavations by Charles Green: 1951-1955 East Anglian Archaeology 60*. Norfolk: Norfolk Museums service

¹⁴ Hassal, H,W,C. 1977. *The Historical Background and Military Units Of the Saxon Shore Forts*. In Johnston, D.E. (ed) *CBA Research Report No.18 The Saxon Shore*. York: The Council for British Archaeology

¹⁵ Darling, J., Gurney, D. 1993. *Caister-on-Sea: Excavations by Charles Green: 1951-1955. East Anglian Archaeology 60*. Norfolk: Norfolk Museums service

¹⁶ Hoggett, R. 2009. *Beyond Bede: The History and Archaeology of the East Anglian Mission: Fursey Occasional Paper No.4*. Norwich: Fursey Pilgrims

¹⁷ <https://content.historicengland.org.uk/images-books/publications/conservation-bulletin-29/conservationbulletin29.pdf/> (accessed 17.2.17)

Cnobheresburg, that is the city of Cnobhere". Such a description could equally apply to both Burgh Castle fort and the fort at Caister-On-Sea, and so the true site of Fursey's monastery remains unclear. Neither the historical nor archaeological record can provide a definitive answer, although there is archaeological evidence that Burgh Castle was host to significant ecclesiastical occupation during the Middle Saxon period (651 - 850 CE) and that the site probably played an important role in the East Anglian conversion¹⁸.

During the Norman period (1066 - 1200 CE), a small motte and bailey castle existed within the walls of the Roman fort and traces of this are still in evidence as a sunken feature representing the bailey, for which a portion of the south wall of the Roman fort was demolished¹⁹. The motte was removed through agricultural activity in the mid-19th century, but is visible as a faint earthwork and cropmark on aerial photographs. In 1086 Burgh Castle was held by Ralph the Engineer, who may have been the builder of the castle.

The church of St Peter & St Paul which lies adjacent to the Roman fort site has a late 11th century west round tower. Some of the nave walls may also date to this period but the majority of the building dates to the 13th and 15th centuries with 19th century additions of the north aisle and south porch. The building contains many reused Roman tiles that were probably taken from the nearby fort. The church displays a stained glass window depicting Saint Fursey. In the Domesday Book (1085) a church which was relatively substantial and wealthy was recorded in the settlement²⁰.

During the reign of Edward the Confessor (1042 - 1066 CE), Archbishop Stigand held Burgh in *soccage* (feudal tenure of land by a tenant) and in 1086 William the Conqueror granted this manor to Ralph Balistarius, one of his captains of the cross-bowmen. The Domesday Book entry shows the settlement was of modest size with 15 households of which 5 were small holdings. There were 11 acres of meadow, 3 salt houses and a church, livestock comprised 3 cobs, 6 cattle, 17 pigs and 160 sheep and the village was valued at £5²¹. The manor was entrusted to various people, during the reigns of Henry III (1216 - 1272 CE) and Edward I (1272 - 1307 CE) and subsequently passed through many hands up until the 19th century²².

During the Medieval (1066 - 1540 CE) and Post Medieval (1541 - 1900 CE) periods Burgh Castle remained a small village as it is today. No main roads ran through it and it was dependant on river trade throughout both periods. The saltpans recorded in the Domesday Book may have been an important industry in the Medieval period as were the cultivating of reeds and osiers (a

¹⁸ Hoggett, R. 2009. *Beyond Bede: The History and Archaeology of the East Anglian Mission: Fursey Occasional Paper No.4*. Norwich: Fursey Pilgrims

¹⁹ Gurney, D. 2002. *Outposts of the Roman Empire: A Guide to Norfolk's Roman Forts at Burgh Castle, Caister-on-Sea and Brancaster*. Norfolk: Norfolk Archaeological Trust

²⁰ [http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF184-Burgh-Castle-\(Parish-Summary\)-publisher=http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF184-Burgh-Castle-\(Parish-Summary\)-accessdate=22](http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF184-Burgh-Castle-(Parish-Summary)-publisher=http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF184-Burgh-Castle-(Parish-Summary)-accessdate=22) (accessed 13.10.16)

²¹ <http://opendomesday.org/place/TG4704/burgh-castle/> (accessed 14.2.17)

²² <http://www.british-history.ac.uk/no-series/suffolk-history-antiquities/vol1/pp328-340> (accessed 14.2.17)

wetland willow). Windmills and pumps used primarily for drainage of the marshes were iconic features of the landscape which created valuable land for grazing and market gardens ²³.

Faden's Map of Norfolk (1797) shows around half the parish originally lay on the edge of Belton Common ²⁴.

During the 19th century, brick making was an important industry in the parish and at least three brickworks were known to exist. In 1859, the Burgh Castle Brick and Cement Works was established on land to the south of the Roman fort. Its output included red and white bricks which were used in the construction of buildings in Great Yarmouth. The dwellings known as Cement Cottages on Butt Lane, where many of the brickworks staff lived, were also built from local bricks. The site was closed in 1912 and cleared in the 1920s ²⁵. The remains of the four brick making kilns are visible on aerial photographs. The brick works used to quarry for clay within the Roman fort interior and this extraction resulted in the irregular slopes along the western edge towards the river ²⁶.

During the First World War an airfield was established which acted as a night landing ground, comprising a grass landing strip and three hangars. The airfield which served as the base for a detachment of 273 Squadron, who flew DH4 and Sopwith Camel aircraft, was abandoned in 1919 when the Squadron was disbanded ²⁷. It was located on land east of Butt Lane behind the then village school house.

During the 1950s a sand and gravel quarry was opened on Butt Lane and in 2016 the company submitted plans to extend their activities over a further 10 acres of land. This planned expansion will see the continuation of the quarry for a further 19 years during which 300,000 tons of material is to be extracted ²⁸.

Agriculture has been predominant throughout the history of the village, an activity which continues today and in recent years several holiday camps have been established within the parish boundaries. Burgh Castle remains an expanding community as census returns demonstrate. At the beginning of the 17th century 74 people were registered within the parish ²⁹ compared with 1,150 in 2011 ³⁰.

²³ [http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF184-Parish-Summary-Burgh-Castle-\(Parish-Summary\)](http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF184-Parish-Summary-Burgh-Castle-(Parish-Summary)) accessed 17.2.17)

²⁴ <http://www.fadensmapofnorfolk.co.uk/maps/FadenOriginal54.jpg> & <http://www.fadensmapofnorfolk.co.uk/maps/FadenOriginal45.jpg> (accessed 17.2.17)

²⁵ <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF10501-Site-of-Burgh-Castle-Brick-and-Cement-Works&Index=2&RecordCount=1&SessionID=aace14b1-dbf4-494c-8361-df5d7b6a4ca8> (accessed 17.2.17)

²⁶ Gurney, D. 2002. *Outposts of the Roman Empire: A Guide to Norfolk's Roman Forts at Burgh Castle, Caister-on-Sea and Brancaster*. Norfolk: Norfolk Archaeological Trust

²⁷ http://www.pastscape.org.uk/hob.aspx?hob_id=1491984&sort=4&search=all&criteria=burgh%20castle&rational=q&recordsperpage=10 (accessed 17.2.17)

²⁸ http://www.edp24.co.uk/news/environment/plans_to_extend_quarry_for_another_15_years_put_on_show_in_burgh_castle_1_4796749 (accessed 17.2.17)

²⁹ Hutchinson, S.I. 2005. *Burgh Castle Remembered*. S & P Hutchinson

³⁰ <http://www.neighbourhood.statistics.gov.uk> (accessed 13.10.16)

7.2 Listed Buildings

The National Heritage List for England or 'The List' originated in 1882 when the first powers of protection for the heritage of the nation were established. These developed into the statutory 'Listing' we have today.

There follows a summary of the seven entries on the list for the parish of Burgh Castle ³¹ (table 1). Full details can be found in Appendix 12.1.

Name	List Entry	Entry Summary	National Grid Reference
Church of St Peter & St Paul Church Road	1051008	Grade II Medieval parish church	TG47640 04973
Church Farmhouse Church Road	1172229	Grade II Farmhouse dated 1788	TG47668 05055
The Old Rectory Church Road (formerly listed as Dunvegan)	1172236	Grade II Rectory, now private house 1832	TG47586 04951
Old Hall Farmhouse Lords Lane	1172254	Grade II Farmhouse. Mid-17 th century	TG49676 04316
Gariannonum Roman Fort	1372902	Grade I Roman fort. Probably 260-280 CE	TG47497 04474
The Grange High Road	1372903	Grade II House. Early 17 th century	TG49116 05314
Burgh Castle Roman fort, <i>vicus</i> , pre-Conquest monastery and Norman motte and bailey castle	1013094	Scheduled Monument Status and Grade I	TG47497 04474

Table 2 - Listed Buildings recorded for Burgh Castle on the National Heritage List for England

³¹ <https://historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/results?q=burgh+castle&searchtype=nhle> (accessed 17.2.17)

7.3 Archaeology of the Coastal Zone - National Mapping Programme

The National Mapping Programme (NMP) covering Norfolk's Coastal Zone, which includes the parish of Burgh Castle, was carried out between 2001 and 2006. It sought to map, interpret and record all archaeological features visible on aerial photographs, whether earthworks, cropmarks or structures. The project was undertaken by Norfolk County Council's Museum and Archaeology Service ³². A synopsis of the findings of the NMP for Burgh Castle follows:

Roman cropmarks cover large areas of the parish indicating a high level of activity during this period. Extensive cropmark evidence was recorded around and within the Roman fort (figure 6).

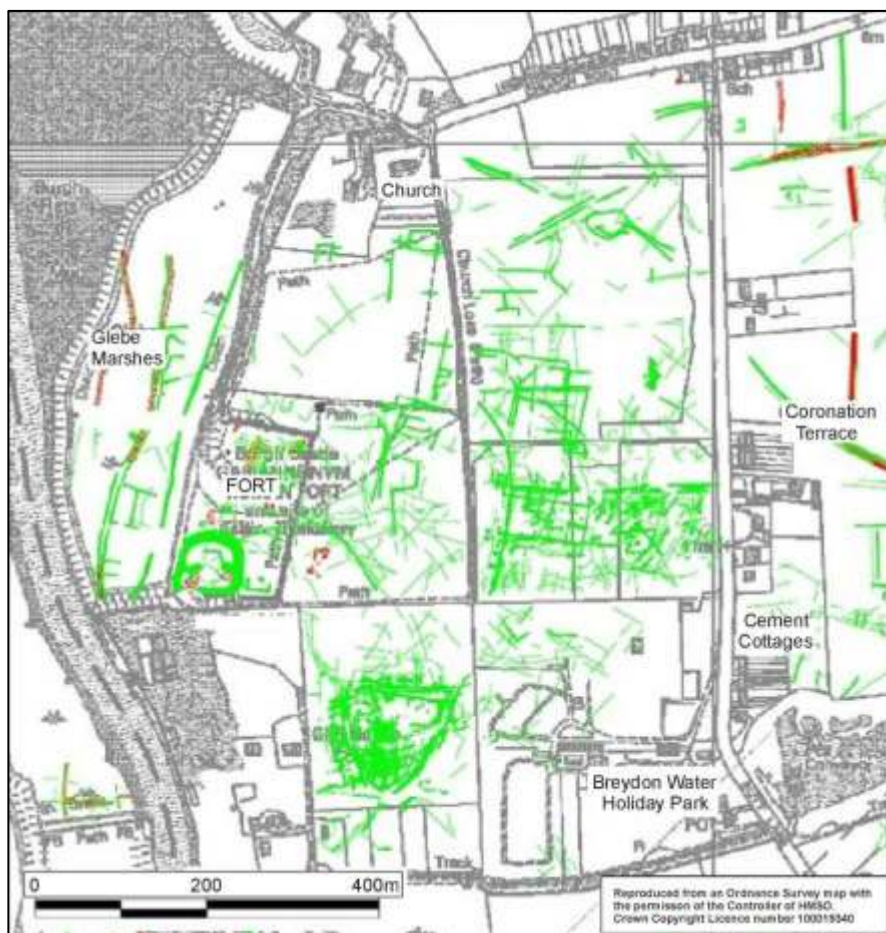


Figure 6 - Cropmarks in the immediate area of the Roman Fort (data copyright English Heritage National Mapping Programme licensed to Norfolk County Council)

Cropmarks of walls of at least two buildings are present in the northern section of the fort along with ditch-defined enclosures or further structures. In the southeast corner of the fort is a rectangular enclosure cropmark aligned parallel to the fort walls. It is possible that this is also a Roman feature, although it could equally be of a later date. Immediately to its west, filling the southwest corner of the fort, is the ditch of the Medieval motte and bailey castle that was located on the site. The course of the road leading into the fort from the east gate is marked by cropmarks in two short sections of wall, continued by ditches.

³² Albone, J., Massey, S., Tremlett, S. 2007. *The Archaeology of Norfolk's Coastal Zone - Results of the National Mapping Programme* Norfolk: Norfolk Landscape Archaeology & Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

Outside the fort walls large areas of complex multi-period cropmarks were mapped. The main area of the *vicus* appeared to have been located over 200m to the east of the fort walls and consists of rectangular enclosures and trackways. Further to the north a series of large rectilinear enclosures are present which overlap and clearly represent several phases of activity. Skirting the western edge of the *vicus* cropmarks is a roughly curving north-to-south aligned ditch and to the east of the fort its alignment appears to continue as one of three possible trackways forming a roughly triangular group of enclosure and pit cropmarks. The other trackways lead towards the fort and the estuary and limited excavations in this area have produced pottery and tile dating to the 3rd and 4th century ³³, suggesting that these cropmarks form a separate part of the *vicus*. However, their irregular form means that an Anglo-Saxon or Medieval date has also been suggested. Other cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures and field boundaries were mapped in the area between the *vicus* and the fort and it is likely that these also relate to post-Roman, or in some cases, pre-Roman activity.

Cropmarks of unusual enclosure complexes were identified in the area to the immediate east of the fort and to the east of Butt Lane roughly on the same alignment. They comprise a mixture of rectilinear enclosures and field boundaries that are not characteristically Roman or Iron Age in form. Their irregularity meant that they were tentatively identified, with a fairly low degree of certainty, as possible Anglo-Saxon settlement sites.

Cropmarks of a rectangular post-built structure of probable Medieval date were mapped in the area of the *vicus* to the east of the fort. This possible structure measuring 26m x 12m comprised 25 post holes some apparently linked by trenches. It is thought to be a late Saxon hall, although a Medieval date is also possible.

One Medieval saltern (where crystalline salt was extracted by heat) was mapped in the grazing marshes located at the edge of the River Yare in the north of the parish.

³³ Phillips, C. 1999. *Report on an Archaeological Watching Brief at Liffens Holiday Park, Butt Lane, Burgh Castle, NAU Report 377 (unpublished)*

7.4 Geophysical Survey

Geophysical survey is a non-intrusive way of detecting and assessing sub-surface archaeological features. Using either magnetometry or resistivity equipment a picture can be built up of what may lie beneath the surface.

There have been only two surveys recorded as having been carried out within the parish, the first in 1994 at Cherry Tree Holiday Park which revealed some possible pits and ditches of unknown date and a survey that was carried out in 2016 as part of the “Life Outside the Walls” project. This survey using a magnetometer instrument covered the fields to the northeast and southwest of the Roman fort (figure 7).

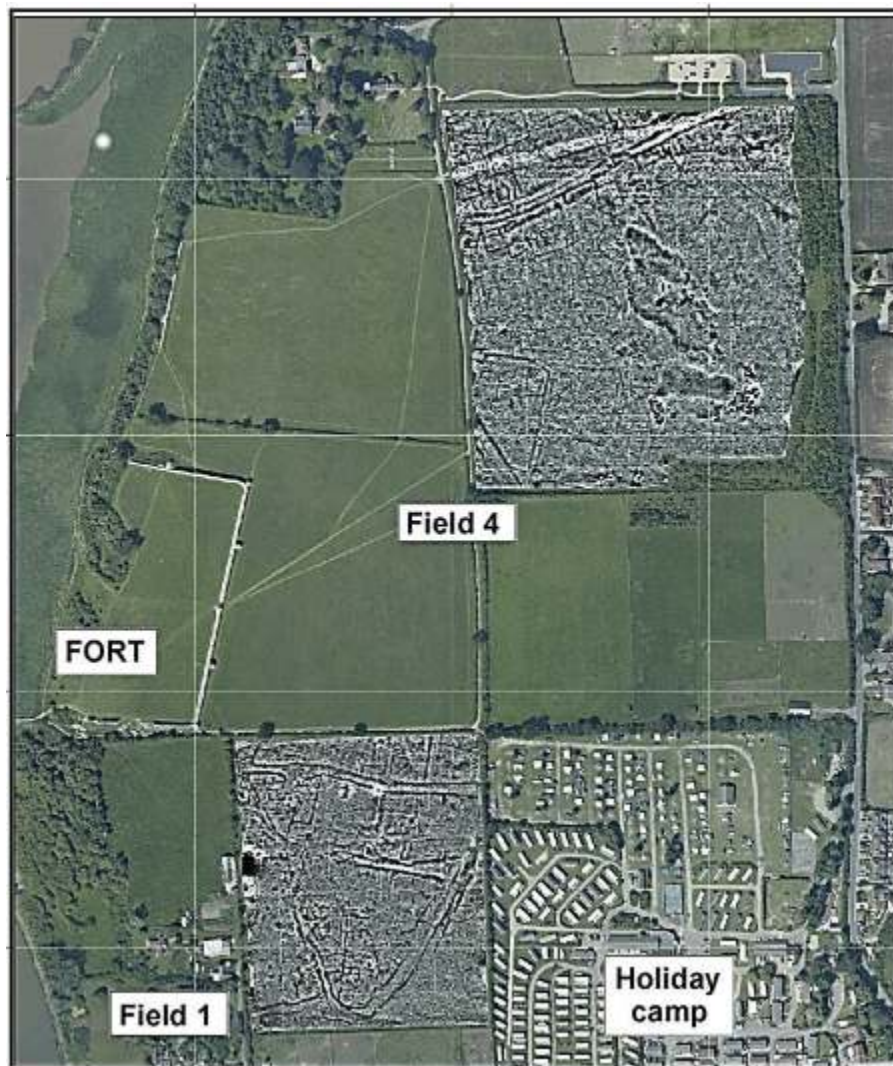


Figure 7 - Results of 2016 magnetometry survey (from D Bescoby ³⁴)

The 2016 survey proved effective in revealing a large number of surviving sub-surface elements relating to multiple periods of former settlement and land use.

³⁴ Bescoby, D. 2016. *Burgh Castle Roman Fort: Life outside the walls - the geophysical survey*

From the interpretation, which relies strongly on the alignment of linear elements and recourse to cropmark evidence, the following conclusions taken from the survey report might be drawn ³⁵:

- There is some limited evidence for the existence of Roman landscape organisation pre-dating the establishment of the shore fort, matching in alignment an extensive arrangement of co-axial fields and road/trackways to the south. Otherwise there appears to be little evidence of Iron Age or early Roman settlement activity in the immediate vicinity.
- An appreciable number of detected ditches and associated trackways follow the same alignment as the shore fort, also matching that of extensive crop-mark evidence to the south of Field 4, and these together are seen to indicate the likely planned layout of the *vicus* associated with the fort
- In Field 1 there is good evidence for the surviving remains of a number of buildings aligned with the fort and therefore thought likely to be contemporaneous with it.
- A large double ditched driveway with a number of small enclosures along its southern flank dominates the northern portion of Field 4. Based on its alignment and apparent course through earlier buildings, it is assigned a probable post-Roman date, although this is somewhat tentative. Also around 120m to the south there is possible evidence of Saxon settlement.
- In Field 1 further post-Roman activity in the form of a double-ditched triangular enclosure and associated trackways, appear to form part of a wider landscape reorganisation and may link with similarly aligned elements along the eastern margins of the *vicus*, identified as a series of cropmarks including a possible post built structure. In the southwest portion of the field an area of possible Saxon settlement has been identified, including two proposed sunken featured buildings and associated pits.
- The centre of Field 4 contains topographical evidence of former quarrying and the geophysical survey has identified a belt of possibly associated industrial activity flanking the eastern margins. A more extensive concentration of industrial activity was also identified to the southeast. Dating this activity remains problematic.

³⁵ Bescoby. D. 2016. *Burgh Castle Roman Fort: Life outside the walls - the geophysical survey*

7.5 Sites and Finds Listed on the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)

The NHER is a database and archive of the county's historic buildings and archaeological sites. It contains over 60,000 records describing the archaeology of Norfolk from the earliest evidence of human occupation around 500,000 BCE to the present day. Each record contains details of all known areas of archaeological activity such as finds, cropmarks, earthworks, industrial remains, defensive structures and historic buildings found at a particular location.

As at the date of this report the NHER holds a total of 160 records relating to the parish of Burgh Castle. Many of the records contain multi-period finds and whilst there are a significant number of Roman, Medieval and Post Medieval records there are comparatively few for the Prehistoric and Anglo-Saxon periods. For these two periods all the sites and finds are listed in the following sections and for the Medieval and Post Medieval periods just a few of the many records are highlighted. As the principal objectives of the project were centered upon the Roman period a listing of all the Roman sites and finds can be found in Appendix 12.2 ³⁶.

7.5.1 Prehistoric Period

The following (table 3) represents all sites and finds for the Prehistoric period except for some isolated undated flint flakes.

NHER 10399	Mesolithic/Neolithic blade and prehistoric scraper
NHER 10470	Neolithic axehead
NHER 10468 and 10469	Neolithic scrapers and flakes
NHER 11607	Cropmarks of possible Bronze Age ring ditch
NHER 17108, 17505 and 18173	Bronze Age axeheads
NHER 17503, 17504 and 17506	Bronze Age palstaves (an early type of axe)
NHER 19373	Bronze Age socketed axehead
NHER 22461	Prehistoric flint flakes, notched blade & bifacial knife or dagger
NHER 22930	2 Prehistoric scrapers
NHER 22932	3 Prehistoric scrapers
NHER 22934	Prehistoric flint flakes, 3 scrapers, leaf arrowhead and Neolithic/Bronze Age scraper
NHER 23720	Iron Age pottery and large ditch
NHER 24325	Iron Age coins
NHER 31204	Possible Prehistoric flint working site
NHER 49209	Possible Iron Age cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures and boundaries
NHER 49226	Cropmarks of possible remains of Bronze Age barrow
NHER 49799	Late Prehistoric worked flints
NHER 56242	2 Neolithic scrapers & late Neolithic/early Bronze Age knife

Table 3 - Prehistoric Monument and Find Spots recorded for Burgh Castle on the Norfolk Historic Environment Record

³⁶ [http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF184-Parish-Summary-Burgh-Castle-\(Parish-Summary\)](http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF184-Parish-Summary-Burgh-Castle-(Parish-Summary)) (accessed 13.10.16) and NHER Search Enquiry 16_08_60 (13.10.16)

7.5.2 Roman Period

The Roman fort is the parish's most prominent feature and is an important survival of a network of similar forts known as the Saxon Shore Forts. The presence of the fort its associated *vicus* and the many cropmarks in the surrounding areas, point to extensive activity in the Roman period. It is therefore hardly surprising that there have been huge numbers of Roman finds recorded as being found in the parish.



Figure 8 - Roman Monument and Find Spots recorded for Burgh Castle and its immediate vicinity on the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (QGIS - Bing Maps)

Eighty of the records held for Burgh Castle are for the Roman period. These records include Roman structures, cropmarks, ditches, roads and enclosures and over 1,500 artefacts which are

mainly metal detector finds.³⁷. These sites and finds are distributed fairly evenly around the parish as illustrated in figure 8 and include coins, pottery, brooches and more personal objects such as rings which are the tangible remains of the daily lives of those who lived, worked and farmed in and around the walls of the fort and the surrounding areas. A full listing of these records can be found in Appendix 12.2.

7.5.3 Anglo-Saxon Period

The following (table 4) represents all sites and finds for the Anglo-Saxon period.

NHER 10399	Early Saxon gilt coin
NHER 10471 (the Roman fort)	Middle Saxon buildings and middle to late Saxon cemetery, pottery, coins and brooches
NHER 10486 (the Roman <i>vicus</i>)	Middle Saxon strap end and coins and late Saxon cross
NHER 13227	Late Saxon field system on site of earlier Roman system and Saxon pottery
NHER 14200	Middle Saxon coin
NHER 17261	Saxon metalwork, middle Saxon coin and brooches
NHER 19308	Middle Saxon coin
NHER 22940	Late Saxon decorated buckle
NHER 23796	Middle Saxon brooch and late Saxon strap end
NHER 24324	Copper alloy foot from a box possibly late Saxon
NHER 34378	Middle or late Saxon pin
NHER 42227	Earthwork of a possible saltern mound of possibly late Saxon
NHER 49210	Cropmarks of possible rectangular post built structure of possibly Saxon date
NHER 49799	Middle or late Saxon strap end

Table 4 - Anglo-Saxon Monument and Find Spots recorded for Burgh Castle on the Norfolk Historic Environment Record

7.5.4 Medieval and High Medieval Periods

There are many records for this period and the following (table 5) provides a comprehensive list of pottery, coins and buildings, together with a selection of the other records.

NHER 10400	Possible Medieval manor house may have been located on the site now occupied by the Queen's Head public house, although no evidence of a Medieval complex of buildings has yet been found.
NHER 10471 (the Roman fort)	Norman motte and bailey castle, Medieval pottery and metalwork
NHER 10486 (the Roman <i>vicus</i>)	Medieval pottery and metalwork
NHER 10500	The parish church of St Peter & St Paul in Medieval times
NHER 13693	Medieval wooden bowl found in mud of the river bank
NHER 15795	Silver harness mount, bronze disc and coin weight
NHER 16554	Copper buckle plate and casket key
NHER 17122	Belt fitting and papal seal
NHER 17948	Copper buckle and bronze knife or dagger guard

³⁷ NHER Search Enquiry 16_08_60 (13.10.16)

NHER 18376	Lead seal die and strap end spacer plate
NHER 24742	Copper alloy stud , knife or dagger handle side plate, purse bar, coin weight, buckle and circular buckle frame
NHER 24917	Purse frame bar and buckle
NHER 30136	Copper alloy strap end, gilded copper alloy bar and strap end
NHER 31892	The guildhall of the Guild of St Peter was rebuilt on the site of an earlier Medieval building in 1548
NHER 56242	Medieval pot mend
NHER 17261, 22934, 31204 and 49799	Medieval pottery sherds
NHER 16554, 18002, 21158, 21646, 21791, 21793, 21798, 22342, 22345, 22347, 22350, 22351, 22355, 22356, 22357, 22932, 22934, 22935, 22940, 23792, 23793, 23796, 23799, 24168, 39439 and 49799	Medieval coins, jettons and tokens
NHER 22929, 22931, 24168,	Medieval seal matrix and rings and cloth seals
NHER 42222, 42225, 42226, 42450, 42451, 42458, 42460, 42463, 42472 and 49199	Cropmarks and earthworks of probable Medieval to Post Medieval date

Table 5 - Medieval Monument and Find Spots recorded for Burgh Castle on the Norfolk Historic Environment Record

7.5.5 Post Medieval Period

Again, there are many records for this period and the following (table 6) provides a comprehensive list of pottery, coins and buildings, together with a selection of the other records.

NHER 10402	The Grange - an early 17 th century house
NHER 10471 (the Roman fort)	Post Medieval pottery and metalwork
NHER 10486 (the Roman vicus)	Post Medieval pottery and metalwork
NHER 16381	Windmill shown on 1836 map
NHER 31133	Brickworks marked on map of 1843
NHER 16554	Rosette mount, harness mount, gilt button, harness buckles, coated buckle, thimble and fragment of copper alloy figurine
NHER 31134	Brickworks and wind pump shown on 19 th century OS map
NHER 34079	Old Hall Farmhouse - a mid-17 th century brick house
NHER 41731	Burgh Hall - mid-19 th century country house demolished in mid - 20 th century
NHER 41732	The Laurels - building dated 1590s, used as Independent Church in late 17 th century
NHER 42864	Church Farmhouse dated 1788
NHER 42865	The Old Rectory - early 19 th century former rectory
NHER 17261, 22934 and 41632	Post Medieval pottery
NHER 16554, 17122, 18376, 21646, 21793, 21798, 22343, 22347, 22350, 22357, 22463, 22929, 22930, 22931, 22932, 22934, 22935, 22937, 22940, 23794, 24168, 24742, 24874, 49799 and 56242	Post Medieval coins, jettons and tokens

NHER 16554, 21646, 21798, 22342, 24168, 22935, 22461, 22932, 22347 and 24742	Post Medieval thimbles
NHER 16554, 22341, 22342, 23792, 23793, 23794, 23795, 23796, 24168, 22933, 22934, 22935, 22937, 22940, 22461, 22929, 22931, 22932, 22343, 22350, 22356, 22357, 24168, 24742, 24874 and 59959	Post Medieval buckles and belt fittings, fasteners, mounts and buttons
NHER 22935, 22940, 22342 and 24168	Post Medieval seals
NHER 23798 and 22940,	Post Medieval finger rings
NHER 42235, 49195 and 49196	Cropmarks and earthworks of probable Post Medieval date

Table 6 - Post Medieval Monument and Find Spots recorded for Burgh Castle on the Norfolk Historic Environment Record

7.5.6 Modern

The following (table 7) represents all sites and finds from the end of the Post Medieval period to the present day.

NHER 10501	Burgh Castle Brick and Cement Works 1859 - 1912
NHER 15022	World War One airfield
NHER 16363	Burgh Mill - a 19 th century drainage mill
NHER 34536	World War Two heavy anti-aircraft battery
NHER 42220	Twenty one timber posts in standing water - probably a revetment of post medieval to modern date
NHER 42221	World War Two bomb crater
NHER 42236	Possible World War Two military building
NHER 43357	Possible World War Two weapon pits or bomb crater
NHER 13227, 15022 and 56242	World War One airfield

Table 7 - Modern Monument and Find Spots recorded for Burgh Castle on the Norfolk Historic Environment Record

7.6 Previous Archaeological Investigations

When considering the multi-period occupation of the area, demonstrated by the wide range of sites and finds recorded on the NHER, there has been comparatively little archaeological work undertaken in the parish. Throughout the 20th century pottery and other artefacts have frequently been ploughed up by farmers and many fields in the parish have regularly been metal detected and occasionally field walked.

The results of non-destructive techniques such as the NMP and geophysical survey, when coupled with information gathered from the results of excavation, help consolidate our understanding of the historical environment both within the fort and in the areas surrounding it.

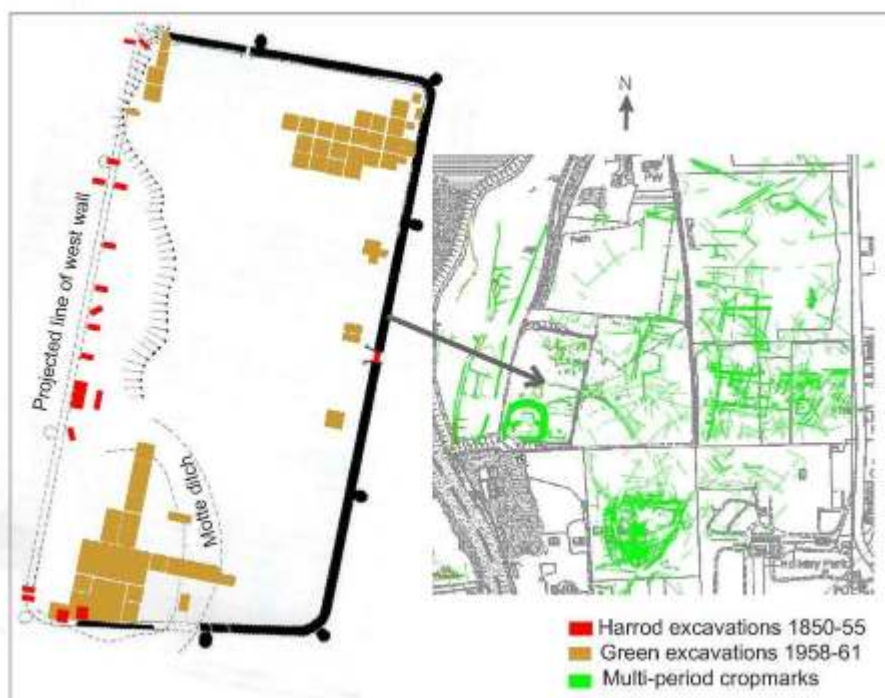


Figure 9 - Principal excavations and cropmarks at Burgh Castle
(Author from Morris, NMP & Johnson ³⁸)

Much of the excavation work that has been carried out within the parish was undertaken over fifty years ago in the area of the Roman fort, and began with a small (4.5m square) excavation in 1756 in the field immediately to the east of the fort. Here, a possible site of a Roman military cemetery associated with the fort was discovered. It is recorded that several urns excavated in this area were identifiable as being of pagan Saxon type and it is thought that the field remained in use as a cemetery during the subsequent early Saxon period ³⁹.

The principal excavations were those undertaken within the fort first by Harrod and later by Green as illustrated in figure 9.

³⁸ Morris, A.J. 1947. *The Saxon Shore Fort at Burgh Castle*. Ipswich: W.E. Harrison & Sons. and Albone, J., Massey, S., Tremlett, S. 2007. *The Archaeology of Norfolk's Coastal Zone - Results of the National Mapping Programme*. Norfolk: Norfolk Landscape Archaeology & Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service. and Johnson, S. 1983. *Burgh Castle, Excavations by Charles Green 1958-61: East Anglian Archaeology Report No.20*. Norfolk: Norfolk Archaeology Unit.

³⁹ <https://www.historicengland.org.uk/listing/the-list/list-entry/1013094> (accessed 17.2.17)

Small scale excavations in the areas around the east and north gates of the fort were carried out by Harrod in 1850 and 1855. He also investigated parts of the foundation of the west wall towards the northern end of the upper edge of the escarpment, at the base of which deeply buried wall footings and the remains of timber piles, preserved in water-logged ground were found. These were thought to be the remains of Roman harbour works⁴⁰.

Further work was conducted by Green between 1958 and 1961, principally on the fort defences and two main areas within the fort. Evidence of Roman timber buildings which were destroyed during the middle of the 4th century and a hoard of glass vessels dated to the early 5th century were found buried within an iron bound bucket and a bronze bowl, along with middle Saxon wares in the northeast corner of the fort. The recorded structures in the south western area include the footings of a masonry building c 0.5m square abutting the inner face of the south curtain wall of the fort towards its western end, with traces of adjacent walls to the northeast and slots for the uprights of a timber building cut into the curtain wall immediately to the east. In the north eastern area, part of another masonry structure, possibly an internal corner turret, was observed in the angle of the curtain wall, and evidence recorded for other buildings of timber and wattle and daub, both against the inner face of the eastern wall and aligned parallel to it.

The Norman motte was also investigated in the southwest corner where evidence of an extensive cemetery was also found. This has since been dated between the early 7th century and the late Saxon period⁴¹. These Anglo-Saxon human remains from 163 graves and groups of disarticulated bones represented 164 adults, comprising 77 males, 63 females, 24 of unknown sex and approximately 30 children⁴². All the burials were orientated west-east and arranged into rough north-south rows and in places there was evidence for later burials having been dug into earlier ones. This suggests that the cemetery was a Christian one used over a long period and this poses the question of the whereabouts of the associated church⁴³

Small scale trial and full excavations in the area to the south of the church of St Peter & St Paul in 1993 and 1994 showed two clear periods of activity, late Roman and late Saxon / early Medieval. Roman features, which were probably contemporary with the fort, included one post built structure, a single use oven and many linear features which have been interpreted as field boundaries or drainage channels suggesting that this land had an agricultural rather than a domestic use. The excavation of a late Saxon / early Medieval ditch suggested that this area still had an enclosed agricultural use⁴⁴.

⁴⁰ Johnson, S. 1976. *The Roman Forts of the Saxon Shore*. London: Paul Elek

⁴¹ Johnson, S. 1983. *Burgh Castle, Excavations by Charles Green 1958-61: East Anglian Archaeology Report No.20*. Norfolk: Norfolk Archaeology Unit

⁴² Anderson, S.M. Birkett, D.A. *The Human Skeletal Remains From Burgh Castle, Norfolk 1960 Additional Data*. Ancient Monuments Laboratory Report 27/89: Historic Buildings and Monuments Commission For England

⁴³ Hoggett, R. 2009. *Beyond Bede: The History and Archaeology of the East Anglian Mission: Fursey Occasional Paper No.4*. Norwich: Fursey Pilgrims

⁴⁴ Norfolk Archaeological Unit. 1995. *Report on Excavations At Church Loke, Burgh Castle, Norfolk*

A further evaluation excavation to the south of the fort, in the area of the Breydon Water Holiday Park, revealed ditches, pits and post holes dated to the 3rd and 4th centuries. Many of the linear features excavated corresponded to cropmarks identified by the NMP ⁴⁵.

To date, less than a quarter of the fort interior has been excavated, with no work being carried out on the land which lies to the east or south of the fort. From the limited archaeological investigations within and immediately outside the fort walls we have evidence of intensive Roman occupation in the northeast and southwest quadrants. There is also evidence of middle Saxon occupation in the northeast quadrant, a middle to late Saxon inhumation cemetery and Norman motte in the southwest quadrant and a possible late Roman and pagan Saxon cemetery. These factors, together with the discovery of the 5th century glass hoard is evidence for activity continuing to the very end of the Roman military occupation and after.

⁴⁵ *Archaeological Solutions Ltd. 2010. Breydon Water Holiday Park, Yare Village, Butt Lane, Burgh Castle, Norfolk NR31 9QB: An Archaeological Evaluation. Norfolk: Bury St Edmunds*

8.0 Results of Test Pit Excavations

The locations of the eleven test pits can be seen in figure 10. A summary of data from each test pit, including brief details of all finds, is set out in this section in numerical order. Full details of excavation records comprising fieldwork details and context, photograph and finds lists can be found for all the test pits in Appendix 12.3.

Pottery and struck flint reports can be found in Appendices 12.4 and 12.5. Flint illustrations and images in Appendix 12.6, details and images of notable finds in Appendix 12.7 and a selection of excavation images can be found in Appendix 12.8.

The first four test pits were carried out during the one day training workshop for community volunteers.



Figure 10 - Aerial view of Burgh Castle showing the locations of the of the eleven test pits (QGIS
- Bing Maps)

8.1 Test Pit 1 (BC16/TP1) 21st May 2016 Event No: 140688

Test pit 1 was one of 4 test pits excavated on the Burgh Castle village playing field which lies at the rear of the village hall on Church Road, NR31 9QG. Approximate location TG 47897 05178 and elevation of 6m (figure 11).



Figure 11 - Location map of Test Pit 1 (from OS Maps)

This 1m x 1m test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.5m by a digging team of seven. Natural was not found, and due to time constraints excavations halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The deposit in all 5 contexts, excavated by trowel, was friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. The colour of contexts 1 and 2 was recorded as No.1 on the soil colour chart, it became gradually sandier through contexts 3 to 5 and it is suspected that natural may have been reached in the next context. At the bottom of context 3 there was a 19cm wide shallow (15mm) flat based depression which after excavation was thought to be a natural feature. An animal burrow or tree-throw was found at the bottom of context 5.

The test pit produced 20 sherds of pottery (shown in table 8) from contexts 1 to 4. These included 2 sherds of Roman sandy grey ware, one of which was a small fragment of an everted (turned out) bead rim of a jar, and 1 sherd of Medieval Grimston ware with external green glaze. The remaining sherds were from the late Post Medieval period mainly from finer table wares. There were no pottery sherds in context 5.

A single piece of burnt flint and a very small flint blade or bladelet, possibly of Mesolithic or early Neolithic date, were also found.

TP1	SGW		GRIM		RE		GRE		TGE		TP		
Context	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date Range
1					2	4			2	5			1700-1900
2	1	2			1	2					4	5	43-1900
3	1	3			1	4	1	3	5	6	1	2	43-1900
4			1	5									1100-1400

(SGW: Sandy Grey Ware, Roman; GRIM: Grimston Ware, Medieval; RE: Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; GRE: Glazed Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; TGE: Tin Glazed Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian); TP: Transfer Printed Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian))

Table 8 - Pottery excavated from Test Pit 1

Additional finds from the test pit comprised animal bone, ceramic building material, coal, coke, clay tobacco pipe, glass, oyster shell, slate, two pieces of plastic, fragments of iron, iron nails and a 1p coin dated 2010.

The majority of the pottery from this test pit was late Post Medieval and the occurrence of clay tobacco pipe correlates with this dating. The presence of coal and coke (assumed to be Post Medieval to early Modern) in all the contexts suggests that the deposits are heavily disturbed. This accounts for the presence of the Roman and Medieval pottery sherds and flint which can be considered as being residual (residual objects were made at a much earlier time than the formation of the layer in which they were found).

This pit and test pit 10 were the only test pits to produce sherds of Grimston ware. This ware was wheel turned and produced at Grimston near King's Lynn in northwest Norfolk around 65 miles from Burgh Castle.

It is worth noting that this test pit had to be halted due to time constraints at 0.5m without finding natural, and although the finds so far indicate a mixed stratigraphy (sequence of layers of soil) and thus disturbance in the area, it is possible that *in situ* deposits may have been found at greater depth.

Full details of excavation records for this test pit can be found in Appendix 12.3.1

8.2 Test Pit 2 (BC16/TP2) 21st May 2016 Event No: 140688

Test pit 2 was the second of 4 test pits excavated on the Burgh Castle village playing field which lies at the rear of the village hall on Church Road, NR31 9QG. Approximate location TG 47893 05187 and elevation of 6m (figure 12).

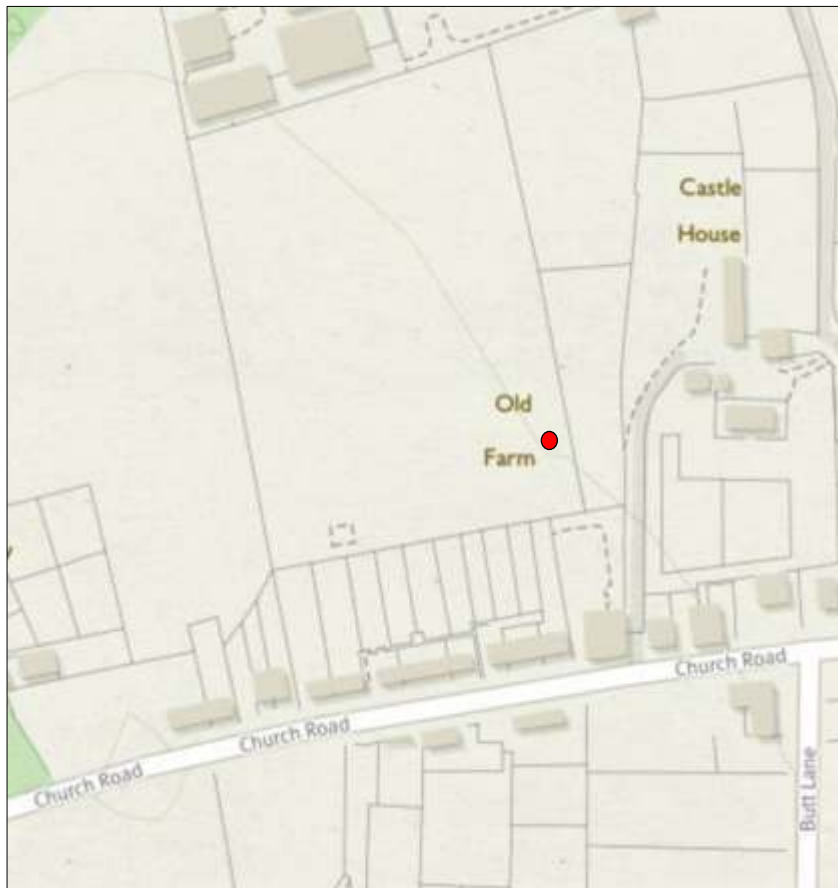


Figure 12 - Location map of Test Pit 2 (from OS Maps)

This 1m x 1m test pit was excavated by a digging team of seven to a depth of 0.7m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The deposit in all 7 contexts, excavated by trowel with the occasional use of a mattock, was friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and many roots. The colour of context 1 was recorded as No.4 on the soil colour chart; it became gradually sandier through contexts 2 to 6.

The test pit produced 29 sherds of pottery (shown in table 9) from contexts 1 to 7. These included 8 sherds of Roman sandy grey ware, two of which were small fragments of an everted plain rim of a jar or bowl, and 4 sherds of Medieval medium sand tempered coarse ware, one of which was a small fragment of a cooking pot with everted rim. Of the remaining sherds, one was stone ware and the rest were a mixture of coarse and finer table wares from the late Post Medieval period.

Four pieces of burnt flint and two a small debitage flakes were also found.

TP2	SGW		MCW		RE		GRE		ST		TGE		TP		
Context	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date Range
1					2	5					1	1			1700-1900
2	2	3					3	5	1	3	4	4	2	2	43-1900
3	2	5					1	15					1	2	43-1900
4			2	5							1	1			1000-1900
5	4	9			1	2									43-1300
6			1	2											1000-1300
7			1	2											1000-1300

(SGW: Sandy Grey Ware, Roman; MCW: Medieval Coarse Ware, Medieval; RE: Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; GRE: Glazed Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; ST: Stoneware, Late Post Medieval; TGE: Tin Glazed Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian); TP: Transfer Printed Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian))

Table 9 - Pottery excavated from Test Pit 2

Additional finds from the test pit comprised animal bone, ceramic building material, coal, coke, clay tobacco pipe, clinker, glass - including one Post Medieval piece, oyster shell, slag, slate, two pieces of plastic, a fragment of iron, iron nails, an iron ceiling hook, a piece of wire and fragment of a white metal alloy.

Just over half of the pottery from this test pit was late Post Medieval and the occurrence of clay tobacco pipe and single piece of Potash vessel glass correlates with this dating. The presence of coal and coke (assumed to be Post Medieval to early Modern) in all but two of the contexts suggests that the deposits are heavily disturbed. This accounts for the presence of the Roman and Medieval pottery sherds and flint which can be considered as being residual.

Full details of excavation records for this test pit can be found in Appendix 12.3.2.

8.3 Test Pit 3 (BC16/TP3) 21st May 2016 Event No: 140688

Test pit 3 was the third of 4 test pits excavated on the Burgh Castle village playing field which lies at the rear of the village hall on Church Road, NR31 9QG. Approximate location TG 47888 05194 and elevation of 6m (figure 13).

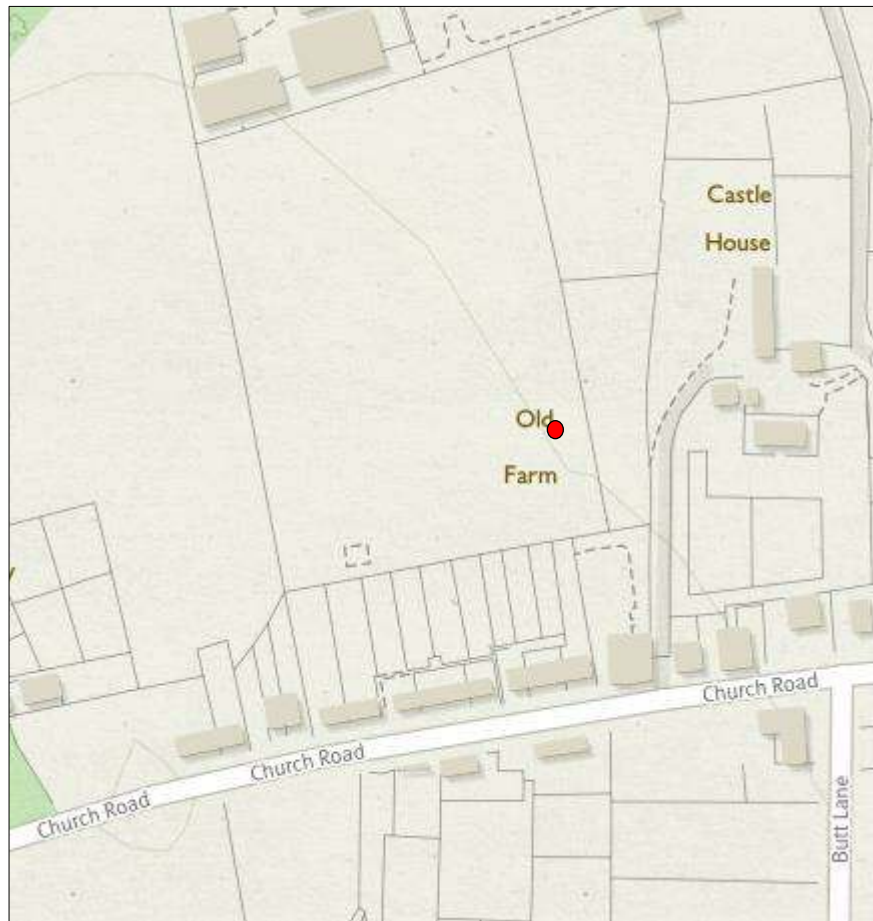


Figure 13 - Location map of Test Pit 3 (from OS Maps)

This 1m x 1m test pit was excavated to a depth of 0.3m by a digging team of seven. Natural was not found, and due to time constraints excavations halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The deposit in all 3 contexts, excavated by trowel with the occasional use of a mattock, was friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and many roots. The colour of contexts 1 and 2 was recorded as No.1 on the soil colour chart and context 3 was recorded as No.3.

The test pit produced 37 sherds of pottery (shown in table 10) from contexts 1 to 3. These included 9 sherds of Roman sandy grey ware, four of which (in context 2) were small fragments of an early Roman thin walled vessel, probably a beaker, which had rouletted decoration on the exterior. The remaining sherds were from the late Post Medieval period mainly from finer table wares.

Two pieces of burnt flint were also found.

TP3	SGW		RE		GRE		TGE		TP		
Context	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date Range
1	1	1							1	1	43-1900
2	4	4			4	5	7	14	3	3	43-1900
3	4	5	2	7			6	18	5	8	43-1900

(SGW: Sandy Grey Ware, Roman; RE: Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; GRE: Glazed Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; TGE: Tin Glazed Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval Victorian); TP: Transfer Printed Ware, Late Post Medieval Victorian))

Table 10 - Pottery excavated from Test Pit 3

Additional finds from the test pit comprised animal bone, ceramic building material, coke, clay tobacco pipe, glass, over 500g of plaster, oyster and snail shells, slate, five pieces of plastic, fragments of iron and iron nails.

The majority of the pottery from this test pit was late Post Medieval and the occurrence of clay tobacco pipe correlates with this dating. The presence of coal and coke (assumed to be Post Medieval to early Modern) in all the contexts suggests that the deposits are heavily disturbed. This accounts for the presence of the Roman pottery sherds and flint which can be considered as being residual.

It is worth noting that this test pit had to be halted due to time constraints at 0.3m without finding natural, and although the finds so far indicate a mixed stratigraphy and thus disturbance in the area, it is possible that *in situ* deposits may have been found at greater depth.

Full details of excavation records for this test pit can be found in Appendix 12.3.3.

8.4 Test Pit 4 (BC16/TP4) 21st May 2016 Event No: 140688

Test pit 4 was the last of 4 test pits excavated on the Burgh Castle village playing field which lies at the rear of the village hall on Church Road, NR31 9QG. Approximate location TG 47888 05194 and elevation of 6m (figure 14).



Figure 14 - Location map of Test Pit 4 (from OS Maps)

This 1m x 1m test pit was excavated by a digging team of six to a depth of 0.5m. Natural was not found, and due to time constraints excavations halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The deposit in all 5 contexts, excavated by trowel with the occasional use of a mattock, was friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and many roots. The colour of context 1 was recorded as No.1 on the soil colour chart and it became gradually sandier through contexts 2 and 3. A 30cm x 30cm *sondage* (a small test area to examine the stratigraphy) was dug in the southwest corner of the test pit (contexts 4-5) in an attempt to find natural, the deposit became sandier and it is suspected that natural may have been reached in the next context.

The test pit produced 27 sherds of pottery (shown in table 11) from contexts 1 to 5. These included 1 sherd of Roman sandy grey ware with the remaining sherds from the late Post Medieval period mainly from finer table wares.

Three pieces of burnt flint were also found.

TP4	SGW		RE		GRE		TGE		TP		
Context	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date Range
1					1	2					1700-1900
2			1	2	2	5			8	11	1700-1900
3	1	2			1	9	9	24	2	8	43-1900
4-5			1	1					1	2	1700-1900

(SGW: Sandy Grey Ware, Roman; RE: Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; GRE: Glazed Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; TGE: Tin Glazed Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval Victorian); TP: Transfer Printed Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian))

Table 11 - Pottery excavated from Test Pit 4 (OS Maps)

Additional finds from the test pit comprised animal bone, ceramic building material, coal, coke, clay tobacco pipe, glass - including one Post Medieval piece, oyster and snail shell, slag, slate, two pieces of plastic, fragments of iron, iron nails of which one is possibly of Roman date, a copper alloy ferrule and cartridge case end.

The majority of the pottery from this test pit was late Post Medieval and the occurrence of clay tobacco pipe and single piece of Potash vessel glass correlates with this dating. The presence of the Roman pottery sherd, possible Roman nail and flint can be considered as being residual.

The land on which the village hall lies belonged to the church (glebe land) and in 1836 was given to the parish, by the Rector Charles Green, to enable the building of Burgh Castle's first school. The school accommodated around 40 children and closed in 1889. It became "The Institute" and in the 1950s and 60s was used for serving school dinners for the children attending the village's new school ⁴⁶. In 1972 it was purchased by the Burgh Castle Community Council for use as a community centre and village hall ⁴⁷. The land on which the playing field lies was farm land belonging to Old Farm which is shown on the 1819 Award Map and was acquired by the parish council in the 1950s as a community amenity ⁴⁸.

Unsurprisingly the deposits and finds from the first four test pits, which were in close proximity, were similar in nature. The NHER records undated cropmarks of enclosures and field boundaries some 200m to the south of the playing field (NHER 49205) suggesting the area was in agricultural use until the 1950s when it became a community amenity.

Full details of excavation records for this test pit can be found in Appendix 12.3.4.

⁴⁶ Hutchinson, S.I. 2005. *Burgh Castle Remembered*. S & P Hutchinson

⁴⁷ Maureen Grey. *pers. comm.*

⁴⁸ Hutchinson, S.I. 2005. *Burgh Castle Remembered*. S & P Hutchinson

8.5 Test Pit 5 (BC16/TP5) 11th & 12th June 2016 Event No: 140834

Test pit 5 was excavated in the front garden of a mid-20th century detached bungalow on High Road, NR31 9QL. Approximate location TG 48500 05269 and elevation of 3.5m (figure 15). High Road, which was formerly known as Middle Road on the 1819 Award Map and The Street in the 1851 census, formed the heart of the village in the early 19th century ⁴⁹.

During the excavation of this test pit the householder presented a large section of a coarse grey ware handle which was recovered as unstratified (a find that is no longer in the layer in which it was deposited) material from the rear garden during the construction of a swimming pool in 1978. It has since been identified as part of a handle from a Medieval jug or pitcher dated to between the 11th and 13th centuries. Details of this artefact can be found in Appendix 12.7.

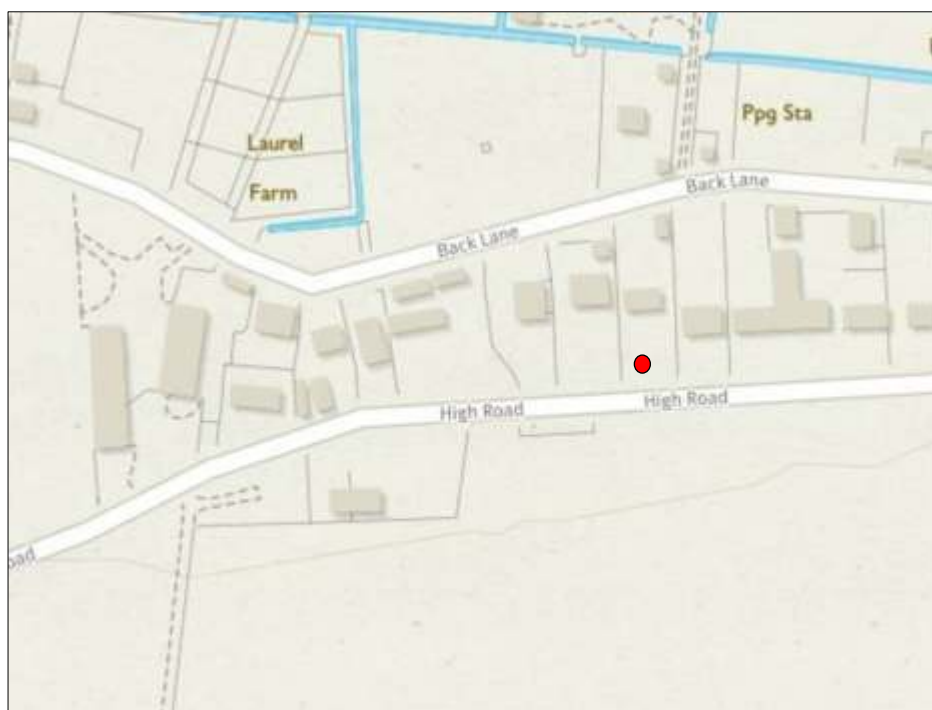


Figure 15 - Location map of Test Pit 5 (from OS Maps)

This 1m x 1m test pit was excavated over two days by digging teams of six and four respectively to a depth of 0.9m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The deposit in all contexts, excavated by trowel with the use of a mattock in contexts 1 to 4, was firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Contexts 1 to 3 were full of tree roots which had to be removed with heavy duty cutters. The colour of contexts 1 to 3 was recorded as No.4 on the soil colour chart with contexts 4 to 8 being No.3. A 40cm x 40cm *sondage* was dug through context 9 in the southwest corner of the test pit, the colour of the deposit was recorded as No.5, it became hard packed sand, there were no finds and natural was confirmed at this level.

⁴⁹ Hutchinson, S. 2005. *Burgh Castle Remembered*. S & P Hutchinson

The test pit produced 13 sherds of pottery (shown in table 12) from contexts 1 to 5 and 8. These included 7 sherds of Medieval medium sand tempered coarse ware one of which was a small base sherd and 2 sherds of High Medieval medium sand tempered coarse ware with external green glaze. The remaining sherds were a mixture of stone ware and coarse and finer table wares from the late Post Medieval period. There were no pottery sherds in contexts 6 or 7.

Three pieces of burnt flint were also found.

TP5	MCW		MGCW		GRE		ST		TGE		
Context	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date Range
1	1	1									1100-1300
2			1	3			1	3	1	1	1200-1900
3					1	8					1700-1900
4					1	9					1700-1900
5	1	6									1100-1300
8	5	14	1	3							1000-1500

(MCW: Medieval Coarse Ware, Medieval; MGCW: Glazed Medieval Coarse Ware, High Medieval; GRE: Glazed Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; ST: Stoneware, Late Post Medieval; TGE: Tin Glazed Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian))

Table 12 - Pottery excavated from Test Pit 5 (OS Maps)

Additional finds from the test pit comprised animal bone, ceramic building material, coal, coke, clay tobacco pipe, glass, mortar, three pieces of plastic and an iron nail. It must be noted that this test pit produced three times more clay tobacco pipe fragments than any other test pit.

The presence of coal and coke (assumed to be Post Medieval to early Modern) in the topsoil and clay tobacco pipe in nearly all of the other contexts suggests that the deposits are heavily disturbed. This accounts for the presence of flint which can be considered as being residual.

Two thirds of the pottery from this test pit was Medieval spanning from the 11th to the 15th century, suggesting the likelihood of contemporary dwellings in the vicinity which is substantiated by the recorded site of St Peter's Guildhall 200m to the east built in 1548 on an earlier Medieval building (NHER 31892).

Full details of excavation records for this test pit can be found in Appendix 12.3.5.

8.6 Test Pit 6 (BC16/TP6) 11th & 12th June 2016 Event No: 140835

Test pit 6 was excavated in the front garden of The Laurels, a Post Medieval detached residential property on High Road, NR31 9QL. Approximate location TG 48413 05266 and elevation of 3m (figure 16).

This property dates to 1590s and was extended in the 17th and 18th centuries and again around 1900. It was thought to be a former chapel or independent church used from 1669 to 1680 by a nonconformist congregation who were expelled from Great Yarmouth under the 1662 Act of Uniformity ⁵⁰. The 1843 Tithe Apportionment lists the property as a farmhouse for the farm sometimes referred to as Bowgin's Farm ⁵¹.



Figure 16 - Location map of Test Pit 6 (from OS Maps)

This 1m x 1m test pit was excavated over two days by digging teams of six and five respectively to a depth of 0.8m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The deposit in all contexts, excavated by trowel with the use of a mattock in contexts 1 to 4, was firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. The colour of contexts 1 to 3 was recorded as No.3 on the soil colour chart with contexts 4 to 6 being No.5. The deposits in contexts 3 and 4 became sandier with a mottled appearance. A 50cm x 50cm *sondage* was dug through contexts 7 and 8 in the northeast corner of the test pit, the colour of the deposit was recorded as No.5, it had no finds and natural was confirmed at this level.

⁵⁰ <http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?MNF46475-The-Laurels&Index=117&RecordCount=158&SessionID=97c5aa13-b938-447e-864b-afed0720026e> (accessed 10.2.17)

⁵¹ Hutchinson, S.I. 2005. *Burgh Castle Remembered*. S & P Hutchinson

The test pit produced 46 sherds of pottery (shown in table 13) from contexts 2 to 5. These included 16 sherds of Medieval medium sand tempered coarse ware and 3 sherds of High Medieval medium sand tempered coarse ware with external green glaze. Of the remaining 27 sherds, 3 were stone ware and the rest were mainly coarse wares from the late Post Medieval period. There were no pottery sherds in contexts 1, 6, 7 or 8.

Five pieces of burnt flint and a crude flint scraper, possibly to engrave or score an object, dating to the late Neolithic or early Bronze Age were also found.

TP6	MCW		MGCW		RE		GRE		ST		TGE		
Context	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date Range
2	3	7	1	1	7	24	4	5	1	3	1	1	1000-1900
3	4	16	1	5	7	9	4	13	2	11			1000-1900
4	8	20	1	1			1	2					1000-1900
5	1	10											1000-1300

(MCW: Medieval Coarse Ware, Medieval; MGCW: Glazed Medieval Coarse Ware, High Medieval; RE: Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; GRE: Glazed Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; ST: Stoneware, Late Post Medieval; TGE: Tin Glazed Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian))

Table 13 - Pottery excavated from Test Pit 6

Additional finds from the test pit comprised animal bone, ceramic building material, coke, clay tobacco pipe, glass, mortar, iron fragments, iron nails, a piece of lead waste, a copper alloy shell casing and a 14th century copper alloy buckle for a belt or strap.

Whilst there were 19 sherds of Medieval pottery spanning from the 11th to the 15th century, the majority of the pottery from this test pit was late Post Medieval. The presence of coal and coke (assumed to be Post Medieval to early Modern) in most of the contexts suggests that the deposits are heavily disturbed. This accounts for the presence of the Medieval pottery sherds and copper alloy buckle and flint which can be considered as being residual.

Whilst the records show that part of the existing building is dated to around the 1590s (which is just outside the accepted dates for the Medieval period) the presence of this Medieval pottery could suggest the existence of an earlier building on this site or in the vicinity.

It should be noted that this test pit was located within 100m of test pit 5 from where Medieval pottery was also recovered.

Full details of excavation records for this test pit can be found in Appendix 12.3.6.

8.7 Test Pit 7 (BC16/TP7) 25th June 2016 Event No: 140857

Test pit 7 was excavated on land belonging to a 1970s detached bungalow on Mill Road, NR31 9QS. Approximate location TG 49045 04233 and elevation of 3m (figure 17).

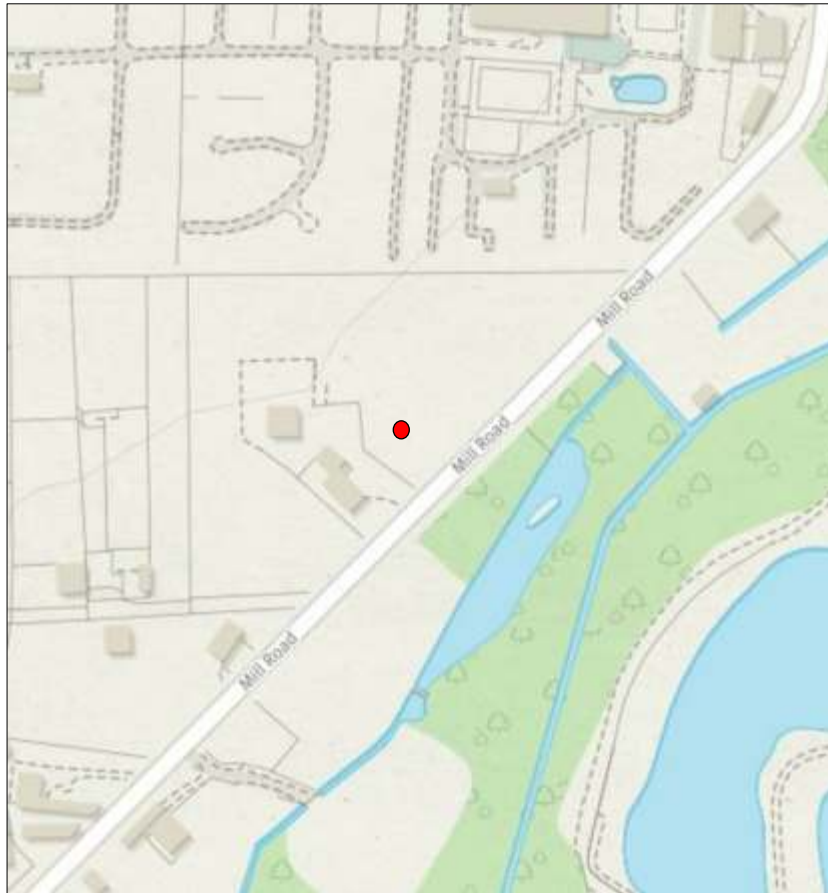


Figure 17 - Location map of Test Pit 7 (from OS Maps)

This 1m x 1m test pit was excavated over one day by a digging team of five to a depth of 0.6m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

For this and the remaining test pits in the programme it was decided to describe the soil colour, rather than using the standardised soil colour chart, as this would provide a more accurate record.

The deposit in all contexts, excavated by trowel, was soft sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. The colour of contexts 1 to 3 was recorded as dark orangey brown and contexts 4 to 6 as mid orangey brown. An ant's nest was discovered in context 2 which continued down into context 5. The deposit gradually became sandier from context 2 through to context 6 giving an irregular mottled sandy appearance in contexts 4 and 5. In context 6 there was a uniform mottled sandy appearance and with no finds from this context or from context 5 natural was confirmed at this level.

The test pit produced just 8 sherds of pottery (shown in table 14) from contexts 1 to 3. These included 1 sherd of Medieval medium sand tempered coarse ware. The remaining sherds were a mixture of coarse and finer table wares from the late Post Medieval period. There were no pottery sherds in contexts 4, 5 or 6.

Two pieces of burnt flint and a debitage flake were also found.

TP7	MCW		GRE		TGE		
Context	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date Range
1					1	1	1700-1900
2			1	3	1	16	1700-1900
3	1	1	2	3	2	6	1000-1900

(MCW: Medieval Coarse Ware, Medieval; GRE: Glazed Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; TGE: Tin Glazed Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian))

Table 14 - Pottery excavated from Test Pit 7

Additional finds from the test pit comprised ceramic building material, coke, clay tobacco pipe and one piece of ashfelt.

This property lies in a 4 acre plot currently being used as a market garden. Anecdotal evidence suggests that the land was formerly agricultural land belonging to a local farm which was broken up and sold in lots. The 1928 edition of the Ordnance Survey 6" map of the area shows this plot lies between Old Villa Farm and Mill Farm⁵² neither of which still exist as working farms.

All of the finds with the exception of 1 small piece of coke and ashfelt were recovered from the topsoil. This and the sparsity of finds suggest that the land has been in use as manured arable or grazing land or some other non-residential purpose.

The results from this test pit were surprising when considering this plot of land is surrounded on the north and west sides by a large group of cropmarks of field boundaries and enclosures predominantly of Prehistoric or Roman date (NHER 45230) and to the east by multiphase cropmarks and earthworks of probable Post Medieval boundaries (NHER 45216 & 49195).

Full details of excavation records for this test pit can be found in Appendix 12.3.7.

⁵² <http://maps.nls.uk/view/101583482> (accessed 10.2.17)

8.8 Test Pit 8 (BC16/TP8) 9th & 10th July 2016 Event No: 140961

Test pit 8 was excavated on land belonging to a detached property on Back Lane, NR31 9QJ. Approximate location TG 48292 05376 and elevation of 1.5m (figure 18).



Figure 18 - Location map of Test Pit 8 (from OS Maps)

This 1m x 1m test pit was excavated over two days by digging teams of six and five respectively to a depth of 0.5m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The deposit was dark blackish brown firm silty clay in all contexts which was impossible to pass through the sieve so a fingertip search for finds was carried out in all contexts. The deposit in context 1 was excavated by trowel and mattock and contained rare small and medium stone and flint inclusions and was full of very fine roots. The deposit in context 2 was excavated by trowel and mattock and contained rare small and medium stone and flint inclusions. There were occasional flecks of ceramic building material in the deposit and an animal burrow at a depth of 25cm. The deposit in context 3 was excavated by trowel and contained occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions. There were occasional flecks of ceramic building material and charcoal in the deposit. The deposit in context 4 was excavated by trowel and contained occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions. There were occasional flecks of ceramic building material and charcoal in the deposit with a few sandy patches. Context 5 was excavated by trowel and contained occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions.

There were no finds and natural was discovered at around 47cm across the west side of the test pit.

The test pit produced 20 sherds of pottery (shown in table 15) from contexts 1 to 4. All the sherds were from the late Post Medieval period, one coarse ware and the remainder fine wares. There were no pottery sherds in context 5.

Two pieces of burnt flint were also found.

TP8	RE		TGE		TP		
Context	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date Range
1			2	6	1	1	1700-1900
2			4	4			1700-1900
3			3	9	4	6	1700-1900
4	1	16	4	8	1	1	1700-1900

(RE: Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; TGE: Tin Glazed Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian) ; TP: Transfer Printed Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian))

Table 15 - Pottery excavated from Test Pit 8

Additional finds from the test pit comprised ceramic building material, coal, coke, clinker, glass, two pieces of plastic, two pieces of rubber, the end of a bungee cord, an iron bolt head and an iron nail.

The property was originally a Post Medieval barn built on farmland around 1850 and was converted in 1990 to residential use. The large plot of land on which the property stands, borders the southern boundary of Burgh Castle Marshes on the flood plain of the River Yare. As a result, the water table is high which gave rise to the careful selection of the site of the test pit.

The nature of this test pit was significantly different from all the others in that there were no changes in the composition of the soil until natural was reached. The deposits were of a dark blackish brown silty clay which bore no comparison to the orange sandy silts of the others. At natural the composition was of greyish estuarine sand rather than the mottled orange sand of the other pits. This was the only test pit in which no subsoils were present.

It was also the only one to produce finds from only the late Post Medieval to Modern periods, which is not surprising in view of its proximity to the marshes and that cropmarks of probable Post Medieval boundaries lie at a higher level some 50m to the south (NHER 49196).

Full details of excavation records for this test pit can be found in Appendix 12.3.8.

8.9 Test Pit 9 (BC16/TP9) 27th & 28th August 2016 Event No: 141159

Test pit 9 was the first of two excavated on the fruit and vegetable plot in the garden of a mid-20th century detached bungalow on High Road, NR31 9QL. Approximate location TG 48423 05218 and elevation of 4m (figure 19).



Figure 19 - Location map of Test Pit 9 (from OS Maps)

This 1m x 1m test pit was excavated over two days by digging teams of four and three respectively to a depth of 0.7m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The deposit in context 1, excavated by trowel, was dark orangey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stone and flint inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal. The deposit in context 2, excavated by trowel, was dark orangey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal. The deposit in context 3 was excavated by trowel with the use of a mattock for the lower half of the context. It was mid orangey brown hard clayey silt with occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions. The deposit in context 4, excavated by trowel, was mid orangey brown firm clayey silt with occasional small stone and flint inclusions and some sandy patches. The deposit in context 5, excavated by trowel, was mid orangey brown firm clayey silt with frequent small stone and flint inclusions and some sandy patches. The deposit in context 6, excavated by trowel with the use of a mattock, was mid orangey brown hard sandy silt with very frequent medium and large stone and flint inclusions. This context gradually became sandier and there were no finds.

A 50cm x 50cm *sondage* was dug through context 7 in the southwest corner of the test pit. The deposit, excavated by trowel, was light orangey brown hard sandy silt becoming sandier with

frequent medium and large stone and flint inclusions. There were no finds and natural was confirmed at this level.

In contexts 3, 4, 5 and 6, over 1.5kg of material was removed which initially was thought possibly to be an industrial residue. However, this was found to be natural, probably a weathered and bioturbated sand and gravel deposit of the type where ripened soil crust is in transition from a sediment to a soil⁵³. It was subsequently discarded.

The test pit produced 22 sherds of pottery (shown in table 16) from contexts 1 to 4. These included a rim sherd of Roman sandy grey ware, 5 sherds of Medieval medium sand tempered coarse ware two of which were everted rims of cooking pots and 2 sherds of High Medieval medium sand tempered coarse ware with external green glaze. The remaining sherds were a mixture of coarse and finer table wares from the late Post Medieval period. There were no pottery sherds in contexts 5, 6 or 7.

Thirteen pieces of burnt flint were also found.

TP9	SGW		MCW		MGCW		RE		GRE		TGE		TP		
Context	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date Range
1	1	2							2	2	3	3	1	3	43-1900
2					1	2	2	8	1	2			1	1	1200-1900
3			3	13	1	1					2	3	1	2	1000-1900
4			2	4					1	1					1000-1900

(SGW: Sandy Grey Ware, Roman; MCW: Medieval Coarse Ware, Medieval; MGCW: Glazed Medieval Coarse Ware, High Medieval; RE: Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; GRE: Glazed Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; TGE: Tin Glazed Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian); TP: Transfer Printed Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian))

Table 16 - Pottery excavated from Test Pit 9

Additional finds from the test pit comprised animal bone, ceramic building material, coal, coke, clinker, clay tobacco pipe, concrete, glass, snail shell, slate, fifteen pieces of plastic, iron nails, iron bolts and piece of twisted wire.

Whilst there were 7 sherds of Medieval pottery spanning from the 11th to the 15th century, the majority of the pottery from this test pit was late Post Medieval. The presence of coal and coke (assumed to be Post Medieval to early Modern) in most of the contexts suggests that the deposits are heavily disturbed. This accounts for the presence of the Roman and Medieval pottery sherds and flint which can be considered as being residual.

Full details of excavation records for this test pit can be found in Appendix 12.3.9.

⁵³ David Bescoby MClFA. *pers. comm.*

8.10 Test Pit 10 (BC16/TP10) 27th, 28th & 29th August 2016 Event No: 141159

Test pit 10 was the second of two excavated on the fruit and vegetable plot in the garden of a detached bungalow on High Road, NR31 9QL. Approximate location TG 48423 05218 and elevation of 4m (figure 20).



Figure 20 - Location map of Test Pit 10 (from OS Maps)

This 1m x 1m test pit was excavated over three days by digging teams of three, three and two respectively to a depth of 0.8m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The deposit in context 1, excavated by trowel, was dark orangey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small stone and flint inclusions. This test pit was dug on the site of a recent bonfire and 26 iron nails and screws were recovered from contexts 1 and 2. The deposit in context 2, excavated by trowel, was dark orangey brown firm sandy silt with occasional small stone and flint inclusions and rare flecks of charcoal. The deposit in context 3, excavated by trowel, was mid orangey brown firm sandy silt with occasional small and medium and rare large stone and flint inclusions. The deposit in context 4, excavated by trowel, was mid orangey brown friable changing to firm clayey silt with occasional small stone and flint inclusions. The deposit at the bottom of the context had a mottled sandy appearance, it was gradually becoming wetter and was more difficult to sieve. The deposit in context 5, excavated by trowel, was light orangey brown firm clayey silt changing to friable sandy silt with occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions. The soil initially would not go through the sieve and a fingertip search for finds was carried out for around half the deposit. There was a slight mottled appearance throughout this context.

The deposit in context 6, excavated by trowel, was light orangey brown firm sandy silt with occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. The deposit in context 7, excavated by trowel, was light orangey brown friable sandy silt with occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions. The deposit was heavily gravelled, becoming sandier with no finds present.

A 30cm x 40cm *sondage* was dug through context 8 in the southwest corner of the test pit. The deposit, excavated by trowel, was pale orangey brown friable sandy silt with frequent small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions. It was very gravelly and became sandier, there were no finds and natural was confirmed at this level.

In contexts 4 to 8 over 1.2kg of material was removed which initially was thought possibly to be an industrial residue. However, this was found to be natural, probably a weathered and bioturbated sand and gravel deposit of the type where ripened soil crust is in transition from a sediment to a soil⁵⁴. It was subsequently discarded.

TP10	SAM		MCW		MGCW		GRIM		RE		GRE		ST		TGE		
Context	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date Range
1			1	3	1	3			2	12	1	6	1	3			1000-1900
2					1	5									4	18	1200-1900
3									3	12	1	2			1	4	1700-1900
4			3	4							2	4			1	2	1000-1900
5	1	1	2	3			1	12			2	11	3	8			100-1900
6			4	10							1	3					1000-1900

(SAM: Samian Ware, Roman; MCW: Medieval Coarse Ware, Medieval; MGCW: Glazed Medieval Coarse Ware, High Medieval; GRIM: Grimston Ware, Medieval; RE: Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; GRE: Glazed Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; ST: Stoneware, Late Post Medieval; TGE: Tin Glazed Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian))

Table 17 - Pottery excavated from Test Pit 10

The test pit produced 36 sherds of pottery (shown in table 17) from contexts 1 to 6. These included a rim sherd from a Roman Samian ware conical cup, a rim sherd from a Grimston ware cooking pot, 10 sherds of Medieval medium sand tempered coarse ware and 2 sherds of High Medieval medium sand tempered coarse ware with external green glaze. Of the remaining 22 sherds, 4 were stone ware and the rest were a mixture of coarse and finer table wares from the late Post Medieval period. There were no pottery sherds in contexts 7 or 8.

⁵⁴ David Bescoby MClFA. *pers. comm.*

Also found were two pieces of burnt flint and three flint scrapers; a late Neolithic to early Bronze Age side scraper in context 2 which could possibly have been used to split a target object, an early Neolithic double side scraper in context 4 and an early Bronze Age horseshoe scraper in context 5 which would probably been used in the processing of animal skin or stripping bark.

Additional finds from the test pit comprised animal bone, ceramic building material, coal, coke, clinker, concrete, glass, mortar, slate, 3 pieces of bituminous material, seven pieces of plastic, iron nails and screws, iron fragments and an iron bolt.

This test pit produced the only sherd of Roman Samian ware of the project. It was a small rim sherd from a conical cup, which was one of the most common of the Samian forms produced in Gaul in the 2nd century.

There were 13 sherds of Medieval pottery spanning from the 11th to the 15th century, including 1 sherd of Grimston ware. This sherd represented the largest diagnostic piece in the pottery assemblage and comprised part of the rim, neck and upper body of an externally green glazed cooking pot. Images of this sherd, together with the Samian, can be found in Appendix 12.7.

The remaining pottery from this test pit was late Post Medieval. The presence of coal and coke (assumed to be Post Medieval to early Modern) in most of the contexts suggests that the deposits are heavily disturbed. This accounts for the presence of the Roman and Medieval pottery sherds and flint which can be considered as being residual. The worked flint from contexts 2, 4 and 5 are significant as collections of three or more worked flint artefacts, especially if these are tools of clearly prehistoric date, are evidence of intensive activity ⁵⁵.

This property is situated on the edge of a large belt of agricultural land. The current owners purchased extra land to the east of the property to extend their garden and it is on this land that they positioned their fruit and vegetable plot.

The presence of the Medieval pottery in both test pits 9 and 10 could be explained by their close proximity to test pits 5 and 6 where there is a likelihood of contemporary dwellings in the vicinity. The presence of the Prehistoric, Roman and Post Medieval finds are to be expected in view of the proximity of a large group of cropmarks of field boundaries and enclosures predominantly of Prehistoric or Roman date to the southwest and cropmarks and earthworks of probable Post Medieval boundaries to the west (NHER 45230 & 49196).

Full details of excavation records for this test pit can be found in Appendix 12.3.10.

⁵⁵ Lewis, C. and Ranson, C. 2014. *Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Southwold and Reydon, Suffolk 2014*. Cambridge: Access Cambridge Archaeology

8.11 Test pit 11 (BC16/TP11) 9th & 10th September 2016 Event No: 141167

Test pit 11 was located in a field on land not having scheduled monument status, located west of Butt Lane NR31 9QF. It is owned by the Norfolk Archaeological Trust and is close by the site of the Roman fort. Approximate location TG 47710 04896 and elevation of 11m (figure 21).

The excavation was carried out as an exhibition test pit as part of a celebration of the completion of the Heritage Lottery funded “Life Outside the Walls” project, under Norfolk’s Heritage Open Day events.

The geophysical survey of this field, carried out as part of the project, revealed several linear features in the north western corner, which are believed to be ditches and enclosures. A possible date for these is thought to be pre - Roman and that any surviving archaeology would be at a depth of around 0.5 to 0.6m ⁵⁶. The test pit was situated within this area which should have placed it over some of these features.

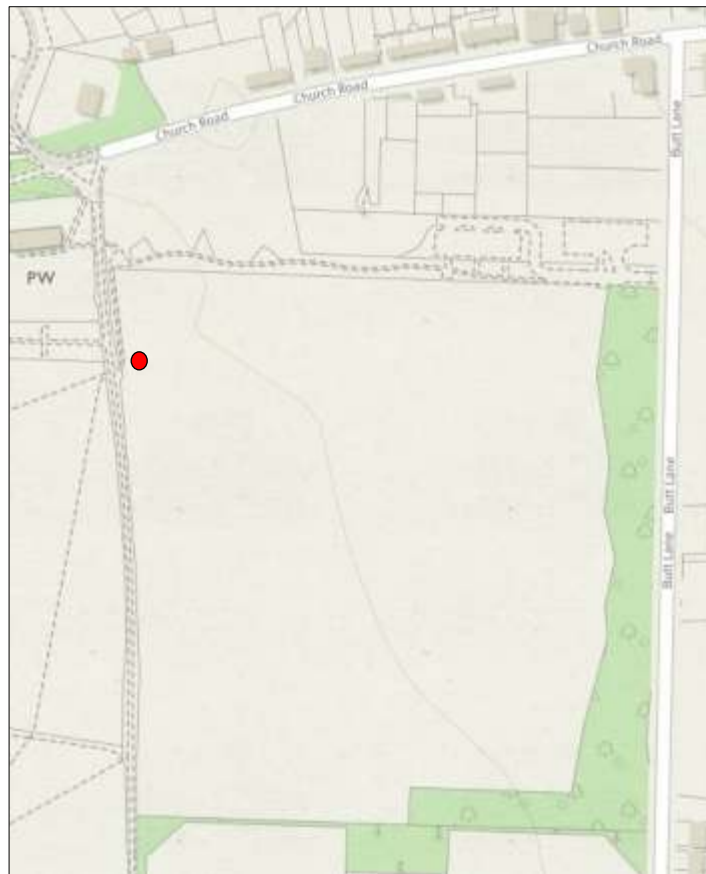


Figure 21 - Location map of Test Pit 11 (from OS Maps)

This test pit was excavated over two days by digging teams of five on each day to a depth of 0.9m at which natural was found. Excavations were halted at this level and the test pit was recorded and backfilled.

The deposit in context 1, excavated by trowel with the use of a mattock, was mid orangey brown

⁵⁶ David Bescoby. pers. comm.

hard silty sand with rare small chalk and occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions. The deposit in context 2, excavated by trowel with the use of a mattock, was mid orangey brown hard silty sand with occasional small chalk and occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions. The deposit in context 3, excavated by trowel with the use of a mattock, was mid orangey brown hard silty sand with rare small chalk and occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions. Towards the bottom of the context there were iron streaks. The deposit in context 4, excavated by trowel with the use of a mattock for the top half of the context, was mid orangey brown hard becoming friable silty sand with rare small chalk and occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions. The deposit in context 5, excavated by trowel, was light orangey brown friable silty sand with rare small chalk, occasional small and rare large stone and flint inclusions. It became gradually sandier. The deposit in context 6, excavated by trowel, was light orangey brown friable silty sand with occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions. It became gradually sandier and there were homogenous dark sandy patches towards the bottom of the context. The deposit in context 7, excavated by trowel, was light orangey brown friable silty sand with occasional small stone and flint inclusions. The dark sandy patches disappeared leaving a mottled appearance which, with only one find from the top of this context, suggested that natural may be found in the next context.

Throughout contexts 1 to 7 there were no signs of any of the features shown on the geophysical survey. With the excavation of the test pit almost complete some hours before the closure of the open day event, it was decided to extend the pit by 0.5m to the south as a means of searching further for the elusive features and maintaining the public's interest in the process.

Once the turf had been removed the deposit, context 20, excavated by trowel with the use of a mattock, was mid orangey brown hard silty sand with rare small chalk and occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions. This context was taken straight down to 0.4m where the deposit changed in the main section of the pit and the plan was to then continue in 10cm contexts. However, it became clear that owing to the compaction of the soil in this deposit and the difficulty passing it through the sieves, there was not sufficient time to take this part of the test pit down to natural and it was decided to clean up and record this section and to finish the main section of the pit.

A 30cm x 50cm *sondage* was dug through contexts 8 and 9 in the southeast corner of the main section of the test pit. The deposit, excavated by trowel, was light orangey brown friable silty sand to pure sand with rare small stone and flint inclusions. There were no finds and natural was confirmed at this level.

The test pit produced 34 sherds of pottery (shown in table 18) from contexts 2 to 6 and 20. These included 3 sherds of Thetford-type ware, possibly all from the same vessel, including a small rim sherd from a bowl and 23 sherds of Medieval medium sand tempered coarse ware including small fragments of a cooking pot with a rounded bead rim, a everted rim sherd from a cooking

pot, a rim sherd from a shallow dish and a base sherd. The remaining 8 sherds were a mixture of coarse and finer table wares from the late Post Medieval period. There were no pottery sherds in contexts 1, 7, 8 or 9.

Twelve pieces of burnt flint and a flint keeled core dated probably late Neolithic to early Bronze Age were also found.

TP11	MCW		THET		GRE		TGE		TP		
Context	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	No	Wt (g)	Date Range
2	1	8			3	11			1	1	1000-1900
3									1	1	1700-1900
4	1	2	2	10							1000-1150
5	6	18	1	9							1000-1150
6	1	1									1000-1300
20	14	39			2	5			1	1	1000-1900

(MCW: Medieval Coarse Ware, Medieval; THET: Thetford-type Ware, Saxo-Norman; GRE: Glazed Red Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval; TGE: Tin Glazed Earthen Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian); TP: Transfer Printed Ware, Late Post Medieval (Victorian))

Table 18 - Pottery excavated from Test Pit 11

Additional finds from the test pit comprised ceramic building material, coal, coke, clinker, clay tobacco pipe, glass, an iron staple and nails.

Over 68% of the pottery from this test pit was Medieval. This was the only test pit to produce sherds of Thetford-type ware. This ware was mass produced wheel turned pottery produced from the late Saxon to late Norman periods (900 - 1150 CE) at Thetford in south Norfolk around 50 miles from Burgh Castle. The presence of coal and coke (assumed to be Post Medieval to early Modern) in most of the contexts suggests that the deposits are heavily disturbed. This accounts for the presence of the Saxo-Norman and Medieval pottery sherds and flint which can be considered as being residual.

Considering that this pit was located only 300m to the northeast of the Roman fort and the recent geophysical survey revealed evidence of the developing extra-mural Roman *vicus* in the southwest corner of the same field, the absence of Roman finds is surprising.

Full details of excavation records for this test pit can be found in Appendix 12.3.11.

9.0 Discussion

The test pits excavated in Burgh Castle in 2016 produced some interesting results. Despite the relatively small number of pits, and notwithstanding the fact that some test pits did not get excavated to natural, some general observations on the results can be made which can be contextualised within wider archaeological and historical research.

Much information has been collected from the 1,500 test pit excavations carried out in East of England since 2005 by the Currently Occupied Rural Settlements (CORS) Project. This includes statistical data on the pottery found in the region, calculated as an average, which can be used as a comparison for the assemblage found at Burgh Castle. It can be seen from table 19 that despite the small number of test pits, with the exception of the Saxo-Norman period, the number of pottery sherds recovered at Burgh Castle significantly exceeds those of the CORS Project.

	Percentage of Burgh Castle test pits which contained two or more sherds of pottery	Percentage of test pits which contained two or more sherds of pottery (from CORS data)
Roman	27%	9%
Saxo-Norman	9%	11%
Medieval	55%	40%
High Medieval	36%	20%
Post Medieval	100%	60%

Table 19 - Statistical comparison of pottery from Burgh Castle with the CORS Project

Analysis of the wider inferences which can be drawn from the results of the excavations focus mainly on categories of datable artefact which are found in sufficient quantities to allow comments to be made. Consequently the following discussion will centre mainly on the pottery and flint finds from the test pits, the location of which are illustrated in figure 22.



Burgh Castle 2016 - Location Of Test Pits (from OS Maps)

Figure 22 - Map showing location of test pits

There are, however, caveats that apply to the interpretation of the results of the test pitting project. The small sample of eleven pits, the absence of any archaeological features and lack of stratified material allows only broad conclusions to be drawn from the results of their excavation, although valuable indicators of where future similar work may be directed can be inferred. Processes such as the natural movement of soils over time, together with agricultural activity have disturbed the majority of the test pit contexts, making accurate dating difficult. These, together with the practice of manuring the land with domestic waste and night soil, have resulted in the redistribution of finds and therefore as materials may have been moved from their original place of deposition they should be regarded as having been re-deposited.

The eleven test pits produced a total of 2,621 finds, including 292 pottery sherds, 49 pieces of burnt flint and 9 pieces of worked flint. These represent evidence of human land use or occupation in the Mesolithic through to the early Bronze Age and in the Roman, Saxo-Norman, Medieval, Post Medieval and Modern periods as illustrated in table 20. The later Bronze Age, Iron Age and early and middle Saxon periods were not represented. For the later Bronze and Iron Ages this may be due to the fragile nature of the fabric of pottery resulting in its non-preservation. However, the absence of finds from all these eras reflects the dearth of material finds recorded on the NHER and may simply be indicative of there being no activity during these periods.

Period	Find Type
Mesolithic through to the early Bronze Age	worked flint and possibly burnt flint
Roman	sherds of pottery
Saxo-Norman	sherds of pottery
Medieval	sherds of pottery and a small copper alloy buckle
Post Medieval	sherds of pottery, two fragments of glass and clay tobacco pipe
Post Medieval - Modern <i>The majority of the total finds (2,131), for which a precise date is uncertain, probably date to this period</i>	bone, ceramic building material, coke, coal, clinker, charcoal, concrete, glass, metal, mortar, plaster, plastic, shell, slate, slag and other miscellaneous modern finds

Table 20 - Chronological periods and find types

9.1 Prehistoric Period (500,000 BCE to 42 CE)

The Prehistoric period in the England includes the Palaeolithic, Mesolithic, Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age, spanning from early human occupation up to the Roman conquest of Britain in 43 CE. Settlements were small and mobile until the Neolithic period around 4,000 BCE when the earliest permanently occupied settlements appeared in England. Population levels remained very low throughout the period, only increasing gently over the last 10,000 years. A more rapid increase in population occurred during the first millennium BCE, during which much of the lowland landscape became more intensively exploited, especially for farming⁵⁷.

From the earliest Prehistoric periods, flint, wood and leather were the only raw materials to be fully utilised by humans. In the Neolithic, clay started being employed in the making of pottery and, whilst Prehistoric pottery is found all over Norfolk, there has been none recorded within the parish of Burgh Castle. Around 2,500 BCE metal working began and despite the appearance of the first metals, the use of flint continued well into the later Bronze Age.

Flint is an inescapable and indelible part of Norfolk's landscape and historically was relied upon as the principal tool-making material. Flint is a form of quartz which occurs naturally in irregular nodules within chalk and which, because of its hardness, retains a razor sharp edge when it is fashioned or worked into tools and weapons. It is an indigenous material in Norfolk and worked flint and flint debitage is found widely, particularly where settlement occurred. Technological traits allow much of this material to be dated with accuracy. However, difficulties in dating of some of this material, combined with the large timespans within the Prehistoric period, can make it difficult to draw meaningful inferences from such finds.

Burnt flint, which is flint which has had its shape, size and appearance altered by heating, is also widely found in Norfolk. There are several ways that this may have occurred, large pieces of flint could have been heated in a fire and used to warm water. The continual process of heating and cooling the flint causes it to change colour, to craze, and eventually shatter. Flints also could have been purposely or accidentally burnt following their discard, where waste chips and redundant tools were simply swept into the camp fire as an aid to their convenient disposal. Although most burnt flint is too shattered to allow the form and date of the original object to be determined, it is archaeologically important as it may indicate where camp fires or hearths were located.

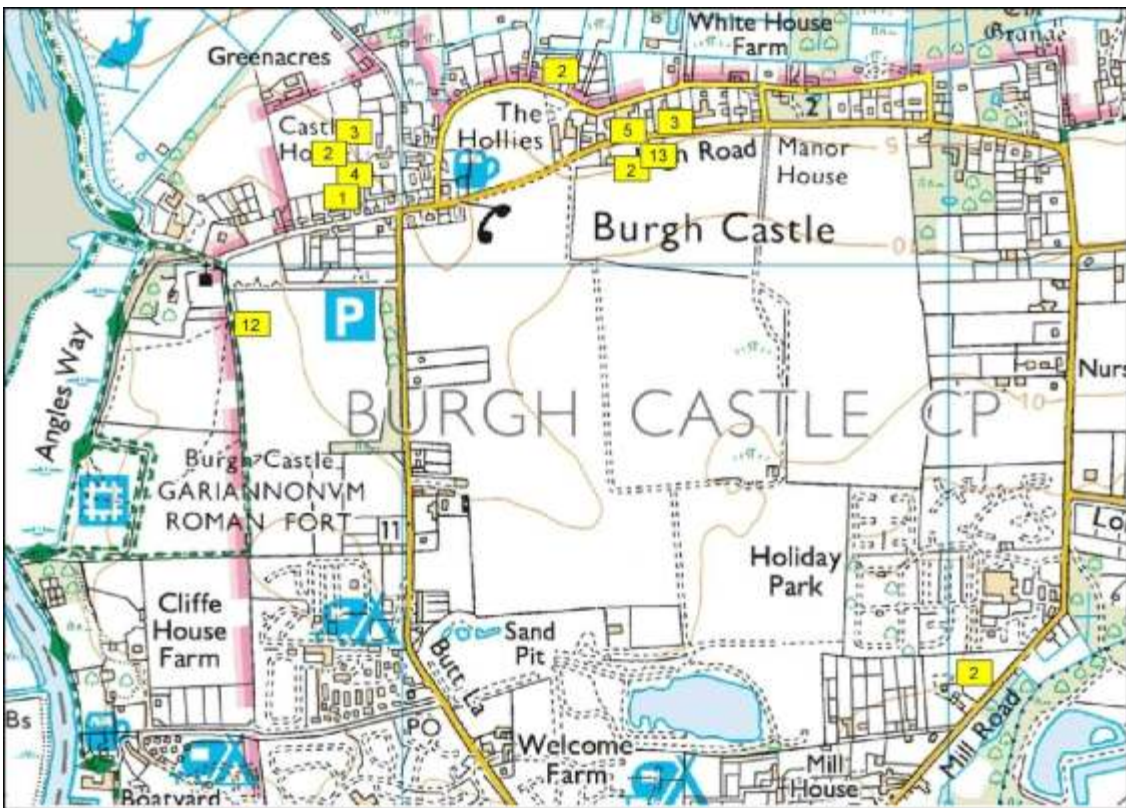
Evidence for Prehistoric activity from the test pits was limited to nine worked flints and some of the forty nine pieces of burnt flint, the distribution of which are illustrated in figures 23 and 24. There was no pottery or other evidence of this period present.

⁵⁷ Lewis, C. and Ranson, C. 2014. *Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Southwold and Reydon, Suffolk 2014*. Cambridge: Access Cambridge Archaeology



Burgh Castle 2016 - Test Pits Containing Worked Flint (from OS Maps)
 ■ Number of pieces ■ Test pits with no Worked Flint

Figure 23 - Worked flint distribution map



Burgh Castle 2016 - Test Pits Containing Burnt Flint (from OS Maps)
 ■ Number of pieces

Figure 24 - Burnt flint distribution map

Five of the worked flints were chronologically diagnostic with a date range of Mesolithic to early Bronze Age which concurs with the date range of finds recorded on the NHER. The worked flint in the assemblage was generally in a fresh sharp condition which is indicative that it had not travelled far from the site of its production or use. Whilst unworked burnt flint is chronologically undiagnostic, routine and relatively large scale burning of flint is generally considered to be a Bronze Age phenomena⁵⁸ and it is possible that at least some of the burnt flint found in the Burgh Castle test pits is contemporary with the activity represented by the worked flint finds. These flint finds, whilst relatively small in number, provide evidence of Prehistoric activity within the parish and possibly intensive activity in the area of High Road.

⁵⁸ Edmonds, M., Evans, C. and Gibson, D. 1999. *Assembly and Collection - Lithic Complexes in the Cambridgeshire Fenlands. Proceedings of the Prehistoric Society*

9.2 Roman Period (43 to 409 CE)

The Roman period saw the first appearance of towns in England. This was accompanied by increasing expansion and intensification of industrial and agricultural land use as well as rising population levels which continued well into the 4th century. In many lowland areas, settlements became densely distributed across the landscape and included towns, villages, hamlets, farmsteads and villas with much land use organised via large estates. The use of pottery was markedly higher than in the Prehistoric period and with the introduction of the potter's wheel, a range of different wares were available, many of which were made locally and others produced by specialised potters imported from further afield⁵⁹.

During this period, much of the parish would have been used for agriculture in order to sustain the populations of the fort and *vicus*. Whilst the total population is unknown, the suggested 500 military personnel within the fort⁶⁰ alone, would have required somewhere in the region of over 1 tonne of grain per month in addition to significant fodder or grazing for their horses⁶¹.

The Roman pottery assemblage (22 sherds) accounts for 8% of the total number of sherds excavated, the distribution of which are illustrated in figure 25.

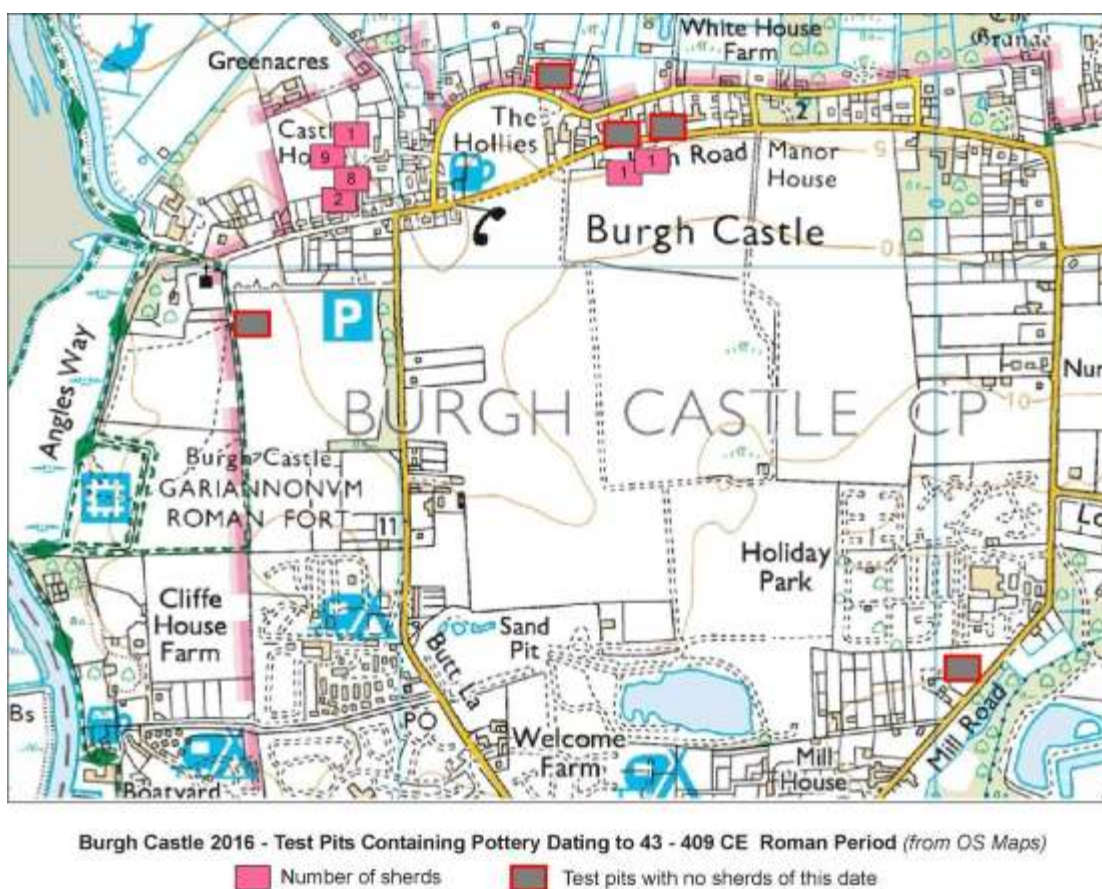


Figure 25 - Roman pottery distribution map

⁵⁹ Lewis, C. and Ranson, C. 2014. *Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Southwold and Reydon, Suffolk 2014*. Cambridge: Access Cambridge Archaeology

⁶⁰ Gurney, D. 2002. *Outposts of the Roman Empire: A Guide to Norfolk's Roman Forts at Burgh Castle, Caister-on-Sea and Brancaster*. Norfolk: Norfolk Archaeological Trust

⁶¹ Roth, J. 1999. *The Logistics of the Roman Army at War (264 B.C. - A.D. 235)*. Leiden: Brill

The assemblage comprised 21 small sherds of a fabric which is the generic coarse grey ware found in Norfolk which was probably produced by small domestic local kilns. The remaining sherd, known as Samian ware, was from a fine ware vessel imported from central Gaul (modern day France). The only other possible Roman artefact found was an iron nail. The range of the pottery recorded in this assemblage is broadly consistent with the large assemblage recorded for the 1958-61 excavations within the Roman fort ⁶².

When considering the some 1,500 Roman artefacts recorded on the NHER for Burgh Castle, which are fairly evenly distributed around the present day village, the sparsity in the test pits of finds from this period is surprising. So, whilst no evidence of the Roman settlement was found, the test pit data has added to the growing evidence of extensive Roman activity in the area.

The present day settlement follows the edge of the Burgh Castle marshes which form around 50% of the parish. Undoubtedly these were formerly part of the Great Estuary, and whilst its shoreline is unknown, the presence of estuarine sand in the undisturbed layers of test pit 8 on Back Lane could suggest it was in this area.

⁶² Johnson, S. 1983 *Burgh Castle, Excavations by Charles Green 1958-61. East Anglian Archaeology Report No.20. Norfolk: Norfolk Archaeological Unit*

9.3 Anglo-Saxon Period (410 to 1065 CE)

The 5th century saw a decline in population levels in England and an end to urban living as a rural, non-market economy developed. State level governance devolved to highly localised self-supporting organised societies and settlement shrinkage and abandonment left a landscape of small, dispersed hamlets. Use of the potter's wheel diminished and handmade pottery, mostly made locally, took plain and simple forms. From the 9th century population levels began to recover, existing settlements grew and many new ones were founded. This period saw the first towns for more than 500 years becoming established along with nucleated villages in some areas, although in many places the settlement pattern continued to be dispersed. From the 10th century, handmade ceramics diminished and pottery was again turned on a wheel with manufacturing becoming more sophisticated with wares produced by specialist potters which were widely used and traded⁶³.

Despite the known presence of an extensive middle to late Anglo-Saxon cemetery inside the Roman fort, only one of the test pits produced any material from this period.

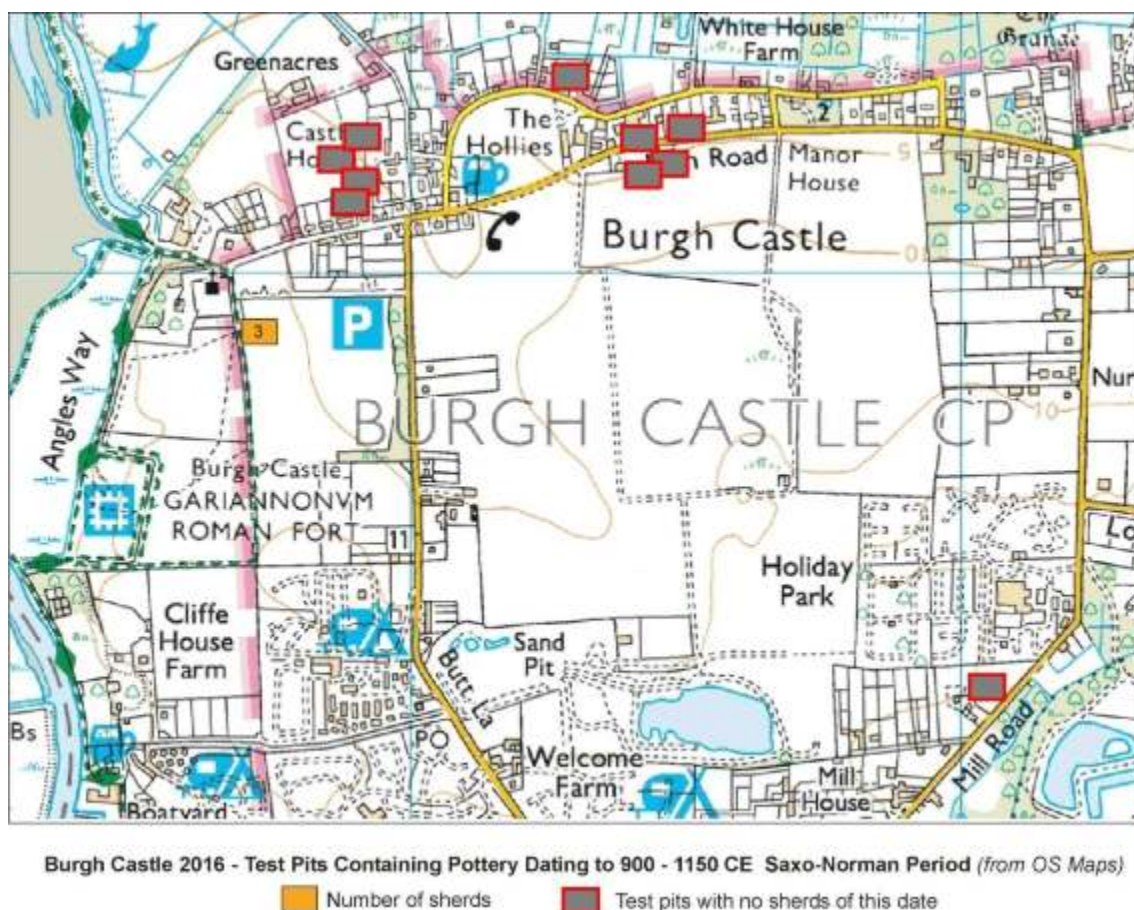


Figure 26 - Late Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman pottery distribution map

The test pit located nearest to the fort shown in figure 26, produced 3 sherds of Thetford-type ware from the late Anglo-Saxon/Saxo-Norman periods. These were from vessels imported from

⁶³ Lewis, C. and Ranson, C. 2014. *Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Southwold and Reydon, Suffolk 2014*. Cambridge: Access Cambridge Archaeology

Thetford in south Norfolk and they represent just 1% of the total number of pottery sherds excavated. Their presence was not unexpected because 33 sherds were recovered from excavations carried out prior to the extension of the church graveyard some 30m to the west⁶⁴ and also because of their proximity to the possible Saxon settlement within the same field, identified by the recent geophysical survey.

No pottery was found dating to early or middle Anglo-Saxon periods which is not unusual as pottery was less widely used at this time. Given the small number of pits excavated, it is difficult to place too much weight on this negative evidence. However, it does echo the minimal number of Anglo-Saxon finds recorded on the NHER for the parish.

The excavation results suggest that the area of the present village may have only been sparsely used, if at all, during the Anglo-Saxon period and that the settlement that followed the Roman occupation of the area probably lies somewhere within the land surrounding the fort as indicated by the recent geophysical survey.

⁶⁴ *Norfolk Archaeological Unit. 1995. Report on Excavations at Church Loke, Burgh Castle, Norfolk.*

9.4 Medieval and High Medieval Periods (1066 to 1540 CE)

During the early part of the Medieval period (mid-11th to mid-14th century) there was strong demographic and economic growth in much of England. The general population may have tripled in size and many new towns, villages and hamlets were founded and pottery was universally used in considerable quantities⁶⁵.

The Medieval pottery assemblage (66 sherds) accounts for 23% of the total number of pottery sherds excavated, the distribution of which are illustrated in figure 27. The assemblage comprised unglazed coarse ware most likely produced in relatively local kilns.

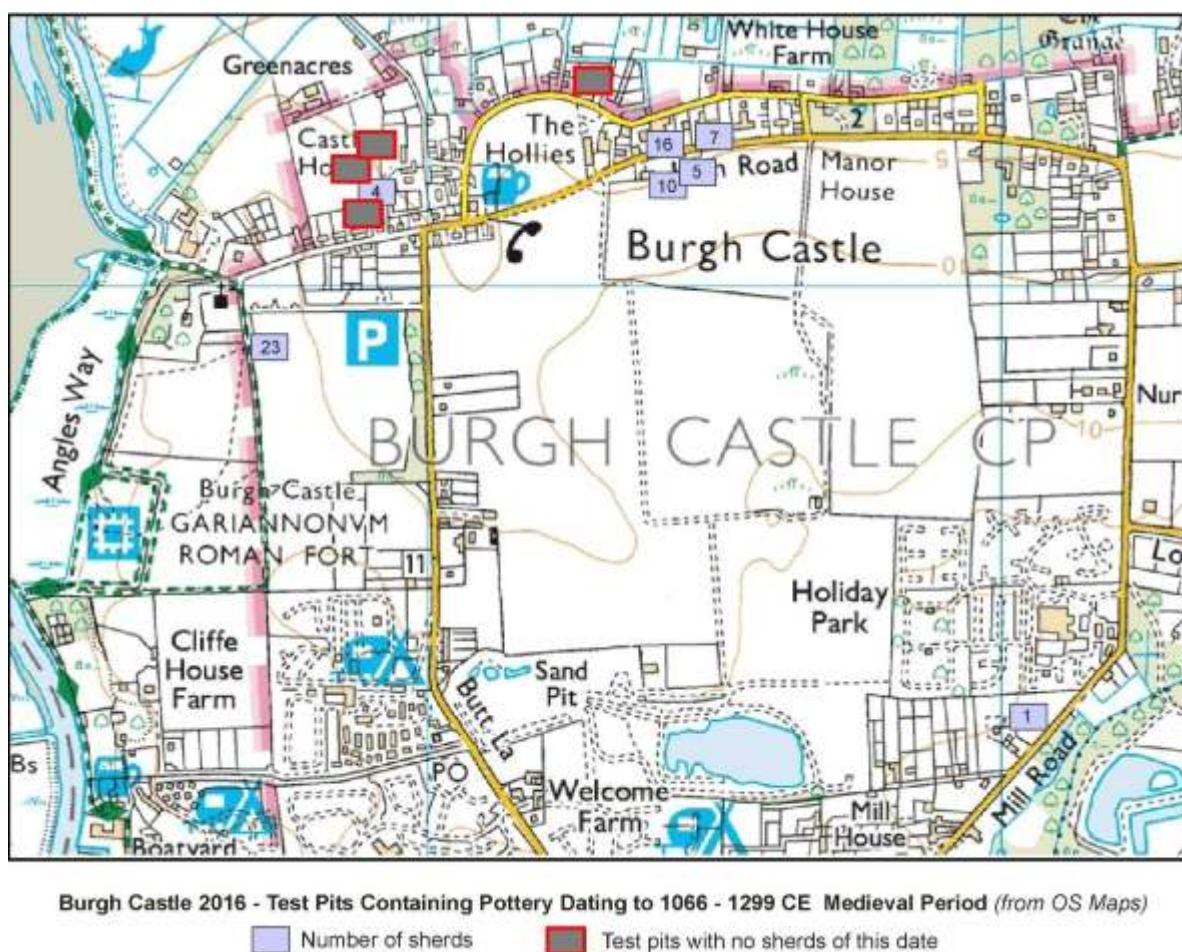


Figure 27 - Medieval pottery distribution map

The later or High Medieval period (mid-14th century onwards) was affected by a number of environmental, economic and social crises including the Black Death which swept across Europe in the mid-14th century⁶⁶. It arrived in Great Yarmouth during the spring of 1349 wiping out 70% of its population⁶⁷, although its effect on Burgh Castle is not known. Across England there followed a sustained period when the population stagnated at much lower levels than before in

⁶⁵ Lewis, C. and Ranson, C. 2014. *Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Southwold and Reydon, Suffolk 2014*. Cambridge: Access Cambridge Archaeology

⁶⁶ Benedictow, O. 2001. *The Black Death: the complete history*. Woodbridge: Boydell & Brewer

⁶⁷ [http://suffolkinstinute.pdfsvr.co.uk/customers/Suffolk%20Institute/2014/01/10/Volume%20XX%20Part%201%20\(1928\)_Excursions%20Yaremouth%20and%20Burgh%20Castle%20\(11%20May%201928\)%20G%20Lombard_93%20to%2097.pdf](http://suffolkinstinute.pdfsvr.co.uk/customers/Suffolk%20Institute/2014/01/10/Volume%20XX%20Part%201%20(1928)_Excursions%20Yaremouth%20and%20Burgh%20Castle%20(11%20May%201928)%20G%20Lombard_93%20to%2097.pdf) (accessed 1.3.17)

many places⁶⁸. This led to the gradual depopulation of settlements, including many smaller rural villages, which became economically unsustainable. However, pottery remained in widespread use, with new forms appearing⁶⁹.

The High Medieval pottery assemblage (11 sherds) accounts for 4% of the total number of pottery sherds excavated, the distribution of which are illustrated in figure 28. The assemblage comprised 9 sherds of glazed coarse ware of an identical fabric to those from the Medieval period and again was most likely produced in relatively local kilns. The remaining 2 sherds were from imported vessels from Grimston near Kings Lynn (northwest Norfolk). These sherds are of interest as there have been no other sherds of Grimston ware recorded as being found within the parish.



Burgh Castle 2016 - Test Pits Containing Pottery Dating to 1300 -11540 CE High Medieval Period (from OS Maps)
■ Number of sherds ■ Test pits with no sherds of this date

Figure 28 - High Medieval pottery distribution map

From the Medieval and High Medieval pottery recovered from the test pits, it is clear there had been activity within the area of the modern village throughout the mid-11th to the mid-16th centuries concentrating in the northern part to the east of the church. Whilst limited in quantity, the presence of these sherds is of interest as the comparatively extensive excavations previously conducted within the parish recorded a total of only 21 sherds of pottery from this period⁷⁰.

⁶⁸ Nightingale, P. 2005. *New Evidence of Crises and Trends of Mortality in Late Medieval England*. In *Past & Present*, No. 187

⁶⁹ Lewis, C. and Ranson, C. 2014. *Archaeological Test Pit Excavations in Southwold and Reydon, Suffolk 2014*. Cambridge: Access Cambridge Archaeology

⁷⁰ Previous excavations: within the fort 1958-61; adjacent to church 1993 & 1994 and Breydon Holiday Park 2010

9.5 Post Medieval to Modern Periods (1541 to present)

By the 17th century population levels in England had begun to rise again with many towns and rural settlements increasing in size and density, a trend boosted by the Industrial Revolution from the 18th century onwards. From this period, there was an increase in both the range and quantity of non-local goods available to both rural and urban populations. Pottery production increased both in volume and sophistication with industrialisation, and decorated wares, some of which were imported from beyond Britain, became increasingly widely available

The 19th and 20th centuries saw a rapid increase in population levels due to improvements in health and hygiene with a consequent accelerated growth in many settlements, although others stagnated due to the lack of employment opportunities in the countryside. Population figures for this period in Burgh Castle show a steady increase from 189 in 1801 to 904 in 2001⁷¹. Mass production vastly increased consumption of material goods and, despite improved refuse collection services which reduced the levels of deposition within settlements, these more recent periods are archaeologically much more visible than others.

Overall, 100% of the pits excavated at Burgh Castle produced 2 or more sherds of pottery of Post Medieval date which reflects resurgent population levels as well as the greater availability of pottery as production techniques and transportation improved.

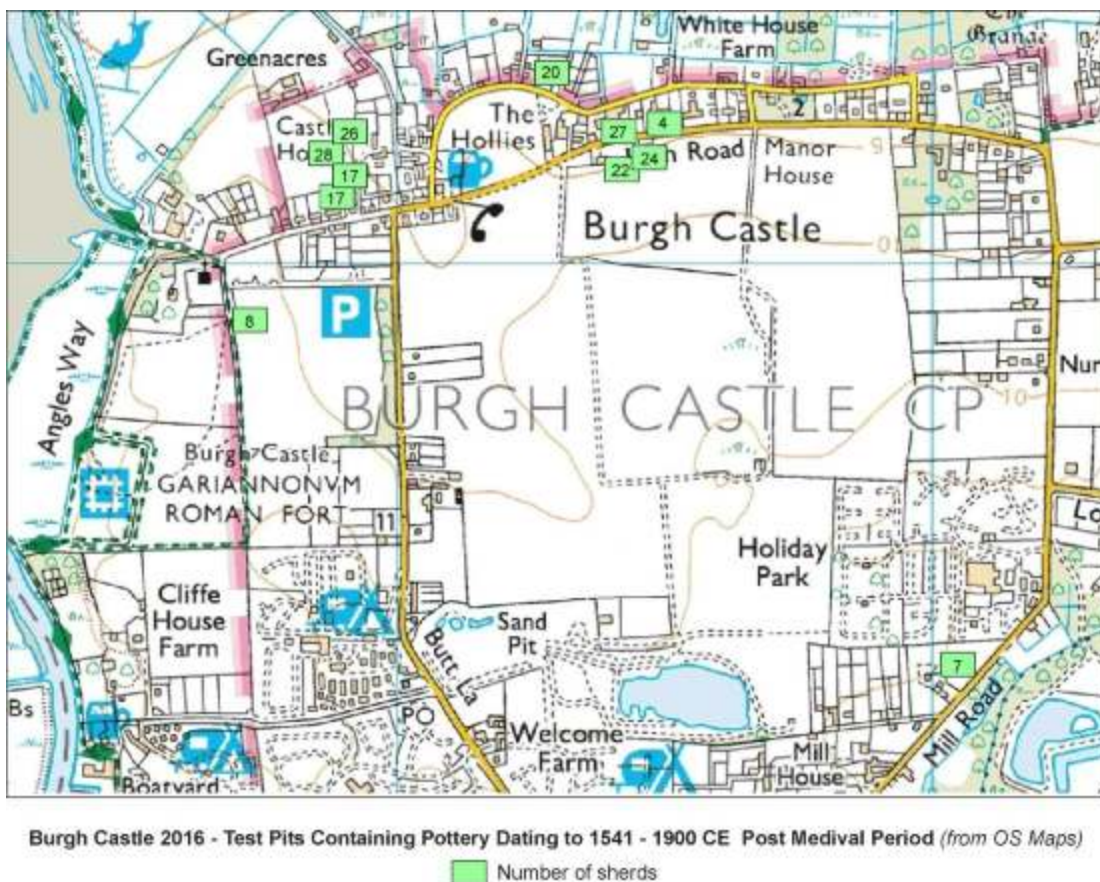


Figure 29 - Post Medieval pottery distribution map

⁷¹ Hutchinson, S.I. 2005. *Burgh Castle Remembered*. S & P Hutchinson

The Post Medieval pottery assemblage (190 sherds) accounts for 65% of the total number of sherds excavated the distribution of which are illustrated in figure 29. The assemblage comprised sherds of late Post Medieval red earthenware, glazed red earthenware, tin glazed refined white earthenware, transfer printed ware and stone ware from the 18th to 19th century and Victorian periods. The red earthenwares appear to comprise utilitarian storage vessels and shallow dishes. The stone wares comprise bottles and flasks and the tin glazed and transfer printed wares comprise finer table wares in the form of cups, saucers, plates and small bowls.

The finds assemblage for all the test pits also included artefacts that could not be dated with any certainty. These have been assumed to come from the Post Medieval to Modern periods and comprise the following:

Ceramic building material (brick, roof and floor tile manufactured from clay which was fired) - occurred in all of the test pits both within top and subsoils giving a total of 953 pieces (5.4kg). The majority of these were fairly small and included several pieces of modern tile and Fletton brick. There is no evidence to allow the determination of the date of manufacture of this material due to its highly fragmented and abraded condition.

Clay tobacco pipe - occurred mainly in the top soil in nine of the test pits, producing 29 (63g) pieces comprising 11 bowl and 18 stem fragments. Clay pipes were made from of kaolin (china clay) which was obtained from the West Country. These smoking pipes were first used in Britain in the 16th century following the importation of tobacco from the Americas and were first produced with small bowls and as tobacco prices decreased, became larger. By 1750 pipes with masonic arms, public house symbols and military regimental badges were all being made and most pipes carried a makers stamp⁷².

Whilst the clay pipe finds from the Burgh Castle test pits are lacking in easily diagnostic features, such as intact bowls or makers stamps, they can generally be regarded as being of the type used during the early to mid-19th century. One exception is the bowl fragment from context four of test pit 5. This has a rouletting or milling around the top edge of the bowl which is indicative of being from the early 18th century. Where the test pit pipe finds were manufactured remains unknown. However, clay tobacco pipes were usually made relatively locally and it could therefore be assumed that their source was either from one of the eight makers in Norwich or more likely from Great Yarmouth, where the Taylor and Harris families, who were located in Black Swan Row and later on the North Quay, made pipes from 1830 to 1916⁷³.

Coal - together with its by-products of coke and clinker occurred in all of the test pits, both within top and subsoils, giving a total of 715 pieces (around 1.25Kg). Coal is not an indigenous resource in Norfolk⁷⁴ and whilst outcropping or surface coal was used for smelting ores during the Roman

⁷² <http://www.cafg.net/docs/articles/claypipes.pdf> (accessed 1.3.17)

⁷³ Society for Clay Pipe Research. Newsletter 11. July 1986

⁷⁴ British Geological Survey. 2004. Mineral Resource Information In Support Of National, Regional & Local Planning, Norfolk: Report CR/03/174N

period ⁷⁵, the coal and its by-products found within the test pits are assumed to be associated with Post Medieval agricultural activity and household coal fire waste rather than ancient industrial processes. The use of coal fired steam powered chain ploughs and threshing machinery was introduced during the mid-19th century. Such innovations would have supported existing production techniques such as the Norfolk four-course crop rotation, introduced at the end of the 17th century which greatly intensified crop production ⁷⁶.

Faunal finds (animal bone and shell) - occurred mainly within the top soil in eight of the test pits giving 22 pieces (107g) of bone and 38 pieces (43g) of shell, 30 oyster and 8 snail. Whilst animal bone and shell found in archaeological deposits can provide a wealth of information relating to husbandry practices and diet, little could be gleaned from the test pit finds owing to the quantity and their fragmentary nature. Although oyster shell is found, sometimes in very large quantities, on Roman sites as the result of oyster being a popular food during this period, dating is difficult. This is because the oyster remained a popular element of people's diet up until the early 20th century ⁷⁷.

Glass - occurred mainly within the top soil in ten of the test pits giving a total of 89 pieces (249g). Two of these fragments, from test pits 2 and 3, were vessel sherds of Potash glass dated to the Post Medieval period and another in test pit 6 was a small, almost complete bottle, of clear glass, possibly for Modern pharmaceutical use. The fragments in the remainder of the assemblage were not diagnostic owing to the nature of their size and are assumed to be bottle and window glass of a late Post Medieval to Modern date.

Metal - finds occurred in ten of the test pits giving a total of 115 items (674g). Of these only 3 could be dated; an Elizabeth II 1p coin dated 2010, a 14th century copper alloy buckle and a ferrous nail possibly of Roman date. The remainder comprised 1 small piece of lead waste, a fragment of a white alloy object, 4 copper alloy ferrules and casings, 5 screws, 3 pieces of wire, and 98 unidentifiable corroded ferrous fragments and nails. Of the assemblage 97% were within the top soils with the exception of the possible Roman nail which was recovered from the subsoil in the lowest context of test pit 4, and 2 ferrous fragments also recovered from subsoils.

Slag - occurred in the topsoil of test pits 2 and 4, giving a total of 2 (20g) and 3 (38g) pieces respectively. None were indicative of smelting processes and could be regarded as relating to the domestic and agricultural use of coal during the late Post Medieval to Modern periods.

Slate - occurred in the topsoil of six of the test pits giving a total of 34 (95g) pieces. All were of a similar form of the type used for roofing. Whilst slate has been used for roofing since the 14th century ⁷⁸ the period attributed to the assemblage is of late Post Medieval to Modern.

⁷⁵ <https://www.britannica.com/technology/coal-mining> (accessed 27.2.17)

⁷⁶ <https://www.britannica.com/topic/Norfolk-four-course-system> (accessed 27.2.17)

⁷⁷ https://h2q2.com/edited_entry/A283105 (accessed 31.3.17)

⁷⁸ https://www.derbyshire.gov.uk/images/2010-06-11%20Stone%20Slate%20Roofs%20Guidance%20final%20for%20website_tcm44-15988.pdf (accessed 4.3.17)

Miscellaneous finds - these were all regarded as dating from late Post Medieval to Modern periods and comprised:

Concrete - occurring within the topsoil of two of the test pits giving a total of 6 pieces (210g)

Mortar - occurring within the topsoil of three of the test pits giving a total of 71 pieces (890g)

Plaster - occurring within the topsoil of one of the test pits giving a total of 140 pieces (568g)

Plastic - occurring within the topsoil of eight of the test pits giving a total of 43 pieces (16g)

The general picture in Burgh Castle during this period is one of slow expansion as the population increased. From the mid-19th century the village expanded from the settlement established during the Medieval period southwards along Butt Lane and Mill Road, thus establishing its present day footprint where the majority of dwellings are of late Post Medieval to Modern date. This is reflected in the finds assemblage where around 93% are from these periods.

10.0 Conclusion

Overall, the archaeological test pit excavation programme carried out in Burgh Castle in 2016 fulfilled its aims of providing an opportunity for members of the public to become involved in excavating within their own community and made some progress towards advancing understanding of the past development of the settlement. Many local residents engaged with the project and gained new archaeological skills and an appreciation of the heritage beneath their feet. Feedback from those involved was positive and awakened an ongoing interest in the archaeology and history of the village helping to protect and build for the future.

The data collected from the test pitting programme is not going to greatly advance our knowledge and understanding of the Roman and Anglo-Saxon settlements within the parish, due in part to the relatively small number of pits excavated and the lack of any archaeological features or undisturbed deposits. Instead, it reflects the archaeological record held for the parish on the NHER and suggests that the layout of the village has not radically changed since the Medieval period. However, from the numerous earth works and cropmarks of enclosures, boundaries and ditches recorded in the parish and the lack of undisturbed deposits in the test pits, it is clear that agriculture has played an important role in the life of the village from the Roman period through to the present day with the ratio between arable land to pasture varying with economic circumstances.

The project has demonstrated the potential for further research to explore the origin and development of the historical settlement and the marshes and coastline of Burgh Castle, adopting techniques such as desktop survey, field walking, auger survey and further geophysical surveys and test pitting.

11.0 Acknowledgements

This test pitting programme was funded as part of the Norfolk Archaeological Trust's "Life Outside the Walls" project by the Heritage Lottery Fund and their support is gratefully acknowledged.

The Norfolk Museums Service support and advice from Historic Environment Service officers regarding administration, NHER archive and finds is also gratefully acknowledged; as is the analytical work of the pottery and flint finds by Andy Peachey (BA, *AlfA Prehistoric and Roman pottery, Ceramic Building Materials and Lithics Specialist*) carried out on a no fee basis. Special thanks go to friends and colleagues for their support throughout the project.

Locally, thanks go to the Church and Parish Councils for their general support, for the free use of the village hall for meetings and workshops and for permission to excavate test pits on the village playing field.

Special thanks go to Acle Academy for the donation of some archaeological tools which they used on their Heritage Lottery funded project some five years ago.

And finally, thanks are due to the residents of Burgh Castle who so generously offered sites to excavate and for the hospitality they showed the digging teams, to everyone who showed an interest in the programme and to all the volunteer excavators for their hard work and enthusiasm.

12.0 Appendices

12.1 Listed Buildings Recorded for Burgh Castle on the National Heritage List for England

Name	List Entry	Status / Dates / Features	National Grid Reference
Church of St Peter and St Paul Church Road	1051008	Grade II. Parish church. Late 11 th century west tower. Nave and chancel retain 13 th century character but remodelled 15 th century. North aisle 1847. South porch 1857. Flint with ashlar dressings and some brick. Partly rendered. Slate roofs. Circular three stage tower. Lancet west window. No ringing chamber windows but lancets to belfry with brick surrounds. Top of tower rebuilt in brick below crenelated parapet. Diagonal stepped western nave buttresses. Gabled porch with moulded entrance arch. 2 2-light Perpendicular south nave windows flank a single lancet. Stepped buttresses to south flank. Lean-to north aisle pierced by 2-light Perpendicular windows. 2 3-light Perpendicular south chancel windows under square heads. North chancel partly obscured by gabled 19 th century vestry. 3-light Perpendicular east window. Diagonal stepped buttresses to east end. Interior. Tall chamfered tower arch. Three bay north arcade of 14 th century style: tall plinths and piers formed of four lobes with hollows between. Wave moulded arches. Scissor braced nave roof with renewed timbers and decorated wall plate. Font reputed to be of 1387 but looks 15 th century. Octagonal with four crouching lions against stem. Angels under bowl. Four lions and four shield-bearing angels alternate to bowl panels. Two high splayed windows over south door. Brick rood stairs, blocked at top. Wave, hollow and chamfered chancel arch with circular responds. Chancel has remains of one irregular wall arch to north and south, that to south interrupted to allow insertion of window. Bench sedilia and trefoiled piscina.	TG47640 04973
Church Farmhouse Church Road	1172229	Grade II. Farmhouse. Dated 1788 on east gable. Whitewashed brick and pantiled roof. South front of two storeys in three bays. Half glazed central door behind trellis porch. Windows are original cross casements of three lights, the central light hinged. Window over door is 2-light. Dentil eaves cornice. Gabled roof with internal end stacks. Late 20 th century two storey gabled extension to west.	TG47668 05055
The Old Rectory Church Road (formerly listed as Dunvegan)	1172236	Grade II. Rectory, now private house. 1832. Gault and red brick with slate roof South front of gault brick. Two storeys in four window bays. Windows are sashes with glazing bars and gauged skewback arches. Over ground floor is an	TG47586 04951

		openwork timber trellis veranda. Triple modillion eaves cornice below gabled roof Internal gable end stacks. Entrance in east gable through panelled door with over light. Panelled reveals, Plain Tuscan columns and pilasters support porch entablature.	
Old Hall Farmhouse Lords Lane	1172254	Grade II. Farmhouse. Mid-17 th century, altered mid-18 th century, extensions early 2 th century. Roughcast brick and flint, the north side whitewashed. Roof of concrete corrugated tiles. Through passage plan. Two storeys and attic. North front formed by three storey cross wing set to left of centre. Panelled door with 18 th century Gibbsian surround below Dutch timber pediment. One 20 th century window each floor above. Cross wing has Dutch gable. To each side of cross wing are early 20 th century single storey extensions, that to west having acquired a dormer. South front of five bays. Panelled door with timber surround. Fenestration of 20 th century casements, those to ground floor with segmental arches. Gabled roof. Ridge stack to right of door and partly external western gable end stack.	TG49676 04316
Gariannonum Roman Fort	1372902	Grade I. Roman fort. Probably 260-280 CE, evacuated c.407-8. Subsequently used as Saxon settlement. Norman motte and bailey castle constructed at southwest corner in late 11 th century, completely removed 1839. Flint, brick and concrete. Roughly quadrangular. North, east and south walls survive. Traces of foundations of west wall discovered during excavations of 1958-62. Walls of coursed flint facing to concrete rubble core. Every 5-6 courses of flints are 3 courses of bricks, giving striated appearance to walls. At corners and at centre of shorter sides (north and south) are bulbous drum bastions, standing away from walls at base and linked to walls at top. They are solid. Two further bastions are symmetrically placed in east wall flanking central main gateway. Gateway is now only a jagged hole. The bastions are later additions, probably 4 th century. Scheduled Ancient Monument, County number 399.	TG47497 04474
The Grange High Road	1372903	Grade II. House. Early 17 th century, rebuilt early 18 th century, greatly altered 1760s and again 1977-82. Brick. Black glazed pantiles to front (south), concrete pantiles to remainder. Two storey and dormer attic south facade of 1760s in seven bays. Outer bays are blank and rendered. Central half glazed door under flat 20 th century portico on octagonal piers. Central bay broken forward between pilasters. Further pilasters also enclose centre five bays. Windows are all renewed sashes with glazing bars, those to ground floor under segmental arches. Renewed modillion eaves cornice. Bell-based gabled roof with internal gable end stacks. Mid-19 th century gabled cross wing to east, of two storeys, constructed of gault bricks. West gable with	TG49116 05314

		<p>diaper patterning of burnt headers and one window below hood mould. This has two lights and ovolo moulded mullions (mullions renewed and visible only from interior). At rear a small patch of early 17th century brickwork survives between two large gabled 18th century cross wings. Interior. Rear room retains early 17th century four-centred fireplace with roll moulded jambs and plain rosettes in spandrels. Roof structure of tie beams, two tiers taper-tenoned butt purlins, collars and arched wind braces. Remainder of interior 2th century.</p>	
<p>Burgh Castle Roman fort, vicus, pre-Conquest monastery and Norman motte and bailey castle</p>	<p>1013094</p>	<p>Scheduled Monument Status. Reasons for scheduling: Saxon Shore forts were heavily defended later Roman military installations located exclusively in southeast England. They were all constructed during the 3rd century, probably between c.225 and 285 CE. They were built to provide protection against the sea-borne Saxon raiders who began to threaten the coast towards the end of the second century, and all Saxon Shore forts are situated on or very close to river estuaries or on the coast, between the Wash and the Isle of Wight. Saxon Shore forts are also found on the coasts of France and Belgium. The most distinctive feature of Saxon Shore forts are their defences which comprised massive stone walls, normally backed by an inner earth mound, and wholly or partially surrounded by one or two ditches. Wall walks and parapets originally crowned all walls, and the straight walls of all sites were punctuated by corner and interval towers and/or projecting bastions. Unlike other Roman military sites there is a lack of standardisation among Saxon Shore forts in respect of size and design of component features, and they vary in shape from square to polygonal or oval. Recognition of this class of monument was partially due to the survival of a fourth century Roman manuscript, the Notitia Dignitatum, which is a handbook of the civil and military organisation of the Roman Empire. This lists nine forts which were commanded by an officer who bore the title 'Officer of the Saxon Shore of Britain' (COMES LITORIS SAXONICI PER BRITANNIAM). Saxon Shore forts are rare nationally with a limited distribution. As one of a small group of Roman military monuments which are important in representing army strategy and government policy, Saxon Shore forts are of particular significance to our understanding of the period and all examples are considered to be of national importance.</p>	<p>TG47497 04474</p>

12.2 Roman Monument and Find Spots Recorded for Burgh Castle and its immediate vicinity on the Norfolk Historic Environment Record

NHER No.	Roman Monument /Find Spot Description
10399	Roman Coin - dupondius of Trajan; reverse illegible; AD 98-117
10401	?Roman Well - a natural spring, which was thought locally to have been a Roman well
10468	Roman Coin - Valens or Valentinian I; SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; AD 364-378
	Roman Coin - irregular copy of Ae coin of ?Constantine I; c. AD 310
	Roman Military Buckle - CuA
	Roman Crossbow Brooch - CuA
	Roman Pottery Sherds - 4th century Much Haddam reduced ware
10471	3 Roman Coins AD 43-409
	Roman Fort - ?Gariannonum/Gariannum
	Roman Cropmarks - within the walls of the fort indicate subsurface buildings and former structures of potential Roman date
	Roman Material - produced by excavations
	Roman Coins
	Roman Metalwork
	Roman Pottery - colour-coated ware face jar
	Roman Gemstone
	Roman Coin
	Roman Coin
	Roman Coins
	Roman Pottery Sherds
	Roman Cavalry Helmet - late Roman; iron fragments with bronze rivets
	Roman Glassware - hoard of glassware found in a copper alloy bowl in a pit; late 4th/early 5th century
	Roman Pottery Sherds
	Roman Bead - jet disc or bead
	Roman Coins
	Roman Coins
	Roman Coins
	Roman Martiobarbulla - a fletched dart with iron head weighted with lead which would be thrown by infantrymen (a loaded javelin)
	Roman Coins
	Roman Roof Tiles
	Roman Bone Objects - including part of a bone die with ring and dot markings
	Roman Pin - CuA
	Roman Pottery
	Roman Coins
	Roman Pottery Sherds
	Roman Pottery Sherds
Roman Bucket	
Roman Pottery Sherds	
Roman Pottery Sherds	
Roman Finger Ring	
Roman Pottery Sherds	

10471	Roman Pottery Sherds
	Roman Brooch
	Roman Pottery Sherds
	Roman Bowl - bronze
	Roman Coins
	Roman Brooch - lead brooch pattern
	Roman Pottery Sherds
10486	Roman Cropmarks - cropmarks showing probable site of Roman <i>vicus</i>
	Roman Coins
	279 Roman Coins
	Roman Knob
	Roman Crossbow Brooch
	Roman Finger Ring
	62 Roman Coins
	224 Roman Coins
	Roman Coin
	Roman Knife/Razor - handle in form of human head
	?Roman Axe
	40 Roman Coins
	3 Roman Coins
	Roman Coins
	Roman Finds
	5 Roman Coins
	Roman Pottery Sherds
	?Roman Nail - bronze
?Roman Tile/Brick Fragments	
?Roman Building - remains of brick wall & clay ?floor at depth of 0.7m in pair of newly excavated post holes.	
3 Roman Coins	
11605	Roman Ditch, Hearth & Ceramics - possible hearth, ditch and pit with Roman building material and sherds dating to the 3rd to 4th century suggesting that this site is associated with the late 3rd century Roman fort; on the site of the cropmarks showing enclosures
11607	?Possible Roman Road
13227	Roman Pottery Sherds
	Roman Coin - AE of Constans; Trier mint; LRBC I 138; AD 341-346
	270 Roman Coins - includes antoninianus of Vabalathus
	Roman Objects
	99 Roman Coins
	Roman Socketed Spearhead - iron
	Roman Coins
	Roman Metalwork
	Roman Mount
	Roman Steelyard Arm - inscribed
	?Roman Dolphinesque Buckle
	Roman Coins
	157 Roman Coins
	?Roman Seal - lead
Roman Brooches	

13227	Roman ?Figurine
	Roman Fastener
	Roman Pottery Sherds - evaluation excavation in advance of churchyard extension revealed ditches and postholes with Roman sherds
	31 Roman coins.
	Roman Stud - bronze
	7 Roman Coins
	8 Roman Coins
	Roman Field System, Ditches, Oven and Postholes - NAU excavation; enclosures dated to late 3rd/4th C
	10 Roman coins
	Roman Coins
	5 Roman Coins
	Roman Pottery Sherds - grey ware; oxidised base; 3 colour coated
Roman Pottery Sherds	
15468	Roman Coin - follis of Constantius II (Caesar) reverse: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI; AD 337-361
15510	The traces of an ancient Causeway, commencing near the Church at Burgh and running in a south easterly direction are discoverable for several miles. Called the Jews Way on Old Surveys...doubtless of Roman construction'.
15795	Roman Finger Ring - CuA; bezel with blue glass, oval setting decorated with intaglio figure of ?Cupid
16554	Roman Coin - AE of Constantine I; reverse BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; Lyons mint; AD 323
	Roman Coin - illegible; 4th century
	Roman Coin - Constantine II PROVIDENTIAE CAESS; AD 324-330
	Roman Coin - House of Constantine GLORIA EXERCITVS 2 standards; AD 330-335
	Roman Coin - follis of Diocletian PROVIDENTIA DEORVM QVIES AVGG; AD 205-206
	Roman Coin - Constantine I SARMATIA DEVICTA; AD 322-324.
	Roman Coin - House of Valentinian SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; AD 364-378
	Roman Coin - Magnentius SALVS DD NN AVG ET CAE; AD 350-351
	Roman Coin -VRBS ROMA wolf and twins; AD 330-340
	Roman Coin - CONSTANTINOPOLIS; victory on prow; Trier; AD 330 -337
	Roman Iron Lid - with copper alloy plating
Roman Coins	
3 Roman Coins	
17122	Roman Crossbow Brooch - CuA; foot only; 4th century
17261	Roman Urns
	Roman Coins
	Roman Coins
	Roman Brooches
	Roman Finger rings
	Roman Coins
	Roman Brooch
Roman Metalwork	
17948	Roman Dolphin Brooch - CuA
18002	Roman Coin - irregular Tetricus I; AD 270-273
	Roman Coin - Constans; VIRTVS AVGVSTI; Arles; AD 337-340
	Roman Coin - follis of Constantine I or one of his colleagues; BEATA TRANQVILLITAS; AD 320-323

18003	Roman Coin - follis of Maximianus; reverse: GENIO POPVLI ROMANI; first reign; AD 286-305
	Roman Coin - radiate; 3rd century
19373	Roman Francisca - iron socketed axehead
	Roman Coins - 3rd and 4th century
	Roman Metalwork - CuA
	Site of ?Cobbled Road - pulled out here in 1960, many flints still around area
21646	Roman Brooch - gilt; oval; glass gem missing; 2nd century
	Roman Coin - Constantine I GLORIA EXERCITVS 2 standards; AD 330-335
	Roman Rear Hook Brooch - CuA; mid to late 1st century
21793	Roman Coin - antoninianus of Carausius reverse illegible; AD 287-293.
	Roman Coin - CONSTANTINOPOLIS, Victory on prow; Trier mint; AD 330-337
	Roman Coin - House of Valentinian; GLORIA NOVI SAECVLE; AD 364-378
21794	Roman Coin - Theodora; PIETAS ROMANA; AD 337-341
21798	Roman Coin - VRBS ROMA Wolf and twins; AD 330-340
	Roman Coin - Constans or Constantius II; FEL TEMP REPARATIO (fallen horsemen); AD 248-360
	Roman Brooch - CuA; Colchester derivative brooch; slot in head for spring attachment; late 1st century
22205	Roman Seal - irregular piece of lead; maximum diameter 30mm; circular impression on obverse showing an animal, probably a griffin running right (diameter 16mm); reverse is blank but string hole is clear; (leaden sealings were often used on packages)
22341	Roman Coin - either GEI of Constans AD 335-340; or House of Constantine PROVIDENTIAE CAESS AD 320-324
	Roman Coin - House of Valentinian; SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; AD 364-378
	Roman Coin - House of Valentinian; GLORIA ROMANORVM; Lyons; AD 364-378.
22342	Roman Coin - either GEI of Constans AD 335-340; or House of Constantine PROVIDENTIAE CAESS AD 320-324
	Roman Headstud Brooch - CuA; 1st century to 125/150 AD
22343	Roman Coin - House of Constantine BEATA TRANQUILLITAS; AD 320-323
	Roman Coin - Constantine I SARMATIA DEVICTA; AD 322-324
	Roman Coin - 4th century
22344	Roman Coin - House of Constantine I; BEATA TRANQUILLITAS STRO; Trier mint; AD 320-325
22345	Roman Coin
22346	Roman Coin - Constantine II GLORIA EXERCITVS 1 standard; AD 335-340
	Roman Coin - Valentinian I; SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; AD 364-375
22347	Roman Coin - either HOV GR AD 364-378; or Valentinian I SR AD 364-375
	Roman Coins
22348	Roman Coin - either HOV GR AD 364-378; or Valentinian I SR AD 364-375
	Roman Coin - Constans VICTORIAE DD AVGGQNN; Trier mint; AD 346-347
	Roman Coin - Constantius II FEL TEMP REPARATIO; galley; AD 248-250
	Roman Coin - follis of Constantine I MARTI CONSERV; AD 307-316
22355	Roman Finger Ring - CuA; cast in one piece; oval bezel has engraved female figure standing left holding branch?; 2nd to 3rd century?
22356	Roman Coin - either HoC Cp VP AD 330-40; or Irr VR WT AD 340-346
	Roman Coin - irregular VRBS ROMA wolf and twins; AD 340-346
22357	Roman Coin - either HoC Cp VP AD 330-40; or Irr VR WT AD 340-346
	Roman Coin - Helena; PAX PVBLICA; AD 337-340

	Roman Coin - Constantine I; FELICITAS AVG; mint mark pln
22461	Roman Coin - Gratian; GLORIA ROMANORVM; AD 367-368
	Roman Coin - House of Valentinian; AD 364-378
	Roman Coin
22462	Roman Coin - Quinarius of Allectus; AD 293-296
	Roman Dolphin Brooch - CuA; hinged; pin, lower bow and catch plate missing; wide tubular wings with worn ground mouldings, bow apparently plain
22463	Roman Coin - irregular VRBS ROMA wolf and twins; AD 340-346
	Roman Coin - Constantine II; GLORIA EXERCITVS 2 standards; AD 330-335
	Roman Coin - antoninianus of Tacitus; AD 275
	Roman Coin - Valentinian I GLORIA ROMANOTVM; AD 364-375
	Roman Coins
22929	Roman Coin - antoninianus of Claudius II; AD 268-270
	Roman Coin - Constans or Constantius II VICTORIAE DD AVGGQNN; AD 316-350
22930	Roman Handle - CuA; small handle enclosing a tang or rod of iron; one end is a rounded knob, the other of square section; the middle part of the iron is visible because of damage; Length 22mm; difficult to suggest what sort of tool/implement this was part of
	3 Roman Coins
	Roman Finger Ring - CuA
22931	Roman Coin - follis of Licinius; Antioch mint; reverse: IOVI CONSERVATORI; AD 321-323
	Roman Coin - 4th century
22932	Illegible 4th century coin.
	Roman Coin - follis of Diocletian; GENIO POPVLI ROMANI; AD 297-305
	Roman Coin - antoninianus of Postumus; PAX AVG; AD 253-268
	Roman Coin - antoninianus of Victorinus; AD 268-270
	Roman Coin - follis of Constantine I; AD 310s
	Roman Coin - barbarous radiate; 270 to 280
	Roman Coin - antoninianus mid-3rd century
	Roman Coin - Constans or Constantius II; VICTORIAE DD AVGGQNN; AD 347-348
Roman Dolphin Brooch - CuA; sprung; rear hook type; late 1st century; AD 40-65/70	
22933	Roman Coin - irregular CONSTANTINOPOLIS; victory on prow; AD 347-348
	Roman Hod Hill Brooch - CuA; mid-1st century
	Roman Coin - Constantine II; AD 348-350
22934	? Roman Coin Blank - chopped copper alloy bar, perhaps for the preparations of flans for the production of Roman counterfeit coins
	4 Roman Coins
	Roman Colchester Brooch - CuA
22935	Roman Coin - Constans or Constantius II; VICTORIAE DD AVGGQNN; AD 347-348
	Roman Coin - House of Constantine; GLORIA EXERCITVS; 2 standards; AD 330-335
	Roman Coin - 4th century
	?Roman Lead Pot Mend
22936	Roman Coin - follis of Constantine I; AD 306-337
22940	Roman Coin - 4th century
	?Roman Lead Pot Mend
23719	Roman Brooch - head of double lug Colchester derivative brooch
23720	Roman Brooch - head of hinged Colchester derivative brooch; late 1st century
	Bronze Crossbow Brooch

23720	?Roman Figure of Eight Hook - CuA; in form of snake; possibly from steelyard?
	?Roman Briquetage - found in ditch; coarse ceramic material used to make evaporation vessels and supporting pillars used in extracting salt from seawater; ?Roman/Iron Age date
23792	Roman Coin - Constantine II; CAESARVM NOSTRORUM; AD 321-324
	Roman Coin - antoninianus of Probus; PAX AVG; AD 276-282
	Roman Handle - CuA; hound and hare razor handle
	Roman Coin
	Roman Coin
	?Roman Handle - CuA; ?medical implement handle
	7 Roman coins
23795	Roman Pottery Sherd
23795	Roman Coin - House of Constantine; GLORIA EXERCITVS; 1 standard; AD 335-340
23796	Roman Coins
	Roman Cosmetic Mortar - CuA; centre-loop of
	Roman Brooch - CuA
	Roman Coin
23798	8 Roman Coins
23798	Roman Coin - VRBS ROMA wolf and twins; AD 330-340
24167	Roman Coin - Valentinian I; SECVRITAS REIPVBLICAE; AD 364-378
24168	Roman Coin - Constans or Constantius II; VICTORIAE DD AVGGQNN; AD 347-348
	Roman Coin - Helena; PAX PVBLICA; AD 337-340
	Roman Coin - 4th century
24324	Roman Casket Handle - CuA; part of casket handle
	?Roman Needle - CuA; looks like a worn through cosmetic mortar
24325	?Roman Lion Pendant
	4 Roman Coins
	Roman Coin - antoninianus of Allectus; SALVS AVG; London; AD 293-296
	Roman Coin - denarius of Tiberius; tribute penny type; PONTIF MANIM; AD 14-37
24659	Roman Coin - antoninianus of Allectus; AD 293-296
24659	Roman Horse & Rider Brooch - CuA; 2nd century
24742	Roman Coin - CONSTANTINOPOLIS; VoP; AD 330-340
	2 Roman Coins - Tetricus I or II; very worn; AD 270-273
	Roman Coin - Constantinopolis victory on prow; AD 330-340
	Roman Coins
	Roman Coin - Constantine I; follis; GE2; AD 330-335
24743	Roman Langton Down Brooch - CuA; fragment (battered); ?Ad 1-50/55
24743	?Roman Buckle - CuA; tongue from large buckle
24917	Roman Coin - 3rd/4th century
25147	Roman Strap Fitting - Germanic late Roman strap end shaped like an amphora; 4th to 5th century
25319	?Roman Bone Furniture Fitting - possible Roman decorated bone plate with two rivet holes at each end; perhaps a casket mount
25320	Roman Pottery - grey ware beaker base; perhaps Much Hadham ware ?4th C
34416	Roman Coin
43454	?Roman Cropmarks - cropmarks of a dispersed field system and ditched features of possible Roman date
43462	?Roman Cropmarks - cropmarks of a group of undated and fragmentary field boundaries possibly representing the remains of Roman date divisions

45230	?Roman Cropmarks - a large group of cropmark field boundaries and enclosures predominantly of possible Roman date
49203	?Roman Cropmarks - all undated cropmarks within the vicinity of Burgh Castle
49204	Roman Cropmarks - cropmarks of the Roman <i>vicus</i> are visible on aerial photographs to the immediate east and south of the fort walls; these are likely to represent evidence for contemporary settlement, industry and trade
	Roman Ceramic Material - pottery sherds indicates a late Roman date; a range of building material including roof and flue tiles suggests a least one fairly substantial structure stood on or near the site; material recovered from a number of ditches, and 17 pits and post holes
49208	?Roman Cropmarks - cropmarks of a group of rectilinear enclosures and trackways of possible Roman date
49210	?Roman Cropmarks - cropmarks of possible rectangular post-built structure of possible Roman date
49227	?Roman Cropmarks - cropmarks of an enclosure of possible Roman date
49799	Roman Pottery Sherd
	Roman Harness Pendant - CuA
	Roman Coin
	10 Roman Coins
	Roman Hair Pin - CuA
	Roman Coin
54072	Roman Pottery - 2 sherds of grey ware
56242	Roman Coin
	3 Roman Coins
	?Roman/Iron Age Terret
	Roman Stud - ?furniture fitting
	Roman Coin
58672	Roman Coin - AD 317-326
58714	Roman Coin - AD 388-402
	Roman Coin - AD 364-378
	Roman Coin - AD 330-378
	Roman Coin - AD 341-348
	2 Roman Coins - AD 330-335
	Roman Coin - AD 320-330
	2 Roman Coins - AD 335-348
58882	Roman Steelyard Weight - CuA; very large lead filled; location unknown
59812	Roman Coin - AD 268-270
	Roman Coin - AD 321
	Roman Coin - AD 316-317
	Roman Coin - AD 335-337
	2 Roman Coins - AD 330-335
61101	Roman Coin - Ad 330-340
	Roman Pottery

12.3 Burgh Castle 2016 Test Pit Excavation Records

12.3.1 Excavation records -Test Pit 1

Fieldwork Details: BC16 Test Pit 1			
Event Number:	140688		
Date/s Undertaken:	21 st May 2016		
Location:	Burgh Castle Village Hall Playing Field, Church Road, NR31 9QG		
Grid Reference:	TG 47897 05178		
Dimensions:	Length: 1m	Width: 1m	Depth: 0.5m
Digging Team:	7 community volunteers		

Context List: BC16 Test Pit 1				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 1. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
2	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 1. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
3	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
4	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Topsoil going into Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
5	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern

Photograph List: BC16 Test Pit 1		
Image Number	Description	Contexts Shown
BC16/1/1	Bottom of context 1	1
BC16/1/2	Bottom of context 2	2
BC16/1/3	Bottom of context 3	3
BC16/1/4	Bottom of context 4	4
BC16/1/5	Bottom of context 5	5
BC16/1/1F	Finds tray context 1	-
BC16/1/2F	Finds tray context 2	-

BC16/1/3F	Finds tray context 3	-
BC16/1/4F	Finds tray context 4	-
BC16/1/5F	Finds tray context 5	-

Finds: BC16 Test Pit 1					
Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
1	Ceramic - building material	12	26		Uncertain
1	Ceramic - pottery	2	4	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
1	Ceramic - pottery	2	5	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
1	Coal	3	2		Uncertain
1	Coke	8	10		Uncertain
1	Copper alloy - coin	1	2	Elizabeth II 1p 2010 (SF1)	Modern
1	Glass	1	2		Uncertain
1	Plastic	2	<1		Modern
1	Slate	1	<1		Uncertain
2	Ceramic building material	11	240		Uncertain
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Sandy grey ware	Roman
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	4	5	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Clay - tobacco pipe	3	4	2 bowl fragment, 1 stem fragment	Post Medieval
2	Coal	2	<1		Uncertain
2	Coke	10	8		Uncertain
2	Ferrous	6	34	?Nails (SF4,5,6,8,9,10)	Uncertain
2	Ferrous	1	2	Fragment (SF7)	Uncertain
2	Flint - struck	1	2	Blade (SF2)	Mesolithic-Neolithic
2	Glass	8	18		Uncertain
2	Shell	4	2	Oyster	Uncertain
3	Ceramic building material	9	40		Uncertain
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Sandy grey ware - small fragment of everted bead rim of jar	Roman
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	4	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	5	6	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)

3	Clay - tobacco pipe	1	2	Stem fragment	Post Medieval
3	Coal	1	16		Uncertain
3	Coke	2	<1		Uncertain
3	Ferrous	2	10	?Nails (SF11,12)	Uncertain
3	Ferrous	1	<1	Fragment (SF13)	Uncertain
3	Glass	2	4		Uncertain
3	Shell	2	2	Oyster	Uncertain
3	Slate	1	2		Uncertain
4	Ceramic building material	5	20		Uncertain
4	Ceramic - pottery	1	5	Grimston ware - external green glaze	Medieval
4	Coke	3	<1		Uncertain
4	Glass	1	18		Uncertain
5	Bone - animal	1	10		Uncertain
5	Coke	3	4		Uncertain
5	Flint - burnt	1	10		Uncertain

12.3.2 Excavation records -Test Pit 2

Fieldwork Details: BC16 Test Pit 2			
Event Number:	140688		
Date/s Undertaken:	21 st May 2016		
Location:	Burgh Castle Village Hall Playing Field, Church Road, NR31 9QG		
Grid Reference:	TG 47893 05187		
Dimensions:	Length: 1m	Width: 1m	Depth: 0.7m
Digging Team:	7 community volunteers		

Context List: BC16 Test Pit 2				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Soil colour 4. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
2	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
3	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Topsoil going into Subsoil	Modern
4	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
5	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval
6	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Medieval to late Post Medieval
7	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Subsoil going to Natural	Medieval (subsoil)

Photograph List: BC16 Test Pit 2		
Image Number	Description	Contexts Shown
BC16/2/1	Bottom of context 1	1
BC16/2/2	Bottom of context 2	2

BC16/2/3	Bottom of context 3	3
BC16/2/4	Bottom of context 4	4
BC16/2/5	Bottom of context 5	5
BC16/2/6	Bottom of context 6	6
BC16/2/7	Bottom of context 7	7
BC16/2/1F	Finds tray context 1	-
BC16/2/2F	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/2/3F	Finds tray context 3	-
BC16/2/4F	Finds tray context 4	-
BC16/2/5F	Finds tray context 5	-
BC16/2/6F	Finds tray context 6	-
BC16/2/7F	Finds tray context 7	-

Finds: BC16 Test Pit 2					
Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
1	Ceramic - building material	9	58		Uncertain
1	Ceramic - pottery	2	5	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
1	Coal	3	4		Uncertain
1	Coke	5	2		Uncertain
1	Ferrous	1	2	¹ / ₂ looped piece of wire(SF16)	Uncertain
1	Ferrous	1	42	Ceiling hook (SF17)	Uncertain
1	Flint - burnt	1	2		Uncertain
1	Industrial residue	1	12	Slag	Uncertain
1	Plastic	2	<1		Modern
2	Bone - animal	1	2		Uncertain
2	Ceramic building material	36	258		Uncertain
2	Ceramic - pottery	2	3	Sandy grey ware	Roman
2	Ceramic - pottery	3	5	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Stoneware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	4	4	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Ceramic - pottery	2	2	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Clay - tobacco pipe	2	2	Stem fragment	Post Medieval
2	Clinker	1	14		Uncertain
2	Coal	27	48		Uncertain

2	Coke	57	104		Uncertain
2	Ferrous	5	22	?Nails (SF18,19,20,21,23)	Uncertain
2	Ferrous	1	16	Fragment (SF22)	Uncertain
2	Flint - struck	1	2	Debitage flake (SF14)	Prehistoric
2	Glass	11	14		Uncertain
2	Glass	1	4	Potash vessel sherd	Post Medieval
2	Plastic	1	<1		Modern
2	Shell	1	<1	Oyster	Uncertain
2	Slate	3	12		Uncertain
2	White alloy	1	8	Fragment (SF53)	Uncertain
3	Ceramic building material	8	56		Uncertain
3	Ceramic - pottery	2	5	Sandy grey ware - small fragment of everted plain rim of jar	Roman
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	15	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Coal	7	26		Uncertain
3	Coke	18	28		Uncertain
3	Ferrous	1	4	Nail (SF24)	Uncertain
3	Industrial residue	1	8	Slag	Uncertain
3	Shell	1	6	Oyster	Uncertain
4	Ceramic building material	3	616		Uncertain
4	Ceramic - pottery	2	5	Coarse ware	Medieval
4	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
4	Coal	1	<1		Uncertain
4	Coke	3	2		Uncertain
4	Ferrous	2	16	?Nails (SF25,26)	Uncertain
4	Flint - struck	1	1	Debitage flake (SF15)	Prehistoric
5	Flint - burnt	2	2		Uncertain
5	Ceramic - pottery	4	9	Sandy grey ware - small fragment of everted plain rim of jar	Roman
5	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
6	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Coarse ware - small fragment of cooking pot with everted rim	Medieval
6	Coal	2	<1		Uncertain
6	Coke	17	34		Uncertain
6	Flint - burnt	1	64		Uncertain
7	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Coarse ware	Medieval

12.3.3 Excavation records -Test Pit 3

Fieldwork Details: BC16 Test Pit 3			
Event Number:	140688		
Date/s Undertaken:	21 st May 2016		
Location:	Burgh Castle Village Hall Playing Field, Church Road, NR31 9QG		
Grid Reference:	TG 47888 05194		
Dimensions:	Length: 1m	Width: 1m	Depth: 0.3m
Digging Team:	7 community volunteers		

Context List: BC16 Test Pit 3				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Soil colour 1. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
2	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Soil colour 1. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
3	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Soil colour 3. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern

Photograph List: BC16 Test Pit 3		
Image Number	Description	Contexts Shown
BC16/3/1	Bottom of context 1	1
BC16/3/2	Bottom of context 2	2
BC16/3/3	Bottom of context 3	3
BC16/3/1F	Finds tray context 1	-
BC16/3/2Fa	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/3/2Fb	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/3/2Fc	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/3/3Fa	Finds tray context 3	-
BC16/3/3Fb	Finds tray context 3	-

Finds: BC16 Test Pit 3					
Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
1	Ceramic - building material	6	30		Uncertain
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Sandy grey ware	Roman

1	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
1	Coke	7	4		Uncertain
1	Plastic	5	2		Modern
1	Shell	3	2	Snail	Uncertain
2	Bone - animal	2	6		Uncertain
2	Ceramic building material	44	244		Uncertain
2	Ceramic - pottery	4	4	Sandy grey ware - fine fabric, thin walled vessel with rouletted (cog) decoration over exterior, probably from a beaker	Roman
2	Ceramic - pottery	4	5	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	7	14	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Ceramic - pottery	3	3	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Clay - tobacco pipe	1	2	Stem fragment	Post Medieval
2	Coke	117	12		Uncertain
2	Ferrous	5	18	?Nails (SF30,31,32,33,34)	Uncertain
2	Ferrous	3	14	Fragments (SF27,28,29)	Uncertain
2	Flint - burnt	1	2		Uncertain
2	Glass	10	20		Uncertain
2	Plaster	32	98		Modern
2	Shell	5	4	Oyster	Uncertain
2	Slate	4	14		Uncertain
3	Ceramic building material	36	180		Uncertain
3	Ceramic building material	2	4	Wall/floor tile	Modern
3	Ceramic - pottery	4	5	Sandy grey ware	Roman
3	Ceramic - pottery	2	7	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	6	18	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Ceramic - pottery	5	8	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Coke	32	48		Uncertain
3	Ferrous	3	8	Nails (SF35,36,37)	Uncertain
3	Flint - burnt	1	4		Uncertain
3	Glass	3	6		Uncertain
3	Glass	1	4	Potash vessel sherd	Post Medieval
3	Plaster	108	470		Modern
3	Shell	10	16	8 Oyster 2 Snail	Uncertain
3	Slate	6	8		Uncertain

12.3.4 Excavation records -Test Pit 4

Fieldwork Details: BC16 Test Pit 4			
Event Number:	140688		
Date/s Undertaken:	21 st May 2016		
Location:	Burgh Castle Village Hall Playing Field, Church Road, NR31 9QG		
Grid Reference:	TG 47888 05194		
Dimensions:	Length: 1m	Width: 1m	Depth: 0.5m
Digging Team:	6 community volunteers		

Context List: BC16 Test Pit 4				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Soil colour 1. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
2	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Soil colour 1. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
3	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
4/5 Sondage	Deposit	Friable sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Becoming sandier. 20cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval

Photograph List: BC16 Test Pit 4		
Image Number	Description	Contexts Shown
BC16/4	Location of test pit	-
BC16/4/1	Bottom of context 1	1
BC16/4/2	Bottom of context 2	2
BC16/4/3	Bottom of context 3	3
BC16/4/1F	Finds tray context 1	-
BC16/4/2F	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/4/3F	Finds tray context 3	-
BC16/4/4/5F	Finds tray context 4/5 <i>sondage</i>	-

Finds: BC16 Test Pit 4					
Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
1	Bone - animal	1	<1		Uncertain
1	Ceramic - building material	9	8		Uncertain
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
1	Coke	5	4		Uncertain
1	Glass	2	2		Uncertain
1	Shell	1	<1	Oyster	Uncertain
1	Slate	1	2		Uncertain
2	Bone - animal	1	2		Uncertain
2	Ceramic building material	38	108		Uncertain
2	Ceramic building material	1	2	Wall/floor tile	Uncertain
2	Ceramic - pottery	2	5	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	8	11	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Clay - tobacco pipe	1	2	Stem fragment	Post Medieval
2	Coal	19	30		Uncertain
2	Coke	47	40		Uncertain
2	Ferrous	4	17	?Nails (SF38,39,40,41)	Uncertain
2	Ferrous	1	4	Fragment (SF42)	Uncertain
2	Copper alloy	1	2	Ferrule (SF54)	Modern
2	Copper alloy	1	4	Cartridge case end (SF55)	Modern
2	Glass	3	<1		Uncertain
2	Industrial residue	2	20	Slag	Uncertain
2	Plastic	2	<1		Modern
2	Shell	6	4	Oyster	Uncertain
2	Slate	1	4		Uncertain
3	Bone - animal	2	4		Uncertain
3	Ceramic building material	27	170	Inc. 1 vitrified & 1 with clinker	Uncertain
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Sandy grey ware	Roman
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	9	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	9	24	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Ceramic - pottery	2	8	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Coal	12	18		Uncertain
3	Coke	32	34		Uncertain

3	Clay - tobacco pipe	1	1	Bowl fragment	Post Medieval
3	Ferrous	4	10	Nail (SF43,44,45,46)	Uncertain
3	Ferrous	5	55	Fragments	Uncertain
3	Flint - burnt	2	6		Uncertain
3	Glass	8	12		Uncertain
3	Glass	1	50	Port bottle base	Post Medieval
3	Industrial residue	1	18	Slag	Uncertain
3	Shell	3	4	1 Oyster 2 Snail	Uncertain
3	Slate	1	<1		Uncertain
4/5	Ceramic building material	3	54		Uncertain
4/5	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
4/5	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
4/5	Ferrous	1	6	Nail (SF52)	Roman
4/5	Flint - burnt	1	4		Uncertain
4/5	Shell	1	2	Oyster	Uncertain

12.3.5 Excavation records -Test Pit 5

Fieldwork Details: BC16 Test Pit 5			
Event Number:	140834		
Date/s Undertaken:	11 th & 12 th June 2016		
Location:	Braewood High Road Burgh Castle NR31 9QL		
Grid Reference:	TG 48500 05269		
Dimensions:	Length: 1m	Width: 1m	Depth: 0.9m
Digging Team:	10 community volunteers (6 on the 11 th and 4 on the 12 th)		

Context List: BC16 Test Pit 5				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Soil colour 4. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
2	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Soil colour 4. Sandy patches. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
3	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Soil colour 4. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
4	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 3. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
5	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 3. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval
6	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 3. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Post Medieval
7	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 3. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Post Medieval
8	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 3. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Medieval
9 <i>Sondage</i>	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 5. 10cm deep.	Subsoil going to Natural	Medieval (subsoil)

Photograph List: BC16 Test Pit 5		
Image Number	Description	Contexts Shown
BC16/5	Location of test pit	-

BC16/5/1	Bottom of context 1	1
BC16/5/2	Bottom of context 2	2
BC16/5/3	Bottom of context 3	3
BC16/5/4	Bottom of context 4	4
BC16/5/5	Bottom of context 5	5
BC16/5/6	Bottom of context 6	6
BC16/5/7	Bottom of context 7	7
BC16/5/8	Bottom of context 8	8
BC16/5/9	Bottom of context 9	9
BC16/5/Sec1-2	Section 1-2	-
BC16/5/Sec2-3	Section 2-3	-
BC16/5/Sec3-4	Section 3-4	-
BC16/5/Sec4-1	Section 4-1	-
BC16/5/1F	Finds tray context 1	-
BC16/5/2F	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/5/3F	Finds tray context 3	-
BC16/5/4F	Finds tray context 4	-
BC16/5/5F	Finds tray context 5	-
BC16/5/6F	Finds tray context 6	-
BC16/5/7F	Finds tray context 7	-
BC16/5/8F	Finds tray context 8	-

Finds: BC16 Test Pit 5					
Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
1	Flint - burnt	3	4		Uncertain
1	Plastic	3	<1		Modern
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Coarse ware	Medieval
2	Bone - animal	1	2		Uncertain
2	Ceramic building material	27	154		Uncertain
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Coarse ware - with external lead glaze	High Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Stoneware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Clay - tobacco pipe	2	6	Stem fragment	Post Medieval
2	Coke	2	8		Uncertain
2	Ferrous	1	2	Nail (SF80)	Uncertain
2	Glass	2	2		Uncertain

2	Mortar	41	538		Modern
3	Bone - animal	1	12	Tooth	Uncertain
3	Ceramic building material	15	84		Uncertain
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	8	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
3	Clay - tobacco pipe	2	4	Stem fragment	Post Medieval
3	Coal	2	2		Uncertain
3	Coke	4	14		Uncertain
3	Glass	1	2		Uncertain
3	Mortar	27	340		Modern
4	Ceramic building material	5	8		Uncertain
4	Ceramic - pottery	1	9	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
4	Clay - tobacco pipe	6	24	5 bowl fragment 1 stem fragment	Post Medieval
4	Coal	1	2		Uncertain
5	Ceramic building material	4	132		Uncertain
5	Ceramic - pottery	1	6	Coarse ware - basal junction	Medieval
6	Clay - tobacco pipe	1	4	Stem fragment	Post Medieval
7	Clay - tobacco pipe	1	1	Stem fragment	Post Medieval
8	Ceramic - pottery	5	14	Coarse ware	Medieval
8	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Coarse ware - with external lead glaze	High Medieval

12.3.6 Excavation records -Test Pit 6

Fieldwork Details: BC16 Test Pit 6			
Event Number:	140835		
Date/s Undertaken:	11 th & 12 th June 2016		
Location:	The Laurels High Road Burgh Castle NR31 9QL		
Grid Reference:	TG 48413 05266		
Dimensions:	Length: 1m	Width: 1m	Depth: 0.8m
Digging Team:	11 community volunteers (6 on the 11 th and 5 on the 12 th)		

Context List: BC16 Test Pit 6				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Soil colour 3. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
2	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Soil colour 3. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
3	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions and roots. Soil colour 3. Sandy tinges. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
4	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 5. Mottled sandy appearance. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
5	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 5. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval
6	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 5. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval
7/8 <i>Sondage</i>	Deposit	Firm sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Soil colour 5. 20cm deep.	Subsoil going to Natural	Uncertain

Photograph List: BC16 Test Pit 6		
Image Number	Description	Contexts Shown
BC16/6a	Location of test pit	-
BC16/6b	Location of test pit	-
BC16/6/1	Bottom of context 1	1

BC16/6/2	Bottom of context 2	2
BC16/6/3	Bottom of context 3	3
BC16/6/4	Bottom of context 4	4
BC16/6/5	Bottom of context 5	5
BC16/6/6	Bottom of context 6	6
BC16/6/7-8	Bottom of context 7/8	7
BC16/6/Sec1-2	Section 1-2	-
BC16/6/Sec2-3	Section 2-3	-
BC16/6/Sec3-4	Section 3-4	-
BC16/6/Sec4-1	Section 4-1	-
BC16/6/1F	Finds tray context 1	-
BC16/6/2Fa	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/6/2Fb	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/6/3F	Finds tray context 3	-
BC16/6/4F	Finds tray context 4	-
BC16/6/5F	Finds tray context 5	-
BC16/6/6F	Finds tray context 6	-

Finds: BC16 Test Pit 6					
Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
1	Ceramic - building material	27	50		Uncertain
1	Coke	10	20		Uncertain
1	Ferrous	2	4	Nails (SF57,58)	Uncertain
1	Ferrous	1	2	Fragment (SF59)	Uncertain
1	Glass	1	<1		Uncertain
2	Bone - animal	5	34		Uncertain
2	Ceramic building material	132	864		Uncertain
2	Ceramic - pottery	3	7	Coarse ware	Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Coarse ware - with external lead glaze	High Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	4	5	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	7	24	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Stoneware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Clay - tobacco pipe	1	2	Bowl fragment	Post Medieval
2	Coke	40	80		Uncertain
2	Copper alloy	1	4	Strap or belt buckle (SF74)	Medieval (14 th C)

2	Ferrous	10	38	?Nails (SF60,61,62,64,65,66,67,68,70,71)	Uncertain
2	Ferrous	1	6	Nut (SF63)	Uncertain
2	Ferrous	1	8	Fragment (SF69)	Uncertain
2	Flint - burnt	3	14		Uncertain
2	Glass	3	2		Uncertain
2	Glass	1	12	Part vessel (SF74)	Modern
2	Lead	1	12	Waste (SF72)	Uncertain
3	Bone - animal	3	4		Uncertain
3	Ceramic building material	62	418		Uncertain
3	Ceramic - pottery	4	16	Coarse ware	Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	5	Coarse ware - with external lead glaze	High Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	4	13	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	7	9	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	2	11	Stoneware	Late Post Medieval
3	Coke	6	16		Uncertain
3	Copper alloy	1	1	Shell casing (SF76)	Modern
3	Ferrous	1	12	Nail (SF77)	Uncertain
3	Flint - struck	1	8	Improvised scraper (SF75)	Prehistoric
3	Mortar	1	4		Modern
4	Bone - animal	1	26		Uncertain
4	Ceramic building material	36	138		Uncertain
4	Ceramic - pottery	8	20	Coarse ware	Medieval
4	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Coarse ware - with external lead glaze	High Medieval
4	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
4	Coke	6	16		Uncertain
4	Flint - burnt	2	38		Uncertain
5	Ceramic building material	5	6		Uncertain
5	Ceramic - pottery	1	10	Coarse ware	Medieval
5	Coke	4	10		Uncertain
6	Ceramic building material	3	4		Uncertain
6	Ferrous	1	4	Nail (SF78)	Uncertain

12.3.7 Excavation records -Test Pit 7

Fieldwork Details: BC16 Test Pit 7			
Event Number:	140857		
Date/s Undertaken:	25 th June 2016		
Location:	Four Acres Mill Road Burgh Castle NR31 9QS		
Grid Reference:	TG 49045 04233		
Dimensions:	Length: 1m	Width: 1m	Depth: 0.6m
Digging Team:	5 community volunteers		

Context List: BC16 Test Pit 7				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	Soft dark orangey brown sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
2	Deposit	Soft dark orangey brown sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Sandy tinges. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
3	Deposit	Soft dark orangey brown sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Sandy patches. 10cm deep.	Topsoil going into Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
4	Deposit	Soft mid orangey brown sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Mottled sandy appearance. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
5	Deposit	Soft mid orangey brown sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Mottled sandy appearance. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Uncertain
6	Deposit	Soft mid orangey brown sandy silt with rare stone and flint inclusions. Mottled sandy appearance. 10cm deep.	Subsoil going to Natural	Uncertain

Photograph List: BC16 Test Pit 7		
Image Number	Description	Contexts Shown
BC16/7	Location of test pit	-
BC16/7/1	Bottom of context 1	1
BC16/7/2	Bottom of context 2	2
BC16/7/3	Bottom of context 3	3
BC16/7/4	Bottom of context 4	4
BC16/7/5	Bottom of context 5	5
BC16/7/6	Bottom of context 6	6

BC16/7/Sec1-2	Section 1-2	-
BC16/7/Sec2-3	Section 2-3	-
BC16/7/Sec3-4	Section 3-4	-
BC16/7/Sec4-1	Section 4-1	-
BC16/7/1F	Finds tray context 1	-
BC16/7/2F	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/7/3F	Finds tray context 3	-
BC16/7/4F	Finds tray context 4	-

Finds: BC16 Test Pit 7					
Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
1	Ceramic - building material	1	1		Uncertain
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
1	Flint - struck	1	2	Debitage flake (SF81)	Prehistoric
2	Ceramic - building material	7	22		Uncertain
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	16	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Coke	4	2		Uncertain
2	Clay - tobacco pipe	1	2	Bowl fragment	Post Medieval
2	Flint - burnt	1	2		Uncertain
3	Ceramic building material	2	8		Uncertain
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Coarse ware	Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	2	3	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	2	6	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Coke	1	<1		Uncertain
3	Flint - burnt	1	12		Uncertain
4	Coke	1	<1		Uncertain
4	Ashfelt	1	<1		Modern

12.3.8 Excavation records -Test Pit 8

Fieldwork Details: BC16 Test Pit 8			
Event Number:	140961		
Date/s Undertaken:	9 th & 10 th July 2016		
Location:	Willow Barn Back Lane Burgh Castle NR31 9QJ		
Grid Reference:	TG 48292 05376		
Dimensions:	Length: 1m	Width: 1m	Depth: 0.5m
Digging Team:	11 community volunteers (6 on the 9 th and 5 on the 10 th)		

Context List: BC16 Test Pit 8				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	Firm dark blackish brown silty clay with rare small and medium stone and flint inclusions and numerous fine roots. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Modern
2	Deposit	Firm dark blackish brown silty clay with rare small and medium stone and flint inclusions. Flecks of ceramic building material. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
3	Deposit	Firm dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions. Flecks of ceramic building material and charcoal. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
4	Deposit	Firm dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions. Flecks of ceramic building material and charcoal. Sandy patches. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
5	Deposit	Firm dark blackish brown silty clay with occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions. 10cm deep.	Topsoil going to Natural	Uncertain

Photograph List: BC16 Test Pit 8		
Image Number	Description	Contexts Shown
BC16/8	Location of test pit	-
BC16/8	Location of test pit	-
BC16/8/1	Bottom of context 1	1
BC16/8/2	Bottom of context 2	2
BC16/8/3	Bottom of context 3	3
BC16/8/4	Bottom of context 4	4
BC16/8/5	Bottom of context 5	5

BC16/8/Sec1-2	Section 1-2	-
BC16/8/Sec2-3	Section 2-3	-
BC16/8/Sec3-4	Section 3-4	-
BC16/8/Sec4-1	Section 4-1	-
BC16/8/1F	Finds tray context 1	-
BC16/8/2F	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/8/3F	Finds tray context 3	-
BC16/8/4F	Finds tray context 4	-

Finds: BC16 Test Pit 8					
Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
1	Ceramic - building material	12	20		Uncertain
1	Ceramic - pottery	2	6	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
1	Coal	1	2		Uncertain
1	Coke	2	4		Uncertain
1	Mixed	1	34	End of a bungee cord	Modern
1	Plastic	2	<1		Modern
1	Rubber	2	2		Modern
2	Ceramic building material	33	108	Inc. 1 fletton fragment	Uncertain
2	Ceramic - pottery	4	4	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Clinker	5	42		Uncertain
2	Coal	3	24		Uncertain
2	Coke	5	22		Uncertain
2	Glass	1	2		Uncertain
3	Ceramic building material	22	196	Inc. 1 with clinker	Uncertain
3	Ceramic - pottery	3	9	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Ceramic - pottery	4	6	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Coal	3	20		Uncertain
3	Coke	1	2		Uncertain
3	Ferrous	1	10	Bolt head (SF83)	Uncertain
3	Glass	4	21		Uncertain
4	Ceramic building material	51	140		Uncertain
4	Ceramic - pottery	1	16	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval

4	Ceramic - pottery	4	8	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
4	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
4	Coal	16	50		Uncertain
4	Coke	7	14		Uncertain
4	Ferrous	1	4	Nail (SF84)	Uncertain
4	Flint - burnt	2	4		Uncertain
4	Glass	2	2		Uncertain

12.3.9 Excavation records -Test Pit 9

Fieldwork Details: BC16 Test Pit 9			
Event Number:	141159		
Date/s Undertaken:	27 th & 28 th August 2016		
Location:	Whispers High Road Burgh Castle NR31 9QL		
Grid Reference:	TG 48423 05218		
Dimensions:	Length: 1m	Width: 1m	Depth: 0.7m
Digging Team:	7 community volunteers (4 on the 27 th and 3 on the 28 th)		

Context List: BC16 Test Pit 9				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	Friable dark orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and flint inclusions and flecks of charcoal. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
2	Deposit	Friable dark orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions and flecks of charcoal. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
3	Deposit	Hard mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions and numerous roots. Getting sandier. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
4	Deposit	Firm mid orangey brown clayey silt with occasional small stone and flint inclusions. Sandy patches. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
5	Deposit	Firm mid orangey brown clayey silt with frequent small and medium stone and flint inclusions. Sandy patches. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
6	Deposit	Hard mid orangey brown sandy silt with very frequent medium and large stone and flint inclusions. Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Uncertain
7 Sondage	Deposit	Hard light orangey brown sandy silt with very frequent medium and large stone and flint inclusions. 10cm deep.	Subsoil going to Natural	Uncertain

Photograph List: BC16 Test Pit 9		
Image Number	Description	Contexts Shown
BC16/9	Location of test pit	-
BC16/9/1	Bottom of context 1	1
BC16/9/2	Bottom of context 2	2
BC16/9/3	Bottom of context 3	3
BC16/9/4	Bottom of context 4	4
BC16/9/5	Bottom of context 5	5
BC16/9/6	Bottom of context 6	6
BC16/9/7	Bottom of context 7	7
BC16/7/Sec1-2	Section 1-2	-
BC16/7/Sec2-3	Section 2-3	-
BC16/7/Sec3-4	Section 3-4	-
BC16/7/Sec4-1	Section 4-1	-
BC16/9/1F	Finds tray context 1	-
BC16/9/2F	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/9/3F	Finds tray context 3	-
BC16/9/4F	Finds tray context 4	-
BC16/9/5F	Finds tray context 5	-
BC16/9/6F	Finds tray context 6	-

Finds: BC16 Test Pit 9					
Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
1	Ceramic - building material	10	64		Uncertain
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Sandy oxidised ware	Roman
1	Ceramic - pottery	2	2	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
1	Ceramic - pottery	3	3	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
1	Coal	3	41		Uncertain
1	Coke	2	<1		Uncertain
1	Ferrous	2	8	Nails (SF85,86)	Uncertain
1	Ferrous	2	3	Wire, 1 twisted (SF87,88)	Uncertain
1	Flint - burnt	4	2		Uncertain
1	Glass	1	2		Uncertain
1	Plastic	15	2		Modern

1	Slate	2	8		Uncertain
2	Ceramic building material	11	48		Uncertain
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Coarse ware - with external lead glaze	High Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	2	8	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Clinker	4	18		Uncertain
2	Coal	3	8		Uncertain
2	Coke	3	8		Uncertain
2	Concrete	2	88		Modern
2	Ferrous	1	6	?Nail or bolt (SF90)	Uncertain
2	Flint - burnt	3	18		Uncertain
2	Plastic	2	<1		Modern
3	Ceramic building material	28	100		Uncertain
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Coarse ware - with external lead glaze	High Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	3	13	Coarse ware - including thickened everted rim of cooking pot	Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	2	2	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Charcoal	2	<1		Uncertain
3	Coal	5	6		Uncertain
3	Coke	15	24		Uncertain
3	Concrete	4	122		Modern
3	Clay - tobacco pipe	1	2	Stem fragment	Post Medieval
3	Clinker	8	22		Uncertain
3	Ferrous	1	10	?Bolt (SF91)	Uncertain
3	Ferrous	1	4	?Nail (SF92)	Uncertain
3	Flint - burnt	5	14		Uncertain
3	Glass	1	4		Uncertain
3	Plastic	2	<1		Modern
4	Ceramic building material	18	158	Inc. 1 fletton fragment	Uncertain
4	Ceramic - pottery	2	4	Coarse ware	Medieval
4	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
4	Coal	2	2		Uncertain
4	Clay - tobacco pipe	1	1	Stem fragment	Post Medieval
4	Flint - burnt	1	6		Uncertain

4	Shell	1	1	Snail	Uncertain
5	Bone - animal	1	2	Tooth	Uncertain
5	Coal	3	2		Uncertain

12.3.10 Excavation records -Test Pit 10

Fieldwork Details: BC16 Test Pit 10			
Event Number:	141159		
Date/s Undertaken:	27 th , 28 th & 29 th August 2016		
Location:	Whispers High Road Burgh Castle NR31 9QL		
Grid Reference:	TG 48415 05205		
Dimensions:	Length: 1m	Width: 1m	Depth: 0.8m
Digging Team:	6 community volunteers (3 on the 27 th & 28 th and 2 supervisors on the 29 th)		

Context List: BC16 Test Pit 10				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	Friable dark orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and flint inclusions. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
2	Deposit	Firm dark orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small stone and flint inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
3	Deposit	Firm mid orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
4	Deposit	Friable mid orangey brown clayey silt, changing to firm, with occasional small stone and flint inclusions. Mottled sandy appearance at bottom of context and becoming slightly wet. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
5	Deposit	Firm light orangey brown clayey silt, changing to friable sandy silt, with occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions. Mottled sandy appearance throughout context. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
6	Deposit	Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions and rare charcoal flecks. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern

7	Deposit	Firm light orangey brown sandy silt with occasional small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions. Very gravelly and sandy patches at bottom of context. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Uncertain
8 <i>Sondage</i>	Deposit	Friable pale orangey brown sandy silt with frequent small, medium and large stone and flint inclusions. Very gravelly and wet throughout context. 10cm deep.	Subsoil going to Natural	Uncertain

Photograph List: BC16 Test Pit 10		
Image Number	Description	Contexts Shown
BC16/10	Location of test pit	-
BC16/10/1	Bottom of context 1	1
BC16/10/2	Bottom of context 2	2
BC16/10/3	Bottom of context 3	3
BC16/10/4	Bottom of context 4	4
BC16/10/5	Bottom of context 5	5
BC16/10/6	Bottom of context 6	6
BC16/10/7	Bottom of context 7	7
BC16/10/8	Bottom of context 8	8
BC16/10/Sec1-2	Section 1-2	-
BC16/10/Sec2-3	Section 2-3	-
BC16/10/Sec3-4	Section 3-4	-
BC16/10/Sec4-1	Section 4-1	-
BC16/10/1F	Finds tray context 1	-
BC16/10/2F	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/10/3F	Finds tray context 3	-
BC16/10/4F	Finds tray context 4	-
BC16/10/5F	Finds tray context 5	-
BC16/10/6Fa	Finds tray context 6	-
BC16/10/6Fb	Finds tray context 6	-
BC16/10/7Fa	Finds tray context 7	-
BC16/10/7Fb	Finds tray context 7	-
BC16/10/8F	Finds tray context 8	-

Finds: BC16 Test Pit 10					
Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
1	Ceramic - building material	8	16		Uncertain
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Coarse ware	Medieval
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Coarse ware - with external lead glaze	High Medieval
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	6	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
1	Ceramic - pottery	2	12	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
1	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Stoneware	Late Post Medieval
1	Coke	11	32		Uncertain
1	Clinker	7	94		Uncertain
1	Ferrous	5	26	Screws (SF93,94,95,96,97)	Uncertain
1	Ferrous	12	35	Nails (SF98,99,100,101,102,103,104,105,106,107,108,109)	Uncertain
1	Glass	2	4		Uncertain
1	Plastic	5	4		Modern
1	Slate	6	20		Uncertain
2	Bituminous substance	1	24		Modern
2	Ceramic building material	10	34		Uncertain
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	5	Coarse ware - with external lead glaze	High Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	4	18	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Clinker	7	20		Uncertain
2	Ferrous	9	36	Nails (SF111,112,113,114,115,116,117,118,121)	Uncertain
2	Ferrous	2	18	Fragment (SF120,122)	Uncertain
2	Ferrous	1	14	Wall bolt	Modern
2	Flint - struck	1	18	Side scraper (SF110)	Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age
2	Glass	5	12		Uncertain
2	Plastic	1	<1		Modern
2	Slate	5	14		Uncertain
3	Bituminous substance	2	202		Modern
3	Bone - animal	1	1		Uncertain
3	Ceramic building material	32	108		Uncertain
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	3	12	Red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	4	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Coal	3	6		Uncertain

3	Coke	8	18		Uncertain
3	Clinker	11	40		Uncertain
3	Ferrous	1	102	?Object (SF124)	Uncertain
3	Flint - burnt	1	2		Uncertain
3	Flint - struck	1	16	Double side scraper (SF123)	Early Neolithic
3	Glass	4	12		Uncertain
3	Mortar	2	8		Modern
3	Plastic	1	1		Modern
4	Ceramic building material	11	20		Uncertain
4	Ceramic - pottery	3	4	Coarse ware	Medieval
4	Ceramic - pottery	2	4	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
4	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
4	Coal	3	12		Uncertain
4	Coke	5	10		Uncertain
4	Concrete	1	158		Modern
4	Glass	2	4		Uncertain
4	Slate	3	10		Uncertain
5	Ceramic building material	2	4		Uncertain
5	Flint - burnt	1	14		Uncertain
5	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Samian ware - Central Gaulish (Lezoux) rim of Dr.33 conical cup with internal offset 2 nd C	Roman
5	Ceramic - pottery	2	3	Coarse ware	Medieval
5	Ceramic - pottery	1	12	Grimston ware - external green lead glaze, cooking pot with everted rim	Medieval
5	Ceramic - pottery	2	11	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
5	Ceramic - pottery	3	8	Stoneware	Late Post Medieval
5	Flint - struck	1	14	Horseshoe scraper (SF125)	Early Bronze Age
6	Bone - animal	1	2	Tooth	Uncertain
6	Ceramic - pottery	4	10	Coarse ware	Medieval
6	Ceramic - pottery	1	3	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
6	Coal	1	<1		Uncertain
6	Ferrous	1	4	Fragment (SF126)	Uncertain

12.3.11 Excavation records -Test Pit 11

Fieldwork Details: BC16 Test Pit 11			
Event Number:	141167		
Date/s Undertaken:	9 th & 10 th September 2016		
Location:	Field 4: land west of Butt Lane		
Grid Reference:	TG 47710 04896		
Dimensions:	Length: 1.5m	Width: 1m	Depth: 0.9m
Digging Team:	10 community volunteers (5 on both days)		

Context List: BC16 Test Pit 11				
Context	Category	Description	Interpretation	Period
1	Deposit	Hard mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium stone and flint and rare chalk inclusions. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
2	Deposit	Hard mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium stone and flint and rare chalk inclusions. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
3	Deposit	Hard mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small, medium and large stone and flint and rare chalk inclusions. Sandy streaks at bottom of context. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
4	Deposit	Hard mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium stone and flint and rare chalk inclusions. Becoming more friable towards bottom of context. 10cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
5	Deposit	Friable light orangey brown silty sand with occasional small and rare large stone and flint and rare chalk inclusions. Becoming sandier. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
6	Deposit	Friable light orangey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium stone and flint inclusions. No chalk in this context. Becoming sandier with dark sandy patches at bottom of context. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern
7	Deposit	Friable light orangey brown silty sand with occasional small stone and flint inclusions. Mottled sandy appearance throughout context. 10cm deep.	Subsoil	Uncertain

8/9 Sondage	Deposit	Friable light orangey brown silty sand changing to pure sand with rare small stone and flint inclusions. 20cm deep.	Subsoil to Natural	Uncertain
20	Deposit	Hard mid orangey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium stone and flint and rare chalk inclusions. 40cm deep.	Topsoil	Late Post Medieval to Modern

Photograph List: BC16 Test Pit 11		
Image Number	Description	Contexts Shown
BC16/11	Location of test pit	-
BC16/11/1	Bottom of context 1	1
BC16/11/2	Bottom of context 2	2
BC16/11/3	Bottom of context 3	3
BC16/11/4	Bottom of context 4	4
BC16/11/5	Bottom of context 5	5
BC16/11/6	Bottom of context 6	6
BC16/11/7	Bottom of context 7	7
BC16/11/8-9	Bottom of context 8	8
BC16/11/20	Bottom of context 20	20
BC16/11/Sec1-2	Section 1-2	-
BC16/11/Sec2-3	Section 2-3	-
BC16/11/Sec3-4	Section 3-4	-
BC16/11/Sec4-1	Section 4-1	-
BC16/11/1F	Finds tray context 1	-
BC16/11/2F	Finds tray context 2	-
BC16/11/3F	Finds tray context 3	-
BC16/11/4F	Finds tray context 4	-
BC16/11/5F	Finds tray context 5	-
BC16/11/6F	Finds tray context 6	-
BC16/11/7F	Finds tray context 7	-
BC16/11/8F	Finds tray context 20	-

Finds: BC16 Test Pit 11					
Context	Material	Qty	Weight (g)	Comment	Period
1	Ceramic - building material	16	28		Uncertain
1	Coal	2	4		Uncertain

1	Coke	3	4		Uncertain
1	Flint - burnt	3	12		Uncertain
2	Ceramic building material	23	74		Uncertain
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	8	Coarse ware	Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	3	11	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
2	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
2	Coal	7	4		Uncertain
2	Coke	9	8		Uncertain
2	Glass	3	4		Uncertain
3	Ceramic building material	20	70		Uncertain
3	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Tin glazed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
3	Coke	7	8		Uncertain
3	Clay - tobacco pipe	2	2	Stem fragment	Post Medieval
3	Ferrous	1	4	Staple (SF127)	Uncertain
3	Flint - burnt	1	4		Uncertain
4	Ceramic building material	10	62		Uncertain
4	Ceramic - pottery	2	10	Thetford type ware - dark grey sandy coarse ware, bowl with angular pointed bead rim	Saxo-Norman
4	Ceramic - pottery	1	2	Coarse ware - everted rim of cooking pot	Medieval
4	Coal	2	14		Uncertain
4	Coke	2	2		Uncertain
4	Ferrous	1	2	Nail (SF129)	Uncertain
4	Flint - struck	1	70	Keeled core (SF130)	Late Neolithic to early Bronze Age
4	Flint - burnt	2	30		Uncertain
5	Ceramic building material	1	8		Uncertain
5	Ceramic - pottery	1	9	Thetford type ware - dark grey sandy coarse ware	Medieval
5	Ceramic - pottery	6	18	Coarse ware	Medieval
5	Coal	1	4		Uncertain
6	Ceramic building material	10	10		Uncertain
6	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Coarse ware	Medieval
6	Coke	2	<1		Uncertain
7	Flint - burnt	1	20		Uncertain
20	Ceramic building material	40	162		Uncertain

20	Ceramic - pottery	14	39	Coarse ware - including small fragments of a cooking pot with a rounded bead rim and an dish with a flat-topped, undercut bead rim	Medieval
20	Ceramic - pottery	2	5	Glazed red earthenware	Late Post Medieval
20	Ceramic - pottery	1	1	Transfer printed ware	Late Post Medieval (Victorian)
20	Clay - tobacco pipe	2	2	1 bowl fragment 1 stem fragment	Post Medieval
20	Coal	10	14		Uncertain
20	Coke	9	12		Uncertain
20	Clinker	6	12		Uncertain
20	Flint - burnt	5	4		Uncertain
20	Glass	4	8		Uncertain
20	Ferrous	1	2	Nail (SF131)	Uncertain

12.4 Burgh Castle 2016 Pottery Report

Note: The 3 sherds of Thetford-type ware pottery excavated from test pit 11 have been placed within the Medieval date in the following pottery report. However, Thetford ware is regarded as a Saxo-Norman ware of 10th to mid-12th century and although it is closer to medieval tradition than classic Saxon pottery, for the purposes of this test pit report they are being placed within the Saxo-Norman period (850 - 1150 CE).⁷⁹.

Burgh Castle – Life Outside the Walls Project

Pottery from the Test Pits (BC16)

Andrew Peachey

The excavation of trial pits recovered a total of 294 sherds (921g) of pottery from topsoil and subsoil layers; and as is expected from these layers a large proportion comprises abraded post-medieval sherds redistributed in plough soils, however also recorded were a limited component of Roman pottery, and an intriguing small assemblage of medieval sherds (Table1). The pottery was quantified by sherd count and weight, with fabrics examined at x20 magnification, and a full catalogue of pottery per test pit/layer included at the end of this report.

Date	Fabric type	Sherd Count	Weight
Roman	Sandy grey ware	21	36
	Samian ware	1	1
	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware	1	11
Medieval	Thetford-type ware	3	19
	Grimston Ware	2	17
	Medieval coarse ware	69	330
	High Medieval glazed coarse ware	9	24
Late Post-Medieval (18-19 th C)	Red earthen ware	28	98
	Glazed red earthen ware	48	147
	Tin glazed refined white earthen ware	74	162
	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware	29	45
	Stone ware	9	31
<i>Total</i>		<i>294</i>	<i>921</i>

Table1: Quantification of fabric groups present in assemblage

The Roman Pottery

The bulk of the Roman pottery comprised small sherds (mean weight 1.7g) of locally produced sandy grey wares; typically reduced mid to dark grey throughout, occasionally oxidized orange, with inclusions of moderately-sorted medium quartz sand. This type of fabric is the generic coarse ware in Norfolk and Suffolk, and may have been produced by small domestic kilns or industrial areas that served forts, villas or small towns. Sherds of sandy grey ware were present in Test Pits 1, 2, 3, 4 and 9, with TP1/3 notable for containing the everted bead rim of a jar, while

⁷⁹ Andrew Peachey pers.comm.31.3.17

everted plain rims in TP2/3 and TP2/5 may have formed part of jars or bowls. TP3/2 was also notable for containing four fragments from a single beaker with rouletted decoration covering the exterior, but unfortunately not diagnostic of a specific form type.

Roman fine wares are limited to a single sherd of Samian ware from TP10/5, and a highly abraded sherd of Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware recovered as un-stratified material in Field 4. The Samian ware comprises the tip of the rim of a conical cup (Drag.33), produced in central Gaul (Lezoux), and one of the most common Samian forms in the 2nd century. The Oxfordshire red colour-coated ware comprises a body sherd of a mortaria, however the sherds is heavily worn, with virtually no slip or trituration grits (for grinding) remaining extant; nonetheless it was likely imported to the region in the 4th century. The range of Roman pottery recorded in this assemblage is broadly consistent with the large assemblage recorded at Burgh Castle by Johnson (1983, 90 & 94-100), but the poor preservation and relative lack of diagnostic sherds reflect the subsoil contexts investigated.

Medieval Pottery

The bulk of the medieval pottery appears to have a chronological range focused on the late 12th to 13th centuries, with some of the un-provenanced coarse wares conceivably produced from the 11th century onwards. However; Test Pit 11 contained Thetford-type ware sherds of 10th to mid-12th century date (a dark grey, medium-gritty quartz fabric). TP11/4 contained a small rim sherd from a Thetford-type ware bowl with an angular pointed rim, while TP11/5 contained further Thetford-type ware body sherds possibly from the same vessel. A further, provenanced fabric was imported from Grimston in north-west Norfolk; with sherds recovered from TP10/5 and TP1/4. The former comprised one of the largest diagnostic sherds in the assemblage, including the rim, neck and upper body of a cooking pot with an everted rim and external green glaze, probably produced in the 13-14th century, while body sherds in the latter exhibited a comparable external green glaze.

The un-provenanced coarse wares (tempered with medium quartz sand), and with variable firing, often including partially oxidized and pimply surfaces, were likely produced by local kilns in the east Norfolk and Suffolk areas. The 69 un-glazed sherds occur in an identical fabric to the 9 glazed sherds, however the latter were probably only produced from the 13th century onwards. No form types could be identified in the glazed fabric, but the unglazed included the slightly thickened rims of cooking pots in TP5/5, TP11/4 and TP11/20; while TP11/20 also contained the flat-topped, slightly undercut rim of a shallow dish. Medieval coarse wares were most common in Test Pits 5, 6, 10 and 11 (a total of 9, 19, 13 and 27 sherds respectively), with further sparse sherds in Test Pits 1, 2, 7 and 9. The medieval coarse ware also included the handle of a jug or pitcher recovered as un-stratified material from Bray Wood (High Road). The handle has a circular section and has been fairly tightly twisted for decorative purposes, with a deep thumb impression at the 'top' end where it would have been pressed on to the body of the vessel, characteristic of types manufactured between the 11th and 13th centuries. While limited in quantity, the presence of these medieval sherds is of intrinsic interest because the principal historic excavations at Burgh Castle recorded only 20 sherds of post-Norman Conquest medieval pottery, including Thetford-type wares and local coarse ware, but not Grimston ware (Johnson 1983, 106)

The Post-Medieval Pottery

The greatest part of the assemblage was comprised of small sherds of 18th to 19th century, and Victorian pottery that merits little comment beyond the identification of fabric. The red earthen wares appear to comprise utilitarian storage vessels and shallow dishes, the stone wares bottles

and flasks, and the tin glazed and transfer-printed wares finer table wares in the form of cups, saucers, plates and small bowls.

Bibliography

Johnson, S. 1983 *Burgh Castle, Excavations by Charles Green 1958-61*. East Anglian Archaeology Report No.20

Catalogue of Pottery

Test Pit	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	Fabric type/comments
TP1/1	2	4	late post-medieval red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	2	5	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP1/2	1	2	sandy grey ware, Roman
	1	2	late post-medieval red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	4	5	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP1/3	1	3	sandy grey ware, small fragment of everted bead rim of jar, Roman
	1	4	late post-medieval red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	3	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	5	6	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
	1	2	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP1/4	1	5	Grimston range, external green glaze, L12-14
TP2/1	2	5	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	1	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP2/2	2	3	sandy grey ware, Roman
	3	5	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	3	Stone ware, 18-19 th C
	4	4	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
	2	2	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP2/3	2	5	sandy grey ware, small fragment of everted plain rim of jar, Roman
	1	15	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	2	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP2/4	2	5	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
	1	1	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP2/5	4	9	sandy grey ware, small fragment of everted plain rim of jar, Roman
	1	2	late post-medieval red earthen ware, 18-19 th C

TP2/6	1	2	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, small fragment of cooking pot with everted rim 11-13 th C
TP2/7	1	2	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
TP3/1	1	1	sandy grey ware, Roman
	1	1	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP3/2	4	4	sandy grey ware, fine fabric, thin walled vessel with rouletted (cog) decoration over exterior, probably from a beaker, Roman
	4	5	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	6	14	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
	3	3	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP3/3	4	5	sandy grey ware, Roman
	2	7	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	6	18	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
	5	8	Transfer-printed (blue & white/mocha) ware, Victorian
TP4/1	1	2	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
TP4/2	3	7	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	8	11	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP4/3	1	2	sandy grey ware, Roman
	1	9	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	10	24	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
	2	8	Transfer-printed (blue & white/mocha) ware, Victorian
TP4/ son 4&5	1	1	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	2	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP5/1	1	1	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
TP5/2	1	3	High Medieval coarse ware, with external lead glaze, medium sand temper, 13 th -15 th C
	1	3	Stone ware, 18-19 th C
	1	1	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP5/3	1	8	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
TP5/4	1	9	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
TP5/5	1	6	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, basal junction 11-13 th C
TP5/8	5	14	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C

	1	3	High Medieval coarse ware, with external lead glaze, medium sand temper, 13 th -15 th C
TP6/2	3	7	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
	1	1	High Medieval coarse ware, with external lead glaze, medium sand temper, 13 th -15 th C
	7	24	late post-medieval red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	4	5	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	3	Stone ware, 18-19 th C
	1	1	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP6/3	4	16	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
	1	5	High Medieval coarse ware, with external lead glaze, medium sand temper, 13 th -15 th C
	6	8	late post-medieval red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	5	14	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	2	11	Stone ware, 18-19 th C
TP6/4	8	20	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
	1	1	High Medieval coarse ware, with external lead glaze, medium sand temper, 13 th -15 th C
	1	2	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
TP6/5	1	10	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
TP7/1	1	1	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP7/2	1	3	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	16	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP7/3	2	6	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
	2	3	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	1	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP8/1	2	6	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
	1	1	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP8/2	4	4	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP8/3	3	9	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
	3	3	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP8/4	1	16	late post-medieval red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	4	8	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
	1	1	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP9/1	1	2	sandy oxidised ware, Roman

	2	2	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	3	3	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
	1	3	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP9/2	1	2	High Medieval coarse ware, with external lead glaze, medium sand temper, 13 th -15 th C
	3	13	late post-medieval red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	1	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP9/3	3	13	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, including thickened everted rim of cooking pot, 11-13 th C
	1	1	High Medieval coarse ware, with external lead glaze, medium sand temper, 13 th -15 th C
	2	2	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
	1	2	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP9/4	2	4	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
	1	1	late post-medieval red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
TP10/1	1	3	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
	1	3	High Medieval coarse ware, with external lead glaze, medium sand temper, 13 th -15 th C
	2	12	late post-medieval red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	6	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	3	Stone ware, 18-19 th C
TP10/2	1	5	High Medieval coarse ware, with external lead glaze, medium sand temper, 13 th -15 th C
	4	18	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP10/3	3	12	late post-medieval red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	2	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	4	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP10/4	3	4	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
	2	4	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	2	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP10/5	1	1	Central Gaulish (Lezoux) Samian ware; rim of Dr.33 conical cup with internal offset, 2 nd century
	2	3	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
	1	12	Grimston ware, external green lead glaze, cooking pot with everted rim, 13 th -14 th C
	2	11	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	3	8	Stone ware, 18-19 th C
TP10/6	4	10	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C

	1	3	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
TP11/2	1	2	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
	3	11	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	1	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
TP11/3	1	1	tin glazed refined white earthen ware, Victorian
TP11/4	2	10	Thetford-type ware (dark grey sandy coarse ware), bowl with angular pointed bead rim, 10 th - mid 12 th C
	1	2	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, everted rim of cooking pot 11-13 th C
TP11/5	1	9	Thetford-type ware (dark grey sandy coarse ware), 10 th - mid 12 th C
	7	18	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
TP11/6	1	1	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, 11-13 th C
TP11/20	14	39	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, including small fragments of a cooking pot with a rounded bead rim and an dish with a flat-topped, undercut bead rim, 11-13 th C
	2	5	late post-medieval glazed red earthen ware, 18-19 th C
	1	1	Transfer-printed (blue & white) ware, Victorian
Field 4 Un-strat	1	11	Oxfordshire red-colour-coated ware mortaria, heavily worn with almost no trituration grits remaining, 4 th C AD
Bray Wood, High Rd	1	142	Medieval coarse ware, medium sand temper, twisted rod handle with circular section, deep-thumb indentation where top of handle is joined to body, from a jug or pitcher, 11-13 th C

12.5 Burgh Castle 2016 Worked Flint Report

Burgh Castle – Life Outside the Walls Project

Struck Flint from the Test Pits (BC16)

Andrew Peachey

The excavation of trial pits recovered a total of 9 pieces of struck flint (131g), generally in a fresh sharp condition, with only one heavily patinated debitage flake present. The technological traits present suggest mixed chronological origins for the pieces present, as may be expected from material recovered from subsoil layers, potentially spanning the Mesolithic/early Neolithic to the early Bronze Age. The implements and flakes (Table1) are summarized below in chronological order, and a full catalogue of struck flint per test pit/layer is included at the end of this report.

Implement/Flake type	Frequency	Weight
Core	1	70
Blade	1	1
Scraper (inc. utilised flake)	4	56
Debitage flake	3	4
<i>Total</i>	<i>9</i>	<i>131</i>

Table1: Quantification of struck flint

Mesolithic/early Neolithic

Struck flint technology in the Mesolithic to early Neolithic exhibits a strong focus towards the systematic production and utilization of blades, utilising carefully maintained and rejuvenated cores. TP1/2 contained a very small blade or bladelet removed from a core with a prepared (abraded) striking platform, potentially of Mesolithic/early Neolithic date; while a small debitage flake in TP2/2 probably represents the removal of a small overhang, or the shaping of a striking platform on a comparable core. Similarly a blade-like un-corticated debitage flake in TP 2/4 would have comprised waste material from this method of reduction. A single implement manufactured on a blade was present in the assemblage, in TP10/4, and is consistent with scrapers characteristic of early Neolithic assemblages in the region. The length of both lateral edges of the 55mm long blade have been modified with abrupt re-touch, but more intriguingly both exhibit subsequent wear in the form of chips into the edges, suggesting the scraper may have been discarded after use.

Late Neolithic/early Bronze Age

In the late Neolithic, the focus on producing blades was superseded by the production of flakes, using different systems of core reduction or un-systematic cores rotated to utilize expedient striking platforms. One such method of reduction used a keeled core, such as that in TP11/4, where elongate flakes were removed from either side of a ridge. The slightly rippled scars on both faces of the core are indicative of direct percussion, in contrast to the neater, smaller bulbs of percussions on the early Neolithic blade and scraper. The core appears exhausted and although unviable may have been intended as a rough out for a more complex implement, though there is no evidence of trimming or modification. The heavily patinated (weathered) debitage flake in TP7/1 could have been produced by this method of reduction, while the remainder of the assemblage comprises scrapers manufactured on flakes and typical of late Neolithic to early Bronze Age assemblages in the region. The most interesting of these was a side scraper in TP10/2, which, utilizing the natural fracture of the flake, has been modified to have chisel-like

leading edge, with the thicker opposing edge faceted by retouch, possibly to facilitate the implement being struck or driven to split a target object (bone/wood). A more typical horseshoe scrape manufactured on a small thick flake in TP10/5 was likely used in the procession of animal skin or stripping of bark, while a very crude scraper was created on a flake in TP6/3, possibly to enable graving or scoring of an object.

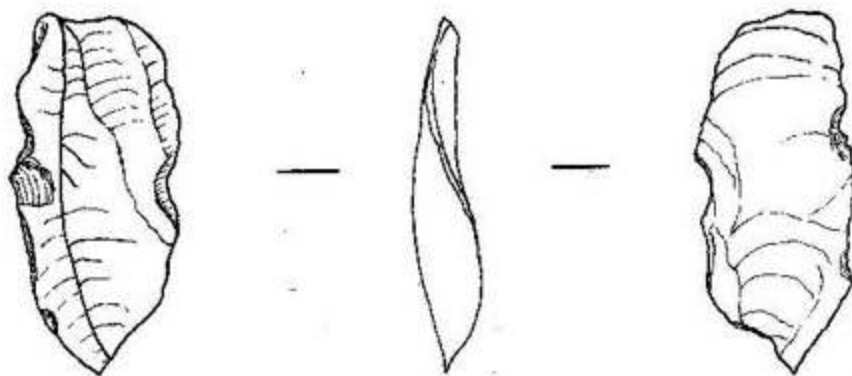
Catalogue of Struck Flint

Test Pit	Flake Count	Weight (g)	Colour	Type/comments
TP1/2	1	1	Dark grey	Blade, small (<20mm) with neat parallel dorsal scars and an abraded striking platform, possibly Mesolithic to early Neolithic.
TP2/2	1	1	Near black	Un-corticated chip dorsal with scars all from bulbar end, possibly from trimming of striking platform
TP2/4	1	1	Mid grey	Blade-like un-corticated debitage flake, small.
TP6/3	1	8	Dark grey	Utilised flake. Limited fine retouch to slightly hooked distal end, possibly an improvised scraper or graver
TP7/1	1	2	Heavily patinated white, with white cortex	Tertiary flake, small, elongate
TP10/2	1	18	Mid grey	Side scraper; abrupt retouch to one slightly convex lateral edge, with the narrower opposing (stepped) edge thicker and faceted, possibly to aid driving the tool. A hard hammer struck broad flake, probably late Neolithic to early Bronze Age
TP10/4	1	16	Dark grey	Double side scraper. Abrupt retouch to both lateral edges of a classic blade (55mm length) with parallel dorsal scars. Both edges subsequently chipped by wear. Early Neolithic
TP10/5	1	14	Dark grey	Horseshoe scraper, small approaching thumbnail scraper. Abrupt retouch to ventral face around all edges except butt end. Probably early Bronze Age.
TP11/4	1	70	Dark grey, thin pale brown cortex	Keeled core, with elongate flakes removed from either side of a ridge, with a small area of cortex remaining at the base. Probably exhausted but could have been retained as a rough out (though no evidence of trimming or modification). Probably late Neolithic to early Bronze Age.

12.6 Burgh Castle 2016 Worked Flint Photographs and Illustrations

Test Pit 1 Context 2 Small Find No. 2

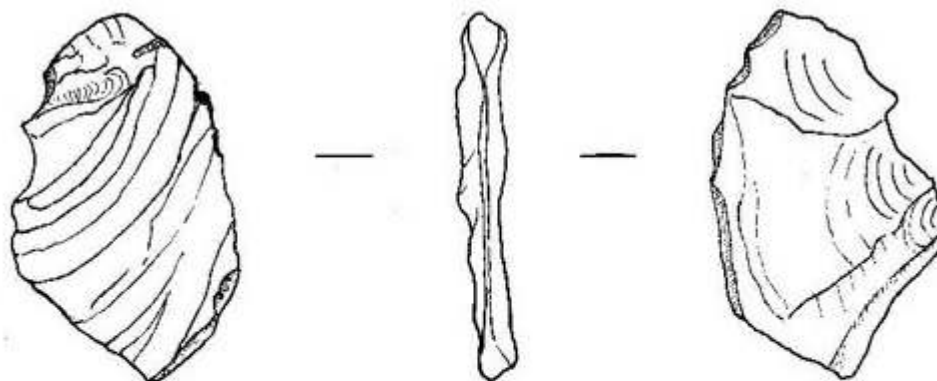
Dark grey very small (<20mm; 1g) blade or bladelet, with neat parallel dorsal scars and an abraded striking platform, possibly Mesolithic to early Neolithic.



SF2

Test Pit 2 Context 2 Small Find No. 14

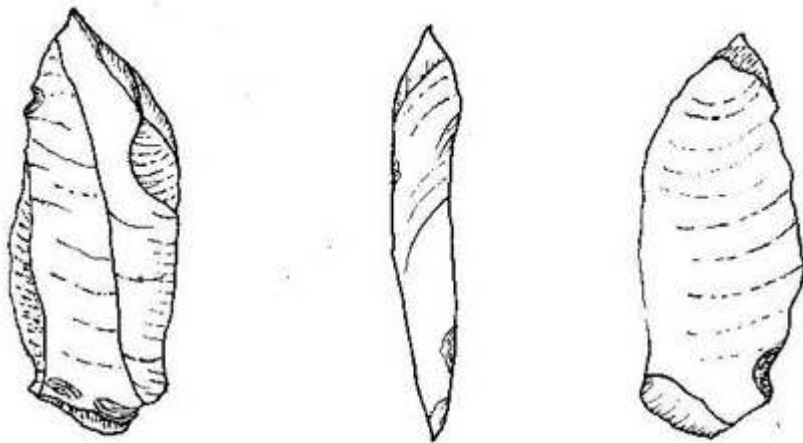
Near black small (1g) un-corticated chip dorsal (debitage flake) with scars all from bulbar end, possibly from trimming of striking platform.



SF14

Test Pit 2 Context 4 Small Find No. 15

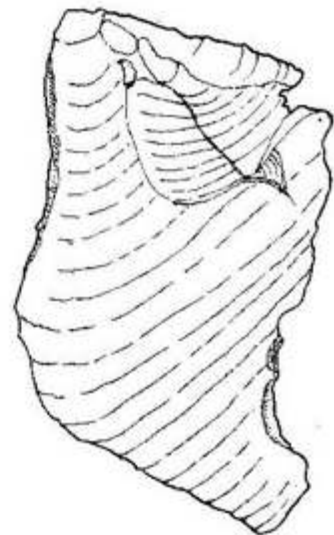
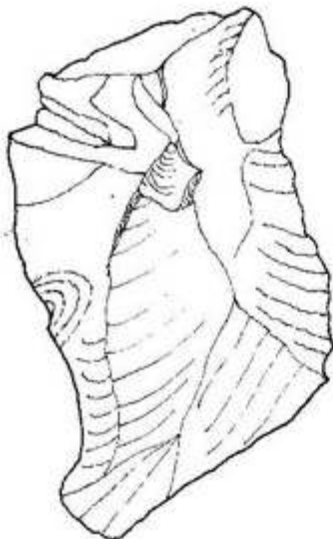
Mid grey small (1g) blade-like un-corticateddebitage flake.



SF15

Test Pit 6 Context 3 Small Find No. 75

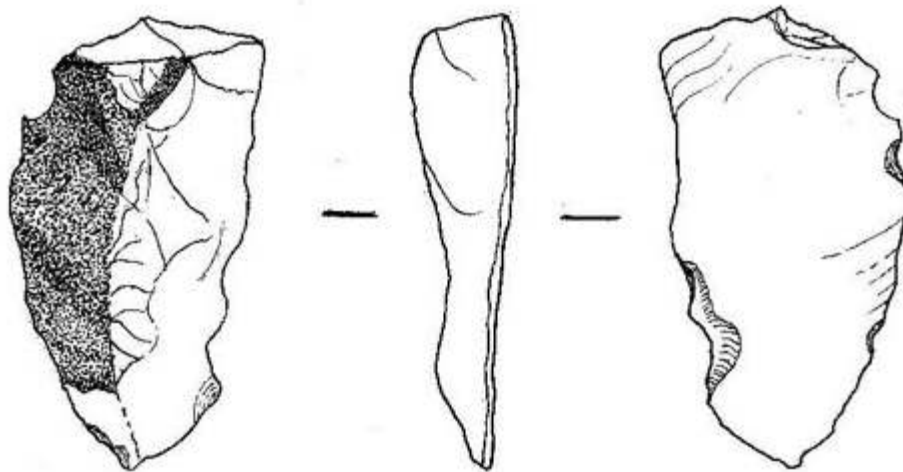
Dark grey utilised flake (8g). Limited fine retouch to slightly hooked distal end. A very crude scraper created on a flake, possibly to enable graving or scoring of an object.



SF75

Test Pit 7 Context 1 Small Find No. 81

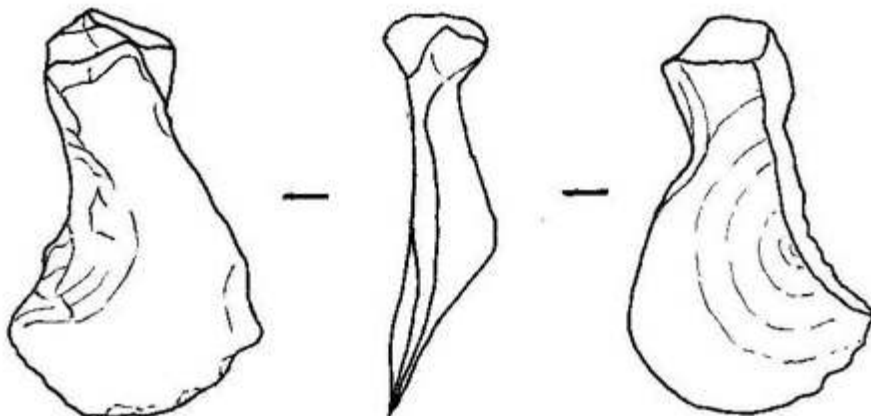
Heavily patinated (weathered) small (2g) elongate white tertiary flake, with white cortex.



SF81

Test Pit 10 Context 2 Small Find No. 110

Mid grey side scraper (18g), which, utilizing the natural fracture of the flake, has been modified to have chisel-like leading edge, with the thicker opposing edge faceted by retouch, possibly to facilitate the implement being struck or driven to split a target object (bone/wood). A hard hammer struck broad flake, probably late Neolithic to early Bronze Age.



SF110

Test Pit 10 Context 4 Small Find No. 123

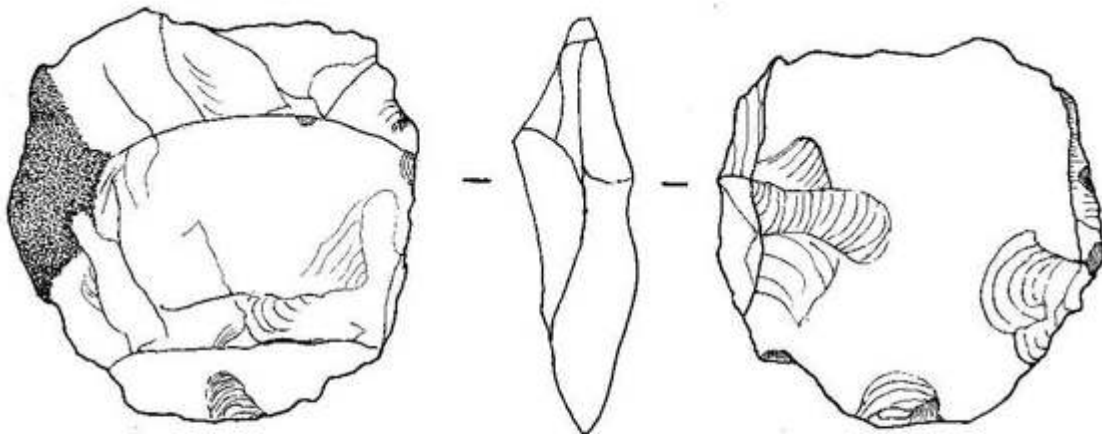
Dark grey double side scraper. Abrupt retouch to both lateral edges of a classic blade (16g) with parallel dorsal scars. Both edges subsequently chipped by wear suggesting the scraper may have been discarded after use. Early Neolithic.



SF123

Test Pit 10 Context 5 Small Find No. 125

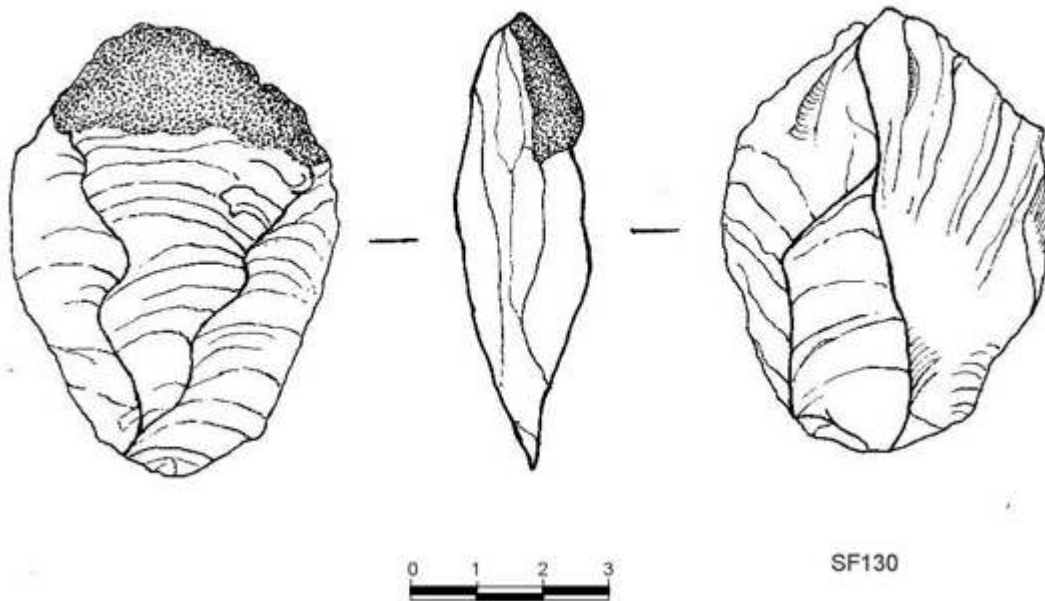
Dark grey horseshoe scraper, small (14g) approaching thumbnail scraper. Abrupt retouch to ventral face around all edges except butt end. Manufactured on a small thick flake likely used in the procession of animal skin or stripping of bark. Probably early Bronze Age.



SF125

Test Pit 11 Context 4 Small Find No. 130

Dark grey, thin pale brown cortex keeled core (70g), with elongate flakes removed from either side of a ridge, with a small area of cortex remaining at the base. Probably exhausted but could have been retained as a rough out for a more complex implement, though there is no evidence of trimming or modification. Probably late Neolithic to early Bronze Age.



12.7 Burgh Castle 2016 Images of Notable Finds

The Roman Pottery - Fine Wares

Samian

Test Pit 10 Context 5

A small rim sherd (1g) from a conical cup (Dragendorff 33), produced in central Gaul (Lezoux). It is one of the most common Samian forms in the 2nd century.

The illustration below shows where this sherd would have been and what the cup would have looked like.



Oxfordshire Red Colour-Coated Ware

Norfolk Archaeological Trust Field 4 West of Butt Lane

A highly abraded sherd (11g) recovered as unstratified material (a surface find) in Field 4 during the geophysical survey. It is a body (base) sherd of a mortaria (a mixing bowl similar to the mortars we use today). The sherd is heavily worn, with virtually no slip or trituration grits (for grinding) remaining. It was likely imported to the region in the 4th century. This sherd would have come from a vessel with an applied red slip in a similar form to that in the following picture.





Oxfordshire White Ware Mortaria (L 270 mm; W 270 mm; H 68 mm)
(Wiltshire Museum)

The Roman Pottery - Coarse Wares

Sandy Grey Ware

Test Pit 1 Context 3

A small (3g) fragment of the everted bead rim of a jar. Date: 43 - 409 CE.



Sandy Grey Ware

Test Pit 2 Context 3

A small (5g) fragment of an everted plain rim which would have formed part of a jar or bowl. Date: 43 - 409 CE.



Sandy Grey Ware

Test Pit 2 Context 5

A small (9g) fragment of an everted plain rim which would have formed part of a jar or bowl. Date: 43 - 409 CE.



Sandy Grey Ware

Test Pit 3 Context 2

Four fragments (4g) from a single thin walled beaker with rouletted decoration covering the exterior. Date: 43 - 409 CE.



The Saxon-Norman Pottery

Thetford-type Ware

Test Pit 11 Context 4

Two sherds (2g & 8g), one body sherd and a small rim sherd from a bowl with an angular pointed rim. Date: 10th - mid 12th century.



Thetford-type Ware

Test Pit 11 Context 5

A body sherd (9g) possibly from the same vessel as in context 4. Date: 10th - mid 12th century.



The Medieval Pottery

Grimston Ware

Test Pit 1 Context 4

A body sherd (5g) with a comparable external green glaze to that of the Grimston Ware sherd in test pit 10. Date: late 12th - 14th century.



Grimston Ware

Test Pit 10 Context 5

One of the largest diagnostic sherds (12g) in the assemblage, including the rim, neck and upper body of a cooking pot with an everted rim and external green glaze.

Date: 13th - 14th century.



Coarse Ware

Test Pit 9 Context 3

A slightly thickened rim sherd (8g) of a cooking pot. Date: 11th - 13th century.



Coarse Ware

Test Pit 11 Context 4

A small fragment (2g) of the everted rim of a cooking pot. Date: 11th - 13th century.



Coarse Ware

Test Pit 11 Context 20

A small fragment (4g) of a rounded bead rim of a cooking pot. Date: 11th - 13th century.



Coarse Ware

Test Pit 11 Context 20

A small fragment (6g) of a shallow dish with a flat-topped, slightly undercut rim. Date: 11th - 13th century.



Coarse Ware

Braewood High Road Burgh Castle NR31 9QL

Test pit 5 was excavated in the front garden of this property. The handle (142g) of a jug or pitcher was recovered as unstratified material from the rear garden during the construction of a swimming pool in 1978. It has a circular section and has been fairly tightly twisted for decorative purposes, with a deep thumb impression at the 'top' end where it would have been pressed on to the body of the vessel, characteristic of types manufactured between the 11th and 13th centuries.



Other Miscellaneous Finds

Test Pit 5 Context 4

Six pieces (24g) of clay tobacco pipe, 5 bowl fragments and 1 stem fragment.



Test Pit 4 Context 4-5 SF52

A ferrous (iron) nail (6g) possibly of Roman date.



Test Pit 6 Context 2 SF73

A buckle (4g) for a belt or strap. Date: 14th century.



12.8 Burgh Castle 2016 Selected Excavation Images



Test Pit 1 Context 3



Test Pit 2 Context 1



Test Pit 3 Context 1



Test Pit 4 Context 1



Test Pit 5 Context 4



Test Pit 6 Context 4



Test Pit 6 Section facing west



Test Pit 7 Context 3



Test Pit 7 Section facing south



Test Pit 8 Context 5



Test Pit 8 Section facing south



Test Pit 8 Section facing east



Test Pit 9 Context 4



Test Pit 10 Context 5



Test Pit 10 Section facing north



Test Pit 11 Context 5



Test Pit 11 Section facing south



Test Pit 11 Section facing west