

**BRANCASTER ESTATE, HARBOUR
WAY, BRANCASTER, NORFOLK
PE31 8BW**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

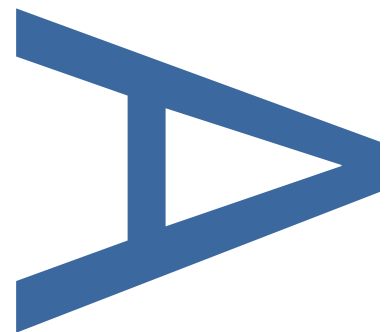
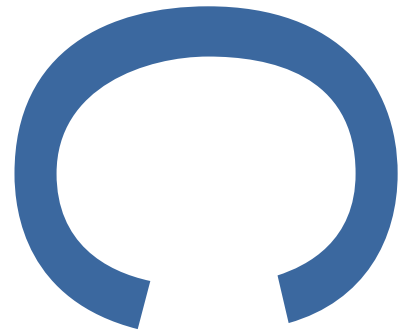
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KING'S LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK**

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APRIL 2018



BRANCASTER ESTATE, HARBOUR WAY,
BRANCASTER, NORFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING

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A Programme of Archaeological Monitoring during the National Trust WAN Enhancement works at Brancaster Estate, Norfolk

Local Planning Authority: King's Lynn and West Norfolk

Planning Reference: N/A

Central National Grid Reference: TF 79201 44358 to TF 79195 44268

Event Number: ENF143508

Report No. R13216

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ABSTRACT

This report describes the results of a programme of archaeological monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Brancaster Estate, Norfolk (TF 79207 44355 to TF 79207 44277). The project was commissioned by National Trust as part of the WAN Enhancement BT repayment works which involved the installation of fiber optical cable to National Trust's Brancaster Activity Centre. Archaeological monitoring of a fiber optic cable-trench immediately south of the Activity Centre was undertaken from the 19th to the 27th March 2018.

There were no archaeological features or finds revealed during the project. The cable-trench was located a relatively large distance to the east of the Roman civilian settlement (NHER 1003) associated with Branodunum Roman Fort (NHER 1001), and the upper deposits in the vicinity of Brancaster Staithe Green may also have been subject to some landscaping.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The programme of archaeological monitoring was undertaken by Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd (PCA) at the National Trust property, Brancaster Estate, Norfolk where National Trust's Brancaster Activity Centre is located (nearest postcode: PE31 8BW). The archaeological work was commissioned by National Trust and involved monitoring approximately 80m length of cable-trench for a new BT fiber optical cable for the Activity Centre.
- 1.2 The overall aim of the project was to monitor all ground works within the open-cut cable-trench from NGR TF 79201 44358 to TF 79195 44268 immediately south of the Brancaster Activity Centre (undertaken 19th - 27th March 2018).
- 1.3 The monitoring was carried out in response to a request for a programme of work by National Trust and undertaken to standard PCA Fieldwork practice as outlined in the Operations Manual (Taylor & Brown 2009)
- 1.4 The aim of the programme of archaeological work was to determine the location, date, extent, character, condition and quality of any archaeological remains along the route of the new fiber optical pipeline, to assess the significance of any such remains in a local, regional, or national context, as appropriate, and to assess the potential impact of the cable route on the archaeology of the affected area. To identify their significance in a local, regional and national context, as appropriate, with reference to the East Anglian regional research agendas:
- Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 1.Resource Assessment (Glazebrook 1997)
 - Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties: 2. Research Agenda and Strategy (Brown and Glazebrook 2000)
 - Regional Research Framework for the Eastern Region (Medlycott and Brown2008)
 - Research and Archaeology Revisited: A Revised Framework for the East of

England (Medlycott 2011)

- 1.5 This report describes the methodology of the archaeological monitoring. The results of the project were negative. The site archive will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.

2 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

2.1 Geology

2.1.1 The underlying bedrock geology in the area of the cable-trench was recorded as Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, Culver Chalk Formation and Portsdown Chalk Formation (undifferentiated) – Chalk, a sedimentary bedrock which formed approximately 72 to 94 million years ago in the Cretaceous Period in a local environment previously dominated by warm chalk seas (Website 1).

2.1.2 The overlying superficial deposits are Ringstead Sand and Gravel Member - Sand and Gravel, superficial deposits which formed 2 million years ago in the Quaternary Period in a local environment previously dominated by ice age conditions. These sedimentary deposits are glacial in origin. They are detrital, created by the action of ice and meltwater and can form a wide range of deposits and geomorphologies associated with glacial and interglacial periods during the Quaternary (Website 1).

2.2 Topography

2.2.1 Brancaster Estate is located at the western side of Brancaster Staithe, a linear settlement to the east of the larger village of Brancaster. The National Trust Brancaster Visitor Centre is located at Brancaster Staithe Harbour, accessed by Harbour Way and adjacent to the Brancaster salt marsh which runs along the coast. The cable-trench was largely excavated through Brancaster Staithe Green which contains the Brancaster village sign, and partly through the main A149 coast road. The area was relatively flat and located at the approximate 5m OD contour.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

3.1 General

- 3.1.1 The archaeological and historical background below is based on a search of the NHER which was undertaken in 28/03/2018 (NHER Enquiry 18_03_52). A search of all records within a 500m radius of TF 79191 44306, a centre point of the cable-trench subject to archaeological monitoring, was undertaken by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. The search returned 28 records, many relating to the Roman Saxon Shore Fort and its associated vicus, although other periods were also represented in the search. Several historic properties lay relatively close to the cable-trench, but other than Dial House, are less relevant for the present project.
- 3.1.2 For extra background, the Brancaster Parish-Summary was accessed (Website 2).

4 HISTORIC DEVELOPMENT

4.1 Prehistoric and Roman

- 4.1.1 The area close to the Norfolk Coast and its vicinity is generally known as an area of high prehistoric exploitation, with some elevated positions, well-drained land and resources, attractive during these earlier periods. This is reflected on the NHER and towards the edges of Brancaster parish flint tools including a hand axe (NHER 1732) and an Upper Palaeolithic flint scraper (NHER 1732) have been discovered.
- 4.1.2 Despite this overall context there is little recorded of prehistoric date on the NHER in the vicinity of the Brancaster Estate or in the study area. Further west, beyond the 500m study area, Neolithic pits and a posthole found within the bounds of the western part of the vicus (NHER 1002). Within the study area some small quantities of prehistoric burnt flint have been found within the bounds of the Roman vicus (NHER 1003), and within the eastern portion of the vicus, a circular ring ditch, of possible Bronze Age date has been recorded. There are no prehistoric remains in the vicinity of the cable-trench.
- 4.1.3 Brancaster derives its name from the Roman 'Saxon Shore' fort Branodunum (NHER 1001), a major focus of Roman activity located west of the study area. The fort was probably constructed AD 225 - 250, on the site of an earlier fort and was one of eleven forts between Brancaster and Portchester in Hampshire which were under the command of the 'Count of the Saxon Shore', a military commander whose forts and units are listed in the 'Notitia Dignitatum', a document compiled around AD 395. It is thought that these forts were initially more to do with trade than defence.
- 4.1.4 A civilian settlement or vicus (NHER 1003) grew up around the fort of Branodunum (NHER 1001), probably part of the same settlement evidence also recorded as NHER 1002 and NHER 1004, and located within the study area, to the west of the cable-trench. The site is represented by cropmarks and excavations here have revealed features and finds of Roman date. There is evidence that there was some continuity of settlement into the early Saxon period.

4.1.5 Of great relevance to the current project is NHER 32849. This refers to an earlier road-surface of possible Roman date which was observed during the installation of electricity services, running north to south under main A149, going towards a domestic property. This was approximately 25m east of Brancaster Staithe Green (and the current project). The earlier road surface was observed 0.6 - 0.9m below the existing A149 road surface.

4.1.6 To the north of the site, a scatter of Roman pottery fragments were found on a spit beyond the jetty at Brancaster Staithe (NHER 1373), and several sherds were located further out in Mow Creek (NHER 14058). Here Roman black burnished ware pottery with incised hatched linear decoration was found within a mud bank.

4.2 Anglo-Saxon and medieval

4.2.1 As previously stated, there appears to have been some continuity of settlement at the Roman vicus as evidenced by the recovery of the Early Saxon pottery, a comb and a brooch (NHER 1002 and 1003). This activity does not appear to have extended into the Middle Saxon period, and the focus of settlement shifted elsewhere.

4.2.2 Later Saxon pottery has been found elsewhere within Brancaster parish and beyond the 500m study area. The Late Saxon settlement may have been located some distance to the west of the present site around the likely Late Saxon church on the site of St Mary's in Brancaster (NHER 1390).

4.2.3 It is likely that Brancaster Staithe was a settlement by the medieval period, however very little has been recorded within the 500m study area to indicate this. The evidence for activity is consigned to stray finds, often found during metal detecting activities and associated with post-medieval finds. For example medieval coins, strap fitting, harness pendant and finger ring were found whilst metal detecting on the site of the Roman vicus (NHER 1003) probably as stray loss items.

4.2.4 Further items unearthed by metal-detectorists and found with post-medieval items include a medieval coin logged at NHER 40262. Medieval pottery and a buckle were found at NHER 41328, with some finds of post-medieval date.

A medieval horse harness pendant was logged at NHER 45404 and a further medieval coin was found with Roman coins at NHER 50001. A medieval barrel padlock was found at NHER 49999. -

4.2.5 There appears to be some evidence of medieval agriculture within the 500m study area. Parallel linear cropmarks of unknown date, but possibly medieval ridge and furrow, have been recorded from aerial photographs at NHER 11586.

4.3 Post-medieval to modern

4.3.1 With a probable increasing population, there are more remains of post-medieval to modern date recorded within the 500m study area.

4.3.2 Approximately 70m to the north-west a probable post-medieval embanked enclosure was visible as an upstanding earthwork on 1953 RAF Floodlight images, recorded at NHER 26758. The embankment appeared to utilise a higher spit of ground within the Brancaster Staithe Harbour.

4.3.3 Of high relevance for the current project is Dial House, formerly the Victory public house, which is today home to the National Trust Brancaster Activity Centre. The present cable-trench started at the south corner of this building. Dial House and a nearby barn were probably built in the early 17th century and constructed using some reused materials from Branodunum Roman fort (NHER 1001). The building was extended and altered about 1700 and again in at least three periods in the 19th or 20th century. The rear wing is a former brewery but has earlier origins in the late 18th century (NHER 18216).

4.3.4 There are several other historic properties recorded on the NHER within the 500m study area, however these are less relevant to the present work. To the south of the A149 is the Town Farm House (NHER 18217) and to the east the largest former malt-house in Britain, since demolished, was located (NHER 1377). It was built in 1747 similarly with building material from Branodunum Roman fort (NHER 1001). A similar distance to the west of the cable-trench there was a late 18th century house (NHER 18218).

4.3.5 Approximately 200m to the north east of the cable-trench are a series of

undated lines of timber posts on linear alignments, visible as upstanding structures on aerial photographs (NHER 26770). They are likely to date to the post-medieval period.

- 4.3.6 A further 50m to the north east of NHER 26770 were a series of rectilinear storage pits for oysters, mussels and other shellfish, first observed on aerial photographs of the area. These were recorded by the Norfolk Rapid Coastal Survey as rectilinear pits lined with timber and, in the case of two of them, lined with brick walls. They appeared to be associated with several timber sluices and revetments. They are known to have existed at least by the 1880s, but possibly earlier and several were in use until around 1995 (NHER 26767).
- 4.3.7 The Norfolk Coast was at the front line in the defence of Britain during World War Two, and there are many defensive-remains dated to this period. Of relevance to the present project, five large anti-tank concrete cubes have been recorded from aerial photographs laying adjacent to the Brancaster Activity Centre. These objects were used to block or channel inland access routes in case of an invasion from the sea (NHER 26769).

5 METHODOLOGY AND RESULTS

- 5.1.1 The cable-trench was excavated from the corner of the Brancaster Activity Centre, Brancaster Estate, designed to connect to an existing fiber optic cable. Then running south, the cable would join with a further BT cable access point located in the main A149 road. The cable-trench ran for approximately 80m adjacent to Harbour Way and through part of Brancaster Staithe green before terminating at the road.
- 5.1.2 Ground reduction was carried out under archaeological supervision using a 1-2 tonne 360° mechanical excavator with toothless ditching bucket. Topsoil and subsoil deposits were removed in spits down to the level of the undisturbed natural geological deposits where potential archaeological features could be observed and recorded if present. There were none present.
- 5.1.3 The groundworks were undertaken by Kelly Communications and consisted of the machine excavation of a cable-trench to an average depth of 0.50m with an average wide of 0.35m. Geological orange sand and gravel (3) was encountered at the base of the cable-trench. A darker greyish brown loose silty sand topsoil (1) was on average 0.30m deep and a slightly lighter greyish brown loose silty sand subsoil (2) was 0.20m deep, although there was no clear boundary between the two deposits, which suggested that there may have been some previous landscaping in the vicinity of Brancaster Staithe green. Cable-trench arisings were scanned by metal-detector where possible. Operatives of Kelly Communications undertook the insertion and burial of plastic pipe, designed to receive the fiber optic cable which was to be inserted later by BT engineers.
- 5.1.4 There was a hiatus in the project following the monitoring visit on 21st March, whilst permission to excavate through the A149 coast road was sought.
- 5.1.5 Field excavation techniques and recording methods are detailed in the PCA Fieldwork Induction Manual (Operations Manual I; Taylor & Brown 2009).

5.2 Recording Methodology

- 5.2.1 A service plan utilised by Kelly Communications was used to locate the extent of the cable-trench. As no archaeological features were found it was not necessary to further locate using a GPS unit.

- 5.2.2 Three deposits (topsoil (1), subsoil (2) and natural (3)) were assigned a unique record number (context number) and recorded on individual pre-printed forms (Taylor and Brown 2009). These are listed in Appendix 2.

- 5.2.3 There were no finds found during the archaeological monitoring.

- 5.2.4 High-resolution digital photographs were taken during all stages of the monitoring.

6 CONCLUSIONS

- 6.1.1 Although located approximately 300m from the eastern edge of the Roman vicus, NHER 1003, there were no features or finds unearthed during the present project. Although the historic background of Brancaster is one of major centres of Roman activity, such as the vicus (NHER 1003) and the Branodunum Saxon Shore Fort (NHER 1001), the lack of archaeological remains does seem to reflect the immediate vicinity of the NHER. For example where drainage was excavated on land adjacent to Jolly Sailors Public House (NHER 19120) approximately 150m to the south east of the current site there were no archaeological remains. This project appears to help confirm that the Roman vicus (NHER 1003) did not extend this far to the east.
- 6.1.2 It was possible that Roman road deposits as had been observed at NHER 32849 approximately 25m to the east of the present cable-trench below the A149, could have been further unearthed. These had previously been described as 0.6 - 0.9m below the present road surface. The present cable-trench was excavated across the A149 to a depth of 0.75m, but only modern make-up deposits were observed. This could indicate that any original road had followed a different alignment, or that, if located at this position, the remains were buried deeper in the ground and/or had been further truncated by more recent roadways.

7 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

- 7.1 Pre-Construct Archaeology Ltd would like to thank Dan Romani, IT Project Co-ordinators of the WAN Enhancement Programme at National Trust for commissioning the work. Thanks also to Michael Allen and the operatives of Kelly Communications who undertook the groundworks on behalf of BT as part of the scheme. The fieldwork was undertaken by the author, with a visit also by Ben Hobbs. The author would like to thank PCA London's CAD department for preparing the figures.

8 BIBLIOGRAPHY

8.1 Printed Sources

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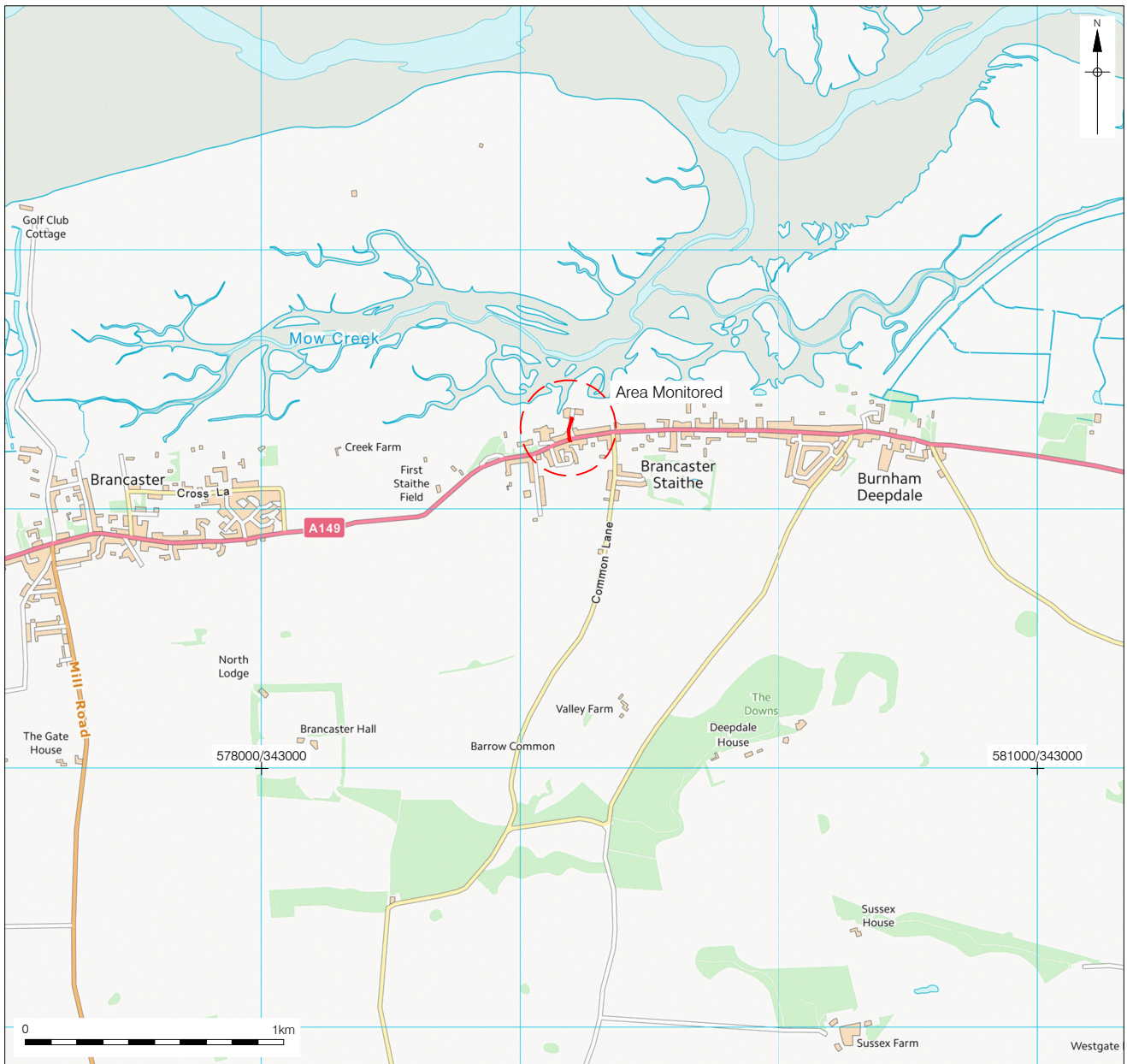
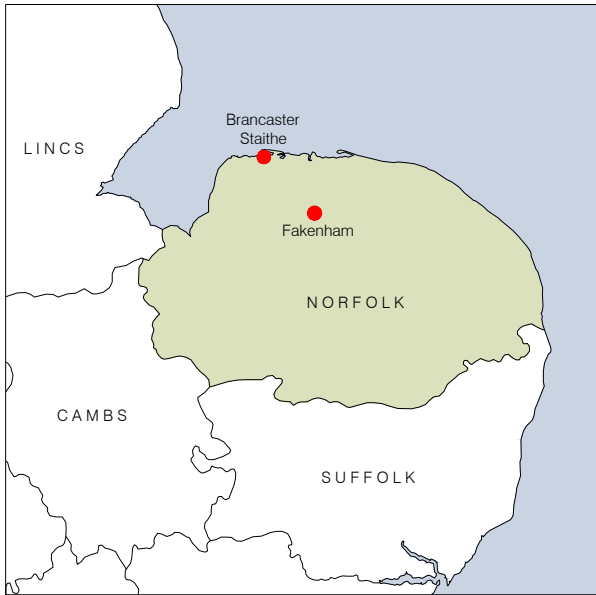
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8.2 Websites

1) www.bgs.ac.uk (BGS) British Geological Survey (Date accessed 28/03/2018)

2)[http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF142-Parish-Summary-Brancaster-\(Parish-Summary\)](http://www.heritage.norfolk.gov.uk/record-details?TNF142-Parish-Summary-Brancaster-(Parish-Summary))



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Figure 1
 Site Location
 1:2,000,000; 1:400,000 & 1:25,000 at A4

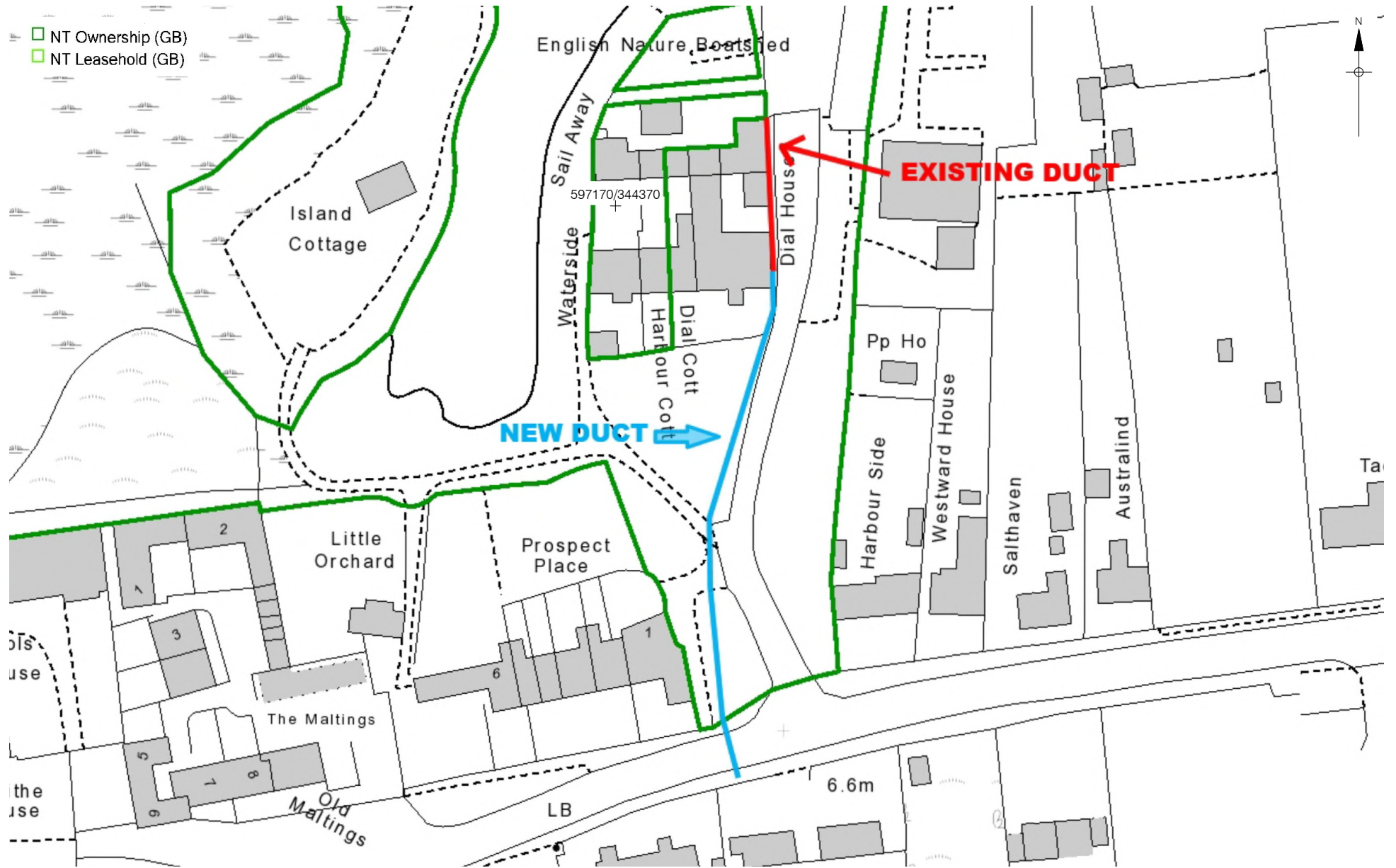


Figure 2
Detailed Site Location
1:1,000 at A4

9 APPENDIX 1: PLATES



Plate 1 Machining cable-trench adjacent to Activity Centre, looking north-west.



Plate 2 Sample section, 0.50m depth to geological sand and gravel



Plate 3 Machining the cable-trench, south of the Activity Centre, looking north-west



Plate 4 Cable-trench in the vicinity of Brancaster Staithe Green, with cable-pipe inserted, looking north towards Activity Centre,



Plate 5 Shot through the deposits, in the vicinity of Brancaster Staithe Green, 0.50m depth, looking south-west



Plate 6 Shot through the modern road deposits, 0.75m depth, looking north



Plate 7 Machining through the modern road (A149) deposits, looking south



Plate 8 Sample section, 0.75m depth. Pale gravel fills of recent service cut, looking east

10 APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT INDEX

Context	Cut	Type	Category	Interpretation	Date	Chainage
1	NA	Deposit	Deposit	Topsoil	NA	
2	NA	Deposit	Deposit	Subsoil	NA	
3	NA	Deposit	Deposit	Natural Substratum	NA	

11 APPENDIX 3: ATTENDANCE

Visit	Date	Operative
1	19/03/2018	Peter Crawley
2	20/03/2018	Peter Crawley
3	21/03/2018	Ben Hobbs
4	27/03/2018	Peter Crawley

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OASIS ID: preconst1-313616

Project details

Project name	A Programme of Archaeological Monitoring during the National Trust WAN Enhancement Programme at Brancaster Estate, Norfo
Short description of the project	A programme of archaeological monitoring carried out by Pre-Construct Archaeology at Brancaster Estate, Norfolk (TF 79207 44355 to TF 79207 44277). The project was commissioned by National Trust as part of the WAN Enhancement BT repayment works which involved the installation of fiber-optical cable to National Trust's Brancaster Activity Centre. Archaeological monitoring of a fiber optic cable-trench immediately south of the Activity Centre was undertaken from the 19th March 2018 to the 27th March 2018. The project was undertaken in relation to advice from Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NHES). There were no archaeological features or finds revealed during the project. The cable-trench was located a relatively large distance to the east of the Roman civilian settlement (NHER 1003) associated with Branodunum Roman Fort (NHER 1001), and the upper deposits in the vicinity of Brancaster Staithe green may also have been subject to some landscaping
Project dates	Start: 19-03-2018 End: 27-03-2018
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF143508 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	National Trust land
Current Land use	Grassland Heathland 2 - Undisturbed Grassland
Current Land use	Transport and Utilities 1 - Highways and road transport
Monument type	NONE None
Monument type	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Significant Finds	NONE None
Investigation type	"Watching Brief"
Prompt	National Trust Wan Enhancement Programme

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK BRANCASTER Archaeological Monitoring during the National Trust WAN Enhancement Programme at Brancaster Estate, Norfolk
Postcode	PE31 8BW
Study area	0 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 79201 44358 52.966216385621 0.668687400349 52 57 58 N 000 40 07 E Line
Site coordinates	TF 79195 44268 52.965410158285 0.668548344384 52 57 55 N 000 40 06 E Line
Lat/Long Datum	Position derived from charts
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.7m Max: 5m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	PCA
Project brief originator	National Trust
Project design originator	Peter Crawley
Project director/manager	Peter Crawley
Project supervisor	Peter Crawley
Type of sponsor/funding body	National Trust
Name of sponsor/funding body	National Trust

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	"other"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museum and Archaeology Service
Digital Contents	"none"
Digital Media available	"Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"other" "Context sheet", "Map", "Photograph", "Report", "Unpublished Text"

Paper Media
available

Project bibliography 1

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