

Tesco, Thetford Road, Watton, Norfolk: A Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control Report

Planning Reference: 3PL/2008/1204/F

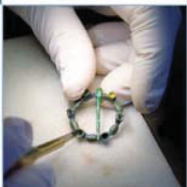
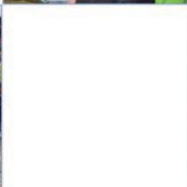
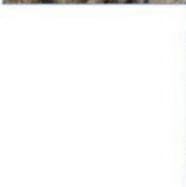
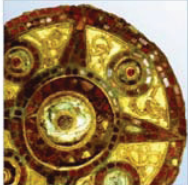
National Grid Reference Number: TF 9184 0070

AOC Project No: 30932

NHER event no. ENF126310

Site Code: THW11

Date: June 2011



ARCHAEOLOGY

HERITAGE

CONSERVATION

Tesco, Thetford Road, Watton, Norfolk: A Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control Report

On Behalf of: **RG Carter Projects Ltd**
30 Out Westgate
Bury-St-Edmunds
Suffolk
IP33 3PA

National Grid Reference (NGR): **TF 9184 0070**

AOC Project No: **30932**

Prepared by: **Chris Clarke**

Illustration by: **Jonathan Moller**

Date of Fieldwork: **18th April to 23rd May 2011**

Date of Report: **June 2011**

This document has been prepared in accordance with AOC standard operating procedures.

Author: Chris Clarke	Date: June 2011
Approved by: Alan Ford	Date: June 2011
Draft/Final Report Stage: Draft	Date: June 2011

Enquiries to: AOC Archaeology Group
Unit 7
St Margarets Business Centre
Moor Mead Road
Twickenham
TW1 1JS

Tel. 020 8843 7380
Fax. 020 8892 0549
e-mail. london@aocarcaeology.com



www.aocarcaeology.com

Contents

	Page
1. Introduction.....	3
2 Planning Background	3
3 Geology and Topography	4
4 Archaeological and Historical Background	4
5 Aims of the Investigation	5
6 Methodology	6
7 Results	7
8 Finds and Environmental Samples	11
9 Conclusions	11
10. Publication and Archive Deposition	12
11 Bibliography.....	12
Appendix A – Context Register.....	23
Appendix B – Specialist Reports	30
Appendix C – OASIS Form	30

List of Illustrations

Figure 1	Site Location
Figure 2	Watching Brief Location Plan
Figure 3	Detailed Watching Brief Trench Plan
Figure 4	Groups 1 and 3 Plan
Figure 5	Group 2 Plan
Figure 6	Group 4 Plan
Figure 7	Groups 5 and 6 Plan
Figure 8	Sample Sections

Non-Technical Summary

This report details the results of the monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control undertaken during the groundworks undertaken for redevelopment works at Thetford Road, Watton, Norfolk. During the course of the works two separate areas were subject to ground reduction prior to the construction of car parking facilities.

The features and deposits identified on site are of low archaeological significance and are primarily associated with the 19th and 20th century industrial development of the site. The 19th century activity appears to be associated with the Watton Cattle Market, with 20th century industrial use following closure of the market. No features were identified which pre-date the late post-medieval and modern activity on site.

Given the low significance of the results there is no recommendation for further work beyond archiving and publishing the results on OASIS and in the relevant local archaeological roundup.

1. Introduction

- 1.1 This report details the results of the monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control undertaken during the groundworks undertaken for redevelopment works at Thetford Road, Watton, Norfolk. During the course of the monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control two separate areas were subject to ground reduction prior to the construction of car parking facilities.
- 1.2 The site is located immediately to the east of Watton town centre, centred on National Grid Reference (NGR) TF 9184 0070 (Figure 1). The site is within land bounded by Norwich Road to the north, Memorial Way to the west, residential properties to the east and parkland to the south. The site is irregular in plan and covers a total area of approximately 0.33 hectares (Figure 2).

2 Planning Background

- 2.1 The local planning authority is Breckland Council. Archaeological advice to the council is provided by Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.
- 2.2 The application site does not fall within a designated area of archaeological importance or within a Conservation Area. No Scheduled Monuments or Listed Buildings lie within the boundary of the site.
- 2.3 The proposed scheme is a commercial development involving the extension of the existing store on the site, and the construction of a new car park and landscaping.
- 2.4 In 2008, Ken Hamilton required a scheme of archaeological investigation as a Condition on the granting of Planning Consent (3PL/2008/1204/F). This is in accordance with the Government's Policy Guidance for Heritage PPG16, which was superseded in 2010 by Planning Policy Statement PPS 5: Planning for the Historic Environment (DCLG 2010).
- 2.5 The other relevant policies relating to this decision were:
- Breckland Council's *Breckland District Local Plan Adopted Version (September 1999). Policies ENV 15-18*
 - East of England Regional Assembly: *East of England Plan: Draft Revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England (December 2004) Policy ENV5: The Historic Environment*
- 2.6 A brief defining the specification for an archaeological investigation was prepared by Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA 2008) and an evaluation was undertaken and reported on conforming to this written scheme of investigation (WSI) (AOC 2008). Archaeological remains were encountered during the evaluation and on the basis of this, further mitigation in the form of monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control was required as a condition on the granting of planning consent.
- 2.7 A brief for undertaking the monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control was prepared by Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA 2011) and a WSI written to conform to that brief (AOC 2011). The WSI was approved by Ken Hamilton prior to the start of works on site.

3 Geology and Topography

- 3.1 The British Geological Survey map (BGS 2006) indicates that the site is situated upon solid geology of chalk, including red chalk. A series of boreholes conducted by SIC (East Anglia 2006) revealed made ground up to a depth of 1m, over Glacial Sandy Clay which in turn overlays Glacial Till.
- 3.2 The site itself lies on an area of high ground at around 55mOD, above marshland stretching eastwards to Scoulton Mere. To the north is a tributary of the River Wissey that drains the fenland to the west into the Great Ouse. The local soil has been noted as very dry, and was historically only good for growing rye grass, a fodder crop.

4 Archaeological and Historical Background

Prehistoric (c. 500,000 BC – AD 43)

- 4.1 A number of findspots indicate a prehistoric presence in the Watton Area. Flint flakes of prehistoric date have been found at Lovell Gardens, almost a kilometre east of the site, but these have not been dated. The earliest find from the parish of Watton is a Mesolithic stone macehead.
- 4.2 Prehistoric activity from the Neolithic period is represented in the local area by two axe heads found in a field and an arrowhead at a school, west of the site. Bronze Age activity is limited to a Barrow at RAF Watton, south east of the site on higher ground. The barrow contained a cremation urn, and possibly an inhumation. Seven bronze socketed axeheads have also been found at the airfield, not all of these were finished and they may be evidence of a manufacturing site. Bronze Age settlements are few in Norfolk, but the Breckland area has more evidence than elsewhere (Glazebrook 1997).
- 4.3 The apparent lack of settlement activity in Iron Age period may be a result of the presence of poor cultivation soils. It has been suggested that the woodland was not cleared in the area (*Ibid*) until the 6th century BC. One archaeological feature, a pit, has been found off the Norwich Road, which may be of Iron Age or Romano-British date.

Romano-British (AD 43 – AD 410)

- 4.4 The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) identifies Norwich Road, which runs east-west directly north of the site as a probable Roman road. However, excavations have failed as yet to prove this. No features of Roman date have been excavated, but find spots of coins, brooches and rings indicate activity in the area during the Roman period.

Early Medieval (AD 410 – AD 1066) and Medieval (AD 1066 – AD 1536)

- 4.5 Watton seems to have its origins in the Saxon period. The name Watton derives from the Saxon 'Wadetuna', probably identifying the homestead of Wade. The exact location of the core of the Saxon settlement has yet to be found, but Saxon presence has been proved by the discovery of a 5th century Saxon burial in the 1950s. This burial lay within 150m of the eastern edge of the site. The only other evidence for early medieval activity has been a scattering of finds including part of a girdler-hanger, brooches, a single coin and part of a bridle fitting. No associated settlement features have been identified.
- 4.6 The Domesday Book records Watton as having a church, manor house and associated settlement. However, much of the town was razed following a fire in 1674, and very little medieval fabric now survives in the town. A possible location for the centre of the medieval town is Watton mount, which lies on higher ground to the northeast. It is possible that the Saxon settlement was located around the same focus. The oldest building in the town is St Mary's Church, which dates to the 13th century.

- 4.7 The town was granted a market charter in 1202 by King John to John de Vaux, reflecting its growth and importance as a trading centre. This important market place has been tentatively identified through metal detecting, and lies south of the current centre of town. The town's prosperity initially derived through the wool trade.
- 4.8 Norwich Road and Memorial Way are both identified as having their origins in the medieval period and the core of the town may have grown up around the crossroads at the meeting of these two roads.

Post-Medieval (AD 1536 – AD 1900) and Modern (AD 1900 – Present)

- 4.9 Watton still retains some buildings from the late 17th and early 18th century along the High Street, Dereham Road and Harvey Street. The most notable house is Harvey House, dating to 1720. A second interesting post-medieval structure is Clock House, a tower built in 1827 and incorporating parts of two medieval market crosses.
- 4.10 Other structures of post-medieval date include the New Inn in the centre of town, which has some 17th century elements, and a brewery from 1853. Archaeological excavation has revealed property boundaries from the post-medieval period and evidence for a timber industry in the form of two saw-pits.
- 4.11 The Watton-Swaffham railway line was constructed in 1869, bringing with it a period of prosperity with associated industries during late 19th century. The line was, however, closed in 1967.
- 4.12 RAF Watton was built during the Second World War for British and American aircraft. Two pill-boxes remain, but much of the airfield has now been built over. The airfield continued in use during the Cold War and became a control centre for Bloodhound missiles from 1959 to 1963 and for air traffic control from 1966 to 1978; the base was closed in 1989.
- 4.13 The site is depicted on the available historic maps in some detail. In 1884, the site is depicted as undeveloped land on the east side of Watton. Nos 22–30, Norwich Road had been built, but the rest of the area is shown as fields. By 1905, land to the southeast of the site holds a cricket ground with a pavilion. By 1952, a large building, 34 Norwich Road has been erected, which is still standing.
- 4.14 Located on the southeast corner of the junction of Thetford Road and Memorial Way is a small public garden. The public garden contains a small plaque commemorating the 19th/20th century Watton Cattle Market which was once located in the area now occupied by Tesco.

Previous Archaeological Investigations

- 4.15 An archaeological evaluation was undertaken on the site in support of the planning application (AOC 2008). The evaluation comprised the excavation of six trenches.
- 4.16 Natural sands were recorded at a height between 55.76mOD and 51.86mOD. The evaluation trenches demonstrated that undisturbed subsoil deposits were present across the north-eastern area and the south-eastern area, but that there had been horizontal truncation over the area of the existing store car park.
- 4.17 Four trenches contained archaeological features, which comprised a number of 19th century postholes, two animal burials, and an undated posthole. A trench excavated in the existing car park, had no archaeological deposits; this was probably due to heavy truncation in the area. The last trench contained a buried soil, a posthole, and a gully, which were dated to the medieval period.
- 4.18 No remains earlier than the medieval period were present.

5 Aims of the Investigation

- 5.1 The aims of the monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control were defined as being:
- To establish the presence/absence of archaeological remains within the site.
 - To determine the extent, condition, nature, character, quality and date of any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To record and sample excavate any archaeological remains encountered.
 - To assess the ecofactual and environmental potential of any archaeological features and deposits.
 - To determine the extent of previous truncations of the archaeological deposits.
 - To enable Ken Hamilton of Norfolk Landscape Archaeology to make an informed decision on the status of the condition, and any possible requirement for further work in order to satisfy that condition.
 - To make available to interested parties the results of the investigation.
- 5.2 The specific aims of the monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control were defined as being:
- Determine the presence of any Prehistoric, Romano-British and early medieval activity on site.
 - Determine the presence of any features which may relate to the medieval and post-medieval development of the area.
- 5.3 The final aim is to make public the results of the investigation, subject to any confidentiality restrictions.

6 Methodology

- 6.1 The monitoring of works under archaeological supervision and control was carried out between 18th April and 23rd May 2011 and was focused on ground reduction in two areas. Area 1 was located in the southern area of the site, whereas Area 2 was located in the northeast area of the site (Figure 2).
- 6.2 Fieldwork procedures followed the Museum of London Archaeological Site Manual (3rd Edition) (MoL 1994).
- 6.3 The excavation, recording and reporting conformed to current best archaeological practice and local and national standards and guidelines:
- English Heritage – Management of Archaeological Projects (EH 1991).
 - English Heritage – Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork (EH 1998).
 - English Heritage – Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation (EH 2002).
 - Gurney, D – Standards for Field Archaeology in the east of England (Gurney 2003).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work (IfA 2008a).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Briefs (IfA 2008b).
 - Institute for Archaeologists – Code of Conduct (IfA 2010).
 - Rescue/United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – First Aid for Finds (Second Edition) (CBA 1998).

- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Conservation Guidelines No.2 (UKIC 1983).
 - United Kingdom Institute for Conservation – Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice (UKIC 1990).
- 6.4 Archaeological recording consisted of:
- Limited hand cleaning of archaeological sections and surfaces sufficient to establish the stratigraphic sequence exposed.
 - The collection of dating evidence from in-situ deposits and spoil scans.
 - A scaled photographic recording of representative exposed sections and surfaces, along with sufficient photographs to establish the setting and scale of the groundworks.
 - A record of the datum levels of archaeological deposits, where obtainable.
- 6.5 A unique site code for the project (THW11) was agreed with Norfolk Historic Environment Service (HER) and was used as the site identifier for all records produced. These were cross-referenced to the accession number (ENF126310) given by the Norfolk HER for archiving purposes.
- 6.6 The watching brief was undertaken by Nick Carter, Stephen Potten, and Chris Clarke, under the overall direction of Melissa Melikian; Operations Director.

7 Results

7.1 Area 1

- 7.1.1 Area 1 was located in the southeast area of the site covering an area of approximately 30m by 30m (Figure 2).
- 7.1.2 The earliest deposit recorded was a firm, light yellowish brown, silty sand (102), identified as the localised natural deposit (Figure 8). This was recorded in the eastern baulk at a height of 55.86m AOD, reducing to a height of 55.36m AOD in the western baulk, indicating a gentle gradient in the localised topography from east to west in this area.
- 7.1.3 Overlying the natural silty sand (102) was a firm, mid yellowish brown, silty sand (101) subsoil deposit measuring up to 0.35m thick (Figure 8). Subsoil (101) was sealed by a firm, mid greyish brown, silty sand (100) topsoil deposit reaching a depth of up to 0.50m thick on the western side of site. On the western side of Area 1 topsoil (100) was truncated by a vertically sided cut [103] which was in excess of 2.80m north-south, and up to 0.30m deep (Figure 8). Cut [103] had been filled by modern hardcore material to form a surfacing deposit.
- 7.1.4 No features or finds of archaeological significance were identified in Area 1.

7.2 Area 2

- 7.2.1 Area 2 was located in the northeast corner of the site, covering an area of approximately 45m by 25m (Figures 2 and 3).
- 7.2.2 The earliest context identified was a firm, yellowish brown, natural sandy clay deposit (722) which was recorded as extending throughout Area 2, The exception was in the northern area where the impact of the ground reduction was more limited and natural deposits were not reached. The natural was recorded at its highest at 56.16m AOD adjacent to the central eastern boundary, leveling off across the remainder of Area 2 at approximately 55.75m AOD. No features were identified which truncated the natural at this level. Overlying the natural across the full extent of Area 2 was a firm, light yellowish brown, silty sand subsoil deposit (721) measuring up to 0.30m thick.

- 7.2.3 A number of features, mainly postholes, were identified during the groundworks within Area 2. For ease of description these are discussed as five groups and are mapped together on Figure 3 and as groups on Figures 4–7. A sample of the sections within each group are reproduced as Figure 8.
- 7.2.4 Sealing all of the features, except Group 5 that were identified in Area 2, was an extensive layer of made ground (202), which primarily comprised of a firm, dark brownish grey, clayey silt deposit, although variations in composition did occur. Occasional fragmentary inclusions were observed within made ground (202), the majority of which derived from building debris from the first half of the 20th century. Made ground (202) was recorded as being on average 0.30m thick, but reached a thickness of up to 0.50m in the southern half of Area 2.

Group 1 (Figure 4)

- 7.2.5 Group 1 was located in the southeast corner of Area 2 and comprised of features that cut subsoil (721). Group 1 consisted of 68 individual postholes and a shallow length of post trench 219 – 256, 271 – 399 and 723 - 737. The postholes and post trench were formed into two connected sets of approximately parallel rows, running at a right angle to one another, orientated east-west and north-south. The east-west orientated arm of Group 1 was 14m in length, while the north-south arm was in excess of 30m in length. The parallel rows making up Group 1 were separated by a distance that varied between 1m and 1.20m. The postholes that made up the structure were all similar in form, recorded as either square or rectangular in shape, and measuring between 0.30m and 0.50m on the longer axis and up to 0.25m deep. All of the postholes had near vertical sides and flat bases. The majority of the postholes contained a single uniform fill consisting of a soft, dark greyish brown, silty clay. In a few examples, a soft, yellowish brown, silty sand primary fill was recorded in association with this deposit. Many of the posthole fills retained traces of decayed timber posts, all of which were approximately 0.10m square. A small assemblage of finds was recovered from the fills of the postholes, consisting of glass and pottery fragments dating to the 19th century.
- 7.2.6 The post trench [351], [353], [374] associated with Group 1 occupied the internal aspect of the structure, extending for 11m on the southern side of the structure and for 5m on the eastern side. This was consistently 0.50m wide by 0.15m to 0.20m deep, with a shallow concave profile. The primary fill of the post trench was a soft, yellowish brown, sandy silt deposit, which was very similar to the primary fill recorded within many of the postholes. The primary fill was sealed by a soft, greyish brown, clayey sand. After its initial use, the post trench had been truncated at regular intervals by a series of later postholes, similar in form and dimension to those postholes adjacent to the post trench, indicating a possible repair or partial redesign of the structure that Group 1 represents.
- 7.2.7 There is no evidence for a western arm of the structure, while the limited depth of ground reduction in the north of Area 2 prevents the identification of a possible northern arm associated with Group 1.
- 7.2.8 At the western end of Group 1, two stakeholes [254] and [256] were recorded, each measuring 0.15m square. The two stakeholes were predominantly occupied by the remains of decayed wooden posts in a dark brownish grey, sand fill (253) and (255).
- 7.2.9 Located within the internal space created by the two arms of Group 1 was a series of small features. These features included five square or rectangular postholes [365], [367], [369], [397] and [399] positioned roughly parallel to the east-west orientated arm of Group 1. All five postholes reached a maximum size of 0.40m by 0.40m in plan, with 0.15m the maximum recorded depth. Vertically sided, flat based profiles were noted for postholes [365] and [369]. The fills of all five postholes (364), (366), (368), (396) and (398) were identical, being a soft, dark brownish grey, clayey sand. Fill (364) contained traces of a decayed wooden post. The function of these five postholes is unclear, although

they closely compare to the postholes forming the structure to the east, suggesting postholes [365], [367], [369], [397] and [399] may form a feature associated with this structure.

- 7.2.10 Three other possible postholes [361], [363] and [373] were located adjacent to Group 1. Posthole [361] was sub-square and measured 0.45m by 0.40m in plan, and 0.20m deep. Posthole [363] was sub-rectangular, and was smaller than posthole [361] with dimensions of 0.40m by 0.25m, with a depth of 0.20m. Posthole [373] was more circular in shape, reaching a maximum diameter of 0.50m with a depth of 0.20m. All three postholes had concave profiles. Posthole fills (360), (362) and (372) were all described as soft, dark brownish grey, clayey sand deposits. Fill (372) contained a small fragment of burnt flint. Posthole [373] was cut by stakehole [371] which had a diameter of 0.15m and depth of 0.05m, with a concave profile. The fill (370) of stakehole [371] was a soft, dark grey, clayey sand.

Group 2 (Figure 5)

- 7.2.11 In the southwest corner of Area 2, a small number of features were identified in close proximity to each other. Three of the features consisted of square postholes [260], [262] and [264] measuring between 0.30m and 0.50m square. The profiles of postholes [262] and [264] indicated that they had vertical sides and flat bases. All three postholes had soft, dark grey, clayey sand fills (259), (261) and (263). It is unclear if these three postholes are structurally related.
- 7.2.12 Adjacent to square postholes [260], [262] and [264], were circular postholes [268] and [258]. Both circular postholes were approximately 0.40m diameter with concave profiles. Posthole [258] reached a depth of 0.10m, while posthole [268] reached a depth of 0.45m. Both postholes contained soft, dark grey, clayey sand fills (257) and (267). Posthole [268] was truncated by a later posthole of the same size and shape, albeit shallower at 0.10m deep. The fill of posthole [268] was also recorded as a soft, dark grey, clayey sand deposit (265). To the south of this group of postholes cut [270] contained masonry foundation [269] which had been constructed in a rough fashion using flint nodules, cobbles, and CBM fragments bonded by a soft, yellow, sandy mortar. The long-axis of foundation [269] was orientated on a similar northeast-southwest alignment to that of the southern boundary of Area 2 and measured 1.55m in length. The southern side of the masonry foundation had been truncated by a modern cut leaving a surviving width of 0.40m and depth of 0.20m. The technique of construction indicates that the foundation was probably laid during the 19th or 20th century.
- 7.2.13 To the east of this group was located isolated posthole [252]. The posthole was square in plan, measuring 0.30m by 0.30m, with a depth of 0.20m. The profile was similar to those previously observed, consisting of vertical sides and flat base. The fill of posthole [252] was a soft, dark greyish brown, sandy deposit (251) which contained traces of a decayed wooden post. Further east adjacent to the southern boundary of the site were an additional set of postholes [244] and [246]. Posthole [244] and [246] were both circular in plan with gradual concave profiles, retaining similar dimensions with diameters of 0.30m and depths of 0.15m. The fills (243) and (245) were also similar, recorded as soft, dark grey, clayey sand deposits. Fill (243) contained the remains of a decayed wooden post.

Group 3 (Figure 4)

- 7.2.14 Group 3 comprises postholes and pits cut into the made ground (202) and is positioned centrally in Area 2. 11 of the postholes were dug in a semi-curvealinear alignment running north to south. In general, the postholes were sub-rectangular in shape, measuring up to 0.65m by 0.50m in plan, with a maximum depth of 0.25m. Each posthole contained a compact, mid grey, silty sand fill (204) and (206) which supported a well preserved timber post.

7.2.15 Group 3 also incorporates pits [210] and [217] and postholes [207] and [215], which were located centrally in Area 2. Postholes [207] and [215] were sub-square in shape, reaching maximum dimensions of 0.60m by 0.40m in plan. The depth of the postholes varied between 0.10m and 0.40m. Posthole [215] had a roughly concave profile, while posthole [207] had near vertical sides and slightly curved base. Fill (216) associated with posthole [215] was identified as firm, light greyish brown silty sand deposits. A sherd of 19th pottery and an iron nail were retrieved from fill (216). Posthole [207] was recorded as having two fills; the primary fill (209) was a firm, light yellowish brown, clayey sand; the secondary fill (208) was a soft, light greyish brown, clayey sand, from which an iron nail was recovered. Pit [210] was located to the south of postholes [207] and [215], and was partially truncated by a modern intrusion. Pit [210] appeared to be oval in shape and measured 0.90m by 0.70m in plan and up to 0.35m deep. The sides of the pit were steeply concave leading down to an uneven base. The pit had been filled by a firm, mid greyish brown, silty sand deposit (211), which contained occasional small fragments of CBM and two sherds of pottery dated to the late 19th or 20th century. Pit [217] was smaller measuring 0.40m by 0.35m and oval in shape. The articulated remains of a young pig were recovered from the silty sand fill (218).

Group 4 (Figure 6)

7.2.16 Group 4 comprises a number of features including foundations and a well that lay close to the northern boundary of Area 2. Three sub-square postholes [716], [718] and [720] were also recorded.

7.2.17 The two brick built features in Group 4 were recorded as cutting subsoil (721). The first of these was a brick structure positioned in cut [760] lined with red bricks of probable 19th century date [761]. In plan [761] measured approximately 1.5m in diameter and was interpreted as a well. Health and safety restrictions prevented detailed measurements from being taken. The well had been capped using concrete (762) prior to being sealed by later deposits. To the east of well [761] were the remains of red brick foundations [759] which extended for a distance in excess of 8.5m by 5.5m. The bricks were bonded using a soft, yellowish brown sandy mortar. The appearance of the brickwork suggests it is 19th century in date and formed the foundations of a building shown on historic mapping that has been recently demolished.

7.2.18 Two of the postholes [716] and [720] in Group 4 were up to 0.45m by 0.45m in plan and 0.35m deep. Both of these postholes had near vertical sides, although posthole [716] had a flat base in comparison to the curved base of posthole [720]. Each posthole contained a soft, dark grey, sandy clay fill (715) and (719) from which a fragment of 18th century was recovered. It is unclear if postholes [716] and [720] were once part of the same structure. Lying between postholes [716] and [720] was a smaller circular posthole [718] which had a diameter of 0.25m and reached a depth of 0.15m. Posthole [718] had been filled by a soft, dark grey, sandy clay deposit (717).

Group 5 (Figure 7)

7.2.19 Group 5 consisted of postholes cutting into made ground (202). The first group was located in the northwest corner of Area 2 formed of three rectangular postholes [709], [711] and [713], aligned east-west, and measuring 0.60m by 0.40m in plan. Each of the three postholes contained a soft, dark grey, sandy clay fill (708), (710) and (712) within which occasional fragments of modern building debris were observed. Centrally located within each fill was a well preserved wooden post 0.20m square. A potential fourth posthole in the alignment was observed, although further postholes along this alignment could not be observed due to the nature of the made ground. The alignment and size of postholes [709], [711] and [713] indicate that they were part of a modern timber framed structure.

Group 6 (Figure 7)

7.2.20 Group 6 was adjacent to the western boundary of Area 2 and comprised of five small postholes. Three postholes [703], [705] and [707] were aligned northnorthwest- southsoutheast covering a limited distance of approximately 1.75m. All three postholes were circular, 0.30m in diameter, up to 0.15m deep with concave profiles. The three postholes all contained soft, grey, clayey sand fills (702), (704) and (706). It is likely that postholes [703], [705] and [707] were once part of the same undefined structure. The remaining two isolated postholes [393] and [701] were located to the south of this group. Postholes [393] and [701] were square in plan, measuring up to 0.30m in plan by 0.10m deep. A soft, brownish grey fills sandy clay or clayey silt fill (392) and (700) was recorded. Isolated postholes [393] and [701] appear to represent the former location of single posts.

8 Finds

- 8.1 During the course of the watching brief an assemblage of 19th and 20th century finds were collected from 15 different contexts. Pottery was collected from contexts (202), (211), (214), (216), (241), (263) and (715). Fragments of CBM derived from contexts (202), (208), (211), (214), (216), (243), (247) and (263). An articulated skeleton of a young pig was collected from context (218), in addition to a small animal tooth from context (241). Glass fragments were retrieved from contexts (211), (213) and (241), while a burnt piece of flint was retained from deposits (372). The metalwork assemblage consisted of three nails collected from contexts (208), (214) and (216). For more detail see Appendix B.
- 8.2 The pottery assemblage, consisting of 17 sherds, primarily derived from the fills of postholes. The majority of sherds were dated to the 19th or 20th century, consisting of white glazed earthenware, stoneware, white glazed china or transfer print ware. The only exception was a sherd of 18th century white salt glazed stoneware mug.
- 8.3 A total of 28 fragments of CBM were collected during the watching brief. Only one fragment was large enough to be diagnostic, and appeared to be 19th century in date.
- 8.4 In regards to the animal bone assemblage, the partial articulated remains, possibly from a young pig was recovered from context (218). A single small tooth and small mammal bone were also retrieved.
- 8.5 The remainder of the finds assemblage was relatively undiagnostic, consisting of four iron nails, one piece of burnt flint, and four small fragments of glass. The only identifiable fragment of glass was the punt-base of a wine bottle.

9 Conclusions

- 9.1 During the course of the watching brief, a full sequence of deposits from natural through to the modern ground surface was recorded in Areas 1 and 2. No further information was derived from Area 1 as ground works had been completed prior to the presence of an archaeologist on site.
- 9.2 Natural was identified in Area 2, recorded in the form of a sandy clay deposit. The natural was consistently encountered at a height between 55.75m AOD and 56.16m AOD, with the immediate topography of the site rising slightly towards the eastern boundary of Area 2.
- 9.3 No features were identified which pre-dated the subsoil horizon in Area 2, strongly indicating that no significant human activity took place in this area prior to the 18th century.
- 9.4 Analysis of the deposits and features observed during the course of the watching brief have identified three possible phases of archaeological activity between the 18th and 20th century.

- 9.5 The first phase of activity is dominated by an extensive series of postholes, the earliest of which was dated to the 18th century, although the majority are thought to be associated with the 19th century cattle market known to have once been present on site. One large structure was identified in the southeast corner of Area 2 interpreted as an extensive range of tiered wooden seating. The remaining postholes can not be ascribed to any clearly defined features or structures. Other activity during this phase was associated with a brick lined well and small brick built office or accommodation, which lay adjacent to Norwich Road.
- 9.6 The second phase of activity, consisted of the accumulation of made ground across the full extent of Area 2 during the early 20th century. This sealed all earlier features and structures except the road side building, which remained in use. This accumulation of made ground was part of redevelopment on site which saw at least two possible post built warehouse sheds being constructed in the north and central locations of Area 2.
- 9.7 The third phase of activity on site relates to the mid to late 20th century demolition of the warehouse structures and further redevelopment of the site into the layout that was present into the 21st century.
- 9.8 The features and deposits identified on site are of low archaeological significance and are primarily associated with the 19th and 20th century industrial development of the site. The 19th century activity appears to be associated with the Watton cattle market. No features were identified which pre-date the late post-medieval and modern activity on site.
- 9.9 Due to the limited significance of the findings no further archaeological work is recommended beyond archiving as indicated below.

10. Publication and Archive Deposition

- 10.1 Due to the limited significance of the recorded remains, publication will be restricted to a summary of results in the Norfolk Archaeological Round Up, and via the Archaeological Data Service (ADS) (Appendix C).
- 10.2 The archive, consisting of paper records, drawings, photographs, finds and digital records will be deposited with an appropriate local museum once one has been identified.

11 Bibliography

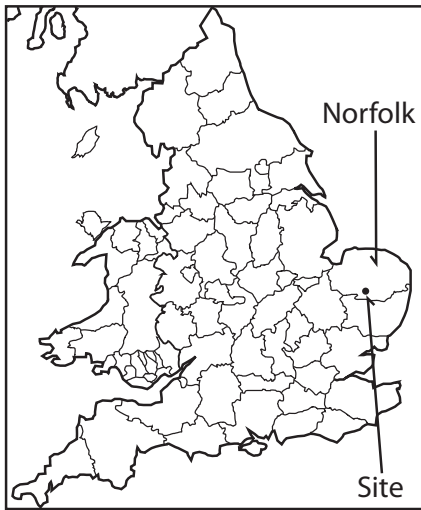
- AOC (2008). *Norwich Road, Watton, Norfolk: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Investigation*.
- AOC (2009). *Norwich Road, Watton, Norfolk: An Archaeological Evaluation Report*.
- AOC (2011). *Tesco, Thetford Road, Watton, Norfolk: A Written Scheme of Investigation for Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control*. (AOC London)
- Breckland Council (1999). *Breckland District Local Plan Adopted Version. (Policies ENV 15-18)*
- Brown, N. & Glazebrook, J (eds) (2000). *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 2. Research Agenda and strategy*. (E. Anglian Archaeological Occasional Paper 8).
- BGS (2006). *British Geological Survey: England South Sheet (Kegworth)*
- DCLG (2010) *Planning Policy Statement (PPS5): Planning for the Historic Environment*.
- East Anglia (2006)
- English Heritage (1991). *Management of Archaeological Projects*.

- English Heritage (1998a). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 3: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Fieldwork*. (English Heritage London Region).
- English Heritage (1998b). *Archaeological Guidance Paper 4: Standards and Practices in Archaeological Reports*. (English Heritage London Region).
- English Heritage (2002). *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation*
- Glazebrook, J. (ed) (1997). *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties 1. Resource Assessment. (E. Anglian Archaeological Occasional Paper 3)*.
- Gurney, D (2003). *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*.
- Institute for Archaeologists (2008a). *Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Finds Work*.
- Institute for Archaeologists (2008b). *Standards and Guidance and Guidelines for Archaeological Watching Briefs*.
- Institute for Archaeologists (2010). *Code of Conduct*.
- Museum of London (1994). *Archaeological Site Manual (3rd ed)*.
- NLA (2008). *Brief for an Archaeological Evaluation at Tesco Stores, Norwich Road, Watton*.
- NLA (2011). *Brief for the Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control, Tesco Stores, Memorial Way, Watton*.
- RESCUE & ICON (2001). *First Aid For Finds*. (3rd ed).
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1983). *Conservation Guidelines No 2*.
- United Kingdom Institute for Conservation (1990). *Guidance for Archaeological Conservation Practice*.

Online Sources

<http://www.bgs.ac.uk>

TESCO, THETFORD ROAD, WATTON, NORFOLK:
 A MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL REPORT



Approximate Site Location
 Within England & Wales



Figure 1: Site Location

TESCO, THETFORD ROAD, WATTON, NORFOLK:
 A MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL REPORT

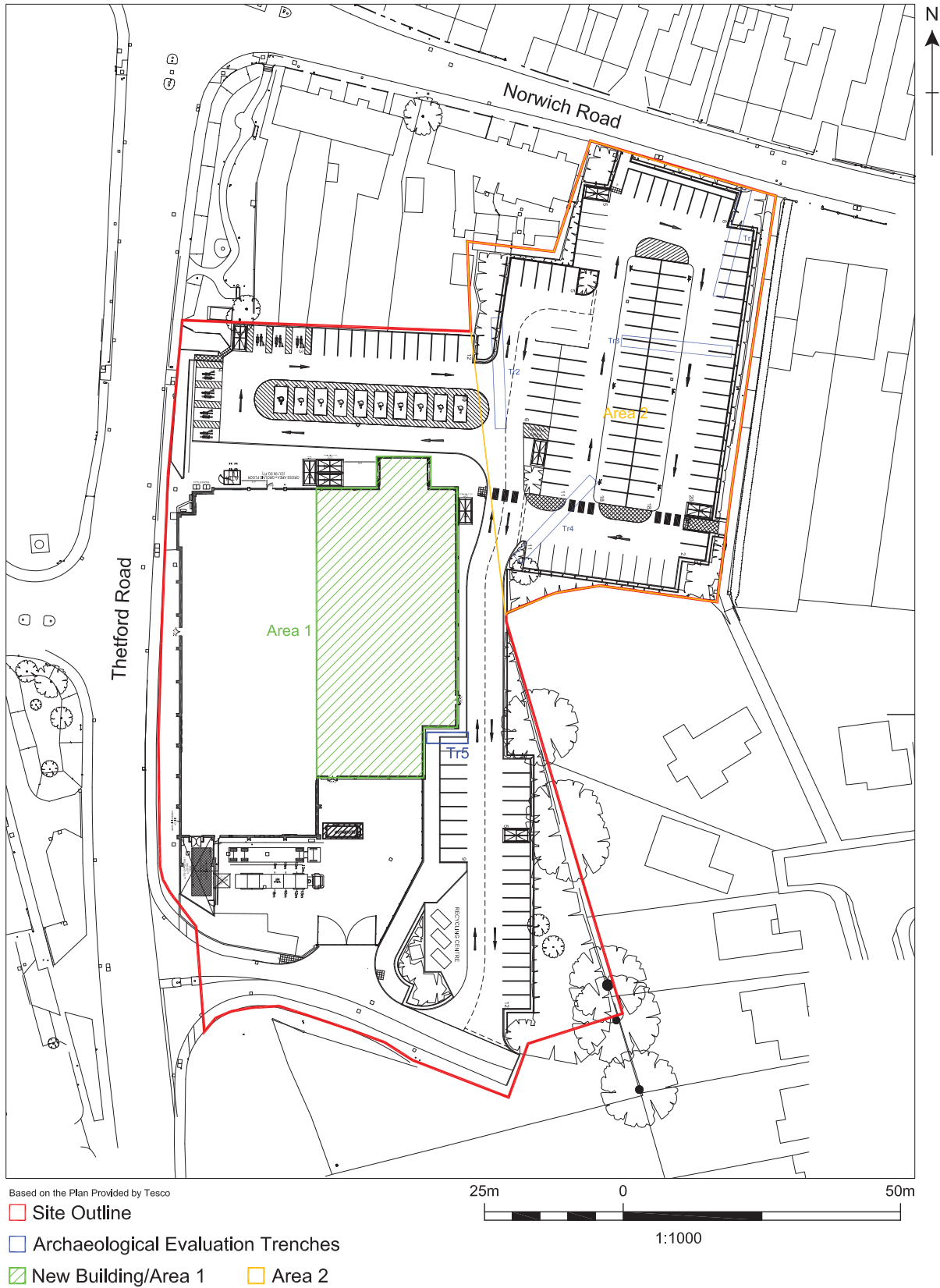


Figure 2: Detailed Site Location Plan Based on the Proposed Development

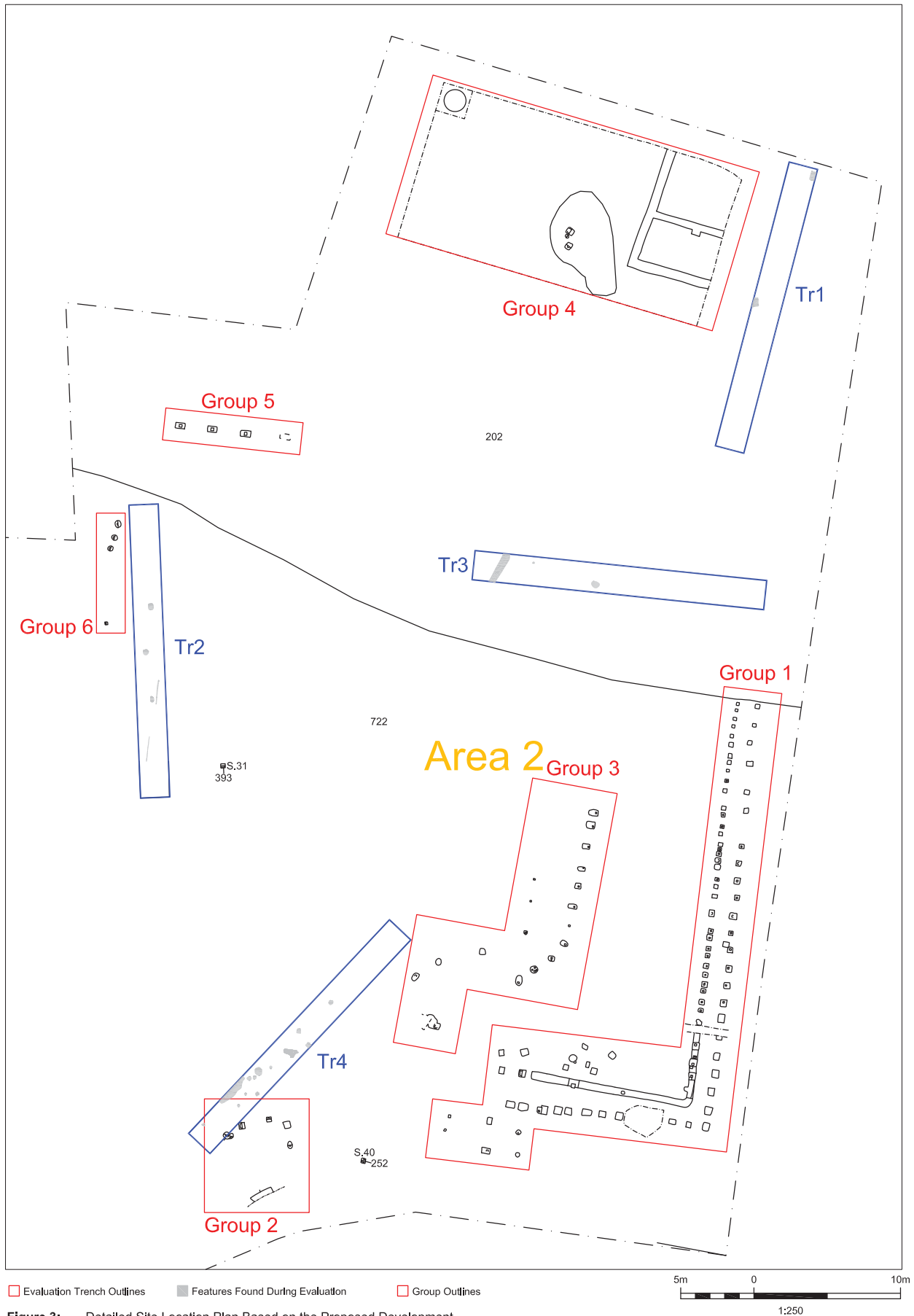
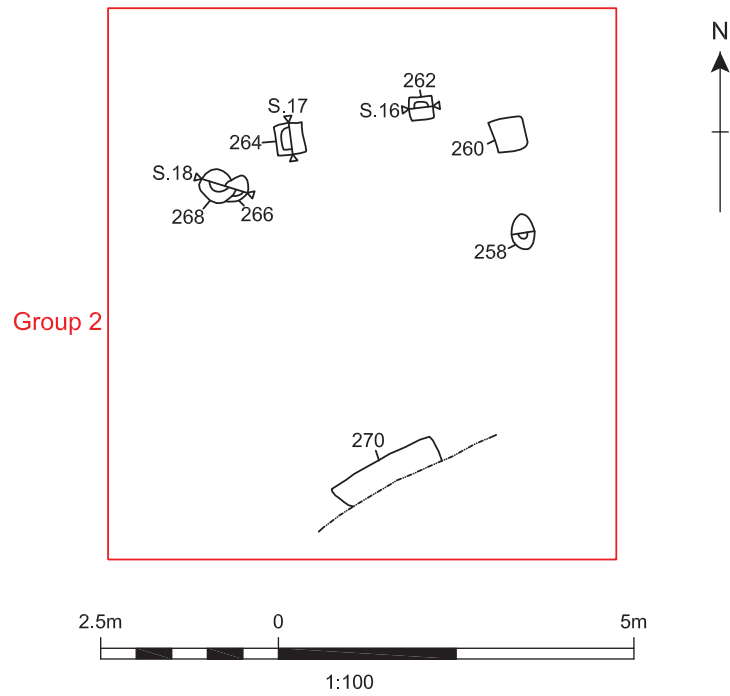


Figure 3: Detailed Site Location Plan Based on the Proposed Development

TESCO, THETFORD ROAD, WATTON, NORFOLK:
A MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL REPORT



□ Group Outlines

Figure 5: Detailed Plan of Group 2

TESCO, THETFORD ROAD, WATTON, NORFOLK:
A MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL REPORT

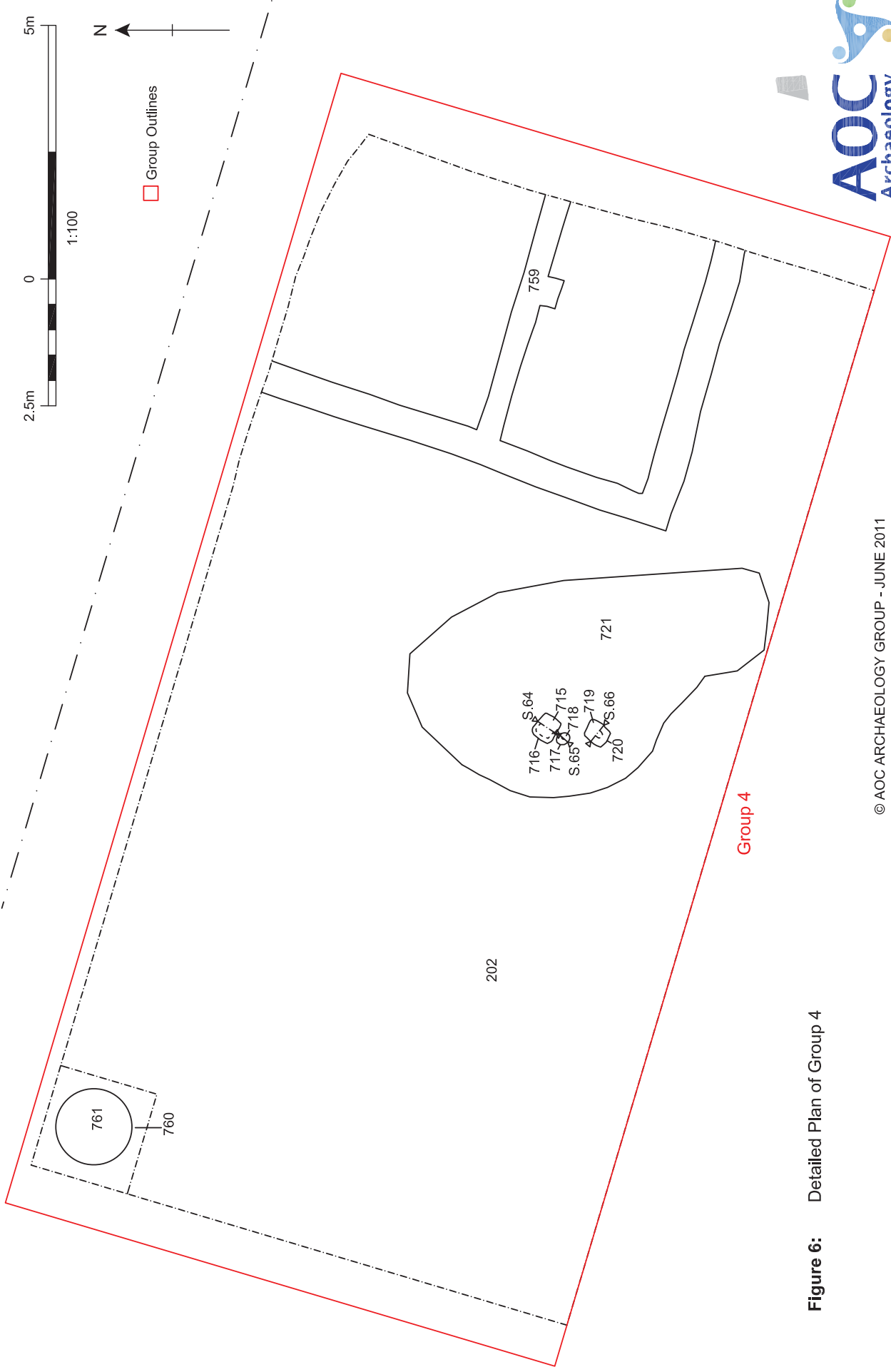
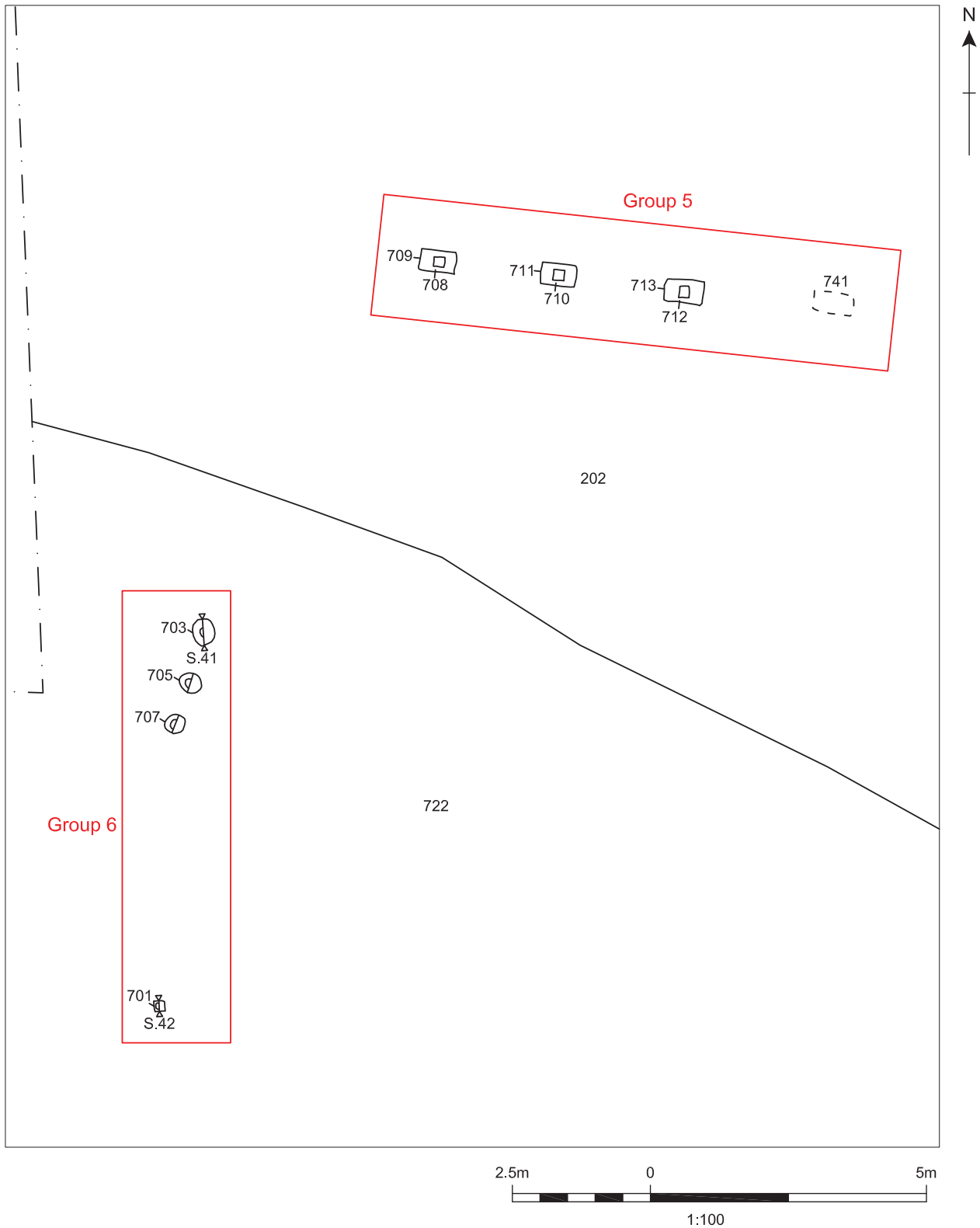


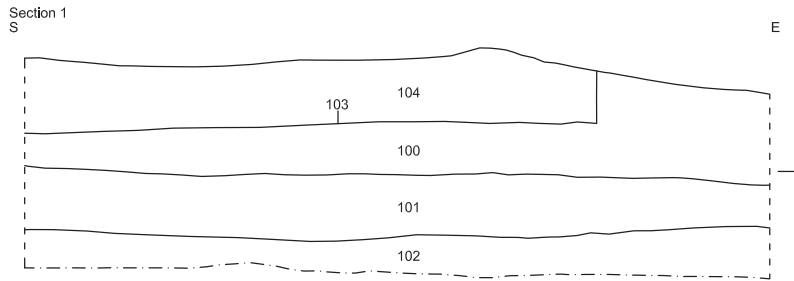
Figure 6: Detailed Plan of Group 4



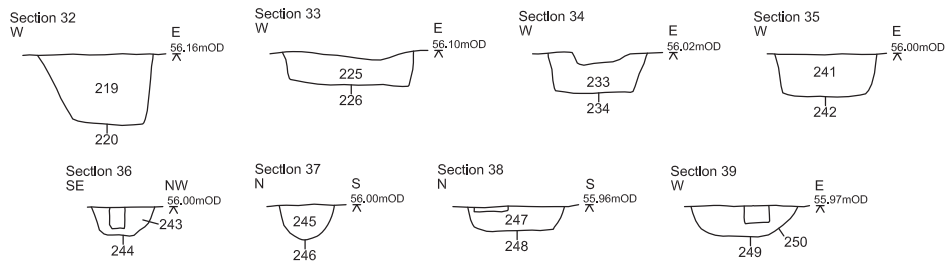
□ Group Outlines

Figure 7: Detailed Plan of Groups 5 and 6

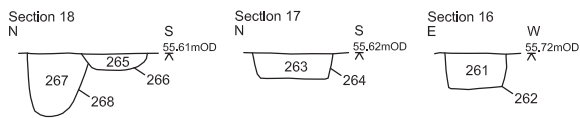
Area 1



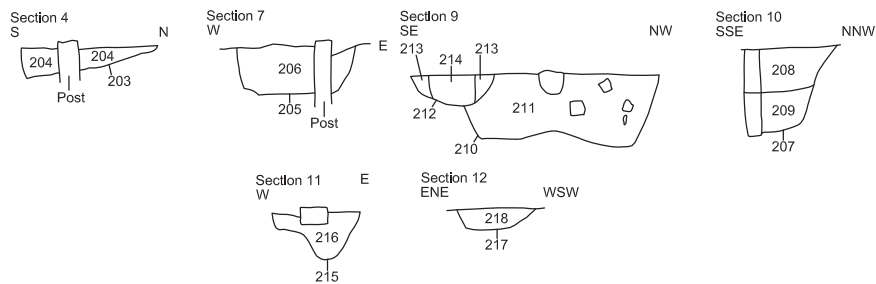
Group 1



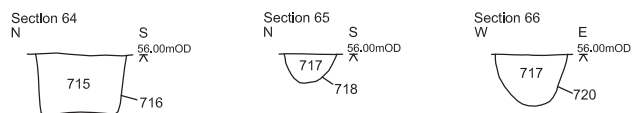
Group 2



Group 3



Group 4



Group 6

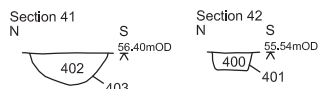


Figure 8: Sample Sections



Appendices

Appendix A – Context Register

Context No.	Context Description	Length	Width	Depth	Group?
100	Topsoil	5.00m+	5.00m+	0.40m	
101	Subsoil	5.00m+	5.00m+	0.25m	
102	Natural	5.00m+	5.00m+	0.30m+	
103	Modern Cut	2.80m	1.00m+	0.30m	
104	Fill of Cut	2.80m	1.00m+	0.30m	
200	Tarmac/Concrete			0.05m	
201	Hardcore Formation			0.23m	
202	Made Ground				
203	Cut of Posthole	0.65m	0.53m	0.14m	3
204	Fill of [203]	0.65m	0.53m	0.14m	3
205	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.38m	0.27m	3
206	Fill of [203]	0.60m	0.38m	0.27m	3
207	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	0.43m	3
208	Fill of [207]	0.40m	0.40m	0.20m	3
209	Fill of [207]	0.40m	0.40m	0.23m	3
210	Cut of Pit	0.90m	0.68m	0.33m	3
211	Fill of [210]	0.90m	0.68m	0.33m	3
212	Cut of Pit	0.54m	0.38m	0.15m	3
213	Fill of [212]	0.54m	0.38m	0.15m	3
214	Fill of [212]	0.54m	0.38m	0.15m	3
215	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.41m	0.24m	3
216	Fill of [215]	0.60m	0.41m	0.24m	3
217	Cut of Pit	0.40m	0.35m	0.09m	3
218	Fill of [217]	0.40m	0.35m	0.09m	3
219	Fill of [220]	0.60m	0.60m	0.35m	1
220	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.60m	0.35m	1
221	Fill of [222]	0.40m	0.40m	NFE	1
222	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	NFE	1
223	Fill of [222]	0.50m	0.30m	NFE	1
224	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.30m	NFE	1
225	Fill of [226]	0.50m	0.50m	0.18m	1
226	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.50m	0.18m	1
227	Fill of [228]	0.40m	0.40m	NFE	1
228	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	NFE	1
229	Fill of [230]	0.60m	0.45m	NFE	1
230	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.45m	NFE	1
231	Fill of [232]	0.50m	0.45m	NFE	1
232	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.45m	NFE	1
233	Fill of [234]	0.52m	0.50m	0.20m	1

A MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL REPORT

234	Cut of Posthole	0.52m	0.50m	0.20m	1
235	Fill of [236]	0.50m	0.30m	NFE	1
236	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.30m	NFE	1
237	Fill of [238]	0.55m	0.45m	NFE	1
238	Cut of Posthole	0.55m	0.45m	NFE	1
239	Fill of [240]	0.65m	0.55m	NFE	1
240	Cut of Posthole	0.65m	0.55m	NFE	1
241	Fill of [241]	0.60m	0.45m	0.20m	1
242	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.45m	0.20m	1
243	Fill of [244]	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m	1
244	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m	1
245	Fill of [246]	0.28m	0.28m	0.17m	1
246	Cut of Posthole	0.28m	0.28m	0.17m	1
247	Fill of [248]	0.50m	0.35m	0.12m	1
248	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.35m	0.12m	1
249	Fill of [250]	0.60m	0.40m	0.15m	1
250	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.40m	0.15m	1
251	Fill of [252]	0.30m	0.30m	0.19m	
252	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	0.19m	
253	Fill of [254]	0.15m	0.15m	NFE	1
254	Cut of Stakehole	0.15m	0.15m	NFE	1
255	Fill of [256]	0.15m	0.15m	NFE	1
256	Cut of Stakehole	0.15m	0.15m	NFE	1
257	Fill of [258]	0.50m	0.30m	0.12m	2
258	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.30m	0.12m	2
259	Fill of [260]	0.50m	0.50m	NFE	2
260	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.50m	NFE	2
261	Fill of [262]	0.30m	0.30m	0.19m	2
262	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	0.19m	2
263	Fill of [264]	0.40m	0.40m	0.13m	2
264	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	0.13m	2
265	Fill of [266]	0.40m	0.40m	0.09m	2
266	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	0.09m	2
267	Fill of [268]	0.45m	0.45m	0.31m	2
268	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.45m	0.31m	2
269	Masonry Foundation	1.55m	0.42m	0.20m	2
270	Cut for [269]	1.55m	0.42m	0.20m	2
271	Fill of [272]	0.25m	0.25m	0.12m	1
272	Cut of Posthole	0.25m	0.25m	0.12m	1
273	Fill of [274]	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
274	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
275	Fill of [276]	0.35m	0.35m	NFE	1
276	Cut of Posthole	0.35m	0.35m	NFE	1

A MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL REPORT

277	Fill of [278]	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
278	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
279	Fill of [280]	0.20m	0.20m	NFE	1
280	Cut of Posthole	0.20m	0.20m	NFE	1
281	Fill of [282]	0.25m	0.25m	NFE	1
282	Cut of Posthole	0.25m	0.25m	NFE	1
283	Fill of [284]	0.26m	0.26m	0.25m	1
284	Cut of Posthole	0.26m	0.26m	0.25m	1
285	Fill of [287]	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m	1
286	Fill of [287]	0.26m	0.26m	0.10m	1
287	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	0.18m	1
288	Fill of [289]	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
289	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
290	Fill of [291]	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
291	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
292	Fill of [293]	0.25m	0.25m	NFE	1
293	Cut of Posthole	0.25m	0.25m	NFE	1
294	Fill of [295]	0.25m	0.25m	NFE	1
295	Cut of Posthole	0.25m	0.25m	NFE	1
296	Fill of [297]	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
297	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
298	Fill of [300]	0.42m	0.42m	0.10m	1
299	Fill of [300]	0.42m	0.42m	0.08m	1
300	Cut of Posthole	0.42m	0.42m	0.15m	1
301	Fill of [302]	0.40m	0.40m	NFE	1
302	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	NFE	1
303	Fill of [304]	0.25m	0.25m	NFE	1
304	Cut of Posthole	0.25m	0.25m	NFE	1
305	Fill of [306]	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
306	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
307	Fill of [308]	0.35m	0.28m	NFE	1
308	Cut of Posthole	0.35m	0.28m	NFE	1
309	Fill of [311]	0.36m	0.36m	0.12m	1
310	Fill of [311]	0.36m	0.36m	0.04m	1
311	Cut of Posthole	0.36m	0.36m	0.14m	1
312	Fill of [312]	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
313	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
314	Fill of [315]	0.40m	0.35m	NFE	1
315	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.35m	NFE	1
316	Fill of [317]	0.32m	0.30m	NFE	1
317	Cut of Posthole	0.32m	0.30m	NFE	1
318	Fill of [319]	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
319	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1

A MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL REPORT

320	Fill of [322]	0.40m	0.36m	0.08m	1
321	Fill of [322]	0.40m	0.36m	0.08m	1
322	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.36m	0.16m	1
323	Fill of [324]	0.35m	0.35m	NFE	1
324	Cut of Posthole	0.35m	0.35m	NFE	1
325	Fill of [327]	0.40m	0.40m	0.08m	1
326	Fill of [327]	0.40m	0.40m	0.15m	1
327	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	0.15m	1
328	Fill of [329]	0.35m	0.30m	NFE	1
329	Cut of Posthole	0.35m	0.30m	NFE	1
330	Fill of [332]	0.35m	0.33m	0.25m	1
331	Fill of [332]	0.25m	0.25m	0.17m	1
332	Cut of Posthole	0.38m	0.38m	0.24m	1
333	Fill of [334]	0.40m	0.40m	NFE	1
334	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	NFE	1
335	Fill of [336]	0.32m	0.32m	NFE	1
336	Cut of Posthole	0.32m	0.32m	NFE	1
337	Fill of [339]	0.40m	0.40m	0.10m	1
338	Fill of [339]	0.40m	0.40m	0.10m	1
339	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	0.19m	1
340	Fill of [341]	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
341	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	NFE	1
342	Fill of [343]	0.40m	0.36m	NFE	1
343	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.36m	NFE	1
344	Fill of [346]	0.32m	0.32m	0.08m	1
345	Fill of [346]	0.32m	0.32m	0.08m	1
346	Cut of Posthole	0.32m	0.32m	0.15m	1
347	Fill of [346]	0.38m	0.36m	0.11m	1
348	Fill of [346]	0.32m	0.30m	0.08m	1
349	Cut of Posthole	0.38m	0.36m	0.17m	1
350	Fill of [351]	1.00m	0.56m	0.17m	1
351	Cut of Post Trench	1.00m	0.56m	0.17m	1
352	Fill of [353]	1.00m	0.80m	0.15m	1
353	Cut of Post Trench	1.00m	0.80m	0.15m	1
354	Fill of [351]	1.00m	0.50m	0.10m	1
355	Fill of [353]	0.27m	0.27m	0.26m	1
356	Fill of [353]	1.80m	0.70m	0.12m	1
357	Fill of [359]	0.45m	0.45m	0.12m	1
358	Fill of [359]	0.45m	0.45m	0.18m	1
359	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.45m	0.20m	1
360	Fill of [361]	0.50m	0.50m	0.17m	1
361	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.50m	0.17m	1
362	Fill of [363]	0.40m	0.25m	0.17m	1

A MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL REPORT

363	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.25m	0.17m	1
364	Fill of [365]	0.40m	0.40m	0.14m	1
365	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	0.14m	1
366	Fill of [367]	0.40m	0.20m	NFE	1
367	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.20m	NFE	1
368	Fill of [369]	0.38m	0.38m	0.13m	1
369	Cut of Posthole	0.38m	0.38m	0.13m	1
370	Fill of [371]	0.15m	0.15m	0.06m	1
371	Cut of Stakehole	0.15m	0.15m	0.06m	1
372	Fill of [373]	0.50m	0.50m	0.22m	1
373	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.50m	0.22m	1
374	Cut of Foundation Trench	1.00m+	0.50m	0.16m	1
375	Fill of [376]	0.50m	0.45m	0.15m	1
376	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.45m	0.15m	1
377	Fill of [378]	0.22m	0.22m	0.14m	1
378	Cut of Posthole	0.22m	0.22m	0.14m	1
379	Fill of [374]	1.00m+	0.50m	0.16m	1
380	Fill of [382]	0.30m	0.30m	0.12m	1
381	Fill of [382]	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m	1
382	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	0.15m	1
383	Fill of [385]	0.32m	0.16m	0.22m	1
384	Fill of [385]	0.32m	0.16m	0.15m	1
385	Cut of Posthole	0.32m	0.16m	0.33m	1
386	Fill of [372]	0.10m+	0.26m	0.05m	1
387	Fill of [389]	0.24m	0.24m	0.12m	1
388	Fill of [389]	0.24m	0.24m	0.17m	1
389	Cut of Posthole	0.24m	0.24m	0.17m	1
390	Fill of [391]	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m	1
391	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	0.20m	1
392	Fill of [392]	0.30m	0.30m	0.12m	1
393	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	0.12m	1
394	Fill of [395]	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	1
395	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	1
396	Fill of [397]	0.40m	0.40m	NFE	1
397	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	NFE	1
398	Fill of [399]	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	1
399	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	1
700	Fill of [701]	0.20m	0.20m	0.10m	6
701	Cut of Posthole	0.20m	0.20m	0.10m	6
702	Fill of [703]	0.40m	0.40m	0.15m	6
703	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	0.15m	6
704	Fill of [705]	0.30m	0.30m	0.16m	6

A MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL REPORT

705	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	0.16m	6
706	Fill of [707]	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m	6
707	Cut of Posthole	0.30m	0.30m	0.10m	6
708	Fill of [709]	0.60m	0.40m	NFE	6
709	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.40m	NFE	6
710	Fill of [711]	0.60m	0.40m	NFE	6
711	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.40m	NFE	6
712	Fill of [713]	0.60m	0.40m	NFE	5
713	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.40m	NFE	5
714	Made Ground	43.00m	24.00m	0.45m	5
715	Fill of [716]	0.45m	0.45m	0.30m	4
716	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.45m	0.30m	4
717	Fill of [718]	0.24m	0.24m	0.14m	4
718	Cut of Posthole	0.24m	0.24m	0.14m	4
719	Fill of [720]	0.35m	0.35m	0.26m	4
720	Cut of Posthole	0.35m	0.35m	0.26m	4
721	Subsoil	43.00m	24.00m	0.30m	
722	Natural	43.00m	24.00m	0.10m+	
723	Cut of Posthole	0.15m	0.15m	NFE	1
724	Cut of Posthole	0.15m	0.15m	NFE	1
725	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	1
726	Cut of Posthole	0.40m	0.40m	NFE	1
727	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	1
728	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	1
729	Cut of Posthole	0.48m	0.45m	NFE	1
730	Cut of Posthole	0.55m	0.55m	NFE	1
731	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.50m	NFE	1
732	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.50m	NFE	1
733	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.35m	NFE	1
734	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.50m	NFE	1
735	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.50m	NFE	1
736	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.50m	NFE	1
737	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	1
738	Cut of Posthole	0.15m	0.15m	NFE	3
739	Cut of Posthole	0.15m	0.15m	NFE	3
740	Cut of Posthole	0.20m	0.20m	NFE	3
741	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.40m	NFE	6
742	Fill of [742]	0.50m	0.45m	NFE	
743	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.45m	NFE	
744	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.30m	NFE	3
745	Fill of [746]	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	3
746	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	3
747	Fill of [748]	0.60m	0.30m	NFE	3

A MONITORING OF WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL REPORT

748	Cut of Posthole	0.60m	0.30m	NFE	3
749	Fill of Posthole [750]	0.15m	0.15m	NFE	3
750	Cut of Posthole	0.15m	0.15m	NFE	3
751	Fill of [752]	0.50m	0.40m	NFE	3
752	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.40m	NFE	3
753	Fill of [754]	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	3
754	Cut of Posthole	0.45m	0.45m	NFE	3
755	Fill of [756]	0.50m	0.50m	NFE	3
756	Cut of Posthole	0.50m	0.50m	NFE	3
757	Fill of [758]	0.70m	0.50m	NFE	3
758	Cut of Posthole	0.70m	0.50m	NFE	3
759	Brick Footings	8.50m	5.50m	NFE	4
760	Cut of Well	1.50m	1.50m	NFE	4
761	Brick Well Lining	N/A	0.25m	NFE	4
762	Well Capping	1.50m	1.50m	NFE	4

Appendix B – Specialist Reports

Finds Assessment

by
Paul Fitz

A mixed assemblage of finds was collected from 15 contexts over the course of a watching brief in spring 2011 (following on from evaluation work in 2008/9). The majority of finds are nineteenth century + with ceramics dominating the assemblage.

The Post Medieval Pottery

A total of 17 sherds of pottery were retrieved from ten contexts. A brief spot date summary for each context is listed.

Context (202) has two sherds of a white glazed earthenware ribbed bottle (1800-1900+)

Context (211) has two sherds; a stoneware body sherd of either a blacking bottle or ginger 'pop' bottle <1850-1900+> and a small red ware sherd with internal orange glaze <1580-1900>

A single sherd of white glazed china was recovered from context (213). though not certain it is likely to be British 'ironstone' china (1800-1900)

From context (214) a stoneware wheel castor with a remnant of the iron fixing rod. This is likely to be twentieth century in date

A yellow ware or mocha ware colander bowl piece (base with hole perforations) was retained from context (216). This was common between 1800-1900.

Context (241) has a small brown transfer printed plate or saucer rim (1810-1900+).

Context (263) has two sherd of blue/white transfer printed pot, one a plate rim. <1800-1900+>

Context (715) has a small sherd of a white salt glazed stoneware mug (?) <1720-1780>

Other ceramics; building material

28 pieces of brick and tile weighing 2,660 grams were recovered from nine contexts. Black glazed pan tile is quite common. Only one brick piece had sufficient diagnostic values to date it. It is likely most, if not all, the assemblage is nineteenth-twentieth century in date.

See quantification table below;

context	brick	Roof tiles	uncertain	comments	Weight(grams)
202		2	5		174
208		1			103
211	6	2		Brick-107mm width x 65mm depth with a deepish frog	1,600
214		1			171
216	4	1			439
243			1	18mm depth tile or coursing brick piece?	40
247	1				17
263		1			10
totals					
9	11	8	8		2,560

THW11:Building materials quantification table

Animal Bone

The partial articulated remains of a young pig(?) (no skull present) was recovered from context (218). This is not the first animal burial found on the site as two were recorded in 2008.

A single small tooth and small mammal bone were also retrieved from context (241)

Glass

Four pieces of glass were recovered from three contexts (211,213,241) the only sizable piece being a punt-base of a large wine (?) bottle from context (241)

Flint

Three pieces of natural flint/chert were recovered from context (241). These have been now discarded. A burnt piece weighing 32 grams was retrieved from context (372).

Iron

Iron nails were recovered from contexts (208), (214) and (216)

Discussion/Recommendations

This small assemblage, with the exception of one pot sherd and an undated piece of burnt flint, seems to date to nineteenth/twentieth century activity, with contexts (202) and (203) probably relating to the two structures that stood on this side of the development until recently. The minimal residual inclusions are surprising given the location of the site

Whilst the author of the final report may consider the finds distribution from all phases of work since 2008 as a whole there is no further work required other than packing and labelling to the Norfolk Museums & archaeology service standards for deposition.

NB-a new accession number for the archive is to be applied for from the Norfolk Museums Service for box labelling before deposition

Appendix C – Oasis Form

OASIS ID: aocarcha1-50977

Project details

Project name Norwich Road, Watton, Norfolk

Short description of the project A first phase of evaluation comprised four machine excavated trenches. All four trenches were recognised as containing archaeological features including numerous postholes and two animal burials . The second phase of work comprised the machine excavation of a further two trenches. While one of the trenches revealed modern heavy truncation, a posthole and a gully were recorded in the other trench. Follow on Watching Brief commencing in April 2011 during groundworks . The watching brief noted no features, deposits or finds pre-dating the 18th century and identified timber and brick structures associated with use of the site as a cattle market during the 19th and early 20th century.

Project dates Start: 15-12-2008

Previous/future work Yes / Not known

Any project codes associated 30206 - Contracting Unit No. reference

Any project codes associated 51886 - HER event no. reference

Any project codes associated 30932 - Contracting Unit No. reference

Any project codes associated ENF126310 - HER event no. reference

Any project codes associated THW11 - Sitecode reference

Type of project Field evaluation

Site status None

Current Land use	Industry and Commerce 3 - Retailing
Monument type	POSTHOLES Uncertain
Monument type	POSTHOLES Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCHES Post Medieval
Monument type	PITS Post Medieval
Monument type	GULLY Medieval
Monument type	ANIMAL BURIALS Uncertain
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CBM Medieval
Significant Finds	IRON NAILS Uncertain
Methods techniques	& 'Sample Trenches','Targeted Trenches'
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPG16
Position in the planning process	the Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK BRECKLAND WATTON Norwich Road, Watton, Norfolk
Postcode	IP25 6BQ

Study area 3341.00 Square metres

Site coordinates TF 9184 0070 52.5698018148 0.831100377579 52 34 11 N 000 49 51 E Point

Height OD / Depth Min: 51.86m Max: 55.76m

Project creators

Name of AOC Archaeology Group
Organisation

Project brief Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
originator

Project design Alan Ford
originator

Project Alan Ford
director/manager

Type of Developer
sponsor/funding
body

Name of Tesco
sponsor/funding
body

Project archives

Physical Archive Norfolk Museums and archaeology Service
recipient

Physical Archive ID NHER:51886

Physical Contents 'Animal Bones','Ceramics','Glass','Metal'

Digital Archive Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
recipient

Digital Archive ID NHER:51886

Digital Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Digital available Media 'Images raster / digital photography','Text'

Paper recipient Archive Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service

Paper Archive ID NHER:51886

Paper Contents 'Stratigraphic'

Paper available Media 'Plan','Report','Section','Context sheet','Microfilm','Photograph'

Project bibliography 1

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Norwich Road, Watton, Norfolk: A Written Scheme of Investigation for an Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pole, C.

Date 2008

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or publication or AOC Archaeology London

Description A4 28 pages 2 illustrations

Project bibliography 2

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Norwich Road, Watton, Norfolk:an Archaeological Evaluation

Author(s)/Editor(s) Pole,C.

Date 2008

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology Group

Place of issue or AOC London
publication

Description A4 colour text and illustrations

**Project
bibliography 3**

Publication type Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)

Title Tesco, Thetford Road, Watton, Norfolk: A Written Scheme of Investigation for
Monitoring of Works Under Archaeological Supervision and Control

Author(s)/Editor(s) Chris Clarke

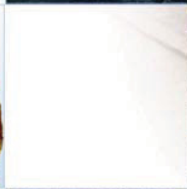
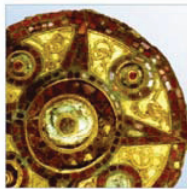
Date 2011

Issuer or publisher AOC Archaeology

Place of issue or London
publication

Entered by Alan Ford (alan.ford@aocarchaeology.com)

Entered on 1 July 2011



AOC Archaeology Group, Unit 7, St Margarets Business Centre, Moor Mead Road, Twickenham TW1 1JS
tel: 020 8843 7380 | fax: 020 8892 0549 | e-mail: london@aocarchaeology.com

www.aocarchaeology.com