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**BREYDON WATER HOLIDAY PARK, YARE VILLAGE,
BUTT LANE, BURGH CASTLE, NORFOLK NR31 9QB**

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

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NGR: TG 4779 0439	Report No: 3464
District: Great Yarmouth	Site Code: ENF 123770
Approved: Claire Halpin	Project No: 3704
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Project details			
Project name	<i>Breydon Water Holiday Park, Yare Village, Butt Lane, Burgh Castle, Norfolk NR31 9QB</i>		
<p><i>In December 2009 and January 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at Breydon Water Holiday Park, Yare Village, Butt Lane, Burgh Castle, Norfolk (NGR TG 4779 0439) prior to the proposed static caravan park redevelopment (Figs 1 & 2).</i></p> <p><i>The site is located c.250 metres to the south-east of Burgh Castle Roman Fort (NHER 10471), a Scheduled Monument associated with the late Roman, middle Saxon and Norman periods. The Norfolk National Mapping Programme (NMP) revealed cropmarks in the area relating to Roman, late Saxon and undated occupation outside the fort comprising structures, enclosures, pits, trackways and field boundaries (NHER 10486, 11605, 49203, 49204, 49205, 49210; Fig. 4). Metal detected finds of Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date have also been recovered from the vicinity (NHER 13227, 17261).</i></p> <p><i>The evaluation revealed 36 linear features, many of which correspond to the observed crop marks. Seventeen pits and postholes were also present. The majority of finds comprise later 3rd – 4th century Roman pottery, CBM and animal bone. Silt-filled depressions were recorded in the centre of the site, the lowest point of the site.</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	10 Dec 09 – 22 Jan 10		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	N	Future work (Y/N/?)	TBC
P. number	3704	Site code	ENF 123770
Type of project	Archaeological Evaluation		
Site status	Adjacent to Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 399		
Current land use	Touring caravan park		
Planned development	Static caravan park		
Main features (+dates)	Ditches, pits and postholes.		
Significant finds (+dates)	Later 3 rd – 4 th C Roman pottery, CBM, animal bone, iron fragments & copper alloy band		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	Norfolk	Great Yarmouth	Burgh Castle
HER/ SMR for area	Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)		
Post code (if known)	NR31 9QB		
Area of site	1.38 ha		
NGR	TG 4779 0439		
Height AOD (max/ min)	c.10m AOD		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	James Albone		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	Walter McCall (PO)		
Funded by	Park Resorts Ltd (Breydon Water Holiday Park)		
Full title	<i>Breydon Water Holiday Parks, Yare Village, Butt Lane, Burgh Castle, Norfolk. An Archaeological Evaluation</i>		
Authors	Walter McCall & Peter Thompson		
Report no.	3464		
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BREYDON WATER HOLIDAY PARK, YARE VILLAGE, BUTT LANE, NORFOLK

AN ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION

SUMMARY

In December 2009 and January 2010 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation on land at Breydon Water Holiday Park, Yare Village, Butt Lane, Burgh Castle, Norfolk (NGR TG 4779 0439) prior to the proposed static caravan park redevelopment.

The site is located c.250 metres to the south-east of Burgh Castle Roman Fort (NHER 10471), a Scheduled Monument associated with the late Roman, middle Saxon and Norman periods. The Norfolk National Mapping Programme (NMP) revealed cropmarks in the area relating to Roman, late Saxon and undated occupation outside the fort comprising structures, enclosures, pits, trackways and field boundaries (NHER 10486, 11605, 49203, 49204, 49205, 49210; Fig. 4). Metal detected finds of Iron Age, Roman, Anglo-Saxon, medieval and post-medieval date have also been recovered from the vicinity (NHER 13227, 17261).

The evaluation revealed 36 linear features, many of which correspond to the observed crop marks. Seventeen pits and postholes were also present. The majority of finds comprise later 3rd – 4th century Roman pottery, CBM and animal bone. Silt-filled depressions were recorded in the centre of the site, the lowest point of the site.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In December 2009 to January 2010, Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) conducted an archaeological evaluation at Breydon Water Holiday Park, Yare Village, Butt Village, Burgh Castle, Norfolk (NGR TG 4779 0439, Figs 1 & 2). The evaluation was commissioned by Paul Robinson Partnership (UK) LLP on behalf of Park Resorts Ltd (Breydon Water Holiday Park). It was undertaken to support a planning application for the construction of a static caravan park, which will require the construction of roads, caravan bases and service trenches.

1.2 The evaluation was conducted in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA: dated 9/10/2009), and a specification compiled by AS (dated 5/11/2009). It adhered to the Institute of Archaeologists' *Code of Conduct* and followed the procedures in *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Desk-Based Assessments* and *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Field Evaluations* (both revised in 2001). It also complied with the *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).

Planning policy context

1.3 The relevant planning policies which apply to the effect of development with regard to cultural heritage are Planning Policy Guidance Note 15 'Planning and the Historic Environment' (PPG15) and Planning Policy Guidance Note 16 'Archaeology and Planning' (PPG16) (Department of the Environment).

1.4 PPG16 (1990) is the national Planning Policy Guidance Note which applies to archaeology. It states that there should always be a presumption in favour of preserving nationally important archaeological remains in situ. However, when there is no overriding case for preservation, developers are required to fund opportunities for the recording and, where necessary, the excavation of the site. This condition is widely applied by local authorities.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE (Figs. 1 & 2)

2.1 The site is located in the Norfolk Broads but was formerly in the county of Suffolk until 1974. It lies 2.5km west of the edge of Great Yarmouth, and is 1km south-east of the point where the Rivers Yare and Waveney converge at the head of Breydon Water estuary. The Scheduled Monument of Burgh Castle Roman fort is located c. 250 metres to the north-west and this overlooks two nature reserves at Berney Marsh wetland site and the mud flats of Breydon Water, which are habitats particularly for birds including the warbler, wader and harrier families and rare species such as the bittern. The site is currently under grass and used as a touring caravan park attached to a holiday park.

3 THE EVIDENCE

3.1 Topography, geology and soils

3.1.1 The site is located on a low ridge reaching c. 10 metres AOD which is enveloped to the north and west by the Norfolk Broads, with the main waterways comprising Breydon Water estuary 3 km to the north, and the river Waveney 1km to the west. The soil comprises Wick 3 typical brown earth overlying brown and bluish grey sandy clay with some chalk, from the Corton Sand and Cromer Till and Norwich Brickearth series.

3.2 Archaeological and historical background (Figs 3 & 4)

3.2.1 The standard collation of all known archaeological sites and spot finds within Norfolk comes from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER). In order to provide a representative sample, the HER database was searched for all known entries within an approximate 500 metre radius of the site. These are listed (Appendices 1 & 2) and plotted (Fig. 4).

3.2.2 A vast amount of archaeological remains in the form of buildings and structures, artefacts/finds and crop marks have been documented relating both to the interior of the Roman fort and to an extensive area outside it. Much of the archaeology is multi-period and therefore the most relevant sites to this study are described below by monument number rather than time period.

The Roman fort (Gariannonum)

3.2.3 The Scheduled Monument site of Burgh Castle is probably the *Gariannonum*/*Garunnum* mentioned by Roman sources and was built sometime between c. AD 260 and 280 (NHER 10471). The fort takes its name from the river *Gariannus Fluvius* named by the geographer Ptolemy in the 2nd century and preserved in the succeeding Saxon period as the river Yare. During the Roman period the site overlooked a huge inland estuary to the north, west and south, much of which has since silted up. Another Roman fort is located at Caistor-on-Sea 7km to the north across the Breydon estuary. Both forts guarded the waterways approaching the Iceni tribal capital *Venta Icenorum* located at Caistor-St Edmund near Norwich. *Gariannonum* began as a walled enclosure in a seemingly empty landscape (unless some of the abundant crop marks described later relate to prehistoric or early Roman occupation). The geographical location and absence of known Roman roads has led to the suggestion it was supplied by water and may initially have been more connected with trade than defence, and there is no evidence it was definitely a military fort at this stage.

3.2.4 *Gariannonum* is described in the *Notitia Dignitatum* dating from c.395 as coming under the command of the 'Count of the Saxon Shore' and was one of perhaps eleven such forts stretching from the Wash to the Solent. This is generally taken to mean that the coast was defended against Saxon raiders at this time, in a similar manner to the Gothic Bank on the Danube which was constructed to keep out the Goths. Other suggestions are that the garrisons of the forts in the late Roman period comprised Saxon auxiliaries, or that the coast was settled by Saxons, hence the name Saxon Shore. There is abundant archaeological evidence for Germanic troops in the late Roman army including a warrior burial at the Saxon Shore Fort of *Rutupiae* (Richborough in Kent), whilst Germanic immigration into eastern England may have begun during the late Roman period indicated by the very early Anglo-Saxon cemetery outside *Venta Icenorum*. The garrison in the *Notitia* is described as an elite cavalry unit '*Equites Stablesianus*' under a '*Praepositus*', and a late Roman cavalry helmet in a style most closely paralleled with a mid 4th century example from Deurne in Holland was excavated from the fort (Johnson 1983). The *Notitia* however, was sometimes out of date in its garrison lists for military installations, so there is no certainty that this cavalry force (or any other unit) was still stationed at the fort at the time the document was written, or that it was the original garrison.

3.2.5 The fort of *Gariannonum* is rectangular approximately 200 x 90 metres with a main gate on the east side. The walls, constructed in flint and mortar interspersed with layers of red tile are approximately 5 metres in height and

over 3 metres wide at the base. The foundations for the toppled west wall are still in place. Drum bastions, with mountings for ballista, were probably added to the corners and at intervals along the walls in the 4th century, showing an emphasis on defence at this time. Wall footings and timber piles found in waterlogged conditions at the foot of the scarp on which the fort stands probably relate to harbour works. Some 1,180 coins were recovered from excavations inside the fort with 98% attributable to the Constantinian period particularly c.330-348. Some of the coins were deposited as hoards, and may relate to the demonetization edict of 348 rather than necessarily indicate troubled times (Darling and Gurney 1993). The dearth of later coins equally does not prove abandonment, as occupation may have diminished in keeping with scaling down of military units in the Roman army at this time. In areas to the south-west and north-east of the fort interior, rubble deposits containing timber and wattle and daub from buildings, associated with a large amount of 4th century coins, pottery and metalwork (including crossbow brooches denoting people of high rank), may have been the result of burning and destruction according to the excavator (Johnson 1983).

3.2.6 A large number of cropmarks have been identified mainly from aerial photography and plotted in the Norfolk National Mapping Programme (NMP). These indicate the presence of buildings and field systems both inside and outside the fort, the majority of which are thought to be contemporary with *Gariannonum*. In the north-east corner of the fort a large rectangular structure c.16.5 x 9.5m is divided into three rooms or cells with a possible conjoined structure to the west. A third structure appears to be located to the south of the central north tower. To the north and east are further building remains or roads, with a ditched enclosure 27 x 14 metres located in the south-east corner, which is aligned with the fort and so probably contemporary with it. The fort was still in use in some capacity in the post-Roman period. A late 4th/early 5th century (and possibly c.425-450) glassware hoard in a copper alloy bowl was found sealed beneath 'Saxon' layers, and two early Saxon cremation urns were recovered by antiquarians. In the middle Saxon period the fort was used as a Christian cemetery with 150 generally unfurnished graves on an east-west alignment which yielded 143 burials. These were fairly equally split between adult males and females, sometimes in a sequence three deep, indicating longevity of use and secular in nature. Radiocarbon dates since provided a range of 7th to 10th centuries for the use of the cemetery (Johnson 1983 and Darling and Gurney 1993). Adjacent to the cemetery a middle Saxon clay floor and postholes indicated the presence of a building, possibly a church but not proven so. Other Roman forts however, including the Saxon Shore Fort of *Orthona* (Bradwell in Essex) were used as churches in the middle Saxon period, and Caistor-on-Sea also had a middle to late Saxon cemetery outside its walls. Sleeper beam trenches were also located at *Gariannonum* which were interpreted as oval 'huts', indicating further evidence of middle Saxon settlement (Johnson 1983).

The vicus and field systems outside the Roman fort

3.2.7 A civilian settlement or *vicus* (NHER 10486) developed outside the fort and remains of ditches (NHER 49204) are thought to relate to this (Fig. 4).

NHER 49203 encompasses all undated cropmarks identified by aerial photography outside the Roman fort. These include a possible ring ditch, field boundaries and enclosures, and pits, some of which could be Saxon *grubenhauser*. An excavation by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 1994 and a watching brief in 1999, both within the vicinity of the area, located Roman ditches and field boundaries, a possible hearth, and late 3rd to 4th century pottery showing they were contemporary with the fort and *vicus* (NHER 13227 and 11605). The investigations also found late Saxon field systems, and a late Saxon ditch was also located south of the parish church. Fieldwalking and metal detecting in the area have also recovered a large number of coins, metalwork and pottery dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods (NHER 13227 and 17261).

3.2.8 NHER 49205 is another specific group of undated enclosures, field boundaries and trackways to the east of the fort. They run on a different alignment to the Roman archaeology and consequently are thought to be indicative of either Iron Age occupation pre-dating the fort, or Saxon occupation post-dating it. One particular group of conjoined rectilinear enclosures centred on TG 4776 0443 are located within the area and may be domestic in nature, although agricultural or industrial purposes are also strong possibilities (Fig. 4). Approximately 100 metres north of the site are located the crop marks of a rectangular post-built structure (NHER 49210) which could be Roman and associated with the *vicus* (NHER 49204 and 10486), but has also been suggested as representing a Saxon timber hall or long house connected with NHER 49205.

St Fursey's monastery

3.2.9 In AD 631, following a brief period of paganism in East Anglia, Felix of Burgundy (a future saint) established a see at Dunwich, and two years later King Sigebert invited an Irish monk Fursey (another future saint) to settle with his followers at a place called *Cnobheresburg*. Bede described this as a wooded place not far from the sea and built in a Roman 'castle'. It is generally inferred that the site of the monastery is at Burgh Castle (*Gariannonum*), although it could equally have been Caistor or another Roman walled site in proximity to the sea. Local tradition later claimed that possible building foundations noted 100 yards north of Burgh Castle are the site of St Fursey's monastery, although this would have been constructed in timber rather than stone, and it's most likely location would have been inside the fort (Taylor 1971).

Burgh Castle and the medieval manor

3.2.10 In the late 11th century a Norman motte and bailey castle was constructed within the abandoned Roman fort, with the earthen motte sited in the south-west corner of the fort and enclosed by a ditch, whilst the existing stone walls acted as the bailey, hence the name Burgh Castle (NHER 10471). It is regarded as a particularly early Norman fortification (Ashwin and Davison

2005) but was destroyed in the mid 19th century surviving only as cropmarks. In 1066 ex-communicant Stigand, Archbishop of Canterbury and Bishop of Winchester, was lord of Burgh Castle manor, but by Domesday the manor was in the hands of Ralph ‘the Engineer’. In 1066 the medieval manor, which stood on the site of the Queens Head (NHER 1040), comprised 4 carrucates of land with 4 plough teams and there were 10 villeins, 5 bordars, and 2 serfs. There were additionally 10 acres of meadow and 3 salt-pans, whilst the church owned 10 acres and another acre of meadow (Dahl 1913). There were no major changes between the ownerships with the manor valued at 100 shillings in 1066 and 106 shillings in 1086. The earliest architecture surviving of the Grade II* listed church of St Peter and St Paul’s is contemporary with Burgh Castle, but most was rebuilt in the later medieval and Victorian periods (NHER 10500).

Cartographic information

3.2.11 Faden’s 1797 map of Norfolk shows that the site originally lay on the edge of Belton Common (Fig. 5) which is the likely grazing area for the 160 sheep plus other ‘beasts’ described in the Domesday Book (Dahl 1913). The 1819 inclosure map shows the site location in a field owned by a person surnamed Barrel, which is adjacent to Butt Lane (Fig. 6). Bryant’s map of 1826 provides no detail for the area. The 1843 tithe map (Fig. 7) shows no changes to field boundaries marked on the inclosure map in the immediate vicinity of the site. There were no 25 inch or 6 inch OS maps available at the Norwich Record Office archive.

4 METHOD OF WORK

4.1 Ten trenches were excavated using a mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket (Figs. 2 - 3). The trench locations were located to provide a broad coverage of the development area (based on 5% sample of the site), and to target crop marks identified in the Norfolk National Mapping Programme (Fig. 3). Topsoil and undifferentiated overburden were mechanically excavated under close archaeological supervision. Trenches 6, 8 and 9 were interrupted to avoid underground services.

4.2 Exposed surfaces were cleaned by hand and examined for archaeological features. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale, and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was searched for finds and the trenches were scanned by a metal detector.

4.3 The measurements and orientation of each trench are tabulated below:

Trench No.	Length (m)	Width (m)	Orientation
1	40.04	1.50	E/W
2	41.16	2.20	N/S
3	39.59	2.20	ENE/WSW
4	39.22	2.20	NE/SW
5	40.74	2.20	N/S

6	41.81	2.20	E/W
7	40.44	2.20	N/S
8	42.24	2.20	E/W
9	35.08	2.20	E/W
10	39.77	2.20	N/S

Measurement and orientation of trenches

5 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Individual trench descriptions are presented below:

Trench 1 Fig. 8

Sample section: West end, south facing 0.00 = 9.99m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. Dark grey brown, compact sandy silt with occasional rounded and angular flint and frequent rootlets.
0.34 – 0.74m	L1001	Subsoil. Mid brown orange, friable sandy silt with occasional rounded and angular flint.
0.74m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. Light whitish yellow, loose sand with pockets of angular gravel.

Description: Trench 1 contained two linear ditches (F1070 & F1078), and three pits (F1072, F1074 & F1076).

Ditch F1078 (1.50+ x 2.94 x 1.12m) was linear in plan, orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and an irregular base. A small natural drainage channel was visible in the base. Three fills were present. The primary fill, L1079, was a loose, light orange grey sandy silt. The second fill, L1080, was a loose, light yellow grey silty sand with occasional rounded flint. No finds were present in either L1079 or L1080. The upper fill, L1081, was a very mottled and loose, mid orange brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flint. Finds comprise 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (42g) and an iron fragment (12g).

Ditch F1070 (1.50+ x 1.25 x 0.42m) was linear in plan, orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1071, was a loose, medium grey brown silty sand with moderate flint. Finds comprise 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (148g).

Pit F1072 (0.71 x 0.53 x 0.21m) was oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1073, was a loose, medium red grey silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1074 (1.04 x 0.74+ x 0.13m) was oval in plan with shallow sides and flattish base. Its fill, L1075, was a loose, medium red grey silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1076 (1.54 x 0.60+ x 0.17m) was oval in plan with shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1077, was a loose, light red grey silty sand. Finds comprise CBM (63g).

Trench 2 Figs. 8

Sample section: North end, west facing 0.00 = 8.56m AOD		
0.00 – 0.11m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.40m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above.

Description: A small ring ditch, F1003, was revealed at the southern end of the trench. It was cut by Pit F1005. Two ditches (F1036 and F1060) were located at the northern end of Trench 2. F1036 cut Posthole F1039. F1060 cut a large, silt-filled depression, F1058.

Ring Ditch F1003 (2.10+ x 0.62 x 0.16m) was curvilinear in plan, with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1004, was a friable, medium yellow brown silty sand with occasional rounded flint. Finds comprise 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (31g) and animal bone (7g). Ring Ditch F1003 was cut by Pit F1005.

Pit F1005 (0.76 x 0.56 x 0.30) was circular in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1006, was a friable, medium yellow brown silty sand with yellow white silt lenses and occasional rounded flint. No finds were present.

Ditch F1060 (2.12+ x 1.59 x 0.45m) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SW. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1061, was a loose, dark brown grey silty sand with occasional rounded flint. Finds comprise Late 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (1323g), animal bone (251g), CBM (1949g), and struck flint (5g). Ditch F1060 cut Depression F1058.

F1058 (4.16+ x 4.70 x 0.61m) was a large depression, likely elongated in plan. It was also recorded in the western end of Trench 3 as F1048. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1059, was a loose, light yellow grey sandy silt. Finds comprise Late 3rd (?-4th) C Roman pottery (44g), CBM (154g), animal bone (9g) and struck flint (4g). F1058 was cut by Ditch F1060.

Ditch F1036 (2.10+ x 1.56 x 0.43m) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SE. It has moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1035, was a friable, medium yellow brown silty sand. Finds comprise Roman pottery (14g). Ditch F1036 cut Posthole F1039.

Posthole F1039 (0.69 x 0.60 x 0.60) was circular in plan with vertical sides and a concave base. Two fill were present. Its primary fill, L1038, was a compact, light white grey sandy silt. The upper fill, L1037, was a friable, medium to light brown yellow silty sand with occasional rounded, sub angular flint gravel. No finds were present in either fill.

Trench 3 Fig. 8

Sample section: West end, south facing 0.00 = 8.49m AOD		
0.00 – 0.18m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.18 – 0.45m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.45m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above.

Description: The large depression located in Trench 2, F1058, extended into the western end of Trench 3 (F1048). A ditch (F1013), three gullies (F1011, F1018 and F1046), three pits (F1020, F1022, F1050), and a posthole (F1016) were also recorded in Trench 3.

F1048 was a continuation of the large depression, F1058, recorded in Trench 2. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1049, was a loose, light grey brown sandy silt with frequent small flints. Finds comprise Roman pottery (15g).

Pit F1020 (0.55 x 0.55 x 0.19m) was circular in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1021 was friable, medium orange brown silty sand with occasional rounded flint gravel. It contained animal bone (100g).

Gully F1018 (2.20+ x 0.71 x 0.25m) was curvilinear in plan, generally orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1019, was a firm, light orange-grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium flint gravel. Finds comprise Late 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (76g) and CBM (6g).

Gully F1046 (2.36+ x 0.45 x 0.26m) was linear in plan, orientated NE/SW. It had steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1047, was a loose, medium grey brown silty sand with frequent small flints. Finds comprise post-medieval pottery (34g).

Posthole F1016 (0.40 x 0.40 x 0.10m) was square in plan with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1017, was a friable, medium grey brown sandy silt with moderate angular gravel. It contained modern pottery.

Ditch F1013 (2.30+ x 1.42 x 0.51m) was linear in plan, orientated NE/SW. It had relatively steep sides and a narrow, concave base. Two fills were present. The primary and principal fill, L1014, was a firm, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium flint. It contained no finds. The upper fill, L1015, was a firm, medium orange grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium flint gravel. Finds comprise 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (29g) and animal bone (42g).

Pit F1022 (0.54 x 0.29+ x 0.28m) was irregular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base. Four fills were present, none contained finds. The primary fill, L1057, was a loose, medium yellow brown silty sand with frequent stone and gravel. Fill L1056 (0.04m) was a thin burnt layer of loose, black sandy silt and clay with frequent burnt stones. Directly above the burnt layer was L1055, a semi-compact fill of baked clay in dark red brown sandy silt. The upper fill, L1054, was a loose, medium grey brown sandy silt with red mottling. Pit F1022 cut Pit F1050.

Pit F1050 (0.59 x 0.53+ 0.18m) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base. Three fills were present. The primary fill, L1053, was a loose, medium yellow brown silty sand with frequent small stones and angular gravel. No finds were present. L1052 was a thin burnt layer of loose, dark grey brown sandy silt. Finds comprise CBM (12g). The upper fill, L1051, was a loose, medium red grey sandy silt with occasional small rounded stones. No finds were present.

Gully F1011 (2.20+ x 0.50 x 0.10m) was linear in plan, orientated N/S. It had steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1012, was a firm, medium grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint gravel. Finds comprise Roman pottery (7g) and animal bone (187g).

Trench 4 Fig. 9

Sample section: North end, west facing 0.00 = 8.64m AOD		
0.00 – 0.58m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.58 – 1.08m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
1.08m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above.

Description: Trench 4 contained eight linear features (F1093, F1095, F1097, F1099, F1101, F1103, F1109 & F1114). A large modern pit, F1105, was visible in the eastern baulk of Trench 4, and cut the subsoil.

Gully F1093 (2.20+ x 0.70 x 0.22m) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with relatively steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1094, was a friable, dark grey brown sandy silt with occasional flint. Finds comprise Late 3rd – 4th C pottery (87g) and animal bone (13g).

?Gully F1095 (3.60+ x 0.40+ x 0.21m) was linear or curvilinear in plan, orientated NE/SW. It had moderately sloping sides. The base was not observed. Its fill, L1096, was a friable, dark orange brown sandy silt with occasional gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1109 (2.20 x 3.52 x 0.81m) was linear in plan, orientated E/W. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Four fills were present and resembled tip deposits. The primary fill, L1110, was a thin layer of loose, light yellow grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and represents natural silting. Fill L1111 was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional

small rounded flint. Finds comprise Late 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (882g), animal bone (1900g), burnt flint (81g) and an iron fragment (8g, SF4). Directly above was L1112, a friable, light orange yellow silty sand with occasional flint gravel. No finds were present. L1113 was a friable, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small and medium flint. Finds comprise 4th C Roman pottery (865g), animal bone (378g), CBM (495g), and three iron fragments (SF3, SF5 & SF6). Ditch F1109 was re-cut (F1114).

Ditch F1114 (2.22+ x 2.91 x 0.41m) was linear in plan, orientated E/W, with shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1115, was a friable, medium yellow brown silty sand with occasional small and medium rounded flint. Finds comprise Late 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (707g), animal bone (2339g), and CBM (150g).

Gully F1099 (13.40+ x 0.75 x 0.18m) was linear in plan, orientated N/S. It had moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1100, was a loose, mottled medium grey orange silty sand. No finds were present. It cut Gully F1097, and was cut by Ditch F1109.

Gully F1097 (1.45+ x 0.50 x 0.24m) was linear in plan, orientated E/W. It had steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1098, was a loose, light grey brown silty sand. No finds were present. It was cut by Gully F1099, and Ditches F1101 and F1103.

Ditch F1101 (1.50+ x 0.74 x 0.53m) was linear in plan, orientated E/W, and terminated within the trench. It had steep sides and a concave base. Two fills were present. The primary fill, L1107, was a loose, black sandy silt. No finds were present. The upper fill, L1102, was a loose, dark grey silty sand. Finds comprise Late 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (38g) and CBM (22g).

Ditch F1103 (0.45+ x 0.84 x 0.44m) terminated just inside Trench 4 adjacent to the terminus of Ditch F1101. It had steep sides and a concave base. Two fills were present. The primary and principal fill, L1108, was a loose, mottled black and dark grey sandy silt. Finds comprise Mid 3rd – Early 4th C Roman pottery (178g). The upper fill, F1104 (0.19m), was a loose, medium orange brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones. No finds were present. Ditch F1103 cut Gully F1097.

Pit F1105 (1.20 x 0.54) was visible in section only. It had vertical sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1106, was a loose mix of dark brown, grey and orange brown sandy silt with moderate stones of all sizes and modern building material including frogged brick (2500g) and CBM.

Trench 5 Fig. 9

Sample section: South end, west facing 0.00 = 10.32m AOD		
0.00 – 0.31m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.31 – 0.70m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.70m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above.

Description: Linear features were present within Trench 5. Ditch F1066 was located at the north end of the trench, and was cut by a small pit, F1068. Ditch F1034 spanned the middle of the trench and was re-cut, F1065. Ditches F1024 and F1026 were revealed at the southern end of the trench. F1026 was re-cut twice, F1028 and F1030.

Ditch F1024 (2.40+ x 0.62 x 0.38m) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1023, was a loose, dark yellow / black silty sand with occasional angular flint. Finds comprise Late 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (112g), animal bone (325g), and CBM (507g).

Ditch F1026 (2.20+ x 1.40 x 0.68m) was linear in plan, orientated E/W, with steep sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1025, was a loose, light brown grey silty sand with occasional angular flint stones. Finds comprise animal bone (14g) and CBM (56g). It was cut by Ditch F1028.

Ditch F1028 (2.20+ x 1.35 x 0.66m) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with an irregular profile. Its fill, L1027, was a loose, light grey brown sandy silt with occasional angular flint. Finds comprise Roman pottery (26g), animal bone (18g), and a small copper alloy band fragment (1g, SF1). Ditch F1028 was cut by Ditch F1030.

Ditch F1030 (2.2+ x 1.1 x 0.39) was linear in plan, orientated W/SE, with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1029, was a loose, light orange brown silty sand with occasional angular flint. Finds comprise an iron nail fragment (14g).

Ditch F1034 (2.20+ x 1.50 x 0.44m) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SE. It had shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1032 (=L1033), was a loose, light grey brown silty sand with occasional angular flint. No finds were present. Ditch F1034 was re-cut, Gully F1065.

Gully F1065 (2.20+ x 0.85 x 0.64m) was linear in plan with steep sides, and a concave base. Its fill, L1031, was a loose, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional angular flint. No finds were present.

Ditch F1066 (2.20+ x 1.00 x 0.15m) was linear in plan, orientated WNW/ESE. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1067, was a loose, light red brown silty sand with occasional small rounded stones. No finds were present. Ditch F1066 was cut by Pit F1068.

Pit F1068 (0.88 x 0.80 x 0.26) was oval in plan with steep sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1069, was a loose, medium grey brown silty sand with occasional rounded stones. No finds were present.

Trench 6 Figs 9-10

Sample section: West end, south facing		
0.00 = 9.90m AOD		
0.00 – 0.39m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.

0.39 – 0.54m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.54m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above.

Description: The central portion of Trench 6 was not machined so as to avoid underground services. The western portion of the trench contained a ditch (F1084), and a small pit (F1082). The eastern portion revealed a ditch (F1009), and a large depression (F1007).

Ditch F1084 (2.24+ x 1.30 x 0.22m) was linear in plan, orientated NE/SW. It had shallow sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1085, was a light red brown sandy silt. Finds comprise animal bone (168g).

Pit F1082 (0.90 x 0.70 x 0.34m) was oval in plan with moderately sloping sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1083, was a loose, medium grey brown silty sand with occasional burnt clay and moderate small stones. Finds comprise 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (12g), CBM (136g), and an iron nail fragment (1g, SF2).

Ditch F1009 (2.20+ x 1.51 x 0.40m) was linear in plan, orientated NNE/SSW. It had irregular sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1010, was a friable, medium yellow brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flint. It contained no finds.

Depression F1007 (2.20+ x 3.75+ x 0.34m) was possibly linear in plan. It had shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1008, was a friable, medium yellow brown silty sand with occasional rounded flint. Finds comprise Roman pottery (51g) and CBM (258g).

Trench 7 Fig. 10

Sample section: North end, west facing 0.00 = 8.45m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34 – 0.82m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.82 – 1.58m	L1086	Compact, dark red brown silty clay subsoil with occasional chalk.
1.58m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above.

Sample section: South end, west facing 0.00 = 9.66m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.40m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.40m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above.

Description: The northern half of Trench 7 contained the dry valley deposit, L1086. No other features or finds were present.

Trench 8 Fig. 10

Sample section: West end, south facing 0.00 = 8.64m AOD		
0.00 – 0.58m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.58 – 1.08m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
1.08m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above.

Description: A pit (F1087) and two ditches (F1089 and F1091) were revealed in Trench 8.

Pit F1087 (0.90 x 0.97+ x 0.24m) was oval in plan with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1088, was a loose, light brown grey silty sand with occasional rounded flint. No finds were present. F1087 was cut by Ditch F1089.

Ditch F1089 (2.20+ x 2.88 x 0.55) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SE and terminated just beyond the southern limit of the trench. It had irregular sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1090, was a loose, light grey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flint. Finds comprise CBM (683g) and animal bone (25g).

Ditch F1091 (2.20+ x 1.67 x 0.84m) was linear in plan, orientated N/S, with steep sides and a narrow base. Its fill, L1092, was a loose, light brown grey silty sand with occasional small rounded flint. No finds were present.

Trench 9 Fig. 10

Sample section: West end, south facing 0.00 = 10.52m AOD		
0.00 – 0.32m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.32 – 0.64m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.64m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above.

Description: The central portion of Trench 9 was not machined so as to avoid underground services. The western portion contained a pit (F1042) and two gullies (F1040 & F1044). A wide ditch, F1062, was revealed in the eastern portion of Trench 9.

Gully F1040 (2.2+ x 0.41 x 0.08.) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with shallow sides and a concave base. Its fill, L1041, was a friable, dark grey black sandy silt. Finds comprise Roman pottery (20g).

Gully F1044 (1.50+ x 0.75 x 0.22m) was linear in plan, orientated N/S and terminated within the trench. It had irregular sides and an irregular base. Its fill, L1045, was a loose, dark grey black sandy silt with moderate charcoal and frequent small flint. Finds comprise 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (79g), CBM (375g) and animal bone (99g).

Pit F1042 (0.80 x 0.48+ x 0.31) was circular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1043, was a loose, dark grey black sandy silt with occasional small flint. Finds comprise Roman pottery (52g) and animal bone (368g).

Ditch F1062 (3.00+ x 1.25 x 0.31m) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with steep sides and a concave base. Two fills were present. The primary fill, L1064, was a friable, light grey white silty sand with frequent small gravel. The upper fill, L1063, was a loose, dark grey brown silty sand with occasional small angular flint. Finds comprise Late 3rd – 4th C Roman pottery (68g), CBM (205g) and animal bone (69g).

Trench 10 Fig. 10

Sample section: North end, west facing 0.00 = 9.07m AOD		
0.00 – 0.34m	L1000	Topsoil. As above.
0.34 – 0.96m	L1001	Subsoil. As above.
0.96m+	L1002	Natural drift geology. As above.

Description: Three ditches (F1124, F1126, and F1128) were present in the northern half Trench 10. Ditches F1124 and F1126 may form the eastern side of a long rectangular enclosure observed as cropmarks. Three pits (F1130, F1120 & F1122) and two intersecting ditches (F1116 & F1118) were also recorded.

Ditch F1116 (1.50+ x 0.70 x 0.17m) was linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with an irregular profile. Its fill, L1117, was a loose, medium grey red sandy silt. No finds were present. It was cut by Ditch F1118.

Ditch F1118 (2.30+ x 0.81 x 0.27m) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1119, was a loose, medium grey brown silty sand. No finds were present. It cut Pits F1120 and F1122 and Ditch F1116.

Pit F1120 (1.51+ x 1.40 x 0.46m) was irregular in plan with steep sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1121, was a loose, mottled dark and light grey brown silty sand. No finds were present. The relationship between F1120 and Ditch F1116 was obscured by Ditch F1118.

Pit F1122 (1.00+ x 0.71 x 0.26m) was irregular in plan with gradually sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1123, was a loose, light orange grey silty sand. No finds were present.

Pit F1130 (0.60 x 0.58 x 0.10) was circular in plan with shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1131, was a loose and very mottled mix of black, medium grey, and orange brown sandy silt with frequent charcoal and moderate flint gravel. No finds were present.

Ditch F1128 (2.53+ x 0.74 x 0.20m) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SE, with shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1129, was a loose, light red grey sandy silt. Finds comprise CBM (294g) and animal bone (68g).

Ditch F1124 (6.00+ x 1.30 x 0.32m) was linear in plan, orientated NW/SE. It had moderately sloping sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1125, was a friable, light grey brown silty sand with occasional small rounded flint. Finds comprise animal bone (30g), CBM (320g), and an iron fragment (15g, SF7). The terminus of Ditch F1124 was close to the terminus of Ditch F1126.

Ditch F1126 (4.50+ x 1.24 x 0.24) was linear in plan, orientated NE/SW, with shallow sides and a flattish base. Its fill, L1127, was a friable, medium grey brown silty sand with occasional rounded stones. Finds comprise CBM (44g).

6 CONFIDENCE RATING

6.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features and finds.

7 DEPOSIT MODEL

7.1 The site demonstrated a very gentle south-west to north-east slope, ranging in height from 8.45m to 10.52m AOD.

7.2 A simple stratigraphic sequence was observed throughout the trial trenches comprising the topsoil and a subsoil sealing the drift geology. The topsoil, L1000, was a dark grey brown, compact sandy silt with occasional rounded and angular flint and frequent rootlets. It was generally 0.32 – 0.40m thick, although it thinned out towards the north with a depth of 0.11m and 0.18m (Trenches 2 and 3 respectively).

7.3 The subsoil, L1001, was a medium brown orange, friable sandy silt with occasional rounded and angular flint stones. It was generally 0.15 – 0.40m thick in the western half of the site, becoming deeper in the eastern half with a maximum thickness of 0.62m in Trench 10. The subsoil was unusually thin (0.08m), at the southern end of Trench 7.

7.4 The natural geological deposit comprised loose, light whitish yellow sand with pockets of angular gravel. It reached a depth of 6.87 at the northern end of Trench 7 in the centre of the site. This depression was filled with a compact, dark red brown silty clay, L1086, which occurred immediately below the subsoil in the northern half of Trench 7 (0.70m thick). Smaller silt-filled depressions were present in the vicinity of Trench 7, at the eastern end of Trench 6 (F1007), the middle of Trench 2 (F1058) and the western end of Trench 3 (F1048).

8 DISCUSSION

8.1 Summary of the archaeology

8.1.1 Fifty-three archaeological features were present within the 10 trenches, comprising 36 linear features, and 17 pits and postholes. Many of the features occurred towards the edges of the sites, in particular Trenches 1, 3, 4 and 10 which revealed 30 of the 53 features. In contrast Trench 7 contained no features. The features were generally well preserved and sealed below the subsoil, L1001. A lack of ploughing for approximately 50 years has assisted preservation. The distribution of features and their spot dates are tabulated below:

Trench	Feature	Description	Spot Date
1	F1070	Ditch	3 rd – 4 th C Roman
1	F1072	Pit	-
1	F1074	Pit	-
1	F1076	Pit	-
1	F1078	Ditch	3 rd – 4 th C Roman
2	F1003	Ring Ditch	3 rd – 4 th C Roman
2	F1005	Pit	-
2	F1036	Ditch	Roman
2	F1039	Posthole	-
2	F1058	Silt-filled depression	Late 3 rd (?-4 th) C Roman
2	F1060	Ditch	Late 3 rd – 4 th C Roman
3	F1011	Gully	Roman
3	F1013	Ditch	3 rd – 4 th C Roman
3	F1016	Posthole	-
3	F1018	Gully	Late 3 rd – 4 th C Roman
3	F1020	Pit	-
3	F1022	Pit	-
3	F1046	Gully	Post-medieval
3	F1048	Silt-filled depression	Roman
3	F1050	Pit	-
4	F1093	Gully	Late 3 rd – 4 th C Roman
4	F1095	Gully	-
4	F1097	Gully	-
4	F1099	Gully	-
4	F1101	Ditch	Late 3 rd – 4 th C Roman
4	F1103	Ditch	Mid 3 rd – Early 4 th C Roman
4	F1105	Pit	Modern

4	F1109	Ditch	Late 3 rd – 4 th C Roman
4	F1114	Ditch	Late 3 rd – 4 th C Roman
5	F1024	Ditch	Late 3 rd – 4 th C Roman
5	F1026	Ditch	-
5	F1028	Ditch	Roman
5	F1030	Ditch	-
5	F1034	Ditch	-
5	F1065	Ditch	-
5	F1066	Ditch	-
5	F1068	Pit	-
6	F1007	Silt-filled depression	Roman
6	F1009	Ditch	-
6	F1082	Pit	3 rd – 4 th C Roman
6	F1084	Ditch	-
8	F1087	Pit	-
8	F1089	Ditch	-
8	F1091	Ditch	-
9	F1040	Gully	Roman
9	F1042	Pit	Roman
9	F1044	Gully	3 rd – 4 th C Roman
9	F1062	Ditch	Late 3 rd – 4 th C Roman
10	F1116	Ditch	-
10	F1118	Ditch	-
10	F1120	Pit	-
10	F1122	Pit	-
10	F1124	Ditch	-
10	F1126	Ditch	-
10	F1128	Ditch	-
10	F1130	Pit	-

Summary of archaeological features

8.1.2 Approximately half of the features contained pottery, principally later 3rd – 4th century Roman. The dating of the features within the Roman period was narrow. Just two features were post-Roman (Tr.3 Gully F1046 (post-medieval) and Tr.4 Pit 1105 (modern)).

8.1.3 Silt-filled depressions were also observed. L1086 overlay the northern half of Trench 7, the lowest point on the site. Adjacent Trench 7 were other silt-filled depressions comprising F1007 (Tr. 6), F1048 (Tr. 3), and F1058 (Tr. 2). The depressions contained a small quantity of Roman pottery.

8.2 Interpretation of the site: archaeology and history

8.2.1 The desk based assessment noted a very high potential for Roman and Saxon occupation. The site lies adjacent to the 3rd century Burgh Castle Roman fort, which was known as *Gariannonum*/*Garunnum* by Roman sources (NHER 10471). Cropmarks identified by the Norfolk National Mapping Programme (NMP) suggest the presence of buildings and field systems both inside and outside the fort, thought to be contemporary with *Gariannonum*. Roman coins recovered from inside the fort confirm an active 4th Roman settlement. A lack of later numismatic evidence suggests either abandonment or a demilitarisation of the area. The discovery of late 4th/early 5th century finds and early Saxon cremation urns suggest early Saxon occupation. In the middle Saxon period, the fort was used as a Christian cemetery dating to the 7th to 10th centuries (based on radiocarbon dates).

8.2.2 Cropmarks outside the fort support the establishment of a civilian settlement or *vicus* (NHER 10486). Investigations by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit within the vicinity of the area, located Roman ditches and field boundaries, a possible hearth, and late 3rd to 4th century pottery indicating that they were contemporary with the fort and *vicus* (NHER 13227 and 11605). The investigations also found late Saxon field systems. Fieldwalking and metal detecting in the area have also recovered a large number of coins, metalwork and pottery dating to the Iron Age, Roman, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval periods (NHER 13227 and 17261). Another group of undated enclosures (NHER 49205) to the east of the fort are on a different alignment to the Roman fort and are thought to be indicative of either Iron Age occupation pre-dating the fort, or Saxon occupation post-dating it.

8.2.3 The evaluation identified a number of the anomalies recorded during the Norfolk National Mapping Programme. Features within Trench 10 correlate with the visible cropmarks e.g. Ditches F1116 and F1128 (Fig.3). Ditches F1124 and F1126 also in Trench 10 appear to form the eastern side of a long rectangular enclosure. In Trench 3, F1013 and F1018 may represent segments of another long rectangular enclosure. In Trench 5 F1034 and F1065 match with a visible cropmark of comparable width and alignment. Three intercutting ditches, F1026, F1028 and F1030, were located near the southern end of Trench 5 where two cropmarks intersect.

8.2.4 The pits are scattered throughout the trenches with little evidence of clustering e.g. F1072, F1074, and F1076 (Tr.1), and two inter-cutting pits F1022 and F1050 (Tr. 3).

8.3 Interpretation of the site: geology and topography

8.3.1 The site is relatively flat with a gentle slope to the north-east. A large depression was present in the centre of the site, Trench 7. It was filled with a compact clayey subsoil, L1086. Silt-filled depressions were recorded in Tr. 6 (F1007), Trench 2 (F1058) and Trench 3 (F1048). The central area was also generally devoid of features.

8.4 Finds and environmental evidence

8.4.1 The finds assemblage is relatively well preserved, including the animal bone. About half the features contained pottery and were dated to the later 3rd – 4th century Roman period. Larger assemblages were obtained from Ditch F1024 (Tr. 5), Ditch F1060 (Tr. 2), Ditch F1062 (Tr. 9), Ditch F1109 (Tr. 4) and Ditch F1114 (Tr. 4).

8.4.2 A total of 27 environmental samples were taken, targeting features that revealed the greatest potential for finds recovery and environmental remains.

8.5 Research potential

8.5.1 The site lies approximately 250 m south-east of Burgh Castle which is a Grade I listed building and Scheduled Monument of national historical and archaeological importance (NHER 10471). Its major periods of use were as a Saxon Shore Fort probably the *Garriannonum* of Roman history, a middle Saxon settlement and cemetery, and a Norman motte and bailey castle. Numerous cropmarks located outside the Roman fort indicate a palimpsest of archaeological activity comprising overlapping enclosures, trackways, pits and field boundaries. The majority probably relate to the Roman *vicus* (NHER 49203, 10486, 49204, 13226 and 11605), but prehistoric, Anglo-Saxon and medieval remains are also likely indicated by opposing archaeological alignments and metal detected finds (NHER 49203, 49205, 13227 and 17261). The site lies within the area of the *vicus* situated to the east and south of Burgh Castle (NHER 10486 and 49204), and within an undated series of rectilinear enclosures (NHER 49205). An undated post-built timber structure is located approximately 100 m to the north (NHER 49210).

8.5.2 Given the position of the site and the date of the features recorded, it is evident that the archaeology recorded during the evaluation relates to the *vicus* to the south and east of the Roman 'Saxon shore' fort. Going and Plouviez (2000, 19) identify knowledge regarding the relationship between the shore forts and their hinterland to be a major gap in the corpus of archaeological knowledge for eastern England. The site, therefore, has the potential to provide a large amount of important information on this subject. Going and Plouviez (2000, 21) state that it is important that the chronology of foundation dates and any hiatuses, as is known to have occurred at Burgh Castle in the 4th century, are established for the individual shore forts. Evidence from the *vicus* site may provide important information from which further information regarding the chronology of the fort may be elucidated. Evidence from the site may also help to answer important research questions

regarding evidence for continental contacts and the impact of the military within finds assemblages (Going and Plouviez 2000, 21). Little is known of the region's coastal areas during the Roman period and the site has the potential to make a significant contribution to the understanding of this aspect of eastern England.

DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

The archive records, with an inventory, will be quantified, ordered, indexed, cross-referenced and checked for internal consistency. The archive will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums Service.

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APPENDIX 1 HISTORIC ENVIRONMENT RECORD DATA

The following sites are those that lie within a c. 500 metre radius of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER).

NHER Number	Grid Ref.	Description
10400	4806 0513	Site of Burgh Castle manor, now the Queens Head built in the 19 th century
10401	4752 0502	Well, natural spring originally thought to have be Roman
10471	4754 0457	Scheduled Monument 399 Burgh Castle: Roman fort <i>Gariannonum</i> / <i>Garannum</i> , traditional site of middle Saxon monastery of St Fursey, and late 11 th century motte and bailey castle (destroyed). Excavations have found many Roman structures and artefacts, a hoard of late 4 th /early 5 th century glassware in a copper alloy bowl sealed by a Saxon floor layer, two early Saxon cremation burials, a middle Saxon cemetery and a middle Saxon structure with post-holes, clay floors and pottery, possibly a church
10486	4763 0431	Roman settlement (<i>vicus</i>) located outside the walls of Burgh Castle Roman fort. Series of enclosures and trackways identified by aerial photography, many Roman coins found metal detecting. An excavation in 1996 by Norfolk Archaeological Unit located a possible building
10500		St Peter and St Paul's Church (see Appendix 2)
10501	4744 0413	Site of Burgh Castle brick and cement works 1859-1912
10741	4752 0460	Neolithic flint and Roman pottery sherd found during field walking
11605	4788 0431	A watching brief in 1999 by Norfolk Archaeological Unit found Roman ditches, a possible hearth and pottery of late 3 rd to 4 th century date
13227	47 04	Excavations in 1994 by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit found ditches and field boundaries relating to the Roman and late Saxon periods. The Roman features including an oven were dated late 3 rd to 4 th century and so are contemporary with the fort and <i>vicus</i> . Prehistoric flints were also recovered. Metal detecting and field walking also made numerous multi-period finds including late Iron Age, Roman, middle Saxon and post-medieval coins, Roman brooches and ceramics, early Saxon pendant and buckle, middle Saxon brooch and late Saxon pottery,

		and medieval strap ends and dagger guard.
17261	-	Rectangular enclosure, undated. Also Iron Age horse harness, Roman, middle, Saxon, medieval and post-medieval coins, Roman brooches and rings and early and late Saxon brooches found from metal detecting
23797	4838 0442	Prehistoric flint flake
25320	4753 0444	Roman grey ware beaker
25319	4729 0445	Bone furniture fitting of unknown date
31134	5741 0390	Post-medieval brick works and wind pump and possible mill pond
34546	4796 0492	WWII heavy anti-aircraft battery
42864		Church Farmhouse (see Appendix 2)
42865		Old Rectory (see Appendix 2)
49196	48242 04956	Crop marks of post-medieval field boundaries
45230	48789 04444	Crop marks representing a large group of field boundaries and enclosures of late prehistoric or Roman date
49203	47689 04619	Multi-phase parent record number for all cropmarks identified by aerial photography outside Burgh Castle. These include a possible structure, a possible ring ditch, pits or <i>grubenhauser</i> , and fragmentary field boundaries
49204	47747 04528	Cropmarks identified by aerial photography likely to relate to the Roman <i>vicus</i> outside Burgh Castle to the east and south of the fort.
49205	47763 04651	Cropmarks identified by aerial photography belonging to a specific group thought either to pre-date the Roman <i>vicus</i> (Iron Age) or post-date it (Saxon)
49207	47833 04923	Cropmarks of an enclosure and trackway to the west of Church Loke
49208	48326 04526	Cropmark enclosure and trackway of possible Roman date, but could be post-medieval
49209	48149 04440	Cropmarks of rectilinear enclosures and boundaries related to NHER 49203 and NHER 49205
49210	47875 04574	Cropmarks of a rectangular post-built structure may be Roman relating to the <i>vicus</i> but has also been suggested as a Saxon timber hall or long house

APPENDIX 2 LISTED BUILDINGS

The following listed buildings are those that lie within c. 500 metre of the assessment site. The table has been compiled from data held by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER).

<i>English Heritage Listed Building Name and Identification Number</i>	<i>National Grid Reference</i>	<i>Grade and Date</i>
Gariannorum Roman fort (22750)	47497 04474	Grade I: built c.260-80 and abandoned c.407-8; Late Saxon settlement outside; late 11 th century Norman motte and bailey in south-west corner.
Church of St Peter and Saint Paul (227752)	47640 04973	Grade II*: Late 11 th century west tower, nave and chancel 13 th century with 15 th century renovation and major 19 th century rebuilding and additions
Church Farmhouse, Church Street (227751)	47670 05053	Grade II: c.1768
The Grange, High Road (227754)	49116 05314	Grade II: early 17 th century rebuilt in the early 18 th and altered in the late 18 th and 20 th centuries
The Old Rectory, Church Road (227753)	47586 04951	Grade II: c.1832

APPENDIX 3 CARTOGRAPHIC SOURCES

Figure	Date	Title and Source	Scale
Figure 1	Modern	Site location: OS Explorer	1: 25,000
Figure 2	Modern	Prospective site plan: Client	1:1250
Figure 3	Modern	HER information:	1: 25,000
Figure 4	Modern	Cropmark map: Norfolk national mapping programme	
Figure 5	1797	Feden's map of Norfolk	1 inch to 1 mile
Figure 6	1819	Inclosure map	
Figure 7	1843	Tithe map	

APPENDIX 4 CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

ENF123 770: Breydon Water Holiday Park, Butt Lane, Burgh Castle, Norfolk

Concordance of finds by feature

Feature	Context	Trench / Segment	Description	Spot Date	Pottery	CBM (g)	A.Bone (g)	Other
1003	1004	2	Fill of Ring Ditch/Gully	3rd-4th C AD	(2) 31g		7	
1007	1008	6	Silt-filled depression	Roman	(5) 51g	258		
1011	1012	3	Gully Fill	Roman	(3) 7g		187	
1013	1015	3	Ditch Fill	3rd-4th C AD	(5) 29g		42	
1018	1019	3	Ditch Fill	L3-4th C AD	(4) 76g	6		
1020	1021	3	Pit Fill				100	
1024	1023	5	Ditch Fill	L3-4th C AD	(4) 112g	507	325	
1026	1025	5	Ditch Fill			56	14	
1028	1027	5	Ditch Fill	Roman	(2) 26g		18	SF 1 Cu fragment (1) 1g
1030	1029	5	Ditch Fill					Fe Nail (1) 14g
1036	1035	2	Ditch Fill	Roman	(2) 14g			
1040	1041	9	Gully Fill	Roman	(1) 20g			
1042	1043	9	Pit Fill	Roman	(4) 52g		368	
1044	1045	9	Ditch Fill	3rd-4th C AD	(7) 79g	375	99	
1046	1047	3	Gully Fill	Post-Med	(2) 34g			
1048	1049	3	Pit Fill	Roman	(1) 15g			
1050	1052	3	Pit Fill			12		
1058	1059	2 Seg. A	Fill of Large Depression	L3rd (?-4 th) C AD	(4) 44g	154	9	Struck Flint (1) 4g
1060	1061	2 Seg. A 2 Seg. B	Ditch Fill Ditch Fill	L3rd (?-4 th) C AD L3-4th C AD	(30) 867g (12) 456g	771 1178	74 177	Struck Flint (1) 5g
1062	1063	9	Ditch Fill	L3-4th C AD	(3) 68g	205	69	
1070	1071	1	Ditch Fill	3rd-4th C AD	(8) 148g			
1076	1077	1	Pit Fill			63		

1078	1081	1	Ditch Fill		3rd-4th C AD	(2) 42g			Fe Fragment (1) 12g
1082	1083	6	Pit Fill		3rd-4th C AD	(1) 12g	136		SF 2 Fe Nail (1) 1g
1084	1085	6	Ditch Fill					168	
1089	1090	8	Ditch Fill				683	25	
1093	1094	4	Ditch Fill		L3-4th C AD	(1) 87g		13	
1101	1102	4	Ditch Fill		L3-4th C AD	(2) 38g	22		
1103	1108	4	Ditch Fill		M3rd-E4th C AD	(2) 178			
1105	1106	4	Fill of Modern Disturbance				2500		
1109	1111	4	Ditch Fill		L3-4th C AD	(34) 882g		1900	SF 4 Fe Fragment (1) 8g
									Burnt Flint (1) 81g
	1113	4	Ditch Fill		4th C AD	(45) 865g	495	378	SF 3 Fe Rod 54g
									SF 5 Fe Fragment (1) 18g
									SF 6 Fe Nail 20g
1114	1115	4	Ditch Fill		L3-4th C AD	(48) 707g	150	2339	
1124	1125	10	Ditch Fill				320	30	SF 7 Fe Fragment (1) 15g
1126	1127	10	Ditch Fill				44		
1128	1129	10	Gully Fill				294	68	

APPENDIX 5 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Flint

Andrew Peachey

A single fragment of struck flint (5g), comprising a slightly irregular uncorticated flake of debitage, was recovered from Roman Ditch F1060 (L1061 Seg. B). The flake exhibits a moderate white patina and while residual, could have originated in the Neolithic or Bronze Age periods. A single fragment of burnt flint (81g) was also recovered from Roman Ditch F1109 (L1111).

The Roman Pottery

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 231 sherds (4616g) of slightly abraded, late Roman pottery. The Roman pottery was primarily recovered from ditch and gully features and includes notable groups from Ditches F1061 and F1109. The assemblage broadly dates from the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD, with sparse diagnostic sherds suggesting the assemblage may not post-date the early 4th century AD. The assemblage is typical in composition of late Roman pottery groups from Norfolk and Suffolk being dominated by sandy grey wares and shell-tempered wares, supplemented with significant quantities fine ware and mortaria from the Lower Nene Valley, Hadham and Oxfordshire industries. The assemblage compares very closely to the pottery recorded at Burgh Castle (Johnson 1983) and Caister-on-Sea (Darling and Gurney 1993).

In addition to the Roman pottery a single abraded body sherd (12g) of post-medieval salt-glazed earthenware was contained in Gully F1046 (L1047) in association with a single sherd of Roman pottery.

Methodology

The pottery was quantified by sherd count, weight and R.EVE. Fabrics were examined at x20 magnification and assigned a code according to the system developed for National Roman Fabric Reference Collection (Tomber & Dore 1998). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that will be deposited as part of the archive.

Fabric Codes and Descriptions

GRS1	Mid to dark grey throughout, sometimes with traces of an external black slip. Inclusions comprise common moderately-sorted quartz (generally 0.1-0.5mm, sparse to 0.75mm), with sparse mica and occasional iron rich grains (<0.5mm)
ROB SH	Late Roman shell-tempered ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 212; Brown 1994)
COL BB2	Colchester black-burnished ware 2 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 131)
HAD RE1	Hadham reduced ware 1 (Tomber & Dore 1998, 152)
LVN CC	Lower Nene Valley colour-coated ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 118)
HAD OX	'Late Roman' Hadham Oxidised ware (Tomber & Dore 1998, 151)
OXF RS	Oxfordshire red-slipped ware, including mortaria (Young 2000, Tomber & Dore 1998, 176)
UNS RS	Un-sourced red-slipped ware. A fine, soft, mid-dark grey fabric with a red-brown slip, clearly imitating OXF RS. Inclusions comprise common fine quartz (<0.1mm), common fine mica (especially visible in the slip) and sparse to occasional red/grey clay pellets (0.1-0.5mm). The source is unknown but may possibly be at Harston, Cambs (Pullinger & Young 1981, 7)
LVN WH	Lower Nene Valley white ware - mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 119)
OXF WH	Oxfordshire white ware - mortaria (Tomber & Dore 1998, 174)

Commentary

The overall fabric composition of the assemblage is dominated by GRS1 (Table 1), which accounts for 53.2% of the Roman pottery by sherd count (55.7% by weight). GRS1 is a homogenous utilitarian coarse ware almost certainly produced locally to Burgh Castle that was used to manufacture types of jar and dish that are ubiquitous in late Roman assemblages from the region. Similarly the ROB SH, which may have been produced at Harold (Beds), Lakenheath or the Lower Nene Valley is limited in form to a narrow range of utilitarian jar types. The other coarse wares in the assemblage are limited to low quantities of COL BB2 and HAD RE1, which are common minor components of late Roman assemblages in the region. The regionally imported fine wares (LVN CC, HAD OX, OXF RS and UNS RS1) account for a total of 23.8% of the assemblage by sherds count (24.4% by weight) and are comprised of a diverse range of forms including jars, dishes, bowls, beakers, lids, flagons and mortaria. The remaining mortaria in the assemblage are comprised of low quantities of LVN WH and OXF WH, imported alongside the more common colour-coated fine wares from these industries. This pattern of supply mirrors, on a smaller scale that previously observed at Burgh Castle (Johnson 1983, 89).

Fabric type	Sherd Count	Weight (g)	R.EVE
GRS1	123	2570	2.2
ROB SH	47	569	0.85
Other coarse ware	3	150	0.35
LVN CC	26	703	0.62
HAD OX	24	321	0.6
OXF RS	4	78	0.45
Other fine ware	1	23	0.07
Other mortaria	3	202	0.15
<i>Total</i>	<i>231</i>	<i>4616</i>	<i>5.29</i>

Table 1: Quantification of fabric types

The largest group in the assemblage was contained in Ditch F1109 (L1111 and L1113): in total 76 sherds (1516g), accounting for 32.9% of the Roman pottery by sherd count (32.8% by weight). L1111 contained flanged bowls imitating samian form 38 in HAD OX and UNS RS that date to the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD and are comparable to examples previously recorded at Burgh Castle (Johnson 1983: vessels 65-67). L1113 also contained vessels dating to the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD in the form of an OXF RS flagon with an expanded pulley rim (Young 2000: type C3.1) and a HAD OX jar with a bifid rim (Symonds & Wade 1999, 303: vessel 144), but crucially also included an OXF RS mortaria with an angular flange (Young 2000: type C100.7) and heavily worn trituration grits that is unlikely to have been produced before the 4th century. Other forms in the Ditch F1109 group include a COL BB2 dish with a plain rim in L1111 that is comparable to an example from Caister-on-Sea (Darling and Gurney 1993: vessel 645), a ROB SH jar with a hooked rim in L1111 of a common type previously recorded at Burgh Castle (Johnson 1983: vessel 222), and several common types of GRS1 jars (Johnson 1983: vessels 110, 114 and 125) and dishes (Johnson 1983: vessel 178; Darling and Gurney 1993: vessel 585).

Ditch F1060 (L1061 Segs. A & B) produced a total of 41 sherds (1265g) that appear to date to the late 3rd century AD. L1061 (Seg. A) contained significant portions of two LVN CC vessels: approximately half of a roulette decorated lid (Perrin 1999: type 208-9) that dates from the late 2nd to late 3rd centuries AD; and approximately one third of a bead and flange rim dish (Perrin 1999: type 258) that dates from the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD. Fragments of the lid were also recovered from Depression F1058 (L1059 Seg. A). Examples of both types of vessel have previously been recorded at Burgh Castle (Johnson 1983: vessels 24 and 15 respectively). L1061 (Seg. B) contained a HAD OX flanged bowl imitating samian form 38 comparable to an example in Ditch F1109 (L1111) and to examples previously recorded at Burgh Castle (Johnson 1983: vessels 65-67) dating to the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD. The group also contains a range of ROB SH jars (Johnson 1983: vessels 221-2) and GRS1 jars and dishes (Johnson 1983: vessels 115, 173 and 178; Darling and Gurney 1993: vessel 585) closely comparable to the types in Ditch F1109.

The Roman pottery in the other features, primarily ditches, is sparsely distributed with diagnostic sherds indicating a date in the late 3rd to 4th centuries AD. The one slight variation to this is comprises an OXF WH

mortaria with a grooved bead and hooked flange (Young 2000: type M17.6) contained in Ditch F1103 (L1108) that dates from the mid 3rd to early 4th centuries AD. This mortaria exhibits moderately worn trituration grits, while other heavily worn LNV WH and OXF WH mortaria body sherds were contained in Ditches F1044 (L1045) and F1101 (L1102) respectively. Ditch F1018 (L1019) also contained intrinsically interesting pottery in the form of a HAD RE1 jar with burnished lattice decoration comparable to an example from Caister-on-Sea (Darling and Gurney 1993: vessel 458) as well as a painted body sherd from an LNV CC. The remaining diagnostic sherds comprise GRS1 and ROB SH jar types that are common in Ditches F1109 and F1060. Therefore the assemblage appears to be homogenous in character and date within a time span encompassing the late 3rd century AD and the early decades of the 4th century AD, concurring in character and chronology with the ceramic assemblage previously recorded at Burgh Castle where the walls of the fort were constructed in the early 4th century AD, if not slightly earlier (Johnson, 1983, 116).

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The Ceramic Building Materials

Andrew Peachey

The trial trench evaluation recovered a total of 99 fragments (9370g) of fragmented Roman CBM and a single early modern brick (2500g). The CBM was quantified by fragment count and weight (g), with fabrics classified at x20 magnification and Roman form types classified according to Brodribb (1987). All data was entered into a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet that forms part of the site archive

The Roman CBM occurred in a single fabric with oxidised orange-red surfaces fading to a red or mid grey core with inclusions of common moderately-sorted quartz (0.1-0.5mm), sparse red/black iron rich, clay pellets (0.25-3mm), sparse fine mica, and sparse-occasional crushed flint (2-7mm).

The Romano-British CBM was sparsely distributed, primarily in ditch features, with small groups (c.2kg) in Ditches F1060, F1109 and F1114. The assemblage included common fragments of tegula roof tile and bessalis brick (40mm thick), with occasional fragments of box flue tile and imbrex roof tile (Table 2). There was no bias in the distribution of any of the form types and the low quantities present suggest these fragments are not directly related to the demolition of any structures nearby. This small assemblage of Roman CBM probably represents scattered detritus from the nearby occupation of the Roman fort which would have included buildings with tiled roofs and hypocaust systems that would utilise box flue tile. The bessalis brick may also have been utilised in a hypocaust system or may have been laid in courses as part of a wall, possibly the fort wall.

Roman CBM type	Fragment count	Weight (g)
Tegula	60	3845
Imbrex	8	584
Box Flue Tile	5	603
Bessalis	17	4241
Miscellaneous	9	97
<i>Total</i>	<i>99</i>	<i>9370</i>

Table 2: Quantification of Roman CBM

The only post-Roman CBM recovered comprised a single complete Fletton brick (2500g) from Modern Feature F1105 (L1106). The brick has dimensions of 220x100x65mm with a broad frog that is stamped with 'Flettons Limited,' a company that produced bricks in the Peterborough area from c.1880-1970.

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ENF123 770: Breydon Water Holiday Park, Butt Lane, Burgh Castle, Norfolk
Concordance of Samples

Sample	Size (l)	Feature	Context	Trench	Area	Description	Spot Date	Flot (ml)	Pot (g)	A. Bone (g)	CBM (g)	Other
1	40	1009	1010	6	B	Ditch Fill		160		1		
3	40	1003	1004	2		Fill of Ring Ditch/Gully	3rd-4th C AD	80	(3) 6	0.5		S. Flint (5) 81g B. Flint (2) 8g
4	40	1036	1035	2		Ditch Fill	Roman	10				
5	10	1039	1038	2		Basal Fill of Posthole		10				
6	40	1013	1014	3		Ditch Fill	3rd-4th C AD	25	(2) 3g			
7	10	1040	1041	9	A	Gully Fill	Roman	40		3	1	B. Stone (1) 20g Shell (2) 1g B. Flint (1) 5g
8	20	1042	1043	9	A	Pit Fill	Roman	20		73	113	
9	20	1044	1045	9	A	Ditch Fill	3rd-4th C AD	70				
10	10	1022	1055	3		Fill of Pit/Kiln		10				
11	10	1022	1056	3		Fill of Pit/Kiln		5				B. Stone (1) 25g S. Flint (1) 2g
12	10	1050	1052	3		Pit Fill	Roman	10	(1) 1g	0.5	23	
13	20	1058	1059	2		Fill of Large Depression	L3rd (?-4th) C AD	60	(2) 4g			
14	30	1060	1061	2		Fill of Ditch Depression	L3rd (?-4th) C AD	40	(3) 5g (1)		12	B. Flint (1) 6g
15	20	1062	1063	9		Ditch Fill	L3-4th C AD	70	10g	9	8	
16	20	1082	1083	6		Pit Fill	3rd-4th C AD	55				
17	40	1084	1085	6		Ditch Fill		60			2	B. Stone 2.5g
18	20	1099	1100	4	B	Ditch Fill		20				
19	20	1101	1102	4		Ditch Fill	L3-4th C AD	20				
20	10	1101	1107	4		Ditch Fill		20			7	Glass (1) 4g

21	20	1103	1108	6	B	Fill of Dry Valley	M3rd-E4th C AD	40					
22	20	1109	1111	4		Ditch Fill	L3-4th C AD	35	(13) 42g	1	23		B. Flint (3) 8g
23	20	1109	1113	4		Ditch Fill		4th C AD	50	(2) 3g	6	10	
24	20	1114	1115	4		Ditch Fill	L3-4th C AD	50	(1) 22g				S. Flint (1) 4g
25	10	1130	1131	10		Fill of Burnt Pit		15	(1) 5g				
26	20	1124	1125	10		Ditch Fill		100					
27	20	1126	1127	10		Ditch Fill		2		1			

The flots have been sent to Alex Livarda for analysis

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



DP 1 Trench 2. Gully F1003 & Pit F1005



DP 2 Trench 2. F1036, F1039, F1058 & F1060



DP 3 Trench 9. Ditch F1062



DP 4 Trench 1. Sample Section



DP 5 Trench 1. Post Excavation



DP 6 Trench 4. Post Excavation



DP 7 Trench 8. Post Excavation



DP 8 Trench 10
Ditches F1116, F1118 & F1120



DP 9 Ditches F1026, F1028 & F1030

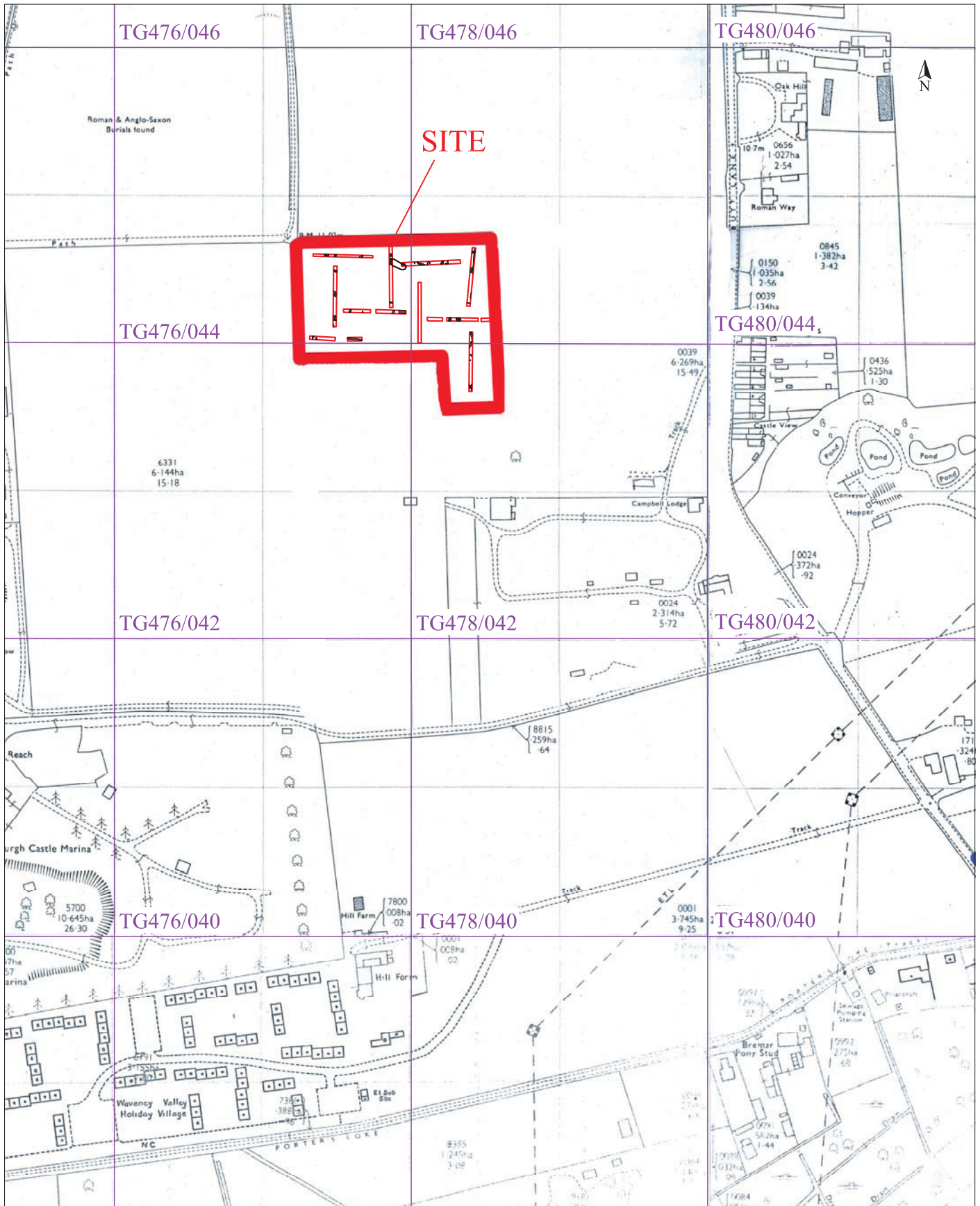


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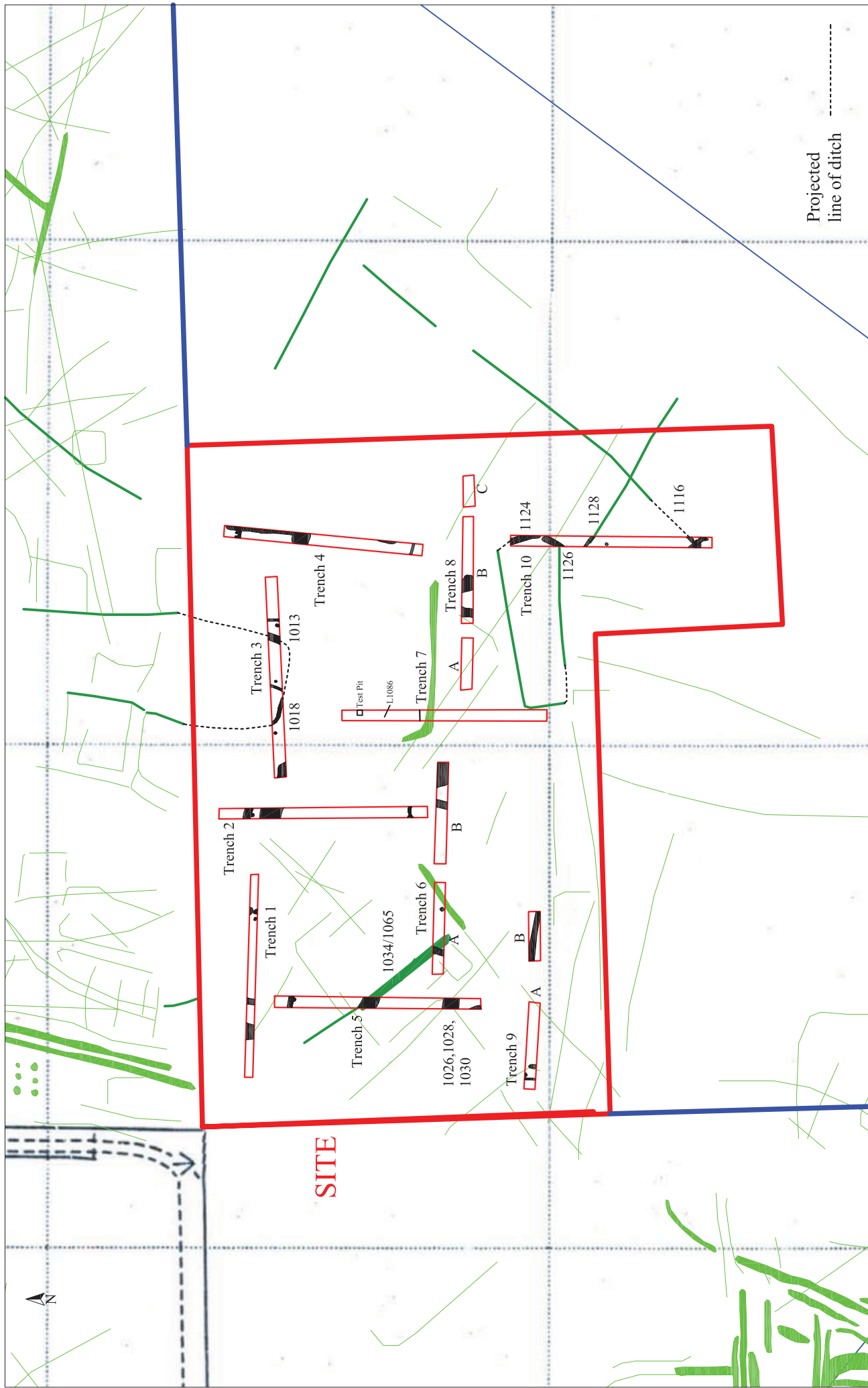
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Fig. 1 Site location plan

Scale 1:25,000 at A4



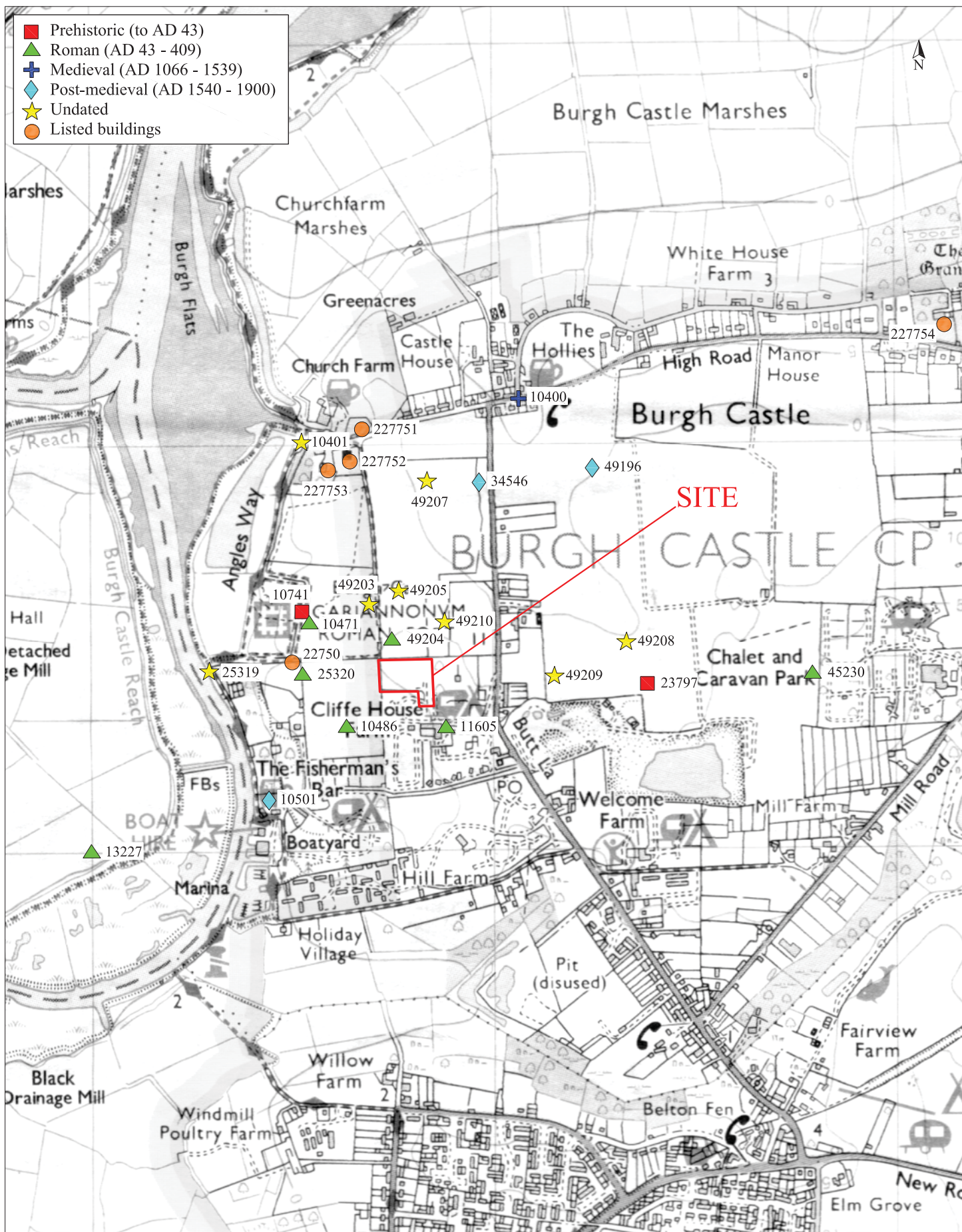
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Fig. 2 Trench location plan
 Scale 1:5000 at A4



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Fig. 3 Trench location plan with cropmarks

Scale 1:1000 at A4

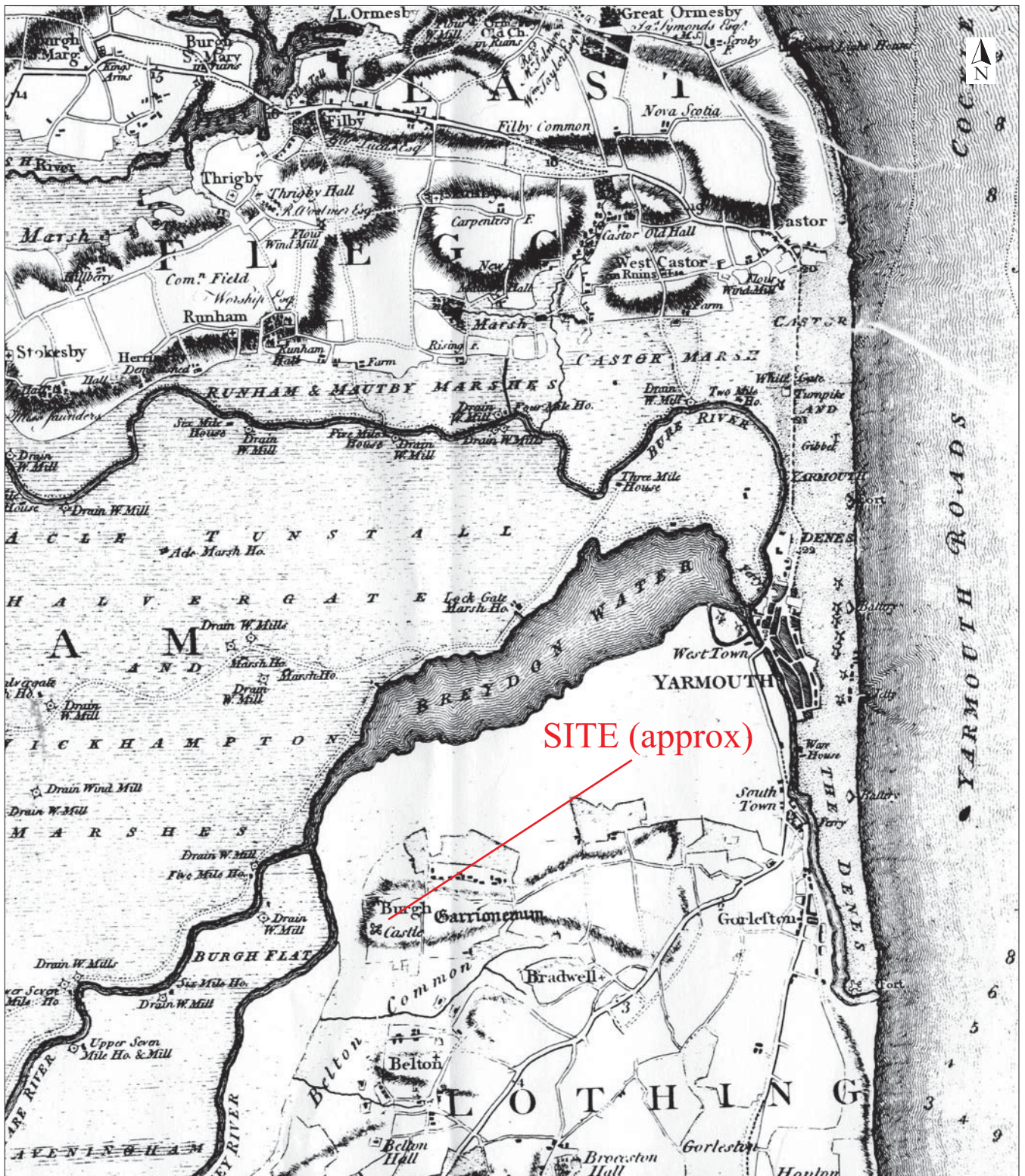


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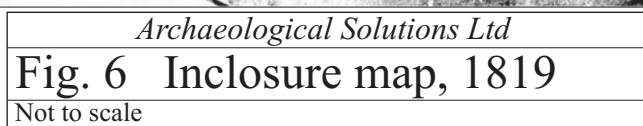
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Fig. 4 HER Data

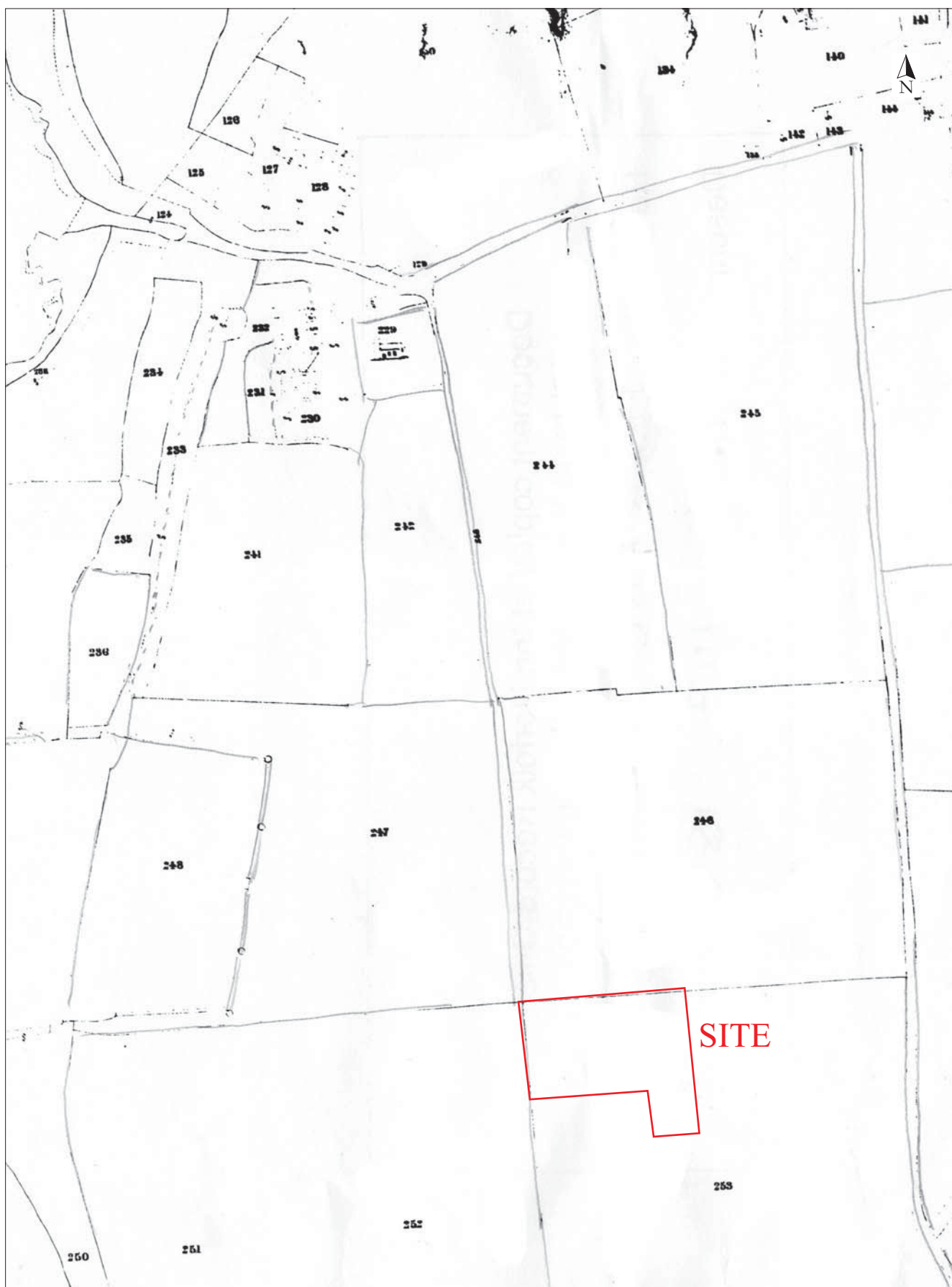
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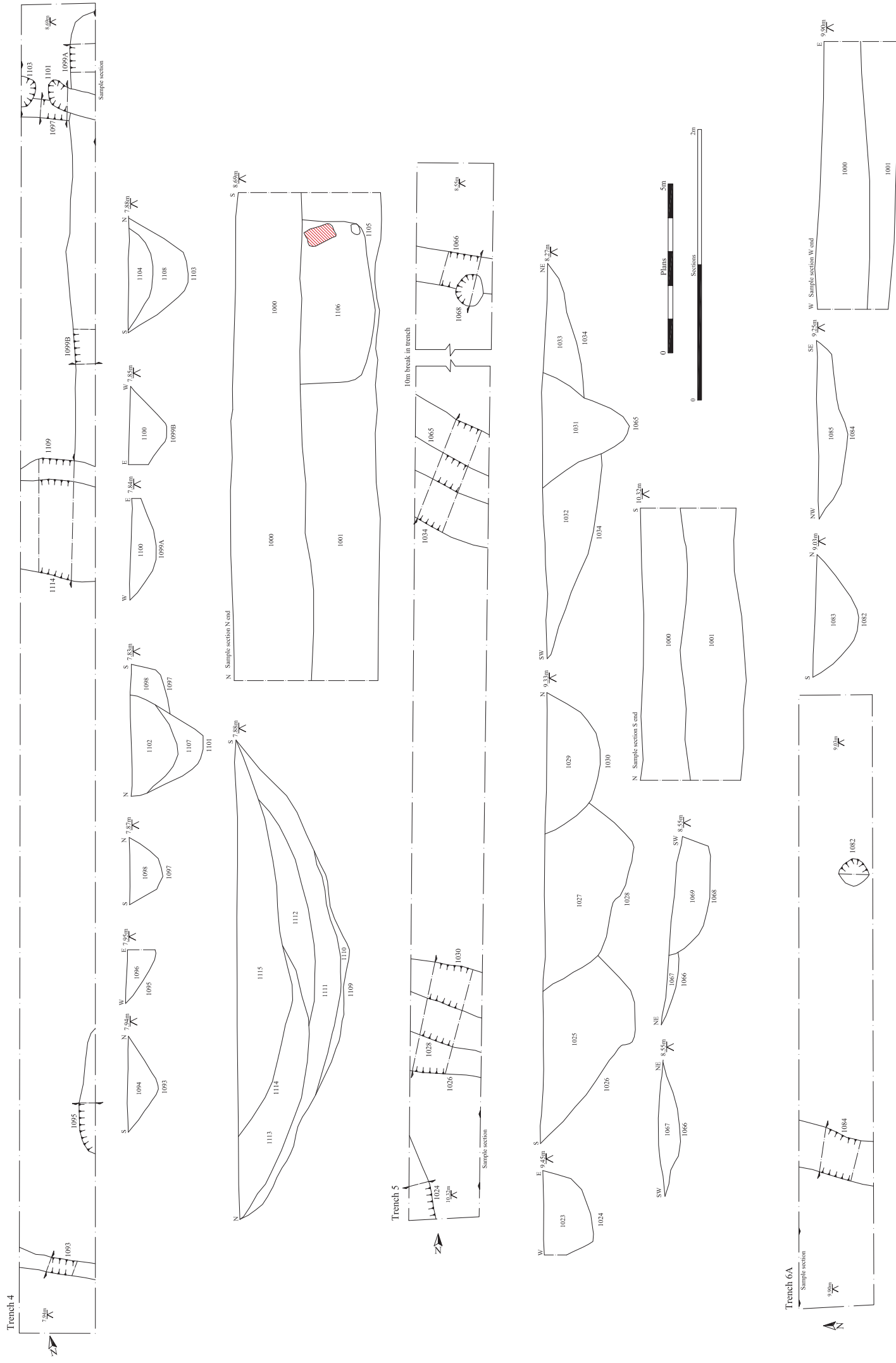
Archaeological Solutions Ltd
 Fig. 5 Faden's map of Norfolk, 1797
 Scale Inch to 1 mile at A4



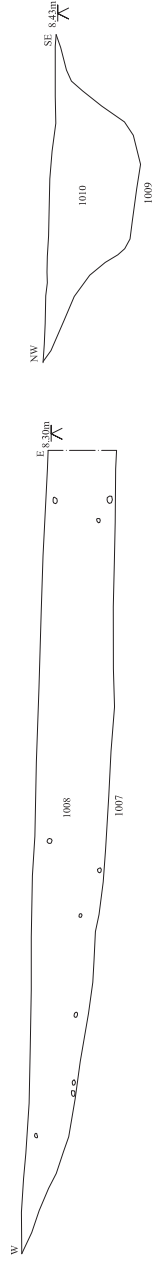
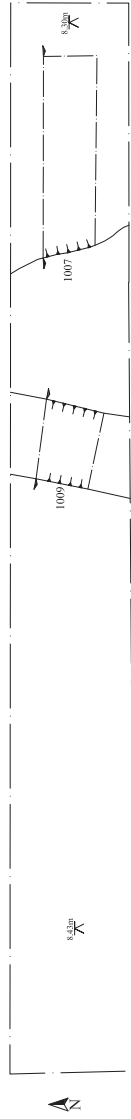
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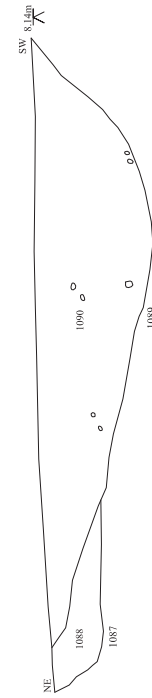
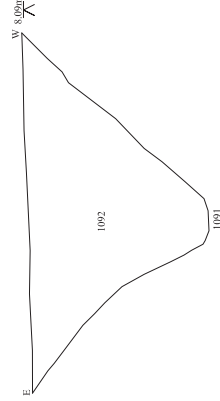
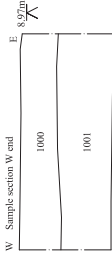
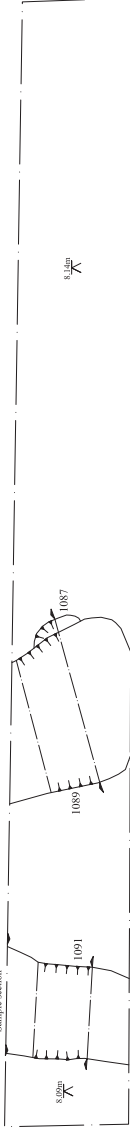
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Fig. 7 Tithe map, 1843
Not to scale



Trench 6B



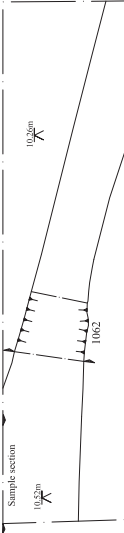
Trench 8B



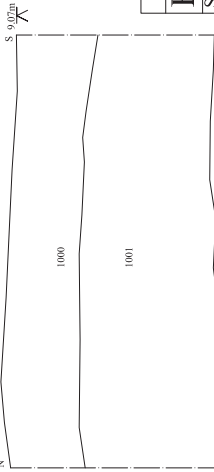
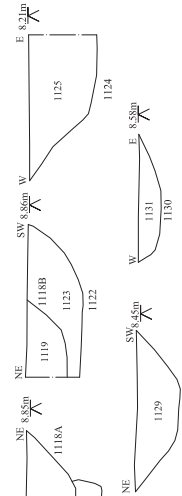
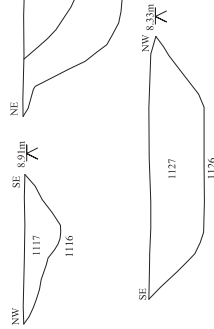
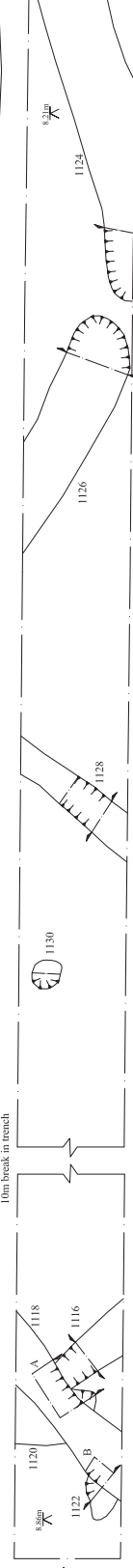
Trench 9A



Trench 9B



Trench 10



Trench 7

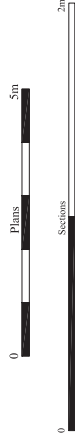
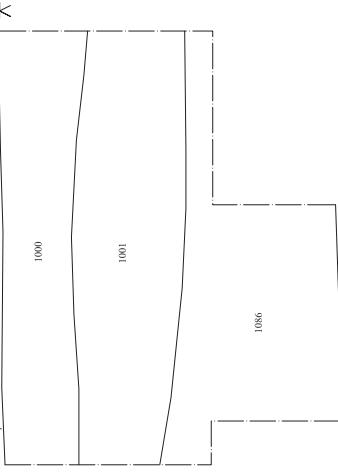


Fig. 10 Trench plans and sections
Scale plans at 1:100 and sections at 1:25 at A3