

**ARCHAEOLOGICAL WATCHING BRIEF
ON LAND AT TRANQUILLITY, MARSH LANE,
BRANCASTER, NORFOLK
(50282BRC)**

**Work Undertaken For
Thomas Faire Architects**

June 2007

Report Compiled by
Thomas Bradley-Lovekin PIFA

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ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES



APS Report No. **082/07**

**Quality Control
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Brancaster, Norfolk
(50282BRC)**

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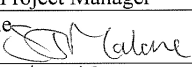

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1. SUMMARY

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks relating to the construction of a detached dwelling and associated garage at Tranquillity, Marsh Lane, Brancaster. The watching brief was required by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service as the site lay immediately west of the Scheduled remains of at least one Roman fort at Branodunum and its associated 'vicus' settlement. Other remains associated with the vicus were excavated immediately south of Marsh Lane in 1974 and 1977, when earlier remains of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age date were also identified.

Three ditches of undated and Romano-British origin were present within the house footings. The pottery assemblage recovered from the watching brief is significant as it suggests an early to mid-second century date range for the site's occupation. This contrasts with previous work undertaken in Brancaster which suggests that the occupation of the fort and vicus complex commenced in the late 2nd century.

A mid 20th century summerhouse located on the site and constructed out of former railway carriage side panels was also photographed as part of the watching brief.

2. INTRODUCTION

2.1 Definition of a Watching Brief

An archaeological watching brief is defined as “*a formal programme of observation and investigation conducted during any operation carried out for non-archaeological reasons. This will be within a specified area or site on land, inter-tidal zone or underwater, where there is a possibility that archaeological deposits maybe disturbed or destroyed.*” (IFA 1999).

2.2 Planning Background

Archaeological Project Services was commissioned by Thomas Faire Architects to undertake an archaeological watching brief during groundworks for the construction a detached dwelling and associated garage at Tranquillity, Marsh Lane, Brancaster, Norfolk The watching brief was requested by Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, Norfolk County Council under the terms of Planning Application 06/02187/F and was carried out between the 4th and the 6th of June 2007.

2.3 Topography and Geology

Brancaster is located on the north Norfolk coast approximately 12km east of Hunstanton. The development site is located on the northern side of Marsh Lane above the 5m OD contour on soils of the Hunstanton Association, deep well drained coarse loamy soils developed over till and glaciofluvial drift over chalk. The ground level drops away immediately to the north onto a flat, low lying area of unripened gleysoils overlying marine alluvium and forming a salt marsh (SSEW 1983, 6 & 12). The site is centred on TF 7792 4417

2.4 Archaeological Setting

The coastline and the saltmarsh immediately north of the site has been subject to substantial evolution over the past 10,000 years, the end of the Pleistocene having triggered the onset of marine transgressions and climate amelioration. Basal peats present in the subsoil are indicative of perimarine waterlogging in a low energy environment as sea level rose. Interidal sediments and intercalated peats overlying the basal peats represent a shift to a depositional environment (Andrews *et al*, 2000).

These saltmarshes would have created a resource rich environment, which would

have been exploited by communities along the coastline and may also have had ritual importance. Internationally important discoveries, the best known of which being ‘Seahenge’, made further to the west at Holme-Next-The-Sea in the late 1990’s, attest to the potential for remarkable survivals of prehistoric remains within the intertidal saltmarsh zone.

Excavations in advance of housing development 150m south of the site during 1977 revealed features of Neolithic, Bronze Age and Iron Age date. These features were scattered, and in many cases disturbed by later Romano-British contexts. Their presence suggests domestic occupation during the Neolithic, evidenced by possible post-holes. Later, during the Iron Age, an apparent enclosure ditch was dug. The nature of the Bronze Age activity is unclear although fragments of collared urn were recovered. Overall the results of these excavations suggest that sporadic seasonal occupation, possibly exploiting intertidal resources during the earlier periods evolved into settled occupation, most probably a farmstead, during the Iron Age (Hinchcliffe and Sparey Green 1985, 15-19).

The scheduled remains of the Roman fort of ‘*Branodunum*’, one of a series of ‘forts of the Saxon shore’ built northwards along the coast from Hampshire to Norfolk in order to protect against raiding and to control excise during the third and fourth centuries, lie 230m southeast of the site. Although the dating of the fort is unclear, as only limited excavations have been carried out within its interior, a date of AD225-250, based on similarities with the fort at Reculver (Kent), has been suggested for its construction, whilst a second phase of alteration is dated to AD250-300 (Hinchcliffe and Sparey Green 1985, 178).

This presents a problem as the 1977 excavations demonstrated that occupation of that part of the extensive ‘*Vicus*’ settlement known to surround the fort

commenced before AD200, whilst the distinctive planned ‘grid’ pattern of this settlement, known from aerial photographs is out of alignment with that of the fort.

It is therefore possible that the third century fort replaced an earlier fort. The location of this putative fort is unknown although it may have stood either on the edge of saltmarsh 200m west of the development, where cropmarks characteristic of a small fort are known from aerial photographs, or alternatively, on the same site as the later fort, as cropmark evidence suggests the presence of several buildings respecting the alignment of the external settlement within the interior of the fort (Hinchcliffe and Sparey Green 1985, 176-9).

Secondly, two principal north south Roman roads terminate within the vicinity of Brancaster, and minor adjustments onto their projected alignments would route them directly onto the settlement. Although the settlement clearly postdates the AD50-100 date of the road construction, it may have developed at their terminus. However, the settlement’s distinctive grid pattern suggests that the initial land allocation was planned either by civil or military authorities. Hinchcliffe therefore concludes that the settlement is likely to have been planned around an earlier late 2nd century fort which was then replaced during the third century by a further fort on the same site. (Hinchcliffe and Sparey Green 1985, 176-80).

Evidence for Anglo-Saxon settlement at Brancaster is limited and it is likely that neither the fort nor the associated ‘*vicus*’ were occupied after the end of the fourth century. A cruciform brooch dated to c.AD500, recovered during surface collection in the vicinity of the fort, remains, despite extensive excavations and surveys, the only Saxon artefact known from the fort/ ‘*vicus*’ site (Sparey-Green and Gregory in Hinchcliffe and Sparey Green 1985, 221).

The parish church 740m south west of the development site is partially constructed from re-used Roman masonry, presumably derived from the fort and it is possible that the south chancel wall, largely constructed from this re-used material is Saxo-Norman in origin. Roman masonry has also been identified within a number of dwellings and farm buildings within the vicinity, although it is likely that this material has been 'recycled' several times since the demolition of the fort. (Rose in Hinchcliffe and Sparey Green 1985, 188-9 and Allen, Fulford and Pearson, 2001).

The Domesday Survey of 1086 records Brancaster as under the ownership of the Abbey of St Benedict, Ramsey and the presence of approximately 46 households, a mill and arable land in the manor (Morris 1984,16,4). Although this reference would imply that a settlement had been re-established by the late Saxon period, the lack of Saxon evidence from the 'vicus' site, suggests that the focus of occupation had shifted southwest to the vicinity of the parish church by this time. A medieval village later developed in this area.

3. AIMS

The aim of the archaeological investigation was to ensure that any archaeological features exposed during the groundworks should be recorded and, if present, to determine their date, function and origin.

4. METHODS

All groundworks for the excavation of foundation trenches for both the new building and its garage were monitored by Archaeological Project Services staff. Each deposit was allocated a unique reference number (context number) with an individual written description. A list of all contexts and their descriptions appears as Appendix 1. A photographic record was

compiled and sections were drawn at a scale of 1:10 and 1:20. Recording was undertaken according to standard Archaeological Project Services practice.

Following the watching brief the site records were examined, interpreted and the contexts catalogued (Appendix 2). Phasing was assigned based on the nature of the deposits and recognisable relationships between them. No archaeological artefacts were recovered.

5. RESULTS

Following post-excavation analysis four phases were identified;

Phase 1	Natural deposits
Phase 2	Undated deposits
Phase 3	Roman deposits
Phase 4	Recent deposits

Archaeological contexts are listed below and described. The numbers in brackets are the context numbers assigned in the field.

5.1 Natural Deposits

The earliest deposit exposed, a friable light yellowish brown sand (003) extended across the base of all the groundworks monitored and was clearly of natural origin (Figs. 5 to 7 Sections 1-7).

5.2 Undated Evidence

A substantial concave based ditch cut [004], which varied in diameter from 2m to >3.90m extended across the eastern edge of the house footings on a north south alignment (Figs. 4 and 6 Sections 1 and 6, Plate 2). Undated, ditch [004] most probably represents a former boundary division.

A second east west aligned ditch cut [014] was recorded at the southern end of the house footings (Figs. 4 and 5 Section 5,

Plate 3). Measuring at least 0.53m in diameter and concave based, ditch [014] possibly dates to the 2nd century AD as fragments of Romano-British pottery were recovered during the excavation of the foundations along it (Appendix 2, unstratified context (016)).

5.3 Romano-British Evidence

A substantial north south aligned ditch cut [005] cut natural (003) on the western side of the house footings and extend below the limit of excavation (Figs. 4 and 5, Section 2, Plate 4). Measuring 1.28m in diameter and at least 0.48m deep, ditch [005] was infilled with at least two deposits; a loose dark yellowish brown sand lower fill (006), sealed by a loose dark yellowish to slightly greyish brown sand upper fill (007). 21 fragments of Romano-British pottery, of probable 2nd century date, along with fragments of oyster shell and cattle bone were recovered from (007) (Appendix 3).

5.4 Recent Evidence

All undated and Romano-British contexts were sealed by a single deposit of friable light to mid-reddish brown silty sand subsoil (002) which varied between 0.11m and 0.70m in depth (Figs. 5 to 7 Sections 1-7). Two recent features cut the subsoil. The first a concave based pit cut [010], was infilled with two burnt deposits (011 and 012) and an upper fill (013), whilst the second a modern service trench overlay the fills of ditch (005) (Figs. 4, 7 Sections 3 and 4 and Fig.5 Section 2). All the deposits on the site were sealed by a single deposit of topsoil (001) which varied between 0.15m and 0.64m in depth.

A bungalow, 'Tranquillity', of mid 20th century date stood on this marsh side site prior to the present development. A former summerhouse located within the grounds of this property was unusual in that its walls were formed from timber side panels

taken from a railway carriage (Plates 6 and 7). Whilst it is possible that panels were taken from a single carriage, they were set at right angles to each other and so cannot be *insitu*.

6. DISCUSSION

Four phases of deposition and activity were identified; natural strata, undated, Romano-British and recent. The earliest deposit natural sand (003), clearly related to the underlying natural coastal geology.

Three linear ditches ([004], [014] and [005]) were identified during the excavation of the house foundations. Although two of these linears ([004] and [014]) were undated unstratified Romano-British pottery (016) recovered during the excavation of trenches through [014] suggest that this ditch is of Romano-British date. The third ditch [005] can be dated to the Romano-British period on the basis of twenty one fragments of Romano-British pottery recovered from its fill (007). Further Romano-British pottery was also found re-deposited within the subsoil and recovered from a second unstratified context (017).

In all 28 sherds of Romano-British pottery and a further three fragment possibly dating to the period, were recovered during the watching brief. Despite its limited size this assemblage is of interest as its suggested early to mid 2nd century date range is earlier than late 2nd to 4th wares recovered during investigations carried out elsewhere within the Brancaster fort and *vicus* complex, including excavations undertaken to the south of the present site during 1974-77 (Appendix 2). This discovery lends weight to the suggestion that the Brancaster complex may have had earlier antecedents possibly relating to conquest era roads or an earlier fort at Brancaster (Hinchcliffe 1985, 176-80).

All the earlier remains were sealed by a single deposit of subsoil (002), whilst recent disturbance was limited to a pit [010] and a service trench [008].

7. CONCLUSION

A watching brief was undertaken during groundworks relating to the construction of a detached dwelling and associated garage on land at Tranquillity, Marsh Lane, Brancaster, Norfolk. The watching brief was required by the Planning Advisory Archaeologist, Norfolk Landscape Archaeology as the site lay immediately west of the Scheduled remains of *Branodunum* Roman Fort and its associated *vicus* settlement. Further non-Scheduled but extensive Romano-British settlement remains were excavated immediately south of Marsh Lane during 1974-7.

Four phases of activity; natural, undated, Romano-British and recent were identified. Three ditches [004], [014], and [005] were present within the house footings. Ditch [005] was found to be of Romano-British origin and whilst [004] and [014] were undated, it is likely that [014] is also Romano-British. The pottery assemblage recovered from the watching brief is significant as it suggests an early to mid-second century date range for the sites occupation. This contrasts with previous work undertaken in Brancaster which suggests that the occupation of the fort and *vicus* complex commenced in the late 2nd century.

A mid 20th century summerhouse located on the site and constructed out of former railway carriage side panels was also photographed as part of the watching brief.

8. ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Project Services wishes to acknowledge the assistance of Jane Snape

of Thomas Faire Architects who commissioned both the fieldwork and this report. Steve Malone coordinated the project and Tom Lane edited the report.

9. PERSONNEL

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 Site Supervisors: Fiona Walker and Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Photographic Reproduction: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Illustration: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin
 Post-excavation analysis: Thomas Bradley-Lovekin

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Unpublished APS Report No. **72/03**

11. ABBREVIATIONS

APS Archaeological Project Services

DoE Department of the Environment

IFA Institute of Field Archaeologists

SSEW Soil Survey of England and Wales

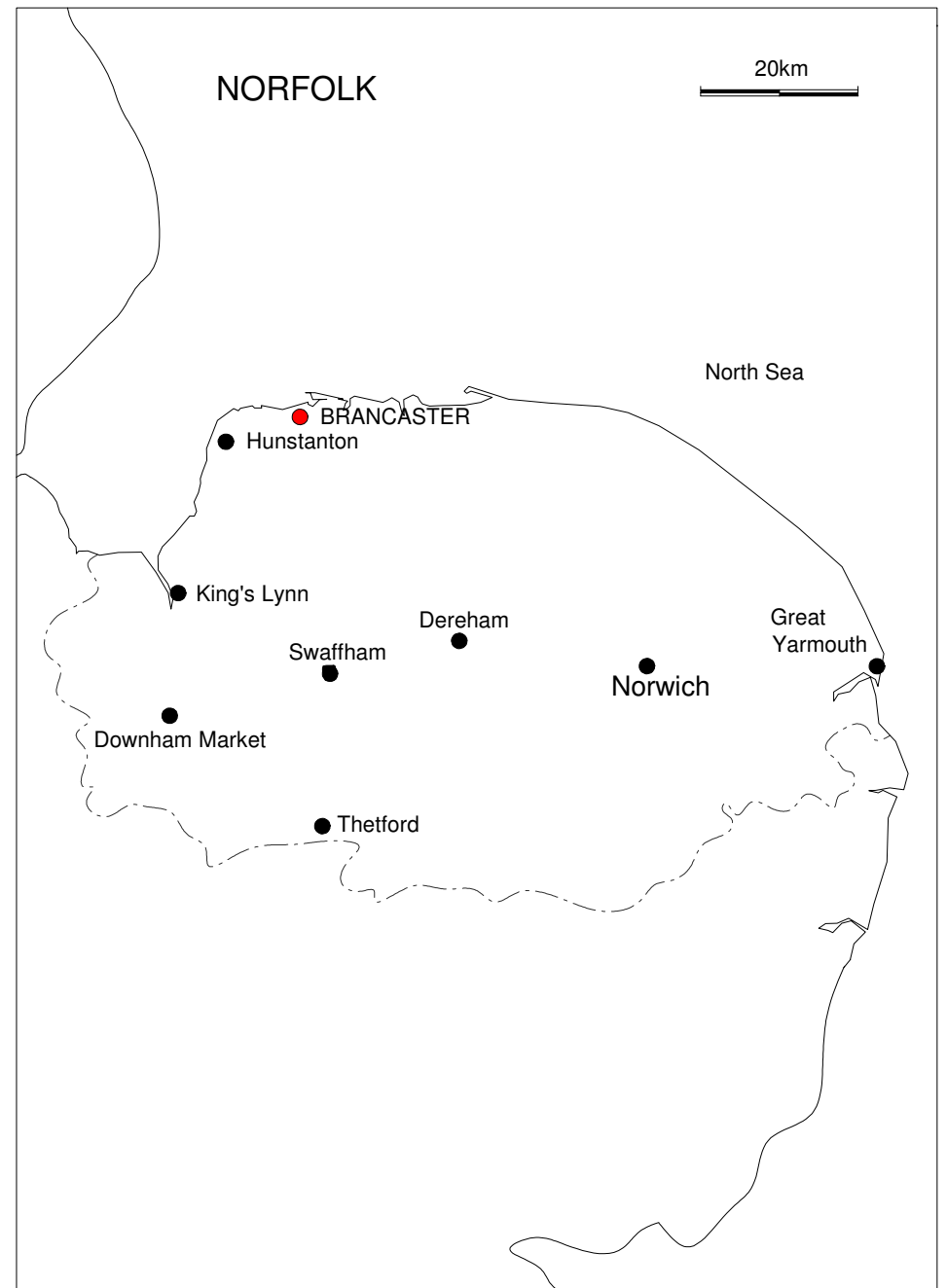
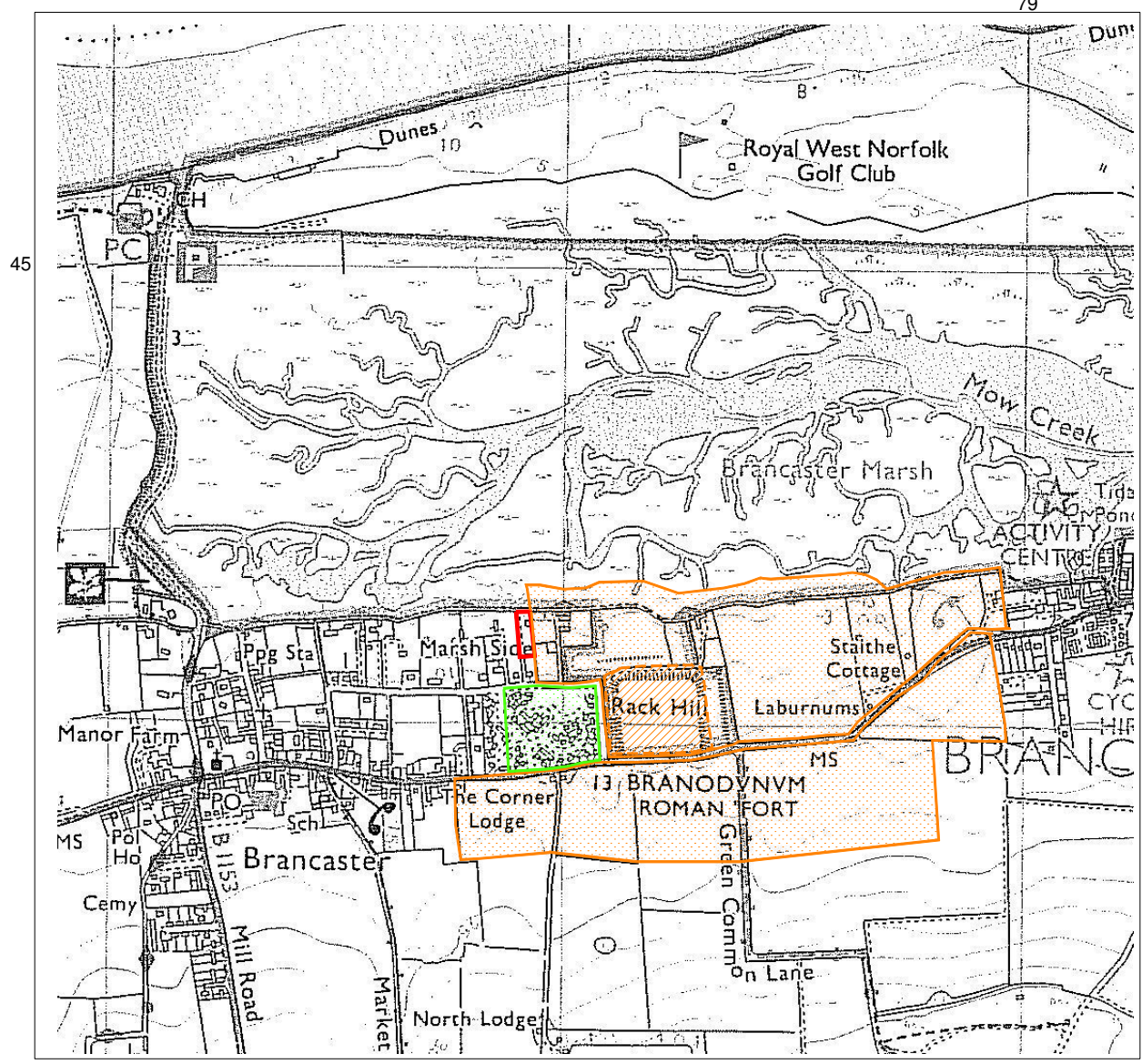






Figure 1 General Location Plan



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-  Location of Watching Brief
-  Limits of Scheduled Ancient Monument
-  Location of 1974-7 Excavation and Geophysical Survey Area
-  Location of later Roman Fort within Scheduled Area




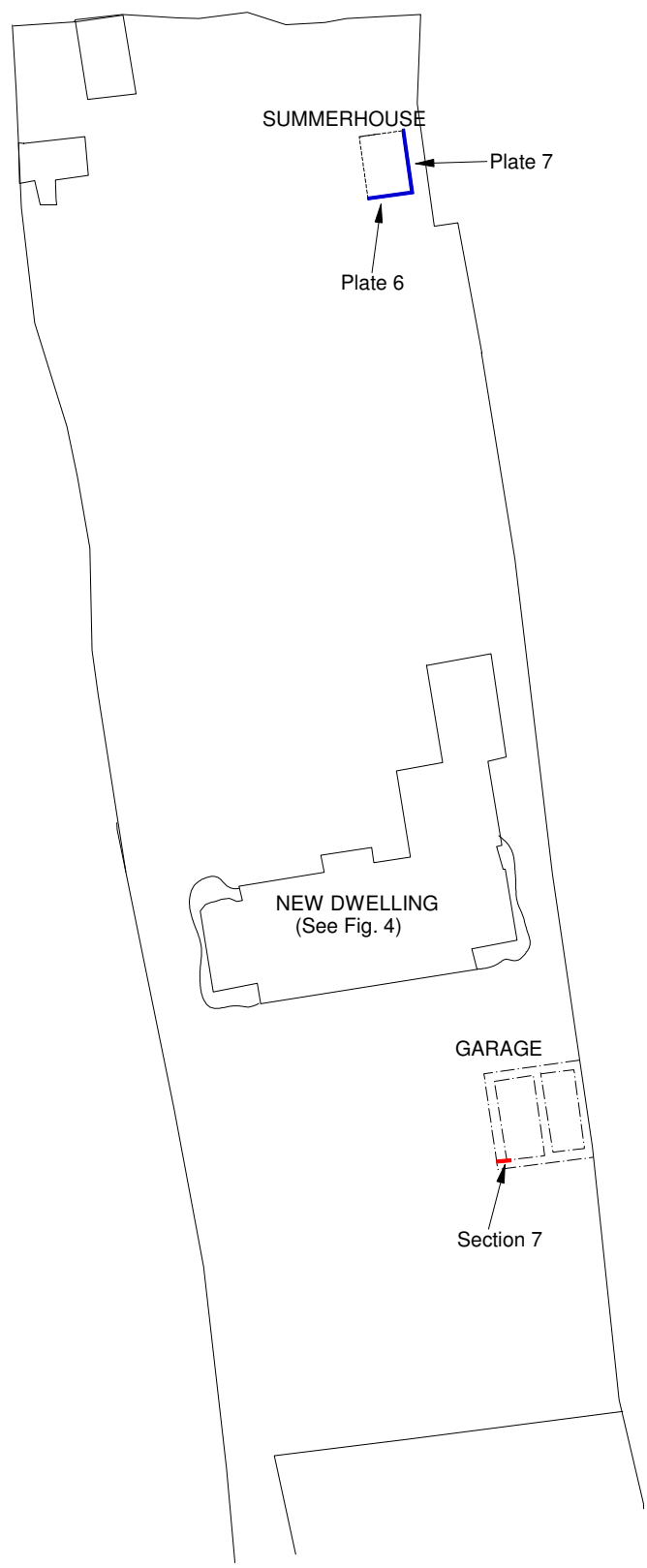
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Figure 2 Map showing site location and archaeological setting




	Archaeological Project Services	
Project Name: Brancaster Tranquility Marsh Lane 50282BRC		
Scale 1:500	Drawn by:TBL	Report No: 082/07

Figure 3 Plan of development showing location of groundworks

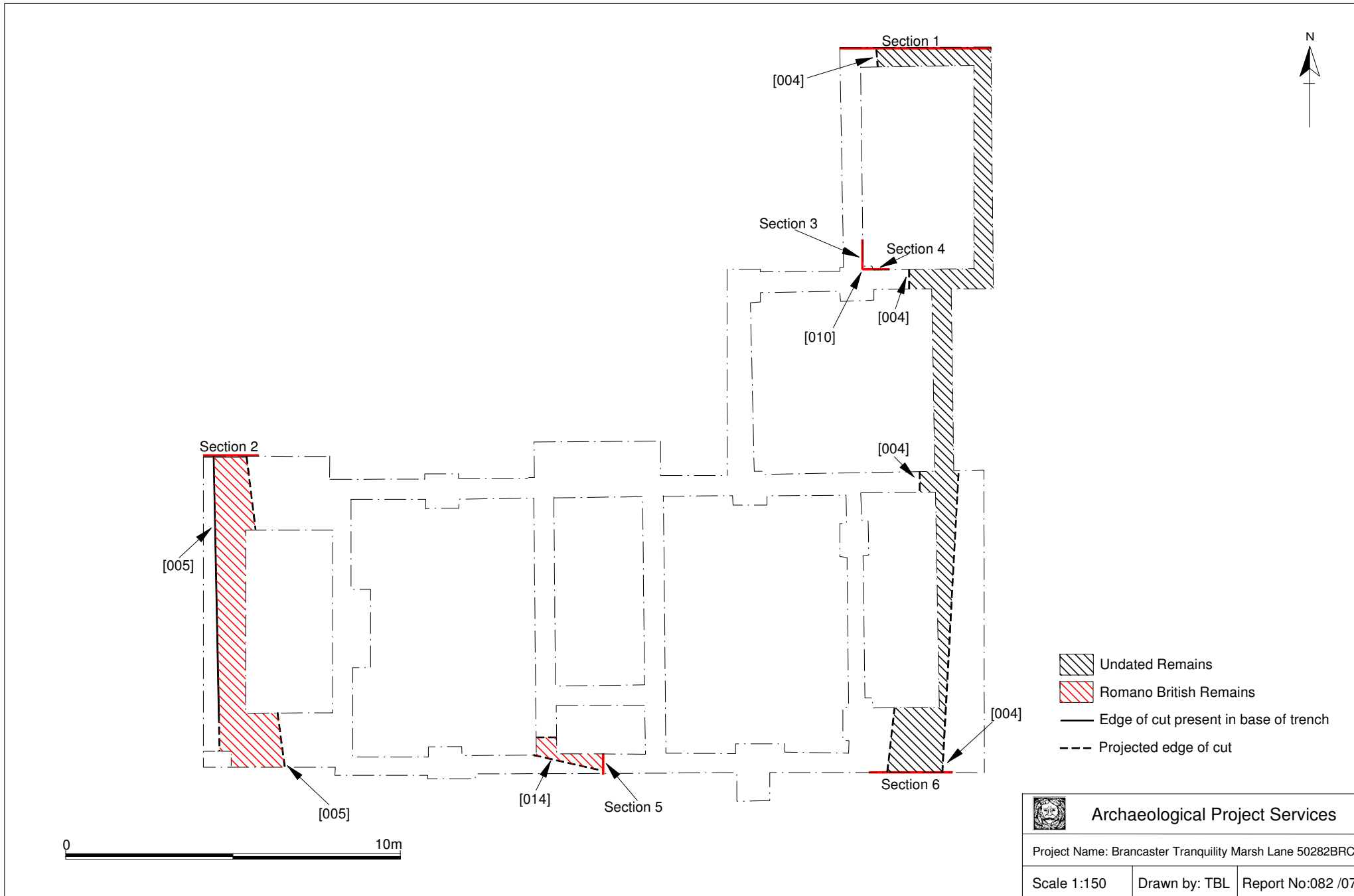
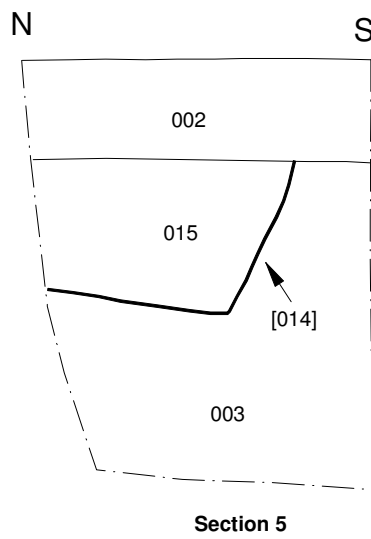
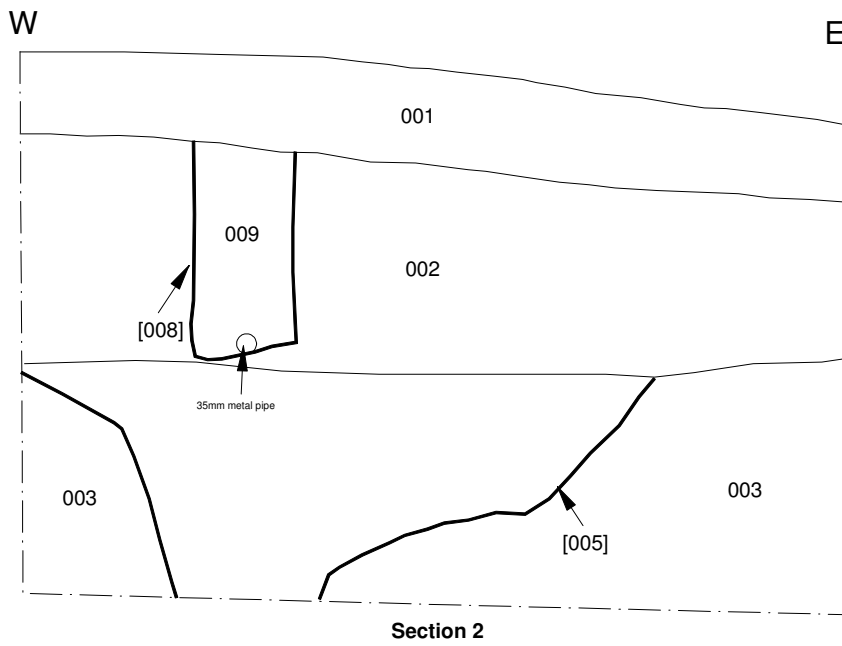


Figure 4 Plan of house footings showing features exposed and sections recorded




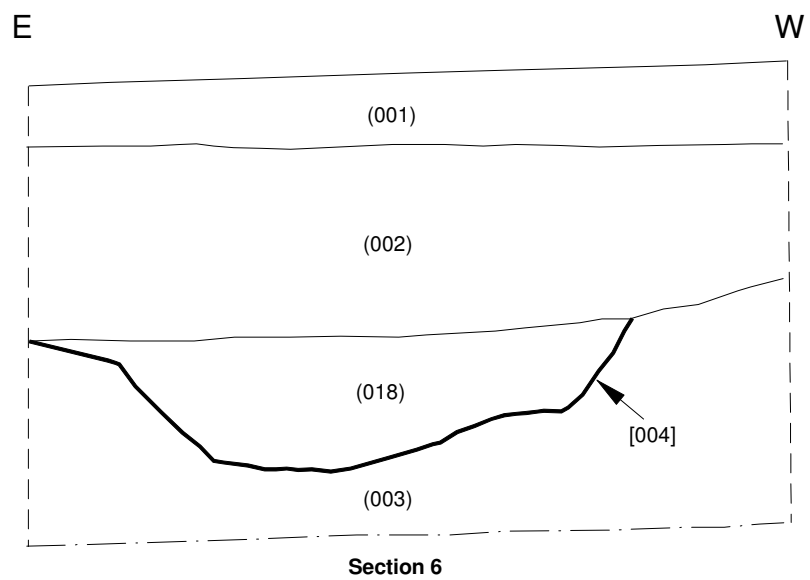
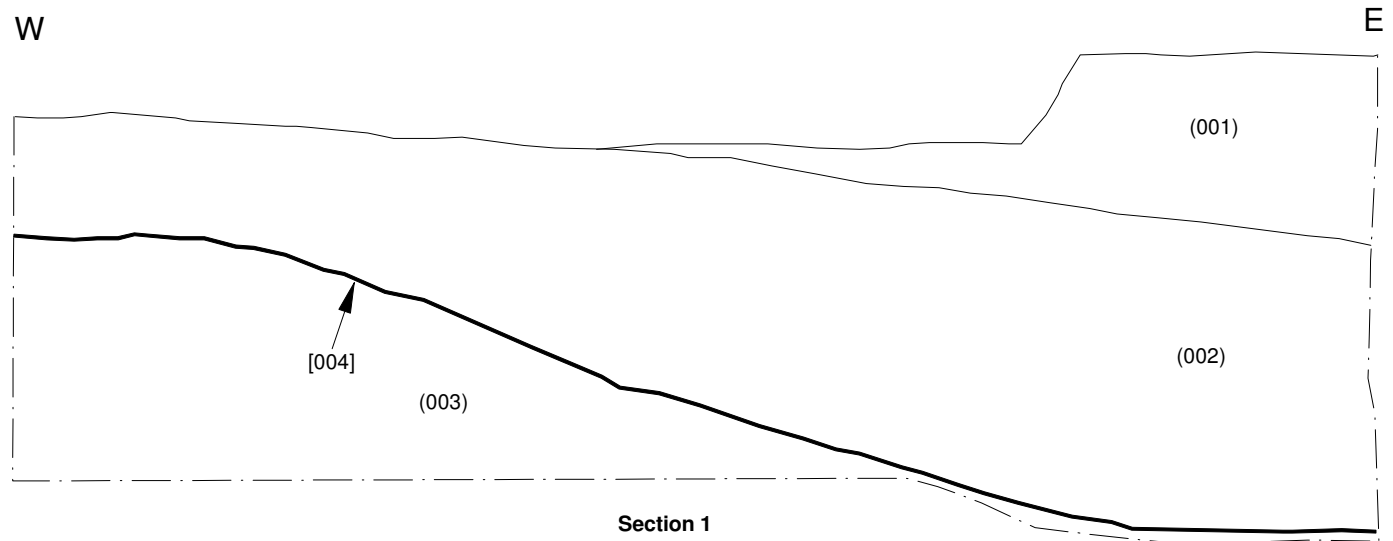
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Figure 5 Sections 2 and 5




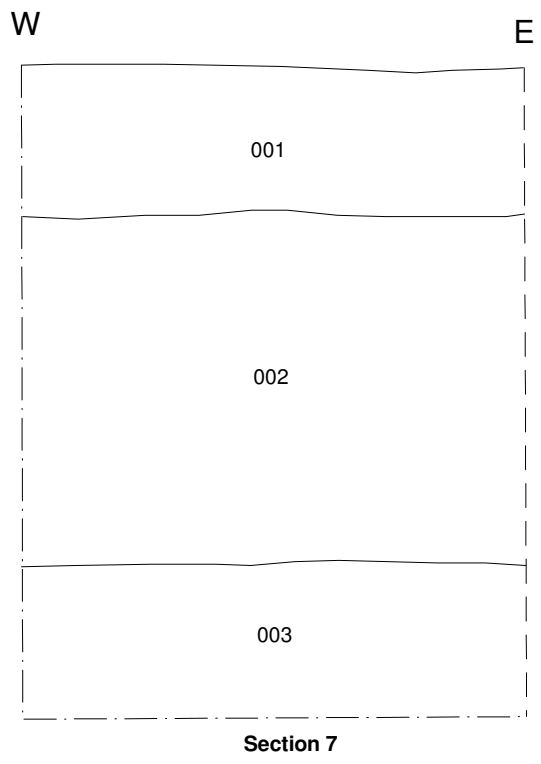
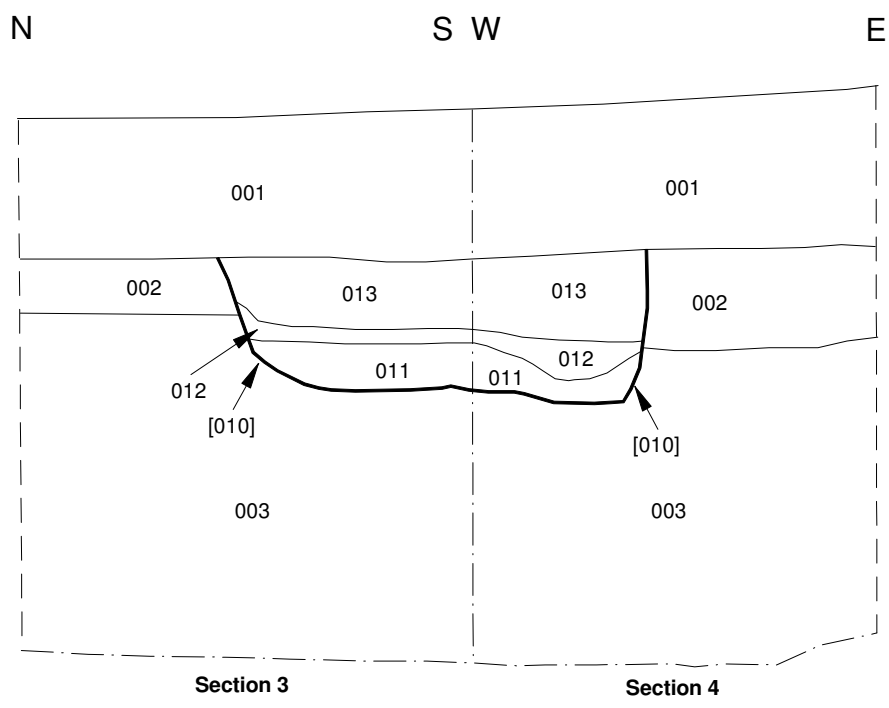
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Figure 6 Sections 1 and 6




 Archaeological Project Services		
Project Name: Brancaster Tranquility Marsh 50282BRC		
Scale 1:15	Drawn by: TBL	Report No: 082/07

Figure 7 Sections 3,4 and 7



Plate 1 North facing view across site showing completed house footings



Plate 2 South facing view Section 6 showing undated ditch [004]



Plate 3 East facing view Section 5 showing undated ditch [014]



Plate 4 North facing view Section 2 showing Romano-British ditch [005]



Plate 5 North facing view Section 7 showing representative section garage footings



Plate 6 North facing view summer house showing former railway carriage panel



Plate 7 West facing view summer house showing former railway carriage panel

APPENDIX 1
Context Summary

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
001	Loose dark greyish brown organic sand		Topsoil
002	Friable light to mid-reddish brown silty sand	0.40m	Subsoil
003	Friable light yellowish brown sand	-	Natural
004	North south aligned concave based linear, diameter varies from 3.90m> at the north end of the footings to 2m to the south, although some soil transformation evident at the north.	0.95m	Ditch cut
005	North/ south aligned linear cut, 1.28m diameter	0.48m>	Ditch cut
006	Loose dark yellowish brown sand	0.16m>	Fill of [005]
007	Loose dark yellowish/ slightly greyish brown sand	0.33m	Upper fill of [005]
008	North/ south aligned vertical sided service trench cut for metal water pipe, 0.20m diameter.	0.44m	Service trench cut
009	Loose dark greyish brown slightly silty sand	0.44m	Fill of [008]
010	Steep sided concave based pit cut, 0.60m radius, severely truncated.	0.30m	Pit cut
011	Loose very dark grey (black) ashy sand	0.09m	Primary fill of [010] (Burnt deposit)
012	Loose burnt red/ mixed yellowish brown sand	0.08m	Fill of [010]
013	Loose medium yellowish brown sand	0.18m	Upper fill of ditch [010]
014	East/ west aligned concave based linear, 0.53m> diameter	0.31m	Ditch cut
015	Loose dark yellowish brown sand	0.31m	Fill of [014]
016	Unstratified material recovered during machine excavation of footings trench through ditch [014], its fill (015) and the overlying subsoil (002)	-	Unstratified

Context	Description	Depth/ Height	Interpretation
017	General unstratified material recovered during machining of house footings	-	Unstratified
018	Loose dark grayish brown sand	0.45m	Fill of [004]

APPENDIX 2

REPORT 262 ON POTTERY FROM AN EVALUATION AT TRANQUILITY, MARSH LANE, BRANCASTER, NORFOLK, 50282BRC

For ARCHAEOLOGICAL PROJECT SERVICES

Margaret J. Darling, M.Phil., F.S.A., M.I.F.A

July 2007

The pottery consists of 31 sherds from six contexts, weighing 1.058Kg. The condition is average, mostly fairly fresh, some abraded, giving an average sherd weight of 34g. The pottery has been archived using count and weight as measures according to the guidelines laid down for the minimum archive by *The Study Group for Roman Pottery*. There are no problems for long term storage. Codes are compatible with the archive structure and coding used in the City of Lincoln database and for Lincolnshire sites. The archive data is listed below, appendix 2, and will be curated for future study and research. Fabrics are defined below, and archive codes expanded in appendix 1.

The pottery is summarised for quantities, dating and comments by cut in Table 1.

Table 1

Cut	Deposit	Cxt	Sherds	Weight	Date
-	Topsoil	001	3	23	M2/PMED
-	Subsoil	002	3	190	2C?
005	Ditch N-S	007	21	779	2C?
-	Unstrat	016	3	44	2C?
-	Unstrat	017	1	22	ROM
	Total		31	1058	

OVERVIEW OF FABRICS AND VESSEL FORMS

The fabrics represented are listed in Table 2.

Table 2

Fabric	Code	Sherds	%	Weight	%
Cream	CR	2	6.45	15	1.42
Grey micaceous	GMIC?	6	19.35	156	14.74
Grey quartz-gritted	GREY	17	54.84	697	65.88
Grey sandy	GRSA	1	3.23	18	1.70
Oxidized light	OXL	2	6.45	136	12.85
Oxidized sandy	OXSA	1	3.23	22	2.08
Post-Roman	PRO	2	6.45	14	1.32
Total		31	100	1058	100

The site is situated adjacent but to the north of the area of settlement excavated outside the fort in 1974-7. It is surprising that there are no clear parallels with the pottery from those excavations, particularly the absence of the classic fabric Nar Valley rusticated jars. Much of this small group would fit an earlier date than occurred with the 1974-7 pottery, where the quantity of samian suggests a starting date in the mid- to late-Antonine period, and the bulk of the coarse pottery centres on the 3rd century, with a smaller amount of 4th century vessels. Hinchliffe considers the occupation to date from the latter part of

the 2nd through to the 4th century (Hinchliffe & Green 1985, 178). There is no certain dating evidence for the fort itself except its design and similarity to the early forts at Reculver and, more recently, Caister-on-Sea (ibid.; Darling with Gurney 1993, 242). In view of this earlier dating, and the limited information available for this nationally important site, five vessels have been selected for illustration.

The only non-reduced fabric vessels are oxidized sherds, cream (CR) and cream-brown (OXL) body sherds and a base from flagons, and a single sandy red-brown (OXSA) rim fragment from a jar or bowl (all from ditch 005). A single hand-made sherd in a poorly-mixed quartz-gritted grey fabric occurred in the ditch 005, probably from a large jar. There are also two post-Medieval sherds from the topsoil.

The main dating evidence lies in the grey wares. Two jars from subsoil 002 and ditch 005, nos 1 and 2 have earlier characteristics, no 2 having a sharply angled shoulder decorated with diagonal burnished lines, while its rim type is reminiscent of vessels from a kiln at Brampton dated to the late 1st to early 2nd century (Green 1977, fig 26, 5), the grooved edge being common on early vessels. No 1 is notably thin-walled with a delicate moulded rim, and a base defined with a groove on the underside, all features of earlier 2nd century vessels. The fracture at the base of the rim sherd suggests a small cordon. The large jar from ditch 005 no 5 has a tall neck, ending in a cordon at the junction with the shoulder, which is decorated with burnished lattice, a common decoration in the early Brampton kiln cited above. The jar or small bowl no 4 (unstratified cxt 016) also has a tall neck with a slight cordon halfway down. All of these fit better into the earlier part of the 2nd century than later.

Of the other diagnostic sherds, the most difficult are the body sherds in a micaceous fabric from ditch 005, with moderate mica content. These include two sherds from a jar decorated with rustication and with a trimmed basal zone. Superficially the rustication may appear to be the lower part of Icenian rustication seen so commonly in Nar Valley wares and at Brancaster, but the fabric and the basal trimming suggest this is the base of a jar with the earlier linear rustication. One of the other body sherds in this fabric is the shoulder of a fairly thin walled jar, with fine grooving, while a sherd in a similar fairly micaceous fabric is a lighter grey with brown core, and represents the base of a small jar or beaker, the exterior being 'fumed' darker grey. This sherd may be related to a fabric identified at kilns at East Winch (Peachey forthcoming), where it is likened to Nene Valley grey ware except for the mica content. Micaceous wares are commoner in the pottery produced in the Waveney Valley on the border with Suffolk, but the source of this fabric is unknown; the mica content appears to be less than normally seen in the pottery from Suffolk kilns. The other difficult vessel is the jar no 3, the sharply angled form of which is unparalleled, but the fabric appears consistent with a Roman date.

A 'waster' pit at Pentney excavated by Michael de Bootman in 1992 contained a notable group of early Nar Valley pottery, with none of the common late forms, the pottery showing a strong Late La Tene ancestry, in parallel with the development of grey wares in the Nene Valley (pers. comm. Michael de Bootman). Decoration included diagonal and lattice burnishing, as seen in this group from Brancaster. The main sources of pottery for the 1974-7 pottery at Brancaster appear to have been the Nar Valley kilns at both Pentney and Shouldham, Brampton, and other less specified kilns in Norfolk (Andrews 1985, 124), and this small group suggests similar sources but at an earlier date, perhaps in the early to mid 2nd century.

CONCLUSIONS

It is unfortunate that the group is so small, but it gives a strong hint of occupation in the area preceding both that in the settlement and in the fort. This is important new evidence, to be considered together with similar evidence recently excavated at Caister-on-Sea (Darling forthcoming). To explain the anomaly of an ordered settlement preceding the accepted date for the fort, and the presence of the *Cohors I Aquitanorum*, Hinchliffe considers the possibility of an earlier military presence in the area based on the crop mark evidence to the north of the fort, the alignment of which mirrors the settlement layout, or the possibility of an earlier site underneath the fort, which contains buildings on a similar alignment (Hinchliffe & Green 1985, 179). He speculates that the latter possibility is most probable but still dates this to the later 2nd century (ibid., 180).

CATALOGUE

- 1 Jar with moulded rim, high neck, possible cordon at base of neck. Red-brown fabric, grey surfaces, moderate ill-sorted quartz inclusions. Upper fill ditch 005 (007), D3.
- 2 Jar with high neck, burnished diagonal lines on sharply angled shoulder. Grey fabric with common quartz. Subsoil (002), D1.
- 3 Jar or bowl with sharply cut angled rim. Light grey fabric, moderate small quartz, occasional larger inclusions to 0.5mm. Upper fill ditch 005 (007), D2.
- 4 Jar or bowl, high neck with low middle cordon. Grey, common but small quartz, sparse larger to 0.7mm. Partial unusual deposit on neck, probably very abraded burnishing. Unstratified (016), D5.
- 5 Storage jar with cordon base of neck, lattice on shoulder. Grey, fairly common ill-sorted quartz inclusions. Upper fill ditch 005 (007), D4.

FABRIC DEFINITION

CR	Cream, miscellaneous cream wares. Sherds attributed to a fabric group rather than a discrete fabric, mostly from flagons or closed forms.
GREY	Grey, undifferentiated quartz-gritted grey fabrics, hard wares with sparse to common sub-rounded quartz inclusions.
GMIC	Grey micaceous, particularly micaceous fabric. Fairly fine texture, moderate fine quartz, moderate mica inclusions.
GRSA	Grey, with common to abundant quartz sand inclusions.
OXL	Oxidized lighter red-brown. Fabrics in light cream-brown shades, usually relatively fine-textured, often used for flagons.
OXSA	Oxidized red-brown fabrics with common to abundant quartz inclusions.
PRO	Post-Roman. Post-Medieval in topsoil only.

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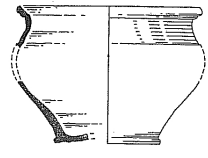
APPENDIX 1 ARCHIVE CODES

Code	Expansion
	FORM
BDTR	Bowl or dish triangular-rim
CLSD	Closed
F	Flagon
J	Jar
JB	Jar or bowl
JBEV	Jar or bowl everted-rim
JBK?	Jar-beaker
JCUR	Jar curved-rim
JEV	Jar everted-rim
JL	Jar large
JUR	Jar under-cut rim
-	DECORATION
BDL?	Burnished diagonal lines
BHL	Burnished horizontal lines
HM	Hand-made

LA	Lattice
RIL?	Rilled
RLIN	Rusticated linear

APPENDIX 2
ARCHIVE DATABASE

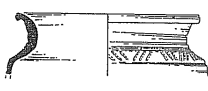
Cxt	Fabric	Form	Manuf+	Ve	Altn	D#	Details	Lnk	Shs	Wt
001	GREY	BDTR	-	-	VABR	-	RIM FR ONLY	-	1	9
001	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	RIM GLAZED;PMED	-	1	12
001	PRO	-	-	-	-	-	FLAKE WHITE CHINA	-	1	2
001	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	M2/PMED	-	-	-
002	GREY	JCUR	BDL?	-	-	01	RIM NECKED;TRACE BDL? ANGLED SHLDR;GROOVED EDGE RIM;DIAM14	-	1	54
002	GREY	J?	-	-	-	-	BS CARINATED/GROOVED SHLDR;TRACES SELF SLIP EXT	-	1	106
102	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS;SL.TRACES FINE VERT COMBING;GRY;BN CORT	-	1	30
102	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
007	OXL	F	-	-	-	-	FTRG BASE;TRIMMED;CRBN	-	1	112
007	CR	F?	-	-	-	-	BS FINE CR;TRIMMED BASAL	-	1	6
007	CR	CLSD	-	-	-	-	BS CR FINE QTZ;OCC LGE WHITE	-	1	9
007	OXSA	JB	-	-	-	-	RIM FR;GRY FB;BN SURFS;COMM QTZ;F.UPR RIM	-	1	22
007	GREY?	J?	-	-	-	02	RIM SHARP ANGUL.CUT;UNUS;LTGRY;OCC LGE QTZ;DIAM16	-	1	22
007	GREY	JEV	-	1-	-	03	RIM/NECK;POSS CORDON BASE NECK;NON J FTM BASE;GROOVE U'SIDE;RB FB;ILL-S QTZ;GRY SURF;HARD;DIAM14	-	2	57
007	GREY	JL	LA	-	-	04	RIM>SHLDR;DIAM25;GYBN SURF	-	1	92
007	GREY	JCUR	-	-	-	-	RIM FRAG	-	1	14
007	OXL	JCUR	-	-	BNT;ABR	-	RIM>SHLDR;LTBN FB;BNT	-	1	24
007	GMIC?	JBK?	-	-	-	-	BASE;LTGY FB;FUMED EXT;CF NVGW;SOME MICA;DIAM 5+	-	1	33
007	GMIC?	J	RLIN	1?	-	-	BSS W RUST;NON-J TRIMMED BASAL SH;F.MICAC	-	2	55
007	GMIC?	CLSD	-	-	BNT	-	BS BASAL ZONE	-	1	50
007	GMIC?	J	-	-	-	-	BS NCK/SHLDR	-	1	11
007	GREY	CLSD	BHL	-	-	-	BS 3 BURNISH HORIZ LINES	-	1	10
007	GMIC?	-	-	-	BNT X	-	BS LTBN FB	-	1	7
007	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS	-	1	18
007	GRSA	J?	-	-	-	-	BASE PLAIN;SANDY FB	-	1	18
007	GREY	J?	RIL?	-	BNT X	-	BS COMM FINE QTZ;OCC LGE & FE NODULES;ALMOST RILLED	-	1	17
007	GREY	JL?	HM	-	BNT;ABR	-	BASE;POOR MIXED CLAY;QTZY DKGRY FB;RB EXT;POOR COND	-	1	202
007	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
016	GREY	JBEV	-	1	BNT	05	RIM/NECK/SHLDR;SL.CORDON MID-NECK;STRANGE ?BURNT SKIN PT SURF;DIAM20 ?JL BUT THIN WALL	-	2	36
016	GREY	JUR	-	-	-	-	RIM/PT NECK;F.THIN WALL;DIAM16	-	1	8
016	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	2C?	-	-	-
017	GREY	-	-	-	-	-	BS;SOME MICA	-	1	22
017	ZDATE	-	-	-	-	-	ROM	-	-	-



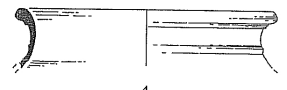
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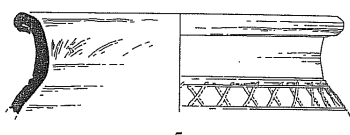
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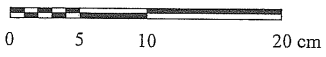
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5



Appendix 3

THE FINDS

by Anne Boyle, Rachael Hall, Gary Taylor and Jennifer Wood

Single pieces of glass and stone, two items weighing a total of 1143g, were retrieved. Faunal remains were also recovered.

The excavated animal bone assemblage comprises 3 stratified fragments of bone weighing 239g, and two oyster shells (119g). The animal bone was identified by reference to published catalogues. No attempt is made to sex or age animals represented within the assemblage, although where this is readily apparent is noted in the comments column.

Provenance

The material was recovered from ditch fills, subsoil, topsoil and unstratified deposits

Range

The range of material is detailed in the tables.

Table 1: Other Artefacts

Context	Material	Description	No.	Wt (g)	Context Date
001	Glass	Green moulded bottle, embossed]WE[1	34	Early 20 th century
002	Stone	Burnt stone	1	837	
002	Brick	Hand made brick fragment. Fabric hard dull oxidised medium sandy+ca+flint	1	170	16 th to 18 th century
002	Brick	Hand made brick fragment. Fabric hard oxidised calcaerous	1	102	16 th to 18 th century

Table 2: The Faunal Remains

Context	Species	Bone	No.	Wt (g)	Comments
007	Oyster	Shell	2	119	Left and right valve
	Cattle	Metacarpal	1	18	Abraided on the condyles
	Large Mammal Size	Long Bone	1	17	
017	Cattle	Femur	1	204	Chopped and snapped through the midshaft

The assemblage is too small to provide meaningful information save the presence/use of the animals on site.

Condition

All the material is in good condition and presents no long-term storage problems. Archive storage of the collection is by material class.

Documentation

Details of archaeological sites and discoveries in the area are maintained in the Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Record.

Potential

As a small collection that is undated or modern, the assemblage is of very limited local potential and significance.

The lack of any material earlier than the 20th century is informative and suggests that archaeological deposits dating from prior to this period are absent from the area, or were not disturbed by the development, or were of a nature that did not involve artefact deposition.

Appendix 4

GLOSSARY

Alluvium	Deposits laid down by water. Marine alluvium is deposited by the sea, and fresh water alluvium is laid down by rivers and in lakes.
Anglo-Saxon	Pertaining to the period when Britain was occupied by peoples from northern Germany, Denmark and adjacent areas. The period dates from approximately AD 450-1066.
Bronze Age	A period characterised by the introduction of bronze into the country for tools, between 2250 and 800 BC.
Carucate	A unit of land, originally based on the amount that could be ploughed annually by a team of eight oxen. Generally taken to be about 120 acres.
Context	An archaeological context represents a distinct archaeological event or process. For example, the action of digging a pit creates a context (the cut) as does the process of its subsequent backfill (the fill). Each context encountered during an archaeological investigation is allocated a unique number by the archaeologist and a record sheet detailing the description and interpretation of the context (the context sheet) is created and placed in the site archive. Context numbers are identified within the report text by brackets, e.g. [004].
Cropmark	A mark that is produced by the effect of underlying archaeological or geological features influencing the growth of a particular crop.
Cut	A cut refers to the physical action of digging a posthole, pit, ditch, foundation trench, etc. Once the fills of these features are removed during an archaeological investigation the original 'cut' is therefore exposed and subsequently recorded.
Domesday Survey	A survey of property ownership in England compiled on the instruction of William I for taxation purposes in 1086 AD.
Fill	Once a feature has been dug it begins to silt up (either slowly or rapidly) or it can be back-filled manually. The soil(s) that become contained by the 'cut' are referred to as its fill(s).
Geophysical Survey	Essentially non-invasive methods of examining below the ground surface by measuring deviations in the physical properties and characteristics of the earth. Techniques include magnetometry and resistivity survey.
Iron Age	A period characterised by the introduction of Iron into the country for tools, between 800 BC and AD 50.
Layer	A layer is a term used to describe an accumulation of soil or other material that is not contained within a cut.
Medieval	The Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1066-1500.
Mesolithic	The 'Middle Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 11000 - 4500 BC.
Natural	Undisturbed deposit(s) of soil or rock which have accumulated without the

influence of human activity

Neolithic	The 'New Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 4500 - 2250 BC.
Palaeolithic	The 'Old Stone Age' period, part of the prehistoric era, dating from approximately 500000 - 11000 BC in Britain.
Post-medieval	The period following the Middle Ages, dating from approximately AD 1500-1800.
Prehistoric	The period of human history prior to the introduction of writing. In Britain the prehistoric period lasts from the first evidence of human occupation about 500,000 BC, until the Roman invasion in the middle of the 1st century AD.
Romano-British	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 43-410 when the Romans occupied Britain.
Saxon	Pertaining to the period dating from AD 410-1066 when England was largely settled by tribes from northern Germany

Appendix 5

THE ARCHIVE

The archive consists of:

18	Context records
1	Photographic record sheet
1	Section record sheet
1	Plan record sheet
2	Daily record sheets
1	Levels sheet
7	Sheets of scale drawings
1	Stratigraphic matrix

All primary records are currently kept at:

Archaeological Project Services
The Old School
Cameron Street
Heckington
Sleaford
Lincolnshire
NG34 9RW

The ultimate destination of the project archive is:

Norfolk Museums Service
Union House
Gressenhall
Dereham
Norfolk
NR20 4DR

The archive will be deposited in accordance with the document titled *County Standards for Field Archaeology in Norfolk*, produced by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

Accession Number: 50282BRC

Archaeological Project Services Site Code: BTML07

The discussion and comments provided in this report are based on the archaeology revealed during the site investigations. Other archaeological finds and features may exist on the development site but away from the areas exposed during the course of this fieldwork. *Archaeological Project Services* cannot confirm that those areas unexposed are free from archaeology nor that any archaeology present there is of a similar character to that revealed during the current investigation.

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