

Land at Cucumber Lane
Brundall
Norfolk



**Archaeological
Evaluation Report**



September 2013

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Land at Cucumber Lane, Brundall, Norfolk

Archaeological Evaluation

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Summary

Summary text.

OA East carried out an evaluation between the 9/9/13 and 13/9/13 at Land at Cucumber Way, Brundall, Norfolk, NGR TG 31747 09121. The evaluation consisted of fourteen 50m by 2m trenches located across the development area.

The evaluation uncovered buried soil deposits within the south-western corner of the site dated as late Neolithic or early Bronze Age. Further evidence of prehistoric activity was identified from a pit and post hole possibly representing small area of occupation dated as late Bronze Age. These remains were located towards the north-eastern quarter of the development area.

Two undated parallel ditches were also identified, which have been interpreted as a possible post medieval track-way and, or field boundary. The two ditches run north-south, aligning with the modern field boundaries roughly central within the modern field.

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 Location and scope of work

- 1.1.1 An archaeological evaluation was carried out by OA East on proposed development land at Cucumber Lane, Brundall, Norfolk, NGR TG 31747 09121.
- 1.1.2 This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Brief issued by James Albone of Historic Environment Service, Norfolk County Council (Albone 2013) supplemented by a Specification prepared by CgMs (Clarke 2013).
- 1.1.3 The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, in accordance with the guidelines set out in *Planning Policy Framework*. The results will enable decisions to be made by Norfolk County Council, on behalf of the Local Planning Authority, with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.
- 1.1.4 The site archive is currently held by OA East and will be deposited with the appropriate county stores in due course.

1.2 Geology and topography

- 1.2.1 The following information within these sections (1.2, and 1.3) is taken from the Specification (Clarke 2013):
- 1.2.2 The underlying geology is sand and gravel from the Crag group. The drift geology is Happisburgh Glacigenic formation (diamictons, sands, gravels, laminated silts and clays) (Stratascan 2011).
- 1.2.3 Topographically, the site occupies roughly level ground at a height of approximately 20m Above Ordnance Datum.
- 1.2.4 A geotechnical survey was undertaken in December 2011 which revealed that the site contained between 0.30m to 0.40m depth of topsoil deposits overlying sand and clay (Harrison Geotechnical 2011).

1.3 Archaeological Background

- 1.3.1 A study of aerial photographs has previously identified cropmarks interpreted as undated enclosures and boundary ditches which appear to occupy the proposed development site and extend into land north of the A47 (NHER 49561). In 1993, fieldwalking adjacent to the southern boundary of the site, prior to the construction of a pipeline, found a small assemblage of prehistoric flints, in addition to medieval and post-medieval pottery (NHER 29859).
- 1.3.2 There are multiple reports of cropmarks recorded within 500m of the site to the north-east and east. One group is interpreted as a group of Bronze Age ring ditches (NHER 31638), while the others are either undated or thought to date to the medieval or post-medieval period (NHER 49562; NHER 10251; NHER 49563).
- 1.3.3 An isolated small group of Neolithic or Bronze Age flints were found approximately 250m to the south of the site on Cucumber Lane (NHER 10225), while hearth deposits associated with Anglo-Saxon to post-medieval pottery were found during the excavation of a drainage ditch in 1977 c. 500m to the east (NHER 12969).

- 1.3.4 A review of the available Ordnance Survey mapping indicates that up to the late 19th century the site remained as an open field located approximately 1km north-west of the small settlement of Brundall. By the early 20th century what appears to be several large greenhouses were constructed in the field immediately to the south of the site, which remained until replaced by the current housing estate during the 1960s or early 1970s. Throughout the 20th century, despite the urban expansion of Brundall, the site has remained undeveloped.

Previous Archaeological Investigation

- 1.3.5 In June 2011 Startascan (2011) undertook a geophysical investigation of the site. The survey identified a series of weak anomalies, including a number of positive linear responses and two negative area anomalies, which are interpreted as being of possible archaeological origin.

1.4 Acknowledgements

- 1.4.1 The author would like to thank CgMs who commissioned the archaeological works. The author would also like to thank the site staff Nick Cox, and Dave Brown. Stuart Ladd carried out the site survey. Thanks are also extended to Paul Sperry who managed the project and James Albone who monitored the project.

2 AIMS AND METHODOLOGY

2.1 Aims

- 2.1.1 The objective of this archaeological investigation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

2.2 Methodology

- 2.2.1 Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision with a tracked 360-type excavator using a 2m toothless ditching bucket. In areas displaying a clear absence of archaeological deposits, a small machine excavated sondage was used to test the character of the natural deposits.
- 2.2.2 The site survey was carried out using a Leica GPS 1200 GPS fitted with 'smartnet'.
- 2.2.3 Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.
- 2.2.4 All archaeological features and deposits were excavated. Records comprised OA East's *pro-forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.
- 2.2.5 A total of four samples were taken the results of which can be seen in Appendix C.
- 2.2.6 A geophysical survey of the development area was undertaken prior to the evaluation. The results of the survey were extensively tested during the evaluation, however very little evidence was seen during the evaluation to suggest geophysical anomalies correlated with cut features, or archaeological deposits.
- 2.2.7 The site conditions and the weather did not inhibit the archaeological work.

3 RESULTS

3.1 Introduction

- 3.1.1 The results are presented in trench order, with features described from west to east. The trenches measured 2m by 50m, unless otherwise stated.

3.2 Trenches 1 - 14

Trench 1

- 3.2.1 The trench contained a topsoil measuring 0.4m in thickness, and a subsoil measuring 0.19m thick. The trench was located at the north-west corner of the development area, and aligned roughly north-west to south-east. A backfilled geotechnical pit was located at the south-east end of the trench. A sondage was excavated on the location of the geotechnical pit to test the natural deposits. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Trench 2

- 3.2.2 Trench 2 was located within the north-west corner of the development area, directly east of Trench 1 on a roughly east to west alignment. The trench contained topsoil, and a subsoil, measuring 0.23m and 0.19m thick respectively. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Trench 3

- 3.2.3 Trench 3 contained a topsoil measuring 0.31m thick and a subsoil measuring 0.21m thick. The trench was located centrally, on the northern side of the development area on a north-east to south-west alignment. Two ditches were seen within the trench; Ditch **18** was located centrally within the trench and measured 1.12m in width, and 0.2m in depth, on a north to south alignment. The ditch contained a single fill (17), a mid greyish brown, clayey silt, the deposit was sampled (Sample 3) but was unproductive; no finds were recovered from the deposit. The second ditch within the trench (**16**) was located at the north-eastern end of the trench, also running on a north to south alignment. The ditch measured 1.84m in length, and 0.53m in depth and contained two fills. The uppermost fill (14) was a light brownish grey sandy silt and the basal fill (15) was a light brownish yellow, silty sand. No finds were present in the excavated section.

Trench 4

- 3.2.4 The trench was located in the north-east corner of the site on a north-west to south-east alignment. The topsoil measured 0.25m thick and the subsoil measured 0.21m thick. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits, a small sondage was excavated to test the natural deposits (see Plate 5).

Trench 5

- 3.2.5 Trench 5 had a topsoil measuring 0.31m thick and a sub soil measuring 0.23m thick. The trench was north-east to south-west aligned and located directly south of Trench 1. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Trench 6

- 3.2.6 The trench was located centrally within the development area, to the east of Trench 5 on a roughly east to west alignment. The topsoil within the trench measured 0.27m thick and the subsoil measured 0.26m thick. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Trench 7

- 3.2.7 Trench 7 was located to the south-east of Trench 3 on a roughly east to west alignment, the trench had a topsoil measuring 0.27m thick and subsoil measuring 0.18m thick. A total of four features were recorded within the trench; two ditches, a pit and a post hole. Ditch **20** was on a north to south alignment, and measured 1.24m in width, and 0.2m in depth. The ditch contained a single fill (19), a mid greyish brown, clayey silt, with a small fragment of not closely datable post-medieval brick from the top of the deposit. The second ditch (**9**) within the trench was located approximately 5.5m to the east of Ditch **20**. Ditch **9** also ran on the same north to south alignment; the ditch measured 1.63m in width, and 0.62m in depth. The ditch contained two fills; the uppermost fill (8) was a light brownish grey, sandy silt. The basal fill (10) was a mid brownish grey, clayey silt, no finds were recovered from the fills.
- 3.2.8 Pit **6** was located at the trench edge, it was half sectioned and found to contain a large amount of pottery (Plate 1). The trench was therefore extended to by a single bucket width to confirm its character and extents. It was subsequently fully excavated for finds recovery, the pit was oval in plan measuring 1.82m in length, 1.26m in width, and 0.13m in depth. The pit contained a single fill (7), a dark greyish brown, silty sand, a large assemblage of late Bronze Age pottery was recovered (App. B1). The environmental sample (Sample 1; App. C1) contained charred cereal and plant remains.
- 3.2.9 Post hole **12** was located 1m to the south of Pit **6**, within the trench extension. The post hole was circular in plan and measured 0.27m in width and 0.15m in depth. It contained a single fill (13), a mid greyish brown silty sand. Pottery recovered from the fill of the post hole also dated to the late Bronze Age.

Trench 8

- 3.2.10 Trench 8 was located on the western edge of the development area, the trench contained a topsoil measuring 0.28m thick and a subsoil measuring 0.17m in thickness. The trench was aligned east to west and contained no features or archaeologically significant deposits were present.

Trench 9

- 3.2.11 The trench was located towards the south-eastern corner of the development area, on a north-east to south-west alignment. The north-easternmost 12m of the trench contained a light greyish brown, sandy silt layer (28) with very diffuse edges. Surface cleaning, and a hand excavated test pit produced a single burnt flint and showed it to be 0.56m thick. A large section of the deposit was removed by machine at the end of the evaluation to check for a possible ditch running from Trench 10, no evidence the ditch or any other features was seen (Plate 6).

Trench 10

- 3.2.12 Trench 10 was located to the east of Trench 9 and ran on a roughly north-west to south-east alignment. The trench had a topsoil measuring 0.3m thick and a subsoil

measuring 0.29m thick. Three features were present, as well as a similar, possible continuation of layer 28 observed in Trench 9.

- 3.2.13 A pit (**24**) was located at the north-western end of the trench, the pit measured 2.2m in width, and 0.18m in depth. The pit had a single fill (25), a light greyish brown silty sand, a single sherd of late Neolithic, or Early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from the top of the fill.
- 3.2.14 To the south-east of pit (**24**), a possible ditch feature was investigated. The wide ditch like cut (**21**) measured 3.4m in width, and 0.82m in depth (Plate 3), the feature appeared to run through the trench on a roughly east to west alignment. The possible ditch contained two fills, the uppermost fill (22) was a mid reddish brown, clayey silt, containing pottery sherds of late Neolithic or Early Bronze Age date, burnt and worked flints (App B). The basal fill (23) was a light greyish brown, sandy silt and contained no finds.
- 3.2.15 Layer 27 located centrally within the trench was very similar to the deposit seen in Trench 9 (28). Finds recovered from the surface and a 1m square test pit excavated to depth of 0.14m included a small amount of worked and burnt flints, and a single sherd of not closely datable prehistoric pot.
- 3.2.16 A further layer deposit was identified at the southern end of the trench, the deposit was initially interpreted as a ditch feature, however upon excavation the deposit (26) was a shallow band of material measuring 3.5m in width, and 0.2m at the deepest point. The deposit was a mid reddish brown, silty sand, and contained pottery sherds of late Neolithic or early Bronze Age date.

Trench 11

- 3.2.17 Trench 11 was central within the development area and east of Trench 10, the trench was aligned north-east to south-west. The trench contained a topsoil and subsoil measuring 0.29m thick and 0.23m thick respectively. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Trench 12

- 3.2.18 Trench 12 was located directly east of trench 11, towards the south-east corner of the site, the trench was aligned broadly north-west to south-east. The topsoil measured 0.32m thick and the subsoil measured 0.2m thick. The trench contained no significant archaeological features or deposits.

Trench 13

- 3.2.19 The trench was located towards the south-east corner, to the east of Trench 12, the trench was on a roughly north to south alignment. The trench contained a topsoil measuring 0.2m thick and a subsoil which measured 0.24m thick.

Trench 14

- 3.2.20 Trench 14 was located towards the south-east corner of the development area, to the south of Trench 12, roughly aligned with the southern boundary of the site. The trench showed signs of large scale soil movements, possibly a result of post-medieval quarrying. The trench had a topsoil measuring 0.32m thick, and a possible subsoil measuring 0.14m thick. A layer, some 0.52m thick was probably the upper backfill of the possible quarry, this deposit contained a small amount of finds, including clay pipe stem fragments, small abraded sherds of Post-Medieval Red-ware, and small brick

fragments. Finds were infrequent, but were found throughout the deposit to the base of the trench. An 11m extension perpendicular to the main trench was excavated 2.4m from the western end of the trench, which revealed the limit of the quarrying to the north.

3.3 Finds Summary

- 3.3.1 The large amount of the pottery from the site came from a single feature, Pit **6** (App. B). The pottery from this feature included large, relatively unabraded sherds. Pottery from the remainder of the site consisted of small highly abraded sherds.
- 3.3.2 A small assemblage of worked and burnt flints was also recovered, these were often found in association with small pottery fragments, except for a small number of unstratified worked flints.

3.4 Environmental Summary

- 3.4.1 No faunal remains were recovered from archaeological contexts, suggesting soil conditions were not favourable for bone preservation.
- 3.4.2 Charred remains survived where appropriate deposits investigated and sampled, providing detailed botanical data (App. C).

4 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSIONS

4.1 Discussion

- 4.1.1 There is clear evidence for a prehistoric presence in two areas on the site; Trench 7 and Trenches 9 and 10.
- 4.1.2 Evidence for a Later Neolithic/ Early Bronze Age was found in Trenches 9 and 10 where pottery of this date was recovered from three features/layers (all in Trench 10). The features and layers within these trenches were somewhat ambiguous in character. Feature **21** for example had the appearance of a ditch but as it did not appear to continue into the two trenches either side of Trench 10 it may have been a long oval pit. The layers were shallow and relatively extensive suggesting they were remnant soils protected within slight hollows and depressions in the underlying natural rather than man-made features. This may be result of natural processes, or soil movements associated with early farming practices of possibly Late Neolithic, Early Bronze Age date. The pottery is likely to be residual in the features/layers, but is nonetheless indicative of domestic activity in the area at this date, although there is no evidence that anything structural has survived.
- 4.1.3 Trench 7 showed clear evidence for a Late Bronze Age presence. Structural features coupled with relatively substantial quantities of pottery and charred cereals are indicators of domestic and farming related activities at this location.
- 4.1.4 Two parallel ditches located in Trenches 7 and 3 may be evidence for a track or drove-way; ostensibly the ditches were undated although a small brick fragment was found in the western most ditch. The fills were very different in character from the prehistoric features seen within Trench 7 and the ditches were parallel with the modern field boundaries, suggesting the ditches to be much later, possibly post medieval in date.

4.2 Conclusions

- 4.2.1 There is clear evidence for prehistoric activity in two areas of the development site, although one area is somewhat ephemeral and likely to consist of residual finds, the area in and around Trench 7 is likely to provide potential for associated remains .
- 4.2.2 Other trenches were completely devoid of archaeology and it is therefore possible to define the potential extents of the prehistoric activity. However, it is worth noting that evidence of this period is often sparse and scattered.

APPENDIX A. CONTEXT INVENTORY

<i>Context</i>	<i>Trench</i>	<i>Category</i>	<i>Feature Type</i>	<i>Length</i>	<i>Breadth</i>	<i>Depth</i>
1		layer	topsoil			
2		layer	subsoil			
3		layer		0		
4	5	finds unit		0		
5	2	finds unit		0		
6	7	cut	pit	1.82	1.26	0.13
7	7	fill	pit	0		0.13
8	7	fill	ditch	1	1.63	0.25
9	7	cut	ditch	2.2	1.63	0.62
10	7	fill	ditch	1	0.64	0.16
11	7	fill	ditch	1	0.72	0.11
12	7	cut	post hole	0		
13	7	fill	post hole	0		
14	3	fill	ditch	1	1.84	0.41
15	3	fill	ditch	1	0.93	0.15
16	3	cut	ditch	2.6	1.84	0.53
17	3	fill	ditch	1	1.12	0.2
18	3	cut	ditch	2.6	1.12	0.2
19	7	fill	ditch	1	1.24	0.2
20	7	cut	ditch	2.2	1.26	0.2
21	10	cut	ditch	0		
22	10	fill	ditch	0		
23	10	fill	ditch	0		
24	10	cut	pit	2.2	1.4	0.18
25	10	fill	pit	0		0.18
26	10	layer	natural	0		
27	10	layer	natural	0		
28	9	layer	natural	0		0.64

Table 1. Context Inventory

APPENDIX B. FINDS REPORTS

B.1 Pottery

By Sarah Percival

Summary

B.1.1 A total of 174 sherds weighing 1,542g were recovered from three trenches during evaluation excavations at Cucumber Lane (Table 2). Contained within within the assemblage are thirteen sherds of later Neolithic early Bronze Age date, including a decorated Beaker sherd, and 160 sherds of Later Bronze Age pottery. One sherd weighing 2g is prehistoric but is otherwise not closely datable. The assemblage is moderately to poorly-preserved and includes a number of burnt or re-fired sherds. The average sherd weight is 8g.

Trench	Feature type	Feature	Pot date	Quantity	Weight (g)	Number of vessels
3	Ditch	18	Later Bronze Age	4	4	
7	Pit Post Hole	6	Later Bronze Age	103	990	4
		12	Later Bronze Age	53	517	
10	? Pit	24	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	1	8	
	Ditch	21	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	7	10	
		27	NCD	1	2	
	Natural feature	26	Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	5	11	
Total				174	1542	4

Table 2: Quantity and weight of prehistoric pottery by trench

Methodology

B.1.2 The assemblage was analysed in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 2010 Methodology.doc). The total assemblage was studied and a full catalogue was prepared. The sherds were examined using a binocular microscope (x10 magnification) and were divided into fabric groups defined on the basis of inclusion types. Fabric codes were prefixed by a letter code representing the main inclusion present (F representing flint, G grog and Q quartz). Vessel form was recorded; R representing rim sherds, B base sherds, D decorated sherds and U undecorated body sherds. The sherds were counted and weighed to the nearest whole gram. Decoration and abrasion were also noted. The pottery and archive are curated by OAE.

Later Neolithic early Bronze Age

B.1.3 A small number of sherds from Trench 10 are of later Neolithic early Bronze Age date. These include a Beaker sherd with elaborate comb-impressed decoration comprising a motif of chevron filled panels defined by plain vertical bands.

Fabric

- B.1.4 Three later Neolithic/ early Bronze Age fabrics were identified (Table 3). One small sherd is grog tempered (fabric G1) and the remainder contain flint pieces either as the sole inclusion or in combination with sand (fabrics F4 and QF). The range of fabrics is consistent with other Beaker assemblages found in the area (Clark 1936; Percival 2000, 43).

Form

- B.1.5 Comb-impressed decoration, similar to the example found at Cucumber Lane, is commonly found in both domestic and funerary Beaker. The elaborate filled panels match examples within the large domestic assemblage from Hockwold cum Wilton (Bamford 1982, fig.20, P63.116).

Deposition

- B.1.6 Later Neolithic to early Bronze Age pottery was recovered from three features, all in Trench 10. Small assemblages were found in the fill of ditch **21** and natural feature **26** which included the decorated Beaker sherd. A single sherd came from possible pit **24**. Beaker sherds have often been found in natural features, for example from solution features along the line of the Norwich Southern Bypass at Bixley (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 15). The pottery is most likely to be redeposited within the features and represents residual material derived from ancient surface deposits of domestic debris (Garrow 2006).

Later Bronze Age

- B.1.7 One hundred and sixty sherds weighing 1,511g are Later Bronze Age. The assemblage was principally derived from a pit and a post hole in Trench 7 and from ditch **18**, Trench 3.

Fabric

- B.1.8 The assemblage is entirely of flint-tempered fabrics, these containing mostly fine to moderate angular flint pieces and a fine clay matrix. Three fabrics were identified (Table 2). Vessel walls are thin and hard fired often to an orange brown colouring. The dominant use of flint as an opening agent within the fabrics is typical of contemporary assemblages from the region (Brudenell 2012).

Form

- B.1.9 Rims were present from four vessels. Two rims are too small to be identified to a vessel form. These are flattened at the rim edge and maybe from vessels with everted necks. Several large sherds are from a jar with rounded or bulbous body and upright neck (Brudenell type A). The flattened rim top is decorated with an impressed cable motif and the vessel surfaces are smoothed or fingered. The second rim is finer with a burnished surface and rounded everted rim. This sherd may be from a round-bodied bowl (Brudenell type K4).

Deposition

- B.1.10 The largest single assemblage of Later Bronze Age pottery came from pit **6**, Trench 7, which contained a mix of large and small sherds and all but one of the rim sherds recovered. Many of the sherds had been heavily burnt prior to deposition. This supports the view that the pottery had been deposited elsewhere prior to eventual insertion in the

pit and had been subject to attrition, breakage and burning during this period of exposure.

Discussion

- B.1.11 The earlier prehistoric pottery suggests activity at the site during the later Neolithic early Bronze Age. The pottery is contemporary with flint finds made in the 1960s from find spots adjacent to the development area (NHER10225) and is one of a number of sites along the Tas and Yare valleys where domestic Beaker has been found (Ashwin and Bates 2000, 236).
- B.1.12 The later prehistoric assemblage finds parallel with Later Bronze Age pottery found further along the A47 on the route of the Norwich Southern Bypass at Watton Road, Little Melton (Percival 2000, 215). This assemblage has recently been suggested by Brudenell as representing an Early Plainware group which perhaps pre-dates 1000 BC (Brudenell 2012, 161).

Recommendations for Further Work

- B.1.13 The Later Bronze Age pottery is of interest and is potentially early. It would be useful if a radiocarbon date could ultimately be provided for this assemblage as securely dated Later Bronze Age assemblages are rare in Norfolk (Brudenell 2012, 160). Two sherds require illustration.

Period	Fabric	Comment	Quantity	Weight (g)
Later Neolithic early Bronze Age	G1	Sparse small rounded grog in sandy clay matrix	1	3
	QF	Sparse small flint in sandy clay matrix	4	8
	F4	Sparse to moderate small to large white sub-rounded flint	9	20
Later Bronze Age	F1	Moderate medium fine flint inclusions	143	1433
	F2	moderate small flint inclusions	3	9
	F3	Moderate small to large white sub-angular flint	14	69
Total			174	1542

Table 3. Pottery by fabric

APPENDIX C. ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTS

C.1 Environmental samples

By Rachel Fosberry

Introduction

- C.1.1 Four bulk samples were taken during the evaluation phase of Cucumber Lane, Brundall, Norfolk from a contemporary Bronze Age pit and post hole and from two undated ditch fills. The purpose of this assessment is to determine whether plant remains are present,

their mode of preservation and whether they are of interpretable value with regard to domestic, agricultural and industrial activities, diet, economy and rubbish disposal.

Methodology

C.1.2 The total volume (up to twenty litres) of each of the samples was processed by tank flotation. The floating component (flot) of the samples was collected in a 0.3mm nylon mesh and the residue was washed through 10mm, 5mm, 2mm and a 0.5mm sieve. The dried flots were subsequently sorted using a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 60 and a complete list of the recorded remains are presented in Table 4. Identification of plant remains is with reference to the *Digital Seed Atlas of the Netherlands* and the authors' own reference collection. Nomenclature is according to Stace (1997). Carbonized seeds and grains, by the process of burning and burial, become blackened and often distort and fragment leading to difficulty in identification. Plant remains have been identified to species where possible.

Quantification

C.1.3 For the purpose of this initial assessment, items such as seeds and cereal grains have been scanned and recorded qualitatively according to the following categories

= 1-10, ## = 11-50, ### = 51+ specimens

Results

Sample No.	Context No.	Cut No.	Feature Type	Volume processed (L)	Cereals	Legumes	Weed Seeds	Flot comments	Pottery
1	7	6	pit	20	#	0	###	Charred seeds of <i>Polygonum amphibium</i> ##, <i>Polygonum latifolia</i> , <i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> #, <i>Chenopodium</i> sp. #, indet. Cereal grain #	+
2	10	9	ditch	19	0	0	0	Sparse charcoal only	+
3	17	18	ditch	18	#	#	#	Single cotyledon of small legume, single indet grain	0
4	13	12	post hole	6	0	#	#	one whole and one cotyledon of medium legume, <i>Polygonum latifolia</i> #	0

4.2.3 Table 4: Environmental samples from ENF132450

Preservation

C.1.4 Plant remains are preserved by carbonization and are generally scarce and poorly preserved. Cereal grains are present in Sample 1, fill 7 of pit 6 and Sample 3, fill 17 of undated ditch 18 and have been mainly been identified by their characteristic honeycomb internal structure as the grains are very abraded and have lost their outer testa. It was not possible to identify to species. Legumes are present in Sample 3 and also in Sample 4, fill 13 of pit/post hole 12. These are also poorly preserved and can only be identified as Vetch/tare/pea (*Vicia/Lathyrus/Pisum* sp.). They may represent pulses collected for food or may be wild contaminants.

C.1.5 Charred weed seeds occur rarely in most of the samples but are abundant in Sample 1. The assemblage is dominated by seeds of amphibious bistort (*Polygonum amphibium* also known as *Persicaria amphibia*) along with seeds of pale persicaria (*Polygonum*

lapathifolia also known as *Persicaria lapathifolia*), black-bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) and goosefoot (*Chenopodium* sp.).

Discussion

- C.1.6 The environmental bulk samples from Cucumber Lane have produced mixed results. The ditch fills are mainly unproductive and any plant remains recovered are likely not to have been intentionally deposited. Of more significance is the deposit from the shallow Bronze Age pit **6** located in Trench 7. The charred plant assemblage contains cereal grains indicating culinary activity and a significant number of seeds of similar plants. All of these species produce green leaves and small, black, shiny seeds and are British natives that colonise waste and arable ground (Stace, 183). Goosefoot seeds can be dried/roasted and ground for flour and are considered to have been a famine food (Tomlinson and Hall 1996). It is likely that all of these species can be similarly considered as edible plants. Amphibious bistort is a rhizomatous perennial that can grow both on water and on dry land and it is possible that the rhizome could be consumed. Contemporary post hole **12** contains a few charred seeds and also legumes and may represent the accumulation of accidentally burnt food.

APPENDIX D. BIBLIOGRAPHY

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APPENDIX E. OASIS REPORT FORM

All fields are required unless they are not applicable.

Project Details

OASIS Number	oxfordar3-160072		
Project Name	Land at Cucumber Lane, Brundall, Norfolk		
Project Dates (fieldwork) Start	09-09-2013	Finish	09-09-2013
Previous Work (by OA East)	No	Future Work	Unknown

Project Reference Codes

Site Code	ENF132450	Planning App. No.	20121638
HER No.		Related HER/OASIS No.	

Type of Project/Techniques Used

Prompt	Direction from Local Planning Authority - PPS 5
Development Type	Rural Residential

Please select all techniques used:

<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - interpretation	<input type="checkbox"/> Grab-Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Remote Operated Vehicle Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photography - new	<input type="checkbox"/> Gravity-Core	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sample Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Annotated Sketch	<input type="checkbox"/> Laser Scanning	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey/Recording Of Fabric/Structure
<input type="checkbox"/> Augering	<input type="checkbox"/> Measured Survey	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Targeted Trenches
<input type="checkbox"/> Dendrochronological Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Metal Detectors	<input type="checkbox"/> Test Pits
<input type="checkbox"/> Documentary Search	<input type="checkbox"/> Phosphate Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Topographic Survey
<input type="checkbox"/> Environmental Sampling	<input type="checkbox"/> Photogrammetric Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Vibro-core
<input type="checkbox"/> Fieldwalking	<input type="checkbox"/> Photographic Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Visual Inspection (Initial Site Visit)
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Geophysical Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Rectified Photography	

Monument Types/Significant Finds & Their Periods

List feature types using the [NMR Monument Type Thesaurus](#) and significant finds using the [MDA Object type Thesaurus](#) together with their respective periods. If no features/finds were found, please state "none".

Monument	Period	Object	Period
Pit	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700	Ceramic	Bronze Age -2.5k to -700
	Select period...		Select period...
	Select period...		Select period...

Project Location

County	Norfolk	Site Address (including postcode if possible)
District	Broadland	Cucumber lane, Brundall, Norfolk. NR13 5
Parish	Brundall	
HER	Norfolk	
Study Area	50451m2	National Grid Reference
		TG 31747 09121

Project Originators

Organisation	OA EAST
Project Brief Originator	James Albone
Project Design Originator	CgMs
Project Manager	Paul Spoerry
Supervisor	Jonathan House

Project Archives

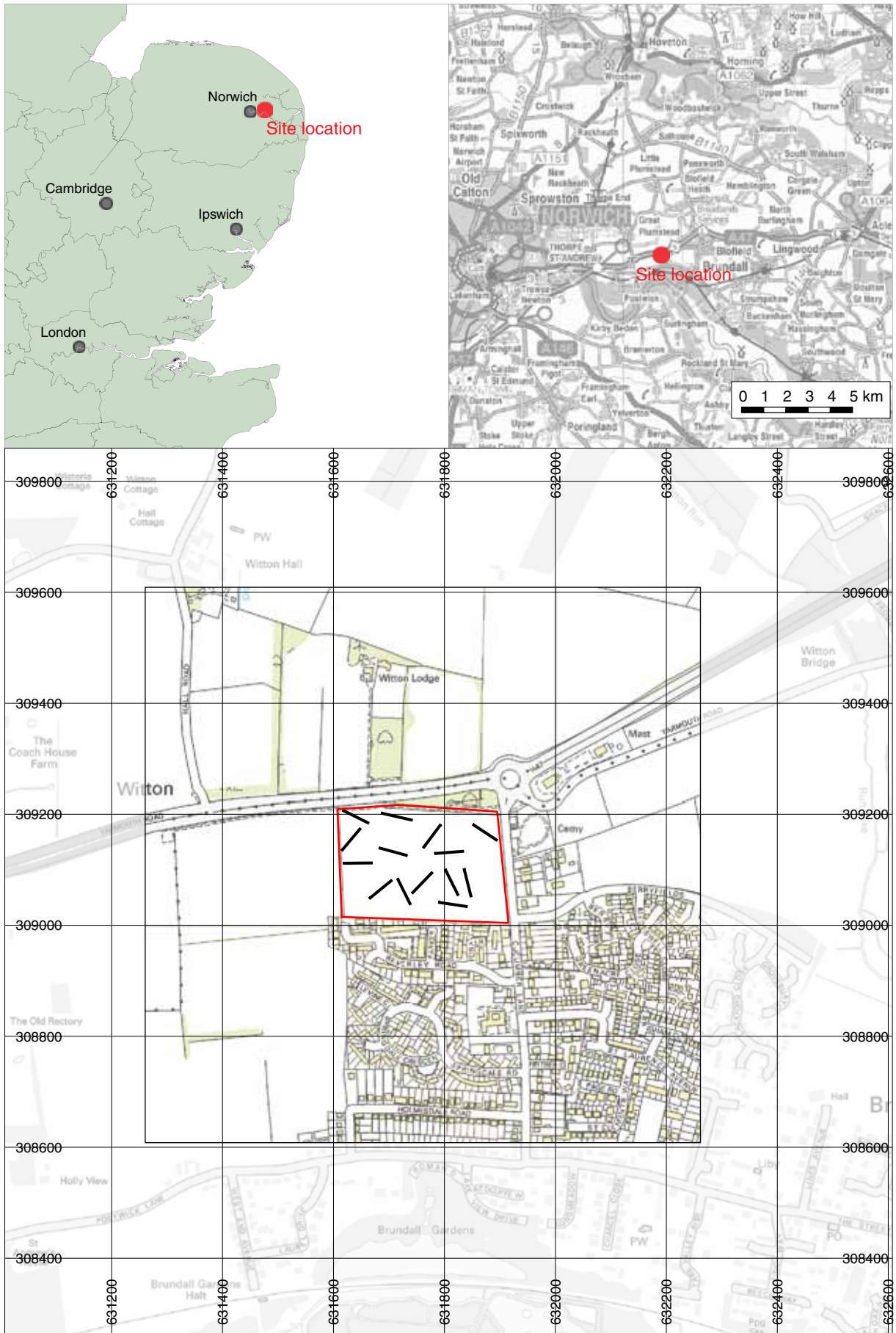
Physical Archive	Digital Archive	Paper Archive
Norfolk Museum	OA East (Bar Hill)	Norfolk Museum
TBA	XNFCUB13	TBA

Archive Contents/Media

	Physical Contents	Digital Contents	Paper Contents
Animal Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Environmental	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Bones	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Industrial	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Leather	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Metal	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stratigraphic		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Survey		<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Textiles	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wood	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Worked Bone	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
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None	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>

Digital Media	Paper Media
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Database	<input type="checkbox"/> Aerial Photos
<input type="checkbox"/> GIS	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Context Sheet
<input type="checkbox"/> Geophysics	<input type="checkbox"/> Correspondence
<input type="checkbox"/> Images	<input type="checkbox"/> Diary
<input type="checkbox"/> Illustrations	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Drawing
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<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Survey	<input type="checkbox"/> Matrices
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Text	<input type="checkbox"/> Microfilm
<input type="checkbox"/> Virtual Reality	<input type="checkbox"/> Misc.
	<input type="checkbox"/> Research/Notes
	<input type="checkbox"/> Photos
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Plans
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Report
	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Sections
	<input type="checkbox"/> Survey

Notes:



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Figure 1: Site location showing archaeological trenches (black) in development area (red)

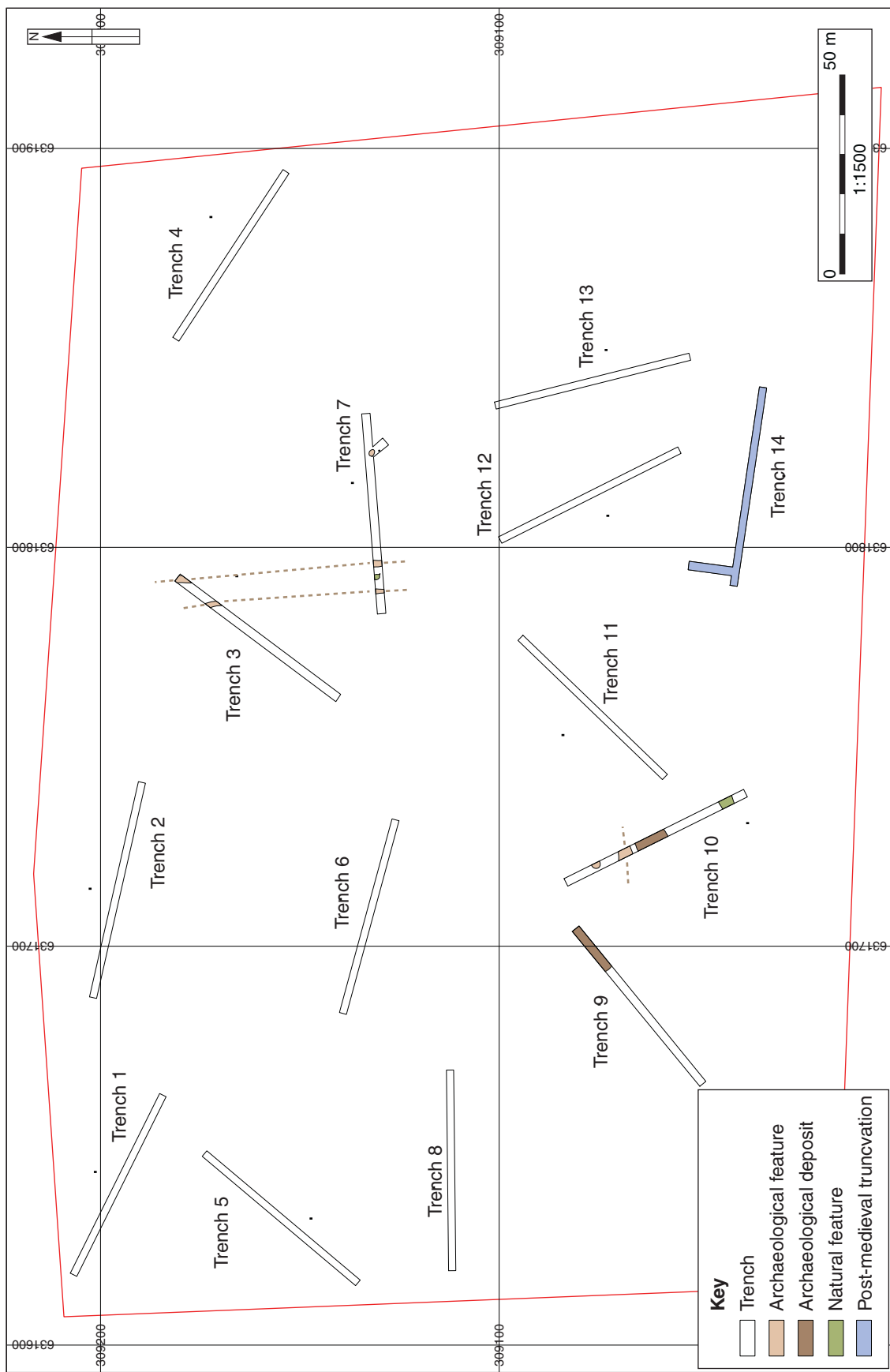


Figure 2: Trench layout and all archaeological features

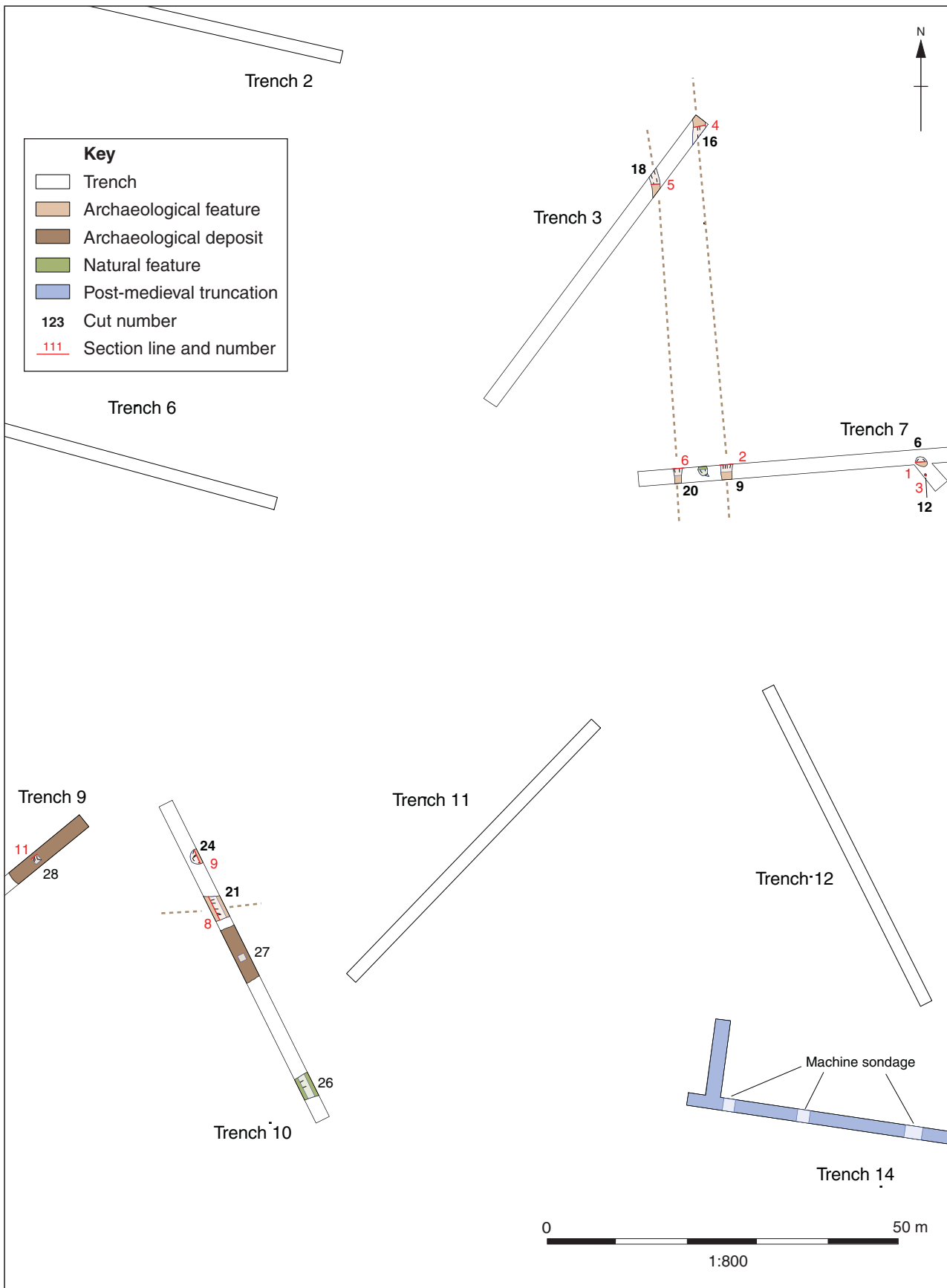


Figure 3: Plan of trenches 2, 3, 6, 7, 9-12 and 14.

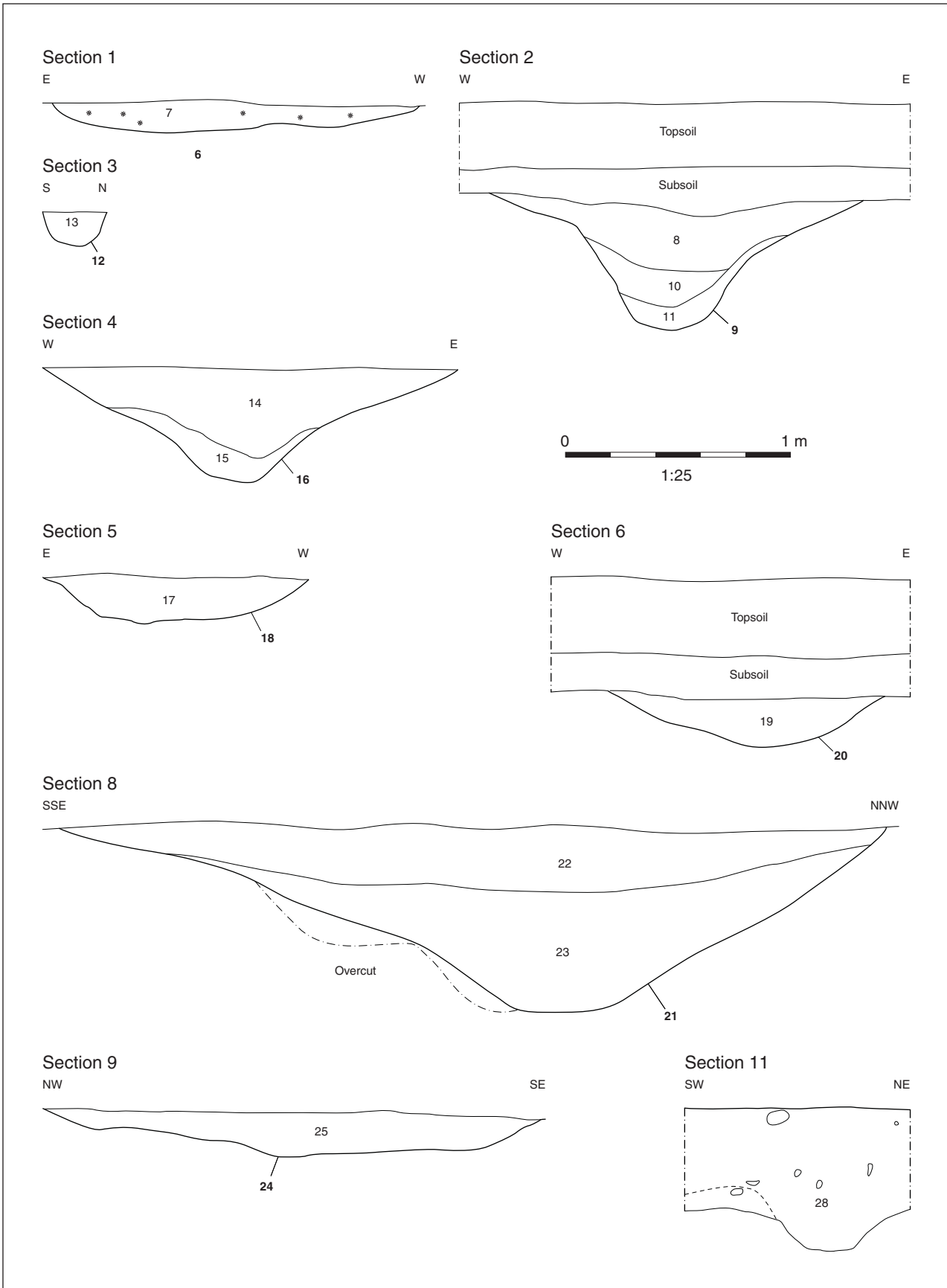


Figure 4: Selected section drawings



Plate 1: Pit 6, partially excavated showing exposed pottery sherds, taken from north



Plate 2: Pit 6, and Post Hole 12, half sectioned, taken from north-west.



Plate 3: Ditch 9, excavated against trench edge, taken from south.



Plate 4: Possible ditch (21), taken from north-east.



Plate 5: Trench 4 sondage cut, through natural deposits, taken from south-west.



Plate 6: Trench 9 machine slot through layer (28), taken from north-west.



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