

NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT

Report No. 808

**Report on an Archaeological Evaluation
at Blakeney Freshes, Cley next the Sea**

37793 CLY

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Location: Blakeney Freshes, Cley next the Sea
Grid Ref.: TG 0435 4525
HER No.: 37793 CLY
Date of work: 3rd February to 10th March 2003

Summary

An evaluation was undertaken on the site of proposed sea defence work at Blakeney Freshes, Cley next the Sea. A total area of c. 10 ha. was sample excavated by fifty-two 50m x 1.80m trenches revealing a small number of archaeological features and included the exploration of 'Blakeney Chapel' (Scheduled Ancient Monument No. 305) by trial trenching. A Neolithic pit containing large quantities of pottery and flint represents occupational evidence from the period c. 4000-3100BC.

1.0 Introduction

This archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Halcrow Group Limited on behalf of The Environmental Agency in connection with proposed sea defence work at Blakeney Freshes, Cley next the Sea. It was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (LAS ref. 06/08/02/DG), supplemented by a Method Statement prepared by Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU Reference No.: MS/Eval/JB/11/02).

The work was designed to preserve by recording any archaeological remains in a sample area of the proposed extension which may be damaged or destroyed by said development, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 – Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990)

The site archive will be held by the Norfolk Museums Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Geology and Topography

The site is situated at Blakeney Freshes on the north Norfolk Coast, north of Wiveton, between Blakeney and Cley next the Sea, adjacent to National Trust land (Fig.1). The north and east sides are defined by the Cley Channel (river Glaven) which flows from a sluice at Cley next the Sea northwards towards the coast then turns west and runs south of the shingle at Blakeney Point, where it becomes Blakeney Channel. The proposed new channel cut defines the south side of the site. The marshland grazing that typifies the area is undergrazed here (thistles and high grass predominate) compared with the fields immediately south.

The site demonstrated quite a complex geology, primarily windblown dune sands and water-bourne silts, clays and gravels. The solid geology is chalk. Blakeney Eye is a raised sandy island within Blakeney Freshes, though the whole site is somewhat undulating.

3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background

This area is a designated Site of Special Scientific Interest (SSI) and 7 entries exist within the Norfolk Historic and Environment Records (HER) for the site and its immediate environs.

A findspot of an eroded rim of a 2nd-to-3rd-century Romano-British jug is recorded (HER 17544).

The ruins of a flint and brick rectangular structure lie in the north east corner of the site and have been variously interpreted as a chapel, fort or barn. It is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM no. 305, HER no. 6245) and is described as follows; It is situated on a low natural rise in an area of undulating rough pasture and comprises an extant section of flint and mortar wall c.6m long and c.0.3m high that forms part of a rectangular structure otherwise outlined as a turf mark over footings. The structure is east-west orientated and measures c. 18m by 7m, with no trace of sub-divisions in the pastured interior. Contiguous on the southern side is a smaller rectangular structure again outlined as a turf mark and measuring overall c. 13m by 5m. There is no remaining ground evidence that this was a chapel. No tradition of dedication is known of locally, and no information obtained from the Norfolk Record Office other than the depiction of a complete roofed (but un-named) structure at this site on a map of 1586. This map shows the area then being known as Thornhams Eye, and also shows evidence of rabbits along with a warrener or hunter (Hooton, 1998). A further possible chapel is listed on Palmer's map of 1835 to the east of the Glaven channel, though the Tithe Map of 1838 has no reference to any buildings or ruins on either side of the channel. Human burials were reported during the cutting of the Glaven channel to the north of the site in 1924.

An 'Armada' fort is listed under HER 33214, possibly located on the other side of the Glaven channel, existing as earthworks noted in the marsh and the remains of a stone wall and brick floor had been seen. It was, however, destroyed by the floods of 1953.

A number of pillboxes (HERs 23194, 32455 and 32462) are listed, as is a gun emplacement (HER 24184).

4.0 Methodology

The objective of this evaluation was to determine, as far as possible, the land-use history of the development area, and to recover as much information on the presence/absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of surviving archaeological remains present.

A series of 56 trenches were excavated across the 10 ha. site and included 6 trenches located within and around the structures (Fig.2). The latter were of differing lengths, the remaining 50 trenches measured 50m by 1.80m and the whole equated to 52 trenches as per the brief.

A geophysical survey and borehole survey were carried out to investigate and verify any archaeological remains, and to relocate any trenches accordingly. Repositioning of trenches to investigate geophysical anomalies was minimal from the original heringbone pattern distribution across the site as many were already in a suitable position.

Trenches were excavated by machine using a tracked-360 excavator with 1.80 metre toothless ditching bucket, removing soil in maximum 100mm spits under constant archaeological supervision until natural ground or archaeological features were identified. Further cleaning, where necessary, was carried out by hand, as was excavation of archaeological features.

Turf was removed separately and stored by each trench for reinstatement following backfilling.

Archaeological features and deposits were identified, excavated and recorded according to Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England (Gurney 2002) using Norfolk Archaeological Unit's *pro-forma* sheets. Locations, plans and section drawings of such were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour slides and monochrome prints provided the photographic record.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector. Additional voluntary metal detector work was carried out. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those that were obviously modern.

Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials were collected from suitably sealed and well dated contexts, and in line with the guidelines set out in the document *A guide to sampling archaeological analysis* (Murphy and Wiltshire 1994) and in N.A.U. *Guidelines for Environmental & Finds Sampling* (1999). An environmentalist was present to assess sampling strategies for the site.

The weather was varied from severe winter storms at the start of the fieldwork to dry and bright, with a varying wind throughout.

Logistics were complicated due to the remote location of the site within an area of Special Scientific Interest and the duration of the project was restricted to the 14th March by English Nature due to nesting birds expected in the area.

Access to the site involved a 20-minute plus walk each way from the nearest parking area at Cley next the Sea.

5.0 Results

5.1 Geophysical Survey

A magnetometer survey was carried out of the site to locate flint foundations, salt-evaporating hearths or any other burnt deposits. An electromagnetic (conductivity) survey was also carried out to define sub-surface topography (e.g. palaeochannels, gravel surfaces).

Whilst the results (Fig.3) showed some possible areas of archaeological activity, trenches placed over such anomalies showed them to be natural features. Trenches 1, 5, 7-15, 18, 19, 24, 26-29, 31, 32, 33, 36, 37, 38, 41, 47, 48, 49 and 50 showed evidence of fine sand-filled creaks in surrounding clay. Ferrous objects recovered were all modern, mainly associated with coastal defence during World War II, e.g. lines of barbed wire to the east and west of the site and the large screws used to secure them from trenches 7,12, 18 and 35. Other finds included gin-traps and modern iron objects from trenches 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 40-47, 50 and 52.

No archaeological features were located in association with the geophysical survey results, for example it would have been thought that pit [16] in trench 20 would have been detected but this was not the case.

5.2 Borehole Survey

A series of eight boreholes were drilled across the southern part of the site in-line with the proposed channel alignment. The work was carried out by Allied Exploration & Geotechnics Ltd..

The boreholes extended to a depth of 13m to 16m below ground level and provided a record of deposits to this depth – full details are available in the site archive. The deposits generally comprised sands and gravels becoming more clayey, and the solid chalk geology was reached in some of the boreholes.

A further borehole survey was carried out by Norfolk Archaeological Unit and consisted of three boreholes at trenches 8, 24 and 46 upon the advise of an environmentalist. Hand-augered boreholes were very difficult to do mainly due to the gravelly nature of many of the deposits, and due to the low elevation of the site some parts were under standing water. For the same reasons it was not possible to take cores for palaeoenvironmental remains, upon the advise of the environmentalist.

5.3 Trial Trenching

Trenches displayed broadly two types of soil deposits depending on their location within the site; mid to dark brown windblown dune sands and white windblown dune sands over clays. Each trench with archaeology is described including details of any recovered archaeological evidence. Others are summarised and full details are available in the site archive.

Context numbers were only allocated where archaeology was present. Contexts are fully described in Appendix 1.

Trenches with no archaeological evidence

Trenches 1 to 9, 11, 12, 15, 17, 18, 22, 25, 29, 32, 33 and 36 displayed a shallow dark brown humic topsoil (c. 0.15-0.2m) with loose grass turf covering overlying c. 0.6 – 0.8m of white fine windblown sand over a mid brown/grey sandy clay. Deeper exploratory excavation for a sample 1m length of each trench showed layers of sand and sandy gravels continued below the clay with depth and are possibly glacial in origin.

Trenches 25 and 32 showed evidence of ploughscars immediately below the topsoil, and local knowledge indicates that this immediate area was farmed during the second World War, exploiting the more marginal regions for food production.

These trenches were generally in the lower-lying parts of the site and some very quickly filled with water. A result was that such trenches had to have the water pumped-away prior to backfilling to allow better compaction.

Trenches 10, 13, 14, 16, 21, 23, 26, 27, 28, 30, 34, 35, 37 to 46 and 48 to 50 displayed a dark brown humic topsoil (c. 0.25-0.3m) with loose grass turf covering overlying c. 0.6 – 0.8m of mid to dark brown fine windblown sand

over a mid brown/grey sandy clay. An unstratified sherd of prehistoric pottery was recovered from trench 49. An additional trench c.35m long (un-numbered) was excavated adjacent and south of this trench to investigate whether any features were present that may be associated with this rare find. No features were identified.

No archaeology was present within these trenches.

The following trenches contained archaeological evidence and are described individually.

Trench 19

Trench 19 was located to the south and west of central within the site and was southwest-to-northeast orientated (Fig.4). It was excavated to a maximum depth of c.1.1m (to c.2.89m OD) removing c.0.3m of dark brown humic topsoil with a loose turf covering and c.0.8m of mid to dark brown fine sand subsoil over undisturbed pale brown glacial sandy clay (10/90) with moderate angular to sub-angular small to medium flints.

Possible pits [81] and [83] were identified c.17m from the northeast end of the trench. Two flint flakes, 2 spalls and 25 burnt flint fragments were recovered from [82] fill of pit [81]. Six flint flakes, 2 shatter pieces and 36 burnt fragments were recovered from [84] fill of pit [83]. Environmental samples 9 and 10 were taken for analysis. No further finds or features were present.

Trench 20

Trench 20 was located centrally within the site and was northwest-to-southeast orientated (Fig.5). It was excavated to a maximum depth of c.1m (to c.2.17m OD) removing c.0.3m of dark brown humic topsoil with a loose turf covering and c.0.7m of mid to dark brown fine sand subsoil over undisturbed pale brown glacial sandy clay (10/90) with moderate angular to sub-angular small to medium flint gravel.

Pit [16] was identified approximately mid point within the trench and contained a single charcoal-rich fill [17]. Large quantities of pottery and flint were recovered from this fill and environmental sample number 8 was taken for analysis.

No further archaeology was present within this trench.

Trench 24

Trench 24 was located south-east of trench 20 and was south-west-to-north-east orientated (Fig.6). It was excavated to a maximum depth of c.1.1m (to c.3.31m OD) removing c.0.3m of dark brown humic topsoil with a loose turf covering and c.0.8m of mid to dark brown fine sand subsoil over undisturbed pale brown sandy clay (10/90) with moderate angular to sub-angular small to medium flint gravel.

Possible pit or linear feature [71] was located at the north-east end of the trench and contained single sandy fill [72]. No finds were recovered and the function of this feature remains unknown.

No further archaeology was present within this trench.

Trench 31

Trench 31 was located south of centrally within the site and was southwest-to-northeast orientated (Fig.7). It was excavated to a maximum depth of c.1m (to c.2.63m OD) removing c.0.3m of dark brown humic topsoil with a loose turf covering and c.0.7m of mid to dark brown fine sand subsoil over undisturbed pale brown glacial sandy clay (10/90) with moderate angular to sub-angular small to medium flint gravel.

Possible pit [61] was identified c.20m from the southwest end of the trench. It contained a burnt, charcoal-rich fill [63] that produced medieval pottery (late 12th-14th century), mortar, flint, stone, animal and fish bones, shell and a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy buckle pin (small find number 5). Sandy fill [62] was very similar to [63] though with a higher gravel content and produced no finds.

No further archaeology was present within this trench.

Trench 47

Trench 47 was located towards the southeast corner of the site and was northwest-to-southeast orientated (Fig.8). It was excavated to a maximum depth of c.1.2m (to c.3.7m OD) removing c.0.3m of dark brown humic topsoil with a loose turf covering and c.0.9m of mid to dark brown fine sand subsoil over undisturbed pale brown glacial sandy clay (10/90) with moderate angular to sub-angular small to medium flint gravel.

Possible pits [1] and [3] were identified at the northwest end of the trench though no finds were recovered from the respective sandy fills [2] and [4].

No further archaeology was present within this trench.

Trenches associated with the structure

The structure in the north-east corner of the site (SAM 305) is composed of 2 cells, the main cell (S1) is east-west orientated and measures c. 18m by 7m, the second cell (S2) to the south of S1 measures c.13 by 5m and forms part of a rectangular structure that is otherwise outlined as a turf mark over footings.

Trenches 51, 52 and 54 were excavated a min of 0.5m away from any known or suspected walls to avoid any possible damage and exploratory sondages were excavated by hand.

Trench 51

Trench 51 was located c.0.50m north and externally of S1 in an east-to-west orientation (Fig.9) and measured c.22m in length. Topsoil was machine excavated to a depth of c. 0.3m removing turf and topsoil only. Any archaeological deposits were manually excavated as were sondages from the south edge of the trench to the north wall.

Possible pit [10] was identified within the south-facing section of this trench (Fig.10) and contained a single sherd of medieval pottery and a piece of ceramic tile dated to the post-medieval period (16th-century onwards) within the single sandy fill [11].

Findspot [12] lay close to pit [10] though centrally within the trench and produced a gold bracteate of late 5th-century date. It lay within an undisturbed

sandy deposit [15] and there was no apparent cut feature. This layer was identified elsewhere on-site and is later discussed.

The northern wall of S1 was investigated by the manual excavation of three sondages, section numbers 5, 6 and 7.

Section 5 lay immediately north of trench 53 and allowed both sides of the wall to be investigated. The loose grass turf layer overlaid a demolition rubble-rich topsoil containing brick, tile and flint. This overlaid wall 5, a very neat flint cobble and lime mortar construction with an outstepped plinth c.0.25m high extending c.0.10m towards the north. No obvious construction cut for the wall could be seen, and was built directly onto sandy deposit [30] (same as deposit [15]).

Section 6 showed the location of the north-east corner of structure S1. Topsoil and rubble deposits [18] and [19] were removed, and overlay sand and gravel deposits [20], [21] and [22], described below.

Section 7 showed a collapse/demolition event of the north wall and the deposits that had accumulated following this event. Topsoil overlay deposits [24], [20], [21] and [22], the latter being the only to produce any finds – a single sherd of late 12th to 14th-century Grimston ware and a fragment of chopped ?cattle rib bone.

No further archaeology was present within this trench.

Trench 52

Trench 52 was located c.0.50m west and externally of S1 in a north-to-south orientation (Fig.9). Topsoil only was excavated by machine to a depth of c 0.3m, the remainder was manually excavated.

The west wall of S1 was identified within this trench and an entrance to the cobbled area within trench 55 was seen, see section numbers 34 and 35. The north-west and south-west corners of S1 were excavated and recorded (Fig.11). Section 2 was placed at the northwest corner of the structure to establish it's extent and to investigate the deposits outside of the structure. A loose grass turf layer overlay deposit [7] that contained a great deal of demolition rubble (bricks, flint and tile) dated to the post-medieval period (16th-century onwards). This overlay gravelly layer [8] that produced 15th/16th-century pottery, deposit [9] that produced a small quantity of butchered animal remains, deposit [13] that produced some rope or cord in a surprisingly good state of preservation and some fish remains and finally sterile deposit [14]. It's possible [6] may represent a foundation cut.

No further archaeology was present within this trench.

Trench 53

Trench 53 was located centrally within S1 in a north-to-south orientation and extended through S2 to the south (Fig.12). It was machine excavated in spits of c.50mm to 100mm thickness to remove c. 0.2m of dark brown humic topsoil with a loose turf covering and an underlying homogenous deposit (c.0.6m) of mid to dark brown sand with quantities of brick and tile rubble plus a gravel layer, to a level where discrete archaeological deposits and features could be observed in plan. Archaeological features occurring within these deposits

were observable only latterly (following careful manual cleaning of the section) due to the homogenous nature of the deposits, the lack of identifiable edges in plan and the interpretation of the soils as a modern alluvial deposit. Records were made during machining detailing what deposits had been mechanically removed and are held in the site archive. Data from the exposed section were used to guide the manual excavation of deposits and features in adjacent trenches 54, 55 and 56. Sample number 5 was taken from [27], a demolition layer.

East-to-west ditch [34] was sealed by a probable naturally-derived gravel layer [28] that was seen to dip into its upper fill [35]. A single sherd of late 12th-14th century pottery was recovered from [36] the middle fill of [34]. Environmental sample number 1 was taken from [37], lower fill of [34], and sample number 7 from [46], layer above [28]. This ditch cut slightly clayey deposit [29] that also produced a sherd of pottery and a piece of brick of the same date (same as deposit [69] in section number 11), and environmental sample number 2 was taken from this deposit. It also cuts deposits [30], [39] and [48], the same sandy layers that produced no finds, and east-west orientated ditch [38]. The upper fill of [38] was a fine white sand with brown laminations [40] and overlaid more clayey deposits [41] and [42]. A small quantity of worked flint and animal bone was recovered from [41]. Environmental sample number 3 was taken from [40]. Ditch [38] cut undisturbed sandy clay deposit [33] from which environmental sample number 6 was taken. A sondage was excavated at the base of [38] to explore the underlying deposits, identifying sandy clay deposits [66], [65], [67] and [68]. A small quantity of mortar was recovered from [65]. A further possible feature [31] lay north of [34] and [38], sealed by [30] and produced a single sherd of late 15th-16th-century pottery and a fragment of shell. Environmental sample number 4 was taken from [30].

The north wall of S1 was seen to be located upon deposit [30], and there was no obvious sign for a cut for the foundations.

Trench 53 extended south of S1 and continued through S2, removing topsoil only by machine. It produced evidence of the north and south foundation walls of S2 and a north-south internal partition wall foundation. A worked piece of limestone (SF27) had been used as part of these foundations and was removed for study. A further piece of worked limestone (SF28) was recovered from the foundations of the south wall of S2. These foundations were in a poor condition with little of the flint, brick and stone wall remaining intact. A large quantity of brick, tile and flint cobble rubble lay between these foundations. The tile has been dated to the 16th-century onwards. A sherd of 15th-17th century pottery and a fragment of stoneware dated to the 16th and 17th-century were recovered from findspot [146]. A single fragment of clay pipe was also recovered. A further clay pipe fragment, a single piece of unidentifiable iron and a small amount of butchered animal bone were recovered from findspot [147].

No further archaeology was present within this trench.

Trench 54

Trench 54 was located to the east of S1 and was north-to-south orientated (Figs.9 and 13). It was excavated to a maximum depth of c.1.2m removing c.0.3m of dark brown humic topsoil [88] with a loose turf covering by machine, and contained a large quantity of brick and tile rubble. The remaining deposits were manually excavated. This overlay gravelly deposit [89] and sandy deposit [90], neither produced any finds. These overlay charcoal-rich deposit [79] that produced 14th-to-15th-century pottery, a small quantity of animal bone and shell and copper alloy small find number 10. It was difficult to distinguish this deposit from the fills of underlying features [49], [51], [53] and [57] that all displayed signs of in-situ burning of deposit [91] into which they cut. No finds were recovered from the single fill [50] of post-hole [49]. Mortar, flint, fish bone and shell were recovered from [52] fill of post-hole [51] and flint, animal bone and shell from [54] fill of post-hole [53]. Single fill [58] of [57] produced a single sherd of 4th/5th-century pottery, a single sherd of 14th-to-15th-century pottery and small quantities of flint, CBM, mortar, iron, animal and fish bone and shell. Possible beamslot [55] displayed the same evidence for burning in-situ and produced copper alloy small find number 3, iron, flint, stone, fish bone, shell and mortar from its upper fill [56]. No finds were recovered from the lower fill [80]. A 1m wide sondage was excavated in-alignment with trench 56 to allow investigation of any relationships between [57] and the east wall of the main structure. Feature [57] was not seen to be cut by the wall, indeed the lower flint cobbles of the wall showed signs of being burnt. The east wall was in poor condition with few cobbles remaining securely mortared. Topsoil overlay silty sand deposit [162] over very gravelly deposit [163], none produced any finds. These deposits overlay silty sand layer [164].

No further archaeology was present within this trench.

Trench 55

Trench 55 was located within the western part of structure S1 and was east-to-west orientated (Fig.14). It was machine excavated removing c.0.25m of dark brown humic topsoil with a turf covering [75] that contained large quantities of building material rubble. The remaining deposits were excavated by hand. This overlay clayey deposit [98] that produced a sherd of a rare imported drinking vessel dated 1450-1550, animal bone and shell. East-to-west ditch [101] was identified sealed by ?natural deposit [77] and contained a number of fills. Upper fill [76] produced a number of finds including a 13th-to-14th-century silver penny, 15th-to-16th-century and 15th-to-17th-century pottery, animal and fish bone. Lower fill [104] produced late 12th-to-14th-century and 15th-to-16th-century pottery.

An internal flint and mortar wall lay approximately mid-point within this trench in a north-to-south orientation, and a very fine, cobbled area lay to the west of this wall.

No further archaeology was present within this trench.

Trench 56

Trench 56 was located within the eastern part of structure S1 and was east-to-west orientated (Fig.15). It was machine excavated removing c.0.2m of dark brown humic topsoil with a turf covering and rubble layer [124]. The remaining deposits were excavated by hand. Underlying clayey deposit [125] produced pottery dating between the 13th and 17th-centuries in addition to post-medieval building material, animal and fish bone and shell. Gravelly layer [95] overlay much of clayey deposit [126] through which east-to-west ditch [120] cut. No finds were recovered from the fills [121], [122] and [123]. Ditch [120] also cut east-to-west ditch [127], again no finds were recovered. Whilst both ditches were of a similar orientation, ditch [120] was seen to continue further towards the north and no longer cut [127] just 2m to the east.

To the eastern extreme of trench 56, east-to-west ditch [118] was identified though no finds were recovered from any of its sandy fills [115], [116] and [117] within this segment. This ditch was seen to extend beyond structure S1 and continued eastwards of the trench.

No further archaeology was present within this trench.

5.4 Field Observation

Approximately 145m of drain within the south-west part of the site and 220m within the western part were inspected. Both sides of each drain was inspected visually and by metal detector. No archaeological features or finds were present.

6.0 The Finds

6.1 Introduction

Flint, pottery, small finds and faunal remains finds were analysed and reported upon by the appropriate specialists.

6.2 Prehistoric Pottery

by Sarah Percival

6.2.1 Introduction

Eighty-four sherds weighing 1.172kg were recovered. The assemblage included Earlier Neolithic Carinated Bowl, a single sherd of Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age Beaker and some unidentifiable pottery scraps. The sherds were in mixed condition and included several well-preserved larger pieces. No complete pots were found.

6.2.2 Methodology

The assemblage was analysed using the pottery recording system described in the Norfolk Archaeological Unit Pottery Recording Manual and in accordance with the Guidelines for analysis and publication laid down by the Prehistoric Ceramic Research Group (PCRG 1992). 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 present. 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 Norfolk Archaeological Unit .

6.2.3 Results and Discussion

6.2.3.1 The Early Neolithic

Early Neolithic pottery represented the majority of the Blakeney assemblage. Seventy-seven sherds weighing 1.153kg were recovered from a single context [17], the fill of pit [16] within trench 20. The pit also contained a quantity of fresh long-bladed flints.

A minimum of four vessels was represented. These include a large shouldered bowl with upright neck, rounded rim ending and burnished exterior in fine burnt flint tempered fabric (P1) and a bowl with out-turned rim with a pointed rim ending (P2) A second shouldered bowl (P3) similar to P1 was also found. This bowl was made of a much coarser fabric which contained large pieces of unburnt river gravels along side the small pieces of crushed burnt flint. A large sherd from the body of a vessel with a distinct shoulder or carination was also present. The bowls are similar to examples found at Broom Heath, Ditchingham, Norfolk (Wainwright 1972, 22, P118) and at Spong Hill, Norfolk (Healy 1988 75, P186).

The assemblage is characterised by fine, undecorated bowls with simple rims and a marked carination low on the body of the vessel. It is known that early Neolithic plain carinated bowl styles had a long currency, beginning around 4000BC and continuing in use to c. 3100BC (Thomas 1999, 99). The assemblage can be assumed to represent the remains of domestic occupation.

6.2.3.2 Later Neolithic Early Bronze Age

A single sherd of Beaker pottery weighing 0.019kg was found in trench 47 [context 134]. The sherd is made of a grog and sand tempered fabric with rare burnt flint inclusions and is decorated with incised lines forming a chevron motif. Parallel for the sherd have been found within the domestic assemblage from Riffley Wood near Kings Lynn Norfolk, (Bamford 1982 43. d). The sherd dates between 2600 and 1800BC (Kinnes et al 1999).

6.2.3.3 Undatable

Six fragments of flint tempered pottery were found within the upcast of a molehill to the north of trench 48 [137]. The sherds were of prehistoric fabric but were not closely datable.

6.3 The Roman Pottery

by Alice Lyons

6.3.1 Introduction

A single sherd of residual Romano-British shell tempered ware pottery, weighing 0.021kg, was retrieved from deposit [058] (contained by post-hole [057]). This deposit also contained fragments of a medieval glazed jug.

The sherd belongs to a plain, thick walled dish with sides that gently curve inwards (type 6.21.2 NAU Romano-British pottery type series (unpublished)) with an approximate rim diameter of 0.24m. The vessel looks to have been hand-made (Tomber and Dore 1998, 115) although the regular nature of the internal and external wipe marks suggest it was perhaps finished on a slow wheel. Of interest is an accidental nick made by a fingernail before the dish was fired that is still visible on the outside of the vessel wall. Also visible on the outside of the vessel wall is a covering of soot, suggesting this was a utilitarian vessel used over an open fire, either as a container or a lid, probably during the process of domestic food preparation.

6.3.2 Results and Discussion

Romano-British shell tempered ware is known to have been produced both in the Harrold kilns in Bedfordshire (Brown 1994) and the Nene Valley (Howe et al 1980,10; Perrin 1999, 120) and was imported into this region during the later part of the Roman period, although jar types are more frequently found than dishes (Darling and Gurney 1993, 218).

Vessels of similar fabric and form (Brown 1994, Fig. 40, 366-369) and identical form but different fabric (Brown 1994, Fig. 40, 390) have been found in deposits at Harrold, Bedfordshire, that date to the second half of the 4th century and probably into the 5th century AD (Brown 1994, 78). Similar late Roman shell tempered vessels have also been found from the Nene Valley (Perrin 1999, Fig. 73, 495).

Late Roman shell tempered ware fabrics have previously been found on the north Norfolk coast at the Saxon shore fort of Brancaster (Andrews 1985, 89) and as Roman settlement activity has been recorded in the Blakeney area (Gurney 1994, 34, fig 12) (HER 17544) a residual sherd of this date may not be unexpected.

6.4 The Post-Roman Pottery

by Richenda Goffin

6.4.1 Introduction

A total of 145 fragments of Post-Roman pottery was recovered from the excavations, weighing 1.335kg in total. Eighteen fragments were unstratified, although their trench location was recorded. The pottery ranged in date from the Late Saxon/Early medieval to the post-medieval period.

6.4.2 Methodology

The ceramics were quantified by the number of sherds present in each context, the estimated number of vessels represented and the weight of each fabric. Other characteristics such as condition and decoration were noted, and an overall date range for the pottery in each context was established. The pottery was recorded on proforma sheets by context using letter codes based on fabric and form. Detailed ceramic information was recorded on a spreadsheet located in the NAU shared drive *pottery/spotdates/county/37793CLY*. The methods of recording used are in line with the recommendations outlined in the MPRG Occasional Paper No 2 (MPRG, 2001).

The fabric codes used are based mainly on those identified in *Eighteen centuries of pottery from Norwich* (Jennings, 1981), and supplemented by additional ones compiled by the Suffolk Unit (S Anderson, unpublished fabric list). The form codes are based on those used by the Museum of London Specialist Services, which in turn are based on the Guide to the classification of medieval ceramic forms, (MPRG 1998).

6.4.3 Results

6.4.3.1 Late Saxon

A single fragment of Thetford-type ware was recovered from the fill of a possible pit or gully, dated to the 10th-11th century.

6.4.3.2 Medieval

Eighty-one fragments of pottery weighing 0.723kg were of a medieval date. A single fragment of Early medieval ware came from a possible foundation cut [6], dated to the 11th-12th century.

A small quantity of medieval coarseware was present. A single fragment of a Local unglazed ware of non-Norwich type which was unstratified, was found at the bottom of Trench 49.

Other local or regional medieval pottery consists of sherds of plain Grimston glazed ware jugs, which date to the late 12th-14th century. One Grimston jug has a twisted spiral rod handle which is of a 13th-14th century date (Clarke and Carter 202). It was found in an occupation layer [125] in Trench 56. Several fragments of the same sooted and burnt Late Grimston jug were distributed in two contexts, [58], the fill of a post-hole and occupation layer [79], both in trench 54. A fragment of a large Grimston bowl with internal glaze

may also be of a late 14th-15th century (Clarke and Carter, 235). It is associated with other Grimston wares, and small quantities of pottery of 15th-16th century date. A second late Grimston ware base was present in [8], the gravel fill of a possible foundation cut. This vessel is also associated with post-medieval pottery.

The remainder of the medieval wares consist of a wide and interesting range of imports. A fragment of a Saintonge whiteware jug was present in [87], a layer in Trench 56. This vessel was made in the south-west of France, and is likely to be medieval, although the industry continued production into the post-medieval period. The fragment is micaceous and has a small splash of glaze, but is otherwise undecorated.

Two fragments of Siegburg Rhenish stoneware of 14th and 15th century date are present in the assemblage. One fragment of a jug was present in [143], a findspot related to Trench 51. The second, more interesting sherd is part of a Siegburg bowl dated 1450-1550 (Hurst et al, 178). The fragment is extremely abraded and barely recognisable; it represents part of the narrow base and side of this drinking vessel. Although drinking jugs are not uncommon imports in East Anglia, this particular bowl form is rare. They have been found in Scotland, London and Newcastle (Hurst et al, 178). The fragment was found in layer [98] in Trench 55.

Six fragments of Langerwehe stoneware were also identified. These are all body sherds from medium and large sized jugs, and are dated to the 14th and 15th century. The fragments were mainly found in Trench 56, but some unstratified sherds are associated with other trenches.

6.4.3.3 Post-medieval

Sixty-three sherds weighing 0.609kg are of post-medieval date. The majority of the pottery is dated to the early post-medieval period, that is 15th-16th century, with some later material.

Locally made redwares make up the largest part of this pottery. Twenty-two sherds of Late medieval and transitional ware are present, although some of the sherds are burnt or abraded, thus altering their appearance. This is especially true of the sherds recovered in the ashy dump [78]. The majority of the LMT wares are from body sherds but a pipkin was present in [86], a layer in Trench 56. This micaceous redware of 15th-16th century date was produced at a range of kilnsites situated along the North Suffolk border (Anderson et al, 3-12).

The remainder of the pottery of early post-medieval date consists of imported vessels. Dutch redwares were present in some quantity, and a few vessels which can be more accurately described as Dutch-type redwares, since they may have been made in this country. This redware has a wide date range of 15th-17th century. Nineteen sherds are included in this category. The only identifiable forms are a sooted pipkin in [146], (Trench 53), and a possible cauldron in [111], an occupational layer in Trench 56. A strap handle from a possible jug in [125], another occupational layer in Trench 56, may also have an origin in the Low Countries. A thumbled or frilled base (in imitation of a Rhenish stoneware) of a redware ?jug was found in ditchfill [104]. The vessel has a thick spread of mottled brown glaze internally and small spots on the

outside towards the base. It is likely to be a Low Countries lead-glazed redware of 15th-17th century date, although in view of the type of base, the vessel may date to the 16th century (Hurst et al, 136). A second sherd was present in [74], a possible occupation layer in Trench 56, which was accompanied by a fragment of Grimston and a sherd of possible LMT, of 15th-16th century date.

In addition to earthenwares, small quantities of Rhenish stonewares are also present. These comprise three sherds of Raeren of late 15th-16th century date. The strap handle of a Raeren drinking vessel was found as a residual element in [8], the gravel fill of a possible foundation cut, and other sherds were found in a layer [96] of Trench 56, and in Trench 52 [145]. A single fragment of Frechen stoneware, dating from 1550-1700, was found in [125], an occupational layer in Trench 56.

A fragment of Martincamp stoneware from Northern France was identified as a find in [146] It has been classified as a Type 3, dated to the sixteenth and seventeenth century (Hurst et al, 104).

The remaining post-medieval pottery consists of fragments of an abraded English stoneware bottle in demolition layer in Trench 55 [73]. Another stoneware bottle or jug was present in [8]. It has a pale cream underfired fabric, and is likely to be English rather than from the Rhineland. Such wares are of 17th-19th century date.

6.4.4 Discussion

A range of pottery of late Saxon to medieval date was found in features such as postholes, and pitfills recorded in several of the trenches. However the largest group of pottery is of post-medieval date, with the majority of it being of 15th-16th century and associated with Trench 56. In addition there are some interesting imports present.

Opportunities to examine such stratified deposits on sites on the North Norfolk coast are not common, and the analysis of the pottery has provided valuable information which contributes to a wider understanding of ceramic trends in this particular area of Norfolk.

The imported pottery overall makes up 32.5% by weight of the total assemblage, and 23.9% by sherd count. This very high percentage confirms again the extensive trading links between this medieval port and the continental mainland, not just on the other side of the North Sea, (the Low Countries and the Rhineland), but also the Bordeaux area of south-west France, where Saintonge whiteware jugs were made. High levels of imported vessels are a feature of the assemblages recovered from excavations at the major ports of Kings Lynn (Clarke and Carter, 1977), and Great Yarmouth, where all these fabrics have been identified (Anderson, forthcoming). The Blakeney port books demonstrate an extensive list of foreign ports from which goods were exported, including ceramics.

This group of pottery appears to be a domestic assemblage of kitchen wares and tablewares, comprising cooking vessels, drinking jugs and jugs, with a rare Siegburg drinking bowl dating to the mid 15th-mid 16th century.

Perhaps the most directly relevant comparison in terms of proximity can be found in the ceramic assemblage recovered from the excavation at Baconsthorpe Castle, three miles south-east of Holt (Dallas and Sherlock, 2002). The nature of the pottery and other finds from this site is exceptional and reflects the status of the castle as an aristocratic household which is situated in a part of Norfolk where imports are particularly common. Analysis of the pottery from the site has shown that during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries 46.4% of the pottery was imported, the breakdown being 7.2% from Northern France, 20.2% from the Low Countries and 71.3% from Germany (Hurst, in Dallas and Sherlock, 47). The assemblage includes most of the imported fabrics present at Blakeney Freshes, but also additional ones and several exceptional vessels which may have been especially acquired by the owners, and were not likely to be part of the normal trading transactions between ordinary merchants (Hurst, in Dallas and Sherlock, 47).

6.4.5 Conclusion

The ceramic assemblage recovered from Blakeney Freshes provides evidence that the main period of settlement activity took place during the late medieval and early post-medieval period, in particular the 15th-16th centuries. There is little pottery of a later date. The range of imported wares present in the 15th-16th century is particularly interesting, and provides useful comparative data for further study on this subject.

6.5 Ceramic Building Material

The site produced ninety-eight pieces of medieval and post medieval brick and roof tile weighing (16.637kg). See Appendix 9 for table of material recovered.

6.5.1 Medieval

The material from this period consists of eighteen fragments of brick and roof tile weighing (4.379 kg) dating from the thirteenth to fifteenth centuries. The assemblage consists of fifteen pieces of brick weighing (4.288kg) recovered from contexts [05], [08], [29], [113], [144], [145], [157] and [158]. Context [158] produced the only complete example (Length: 251, Width: 115, Thickness: 52 mm). Three fragments of flat roof tile were also recovered (0.091kg, [58], [96] and [130]).

6.5.2 Late Medieval/Early Post Medieval

The site produced seventeen fragments of brick (1.805kg) from this transitional period, ranging in date from the fifteenth to early seventeenth centuries. The material was recovered from contexts [08], [19] and [74].

6.5.3 Post Medieval

This assemblage forms the greater part of the ceramic building material, weighing (10.453kg). The group consists of sixteen fragments of brick (5.388kg, [08], [19], [86], [145], [159] and [160]), a single piece of flat roof tile (0.095kg, [86]) and forty-six fragments of pan tile (4.970kg, [07], [08], [11],[44], [74], [75], [125], [144], [145], [146] and [148]). This material is dated from the sixteenth century onward.

6.5.4 Mortar

Building mortar weighing (0.480kg, [52], [56], [58], [63], [65] and [82]) was collected. All the mortar was made from one fabric type, except for the fragments from [65], which contained more lime.

6.5.5 Clay Pipe

Three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem, weighing (0.014kg), were recovered from contexts [07], [146] and [147].

6.5.6 Non-archaeological Metal Finds

The site produced sixty-three metal detected copper alloy, iron and lead objects that were noted but not small found, as they were of no archaeological interest. All were of late post medieval or modern date. A full table with brief descriptions is shown in appendix 5.

6.5.6.1 Iron

Fifty iron nails were recovered from many contexts.

6.5.6.2 Stone

The site produced seventeen pieces of, non-local stone, weighing (2.794kg). The assemblage consists of mostly un-worked fragments of limestone and other unidentified pieces, however, eight fragments of roofing slate were identified from contexts [74], [144], [145], [148] and [150].

Two large pieces of worked limestone (SF27 and SF28) were recovered approximately 3.5m apart from foundation walls of S2 within trench 53. Both appeared to have been originally from the same doorway, with a rebate for a door clearly visible. The fairly wide chamfer is indicative of a 15th-to-16th-century date for these objects.

6.5.6.3 Shell

Oyster, Cockle, Winkle, Whelk and Mussel shell weighing (3.244kg) was recovered from many contexts. These are listed in appendix 2.

6.6 The Flint

by Sarah Bates

6.6.1 Flint Introduction

A total of 149 pieces of struck flint were recovered from the site. One hundred and eleven fragments of burnt flint, weighing a total of 0.609kg, were also found. They have been discarded.

Most of the flint is mid grey in colour with quite a number of pieces a paler grey, often due to patination. However some pieces appear to have been struck from a coarse-textured, slightly 'cherty' flint and these are pale grey in colour. A quite thin orange brown-or greyish-coloured cortex is probably from gravel and other pieces have an abraded pebble-type cortex and may have been struck from beach pebbles.

Table 1; Summary of flint

Type	Number
Single platform blade core	1
Shatter	11
Flake	84
Blade	28
Blade-like flake	1
Bladelet	1
Spall	16
End scraper	1
Scraper	1
Polished flake	1
Utilised flake	1
Utilised blade	1
?Building material	2
Total	149
Burnt fragment	111

6.6.2 Flint Methodology

6.6.3 Flint Results

A total of 83 pieces of struck flint were found in the fill [17] of pit [16] excavated in Trench 20. About half of these are unmodified flakes, many of them probably struck by soft hammer, and about a quarter are blades. Several of the latter have abraded platforms showing a degree of core preparation. A fragment which has had a few blade-like pieces struck from two opposite faces at one end may have been used as a core or might be a small tool. Also from the pit are a quite large scraper neatly retouched around one edge, a fairly large blade which has both edges utilised, a small flake which has traces of polish on its dorsal surface. and a number of spalls and shatter pieces. The flint from pit [16] is characteristic of an assemblage of earlier Neolithic date and thus is consistent with date of the pottery with which it is associated.

The remaining flint from the site includes both soft and hard hammer struck pieces, mostly unmodified flakes. Most of the contexts with flint contained only small numbers of pieces and some represent unstratified finds. One piece from Trench 49, has been classified as a scraper [139]; a quite small but long cortical flake with one end missing and the other steeply retouched

The only other modified piece of likely prehistoric date is a utilised flake, probably hard hammer struck, the sole flint from context [103], the fill of ditch [101] in Trench 55.

Two flakes, 2 spalls and 25 burnt fragments were found in pit [81], fill number [82] and 6 flakes, 2 shatter pieces and 36 burnt fragments were found in pit [83], fill number [84]. Both these pits were excavated in Trench 19. Neither contained any other finds. Possibly, the features could date to the prehistoric period.

Two large flint cobbles, one of them broken and the other with part of its surface missing, were found in deposit [56] the fill of 'beam slot' [55]. Both of them had abraded pebble type cortex and irregular shattered surfaces. One,

possibly both of them had been burnt. Several other fragments, possibly struck, from the same context had the same type of cortex and were also burnt. Both the large cobbles and some of the smaller fragments had ?mortar adhering to parts of their surfaces. They may represent discarded/burnt building debris. Twenty-eight miscellaneous fragments of burnt flint, some also with similar pebble type cortex, were also found in this context. They have been discarded.

6.6.4 Flint Conclusions

The presence of soft hammer struck flakes, the relatively large number of blades, the nature of the retouched scraper and the presence of the polished flake all support an earlier Neolithic date for the material from pit [16]. It seems highly likely that it is contemporary with the pottery found in the pit.

The flint from the rest of the site is more mixed in nature with some of it probably being of later prehistoric date and some of it clearly being residual found, as it was, in deposits which also contained pottery or other finds of medieval (and, possibly, Roman) date. However it indicates activity in the vicinity of the excavated trenches during the prehistoric period.

6.7 Small Finds *by Julia Huddle*

6.7.1 Summary and introduction

Of the nineteen small finds considered for this report (Appendix 4), eight are of iron and include three clench bolts, one knife, a strip, a bar, an unidentified object and a piece of cast iron, probably piece of a drain pipe. Eight copper alloy objects were recovered and comprise an earscoop/nail cleaner, buckles or buckle parts, a needle, a lace-tag and a sheet fragment. The remaining artefacts include a lead musket ball, a perforated oyster shell and many broken strands of twisted rope or cord.

6.7.2 Quantification

A total of twenty-seven small finds were recovered on site. All the metalwork was recovered by metal detector.

6.7.3 Dating

The finds range in date from the medieval through to the post-medieval period, although some of the iron work including three clench bolts may be earlier in date.

6.7.4 Methodology

All the material was small found in accordance with Norfolk Archaeological Unit Procedures, with the information recorded in an excel table. A gold Bracteate, some five coins and two stone architectural fragments are not included in this report.

6.7.5 Conclusions

On the whole the material recovered falls into the category of personal and domestic items: such as a needle, dress fittings, a toilet implement and a knife. The clench bolts found (used to join timbers), may have been used on timbers of sea faring craft on the North Norfolk coast.

A finely made earscoop and a lacetag with punched decoration may perhaps be seen as high status finds, whilst a perforated oyster shell is perhaps of interest, although its possible function remains illusive.

6.7.6 Coins

by Adrian Popescu

Five silver and 1 copper alloy coins were recovered (Appendix 10). SF15 and SF16 dated to the medieval period were recovered from the spoil of trench 51 and 16th-century SF21 from trench 52. SF9 was recovered from a clayey sand layer [76] in trench 55 and dated to the 13th-to-14th-century. SF23 was recovered from probable occupational layer [130] in trench 53. It is in fairly poor condition and probably dates to the medieval period.

6.7.7 Small Find <1> - the bracteate

by Ken Penn

6.7.7.1 Introduction

Bracteates are pendants, made in Scandinavia and possibly Kent in the late 5th and first half of the 6th century. Bracteates are made of gold sheet, with the main or central design stamped on a die (the *pressblech* technique) whilst the surrounding decoration is punched from the front of the object. The design usually incorporates Style 1 animals whose variety has allowed a classification into classes A-D, with D being the latest with Style 1 ornament; the animals on D-bracteates have interlaced limbs and bodies (Speake 1980).

Bracteates derive from Roman gold coins and medallions imported into Scandinavia in the 4th century, and as such were intended as pendants with a large symbolic significance. Probably viewed in much the same way as the coins themselves, a token of 'Roman' authority, they often have symbols rather than decorative motifs [such as the horse on the C-bracteate found at Morning Thorpe in Grave 80]. Gaimster suggests that they were 'special purpose' money, a deliberate imitation of Roman coins and their values (Gaimster 1992).

Based on late Roman coins and the imperial portrait, they were rendered in a different and evolving art style. Hines has made the point that as the only place that 'bracteate iconography' is found is on the bracteates, then the objects and their singular decoration are likely to have had a special significance (Hines 1984).

In Kent they occur with burials, but in Scandinavia they are not deposited commonly in graves, but as hoards in bogs, lakes and woods (and some in settlements), serving to emphasise their 'ritual' character. In these deposits they were sometimes accompanied by a brooch with beads (Hedeager 1992, 75-6), and this may also point to their ritual character as some sort of

'surrogate burial', although minor bracteate finds are mostly found on dry land, as deposits of personal wealth (Bakka 1981; Hines 1989).

Imported Scandinavian gold D-bracteates are found mostly in rich Kentish graves of the first half of the 6th century, and as 'prestige objects' may mark 'the burial places of the most important families' (Hawkes and Pollard 1981). Although in England, bracteates occur mostly in Kent, Hines (1984) listed sixteen from outside Kent, mostly D-bracteates. With one exception, bracteate graves are of females, with bracteates worn as pendants on necklaces. As to dating, whilst their manufacture may be early, their value and use as heirlooms may make their burial rather later.

6.7.7.2 Results

The Blakeney bracteate is 41mm in diameter and is made of gold (Fig. 16). The central design is carried out in well-executed *pressblech* technique, and is of an animal in Style 1, a basic ribbon-shaped animal with the eye close to the loop, but with limbs nearly unidentifiable, around a central 'dimple' (seen on some other bracteates).

The central design is enclosed within three concentric rings of punched decoration. The outer ring is on the edge of the disc and gives the impression of a bead rim. These impressions were made by the edge or point of a tool and vary in shape. The impressions in the intermediate ring are circles, rather unevenly arranged. The innermost ring is composed of closely-set impressions, each being made with a tool whose point is a double triangle.

The ribbed suspension loop is pinched over the edge of the disc (and over the decoration).

The condition of the object is very good, with very little wear, and loss soon after manufacture is therefore likely, although the care likely to be afforded such an object may make this less certain.

6.7.7.3 Conclusions

D-bracteates outside Scandinavia may derive from three Scandinavian prototypes, although some may even have been made in Kent (Bakka 1981). There are thus two possible sources for the Blakeney find. In Kent, Bifrons Grave 29 and Grave 63 contained bracteates with similar central designs (and also had a central 'dimple') (Hawkes and Pollard 1981).

Hawkes also discussed finds from several Kentish cemeteries, including Sarre, and it is the bracteate from Sarre Grave 90 that provides a close parallel for the central design on Blakeney find. Hawkes proposed a late 5th century date for the origins of the type in Sarre Grave 90 (p343), which is consistent with the date of c.530 given by Hawkes to the Bifrons Grave 64 burial, with a similar bracteate. A further parallel for the object comes from Nebenstedt, Lower Saxony (Hauck 1978), and further search may identify die-linked parallels.

On the subject of sources and links, one may note that 'Anglian' C-bracteates, found outside Kent, are probably an insular variant of D-bracteates and evidence of links between South Scandinavia and East Anglia in the 6th

century. C-bracteates have characteristically (often early) Style I ornament, and may date to the late 5th century.

It is worth noting that a C-bracteate occurred in a burial in Norfolk.

The 'horse and rider' types include the Morning Thorpe Grave 80 example, buried with scutiform pendants and a pair of unusual bronze C-bracteates. The latter are both very battered, but clearly of a horsehead type, with broad plain border, no rim and an individual motif. These were probably of English manufacture and belonging to the 6th century, with parallels in Vendel-period Gotland, found with cruciform brooches of 6th century date (Hines 1984, 212; 1989)].

Hawkes and Pollard dated C-bracteates to the later 6th century (Hawkes and Pollard 1981, 317-8), but in her review of the type, Gaimster noted just one silver and two bronze issues among the East Anglian C-bracteates. She dated Morning Thorpe Grave 80 to the first half of the 6th century (Gaimster 1992, 9).

Bracteates finds are few (especially outside Kent), but help to define contacts in the first half of the 6th century between Scandinavia and regions to the south and also demonstrate continuing links between the two areas. The Blakeney find may be a stray loss (rather than burial find), in a coastal situation, from some passing individual. Whether the immediate source is Scandinavia or Kent, it must indicate continuing contacts between these regions and eastern England during the 'migration period'.

6.8 Faunal Remains

by Julie Curl

6.8.1 Introduction

A total of 4.292kg of faunal remains were recovered from the evaluation work at Blakeney Freshes, Cley-Next-The-Sea.

6.8.2 Methods

All of the bone was examined for basic information, primarily to determine species and elements present, along with an estimate of the ages at death of the animals in the assemblage. Bones were also briefly scanned to determine the presence and type of butchering that occurred. Total counts were taken of the number of pieces in each context and the total number for each species identified. All of this information, along with the total weight for each context, was recorded on the faunal remains recording sheet and input into an Excel database to allow analysis.

6.8.3 Results

Faunal remains were recovered from seven trenches (see Table 2). The largest quantity of bone was recovered from Trenches 55 and 56; there was little bone produced from Trench 31. The most common species overall was the sheep/goat, which was recovered from all trenches except trench 31.

Species	Trench 31	Trench 51	Trench 52	Trench 53	Trench 54	Trench 55	Trench 56	Total
Bird					4	10	3	17
Bird-2sp's				3				3
Bird-Curlew?							1	1
Canid							2	2
Cattle		1	1	3	2	3	10	20
Fish	P	P	P	P	P	P	P	-
Fox					1			1
Mammal	3	16	17	15	21	58	92	222
Neonatal							1	1
Pig						1	2	3
Rabbit		2		2		23		27
Sheep/goat		2	2	1	1	12	23	41
(blank)								
Trench Total:	3	21	20	24	29	107	134	338

Table 2. Quantities of each species recovered and quantities for each Trench that produced bone. For fish 'P' equals that fishbones were present, but these have not been identified to species

Summary by trench

Trench 31

Seventy grams of bone was produced from this trench; only fragments identified simply as 'mammal' or 'fish' (not identifiable to species) were recovered.

Trench 51

This trench yielded 283g of bone and included remains of cattle, sheep/goat, mammal, fish and rabbit. The cattle and sheep/goat bones were butchered and this trench also produced juvenile sheep/goat remains.

Trench 52

A total of 294g of faunal remains were recovered from Trench 52. Butchered juvenile sheep/goat was identified, along with sparse remains of cattle and fish.

Trench 53

Trench 53 yielded 215g of bone, which included further remains of adult and juvenile cattle and butchered sheep/goat. Two rabbit bones were also identified, one from context [131] may have been butchered. Two bird bones,

possibly domestic fowl, and sparse remains of fish were also produced from this trench.

Trench 54

A total of 359g of faunal remains were recovered from Trench 54. Butchered elements of cattle and sheep/goat were identified, along with several pieces of fishbone and bird bones, including a possible Wood Pigeon. A single radius from an adult fox was also found in Trench 54; this bone bore knife cuts that suggest the animal was at least skinned, possibly eaten.

Trench 55

One kilogram of bone was produced from Trench 55. Butchered bone from cattle, sheep/goat and pig were recovered and included probable skinning of cattle. The sheep/goat from contexts [73] and [75] included juvenile and neonatal bone that is indicative of local breeding. Bird, fish and numerous rabbit bones were also retrieved from this trench.

Trench 56

A total of 2.071kg of faunal remains were recovered from this trench. A range of sheep/goat remains were identified that included neonatal, juvenile and adult, most of which had been butchered. The presence of the neonatal bones suggests on-site or local breeding of this species. Butchered cattle and pig were also recovered. A canid mandible and pelvis were found within context [74]; the mandible bore knife cuts which strongly suggest that the animal had been skinned. Bird bone from Trench 56 was not fully identified during the assessment, but included probable swan/goose and probable curlew which had been butchered.

6.8.4 Conclusions

The majority of the bone in this assemblage was derived from primary and secondary butchering and food waste. The presence of a variety of birds and fishbones suggest a diet supplemented with locally available species. Fish would have been easily available as the site is coastal and birds such as swan and curlew are commonly found on wetter meadows and marshes in the area. The curlew is a sizeable bird (weighing around a kilogram) that would have provided almost as much meat as a pheasant or small chicken.

The recovery of probable skinned canid and fox suggest utilisation of these animals for their fur. At least some of the rabbit bones may have been intrusive as a result of burrowing rabbits, although this can be ruled out when butchering is present on the bones as in context [131]. Juvenile bones and particularly neonatal bones of sheep/goat and cattle are indicative of on-site or local breeding.

7.0 Environmental Analysis

7.1 Introduction

Evaluation work revealed features of prehistoric, Saxon and medieval/post-medieval date including ditches, pits, occupation layers and possible areas of re-deposited natural clay. Samples for the extraction of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the excavated area, and ten were submitted for an initial assessment.

7.2 Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, collecting the flots in a 500 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on appendix 8. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were preserved by charring. Modern contaminants, including fibrous roots, seeds, arthropods and fungal sclerotia, were present throughout.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts and ecofacts were removed for further specialist analysis.

7.3 Results

7.3.1 Plant macrofossils

Cereal grains/chaff and seeds of common weed species were noted in only five samples, generally at a very low density. Preservation was poor to moderate; at least five samples contained material which had been subjected to extreme heat (either pre- or post-deposition), and as a result, the plant macrofossils, including the charcoal fragments, were distorted and fragmented. Frequent specimens had been burnt to the point of conversion into blackened tarry masses.

7.3.2 Cereals

Oat (*Avena* sp.), barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains were noted as single specimens in samples 1, 2 and 4. Sample 10 contained abundant barley grains with, in addition, a cotyledon fragment of a large pulse (pea/bean) and barley/rye (*Secale cereale*) type rachis nodes. Sprouted barley grains and detached cereal embryos were also present, and are possibly indicative of the deposition of storage waste in the form of spoiled grains.

7.3.3 Wild flora

Sample 10 contained rare seeds of common segetal taxa including corn cockle (*Agrostemma githago*), fat hen (*Chenopodium album*), dock (*Rumex* sp.) and campion (*Silene* sp.). Seeds were absent from the remaining samples, with the exception of a single specimen of black bindweed (*Fallopia convolvulus*) in sample 8.

7.3.4 Other Plant Macrofossils

Charcoal fragments were common or abundant throughout. Other plant macrofossils included pieces of charred root, rhizome or stem and indeterminate culm nodes.

7.3.5 Molluscs

Mollusc shells were noted in all but samples 8 and 9, with brackish water and open country species being predominant. However, burnt specimens were not recorded, and given the heavily burnt condition of the plant remains, this may indicate that the molluscan remains are intrusive within the deposits.

7.3.6 Animal Macrofossils

Animal macrofossils, including fish bone, marine mollusc shell fragments, charred arthropods and small mammal or amphibian bones, were extremely rare, only being recorded from three samples (2, 7 and 10).

7.3.7 Other Materials

The fragments of black porous 'cokey' material and black tarry material are probably derived from the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at extremely high temperatures. Small coal fragments were common or abundant in samples 1 and 2 and present in samples 4, 6, 7 and 10. Ferrous globules were recorded from sample 2 and ferrous fragments were also found in many of the residues.

7.4 Discussion

The assemblages from samples 1 – 4, 7 and 8 are of note because of the high degree of burning evident in the form of 'melted' charcoal fragments and puffed and distorted plant remains. Sample 8 is from the fill of a Neolithic pit, which appears to contain charred domestic refuse. In this context, heavily burnt remains are not unusual. However, the remaining samples are from features in the immediate vicinity of the structure. Excavated evidence does suggest that the building may have been severely damaged by a catastrophic fire, and it appears most likely that some or all of the heavily burnt macrofossils may also be derived from this event. Samples 5, 6 and 9 contain insufficient material to be accurately interpreted.

Sample 10 is from the fill of pit [81]. Although this feature is currently undated, it is in close proximity to Neolithic pit [17]. Cereal grains, chaff elements and segetal weed seeds are abundant, and it appears most likely that the assemblage is derived from a small deposit of charred cereal processing and/or storage waste. However, because of the density of material recovered

and the composition of the assemblage, a Neolithic date is very unlikely, and it is tentatively suggested that a medieval or later date is more probable.

7.6 Conclusions

In summary, although a few plant remains were recovered from features associated with the structure, most appear to have been destroyed by at least one episode of catastrophic burning. The survival of plant material in features away from the structure is, in some cases, extremely good, and evidence survives for cereal processing and possibly storage. However, the dating of these contexts is often difficult. Future sampling should ideally concentrate on well dated, sealed contexts away from the immediate focus of the structure, although other samples should not be excluded if specific questions may be answered by their analysis.

8.0 Conclusions

Of the 56 trenches in total, 10 displayed archaeological evidence. The remainder demonstrated the original dune-like nature of the area with windblown fine sands and silts and clays deposited through water action, either through and as the result of periods of flooding and earlier river courses. Many of the geophysical anomalies were proved to be mainly creaks within the clay deposits, or areas of gravel within the surrounding sands. None could be directly ascribed to the results of human activities.

The earliest activities were indicated by pits in trenches 19 and 20. Whilst no firmly dateable evidence was forthcoming from pits [81] and [83], environmental samples showed evidence of cereal processing and useage. However, pit [16] is direct occupational evidence for the Neolithic period c.4000-3100 BC and given the position upon higher, free-draining gravels no doubt further evidence will have survived and may include evidence of structures that are very rare for this period. The flint from the rest of the site is more mixed in nature with some of it probably being of later prehistoric date and some of it clearly being residual. However it indicates activity in the vicinity during the prehistoric period.

Further evidence for prehistoric activities in the area was provided by a sherd of Beaker pottery found close to trench 47 and dates between 2600 and 1800BC. Also found were some fragments of flint tempered pottery within the upcast of a molehill to the north of trench 48. The sherds were of prehistoric fabric but were not closely datable.

Evidence of activities during the Roman period was restricted to a single sherd of Romano-British shell tempered ware, possibly an import from Bedfordshire or the Nene Valley and was brought into this region during the later part of the Roman period. It is part of a dish and therefore indicative of occupation It most likely dates from the second half of the 4th century and probably into the 5th century AD. It adds to the evidence for Roman settlement being previously recorded in the Blakeney area.

Evidence for activities during the Saxon/Late Roman period was provided by the very rare find of a gold bracteate recovered from trench 52. Bracteates finds are few (especially outside Kent), but help to define contacts in the first

half of the 6th century between Scandinavia and regions to the south and also demonstrate continuing links between the two areas. This find may be a stray loss (rather than burial find), in a coastal situation, from some passing individual. Whether the immediate source is Scandinavia or Kent, it must indicate continuing contacts between these regions and eastern England during the 'migration period'.

Evidence dated to the Later Saxon period was a single fragment of Thetford-type ware recovered from the fill of a possible pit or gully also in trench 52 and dated to the 10th-11th-century. This feature lay north of the structures, though caution should be made by dating the feature through a single sherd of pottery, and the fact that large pieces of post-medieval (16th-century onwards) ceramic tile were recovered from the basal fill of this feature. If this early sherd is indeed intrusive, at least it shows there had been activities in the area during the Late Saxon period.

A possible pit was identified within trench 31. It contained a burnt, charcoal-rich primary fill that produced medieval pottery (late 12th-14th century), mortar, flint, stone, animal and fish bones, shell and a medieval/post-medieval copper alloy buckle pin. As this trench lies some distance from the structures with artefacts dating from the same period, and as the evidence from this trench is associated with settlement activities, there may be further structural remains hitherto unknown.

Two possible pits were identified in trench 47 though no finds were recovered.

There had been considerable coastal defence works on-site during the second World War as evidenced by local knowledge and by the identification of sub-surface lines of barbed wire through excavation and geophysical survey. Iron screws for securing such fencing were also recovered. Exploitation of parts of the site for arable use during this period was evidenced by ploughscars and local knowledge.

The Structures

The structure in the north-east corner of the site (SAM 305) is composed of 2 cells, the main cell (S1) is east-west orientated and measures c. 18m by 7m, the second cell (S2) to the south of S1 measures c. 13m by 5m and forms part of a rectangular structure that is otherwise outlined as a turf mark over footings.

It was sample excavated by 6 trenches, 3 externally and 3 within the main structure, S1. The two structures were seen to be separate, with S2 seeming to utilise much of the building material from S1. S2 may have been divided into animal pens, certainly the animal remains include neonatal bones indicative of animal rearing. The roofing of the two structures remains unsure, with both ceramic tile and imported slate being present on the site. As most of the slate was found almost exclusively close-by and within S2, it seems likely that it was used to roof this structure, probably during the post-medieval period, though of course this may also have been re-used.

The function of the ditches identified at a level below that of the flint and mortar walls of S1 remains questionable. The earlier most southerly ditch was seen to extend beyond S1 to the east. An almost complete lack of closely dateable material from this feature precludes further interpretation, though

with the minimal flint finds it may well be prehistoric in origin. The later ditch included a sherd of post-medieval pottery within a lower fill of one of the hand-excavated segments and may therefore post-date the construction of the structure.

There was no firm evidence to indicate that S1 ever functioned as a chapel, and given the domestic nature of many of the finds it may have been a dwelling of some kind. Watch houses and beacons during the 14th-century are known on the North Norfolk Coast and this structure may have functioned as one. The severe burning of many of the plant macrofossils from different deposits within S1, and that some of the pottery showed signs of burning may support this theory. It is also known that some keepers of the watch houses had a horse for carrying warning messages swiftly to other parts of the county and it is possible that the cobbled area within the western part of S1 was a shelter.

The ceramic assemblage recovered from S1 provides evidence that the main period of settlement activity took place during the late medieval and early post-medieval period, in particular the 15th-16th centuries. There is little pottery of a later date. The range of imported wares present in the 15th-16th century is particularly interesting, and provides useful comparative data for further study on this subject. It confirms that the structure dates to 1586, or earlier, as had previously been believed due to its depiction on a map of 1586.

The date and cause of the destruction or demolition of S1 and S2 remains unclear. It is known that the effects of the flood of 1953 were evident in this area. A sherd of early post-medieval pottery recovered from a deposit lying directly upon a part of collapsed north wall may indicate a relatively early date, though this find may of course be intrusive. This is not to say that other parts of S1 were used for other purposes, e.g. as an animal shelter, at a later date, certainly S2 had re-used building material within its foundations and probably post-dates S1.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology.

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Appendix 1. Context Summary

Context No.	Type	Description	Sub-division
1	C	Pit	TR47
2	D	Dark brown/black silty sand (10/90) fill of [1] with occ. small flint	ditto
3	C	Natural feature?	ditto
4	D	Mid brown silty sand (10/90) fill of [3] with v.occ. small to medium ironstone and occ. small to medium flints	ditto
5	M	North wall of 'structure'	TR51, 52
6	C	?Possible foundation cut	TR52
7	D	Mid brown silty sand upper fill of [6] with freq. medium to large flints and stones	ditto
8	D	Mid brown silty sandy gravel fill of [6]	ditto
9	D	Mid brown silty sand (10/90) fill of [6] with occ. small flints & occ. charcoal flecks	ditto
10	C	Possible pit/gully butt-end	TR51
11	D	Mid brown silty sand (10/90) fill of [10] with small to medium flints and pebbles	ditto
12	F	Findspot	ditto
13	D	Mid brown silty sand (10/90) fill of [6] with freq. charcoal pieces and occ. small to medium flints and pebbles	TR52
14	D	Dark orange brown silty sand (10/90) lower fill of [6] with occ. small to medium flints	ditto
15	D	Dark orange brown silty sand (10/90) layer with occ. small flints	TR51
16	C	Pit	TR20
17	D	Dark brown/black sandy clay (75/25) fill of [16] with freq. small to medium rounded to sub-angular flints	ditto
18	M	?Demolition debris	TR51
19	M	?Roofing debris	ditto
20	D	Mid brown silty gravel layer with small rounded to angular flints	ditto
21	D	Pale yellow/white fine sand layer with no inclusions	ditto
22	D	Mid brown silty clay (40/60) layer with occ. small rounded to sub-angular flints	ditto
23	D	Dark orange brown silty sand (10/90) layer with no inclusions	ditto
24	D	Mid brown silty sand (10/90) upper layer with freq. medium rounded flints and freq. mortar pieces	ditto
25	C	Possible linear feature	ditto
26	D	Mid brown silty sand (10/90) fill of [25]	ditto

Context No.	Type	Description	Sub-division
27	D	Dark brown humic slightly silty sand (10/90) topsoil	TR53
28	D	Gravel layer	ditto
29	D	Mid brown silty sand (10/90) with occ. small & medium flints and occ. charcoal layer	ditto
30	D	Dark orange brown silty sand (10/90)with occ. small & medium flints layer	ditto
31	C	Pit	ditto
32	D	Dark brown orange silty sand (10/90) with freq. small & medium flints fill of [31]	ditto
33	D	Mid brown orange silty clay with freq. small & medium flints and occ. charcoal layer	ditto
34	C	?Pit/linear butt-end	ditto
35	D	Mid brown silty sand (10/90) with occ. medium flints upper fill of [34]	ditto
36	D	Mid yellow sand with v. occ. medium flints fill of [34]	ditto
37	D	Mid brown grey silty clayey sand (10/20/70) with occ. small & medium flints fill of [34]	ditto
38	C	Ditch	TR53
39	D	Dark orange & light yellow clayey sand (20/80) with v. occ. small flint pebbles upper fill of [38]	ditto
40	D	Mixed very light yellow and orange sand fill of [38]	ditto
41	D	Dark orange clayey sand (20/80) with v. occ. small flints fill of [38]	ditto
42	D	Mid orange/pinkish brown sand with clay laminae lower fill of [38]	ditto
43	D	Mottled cream crushed mortar, demolition debris	ditto
44	D	Mid brown grey with white & red patches silty sand, rooftile, crushed mortar, chalk & charcoal, demolition debris	ditto
45	D	Cream/grey sand & crushed mortar, demolition debris	ditto
46	D	Mid brown silty sand (20/80) with mod. flint, occ. chalk, occ. charcoal & occ. brick fragments	ditto
47	D	Dark brown humic silty sand (10/90) topsoil	TR53
48	D	Pinkish brown flint gravel and sand deposit	ditto
49	C	Post-hole	TR54
50	D	Dark grey brown silty sand (30/70) with mod. flints, mod. charcoal and occ. oyster shell fill of [49]	ditto
51	C	Post-hole	ditto
52	D	Dark grey brown silty sand (30/70) with mod. flints, occ. charcoal flecks & oyster shell fill of [51]	ditto
53	C	Post-hole	ditto
54	D	Dark grey brown silty sand (30/70) with mod. flints, occ. charcoal flecks & oyster shell fill of [53]	ditto

Context No.	Type	Description	Sub-division
55	C	Beamslot	ditto
56	D	Dark grey brown silty sand (30/70) with mod. flints, occ. charcoal flecks & oyster shell fill of [55]	ditto
57	C	Post-hole	ditto
58	D	Dark grey brown silty sand (30/70) with mod. flints, occ. charcoal flecks & oyster shell fill of [57]	ditto
59	C	Post-hole	ditto
60	D	Dark grey brown silty sand (30/70) with mod. flints, occ. charcoal flecks & oyster shell fill of [59]	ditto
61	C	Pit	TR31
62	D	Mid grey fine sand with mod. medium flints primary fill of [61]	ditto
63	D	Black sand & charcoal with freq. angular flints secondary fill of [61]	ditto
64	D	Dark brown orange silty sand (10/90) with occ. small & medium flints layer	TR53
65	D	Yellow orange medium to fine sand with occ. pieces of mortar, ?redeposited layer	TR53
66	D	Mid pinkish brown grey silty sand (10/90) and gravel layer	ditto
67	D	Laminated brown and white/cream fine sand layer	ditto
68	D	Yellow clean medium to fine sand layer	ditto
69	D	Mid brown grey silty sand layer with occ. chalk & charcoal flecks	ditto
70	D	Mid greyish pink brown silty sand (10/90) and gravel with occ. charcoal layer	ditto
71	C	Pit	TR20
72	D	Mid brown clayey sand (20/80) with mod. small to medium flints fill of [71]	ditto
73	D	Dark brown sandy loam with occ. small to large flint cobbles with traces of mortar, demolition layer	TR55
74	D	Grey/brown clayey sand (40/60) with occ. flints layer	TR56
75	D	Mid to dark brown humic silty sand (10/90) topsoil and rubble layer	TR55
76	D	Mid blue/green silty clay (50/50) with occ. charcoal flecks and freq. shells layer	ditto
77	D	Pale yellow sand and gravel layer	ditto
78	D	Light grey to black clayey sandy silty (20/20/60) with freq. charcoal pieces	ditto
79	D	Green/grey silty clayey sand (20/20/60) with freq charcoal, shell, animal bone and mod. flints	TR54
80	D	Dark grey brown silty sand (30/70) with mod. flints & mod. charcoal lower fill of [55]	ditto

Context No.	Type	Description	Sub-division
81	C	Pit	TR19
82	D	Mid brown silty sand (20/80) with mod. small & medium flints fill of [81]	ditto
83	C	Pit	ditto
84	D	Mid brown silty sand (20/80) with mod. small & medium flints fill of [83]	ditto
85	D	Pale brown/white sandy mortar (50/50) with occ. small to large flint cobbles layer	TR56
86	D	Mid brown clayey silt (20/80) with occ. small to medium flints layer	ditto
87	D	Mid brown/ greenish grey clayey silt (20/80) with occ. small to medium flints layer	ditto
88	D	Mid brown silty sand (20/80) with occ. large flint cobbles topsoil	TR54
89	D	Pale yellow sand and gravel layer	ditto
90	D	Pale yellow sand layer	ditto
91	D	Dark brown orange silty sand (20/80) with occ. small flints layer	ditto
92	M	Medium to large flint cobble floor	TR55
93	M	Internal wall	ditto
94	-	Not allocated	-
95	D	Mixed mid brown and mid yellow (50/50) sand and gravel layer	TR56
96	D	Mid brown with lenses of mid grey clayey silt (50/50) with occ. small to medium flints layer	ditto
97	D	Mid to dark grey brown clayey sandy silt (20/30/50) with occ. small & medium flints layer	ditto
98	D	Mid grey brown clayey sandy silt (20/30/50) with occ. small & medium flints layer	TR55
99	C	Ditch	ditto
100	D	Mid brown/orange upper fill of [99]	ditto
101	C	Ditch	ditto
102	D	Mixed pale yellow & mid orange (50/50) sand upper fill of [101]	ditto
103	D	Mid orange silty sand (20/80) with occ. small flints lower fill of [101]	ditto
104	D	Mid brown silty sand with occ. small & medium flints fill of [99]	ditto
105	D	Pale yellow/mid orange sand fill of [99]	ditto
106	D	Mid brown silty sand (20/80) with occ. small flints layer	ditto
107	C	Possible stakehole	ditto
108	D	Mid brown silty sand (20/80) fill of [107]	ditto

Context No.	Type	Description	Sub-division
109	D	Mid reddish brown clayey sand (70/30) with mod. flints layer	TR56
110	D	Light yellow mortar with occ. small flint pebbles layer	ditto
111	D	Mid brown grey silty sand (25/75) with freq. flint pebbles layer	ditto
112	D	Light yellow/white fine sand with v. occ. flint pebbles layer	ditto
113	D	Mid brown grey silty sand (25/75) with freq. flints layer	ditto
114	D	Mid brown fine sand with occ. small flint pebbles layer	ditto
115	D	Very light brown/white very fine sand fill of [118]	ditto
116	D	Reddish brown clayey sand (20/80) with occ. clay pieces and mod. flint pebbles fill of [118]	ditto
117	D	Light grey/white very fine sand fill of [118]	ditto
118	C	Ditch	ditto
119	D	Mid brown fine sand with occ. flint pebbles layer	ditto
120	C	Ditch	ditto
121	D	Mid brown silty sand (30/70) with mod. medium flints upper fill of [120]	ditto
122	D	Light brown/white fine sand fill within [120]	ditto
123	D	Mid brown silty sand (40/60) with occ. small flints lower fill of [120]	ditto
124	D	Yellowish brown mortar and rubble layer	ditto
125	D	Mid greenish brown clayey silty sand (20/20/60) with occ. small flints layer	ditto
126	D	Light brown fine sand layer	ditto
127	C	Ditch	ditto
128	D	V. light brown/white fine sand with v. occ. small flint pebbles fill of [127]	ditto
129	D	Mid orange brown clayey sand (30/70) with mod. small flints layer	ditto
130	D	Mid greenish brown clayey silty sand (20/20/60) with occ. small flints layer	ditto
131	F	Findspot in 'structure' area	TR53
132	F	Findspot near TR28, metal detected (MD)	TR28
133	F	Findspot in TR35 spoil heap, MD	TR35
134	F	Findspot in TR47	TR47
135	F	Findspot in TR48	TR48
136	F	Findspot in TR48 spoil heap	ditto
137	F	Findspot in mole hill N. of TR48, MD	ditto
138	F	Findspot in TR48 base, MD	ditto
139	F	Findspot in TR49 spoil heap, MD	TR49

Context No.	Type	Description	Sub-division
140	F	Findspot in TR49 base, MD	ditto
141	F	Findspot in TR50 spoil heap, MD	TR50
142	F	Findspot in TR51	TR51
143	F	Findspot in TR51 spoil heap, MD	TR51
144	F	Findspot in TR51 topsoil	ditto
145	F	Findspot in TR52	TR52
146	F	Findspot in TR53	TR53
147	F	Findspot in TR53 S.end	ditto
148	F	Findspot in TR54	TR54
149	F	Findspot in TR54 S.end spoil heap	ditto
150	F	Findspot in TR54 S.end topsoil	ditto
151	F	Findspot in TR21	TR21
152	F	Findspot in TR27	TR27
153	F	Findspot in TR52 spoil heap	TR52
154	F	Findspot in TR52 base	ditto
155	M	Worked limestone	TR53
156	M	Worked limestone	ditto
157	M	?Medieval brick	ditto
158	M	?Medieval brick	ditto
159	M	?Medieval brick	ditto
160	M	?Medieval brick	ditto
161	F	Findspot of WWII finds near TR44, MD.	TR44
162	D	Mid brown silty sand (20/80) with mod. flints layer	TR54
163	D	Mid grey brown silty sand (20/80) and gravel	ditto
164	D	Dark brown orange silty sand (10/90) with occ. small & medium flints layer	ditto
165	-	Not allocated	-
166	M	South wall of structure S2	ditto
167	D	Dark brown sand with mod. flints layer	TR53

Appendix 2: Finds Summary

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
U/S	PPOT	1	0.004
U/S	FLINT	1	-
05	PCBM	1	0.015
07	PPOT	1	0.010
07	PCBM	3	0.071
07	CPIPE	1	0.005
07	SHELL	-	0.050
08	MPOT/ PPOT	8	0.087
08	MCBM/ PCBM	18	2.120
08	IRON	2	-
08	FLINT	2	-
08	ABONE	-	0.108
08	FBONE	-	0.003
08	SHELL	-	0.006
09	MPOT	1	0.006
09	IRON	1	-
09	ABONE	-	0.001
09	SHELL	-	0.039
11	MPOT	1	0.003
11	PCBM	3	1.375
11	ABONE	-	0.007
12	GOLD SF1	1	-
13	MPOT	31	0.128
13	FIBRE SF2	?	-
13	FBONE	-	0.001
15	FLINT	5	-
15	STONE	3	0.264
17	PREPOT	76	1.271
17	FLINT	84	-
17	STONE	1	0.260
19	MCBM/ PCBM	16	1.428
22	MPOT	1	0.037
22	ABONE	-	0.005

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
29	MPOT	1	0.005
29	MCBM	1	0.008
29	IRON	4	-
29	ABONE	-	0.057
29	SHELL	-	0.014
29	FBONE	-	0.001
32	PPOT	1	0.002
32	SHELL	-	0.010
36	MPOT	1	0.021
41	FLINT	2	0.003
41	ABONE	-	0.016
44	PCBM	4	0.560
52	MORT	2	0.020
52	FLINT	3	0.070
52	FBONE	-	0.004
52	SHELL	-	0.044
54	FLINT	5	0.081
54	ABONE	-	0.001
54	SHELL	-	0.061
56	MORT	2	0.225
56	CU ALLOY SF3	1	-
56	IRON	6	-
56	FLINT	40	2.309
56	STONE	1	0.165
56	FBONE	-	0.001
56	SHELL SF4	1	-
56	SHELL	-	0.122
58	RPOT/ MPOT	4	0.044
58	MCBM	1	0.019
58	MORT	2	0.026
58	IRON	5	-
58	FLINT	6	0.052
58	ABONE	-	0.008
58	FBONE	-	0.001
58	SHELL	-	0.191

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
60	MPOT	1	0.002
60	SHELL	-	0.001
63	MPOT	9	0.062
63	MORT	1	0.049
63	CU ALLOY SF5	1	-
63	FLINT	8	-
63	STONE	1	0.037
63	ABONE	-	0.068
63	FBONE	-	0.002
63	SHELL	-	0.143
65	MORT	5	0.038
73	PPOT	7	0.049
73	IRON SF12	1	-
73	IRON	2	-
73	SHELL	-	0.028
74	PPOT	3	0.039
74	MCBM/ PCBM	4	0.493
74	IRON SF6	1	-
74	IRON	2	-
74	STONE	2	0.144
74	ABONE	-	0.418
74	SHELL	-	0.092
75	PPOT	1	0.022
75	CU ALLOY SF's 7, 8, 13 & 14	4	-
75	IRON	2	-
75	BOTT	1	-
75	ABONE	-	0.333
75	FBONE	-	<0.001
76	MPOT/ PPOT	7	0.131
76	SILVER SF9	1	-
76	IRON	3	-
76	FLINT	3	-

76	ABONE	-	0.280
Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
76	FBONE	-	<0.001
76	SHELL	-	0.245
78	MPOT/ POT	4	0.023
78	IRON	3	-
78	CHAR	-	0.078
78	ABONE	-	0.009
79	PPOT	3	0.023
79	CU ALLOY SF10	1	-
79	FLINT	4	0.075
79	ABONE	-	0.001
79	SHELL	-	0.050
82	MORT	3	0.122
82	FLINT	40	0.136
82	CHAR	-	0.158
84	FLINT	10	0.038
84	CHAR	-	0.044
86	PPOT	5	0.039
86	PCBM	5	1.134
86	IRON SF24	1	-
86	ABONE	-	0.010
86	FBONE	-	<0.001
86	SHELL	-	0.008
87	PPOT	2	0.015
87	LEAD	3	-
87	FLINT	1	0.021
87	ABONE	-	0.277
87	FBONE	-	0.004
87	SHELL	-	0.021
95	PPOT	1	0.005
95	ABONE	-	0.097
96	MPOT/ PPOT	5	0.024
96	MCBM	1	0.039
96	FLINT	2	-
96	ABONE	-	0.003

96	FBONE	-	0.008
Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
96	SHELL	-	0.123
98	PPOT	1	0.012
98	ABONE	-	0.004
98	SHELL	-	0.507
103	FLINT	1	-
104	MPOT/ PPOT	2	0.046
104	IRON	5	-
104	ABONE	-	0.044
104	FBONE	-	0.011
104	SHELL	-	0.028
109	ABONE	-	0.277
109	FBONE	-	0.002
111	PPOT	4	0.068
111	IRON	1	-
111	STONE	1	0.229
111	ABONE	-	0.449
111	SHELL	-	0.531
113	PPOT	10	0.102
113	MCBM	2	0.091
113	ABONE	-	0.127
113	SHELL	-	0.229
125	PPOT	5	0.171
125	PCBM	3	0.171
125	ABONE	-	0.653
125	FBONE	-	<0.001
125	SHELL	-	0.155
130	MPOT	8	0.035
130	MCBM	1	0.033
130	SILVER SF23	1	-
130	IRON SF25	1	-
130	ABONE	-	0.023
130	FBONE	-	<0.001
130	SHELL	-	0.016
131	IRON	9	-

131	ABONE	-	0.112
Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
131	FBONE	-	0.001
131	SHELL	-	0.327
132	FCLAY	1	0.002
132	IRON	4	-
133	COPPER ALLOY	1	-
133	FLINT	1	-
134	PREPOT	1	0.020
135	FLINT	2	-
136	STONE	2	0.212
137	PREPOT	6	0.001
138	FLINT	1	-
139	LEAD	7	-
139	FLINT	4	-
140	MPOT	3	0.001
140	FLINT	2	-
141	FLINT	1	-
142	MPOT	3	0.042
142	IRON	3	-
142	LEAD	2	-
142	BOTT	2	-
142	FLINT	3	-
142	ABONE	-	0.149
142	FBONE	-	0.001
142	SHELL	-	0.018
143	PPOT	1	0.010
143	SILVER SF16	1	-
143	CU ALLOY SF's 15 & 17	2	-
143	FLINT	1	-
143	ABONE	-	0.042
144	PPOT	2	0.016
144	MCBM/ PCBM	11	0.270
144	CU ALLOY SF18	1	-

144	IRON SF19	1	-
Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
144	STONE	1	0.029
144	ABONE	-	0.078
145	MPOT/ PPOT	4	0.021
145	MCBM/ PCBM	11	1.102
145	IRON	2	-
145	LEAD	8	-
145	BOTT	5	-
145	FLINT	1	-
145	STONE	1	0.016
145	ABONE	-	0.182
145	SHELL	-	0.122
146	PPOT	2	0.054
146	PCBM	4	0.215
146	CPIPE	1	0.004
146	IRON SF22	1	-
146	IRON	5	-
146	LEAD	6	-
146	FLINT	2	-
146	ABONE	-	0.020
146	SHELL	-	0.063
147	CPIPE	1	0.005
147	IRON	1	-
147	ABONE	-	0.008
148	PPOT	1	0.012
148	PCBM	2	0.053
148	LEAD SF26	1	-
148	IRON	4	-
148	LEAD	11	-
148	FLINT	3	-
148	STONE	1	0.481
148	ABONE	-	0.062
149	MPOT	1	0.004
150	STONE	3	0.957
151	IRON	1	-

152	IRON	2	-
Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
153	CU ALLOY SF20 & 21	2	-
153	COPPER ALLOY	2	-
153	LEAD	1	-
154	IRON	2	-
155	STONE SF27	1	-
156	STONE SF28	1	-
157	MCBM	1	1.357
158	MCBM	1	2.458
159	PCBM	1	2.390
160	PCBM	1	0.948
161	IRON	3	-

Key:

MPOT	Medieval pottery (Late Saxon-medieval)
PPOT	Post medieval pottery
MCBM	Medieval ceramic building material
PCBM	Post medieval ceramic building material
MORT	Mortar
CPIPE	Ceramic tobacco pipe
ABONE	Animal bone
FBONE	Fish bone
BOTT	Post-medieval bottle glass
STONE	
SHELL	
FLINT	
IRON	

Appendix 3: The Post-Roman Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	Weight (kg)	Date
	LMT	BODY	1	0.004	15th-16th C
	LMT	BODY	1	0.009	15th-16th C
0	ENGS	BOTT?	6	0.056	1700-1900
7	GRIL	BASE	1	0.019	14th-15th C
8	RAER	JUG	1	0.011	L15th-16th C
8	EMW	BODY	1	0.006	11th-12th C
8	THET	BODY	1	0.003	10th-11th C
9	GRIM	BODY	30	0.125	L12th-14th C
11	GRIM	BODY	1	0.003	L12th-14th C
13	GRIM	BODY	1	0.036	L12th-14th C
13	GRIM	BODY	1	0.006	L12th-14th C
22	LMT	BODY	1	0.001	15th-16th C
29	GRIM	BODY	1	0.021	L12th-14th C
32	GRIL	JUG?	3	0.022	14th-15th C
36	GRIM	BODY	1	0.004	L12th-14th C
58	GRIM	BODY	9	0.06	L12th-14th C
60	ENGS	BOTT?	7	0.048	1700-1900
63	LMT	BODY	1	0.008	15th-16th C
73	LCRW	BODY	1	0.014	15th-16th C
74	GRIM	BODY	1	0.017	L12th-14th C
74	LMT	BODY	1	0.022	15th-16th C
74	GRIM	JUG	4	0.121	L12th-15th C
75	DUTR	BODY	1	0.002	15th-17th C
76	LMT?	BODY	1	0.005	15th-16th C
76	LMT?	BODY	1	0.003	15th-16th C
76	LMT?	BODY	1	0.004	15th-16th C
76	LMT?	BODY	3	0.018	15th-16th C
78	GRIL	BODY	3	0.023	14th-15th C
78	LMT	JAR/PIP	5	0.038	15th-16th C
79	SAIN	BODY	1	0.014	1250-1500
86	DUTR?	BODY	1	0.002	15th-17th C
87	LMT	BODY	1	0.005	15th-16th C
87	LANG	BODY	2	0.011	14th-15th C
95	RAER	BODY	1	0.004	L15/1st half of 16th C
96	DUTR?	BODY	1	0.004	15th-17th C

96	Fabric	Form	Sherd No	Weight (kg)	Date
96	LMT	BODY	1	0.004	15th-16th C
96	SIEG	BOWL	1	0.011	1450-1550
98	GRIM	BODY	1	0.003	L12th-14th C
104	LCRW	JUG?	1	0.042	15th-16th C
104	LANG	BODY	1	0.003	14th-15th C
111	DUTR	CAULD?	1	0.028	15th-17th C
111	LMT	BODY	1	0.001	15th-16th C
111	DUTR?	BASE	1	0.033	15th-17th C
111	DUTR	BODY	8	0.035	15th-17th C
113	DUTR	BODY	1	0.014	15th-17th C
113	LANG	BODY	1	0.053	14th-15th C
113	GRIM	JUG	1	0.105	13th-14th C
125	FREC	BODY	1	0.008	1550-1700
125	LMT	BODY	2	0.02	15th-16th C
125	DUTR	JUG?	1	0.035	15th-17th C
125	GRIM	BODY	8	0.035	L12th-14th C
130	LMU-V	BODY	3	0.002	11th-14th C
140	LANG	BODY	1	0.003	14th-15th C
142	DUTR?	BODY	1	0.027	15th-16th C
142	GRE	JAR?	1	0.009	16th-18th C
142	SIEG	BODY	1	0.01	14th-15th C
143	LMT	BODY	1	0.012	15th-16th C
144	DUTR	RIM	1	0.004	15th-17th C
144	LANG	BODY	1	0.002	14th-15th C
145	RAER	BODY	1	0.007	L15th-16th C
145	GRIM	BODY	1	0.004	L12th-14th C
145	LMT	BODY	1	0.007	15th-16th C
145	MART	BODY	1	0.001	15th-mid 17th C
146	DUTR	PIP	1	0.052	15th-17th C
146	DUTR	BODY	1	0.012	15th-16th C
148	GRIM	BODY	1	0.004	L12th-14th C
149					

Fabric codes

LMT	Late medieval and transitional ware
DUTR	Dutch redware, Dutch-type redware
LMU-V	Local medieval unglazed, non-Norwich type
GRIM	Grimston ware
GRIL	Late Grimston ware
LANG	Langerwehe stoneware
RAER	Raeren stoneware
MART	Martincamp stoneware
SIEG	Siegburg stoneware
ENGS	English stoneware
GRIL	Late Grimston ware
EMW	Early medieval ware
THET	Thetford-type ware
SAIN	Saintonge ware
LCRW	Low Countries Late Medieval
FREC	Frechen stoneware

Form codes

BOTT	Bottle
PIP	Pipkin
CAULD	Cauldron

Appendix 4: Small Finds

Small Find Number	Context Number	Qty	Object Date	Material	Object Name	Description	Metal Detected Y/N	Context description
1	12	1	Saxon	Gold	Bracteate		Y	Findspot
2	13	1	Unknown	Fibre	Rope/ cord	Fragments.	N	Fill of possible foundation cut
3**	56	1	Medieval	Copper Alloy	Ear scoop/tooth pick	with seven S-twists to shank. Discussion This type of earscoop/toothpick, made from sheet metal, hammered into a scoop at one end and flat pointed tip at the other, with S-twisted shanks are known from several 14th-century contexts in London (Pritchard, 1991, 379-380, fig 251, nos 1758-1760).	Y	Fill of beamslot [55]
4**	56	1	Undated	Shell	Pierced shell	Common oyster shell, top shell, with square-shaped hole cut out towards apex. Discussion The function of a perforated oyster shell is not known here. Examples of perforated scalloped shells drilled with two holes through the top were worn as pilgrim's badges of St James of Compostela during the medieval period (Spencer 1990, 802). Although this is not a natural scallop shell, the presence of the (presumably) intentionally fashioned square-shaped hole suggests it was put to some use, perhaps by a child, possibly as a pendant.	N	Fill of beamslot [55]
5	63	1	Medieval/post-medieval	Copper Alloy	Buckle pin	made from sheet copper alloy.	Y	Pit

Small Find Number	Context Number	Qty	Object Date	Material	Object Name	Description	Metal Detected Y/N	Context description
6	74	1		Iron	Clench bolt rove	diamond-shaped rove with head and part of shank from bolt. Discussion For discussion of clenched bolts see SF 22	Y	Occupation layer
7**	75	1	Post-medieval	Copper Alloy	Lace tag	Cylindrical with edges overlapping along its entire length and decorated with rows of punched dots. Discussion Lacetags found from Norwich with punched decoration are from mid-16th and 17th -century contexts (Margeson 1993, 24, fig 12 nos 124-126).	Y	Top soil and rubble layer
8	75	1	not dated	Copper Alloy	Sheet	fragment	Y	Top soil and rubble layer
9	76	1		Silver	Coin		Y	Layer
10	79	1	Medieval/early post-medieval	Copper Alloy	Needle	with elongated punched eye, tip missing.	Y	Occupation layer
12	73	1	not dated	Iron	Strip	fragment	Y	Demolition layer
13	75	1	Modern	Iron	Artefact	fragment of cast iron, perhaps drain pipe.	Y	Top soil and rubble layer
14	75	1	not dated	Iron	Artefact	?bar fragment. Would need x-raying for positive identification.	Y	Top soil and rubble layer
15	143	1		Copper Alloy	Coin		Y	Spoil heap

16	143	1		Silver	Coin		Y	Spoil heap
Small Find Number	Context Number	Qty	Object Date	Material	Object Name	Description	Metal Detected Y/N	Context description
17	143	1	Early post-medieval	Copper Alloy	Buckle	with cast double oval frame and crude plate with holes for two (missing) rivets; pin missing. Discussion This and another, almost identical buckle (SF 20) were recovered at Blakeney Freshes, both have small double oval frames (cast) and plates. This type of buckle is numerous from early post-medieval contexts and these two small buckles are of a size normally associated with shoe buckles, however no definite shoe buckle has been found with a plate (Egan 1991, 89).	Y	Spoil heap
18*	144	1	Medieval	Copper Alloy	Buckle plate	rectangular plate with notch for pin and ?single rivet at attachment edge. Front decorated with border of 'rocker-arm' ornament. Discussion The type of zig-zag or 'rocker-arm' decoration on this buckle plate can be seen on several types of dress fittings, including buckle plates from medieval contexts (See for example Egan 1991, 110-112, fig 72 nos 499 & 505).	Y	Top soil
19*	144	1		Iron	Knife	whittle-tang knife with plain bolster, incomplete blade. Discussion Knives with bolsters were introduced about the middle of the 16th century and were in widespread use by the 17th century (Goodall, 'Iron Knives', in Margeson, 1993, 130).	Y	Top soil

20**	153	1	early post-medieval	Copper Alloy	Buckle	with cast double oval frame and crude plate with two rivets; copper alloy wire pin. Discussion. For discussion on this and another almost identical buckle with plate see SF 17.	Y	Spoil heap
Small Find Number	Context Number	Qty	Object Date	Material	Object Name	Description	Metal Detected Y/N	Context description
21	153	1		Copper Alloy	Coin		Y	Spoil heap
22**	146	1	not dated	Iron	Clench bolt and rove	with diamond-shaped rove. Discussion Clench bolts were used for joining overlapped timbers and they are known from Romano-British, Saxon and Late Saxon contexts. Ottaway discusses the recovery of clench bolts from clinker built boats and the large quantities recovered from ships and coastal sites (Ottaway 1992, 618), it is therefore not surprising to find three examples from this site (see also SF 6 & 25)	Y	Findspot
23	130	1		Silver	Coin		Y	?Occupation layer
24	86	1	not dated	Iron	Artefact	badly corroded object ?fragment, appears to be three strips of iron , one on top of the other. Recommend x-ray for further description.	Y	Layer
25	130	1	not dated	Iron	Rove	Large diamond -shaped rove	Y	?Occupation layer
26	148	1	16th century onwards	Lead	Musket ball		Y	Findspot
27	155	1		Stone	Architectural		N	No information

					fragment			available
28	156	1		Stone	Architectural fragment		N	No information available
		27						

Appendix 5: List of non-archaeological finds

Context	Quantity	Period	Material	Object Name	Description	Date
87	3	MOD	LEAD	Pellets	Air rifle/ shot gun	MOD
131	9	MOD	IRON	Cast	Fragments MD	MOD
132	4	MOD	IRON	Cast	Fragments MD	MOD
133	1	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	Button	MD	PMED
139	7	MOD	LEAD	Bullets	MD	MOD
142	1		IRON	Cast	Fragment MD	
142	2	MOD	LEAD	Bullets	MD	MOD
145	8		LEAD	Waste	MD	
146	1	MOD	IRON	Hinge strap	Fragment MD	MOD
146	6	MOD	LEAD	Bullets/ pellet	MD	MOD
147	1	MOD	IRON	Binding strip	DISCARDED	MOD
148	11	MOD	LEAD	Bullets	MD	MOD
151	1		IRON	Strip	MD	
152	1		IRON	Strip	MD	
152	1		IRON	Sheet	MD	
153	2	PMED	COPPER ALLOY	Buttons	MD	PMED
153	1		LEAD	Waste	MD	
161	2	MOD	IRON	Anchors	Barbed wire cork screw MD	MOD
161	1	MOD	IRON	Gin trap	With tether MD	MOD

Appendix 6: The flint

	Type	Number
u/s	Flake	1
8	Flake	2
15	Blade	1
15	Flake	3
15	Spall	1
17	Blade	24
17	Single platform blade core	1
17	Flake	46
17	Polished flake	1
17	Shatter	2
17	Spall	7
17	Scraper	1
17	Utilised blade	1
41	Burnt fragment	1
41	Spall	1
52	Burnt fragment	6
54	Burnt fragment	5
56	?building material	2
56	Burnt fragment	28
56	Flake	1
56	Shatter	6
58	Burnt fragment	6
63	Flake	7
63	Spall	1
76	Blade-like flake	1
76	Flake	2
79	Burnt fragment	3
79	Spall	1
82	Burnt fragment	25
82	Flake	2
82	Spall	2
83	Shatter	2
84	Burnt fragment	36
84	Flake	6
87	Burnt fragment	1
96	Flake	2
103	Utilised flake	1
133	Flake	1
135	Blade	1
135	Spall	1
138	Flake	1
139	Flake	3
139	End scraper	1
140	Flake	1
140	Spall	1
141	Flake	1
142	Blade	1
142	Bladelet	1

Context	Type	Number
142	Flake	1
143	Flake	1
145	Blade	1
146	Shatter	1
146	Spall	1
148	Flake	3

Appendix 7: The Faunal Remains

Ctxt	Trench No	Wt (g)	Qty	Species	Sp. Qty	Meas .	Count	Elements	Ages	Butchering and other comments
8	52	3		Fish						
8	52	108	5	Mammal	5			shaft frags	range	butchered
9	52	1	1	Mammal	1					butchered
11	51	7	1	Sheep/goat	1			metapodial		chopped
13	51	1		Fish						
22	51	5	1	Mammal	1			rib		?cattle, chopped
29	53	57	5	Cattle	1	1	1	phalange	adult	
29	53	1		Fish						
29	53			Mammal	4					butchered
41	53	16	3	Cattle	2	1	1	phalange	juvenile	unfused (2 pieces)
41	53			Mammal	1			rib		chopped
52	54	4		Fish						
54	54	1	2	Bird	2	2	2	radius and ulna	adult	?Wood Pigeon - ID needs to be checked
56	54	1		Fish						
58	54	1		Fish						
58	54	8	58	Mammal	2			vertebrae		
63	31	2		Fish						
63	31	68	3	Mammal	3			shaft frags		butchered
73	55	316	18	Cattle	2	1	1	humerus	adult	butchered
73	55			Mammal	15					butchered
73	55			Sheep/goat	1	1	1	metacarpal	juvenile	chopped
74	56			Bird	2	1	2	humerus, radius	adult	inc large bird (swan/goose?), butchered, needs ID
74	56	418	77	Canid	2	1	2	jaw + pelvis	adult	knife cuts on jaw suggesting animal was skinned
74	56			Mammal	58					butchered
74	56			Sheep/goat	17	6	12	jaws, limbs +	range	Neonatal to adult, butchered
75	55	1		Fish						
75	55			Mammal	18					butchered and includes canid gnawing
75	55			Rabbit	5	3	5	jaw + limb	adult	

Ctxt	Trench No	Wt (g)	Qty	Species	Sp. Qty	Meas .	Count	Elements	Ages	Butchering and other comments
75	55	333	30	Sheep/goat	7	4	6	jaw + limb	range	neonatal and adult, butchered
76	55			Bird	1	1	1	coracoid	adult	needs ID
76	55	280	56	Cattle	1	1	1	phalange	adult	cut - ?skinned
76	55	1		Fish						
76	55			Mammal	13					butchered
76	55			Pig	1	1	1	metapodial	adult	
76	55			Rabbit	18	4	5	lower legs/foot	adult	tibias and foot bones
76	55			Sheep/goat	4	3	2	limb and skull	adult	butchered, very small horncore attached to skull frag
78	55			Bird	8	4	4	wing/limb	adult	at least two species, needs ID
78	55	1		Fish						
78	55	9	11	Mammal	3					
79	54	1	1	Mammal	1					
86	56			Bird	1					needs ID
86	56	1		Fish						
86	56	10	2	Mammal	1					
87	54			Bird	2	2	2	ulnas	adult	two species, need ID
87	54	277	16	Cattle	2	1	2	scap + limb	adult	butchered
87	54	4		Fish						
87	54			Fox	1	0	1	radius	adult	Knife cuts on radius suggesting animal was skinned
87	54			Mammal	10					butchered
87	54			Sheep/goat	1	1	1	scapula	adult	butchered
95	56	97	3	Cattle	1			vertebrae	juvenile	chopped
95	56			Sheep/goat	1	1	1	scapula	adult	chopped
96	56	9		Fish						
96	56	3	2	Mammal	2			ribs		chopped
98	55	4	2	Mammal	2			fragments		butchered
104	55	44	8	Bird	1	1	1	ulna	juvenile	
104	55	11		Fish						butchered
104	55			Mammal	7			ribs + vertebrae		butchered
109	56	277	6	Cattle	2	1	2	tibia + femur	adult	butchered

Ctxt	Trench No	Wt (g)	Qty	Species	Sp. Qty	Meas .	Count	Elements	Ages	Butchering and other comments
109	56	2		Fish						
109	56			Mammal	3					butchered
109	56			Sheep/goat	1	1	1	femur	juvenile	cut
111	56	449	15	Cattle	4	1	2.5	limb + foot	adult	butchered
111	56			Pig	2	1	1	phalange + vert	juvenile	butchered
111	56			Sheep/goat	1		1	tibia	adult	butchered
113	56	127	12	Cattle	1		1	ulna	juvenile	chopped
113	56			Mammal	10			ribs mostly		butchered
113	56			Sheep/goat	1	1	1	metatarsal	juvenile	chopped
125	56			Bird-Curlew?	1	1	1	humerus	adult	cut, ?Curlew, ID check needed
125	56	653	28	Cattle	2	1	1.5	humerus+foot	adult	chopped
125	56	1		Fish						
125	56			Mammal	16			ribs+other frags		butchered
125	56			Neonatal	1	1	1	femur	neonatal	needs ID
125	56			Sheep/goat	2	2	2	pelvis, femur	adult	butchered
130	56	1		Fish						
130	56	23	2	Mammal	2					butchered
131	53			Bird-2sp's	3	2	2	humeris+	adult	two species, need ID
131	53	1		Fish						U/S from 'Structure Area'
131	53			Mammal	7					butchered. From u/s- 'Structure Area'
131	53	112	13	Rabbit	1	1	1	pelvis	adult	?butchered
142	51	149	8	Cattle	1	1	1	metapodial	adult	chopped
142	51	1		Fish						U/S Trench 51
142	51			Mammal	7					butchered. U/S Trench 51
143	51			Mammal	2					butchered, U?S Trench 51, MD
143	51			Rabbit	2	1	2	tibia	juvenile	
143	51	42	5	Sheep/goat	1	1	1	tibia	adult	chopped
144	51	78	6	Mammal	6					butchered
145	52			Cattle	1			molar	adult	
145	52			Mammal	11					butchered, U/S Trench 52
145	52	182	15	Sheep/goat	2	2	2	tibia, ulna	juvenile	cut

Ctxt	Trench No	Wt (g)	Qty	Species	Sp. Qty	Meas .	Count	Elements	Ages	Butchering and other comments
146	53			Mammal	1			vertebrae		U/S Trench 53
146	53			Rabbit	1	1	1	pelvis		
146	53	20	3	Sheep/goat	1		1	metatarsal		butchered
147	53	8	2	Mammal	2			Rib + vertebrae		butchered, U/S trench 53
148	54	62	8	Mammal	8					butchered, U/S trench 54

Appendix 8; Environmental Summary

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Context No.	37	29	40	30	27	33	46	17	84	82
Cereals and other food plants										
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xcf									x
Cereal indet. (grains)		x		x						xx
(detached embryos)										x
(rachis internode frags.)										x
Large Fabaceae indet.										xcotyfg
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)		x								xx
(sprouted grains)										x
(rachis nodes)										x
<i>Hordeum/Secale cereale</i> (rachis nodes)										x
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)				x						xcf
Herbs										
<i>Agrostemma githago</i> L.										xcf
<i>Chenopodium album</i> L.										x
Fabaceae indet.										xcf
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.)A.Love								xcf		
Small Poaceae indet.										x
<i>Rumex</i> sp.										x
<i>Silene</i> sp.										x
<i>Sinapis</i> sp.										xcf
Other plant macrofossils										
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xxx	xxx	xx	xx	x	xx	xxx	xxx	xxx
Charcoal >2mm			x		x		xx	x	xxx	x
Charred root/rhizome/stem	x	x					x	x		x
Indet.culm nodes							x			x
Indet.inflorescence frags.										x
Indet.seeds	x									x
Molluscs										
Brackish water species										
<i>Hydrobia ulvae</i>	xx	xx	x	x	x		xx			x
<i>Phytia myosotis</i>	xcf									
Open country species										
<i>Helicella itala</i>			x		x		x			

Appendix 9: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Form	Quantity	Weight (kg)	Period
05	BRICK	1	0.015	MED
07	PAN TILE	3	0.071	PMED
08	BRICK	5	0.155	MED
08	BRICK	7	0.820	MED/PMED
08	BRICK	2	0.041	PMED
08	PAN TILE	4	0.114	PMED
11	PAN TILE	3	1.375	PMED
19	BRICK	8	0.925	MED/PMED
19	BRICK	8	0.503	PMED
29	BRICK	1	0.008	MED
44	PAN TILE	4	0.560	PMED
58	FLAT ROOF TILE	1	0.019	MED
74	BRICK	2	0.060	MED/PMED
74	PAN TILE	2	0.433	PMED
75	PAN TILE	5	1.327	PMED
86	BRICK	2	1.039	PMED
86	FLAT ROOF TILE	1	0.095	PMED
96	FLAT ROOF TILE	1	0.039	MED
113	BRICK	2	0.091	MED
125	PAN TILE	3	0.121	PMED
130	FLAT ROOF TILE	1	0.033	MED
144	BRICK	1	0.015	MED
144	PAN TILE	10	0.255	PMED
145	BRICK	3	0.189	MED
145	BRICK	2	0.467	PMED
145	PAN TILE	6	0.446	PMED
146	PAN TILE	4	0.215	PMED
148	PAN TILE	2	0.053	PMED
157	BRICK	1	1.357	MED
158	BRICK (COMPLETE)	1	2.458	MED
159	BRICK	1	2.390	PMED
160	BRICK	1	0.948	PMED
	TOTAL		16.637	

Appendix 10: The Coins

Context	SF no.	Ruler	State	Period	Denomination	Obverse	Reverse	Metal
143	15	Uncertain	France	Medieval	Denier tournois	Cross, inscription around	Castle of Tours	Silver
76	9	Uncertain (Edward I-III)	England	13th-14th century	Long cross penny	Bust, legend around	Long cross design	Silver
143	16	Edward I-II	England	13th-14th century	Long cross fathing	Bust, legend around	Long cross design	Silver
130	23	Uncertain	England?	Medieval	Uncertain	Illegible	Circular border?	Silver?
153	21	Charles I	Great Britain	16th century	Farthing	Crown and sceptres	Crowned harp	Copper alloy

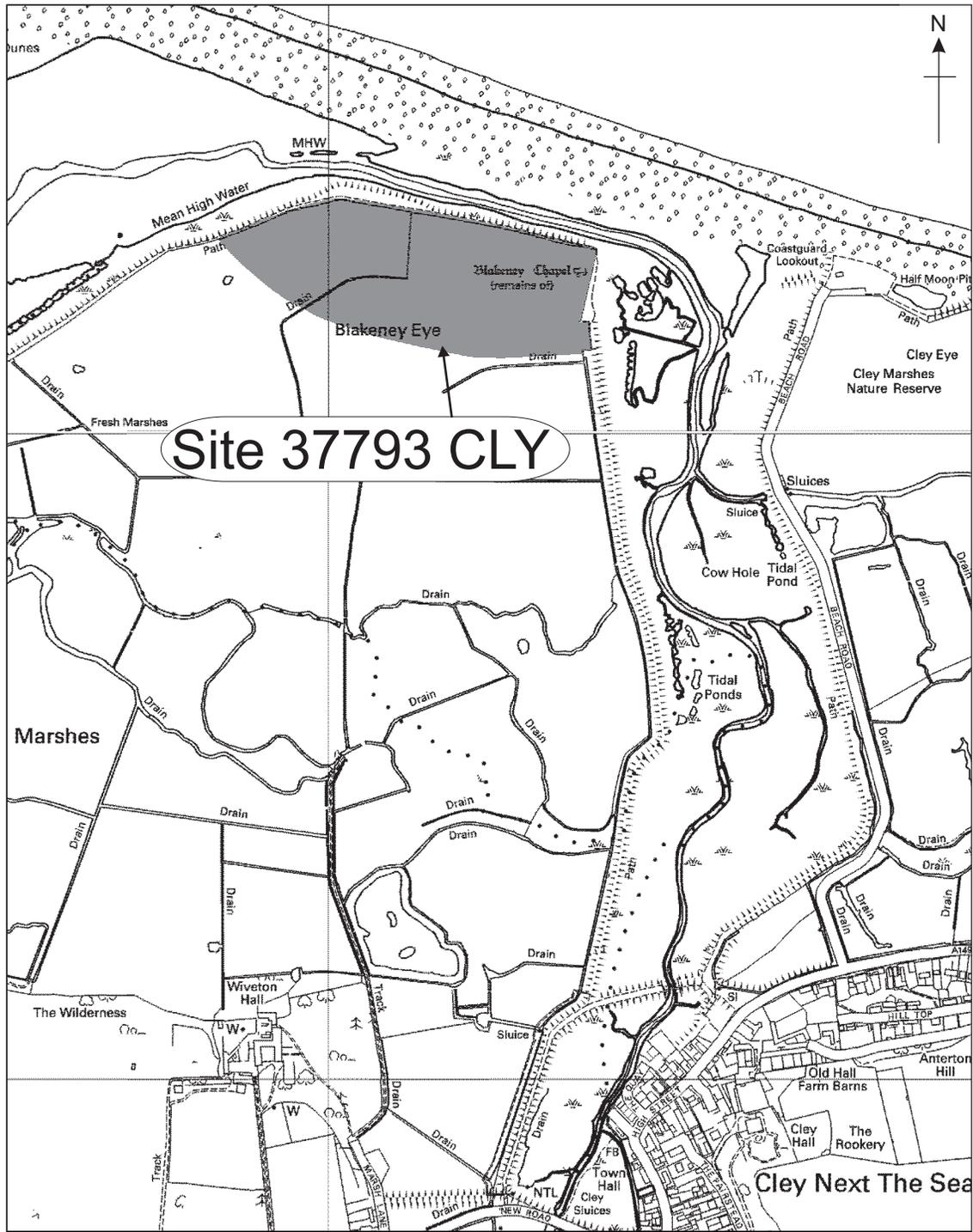
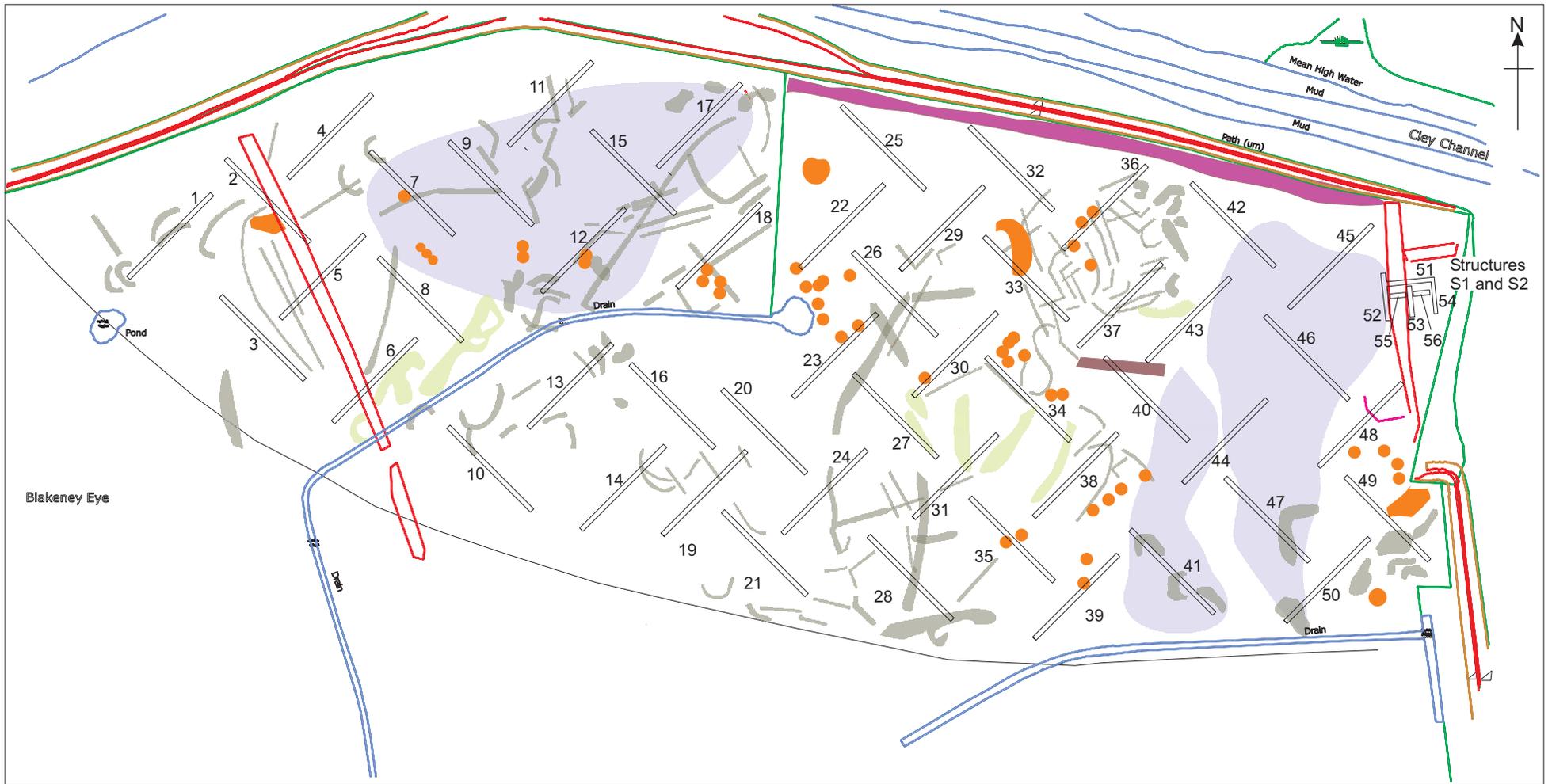


Figure 1. Site Location. Scale 1:10,000



Figure 2. Trench Location. Scale 1:2500



- | | | | |
|---|--|---|---|
|  | Pipeline |  | Positive linear cut feature of possible archaeological significance |
|  | Linear areas of response
?buried/remains of fenceline |  | Feint Positive linear anomaly feature, ?archaeological significance |
| | |  | Area of disturbance |
| | |  | Response from fenceline |
| | |  | Strong discrete anomaly with negative return. Ferrous object |

Figure 3. Geophysics Results. Scale 1:2500



+ Plan location +

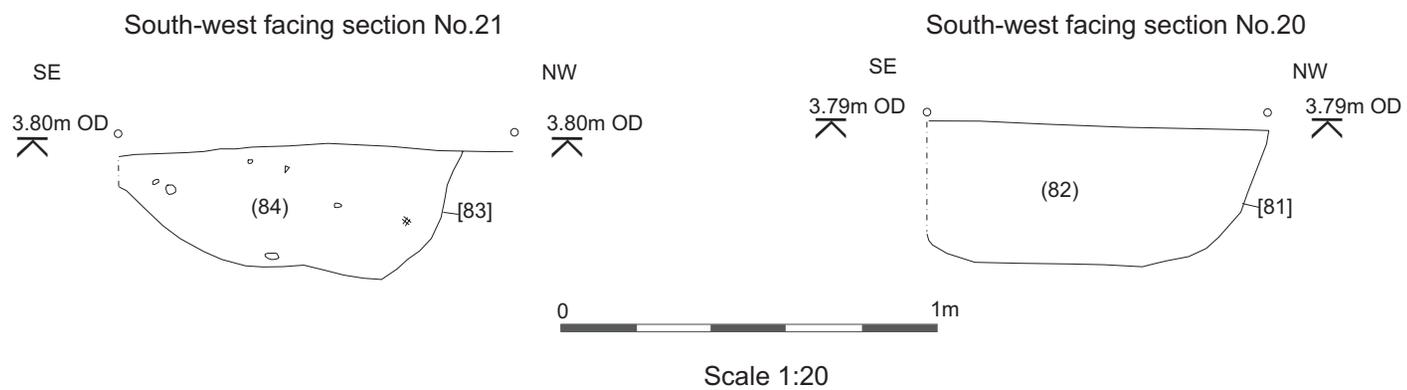
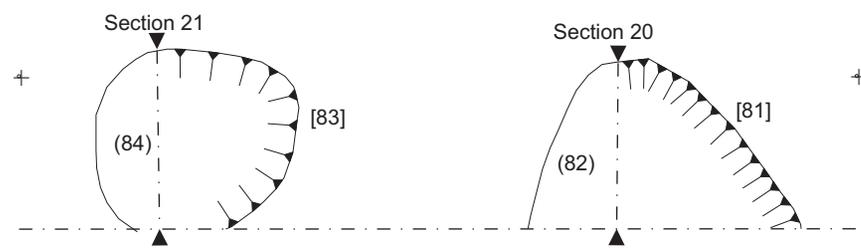


Figure 4. Trench 19, plans and sections.

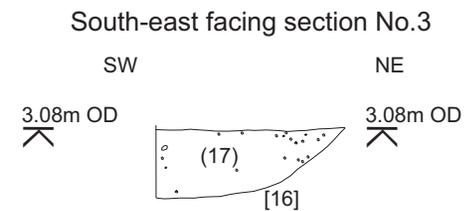
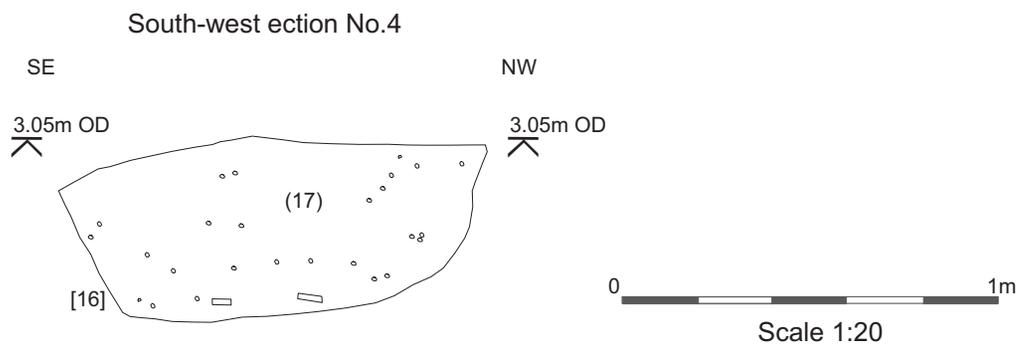
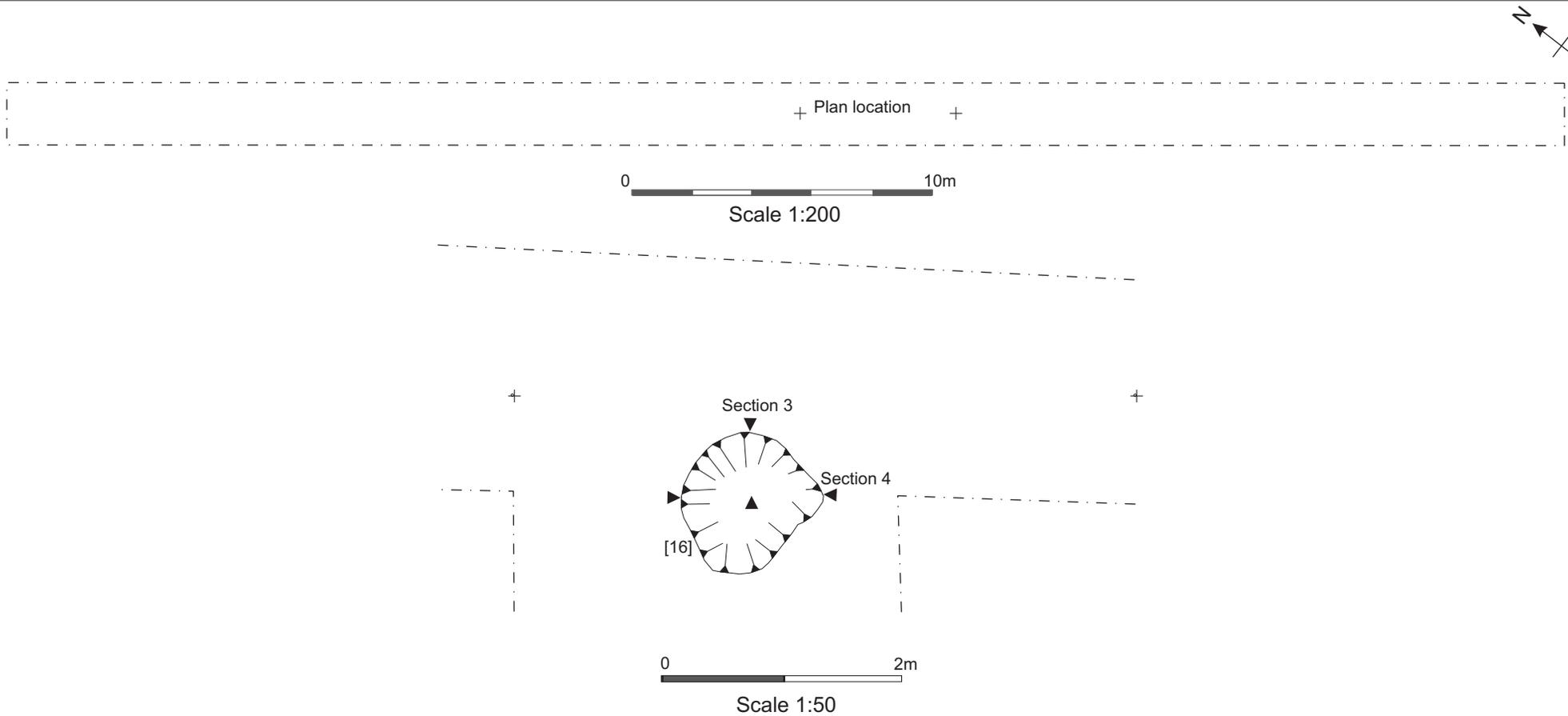


Figure 5. Trench 20, Plans and sections

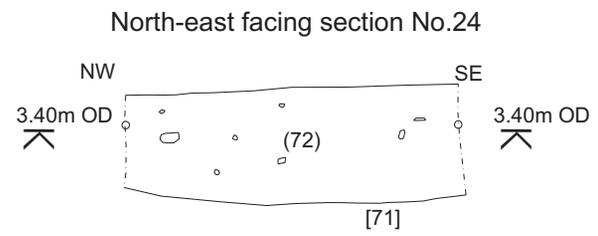
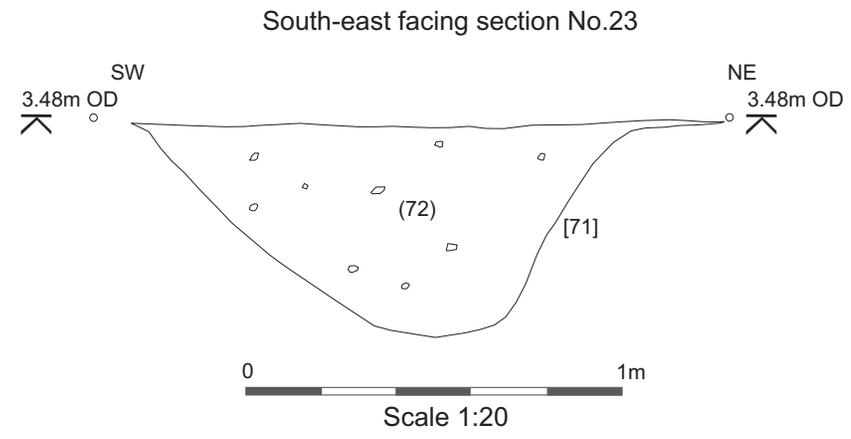
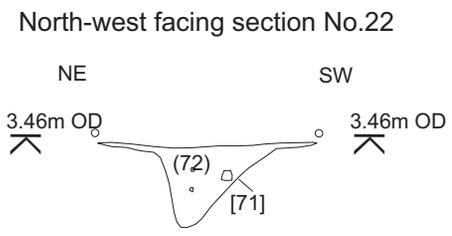
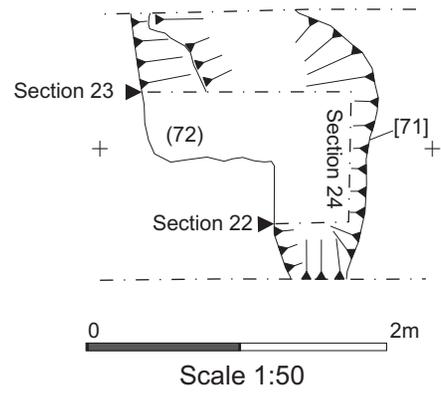
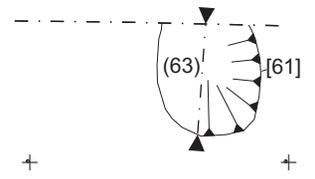


Figure 6. Trench 24, plans and sections.

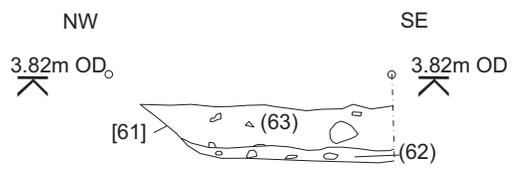


Scale 1:200



Scale 1:50

North-east facing section No.15



Scale 1:20

Figure 7. Trench 31, plans and section.

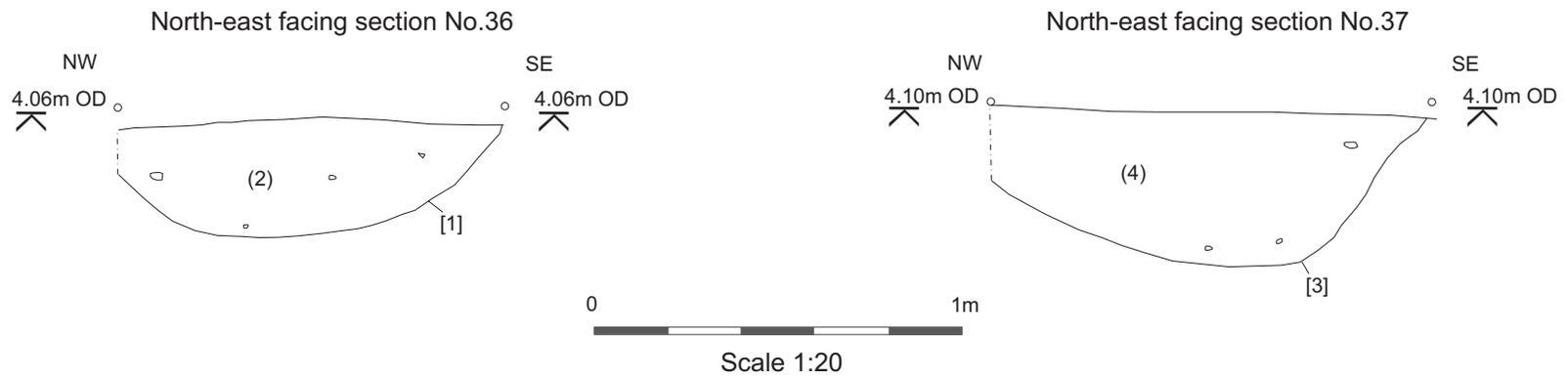
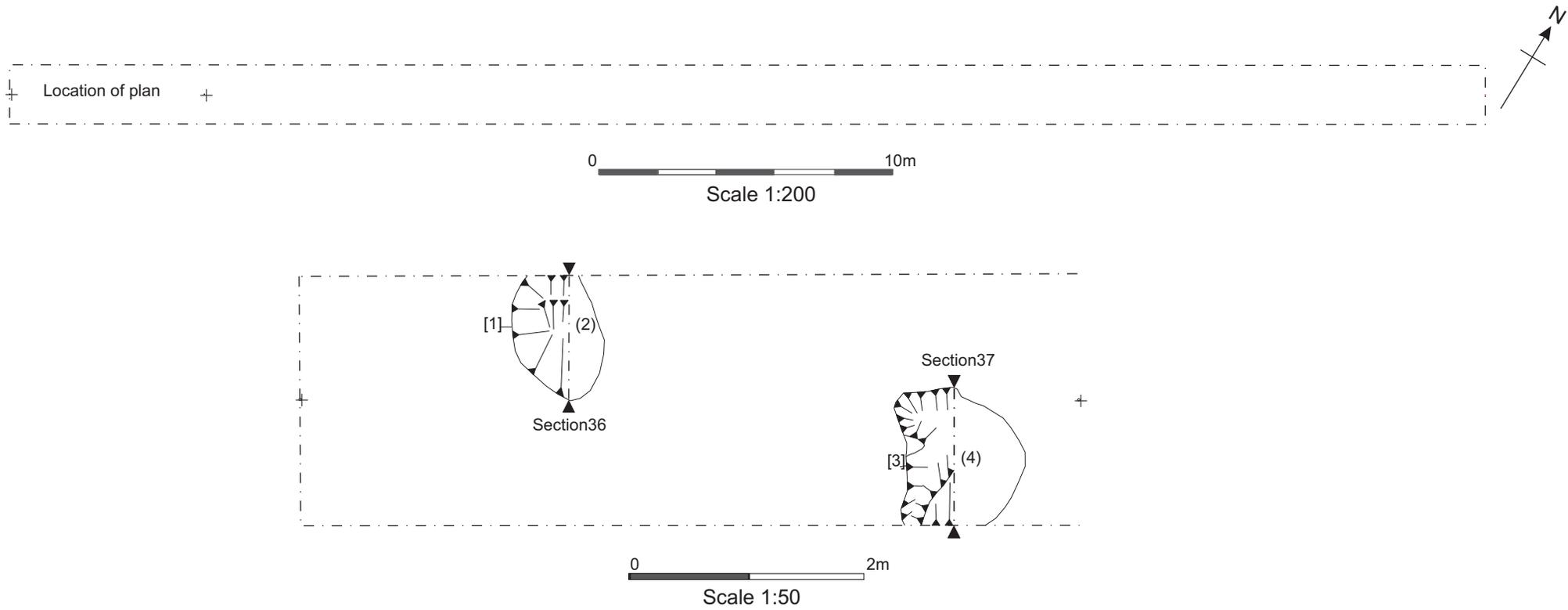
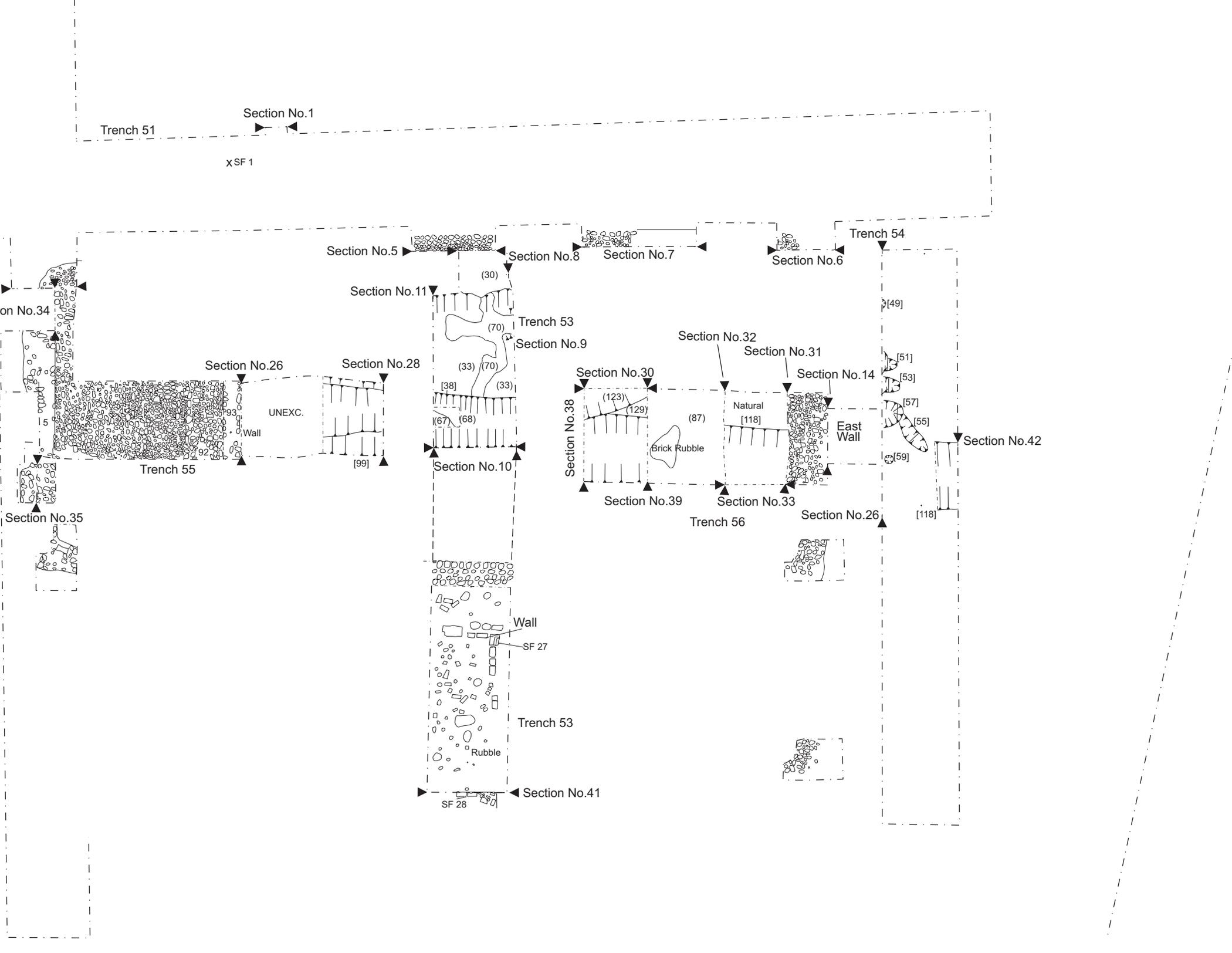
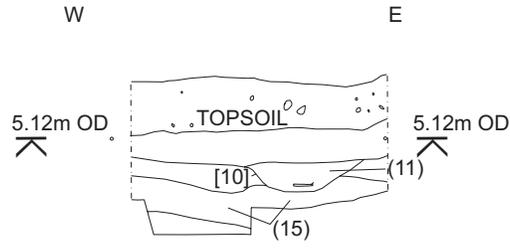


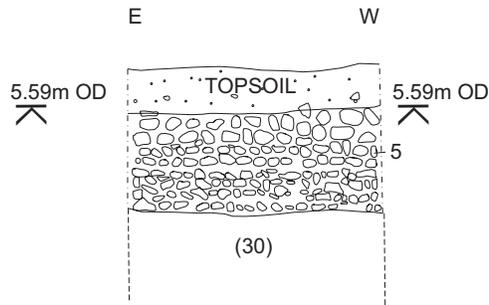
Figure 8. Trench 47, plans and sections.



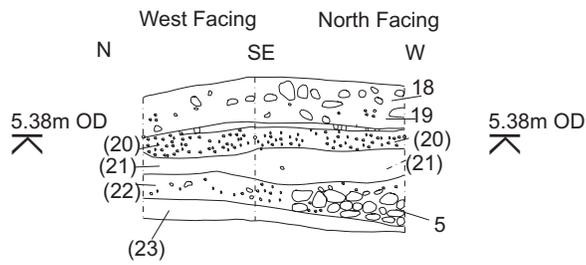
Trench 51, south facing section No. 1



Trench 51, north facing section No. 5



Trench 51, section No. 6



Trench 51, north facing section No. 7

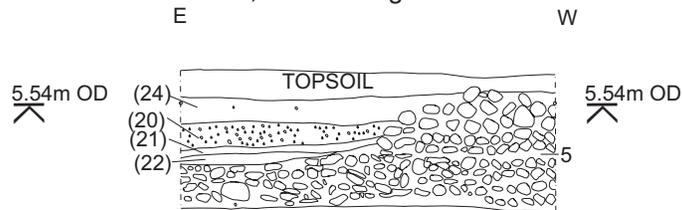
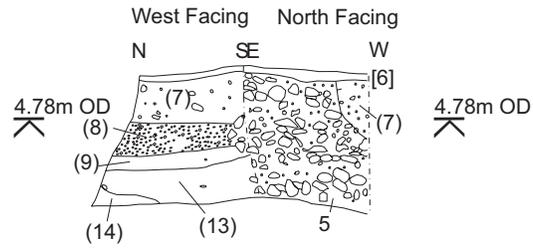
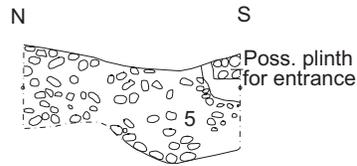


Figure 10. Trench 51, sections. Scale 1:50

Trench 52, section No.2



Trench 52, west facing section no.34



Trench 52, west facing section no.35,

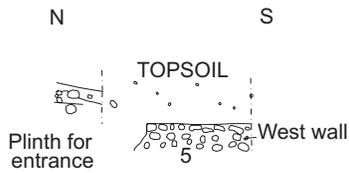
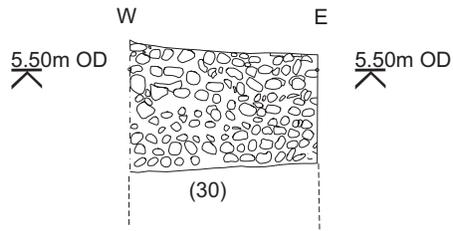
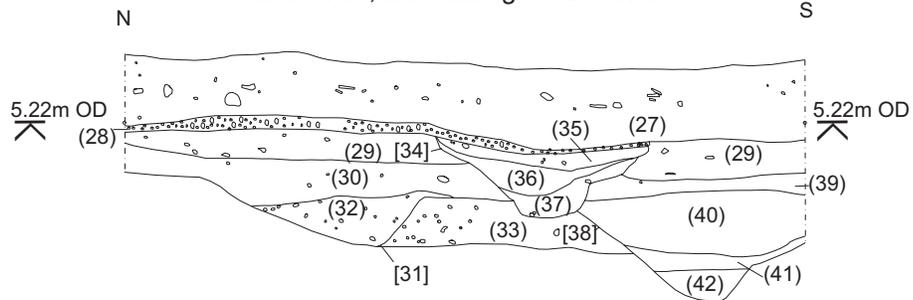


Figure 11. Trench 52, sections. Scale 1:50

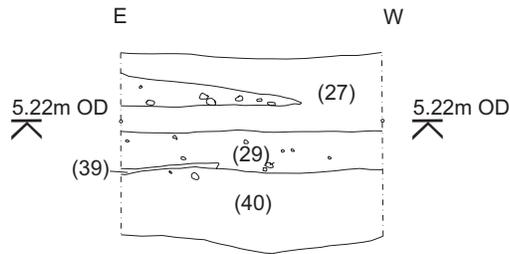
Trench 53, south facing section No. 8



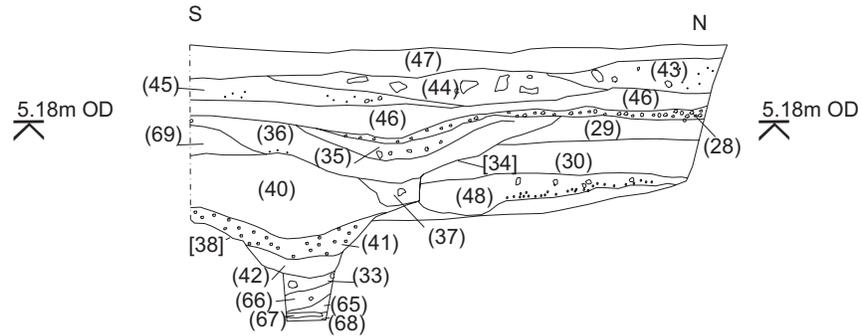
Trench 53, west facing section No.9



Trench 53, north facing section No. 10



Trench 53, east facing section. 11



Trench 53, south-facing section No.41

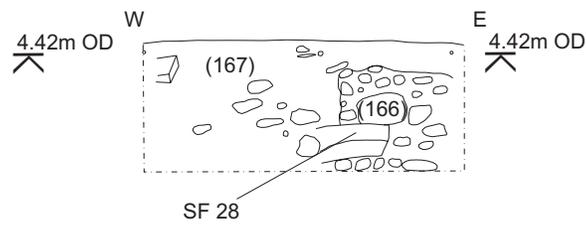
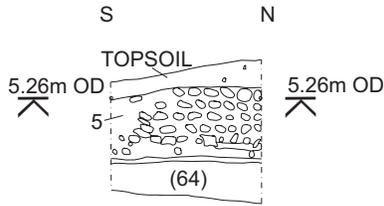
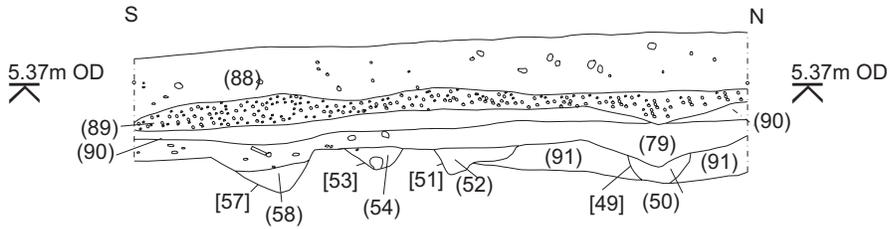


Figure 12. Trench 53, sections. Scale 1:50

Trench 54, east facing section 14



Trench 54, east facing section No. 26



Trench 54, west-facing section No.42

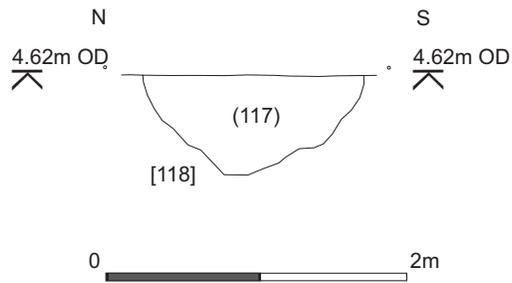
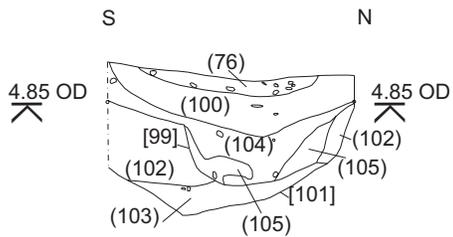


Figure 13. Trench 54, sections. Scale 1:50

Trench 55, east facing section No. 26



Trench 55, west facing section No. 28

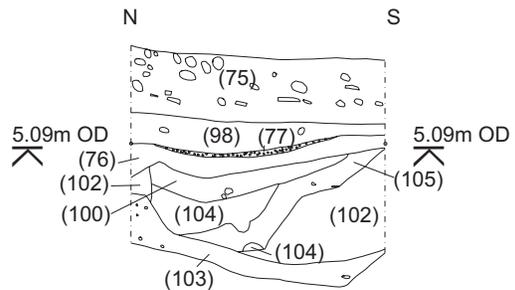
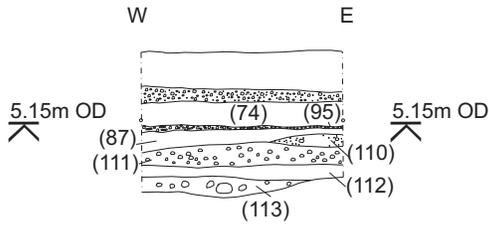
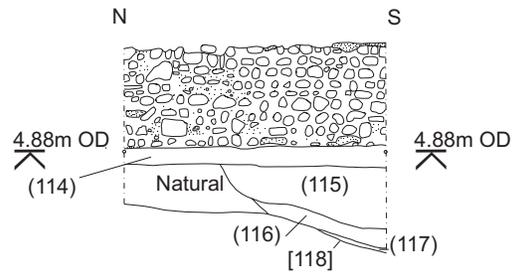


Figure 14. Trench 55, sections. Scale 1:50

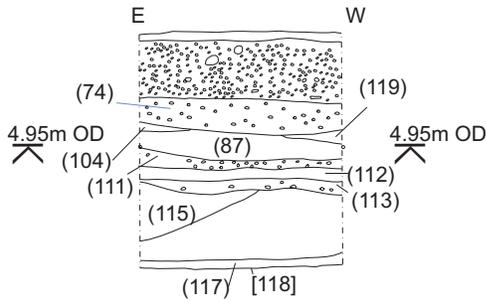
Trench 56, south facing section No.30



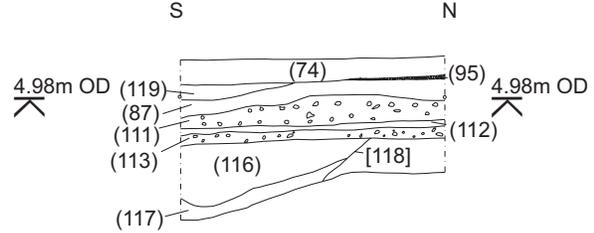
Trench 56, west facing section No. 31



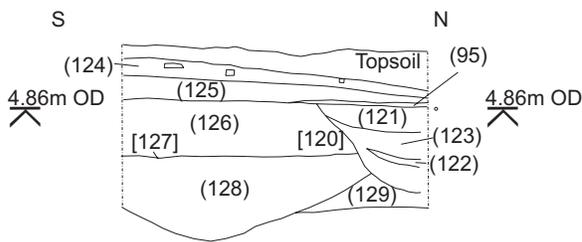
Trench 56, north facing, section no.33



Trench 56, east facing section No. 32



East-facing section No.38



West-facing section No.39

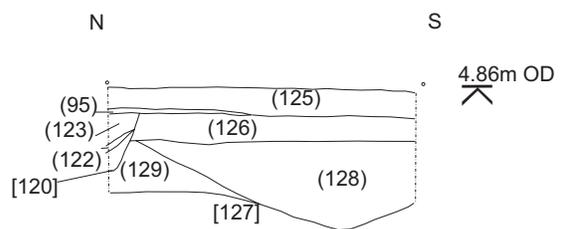


Figure 15. Trench 56, sections. Scale 1:50

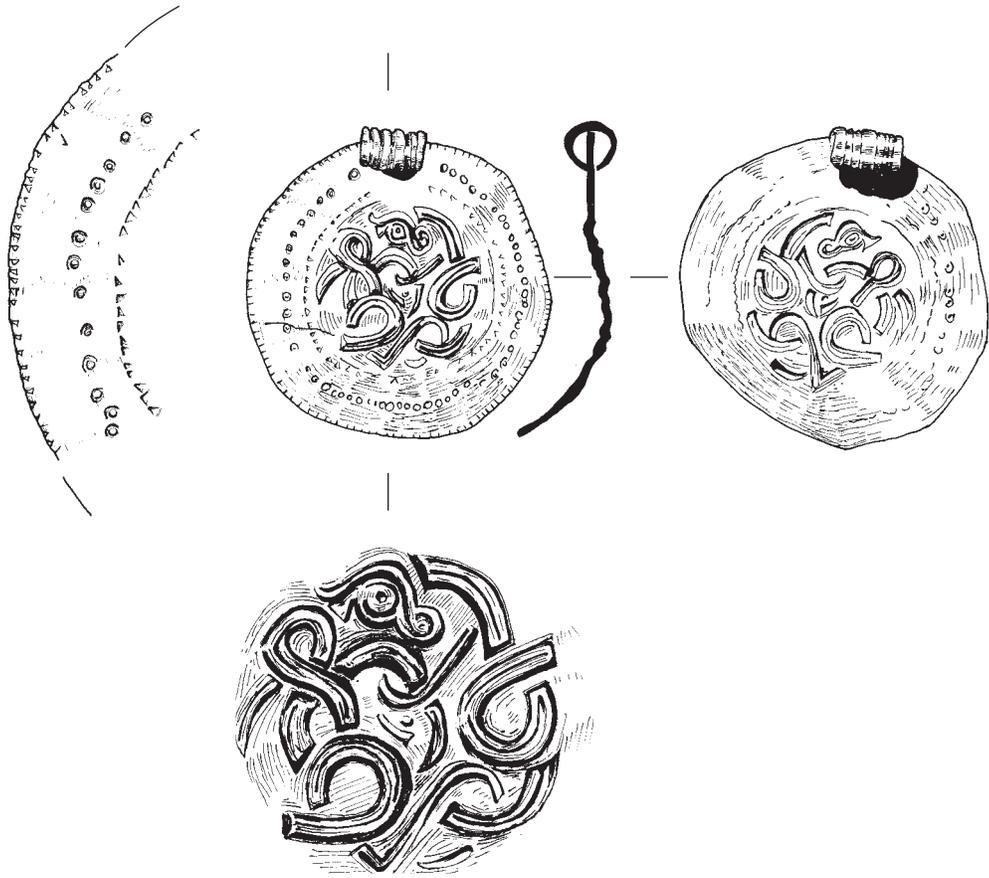


Figure 16. The Bracteate. Scale 1:1









