

Archaeological Monitoring of land adjacent to 56 Burnt Lane, Gorleston-on-Sea, Norfolk.



Prepared for Mr J. Palmer

Giles Emery
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Contents

1.0	Introduction	2
2.0	Summary of Results	2
3.0	Geology and Topography	4
4.0	Brief Archaeological and Historical Background	4
5.0	Methodology	6
6.0	Results	6
7.0	Finds Analysis	8
8.0	Conclusions	12
9.0	Acknowledgements	12
10.0	Bibliography	13
	Appendix 1a: Context Summary	14
	Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table	15
	Appendix 2a: Finds by Context	16
	Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table	16

Figures

Figure 1	General site location plan	3
Figure 2	Site location plan	17
Figure 3	Site plan	18
Figure 4	Recorded Sections 1 to 4	19
Figure 5	Recorded Sections 5 to 7	20

Plates

Plate 1	General shot of the site looking NW	Cover
Plate 2	Footing trenches	6
Plate 3	Late Medieval structural features	7

Archaeological Monitoring of land adjacent to 56 Burnt Lane, Gorleston-on-Sea, Great Yarmouth, Norfolk. NR31 0PG.

Location:	Gorleston-on-Sea
Grid Ref:	TG 5244 0527
NHES Event No:	ENF132022
Date of fieldwork:	2 nd July 2013

1.0 Introduction

Norvic Archaeology was commissioned by Mr John Palmer, to undertake archaeological monitoring of groundworks associated with the development of a single residential property on a plot of land (c. 125m²) adjacent to 56 Burnt Lane, Gorleston-on-Sea (Planning Ref. 06/11/0296/F).

The plot is located within the precinct of an Augustinian Priory, founded in the 13th Century and dissolved in 1538.

The archaeological monitoring was undertaken in accordance with a brief issued by the Historic Environment Service (HES Ref: CNF43549) on behalf of Great Yarmouth Borough Council. The aim of the monitoring work was to record the presence/absence, date, nature, and extent of any buried archaeological remains and features identified during groundworks. This report presents a brief description of the methodology followed and an archaeological interpretation of the results.

On completion of the project, the site archive will be offered for long term deposition with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

2.0 Summary of Results

Evidence relating to the former presence of a late medieval timber structure was revealed at the street frontage of Burnt Lane, where beamslots and postholes defined the south-west corner of building.

A small assemblage of finds was recovered from these features which includes fragments of medieval brick, roof tile and wall plaster. This material may be residual waste sourced from high status buildings in the vicinity of the site, such as would be expected within the Augustinian Priory complex known to be sited to the rear of the plot. Recent archaeological work nearby has revealed evidence for masonry buildings, which may include the Chapter House and associated structures.

Following a post-medieval soil build up across the site, a small number of late post-medieval pits and postholes are the only evidence for later activity. A 20th century rubble-filled pit at the street frontage contained fragments of a milk bottle from a local dairy producer, presumably with links to the dairy compound at the rear of the site. Cartographic evidence shows that the plot may originally have served as a former access lane linking the dairy site with Burnt Lane. The lane appears to have been present into the early 1900s.

Notable finds include a single sherd of Late Saxon imported ware, a piece of medieval wall-plaster which retains whitewash on its surface and a coin pendant or love token made from a 1909 Edwardian farthing.

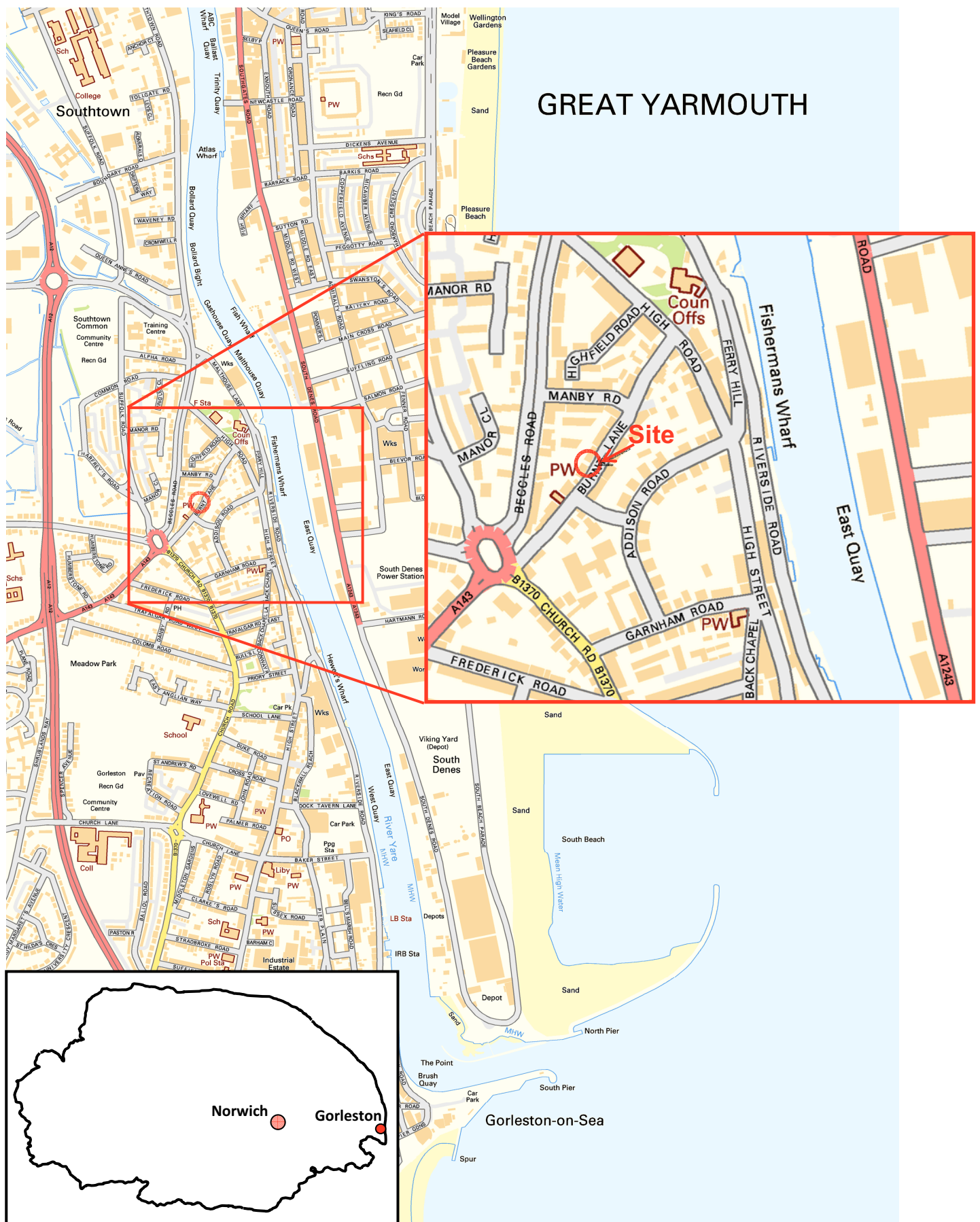


Figure 1: General site location

3.0 Geology and Topography

Situated on the east coast of the county, Gorleston-on-Sea is a medium sized port town located immediately to the west and south of Great Yarmouth (Fig. 1). Topographically the site is located on the west side of the River Yare, which flows north to south between Gorleston and Great Yarmouth. The port area is located c.250m to the east of the site.

The development plot is located at c. 4.6m OD on Burnt Lane, a terraced street within a built up area of the town. A large area to the rear of the site was previously occupied by a dairy.

The underlying sedimentary bedrock geology consists of Crag group sands and gravels formed in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods - Geology of Britain Viewer at a scale of 1:50 (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

Subsurface geological deposits at the site consist of fine to medium yellow sand with few stones.

4.0 Brief Archaeological and Historical Background

Gorleston-on-Sea, also known as Gorleston, is a port town situated at the mouth of the River Yare. In 1832, it became a part of Great Yarmouth for electoral purposes. Gorleston is recorded in the Domesday Survey of 1086, indicating that the settlement was well established by the Late Saxon period. It is referred to as *Gurlestuna* and the first element may be related to the word *girl* (Ekwall 1989). However, 'Gorleston' may simply be derived from the old spelling for the River Yare (Gerne), meaning 'town on the Yare' (Meeres 2007, 132). The early medieval manor is noted as maintaining sheep, fishermen (working from Yarmouth) and three saltworks (Suckling 1846, 360). The surviving parish church building of St Andrew is late 13th century and later (Pevsner and Wilson 1997).

Gorleston was the location of an Augustinian priory (NHER 10562) founded in the 13th century. A parallel for the Gorleston Friary in terms of scale and arrangement might be the Friary founded by the same order in 1248 at Clare in Suffolk, the first establishment of the Augustinian or Austin Friars in England (Gooch 2012). The partial remains of probable priory buildings have been incorporated into later buildings north and south of Burnt Lane. By 1277 it is recorded as having had 20 friars and by 1279 was host to the provincial chapter (Roth 1966, document 66). The priory is known to have either purchased or accepted a small plot of land from *William Woderove* in 1311 (Roth 1966, document 171) with a larger plot obtained from *William Man* in 1338 and a house from *Richard Henstead & Bartholemew Frauncys* in 1340. Numerous bequests were made to the priory in the 14th-century including money & books from *Henry Stanton*, founder of St. Michaels College Cambridge in 1320 (Palmer 1875). It became well known for its library and appears to have been well sponsored with several noblemen and women buried within its church (Harvey 1969). Several famous works associated with the priory survive today, including the Gorleston psalter, the Douai psalter and the Macclesfield psalter. The house was suppressed, along with other Yarmouth friaries, by *Richard Ingworth* in 1538 and leased to *Richard Gonville* the following year when it was described as a site with a close of land containing 1.5 acres, with conventual buildings stripped of roofs, great timbers and lead (Public Record Office E318/422). The priory site was granted to *John Eyre* in 1544 (Page 1975).

It is recorded that two or three streets were burnt down in Gorleston by an accidental fire in the 1300s, in that part of the town called Burnt Lane, and that a rope-manufactory was also destroyed by the same calamity in the vicinity of Roper's Lane (Suckling 1846, 360-380). The fire is stated to have broken out in the kitchen of the priory, and to have destroyed all the houses which surrounded that edifice. The destroyed houses are said to have been large and good structures, and were the property of the prior and monks.

Two excavations by the Great Yarmouth Archaeological Society at the junction of Beccles Road and Church Road in 1975 and 1976, revealed what is believed to be the site of the Chapter House, the southern wall of the cloister and the conventual church of the priory (McEwan 1978). The full extent of the original precinct is unknown. Recent archaeological evaluation work on the former site of Longs Dairy (to the rear of Burnt Lane) ahead of proposed development revealed banded footings, masonry and a robbed-out tiled surface suggested to be part of the Chapter House exposed in the 1970s (Adams 2013, NPS Archaeology Report 2808).

The development plot itself occupies a long standing gap in the terraced street which can be traced back cartographically to the 1st Edition OS Plan of 1887. This plan shows that No. 58 marked the southern end the terrace development, while the triangular plot of land now occupied by Nos. 54 to 56 was occupied by two semi-detached buildings (which appear to be Nos.55 & 56 as they exist today) with some form of lane or access road occupying the development plot – which ran from Burnt Lane to the Dairy yards to the rear. A similar arrangement of buildings is shown for 1928, although the presence of the lane or otherwise is not clearly depicted. By the late 1950s, the remainder of the triangular plot had been subdivided into the terraced plots still present today, although the street frontage remained incomplete with the development plot remaining clear aside from the construction of a garage.

Sites in the immediate proximity or of particular relevance or interest which fall in close proximity to the site include:

The following information has been sourced from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER)

NHER 10562 Site of Augustinian Friary

This is the site of a large Augustinian Friary and church. The Friary was founded in the 13th century and dissolved in 1538. Human skeletons have been found here since the 18th century and excavations have revealed the presence of structures on the site. Remains of the buildings have also been incorporated into buildings to the north and south of Burnt Lane. The Friary was founded in the 13th century, as a Friary linked with St Bartholomew's, Smithfield. The extent of the original precinct is unknown, but it was extended in 1310, by the liberality of Roger Woderove, and was enlarged again in the reign of Edward III. Gorleston Friary was well known for its library, and several works associated with it survive today (including the Gorleston-on-Sea psalter, the Douai psalter and the Macclesfield psalter). The friary was dissolved in 1538. **[the site falls within the northern-western part of the overall precinct area]**

NHER 32892: Watching brief at Burnt Lane/Manby Street

An archaeological watching brief here in 1997 recovered no archaeological features or finds. **[c. 50m NW]**

NHER 43584: Site of World War Two Air Raid Shelters at 56, 60 & 63 (and land behind 54) Burnt Lane

Five probable air raid shelters dating to World War Two are visible as earthworks and structures on 1940s aerial photographs. Their small size and location within enclosed gardens suggest that they were probably private shelters, intended for the use of a single family or household. Some may have been Anderson shelters, or similar proprietary designs. There is no evidence on recent aerial photographs that any part of the shelters now survives above ground. **[includes the garden of the site]**

NHER43581: Site of World War Two air raid shelters at 14, 16, 21, 27 and what was formerly 30 Burnt Lane.

Five probable air raid shelters dating to World War Two are visible as earthworks and structures on 1940s aerial photographs. Their small size and location within enclosed gardens suggest that they were probably private shelters, intended for the use of a single family or household. Some may have been Anderson shelters, or similar proprietary designs. There is no evidence on recent aerial photographs that any part of the shelters now survives above ground. **[within the rear garden of houses opposite the site]**

NHER 53107: Medieval features at the former United Reformed Church, Garnham Road

In November 2009 an evaluation was conducted on land at the former United Reform Church, which revealed medieval features including a probable trackside ditch, and pits and a rough yard area of 13th- to 14th-century. Finds from the site included medieval and post-medieval pottery, ceramic building material, animal bone, 17th- and 18th-century clay pipes and flint building material. Excavation in May 2010 carried out by Norvic Archaeology on behalf of APS produced evidence of several medieval waste pits which may have originated as sand extraction pits. A small number of medieval postholes were observed and two phases of a trackside ditch and two plot boundary ditches. Later activity in this area included a waste pit of 16th- or 17th-century date and a small number of 19th- to early 20th-century pits, one of which contained articulated remains of two small piglets.

A small number of prehistoric worked flints were collected from a layer of grey sand, which might suggest Mesolithic and Neolithic activity within the vicinity. A single long-blade was also recovered which can be broadly dated to between the Upper Palaeolithic and Early Neolithic periods. [c. 250m SE]

NHER 55098 *Late medieval pottery sherd and alluvial deposits*

Archaeological evaluation at this riverside site in 2010 recovered a residual sherd of late 18th- to 19th-century pottery and an alluvial deposits. [c. 175m E]

NHER 55311: *Post-medieval and modern dumping*

In January 2011, archaeological evaluation at the White Horse Public House revealed post-medieval and modern dump deposits but no remains relating to the medieval friary known to have been located in this area. [c. 200m SW]

5.0 Methodology (Figure 2)

The objective of the archaeological monitoring was to record any archaeological evidence revealed during machine excavation of the footing trenches and main service runs/soakway for the development.

The trenching was carried out by a small 360° machine with spoil stored temporarily on site during the course of the works.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal detector (Minelab XTerra 705). All metal-detected and hand-collected finds were retained for inspection, other than those which were obviously modern.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using Norvic Archaeology pro forma sheets. The trench location, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

All levels were tied to an OS Spot Height of 4.6m OD located on Burnt Lane in the centre of the road opposite the plot.



Plate 2: General shot of the footing trenching (looking ESE) [1x2m Scale]

6.0 Results (Figures 3 to 5) (Appendix 1a)

- ***'Natural deposits'***

A soft natural yellow sand (22) was revealed at a depth of c. 0.7m in the area of the house footprint and at a depth of c. 1.7m at the rear of the site where it was encountered by the soakaway trench. A natural hollow ([19]) was recorded within the sand close to the street frontage, which contained sterile bands of mineralised sands (20).

- ***Lower Subsoil***

Above the natural was a thin layer of brownish-yellow sand c. 0.10m deep (23), which was recorded intermittently across the area of the footing trenches. A small number of prehistoric flints of uncertain date were collected from this archaic subsoil, all of which were in very fresh condition.

- **Upper subsoil**

Above the lower subsoil (23) was mid-brown silty-sand build-up of subsoil (24) c. 0.3m to 0.45m in depth which contained no modern or post-medieval inclusions. A single large sherd from a stoneware mug of 15th to 16th century date was collected from this deposit.

- **Late Post-medieval garden soils and modern make-up**

Above the upper subsoil (24) was a garden soil which was a well-mixed deposit c. 0.25m deep containing elements of modern rubbish, including rusted iron fragments and broken glass. This soil formed part of a former vegetable patch at the rear of the site where it measured c. 0.6m deep.

In the central area of the site, the garden soils lay below a recent make-up deposit of sand and soil (26), which most likely served as levelling material for a former garage (recently demolished and cleared from the plot).

- **Late-medieval structure**

A cluster of structural features was recorded in the north-east area of the footing trench, which together forms evidence for the former presence of a late-medieval timber building ([05], [08], [10], [13] & [16]).

Two beam-slots were recorded on a WNW-SSE alignment, separated by the presence of a double-set posthole ([08]). A post-setting was also present at the western end of beamslot [05]. The postholes [13] and [16] appear to mark the rear line of the building.

Beamslot [05] measured c.0.3m wide and 0.4m deep and contained a primary fill of soft, dirty sand, which may have served as a bedding deposit for a timber sill-beam. The upper fill (06) was a mixed infill deposit with occasional fragments of medieval brick and tile, coal, charcoal and sandy patches, which is indicative of the removal of the timber at the end of the building's use.

The postholes all contained similar fills of mid-yellowish brown silty-sand, with posthole [16] also containing large flints and fragments of brick and tile at its base - used as either a post-pad or as packing material.

The assemblage of finds collected from these features includes several examples of medieval brick and tile, wall plaster fragments, oyster shell, animal bone and a single sherd of late medieval pottery of 15th to 16th century date.

- **Late Post-medieval postholes**

Several deep postholes can be attributed to 19th to 20th century activity. Of these two appear to be particularly recent ([31] & [32]) having truncated down through the modern



Plate 3: Late Medieval structural features
(looking SE) [1x0.3m, 2x0.5m & 1x1m Scales]

garden soils (25), while the remainder ([12] & [21]) were only clearly observed to truncated the upper subsoil (24).

- **Late 19th century Soakaway**

A circular brick lined soakaway (27) was present at the south-west corner of No.58, which had been infilled by modern rubbish and rubble during a recent rear extension to the property.

7.0 Finds Analysis *(Appendix 2a)*

- **Pottery** *(Appendix 3)*

Introduction

Five sherds of pottery weighing a total of 109g were collected from five contexts. This is a small assemblage of residual fragments collected from postholes, a beamslot and a subsoil build-up. All of the sherds are in good condition with little abrasion. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric:

Context	Description	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV	Date Range	Comments
09	Late Saxon Imported ware	LSIM	1	12	0.06	1	10 th to 11 th	
06	Late medieval and transitional	LMT	1	18	0.10	1	15 th to 16 th	
24	Raeren/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	1	59	0.12	1	L.15 th to 16 th	Rim/handle
04, 15	Transfer-printed earthenwares	TPE	2	20	0.05	2	18 th to 20 th	
Grand Total			5	109	0.33	5		

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

Basic quantification was carried out using sherd count and weight. All fabric types follow the post-Roman fabric series after Sue Anderson with form terminology following MPRG (1998).

Comments

A single body sherd of Late Saxon imported fabric in a sandy redware (with reduced core and rough wipe marks) was collected from the fill (09) of a posthole ([08]). The posthole appears to be part of a late medieval building and this sherd may be intrusive residual evidence from Late Saxon activity in the vicinity of the site.

A single body sherd of Late Medieval/Transitional ware with partial green glaze was recovered from the upper fill (06) of a beamslot ([10]), from which examples of medieval brick and tile were also collected.

A fragment of rim and handle from a German Stoneware drinking mug was retrieved from the subsoil (24). The fabric and form are consistent with the Raeren/Aachen industries which originate in the 15th century and transported vast quantities of such vessels to England during the late 15th to 16th centuries and are a common find in urban centres and port towns.

The transfer printed wares collected from the fill (15) of a posthole ([12]) is a low quality geometric blue transfer design on a plate sherd. A small sherd of English Flow Blue ware of late 19th to early 20th century manufacture was collected from the fill (04) a large pit ([03]).

Conclusions

This is a very small assemblage with a broad date range of fabrics, from Late Saxon to Modern. The sherds have provided limited but valuable dating evidence for the deposits and features they were collected from.

- **Ceramic Building Material**

Introduction

A total of 6 brick fragments of varying size, weighing a total of 1kg were collected along with 5 fragments of roof tile weighing 0.543kg.

The assemblage was counted, weighed and examined to identify fabric and form. Fabric and forms were characterised based upon previous work in Norwich (Drury 1993).

Fabric and forms

Bricks

The medieval bricks are exclusively of estuarine fabric and, aside from a single fragment, all exhibit similar forms and medieval manufacturing methods to that described by Drury. They are generally of medium density estuarine fabric in dark pink to purple with some voids, tempered by very occasional clay pellets and grog. These bricks exhibit straw marks and sandy bases which may indicate a 13th to 14th century period of manufacture. A single abraded piece of light pinkish-orange abraded chalky fabric with frequent clay and grog pellets appears to be of Romano-British manufacture, most likely reused within hearth or walling of early medieval or later buildings.

Roof tiles

All five of the roof tiles are of a similar fine sandy red fabric, with one example having a reduced core consistent with medieval tiles. Those with mortar on both sides may be examples of material reused in walling or hearth settings.

Context	Fabric	form	no	wt(g)	abr	L	W	H/T	mortar	comments	date
06	Est	EB	2	233	++	-	-	-	Sandy /white	Strawed & sanded base	Medieval
06	Est	RB	1	38	+++					Chalky fabric, freq. clay pellets	Romano-British
06	FS	RT	3	241				12	Chalky /white		?Medieval
11	Est	EB	1	472	++			47		Strawed	Medieval
14	Est	EB	1	20	+			20	Chalky /white	Strawed	Medieval
15	FS	RT	1	132				13	Sandy /white	Mortar both sides (reused)	Medieval
17	FS	RT	1	170				13	Sandy /white	Mortar both sides (reused), reduced core	Medieval
18	Est	EB	1	237	++			43		Sanded base	Medieval

Summary

The presence of medieval brick and tiles suggests relatively high status structures making use of brick elements within stone buildings in the vicinity of the site, the most obvious

source being that of the Augustinian Priory. These fragments were collected primarily as residual waste from discrete features and may have been produced from the sorting of unwanted fragments during a localised phase of demolition or sorting of materials for reuse.

• Mortar

Four fragments of lime mortar were collected weighing a total of 160g. All four pieces share a similar fabric – a sandy/gritty mix with quartz and flint inclusions up to 2mm. All four pieces exhibit remnants of surfaces, with one thin slab-like piece (180mm thick) from context (14) exhibiting a smoothly wiped surface indicating its use as wall plaster.

The single piece from context (06) is also identifiable as wall plaster, with traces of a whitewash adhering to its surface.

The fragments were collected from a late medieval posthole ([13]) and a beamslot ([05]) which form part of the footprint for a timber building at the street frontage of Burnt Lane and may be residual fragments from stone buildings in the vicinity of the site, the closest known source being buildings within the Augustinian Priory.

• Flint

This small assemblage is made exclusively from medium grained opaque flint, with frequent interclasts and flaws. The fabric is pale greyish-yellow honey coloured when viewed through a strong white light. The condition of the assemblage is good, with most pieces in very fresh condition, indicating minimal post-depositional damage or abrasion. This normally indicates that they have been recovered close to where they were originally discarded/buried.

A single piece of burnt flint weighing 29g was collected from the lower subsoil (23), it is heavily heat affected with a granulated and reddened appearance.

The struck flint is mostly residual knapping waste from shattering larger pieces of previously decorticated flint. A single example of finer work demonstrates an accurate, well controlled soft hammer strike. Dating the assemblage without the presence of more diagnostic pieces is not possible in this case and it should be noted that flint industries of wide ranging periods have been found in the general area, from Upper Palaeolithic to Bronze Age date.

Context	Type	Qty	Weight (g)	Context Type
06	Flake	1	3	Beam-slot fill
A thick incidentally manufactured stepped-flake, no cortex. Fresh condition. 3g				
06	Chunk	1	4	Beam-slot fill
A fragment from a shatter struck piece with a fairly pronounced bulb . Fresh condition. 4g				
06	Chunk			Beam-slot fill
A fragment of shatter with scarring from a previous strike. Has part of a chalky cortex skin c. 1mm thick. Fresh condition. 7g				
23	Flake – shatter	1	25	Lower subsoil
An irregular fragment from a shatter blow. Fresh condition. 25g				
23	Flake	1	25	Lower subsoil
A very thin feather flake, with scarring from previous flakes of a similar character. Soft hammer struck . Fresh condition. 3g				

• Metal Objects

A small number of 19th to early 20th century metal objects were collected during the course of the monitoring, all of which were collected from late post-medieval garden soils (25). These amount to an Edwardian farthing pendant, a machine made thimble and the loop and mount from a personal object such as a chain whistle or fob.

Context No.	Feature No.	SSD	Material	Object	Object Date	Feature Period
25	-	Footings	Cu-Al	'Farthing-pendant'	1909AD	L.post-med. +
A brass Edward VII (1901–1910) farthing in good condition with occ. copper-alloy concretions held by a simple copper clutch with a very small loop for a fine loop and chain or thread. This item may have served as a simple form of unmodified love token or charm pendant. 3.18g						
25	-	Footings	Cu-Al	Thimble	L.Post-med.	L.post-med. +
A machine made thimble, squashed flat of simple Victorian design. 2.35g						
25	-	Footings	Cu-Al + Fe	Suspension-loop	L.Post-med.	L.post-med. +
A 17mm diam. Loop fastened through a copper mount attached to a heavily corroded piece of iron. Possibly part of a chain whistle or fob. 4.91g						

• Bottle Glass

Two conjoining fragments of a 1930s to 1950s style of milk bottle were recovered from the fill (02) of pit [01] at the front of the site. The painted red labelling partially identifies the product to a 'G.A.BANT – ...of Gorleston, presumably a local dairyman with links to the former dairy at the rear of the site.

• Animal Bone

A total of six pieces of animal bone (weighing 44g) were collected from the fills of a single feature; a late medieval beamslot ([05]). The bone has been identified to species where possible and examined for pathology, butchery and other modifications.

A proximal fragment from an adult sheep/goat, a sheep/goat molar and a fragment of cattle rib were collected from (06), the upper infill of ([05]). All three pieces are in good condition with no butchery or gnawing marks present. In addition two fragments of burnt bone were collected from the same context, an amorphous and highly charred lump and a small well calcined fragment of sheep/goat rib.

A well preserved proximal fragment of an adult sheep/goat tibia was collected from the lower fill (18) of the same beam-slot ([05]). The bone has been chopped away from the main shaft during processing to allow access to the marrow.

This small assemblage represents minor evidence of meat processing on a domestic level and the well-burnt pieces may be residual waste associated with hearth clearance.

• Oyster Shell

Ten oyster shells from common oysters (*Ostrea edulis*) weighing a total of 40g were collected during the monitoring work. All are in fair condition with no shucking damage present, four of the shells are bases. This small assemblage represents residual food waste collected from the fills of late medieval structural features, in the form of postholes and a beamslot.

8.0 Conclusions

The monitoring work resulted in the investigation and recording of several archaeological features, most notably evidence relating to a late medieval timber structure at the street frontage of Burnt Lane. Two beamslots and several postholes define the south-west corner of a timber structure, from which an assemblage of medieval material was collected. This includes medieval brick, tile and wall plaster (including a piece retaining whitewash on its surface) which may be residual waste material from high status stone buildings in the vicinity of the site. A sherd of late medieval pottery recovered from one of the beam-slots assists in assigning a likely 15th to 16th century date for the end of the building, when the sill beams appear to have been removed and the slots backfilled with soil.

The most obvious source for the residual building debris would be that of the Augustinian Priory, subsurface remains of which are known to survive immediately to the rear of the site at the location of the former dairy. Large quantities of such material would have been generated during the early post-medieval dissolution of the Priory in 1538; when it is recorded that in the following year the Priory complex was subject to an organised programme of demolition and reclamation of building materials under *Richard Gonville*; 'with conventual buildings stripped of roofs, great timbers and lead' (Public Record Office E318/422). The priory site was granted to *John Eyre* in 1544 (Page 1975) and was essentially ruinous by the end of the 1500s.

The orientation of the building may suggest that the medieval antecedent of Burnt Lane was aligned only slightly differently. The area is reputed to have been partly destroyed by fire in the medieval period with the loss of several large buildings which may have been associated with the Priory.

Following a post-medieval soil build up across the site, a small number of late post-medieval pits and postholes are the only evidence for later activity. The majority of these features appear to be 19th to 20th century in date. Cartographic evidence shows that the plot may originally have been formed from an access lane linking the dairy site to the rear of the site with Burnt Lane, a lane still present into the early 1900s. A 20th century rubble filled pit at the street frontage contained fragments of a milk bottle from a local dairy producer, presumably with links to the dairy.

9.0 Acknowledgements

Thanks are due to John Palmer who commissioned Norvic Archaeology to carry out this work and who also operated the machine on site. All stages of the monitoring and post-excavation analysis work were carried out by the author. NHER data was obtained directly from the Historic Environment Service archives at Gressenhall with kind assistance from Heather Hamilton.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
01	Cut		Western edge of an ?oval, steep sided pit >0.7m in depth	Pit	<i>Modern</i>
02	Deposit	[01]	Loose, mix of modern brick rubble + mid-grey sandy-loam	Fill	
03	Cut		Rectangular pit, orientated NE-SW, v. steep sides, >0.45m deep	Pit	<i>L. Post-medieval</i>
04	Deposit	[03]	V. soft, mix of yellow sand + mid-grey sandy-loam, occ. stones, rare coal frags.	Fill	
05	Cut		Linear, sq. profile, orientated WNW-ESE, 0.3m wide, 0.4m deep	Beam-slot	<i>L. Medieval</i>
06	Deposit	[05]	Soft, mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand, oc. sand patches, occ. cbm frags/coal frags, stones, rare charcoal & chalk flecks, c. 0.25m deep	Upper fill of [05]	
07	Cut		?Oval, U-shaped posthole c. 0.45m L. 0.4m deep, located at western end of beam-slot [05]	Posthole (assoc. with [05])	<i>L. Medieval</i>
08	Cut		Double setting for posthole, c. 0.3m deep	Double Posthole	<i>L. Medieval</i>
09	Deposit	[08]	Soft, mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand, occ. stones, rare charcoal flecks	Fill	
10	Cut		Eastern part of a beam-slot of similar character to [05]	Beam-slot	<i>L. Medieval</i>
11	Deposit	[10]	Soft, mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand, occ. stones, rare coal & burnt clay flecks	Fill	
12	Cut		Sub-circular, U-profiled with fairly flat base c. 0.5m wide & 0.6m deep,	Posthole	<i>L. Post-medieval</i>
13	Cut		Sub-square, U-profiled, c. 0.4m wide, c. 0.3m deep	Posthole	
14	Deposit	[13]	Soft, mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand, occ. stones, rare coal flecks	Fill	
15	Deposit	[12]	Soft, v. dark brownish-grey, silty-sand/loam, occ. cbm fleck/coal/stones	Fill	
16	Cut		?Sub-square, sq. profiled c. 0.6m wide, c. 0.25m deep	Posthole	<i>L. Medieval</i>
17	Deposit	[16]	Soft, mid-yellowish-brown silty-sand, mod. cbm frags + large flints (packing in base)	Fill	
18	Deposit	[05]	Soft, mid-brownish-yellow, fine-sand (silt 5%), rare CBM, occ. stones, c. 0.15m deep	Lower fill of [05]	
19	Cut		1.95m wide, steep sided hollow >0.2m deep.	Natural hollow	<i>Holocene</i>
20	Deposit		Soft, pale brownish grey sand laminated by hard bands of orangey-brown sand, rare pebbles.	Natural fill	
21	Cut		Sub-square, steep sided with slightly tapering base, c. 0.6m deep and c. 0.4m wide	Posthole	<i>L. Post-medieval</i>
22	Deposit		Soft, mid-yellow sand, occ. pebbles	Natural Sand	
23	Deposit		Soft, mid-brownish-yellow silty-sand, occ. pebbles, rare chalk flecks, c. 0.10m deep	Lower subsoil	<i>Prehistoric</i>
24	Deposit		V. friable, mid-yellowish-orangey-brown, silty-sand, occ. coal/chalk flecks, rare burnt clay flecks/CBM/charcoal flecks/oyster shell, c. 0.3m deep	Subsoil	<i>Early-post-medieval+</i>

Context	Category	Fill of	Brief Physical Description	Interpretation	Period
25	Deposit		Friable, mid-grey sandy-loam, occ. chalk/charcoal/coal/stones/Fe waste/glass waste/rare cbm. c. 0.25m deep	Garden soil	<i>L.post-med. +</i>
26	Deposit		Soft, yellowish-orange to brownish-grey mix of sand & soil, c. 0.2m deep	Make-up	<i>Modern</i>
27	Masonry		Brick lined soakaway 1.4m diam. Infilled by soil and brick rubble	Soakaway	<i>Modern...</i>
28	Deposit	[07]	Soft, mid-yellowish brown, silty-sand, occ. stones, rare chalk & charcoal flecks	Fill	
29	Deposit	[21]	Soft, dark brownish-grey, silty-sand/loam, occ. cbm fleck/coal/stones	Fill	
30	Cut		Flat based U-shaped profile, c. 0.25m wide c. 0.5m deep	Posthole	<i>L.Post-medieval</i>
31	Deposit	[30]	Soft, dark brownish-grey, silty-sand/loam, occ. cbm fleck/coal/stones		
32	Cut		Concave based U-shaped profile, c. 0.25m wide c. 0.5m deep	Posthole	<i>L.Post-medieval</i>
33	Deposit	[32]	Soft, dark brownish-grey, silty-sand/loam, occ. cbm fleck/coal/stones		

Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Beam slot	2
	Post hole	3
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Pit	1
	Posthole	4
	Soakaway	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Pit	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (g)	Comment
02	Glass – bottle	2	63	
04	Pottery	1	5	
06	Animal bone	5	28	
06	Ceramic Building Material	6	512	
06	Flint	3	14	
06	Mortar	1	19	White washed
06	Pottery	1	18	
06	Shell			Oyster
09	Pottery	1	12	
09	Shell	1	2	Oyster
11	Ceramic Building Material	1	472	
14	Ceramic Building Material	1	20	
14	Mortar	3	141	
14	Shell	4	35	Oyster
15	Ceramic Building Material	1	132	
15	Pottery	1	15	
17	Ceramic Building Material	1	170	
18	Ceramic Building Material	1	237	
18	Animal bone	1	16	
18	Shell	1	3	Oyster
23	Burnt flint	1	29	
23	Flint	2	28	
24	Pottery	1	59	
25	Coin Pendant – Edwardian farthing	1	3.18	
25	Metal object – Thimble	1	2.35	
25	Metal object – Suspension loop	1	4.91	

Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table

Period	Material	Quantity
Prehistoric (500000BC to 42AD)	Flint	5
Roman (42 to 409AD)	Ceramic building material	1
Late Saxon (851 to 1065AD)	Pottery	1
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Animal bone	6
	Mortar	4
	Pottery	2
	Shell - oyster	10
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Pottery	2
	Thimble	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Coin pendant	1
	Glass – milk bottle	1

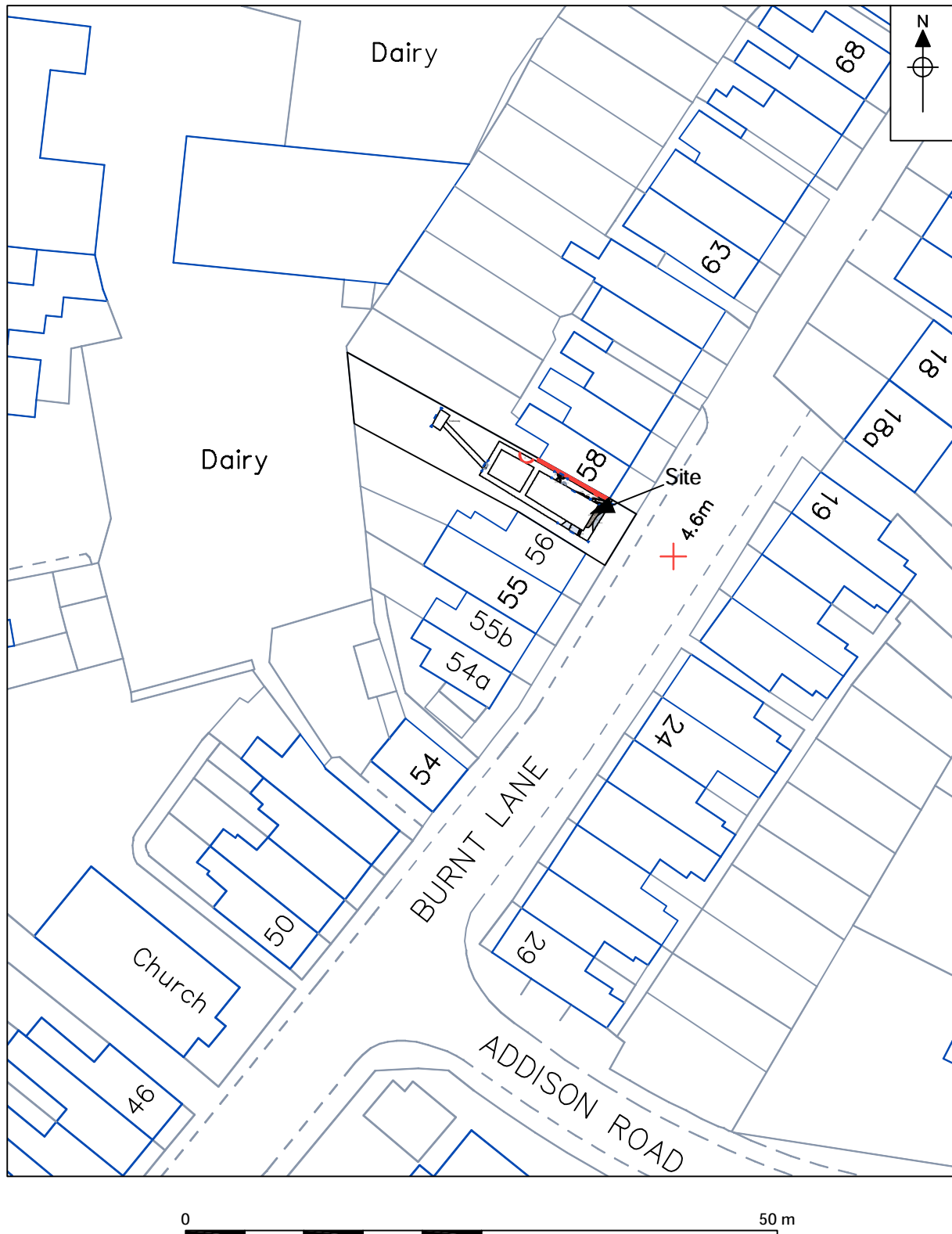


Figure 2. Site Location Plan. Scale 1:500

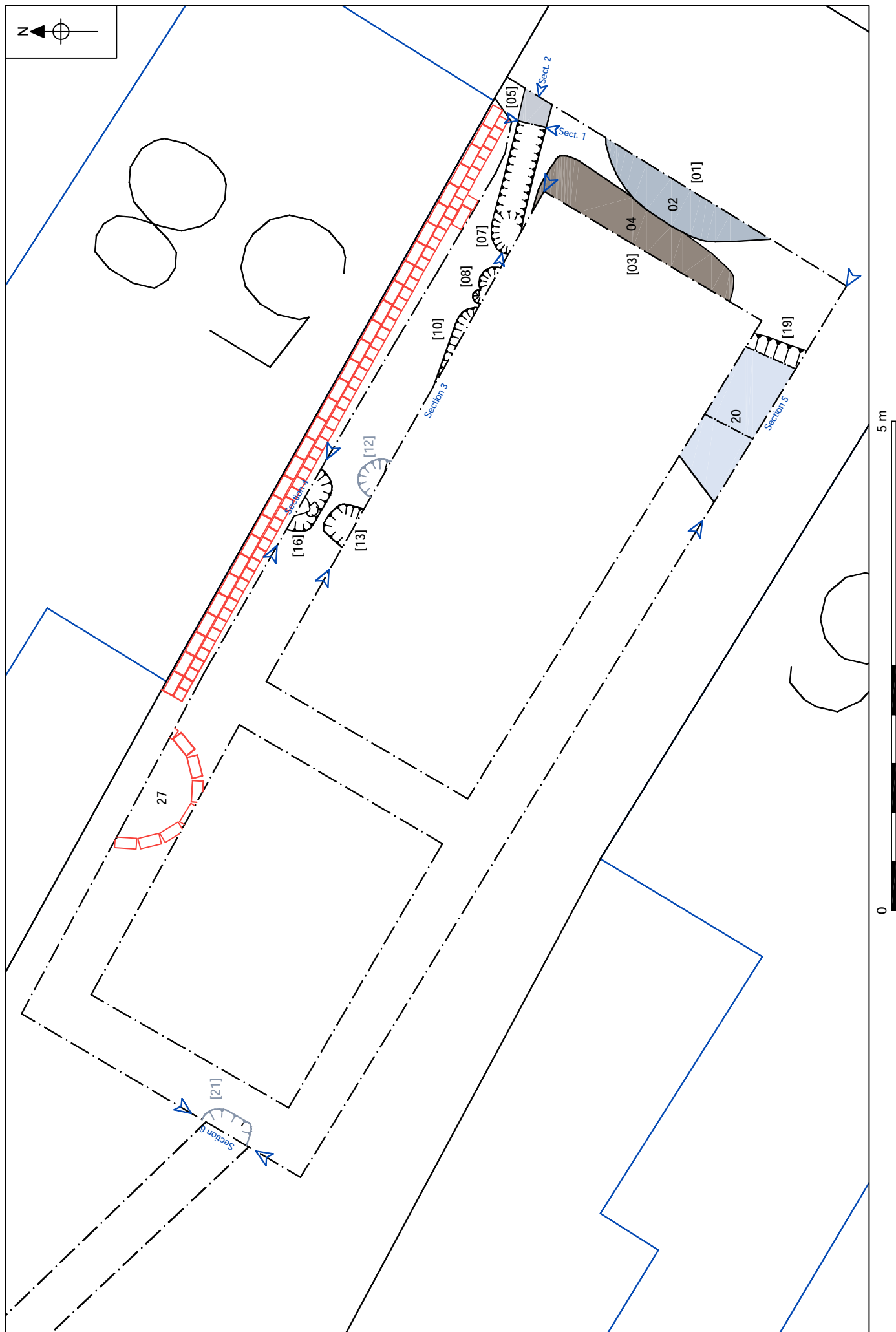


Figure 3. Site plan. Scale 1:50

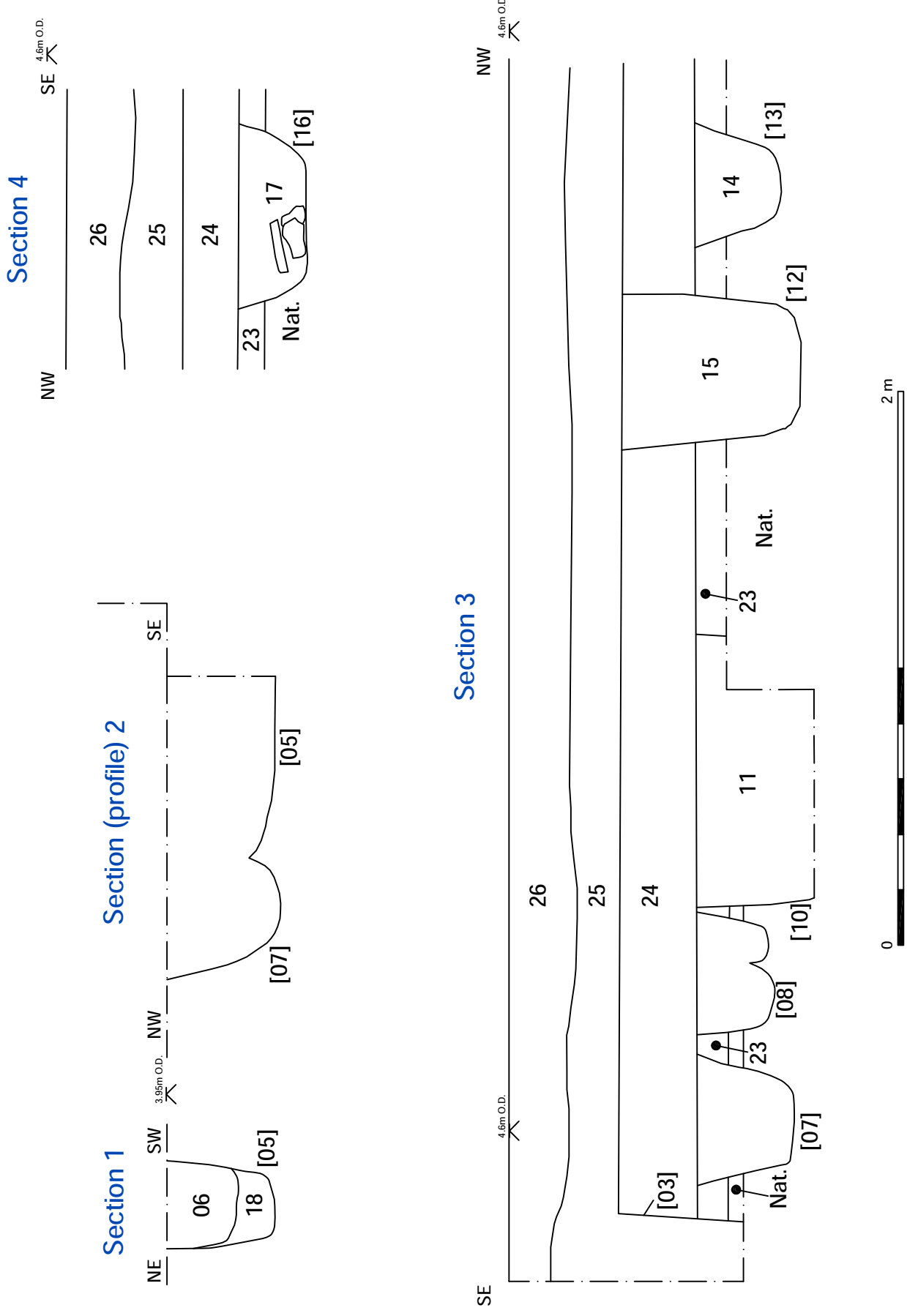


Figure 4. Recorded Sections 1 to 4. Scale 1:20

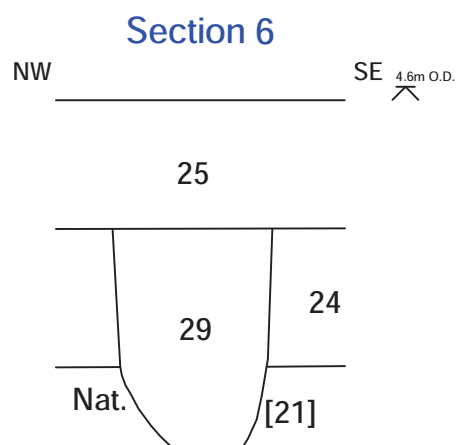
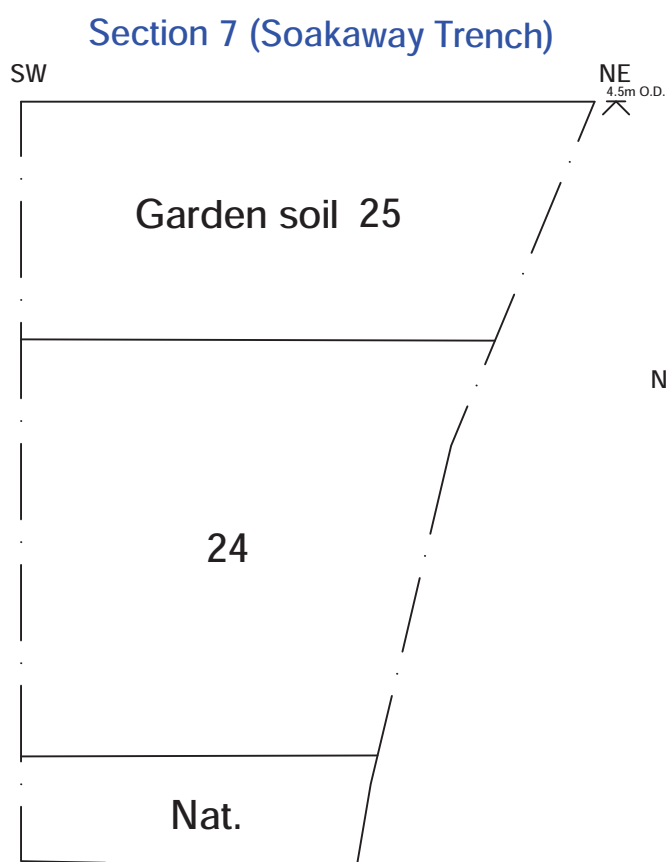
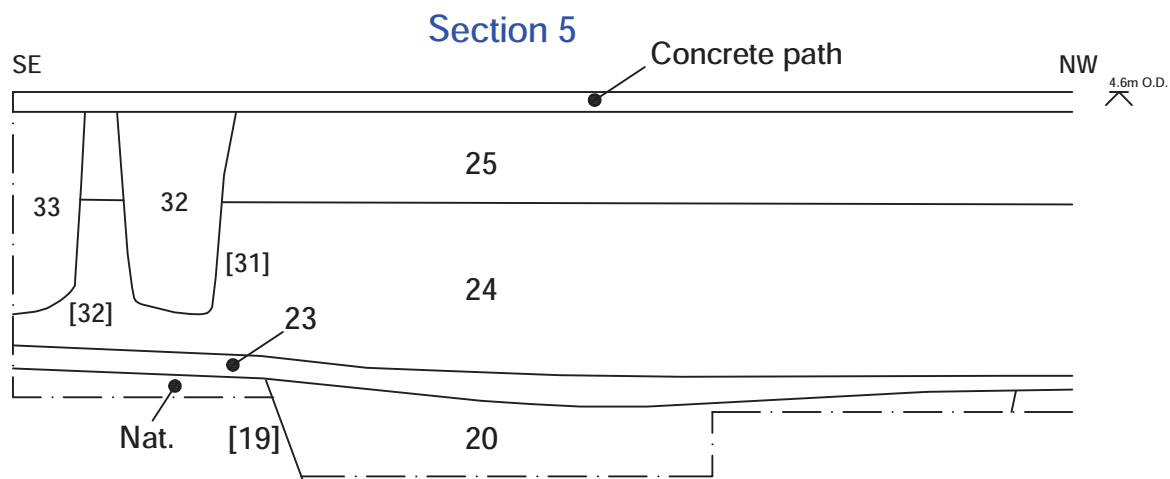


Figure 5 Recorded Sections 5 to 7. Scale 1:20