

Report 2265a



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An Archaeological Excavation and Watching Brief at Friary Cottage, Burnham Norton, Norfolk

Assessment Report and Updated Project Design

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Prepared for
Mr and Mrs Lowe
c/o Thomas Faire
Ad Maiorem Dei Gloriam
Ulph Place
Burnham Market
King's Lynn
Norfolk
PE31 8HQ



Peter Crawley BA AlFA

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www.nps.co.uk

NAU ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT CHECKLIST		
Project overseen by	Nigel Page	
Draft completed	Peter Crawley	08/10/2010
Graphics completed	David Dobson	09/11/2010
Edit completed	Jayne Bown	14/12/2010
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NAU Archaeology

Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150

F 01603 756190

E jayne.bown@nps.co.uk

www.nau.org.uk

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Location:	Friary Cottage, Burnham Norton
District:	Borough Council of King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Grid Ref.:	TF 838 428
HER No.:	ENFs 124506, 124808
SM No.:	21389
OASIS Ref.:	84003
Client:	Mrs Lowe
Dates of Fieldwork:	Excavation: 15-20 April; Watching Brief: 28 April, 26 May, 8-10, 14, 15, 23 and 24 June, 6 October 2010

Summary

An archaeological excavation and watching brief were conducted for Mrs Lowe ahead of building works at Friary Cottage, which included an extension to an outbuilding, a link building and a conservatory. The Cottage lay within the bounds of the historic Carmelite Friary at Burnham Norton, which is a Scheduled Monument (No. 21389).

The excavation revealed a sequence of development adjacent to the outbuilding which contained the probable outer wall of the Friary precinct, which was later remodelled prior to the creation of a larger 17th/18th century forerunner of the outbuilding. A thick layer of dumping contained a large amount of 16th to 18th century pottery sherds. The watching brief found several medieval and post-medieval walls and also confirmed that the forerunner to the outbuilding had been a larger building. A medieval pit and well were also observed.

This report presents the evidence recovered during the 2010 excavation and watching brief, and provides an Assessment of that information. This is followed by an Updated Project Design which identifies further work considered appropriate to complete the Analysis stage of the project including how the project's results may be disseminated.

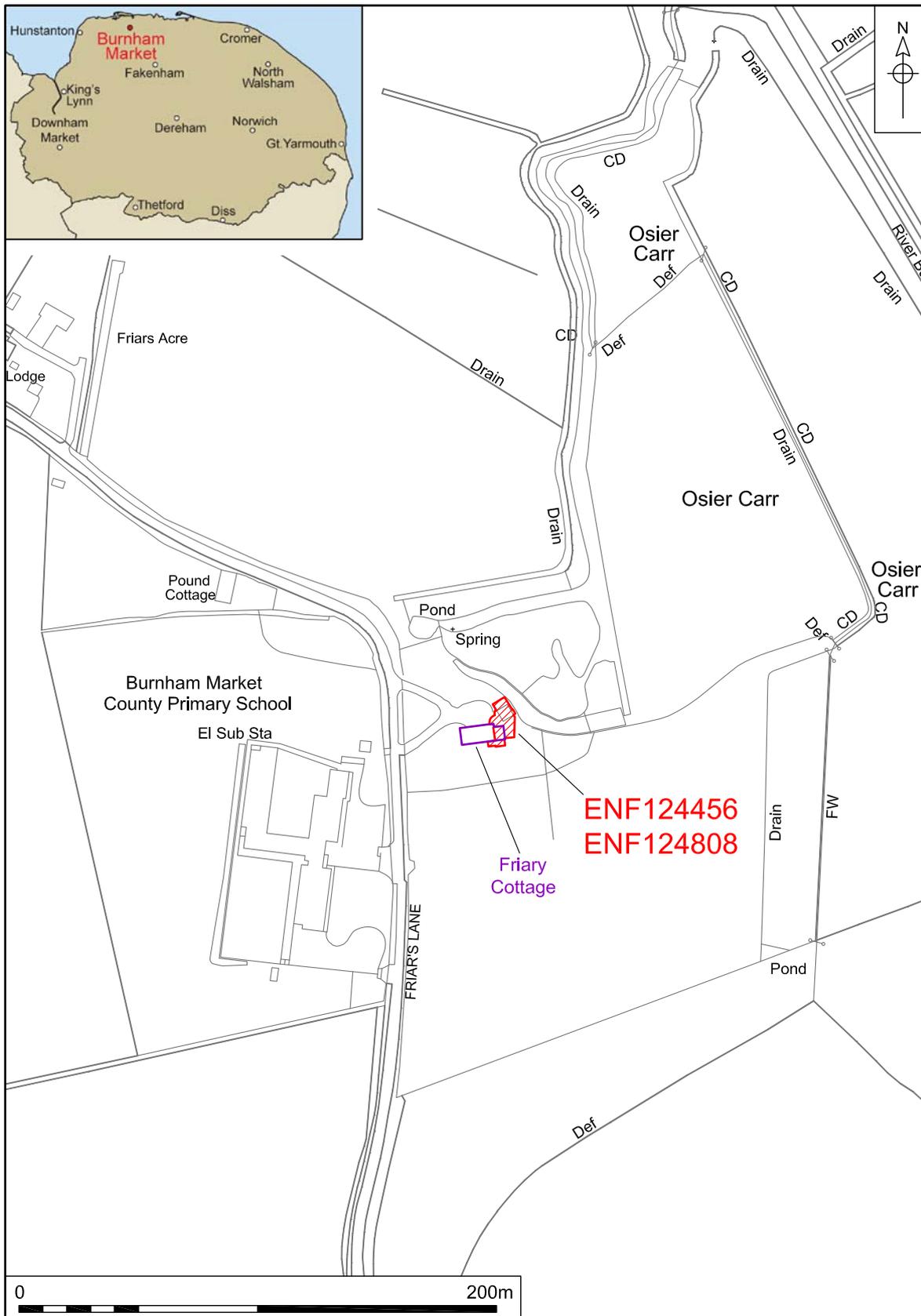
1.0 INTRODUCTION

(Fig 1)

This report begins by summarising the background to the project, the site's location and the project's initial aims. This introductory section is followed by a discussion of the site's archaeological and historical background and the methodologies employed during the work.

The fourth part of the report presents an assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence recovered. Each data set has been assessed to determine its potential to yield further information and to identify aspects that are of wider significance. The results of these individual assessments are then brought together in a general discussion of the site's significance. The relevant results of the evaluation are also brought into this assessment.

The fifth part of the report comprises an Updated Project Design. This describes the research objectives that will underpin subsequent work and details the nature of the additional tasks to be undertaken. The appendices contain the tabular



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2500

information supplied by the respective specialists for the excavation phase of the work.

1.1 Project Background

This programme of archaeological work was commissioned by Thomas Faire, architect on behalf of his clients Mr and Mrs Lowe, the owners of Friary Cottage. It has been undertaken in response to a brief for Archaeological Excavation and Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) (formerly Norfolk Landscape Archaeology; David Robertson 11 May 2009 – ref: CNF42363). The Brief was issued in response to a pre-planning consultation.

The excavation and watching brief were conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref. NP/BAU2265). This work was funded by Mrs Lowe.

Scheduled Monument Consent was applied for by Ms Snape on behalf of Mrs Lowe (Ref: HSD9/2/14027). This allowed for excavation on the scheduled monument and was complied with throughout the project.

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance Note 16: Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990) and *Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990) and *Planning Policy Statement 5 Planning for the Historic Environment* (Department of Communities and Local Government 2010). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by NAU Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

1.2 Geology, Topography and Site Location

The underlying geology consists of Upper Chalk (of the Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Sleaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation). The superficial geology is formed of Alluvial Clay silt sand and gravel (British Geological Survey).

The site is reasonably flat and lay at 19m OD, although it drops off steeply to the east towards a large pond and the flood plain of the River Burn. The estuary of the River Burn at Burnham Overy Staithe lies 1.5km to the north of the site.

The topsoil consisted of a loose dark greyish brown humic slightly clayey silt which had an 0.20m average thickness. There was a lighter brown sandy silt subsoil present on the site, but it only existed in isolated areas. The observable natural substratum consisted of a firm dark orange sand.

2.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

An HER search was undertaken and the most relevant entries presented below. Further background information is provided by the Norfolk Historical Atlas.

Prehistoric to Roman

There was little evidence for the Mesolithic and Neolithic periods in the vicinity of Burnham Norton whereas by the Bronze Age and Iron Age the Burn River valley is well exploited with concentrations of finds around the area of the Burnhams. (Ashwin and Hutcheson 2005)

Roman buildings are recorded in the vicinity of The Burnhams and depicted in Historical Atlas of Norfolk (Gurney 2005). It can be seen that the line of the main route in this area at that time - between the settlements of Walsingham/Wighton and Toftrees - lay to the east, and as such was a likely limiter to the presence of dense archaeological remains of Roman date in the area of the development.

To the south of the site there are some parchmarks visible on aerial photographs (NHER 27010) which are thought to represent Roman enclosures and field systems though they are not definitely dated at present. Results of an evaluation carried out by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NHER 40704) in 2004 to the south-west revealed a prehistoric pit amongst other multi-period finds. Roman coins were also found at this site. Also located to the south of the site was a late prehistoric circular enclosure (NHER 27002) recorded by the Norfolk Mapping Project (NMP) from aerial photographs taken by the RAF in 1945). In the field to the south of the Friary Neolithic or Bronze Age flint scrapers have been found along with Roman pottery, medieval pottery and undated metal working debris during field-walking (NHER 1756).

Saxon to Medieval

The Burnhams are considered to have been an important Middle Saxon multiple estate which included a minster church and royal *vill* at the time of the Domesday survey and is recorded as *Brunaham/Bruneham*. Before 1066 the land belonged to Humphrey de Culey and afterwards it passed to Hugh de Montfort (Bailey 2009)

The Friary, within which the site is located, (HER 1738) was the first of the Carmelite order to be established in Norfolk. The ecclesiastical site was established by Sir William Calthorp and Sir Ralph Hemenhale in 1241, and later expanded in 1298 and 1353 after licenses were sought. The remains of the gatehouse still stand at the site and there are further remains visible on aerial photographs including the west wall of the Friary church itself. After a period of bequests of money by wealthy individuals such as Thomas Gigges, of Burnham St. Clement in the later medieval period, the Friary was left in a secure position. A noteworthy Carmelite, Robert Bale, was based in Burnham part of the year and for the rest at Oxford and Cambridge for the purposes of study. His chief work was the compilation of the history of his own order. He was later made Prior of the house, and was buried there in 1503. Local landowner Jane Calthorp wrote to Cromwell in 1538 as rumours of the dissolution started to circulate, asking him to obtain permission from the king for the purchase of the land. The letter presented multiple reasons for the takeover, such as the proximity of the Friary to Polsted Hall which belonged to the Calthorp's estate and the fact that there were only four friars left at Burnham who were too poor to sustain the Friary. A paper drawn up

towards the end of 1538 stated that the Friary remained unsold but had been processed by Sir Richard Gresham at the behest of the king and any valuables removed. (www.british-history.ac.uk).

The existing standing remains of the Friary were surveyed by Brian Cushion along with any parchmarks which could suggest a continuation of the walls (Cushion and Davison 2003).

Situated in the north corner of the garden of Friary Cottage is St Margaret's Well, the scheduled site of a spring whose origins may go back to the medieval period or beyond.

Friary Cottage itself (NHER 43988) is of mostly 18th-century date and is formed from flint, clunch and dressed stone. It incorporates part of a 14th-century building that had originally formed part of the Friary complex; this building is thought to represent an infirmary or guest accommodation. An archway situated to the south-east of the cottage is constructed in a similar fabric and style to that of the Friary gateway. There have also been alterations to the Cottage in the 20th century, some of which included the re-use of 14th-century elements. There is a (blocked) re-used 14th-century door arch in the south-east part of the building. It is reasonable to consider that the life of and at the Friary would have been at its height during the 14th century.

There is a stone buttress of indeterminate date at the east end of the cottage which may well have originated in the medieval period.

A concealed shoe was discovered in the cottage in the 1960s, possibly originally hidden as a relatively common folk practice throughout the medieval and post-medieval periods of concealing shoes (especially children's) at thresholds of domestic properties to ward off 'evil spirits'.

The parish church St Margaret lay to the west of the site (NHER 1770). The church dates largely to the 14th and 15th centuries though it does contain a round tower believed to be of Late Saxon date. Notable interior decoration includes a Norman font with simple decoration, a 15th-century painted screen and a wineglass pulpit as well as a Rood screen of 1458 in poor condition.

There are several areas of possible surviving medieval ridge and furrow earthworks close to the site. In fields to the west there are cropmarks visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs (NHER 27006) which mainly consist of linear features and a possible enclosure. Though the date remains unclear at present, it is possible that they are of medieval date and were loosely associated with the Late Saxon/early medieval church (NHER 1770) and the Friary (NHER 1738) which may have provided a focus at this time. Similarly, immediately north of the Friary there are more earthworks thought to represent possible medieval ridge and furrow visible on low oblique-angle aerial photographs taken in 1978 (NHER 27004). To the north-east of the site there are more probable ridge and furrow earthworks to be seen on aerial photographs from 1969 (NHER 27015). The features were logged as part of the Norfolk NMP project in October 2002.

To the east, on the edge of Burnham Overy Town, the base and short length of an octagonal shaft from the 14th-century limestone cross, was found (NHER 1771).

Post-medieval

In January 2001, to the east of the site, a sinuous linear earthwork bank was logged as part of the NMP project (NHER 27029) observed on aerial photographs taken in 1946. The bank appears to be a type of flood defence and, based on map information, is thought to be reasonably recent in date.

To the south of the site on the edge of Burnham Market at Bellamy's Close is the site of a post-medieval windmill or post mill (NHER 15151). It is marked on Faden's map of 1797, and was in use until the late 19th century. A watching brief undertaken by Norfolk Archaeological Unit in 2000 during which a ditch and chalk deposit of unknown date was revealed.

To the east, a post-medieval box drain, a possible sluice and a roughly-built road were found as part of a watching brief undertaken by NAU Archaeology in 2008 (NHER 51617) prior to the creation of new drainage.

To the north, a post-medieval linear feature, a pit and a ditch have been found (NHER 51615). Similarly to the west of the site there were two parallel field boundaries visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs (NHER 27005) which may have been the remnants of bank, ditch and hedge lines. These boundaries may date to the late medieval period, although they are more likely to be later in date.

Also located to the north is the slight earthwork of a ditch visible on 1946 RAF aerial photographs (NHER 27027). This feature is located in an area of heavily-drained land either side of the River Burn. It is possible that the slightly funnel-shaped ditch is part of an earlier drainage scheme, of possible post-medieval date.

Multi period finds scatters

Several multi-period find scatters have been recorded around the site. To the south-west a collection of Iron Age pottery, medieval pottery, Early Saxon brooches, Roman coins, brooches, a bracelet, and a medieval ring were found during metal-detecting. (NHER 25918)

In a field opposite the site to the west pottery was recorded dating from the Iron Age through to the post-medieval period along with fragments of animal and human bone. Medieval and post-medieval metalwork was also uncovered (NHER 1737).

Further to the west a similar metal-detecting project (NHER 29624) revealed Iron Age pottery, a Roman brooch, a Late Saxon harness fitting, medieval and post medieval coins and pottery.

To the north-west of the site many finds were found whilst metal-detecting (NHER 29185). They included pot sherds of prehistoric to medieval date (although no Roman sherds were present), a key, personal ornament a furniture fitting of Roman date and many strap fittings, buckles, rings, a pin, a padlock and a token of medieval date. There was also a bucket and brooch of Saxon date amongst other finds.

Further to the north-west flints of Mesolithic to Neolithic date and other finds of all periods were found whilst metal-detecting (NHER 34280).

To the west of the site a metal-detecting unearthed Roman coins and medieval to post-medieval metalwork as well as other finds including an Early Saxon brooch (NHER 1736).

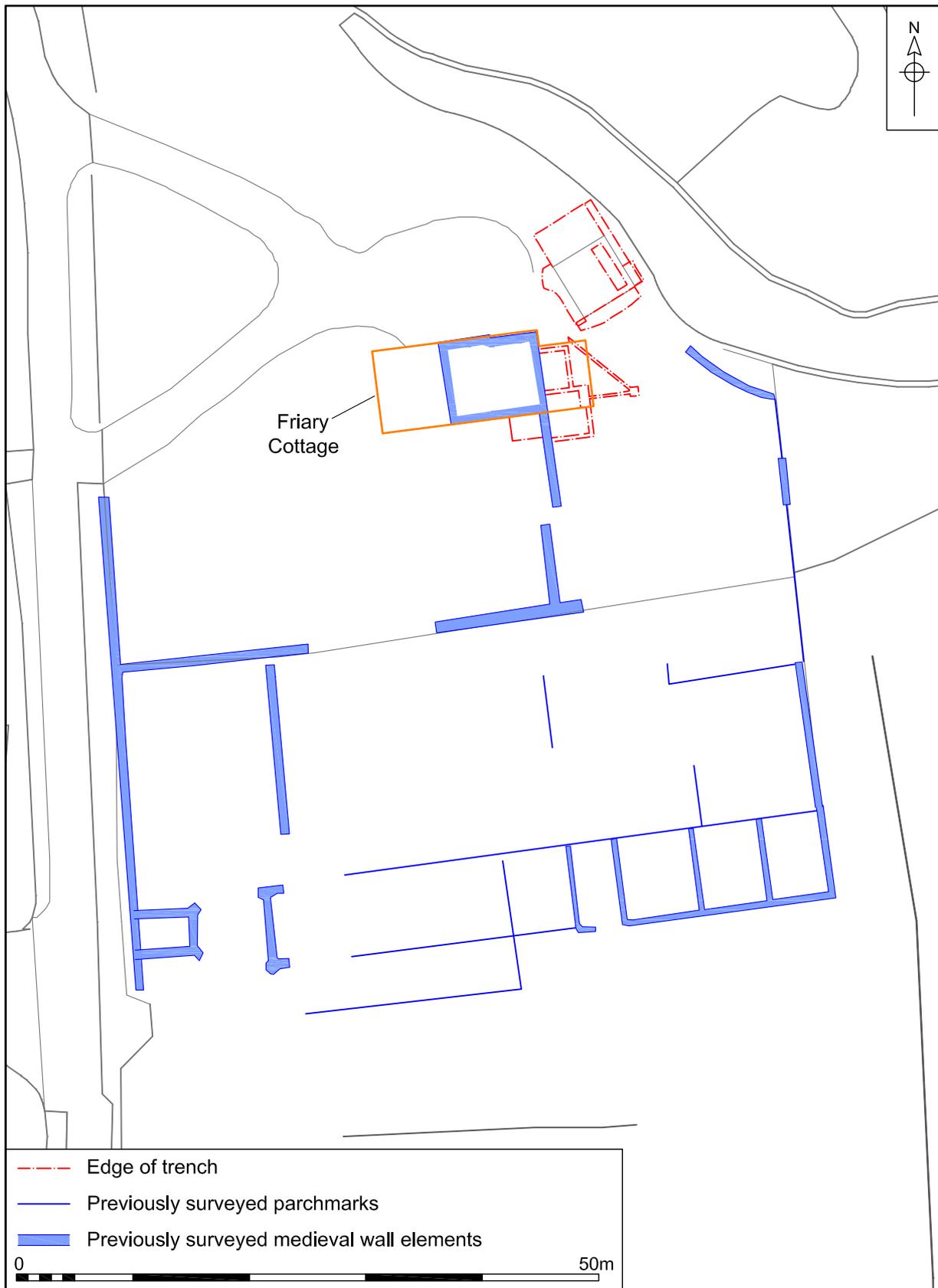


Figure 2. Plan showing the location of Trenches and the surveyed remains of the Friary. Scale 1:500

3.0 METHODOLOGY

(Fig. 2; Plate 1)

The objective of the excavation was to fully excavate the footprint of the extension to an existing outbuilding, down to the formation level of the development. Where there were significant archaeological remains present, these were to be fully recorded. The remains were cleaned and assessed to determine function, form and relative date. This also allowed for any decisions to be made by NHES and English Heritage about the incorporation of any walls and structures into the designs for the extension. All excavation was by hand.

The initial footprint measured 5.0m by 3.0m, though at the end of the excavation the footprint was widened by 0.30m to allow for the excavation of new wall footings on the north and west sides. A wall of probable medieval date was found on the east side of the footprint (to be left *in-situ* and incorporated into the new design). On the west side a 17th- to 18th-century wall was fully recorded and then removed by machine (under continual observation following consultation and approval from David Robertson of NHES) to allow the excavation of a footing for the new wall.



Plate 1. Working shot, looking east

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

Medieval deposit [15] was sampled and processed.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Colour, monochrome and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.

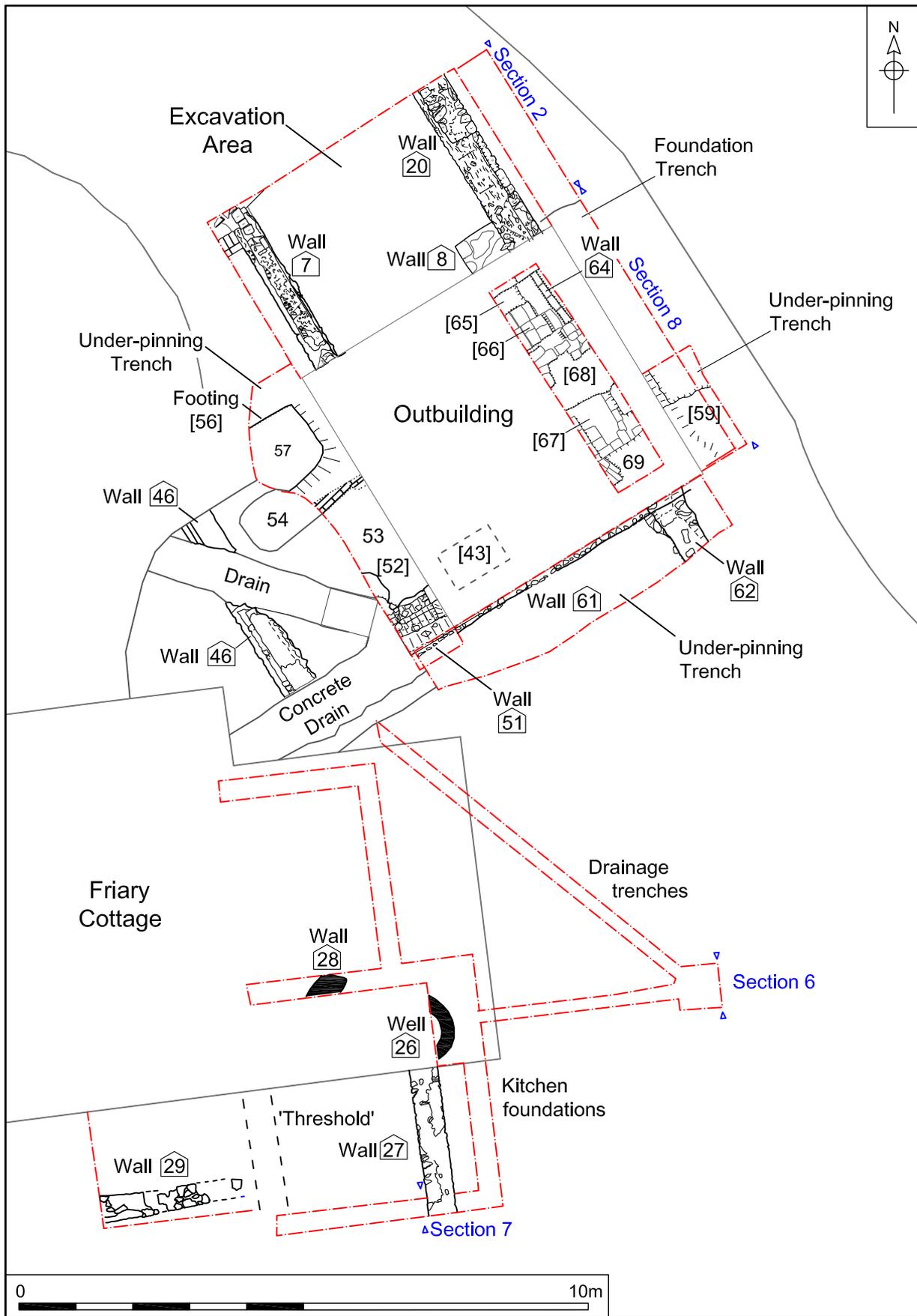


Figure 3. Features within Area of Excavation and Watching Brief.
Scale 1:100

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of m 18.92m OD, located on the north side of St Margaret's Church, Burnham Norton. The Temporary Benchmark used during the project was located on the threshold into the old kitchen of Friary Cottage.

Site conditions were good, with the work taking place in fine weather.

3.1 Summary of Excavation and Watching Brief Results

(Fig. 3; Plate 2)

Numbers in square brackets ([00]) refer to layers, walls, pits, ditches etc that are represented in the archaeological record.

There was a clear sequence of development within the footprint of the extension.

Two walls ([20] and [8]), one with a visible construction cut ([19]), a layer dated to the medieval period ([15]) and a shallow pit were unearthed at the base of the archaeological sequence. Shortly after the dissolution, it appears that the precinct wall was demolished and an episode of shallow truncation ([12]) occurred on the west side of wall [20]. The fill of cut ([12]) was hardened at the top which suggested that it had been used as a surface possibly to allow access down towards the pond. This deposit was cut in turn by a curving linear feature with a fill containing oyster shell and pottery dated from the 16th to the 18th century. This layer of deliberate infilling was in turn truncated by the construction cut ([22]) for wall [7] which represented a larger structure on the site of the present outbuilding. This building was probably constructed as a dwelling in the 17th to 18th century, which probably makes it contemporary with the construction of Friary Cottage.



Plate 2. Shallow pit [17] and wall [20] at the base of the archaeological sequence, looking north-east

Results obtained during the watching brief monitoring enhanced the developmental sequence established during the excavation phase. Two medieval

walls ([27] and [29]) were unearthed close to the location of the new kitchen for Friary Cottage (Fig 3). They were on the same alignment as the medieval elements which form part of the build of Friary Cottage (Figs 2 and 3). Well [26] was also probably of medieval date or early post-medieval date. A short section of post-medieval walling ([28]) was observed at the central part of the foundation trenches for the kitchen area. A small area of ground was reduced in level on the south-west side of the kitchen, and a wall ([29]) and surface recovered. They appeared to be on the same alignment as the 14th-century elements of Friary Cottage.

Medieval pit fills were observed within an excavated sump at the eastern side of the new kitchen development at the end of a new drain run. Under-pinning trenches were excavated around the outbuilding in which were revealed brick floors [54] and [66], wall foundations (some disrupted by later development), mortar footings and walls [51] and [46].

This watching brief supported the view that an earlier forerunner of the outbuilding present on site had been a larger structure most likely built at the same time as the construction of Friary Cottage on elements of the medieval Friary.

3.2 Archive Quantification

Table 1 summarises the archive components that were generated during the evaluation and excavation.

Excavation Archive	
Context records	64
Drawn sections	8
Drawn plans	12
Colour slides	Nos 1-64
Black and white negative and print sets	6
Finds	1 Medium sized box

Table 1. Archive quantification

Following completion of the excavation, all written and drawn records were checked and cross-referenced. Typed versions of context, drawing and sample registers were created. Context information and finds data were combined within a single spreadsheet. All photographic films were processed and a photographic archive assembled accompanied by lists. All finds (where appropriate) were washed, marked and bagged by type.

4.0 ASSESSMENT

The following section presents an assessment of the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental data recovered during this work. This assessment considers the significance of each data set in relation to its potential to address the project's objectives and research aims. It also seeks to identify aspects of the project that are of a wider significance or that can potentially address new research questions.

A variety of sources have been consulted as part of this assessment including *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown and Glazebrook 2000) which summarises the archaeological resources of East Anglia and presents detailed research agendas for each period.

4.1 Assessment of the Stratigraphic Data and Site Potential

4.1.1 The Stratigraphy

The small excavation area presented very clear stratigraphic relationships between the archaeological features. As the area was reasonably small it was possible to excavate and record in plan, removing subsequent layers in turn as the stratigraphy was revealed. Sections and elevations were also drawn at the limits of excavation to help position layers and structures within the sequence. The archaeological remains that were recorded in this corner of the Friary complex represent dates spanning the occupation of the Friary (creation of the precinct wall) to late 20th-century dumping of garden waste. The deposits do not appear to have been subject to much detrimental activity in recent years, probably due to protection as a Scheduled Monument.

4.1.2 Site Potential

The size of the excavation area is quite restricted though opportunities to examine archaeological remains are relatively rare, even more so within scheduled monuments. It has been an accepted view for some time that although 'details of Friary layout and hospital plan are becoming more common [but] the impact of such institutions upon the surrounding urban, and indeed rural, area is little studied' (Ayers 1997).

This work adds limited additional information about the life of this specific Friary but less to the research aim cited above as it focuses on a small area just within the precinct. However the results do support evidence already known about the Friary's layout in that monastic activities were concentrated further to the south of the excavation area (Fig. 2).

The excavation was the first formal archaeological excavation to be undertaken at the Friary and the results present a clear sequence of development and reveal previously unknown medieval structural elements. The 17th- to 18th-century building which was contemporary with Friary Cottage and which lay beneath the (smaller) out-building was unanticipated and may provide some information as to how religious sites were adapted in the early post-medieval period.

4.2 Assessment of the Artefactual and Ecofactual Material

Each assemblage was examined by an appropriate specialist who has assessed the significance of the material, both in relation to the site itself and in terms of its wider importance. The results of these assessments are summarised below and information is tabulated in Appendices 2a to 5.

4.2.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

4.2.1.1 Introduction

A total of 315 sherds of pottery weighing 7501g was collected from eight contexts. Table 2 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue listed by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	3.201	1	4		1
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	3.202	1	9		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	3	41		3
<i>Total medieval</i>			5	54		5
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	3	56		1
Cistercian type Ware	CTW	5.20	1	1		1
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	52		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	205	5756	2.99	70
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	28	379	0.44	17
Tin glazed earthenwares	TGE	6.30	4	15		3
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	2	20		2
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	7.15	28	413	0.78	8
<i>Total post-medieval</i>			272	6692	4.21	103
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	14	182	0.75	10
Yellow Ware	YELW	8.13	10	329	0.16	1
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	8.22	4	32	0.07	4
English Stoneware Staffordshire-type	ESWS	8.23	1	3		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	8	176	0.04	2
Late blackwares	LBW	8.52	1	33		1
<i>Total modern</i>			38	755	1.02	19
Total			315	7501	5.23	127

Table 2. Pottery quantification by fabric

4.2.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Regional wares were identified based on Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a

system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

4.2.1.3 Pottery by period

Medieval

Only five sherds were of medieval date. These included two body sherds of coarsewares which were comparable with fabrics MCW1 and MCW2 in the Bacton to King's Lynn pipeline assemblage (Anderson forthcoming), both from pit fill [18]. Three sherds of Grimston-type ware comprised two fragments of probable jug handles in layer [14] and a body sherd in layer [15].

Post-medieval

The largest proportion of the assemblage was of post-medieval date, and most of this was recovered from layer [13], with small quantities recovered from layers [1], [4] and [5].

Three sherds from [13] were identified as LMT and comprised fragments of a hollow ware vessel which was glazed internally only. This is more typical of LMT than of GRE, but the vessel was probably contemporary with the earliest GRE. A tiny sherd of Cistercian-type ware of the same date was also recovered from [13].

The post-medieval assemblage was dominated by locally produced redwares with a variety of lead glaze colours. Several of the vessels in this group had green glaze, which is unusual for GRE as the intended colour of the glaze would normally have been orange or brown, although a 'dirty' orange-brown is relatively common in Norwich assemblages. However, with the exception of one pipkin which had bubbled glaze, there was no evidence that this material represented kiln waste. Most sherds, including the pipkin, showed signs of use wear and/or sooting. Darker brown glazed redwares (SPEC, IGBW) were also present in small quantities.

The range of earthenware forms in [13] was similar to the Norwich series (Jennings 1981) and included rims of six bowls, four dishes/plates, two pancheons, a pipkin, two tankards, two jars, and three large storage vessels with thick applied thumbled strips below the rims. A jug, two tankards, a tripod skillet, a dish and a large storage jar were also identified from distinctive body sherds, and there were fourteen flatware bases. A short pan handle from a pipkin was also found in [4].

Four sherds of tin glazed earthenwares were found in [13], of which three were plain and one had blue hand-painted decoration externally. All were in cream fabrics with white to slightly blue glaze.

Two body sherds of Frechen stoneware bottles or jugs were found in [13], but the majority of the German stoneware was from Westerwald and included rims, handles and decorated body sherds from at least four drinking vessels (there were three bases but it was not possible to determine if these were from the same vessels or three further ones). A large globular mug with applied blossoms and engraved stems on a manganese purple background is paralleled by an example in the British Museum which is dated c.1690 (Gaimster 1997, pl. 121, left). Another globular mug had applied circular pads with a quatrefoil design on a blue

background. The other two mugs were probably straight-sided types, one with engraved decoration on a blue background and the other with a plain neck.

Modern

Pottery of recent date was recovered from deposits [1], [4], [5], [9] and [13]. Refined whitewares formed the bulk of this group and included fragments of plates, saucers and bowls with a variety of decorative motifs included spongeware stencilling, green spongeware, willow pattern, flow blue, and blue shell-edge. Ten sherds of a yellow ware mixing bowl, with faceted sides containing relief lozenges and internal white slip, were found in layers [1], [4] and [9]. Fragments of two late slipped redware bowls were found in the same contexts. A body sherd of late blackware from [9] was probably part of a large storage vessel.

A jar rim in Nottingham-type stoneware was found in [5]. Body sherds of this ware, including a tankard with a combed strip, were recovered from layer [13], and a body sherd of brown-glazed Staffordshire-type stoneware from another tankard was also found. These tankards were produced at the very end of the 17th and into the early 18th centuries (Horne 1985, 31 and 37).

4.2.1.4 Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 3.

Context	Feature	Type	Fabrics	Spotdate
1		Deposit	GRE, SPEC, LSRW, REFW, YELW	19th c.
4		Deposit	LSRW, REFW, YELW	19th c.
5		Deposit	GRE, ESWN, REFW	19th c.
9		Deposit	LSRW, LBW, REFW, YELW	19th c.
13		Deposit	LMT, CTW, GSW4, GRE, SPEC, IGBW, TGE, GSW5, ESWN, ESWS	16th-e.18th c.
14		Deposit	GRIM	13th-14th c.
15		Deposit	GRIM	13th-14th c.
18	17	Pit fill	MCW1, MCW2	12th-14th c.

Table 3. Pottery types present by feature and context

The presence of the same YELW mixing bowl in the upper layers of the site suggests that these were deposited at the same time, probably in the 19th century. The large quantity of pottery from [13] had an extreme date range of the 16th to the early 18th century and may have built up over time, although some sherds showed signs of abrasion and it is possible that the majority of material was discarded in the early 18th century and some earlier material was included with it. Deposits [14] and [15] and pit fill [18] appear to be of medieval date but only produced a handful of sherds between them.

4.2.1.5 Discussion

Small quantities of medieval ware were recovered from both a pit and layers, suggesting that there was activity of this date on the site. The fabrics are typical of north-west Norfolk and comparable with other rural sites in the area.

The overwhelming majority of this assemblage came from a single feature and was largely of post-medieval to early modern date. The variety of forms in the red earthenwares was comparable with examples excavated in Norwich and elsewhere in the county, but several sherds were unusual in having an all-over green lead glaze. The pots may represent 'seconds' which were not deemed suitable for the city market, and perhaps stayed close to their production site. Few imported wares were present, although the tin-glazed earthenwares may have come from as far afield as London (if they were not Norwich products), and there were a few German stoneware drinking vessels towards the end of the period. The forms present include both cooking and table wares and there is nothing to indicate that this was anything more than a dump for domestic waste.

Pottery of 19th-century date was incorporated into the rubble and ash deposits which formed the upper layers of the site. Again this included kitchen wares and vessels used for the consumption of food and drink, likely to be domestic waste from a nearby household.

No further work is required on this assemblage

4.2.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Sue Anderson

Thirteen fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 10.655kg were collected from four contexts. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

Samples [6] and [7] comprised two handmade bricks from a floor and a wall respectively. They were of approximately similar size (228 x 110 x 47mm) and in a fine sandy micaceous fabric with few inclusions. The brick from the floor had one worn surface, and the brick from the wall was covered in medium sandy white lime mortar. The brick size would fit into the range of Drury's LB1, which is dated to the mid 16th to 18th centuries in Norwich.

Fragments of Flemish floor tile and early brick, both abraded were recovered from deposit [13] and were the earliest CBM from the site. The floor tile was green glazed on one surface and worn on the other, suggesting that it had probably been reused at some point. The early brick measured 115mm wide and 52mm thick and was likely to be contemporary with the tile (14th-15th century). Potentially these may have been used in the Friary itself.

Also from [13] were five fragments of pantile in fine to medium sandy fabrics typical of the later post-medieval period, a quarry floor tile in a poorly mixed medium sandy fabric, and a piece of moulded brick. The latter was semi-circular in section and could be a fragment of coping brick of post-medieval date. However the size of the curve, and the possibility of an extension on one edge, suggests that it may be a fragment of terracotta with a roll moulding in the Gothic style. This type of terracotta or moulded brickwork was used most commonly in high status buildings of the 15th and 16th centuries in East Anglia.

A fragment of a large white-firing quarry floor tile was recovered from wall [27]. The tile measured greater than 180mm in length/width and was 52mm thick. It was in a fine fabric with few inclusions, but had at least three deep stab-marks in the upper surface which had probably been made with a pointed instrument prior to firing. The tile is likely to be of 18th- to 19th-century date.

No further work is required on this assemblage

4.2.3 Mortar and Plaster

by Sue Anderson

Eight fragments (1.112kg) of lime mortar/plaster were sampled from wall [7]. These were off-white in colour and contained moderate sand and large chalk lumps. Six fragments were irregular pieces of mortar measuring up to 50mm thick. Two pieces of render/plaster with roughly smoothed faces were also collected; these were up to 36mm thick and had white-washed surfaces. All are likely to be post-medieval.

No further work is required on this assemblage

4.2.4 The Faunal remains

by Julie Curl

4.2.4.1 Methodology

All of the bone studied in this assemblage was hand-collected; no remains from environmental samples were examined. The mammal bones were recorded using a modified version described in Davis (1992) and the following elements were recorded: all upper and lower teeth, scapula (glenoid articulation), distal humerus, distal radius, proximal ulna, distal metacarpal, carpal 2-3, pelvis, distal femur, distal tibia, calcaneus, lateral part of the astragalus, cuboid, distal metatarsal, the proximal end of phalanges 1,2 and 3. For all of these bones, at least 50% of the given part had to be present. Measurements were taken where appropriate, generally following von den Driesch (1976). Humerus BT and HTC are recorded as suggested by Davis (1992).

Any butchering was also recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix.

All information was recorded directly into an Excel database for analysis. A catalogue is provided in the appendix giving a summary of all of the faunal remains by context with all other quantifications; measurements are presented in a separate table.

4.2.4.2 The assemblage – provenance and preservation

A total of 4.437kg of faunal remains, consisting of eighty-six elements, was recovered from the excavation. Bone was produced from three contexts, with the

bulk of the remains (over 99% in terms of weight) yielded from a curving linear feature. The bone was associated with finds of a medieval or post-medieval date.

The remains are in good, sound condition, although fragmentary from heavy butchering, which left few elements complete. Some of the remains had also undergone gnawing, leaving canid tooth marks on some fragments; the gnawed bones included quality meat bearing bones. These gnawed bones would indicate waste given to domestic dogs and disposed of with household waste rather than scavengers around the rubbish areas. Some invertebrate (insect, isopod, mollusc) damage was also noted on the surfaces of some bones in Context (13) which would suggest waste material had lain exposed for a time before subsequent burial.

4.2.4.3 Species and butchering – observations and discussion

Four mammals were positively identified in this assemblage, all of domestic origin.

The majority of bone in (13) belonged to cattle, with adult and sub-adult remains seen showing at least two individuals of this species present. The cattle bones were derived from most parts of the animal with good quality meat-bearing elements such as the pelvis and scapula, a range of limb bones, ribs and vertebrae.

Juvenile pigs were seen in two fills with one limb in (4) and a further six quality meat-bearing elements in (13). Six bones of sheep/goat were recorded from (13). A single bone (a partly-fused humerus) from a sub-adult cat was noted in (13), this young, but robust cat shows no butchering, but its use for fur or the culling of a feral animal cannot be ruled out.

Thirty-one fragments from (13) and the single fragment from (14) showed no diagnostic features and could not be identified to species. These unidentifiable fragments largely consisted of butchered pieces of large mammal ribs, limb shaft and vertebrae.

Butchering was seen throughout, with few complete elements remaining. Chops were noted on the cattle vertebrae where the animal had been split into halves and chops were seen on the larger limb bones, pelvis and scapula from division into cuts of meat. Some skinning marks were noted and fine cuts observed from the removal of the meat from larger bones.

One pathology was seen in the form of a small lesion of around 5mm in diameter, on a proximal metacarpal from (13). This lesion may be attributed to *Osteochondritis dissecans*. The condition is associated with trauma and can occur in relatively young animals and suggest a difficult time as a juvenile, suffering from harsh conditions, over-work or a poor diet. It is possible that this cow had been used for traction or had undergone a harsh winter.

4.2.4.4 Conclusions and comparisons with other sites

The bulk of the remains in this assemblage appear to be from good quality meat and butchering waste and suggest domestic butchering and food refuse. The lack of skull or distal phalanges in the assemblage might suggest the animals were skinned with the heads attached and these were processed elsewhere.

Gnawing was only seen in Context (13) and given the level of destruction that canid gnawing can cause, it is possible that some smaller bones were completely

consumed. The presence of a single cat bone is unclear, it may have been a pet or a culled or even natural death of a feral animal; although there is a lack of butchering, the animal's use for fur cannot be ruled out.

This relatively small assemblage is similar to others from the area in its composition and apparent domestic nature. The association of the site to a Friary complex might lead one to perhaps expect a greater variety of species and the inclusion of fish and birds from deposits of medieval date, however such deposits are rare from this site – the majority being of post-medieval date.

The remains are more likely to be domestic waste associated with the habitation of Friary Cottage itself in the post-medieval period.

No further work is required on this assemblage.

4.3 Assessment of the Environmental Evidence

by Val Fryer

4.3.1 The Plant Macrofossils

4.3.1.1 Introduction and method statement

A single sample (1) for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from medieval deposit [15].

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Appendix 5. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

4.3.1.2 Results

The flot was very small (<0.1 litres in volume) and was primarily composed of pieces of coal and fragments of black, porous material. The latter were mostly hard and brittle and were probable bi-products of the combustion of the coal. A small number of reasonably well-preserved barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains were also noted along with cereals, which could not be closely identified as they were severely puffed and distorted as well as very fragmentary. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were also recorded along with one large piece of charred root or stem and fish bones/scales.

4.3.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, it would appear most likely that the assemblage is derived from hearth waste, which was possibly generated within a domestic context. Barley was the only cereal which was commonly used whole for human consumption during the medieval period and as such, it is frequently seen within domestic hearth contexts, where it is derived from grains, which were accidentally spilled and charred during culinary preparation.

As the current assemblage contains an insufficient density of macrofossils for quantification (i.e. <100 specimens) no further analysis is recommended. However, this assemblage does illustrate that plant remains are preserved within

the archaeological horizon in this area of Burnham Norton and, therefore, if any further interventions are planned, additional plant macrofossil samples should be taken from all well-sealed and dated contexts recorded during excavation.

5.0 UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

5.1 Introduction

This Updated Project Design is based on the results of the assessment and details the general aims of the post-excavation programme and its revised research objectives. It also presents a publication proposal that suggests how and where the project's results should be published followed by a breakdown of the individual tasks that need to be undertaken to bring this project to completion.

5.2 General Aims

The aims of the post-excavation programme can be summarised as follows:

- To undertake further analysis of specific data sets where required to meet the initial aims of the project and the revised research objectives that have arisen as a result of the assessment.
- To create an ordered and indexed research archive for deposition with an appropriate curatorial institution.

5.3 Revised Research Objectives

Following the assessment of the evidence recovered during this project it is possible to set out refined research objectives. These are as follows:

- To refine, where possible, the developmental sequence of the site.
- To place the overall site, its individual feature types and its artefactual material within a wider regional context, exploring their potential contribution to medieval and post-medieval studies, particularly with reference to friaries
- To disseminate the results of the project via an archive report and summary article.

5.4 Stratigraphic Analysis

The stratigraphic data will be grouped and elements re-phased if required; a narrative sequence of activity at the site will be produced.

5.5 Artefactual Analysis

There is no further analysis to be undertaken on the finds assemblage.

A catalogue of each of the material types will be included within the project archive.

5.6 Environmental Analysis

No further analysis is required on the plant macrofossil assemblage.

A catalogue of the sample results will be included within the archive and reference made in the publication to the results of the analysis.

5.7 Publication Proposal

It is anticipated that an archive report will be produced which will be submitted to Norfolk Historic Environment Service (formerly Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA)). A summary of the results of the project will be presented to Norfolk Archaeology (Norfolk's county journal for archaeology and history) for publication.

5.8 Storage, Curation and Conservation

The intended recipient for the artefactual material is the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, subject to the agreement of the landowner. All finds will be packaged according to the Institute for Archaeologists' Standards and Guidelines for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives (2008).

5.9 Resources and Programming

The post-excavation programme will be undertaken by a project team led by a Project Officer responsible for implementation of the Updated Project Design. Elements of the programme will be delegated to nominated staff. The work of each team member will be scheduled and co-ordinated by the Project Officer. To ensure completion of the project to agreed performance targets, monitoring of the project will be carried out by a member of the senior management, who will also provide advice and support to the Project Officer.

5.9.1 Staff

Staff	Abbrev.	Role
Peter Crawley	PC	Project Officer
Jayne Bown	JB	Archaeology Manager
Sarah Percival	SP	Finds Officer
David Dobson	DD	Senior Illustrator

5.9.2 Stratigraphic Analysis Timetable

Task	Task Description	Duration (days)	Staff
1	Grouping of site data and further stratigraphic analysis	0.5	PC

5.9.3 Artefactual Analysis Task List

Task	Task Description	Duration (days)	Staff
4	Prepare a full catalogue of the Finds	0.5	SP

5.9.4 Archive Report Task List

Task	Task Description	Duration (days)	Staff
7	Descriptive text and discussion	2.0	PC
8	Digitising of relevant sections	1.0	PC
9	Additional Graphics	1.0	DD
10	Final Edit	1.0	JB
11	Cross-checking and final preparation of archive	1.0	PC

5.9.5 Preparation of Published Summary Task List

Task	Task Description	Duration (days)	Staff
12	Preparation of Published Summary	0.5	PC/JB

Acknowledgements

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The excavation was undertaken by the author with Steve Hickling and Lilly Hodges. The watching brief was undertaken by the author and Michelle Bull. David Robertson monitored the site for Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

The finds were processed by Sarah Percival. Sue Anderson reported on the pottery, the ceramic building material and the mortar. David Dobson prepared the illustrations after initial digitising by Lilly Hodges and the author. The report was edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut type	Fill of	Description	Period	Notes
1	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	Excavation
2	Deposit			Ashy and shelly make-up	Post-medieval	Excavation
3	Deposit			Mid to dark brown deposit with rubble	Post-medieval	Excavation
4	Deposit			Dark grey soil and mortar mix	Post-medieval	Excavation
5	Deposit			Mortar and rubble	Post-medieval	Excavation
6	Masonry			Brick/tile floor	Post-medieval	Excavation
7	Masonry			Wall	Post-medieval	Excavation
8	Masonry			Block of wall	Medieval	Excavation
9	Deposit			Firm dark grey ashy layer	Post-medieval	Excavation
10	Deposit			Mortar preparation for floor [6]	Post-medieval	Excavation
11	Deposit		22	Yellow sand fill of [22]	Post-medieval	Excavation
12	Deposit		23	chalky layer fill of Cut through wall	Post-medieval	Excavation
13	Deposit		24	17th/18th century dumped layer (fill of linear)	Post-medieval	Excavation
14	Deposit			Dark brown (medieval soil?)	Medieval	Excavation
15	Deposit			Light brown (medieval soil?)	Medieval	Excavation
16	Deposit			orange natural sand	Medieval	Excavation
17	Cut	Pit		shallow medieval pit	Medieval	Excavation
18	Deposit		17	Fill of pit [17]	Medieval	Excavation
19	Cut	Construction		Construction cut for wall [20]	Medieval	Excavation
20	Masonry			Medieval wall	Medieval	Excavation
21	Deposit		19	Fill of cut [19]	Medieval	Excavation
22	Cut	Construction		Construction cut for wall [7]	Post-medieval	Excavation
23	Cut	Pit		Cut through wall [7]	Post-medieval	Excavation
24	Cut	Linear feature		Curving linear feature	Post-medieval	Excavation
25	Deposit			Dump of chalky rubble	Post-medieval	Excavation
26	Masonry			Well	Medieval	W.B
27	Masonry			wall in south-west corner of the site	Medieval	W.B

Context	Category	Cut type	Fill of	Description	Period	Notes
28	Masonry			Wall stump 'under the old kitchen'	Post-medieval	W.B
29	Masonry			Wall next to the kitchen	Medieval	W.B
30	Cut	Construction		Construction cut for wall [27]	Medieval	W.B
31	Deposit		30	Fill of cut [30]	Medieval	W.B
32	Deposit			Mid grey deposit	Unknown	W.B
33	Deposit			Orange silty sand	Unknown	W.B
34	Deposit			Mid grey deposit	Unknown	W.B
35	Deposit			Crushed mortar layer	Unknown	W.B
36	Deposit			Light grey deposit	Unknown	W.B
37	Deposit			Mid grey deposit	Unknown	W.B
38	Deposit			Mid to dark grey deposit	Unknown	W.B
39	Deposit			Topsoil seen in watching brief	Unknown	W.B
40	Deposit			Hardened mortar floor next to wall [29]	Medieval	W.B
41	Deposit			Topsoil	Unknown	W.B
42	Deposit		43	Fill of [43]	Unknown	W.B
43	Cut	Pit		Large pit	Unknown	W.B
44	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	W.B
45	Deposit			natural	Unknown	W.B
50	Deposit			Topsoil south-west trench	Unknown	W.B
51	Masonry			Flint and mortar wall	Post-medieval	W.B
52	Masonry			Mortar surface?	Post-medieval	W.B
53	Deposit			Light brown mixed clay	Post-medieval	W.B
54	Masonry			Brick / Tile surface	Post-medieval	W.B
55	Deposit			Red brown clay layer	Post-medieval	W.B
56	Masonry			Mortar footing	Post-medieval	W.B
57	Deposit			Red brown mixed clay layer	Post-medieval	W.B
58	Deposit			Topsoil south east trench	Unknown	W.B
59	Masonry			Mortar wall/footing	Post-medieval	W.B
60	Deposit			Topsoil south west trench	Unknown	W.B
61	Masonry			Footing to east of SW wall	Post-medieval	W.B

Context	Category	Cut type	Fill of	Description	Period	Notes
62	Masonry			Foundation of small NW to SE wall	Post-medieval	W.B
63	Deposit			Make-up layer inside building	Post-medieval	W.B
64	Masonry			Small red brick wall	Post-medieval	W.B
65	Masonry			Foundation of boundary wall	medieval	W.B
66	Masonry			Brick surface	Post-medieval	W.B
67	Masonry			Mortar and brick wall surface	Post-medieval	W.B
68	Deposit			Dark layer	Post-medieval	W.B
69	Deposit			Light brown clay layer	Post-medieval	W.B

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Cut Type	Total
Medieval	Pit	1
	Construction cut	2
	Wall	4
	Well	1
Post-medieval	Construction	1
	Linear feature	1
	Pit	2
	Wall	4

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	Pottery	16	415g	Post-medieval	19th century
4	Pottery	7	198g	Post-medieval	19th century
4	Animal Bone	1	13g	Unknown	
5	Pottery	5	66g	Post-medieval	19th century
6	Ceramic Building Material	1	1,988g	Post-medieval	Floor brick, post medieval
7	Plaster	2	676g	Post-medieval	
7	Mortar	8	1,112g	Post-medieval	
7	Ceramic Building Material	2	2,083g	Post-medieval	Brick, post medieval
9	Pottery	15	302g	Modern	19th century
9	Glass	1	11g	Modern	Bottle glass
9	Glass	1	11g	Modern	Vessel glass
13	Pottery	267	6,466g	Post-medieval	16th to 18th century

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
13	Iron	5	211g	Unknown	x 3 heavily corroded nails; x 2 Fe objects
13	Glass	38	810g	Post-medieval	Bottle glass
13	Clay Pipe	18	105g	Post-medieval	Bowls x 2 plus stem
13	Ceramic Building Material	9	3,850g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick, roof tile (pantile), floor tile
13	Animal Bone	84	4,331g	Unknown	
13	Shell	10	1,008g	Unknown	Oyster
14	Pottery	2	35g	Medieval	13th to 14th century
14	Animal Bone	1	3g	Unknown	
15	Pottery	1	6g	Medieval	13th to 14th century
18	Pottery	2	13g	Medieval	12th to 14th century
27	Ceramic Building Material	1	2,634g	Post-medieval	Floor tile

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Medieval	Pottery	5
Med./Post-Med.	Ceramic Building Material	9
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	4
	Clay Pipe	18
	Glass	38
	Mortar	8
	Plaster	2
	Pottery	295
Modern	Glass	2
	Pottery	15
Unknown	Animal Bone	86
	Iron	5
	Shell	10

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
1	GRE			2	48	16th-18th c.
1	GRE			1	20	16th-18th c.
1	GRE			1	10	16th-18th c.
1	SPEC			1	5	L.17th-18th c.
1	GSW5			1	13	E.17th-19th c.
1	REFW	PL		1	7	L.18th-20th c.
1	REFW	PL	EV	2	23	L.18th-20th c.
1	REFW	BL	COLL	1	19	L.18th-20th c.
1	REFW	BL	UPPL	2	75	L.18th-20th c.
1	REFW	PL	EV	1	10	L.18th-20th c.
1	YELW	BL		1	94	L.18th-19th c.
1	LSRW	BL	FTEV	2	91	18th-19th c.
4	GRE	PK		1	111	16th-18th c.
4	REFW			1	20	L.18th-20th c.
4	REFW			1	4	L.18th-20th c.
4	YELW	BL	BD	1	37	L.18th-19th c.
4	LSRW			2	14	18th-19th c.
4	LSRW			1	12	18th-19th c.
5	GRE			1	6	16th-18th c.
5	GRE			1	35	16th-18th c.
5	REFW	PL	EV	1	5	L.18th-20th c.
5	REFW			1	7	L.18th-20th c.
5	ESWN	JR?	BD	1	13	L.17th-L.18th c.
9	REFW			1	4	L.18th-20th c.
9	REFW	SA?	PL	2	8	L.18th-20th c.
9	YELW	BL		8	198	L.18th-19th c.
9	LSRW			3	59	18th-19th c.
9	LBW			1	33	18th-E.20th c.
13	LMT			3	56	15th-16th c.
13	CTW			1	1	16th c.
13	IGBW			1	52	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	BL	SQBD	1	50	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	PL	THEV	3	108	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	PL	THEV	8	135	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	PN	THEV	5	261	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	PN	THEV	1	201	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	BL	COM P	1	86	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	BL	BD	2	44	16th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
13	GRE	BL	LSEV	2	70	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	DS	THEV	1	20	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	DS	THEV	1	38	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			7	41	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	JR	BD	1	24	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	BL	FTEV	1	22	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	BL	BD	1	55	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	LSV	BD	1	173	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			4	52	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	LSV		16	332	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			4	46	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	PK	FLAN	16	155	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			4	23	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			12	754	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			3	52	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	DS	THEV	1	43	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	LSV	BD	6	155	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	PK	FLAN	1	39	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	SK		3	88	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			1	64	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	DS		1	54	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	DS/PL		16	358	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			1	103	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			1	19	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			3	15	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			1	50	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			3	17	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	LSV	FLAN	40	1331	16th-18th c.
13	GRE	TK		2	27	16th-18th c.
13	GRE			23	421	16th-18th c.
13	SPEC	JR	UPPL	1	19	L.17th-18th c.
13	SPEC			1	30	L.17th-18th c.
13	SPEC	MG?		1	2	L.17th-18th c.
13	SPEC	TK		2	3	L.17th-18th c.
13	SPEC	TK	UPPL	2	9	L.17th-18th c.
13	SPEC			8	63	L.17th-18th c.
13	SPEC			2	68	L.17th-18th c.
13	SPEC	JG		9	175	L.17th-18th c.
13	SPEC	TK	UPPL	1	5	L.17th-18th c.
13	TGE			3	13	16th-18th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
13	TGE			1	2	16th-18th c.
13	GSW4			2	20	16th-17th c.
13	GSW5			3	112	E.17th-19th c.
13	GSW5	TK	UPPL	1	59	E.17th-19th c.
13	GSW5	TK	UPPL	1	29	E.17th-19th c.
13	GSW5	MG	UPPL	7	81	E.17th-19th c.
13	GSW5	MG	UPPL	15	119	E.17th-19th c.
13	ESWN			2	16	L.17th-L.18th c.
13	ESWN	TK		1	3	L.17th-L.18th c.
13	ESWS	TK		1	3	L.17th-M.18th c.
14	GRIM			1	17	L.12th-14th c.
14	GRIM			1	18	L.12th-14th c.
15	GRIM			1	6	L.12th-14th c.
18	MCW1			1	4	12th-14th c.
18	MCW2			1	9	12th-14th c.

Notes: Rim: UP – upright; PL – plain; BD – beaded; SQ – square; FLAN – flanged; FT – flat-topped; TH – thickened; EV – everted; COLL – collared; COMP – complex developed forms

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/G	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
6	fsm	LB	1	1988		228	110	47			Worn on one surface - used as FB?	pmed
7	fsm	LB	2	2083		227	109	47	ms all over			pmed
13	msx	QFT	1	655				30+			worn	pmed
13	fsg	FFT	1	595	+			30+	cs on glaze	DG	worn on underside - reused	lmed
13	est	EB	1	469	+		115	52			one corner chamfered after firing	13-15
13	fs	PAN	4	1150					1 ms on breaks			pmed
13	msfe	PAN	1	207							reduced surfaces	pmed
13	msf	MB	1	874							coping? could be a roll frag. from terracotta?	pmed
27	wfs	FT	1	2634		>180	>165	52			slight wear, deep stab-marks in upper surface pre-firing	pmed

Appendix 5: Mortar Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
7	msc	M	6	497	off-white	all irregular	none		large pieces, up to 50mm thick
7	msc	P	2	615	off-white	roughly smoothed, whitewashed	none		up to 36mm thick

Appendix 6: Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No	1
Context No	15
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x
Cereal indet. (grains)	x
<i>Fallopia convolvulus</i> (L.) A.Love	xtf
Charcoal <2mm	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx
Charred root/stem	x
Black porous material	xxx
Fish bone	x
Small coal frags	xxx
Sample volume (litres)	28
Volume of flot (litres)	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%

Key: x = 1- 10 specimens, xx = 11 – 50 specimens, xxx = 51 – 100 specimens, tf = testa fragment



BRIEF FOR
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION
AND
WORKS UNDER ARCHAEOLOGICAL SUPERVISION AND CONTROL
AT

**FRIARY COTTAGE, BURNHAM NORTON
NORFOLK**

PLANNING AUTHORITY: Borough Council of King's Lynn
and West Norfolk

PLANNING APPLICATION NO.: Pre-application consultation

NHER NO. FOR THIS PROJECT: To be assigned

NLA REFERENCE CNF42363

GRID REFERENCE: Centred on TF 838 428

MAP EXTRACT ATTACHED: No

DEVELOPMENT PROPOSAL: Northern extension of outbuilding,
link building and conservatory

AREA:

CURRENT LAND USE: Garden

ISSUED BY: David Robertson
Historic Environment Countryside
Adviser
Norfolk Landscape Archaeology
Union House, Gressenhall
Dereham, Norfolk NR20 4DR
Tel: 01362 869291 (direct)
Fax: 01362 860951
david.robertson@norfolk.gov.uk

DATE: 11th May 2009



If need this document in large print, audio, Braille, alternative format or in a different language please contact David Robertson on 01362 869291 and we will do our best to help.

Summary

The proposed development site lies within the precinct of a medieval Friary (Carmelite Friary of St Mary's). The majority of the precinct is protected as a Scheduled Monument (SM 21389). Consequently there is high potential that important archaeological remains of medieval date will be present at the proposed development site. These may include a low wall or linear feature located to north of the outbuilding.

Planning Permission and Scheduled Monument Consent have or may be granted subject to conditions for a Programme of Archaeological Work (hereafter PoAW). An Archaeological Excavation is required to replace by record archaeological features, deposits, walls and structures which cannot be preserved *in situ*, and which may be damaged or destroyed by the proposed northern extension of the outbuilding.

Work on all associated ground disturbance (including the conservatory, link building and pipe and service trenches) should be carried out under Archaeological Supervision and Control Work (WUASC, continuous attendance).

Archaeological Contractors are reminded that they should submit a copy of their Method Statement or Specification to Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA) and English Heritage for approval, *before* costs are prepared for commissioning clients, in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidance.

1. Policy Background.

The relevant planning policies can be found in :-

The Borough of King's Lynn and West Norfolk's *King's Lynn & West Norfolk Local Plan Adopted Version* (November 1998), policies 4 / 9-11.

East of England Regional Assembly, *East of England Plan: Draft revision to the Regional Spatial Strategy for the East of England* (December 2004), Policy ENV5: The Historic Environment.

Norfolk County Council's Norfolk Structure Plan (October 1999), policy ENV 13.

and

The Department of the Environment's *Planning Policy Guidance 16, Archaeology and Planning* (November 1990).

The relevant legislation can be found in :-

Ancient Monuments and Archaeological Areas Act (1979)

2. Archaeological Background.

Ralph Hempnale and William Calethorpe founded St Mary's Carmelite Friary in 1242 on a site at Bradmer. It was the earliest Carmelite house to be established in Norfolk (following the departure of the order from Mount Carmel in Palestine in 1238). It was moved to the present site in 1253 and dissolved in 1538.

The friary precinct is about 2.3ha in extent and is currently occupied partly by a field and partly by the garden of Friary Cottage. It is enclosed by the remains of a boundary wall and contains the upstanding masonry and earthwork remains of the friary church, gatehouse and other buildings, together with a spring identified as a holy well and the remains of water control features.

Friary Cottage, which is dated partly to the 18th century with 20th century alterations and additions, includes substantial remains of a medieval building, perhaps a friary infirmary or guesthall. Masonry and brick foundations of other buildings are known to survive to the north of the house.

3. Planning Background.

Planning Permission and Scheduled Monument Consent have or may be granted, subject to conditions for a PoAW. This Brief provides an outline of the Excavation and Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control phases of the PoAW.

4. Requirement for Work.

An Excavation and Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control are required to recover as much information as possible on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, significance and the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the proposed development site.

In this case the Excavation will examine the area of the 'footprint' of the proposed northern extension of the outbuilding. The Excavation should be undertaken by hand with no mechanical excavation.

All associated ground disturbance works (including the conservatory, link building and pipe and service trenches) should be carried out under Archaeological Supervision and Control Work (WUASC, continuous attendance).

Contractors should note that no element of this brief should be treated as a contingency unless agreed in advance with NLA and English Heritage.

The archaeological work should examine, excavate and replace by record all archaeological features, deposits and structures within the area indicated and

to the agreed depth, assess their potential for analysis, undertake an agreed programme of analysis, produce an archive and report, and disseminate the results by means of an appropriate form of publication (usually a Contractor's Report, Journal Note or Article, or Monograph).

The contractor will provide an assessment report and updated project design, as outlined in English Heritage 1991, *Management of Archaeological Projects*, 2nd edition, within six months of completion of the fieldwork. Further, the draft publication report will be provided to NLA for comment within eighteen months of completion of the fieldwork.

The Archaeological Contractor will prepare a Method Statement or Specification for the two elements of the PoAW and submit this to NLA and English Heritage for approval *before* costs are prepared for the commissioning client. The PoAW will include, as appropriate, background research, fieldwork, assessment, analysis, preparation of report, publication and deposition of the project archive.

The Archaeological Contractor will contact the HER Officer of NLA in advance of work starting to obtain a HER number for the site or, if a number is already given on the Brief, to ensure that it is still applicable.

The archaeological research aims and objectives of the project will be clearly stated, and the Method Statement or Specification will demonstrate how these will be met. Appropriate reference will be made to the following documents:-

Glazebrook, J. (ed) 1997, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 1. Resource assessment* (E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 3).

Brown, N. and Glazebrook, J. (eds), 2000, *Research and Archaeology: a Framework for the Eastern Counties, 2. Research agenda and strategy* (E. Anglian Archaeol. Occ. Pap. 8).

At the start of work (immediately before fieldwork commences) an OASIS online record <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/> must be initiated and key fields completed on Details, Location and Creators forms.

When the project is completed, all parts of the OASIS online form must be completed for submission to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record. This will include an uploaded .pdf version of the entire report.

Hard copies of the report must also be provided, as specified below.

5. Standards.

Method Statements or Specifications prepared by Archaeological Consultants or Contractors should state that all works will be carried out in full accordance with the appropriate sections of Gurney, D., 2003, '**Standards for Field**

Archaeology in the East of England', as adopted by the Association of Local Government Archaeological Officers for the East of England Region and published as *East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 14*. This is available as a PDF file on the web at www.eaareports.org.uk

Archaeological Contractors should note that the **Standards** document stipulates basic *methodological* standards. It is considered axiomatic that all contractors will strive to achieve the highest possible *qualitative* standards, with the application of the most advanced and appropriate techniques possible within a context of continuous improvement aimed at maximising the recovery of archaeological data and contributing to the development of a greater understanding of Norfolk's historic environment. Monitoring officers will seek and expect clear evidence of commitment to the historic resource of Norfolk, with specifications being drawn up within a context of added value.

6. Other matters

Archaeological Contractors are reminded that they should submit a copy of their Method Statement or Specification to NLA and English Heritage for approval, *before* costs are prepared for commissioning clients, in line with the Institute of Field Archaeologists' guidance.

The Method Statement or Specification should indicate the number of person days allocated to the fieldwork stage of the project.

NLA and English Heritage will be responsible for monitoring progress and standards throughout the project. The archaeological contractor will give NLA and English Heritage not less than two week's written notice of the commencement of the work so that arrangements for monitoring the project can be made.

Any subsequent variation to a Detailed Project Specification or Method Statement must be agreed with NLA and English Heritage prior to its implementation.

This brief is valid for a period of one year from the date of issue. After that time, it may need to be revised to take account of new discoveries, changes in policy or the introduction of new working practices or techniques.

Three hard copies and PDF copy on CD of the Assessment Report and Updated Project Design should be supplied to NLA for the attention of the Head of Archaeological Planning within the stipulated time-scale on the understanding that this will become a public document after an appropriate period of time (generally not exceeding six months). Three hard copies and a PDF copy of the draft publication report will be supplied to NLA for comments within stipulated or agreed time-scale for the completion of fieldwork. Contractors may wish to submit drafts for comments prior to sending the rest of the copies.

Copies of both reports should be sent directly to P. Walker (Inspector of Ancient Monuments) and J. Heathcote (Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science), English Heritage, Brooklands House, 24 Brooklands Avenue, Cambridge CB2 2BU.

7. Notes for Applicants/developers

NLA is responsible for safeguarding the County's archaeological heritage. NLA is consulted by Local Planning Authorities and provides specialist information and advice on the archaeological implications of development proposals.

An Archaeological Project will usually consist of one or more of the following:-

- Desk-based assessment:** a report drawing together existing information about a site from a wide range of sources.
- Survey:** usually fieldwalking and metal-detecting, sometimes non-intrusive geophysical surveys (e.g. magnetometer survey)
- Evaluation:** survey and/or trial-trenching or test-pitting.
- Excavation:** larger-scale excavation
- Watching brief or monitoring:** the presence of an archaeologist during the development to record any features exposed
- Post-excavation:** analysis, and the preparation of a report and archive of records and finds at the end of any archaeological project

A phased approach to fieldwork is frequently adopted, with one stage leading on to another (if necessary) after each phase is reported upon and reviewed.

If an evaluation is required before an application is determined or if Planning Permission is granted subject to a condition for a programme of archaeological work, NLA will provide a **Brief** for the archaeological project. This outline of the project is forwarded to you by NLA or the Planning Authority.

You should then ask one or more Archaeological Contractors to prepare a **Method Statement** or **Specification** which will detail how the project is to be undertaken, and how the brief will be fulfilled. This will be sent to NLA for approval on behalf of the Planning Authority, after which the Contractor will give you details of costs.

Details of archaeological contractors based in Norfolk and beyond may be found in the Institute of Field Archaeologists Yearbook & Directory, available from the I.F.A., University of Reading, 2 Earley Gate, PO Box 239, Reading RG6 6AU. Tel: 0118 931 6446. Fax: 0118 931 6448. Email: admin@archaeologists.net. Website: www.archaeologists.net.

NLA does not see Contractors' costings, nor do we give advice on the costs of archaeological projects. This is between you and the archaeological contractor(s). You may wish to obtain a number of quotations or to employ

the services of an archaeological consultant.

For further information or advice on any archaeological matters please contact the person issuing this report whose details are on Page1.