

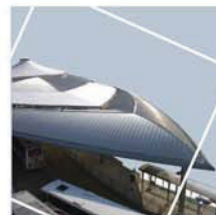
Report 2808



nps archaeology

**Archaeological Evaluation at the former Longs Dairy,
59-61 Beccles Road, Gorleston-on-Sea, Norfolk**

ENF130931



Prepared for
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Location:	59-61 Beccles Road, Gorleston-on-Sea, Norfolk
District:	Great Yarmouth Borough Council
Grid Ref.:	TG 5242 0529
Planning Ref.:	06/08/0554/F
HER No.:	ENF 130931
OASIS Ref.:	146780
Client:	Fred Long and Sons Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	19-26 February 2013

Summary

Archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for Fred Long and Sons Ltd ahead of proposed redevelopment of the former Longs Dairy at 59-61 Beccles Road, Gorleston-on-Sea. The site lies within what is considered to be the precinct of a medieval Augustinian Friary.

A total of three evaluation trenches each measuring c.15m by 2.00m in plan were investigated to evaluate the area of proposed development.

The most important remains were revealed to the south of the site in Trench 3 where two banded footings of a medieval construction are considered to be remains of the friary. A robbed-out tiled surface in the same trench is also thought to have been part of the Friary, possibly of a putative chapterhouse which had been exposed by earlier archaeological excavations in the 1970s. The corner of a masonry building present in the centre of the site is also considered to be part of the Friary. A pit containing animal bone located in the north of the site and dated as late medieval might have been connected with disposal of food debris from the Friary. Apart from these remains no other archaeological features considered to be significant were recorded.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological evaluation at 59-61 Beccles Road, Gorleston-on-Sea in Norfolk was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by Great Yarmouth Borough Council (06/08/0554/F) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (CNF 42037). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (NAU/BAU2808/DW v2). This work was commissioned and funded by Fred Long and Sons Ltd

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). 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 NPS Archaeology and on completion of the project will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

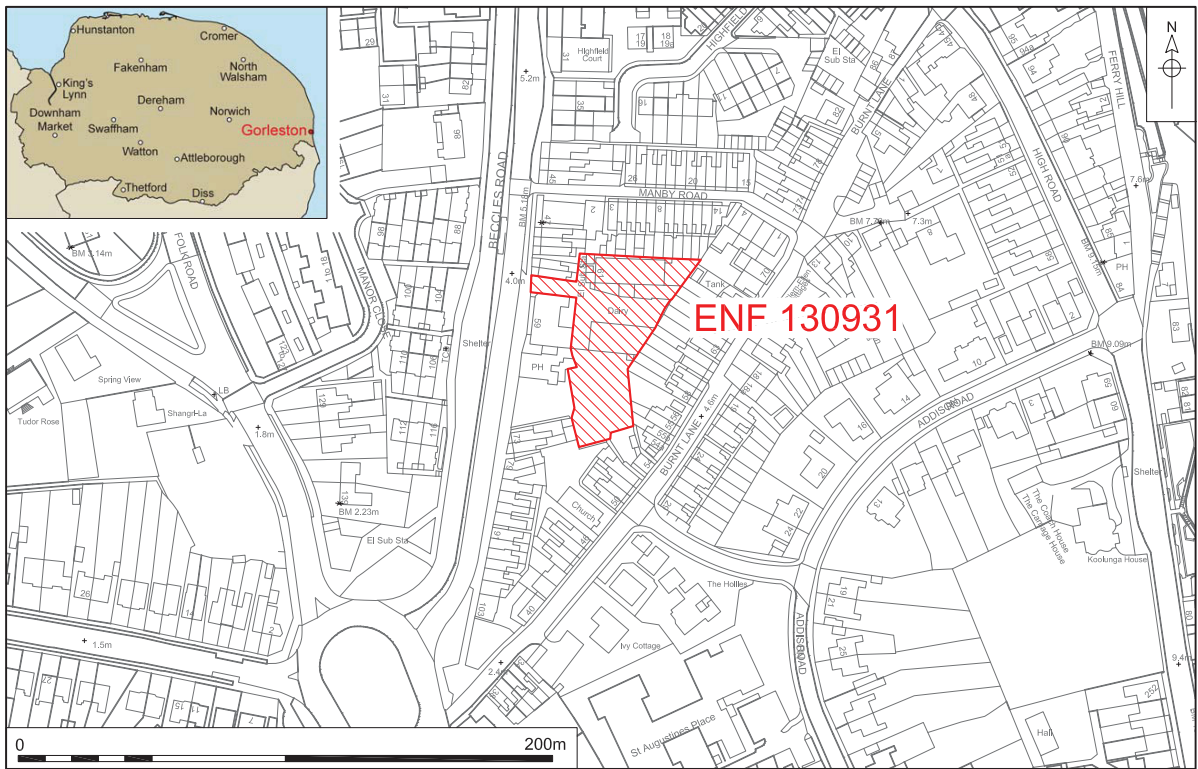


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2000

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The site is located within a built up area of Gorleston-on-Sea, a medium sized port on the east coast of Norfolk. The site was previously occupied by a dairy, the northern end of the site having had various factory buildings supported on reinforced concrete slabs with the southern part of the site a surface carpark of modern construction.

The site is bounded by residential properties fronting Burnt Lane to the east and mixed retail building fronting Beccles Road to the west. The port area lies some 250m to the east.

The underlying sedimentary bedrock geology consists of Crag group sands and gravels formed in the Quaternary and Neogene Periods.

Specific geological deposits at the site consist of fine or medium yellow sand with few stones.

Site survey used a temporary bench mark with an origin of 5.64m OD m located on the south side of 47 Beccles Road, a former chapel.



Plate 1. Former Longs Dairy looking south

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A search commissioned of the Norfolk Historic Environment Records (NHER) of sites present within a 500m radius of the current site (centred on TG 5242 0529) recovered a total of 81 records. A summarised version of these records, consisting of those considered most informative to the site, is presented below.

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.

NHER 32892 *Watching brief at Burnt Lane/Manby Street*

An archaeological watching brief recovered no archaeological features or finds.

NHER 42926 *Southtown and Gorleston Methodist Chapel*

A late 19th-century red brick Methodist church, which was extended in 1901.

NHER 4305 *Multi-period finds, South Denes Power Station*

Roman, Late Saxon and medieval pottery was found during the construction of the South Denes Power Station in the mid 1950s, as well as animal bones of unknown date. A watching brief in 2001 did not reveal any further archaeological finds or features on the site.

NHER 43584 *Site of World War Two air raid shelters at 56, 60 and 63 Burnt Lane, 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.

NHER 43585 *Site of World War Two air raid shelters at 79 and 80 Burnt Lane*

Two 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. They may have been Anderson shelters, or similar proprietary designs. There is no evidence on recent aerial photographs that any parts of the shelters now survive above ground.

NHER 44208 *Smoke house behind 211 High Street*

A former fish smoke house. The eastern gable wall is probably 19th-century and the southern wall mid 20th century; the date of the rest of the building is uncertain.

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 produced evidence of several medieval waste pits which may have originated as sand extraction pits. A small number of medieval post-holes 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.

NHER 55098 *Late medieval pottery sherd and alluvial deposits*

Archaeological evaluation recovered a residual sherd of late 18th- to 19th-century pottery and an alluvial deposit comprising compact silt overlain with brown silt that included post-medieval brick rubble.

NHER 55311 *Post-medieval and modern dumping*

In 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.

NHER 57944 *Site with no archaeological finds or features*

An archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out prior to proposed residential development of the site; no archaeological remains were encountered.

Previous Archaeological works at the site

With a direct bearing on the interpretation of the current evaluation, two open area archaeological excavations carried out by The Great Yarmouth District Archaeological Society Field Group took place over three seasons in 1975, 1976 and 1977 in areas at the south of the evaluated site.

Locating the 1975-76 excavation (Bullock 1986) accurately is problematic, based on the site report alone. The report describes examining an area of garden belonging to 67 Beccles Road, the excavation exposing an area of 18m by 17m immediately to the north of the upstanding remains of walls listed as being part of the friary building in an area now covered by tarmac. It is thought the western boundary of this work corresponds to the western boundary of the current car park. Though difficult to transpose written descriptions to the actual locations of revealed structures, it is evident this excavation revealed the remains of medieval masonry, in particular three walls of a rectangular structure measuring 12m by 6m. Based on the survival of low benched seating around the surviving walls this structure has been interpreted as the chapter house of the friary. The walls were 1.00m wide with possible buttresses at the north-east and south-east corners. A

robbed out tile floor for this structure lay at a height of 3.72m OD. Tile impressions indicated tiles of 0.20m by 0.20m had originally been set on this floor. North of this structure, further excavation had revealed an east-west aligned wall with a width of 1.00m, this considered by the excavator to be contemporary with the chapter house. Interpreted as the north wall of a cloister, its corresponding southern wall was taken to be the upstanding listed wall at the south end of the car park.

Further excavation in 1977 (McEwen 1979) in the area south of the listed wall demonstrated it was founded on banded footings, the base of the wall present at c.3.05m OD. This wall (recorded as context (66) in the report) measured c.1.00m in width.

By 1277 the Friary in Gorleston housed 20 friars and was sufficiently important as early as 1279 to hold meetings for representatives of all the Austin houses in England - an annual occurrence which took place at Gorleston a number of times.

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).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

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

The site covers an area of c.2000m² and the three evaluation trenches examined a total of 90m², equivalent to c.4.5% of the development area.

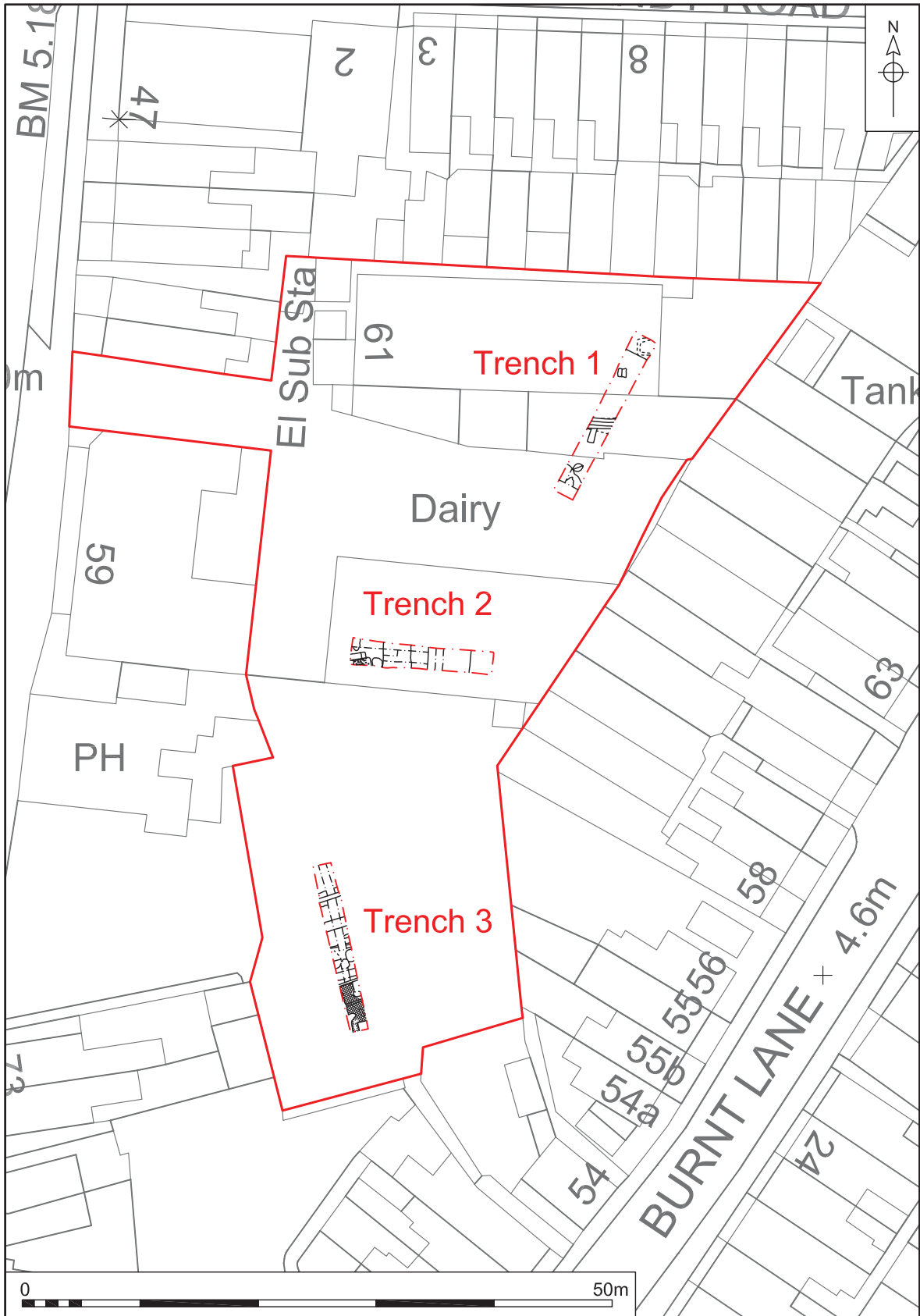
Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. Because of the depth of reinforced concrete present at the site it was necessary to use a breaker before machining could commence. The survival of large reinforced concrete beams and a large modern concrete-formed pit meant Trenches 1 and 2 were foreshortened.

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.

Due to the nature of deposits encountered no environmental samples were taken.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS 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.


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



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Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1				
 <p>Plate 2. Trench 1 Looking south, 1m scale</p>		Figs 2 and 3; Plates 2 and 3		
		Location		
		Orientation	North-east to south-west	
		Dimensions		
		Length	15.00m	
		Width	2.00m	
		Depth	0.60m	
Levels				
North-east top	5.87m OD			
South-west top	5.58m.OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
1		Concrete slab from construction of dairy.	0.20m	5.87m OD
16		Pale yellow fine to medium geological sands	--	4.98m OD
56	Deposit	Dark brown to black coloured fill of pit [58] consisting of charcoal, ash and sand. Seen in sections as a series of small tip lines tipping down to the south. This fill contained occasional fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) and small stones along with a quantity of animal bones. These bones seem to have been derived from three different sources, a small number having been burnt, some seemingly exposed and weathered and the largest proportion clean and almost fresh looking in appearance.	0.55m	4.89m OD
57	Deposit	Weathered or tipped-in deposit of geological sands with occasional CBM and charcoal flecks. The primary fill of pit [58].	0.24m	4.69m OD
58	Cut	Only partly present in the evaluation trench and possibly circular in plan, this pit measured a minimum of 1.50m in width with a depth of 0.55m. Steep sided to a flat base, it contained charcoal, ash and a quantity of animal bones suggesting it had been backfilled with waste from food preparation/consumption	0.55m	4.89m OD
59	Deposit	Charcoal and ash fill of pit [60] also containing frequent small flecks of coal. A sherd of stoneware pottery	--	4.89m OD

Trench 1				
		of late 15th- to 16th-century date was recovered from this deposit. Not excavated		
60	Cut	Seen in plan as an area of coal and charcoal flecks. Recorded as a possible pit cutting into the upper fill of pit [58], it is possible this is actually a later tip into the same pit rather than a separate feature. Not excavated.	--	4.89m OD
61	Deposit	Mid brown silt sand fill of feature [62]. This contained occasional, moderate sized fragments of brick and occasional small lumps of mortar, the deposit increasingly sandy towards its base. A fragment of lava quern was recovered from this context.	0.34m	4.89m OD
62	Cut	Pit, or possible post-hole, oval in plan with a length of 0.98m and width of 0.60m. It was 0.34m in depth and had gradual sides to a concave base. Well defined in plan and section, its fill contained a small quantity of building debris.	0.34m	4.89m OD
63	Deposit	Modern fill of dark soils and clean sands within feature [64].	0.50m	5.07m OD
64	Cut	Cut of modern date, square in plan with sides 0.70m in length.	0.50m	5.07m OD
74	Deposit	Dark brown silt sand garden soil containing occasional mortar flecks and fragments of CBM. Similar to the dark brown to black soils seen in upper parts of other evaluation trenches.	0.30m	5.30m OD
75	Deposit	Mid brown sand silt with occasional fragments of CBM and mortar. Seen in section as a paler brown soil horizon present below (74) at the south-west end of the trench. Seals all the pits present at this end of the trench.	0.20m	5.10m OD
Discussion				
No masonry structures were present within Trench 1.				
Medieval activity was identified in the form of pit [58] (Plate 3) which contained animal bone and charcoal.				

Trench 1



Plate 3. Trench 1 Pit [58] looking south, 1m scale

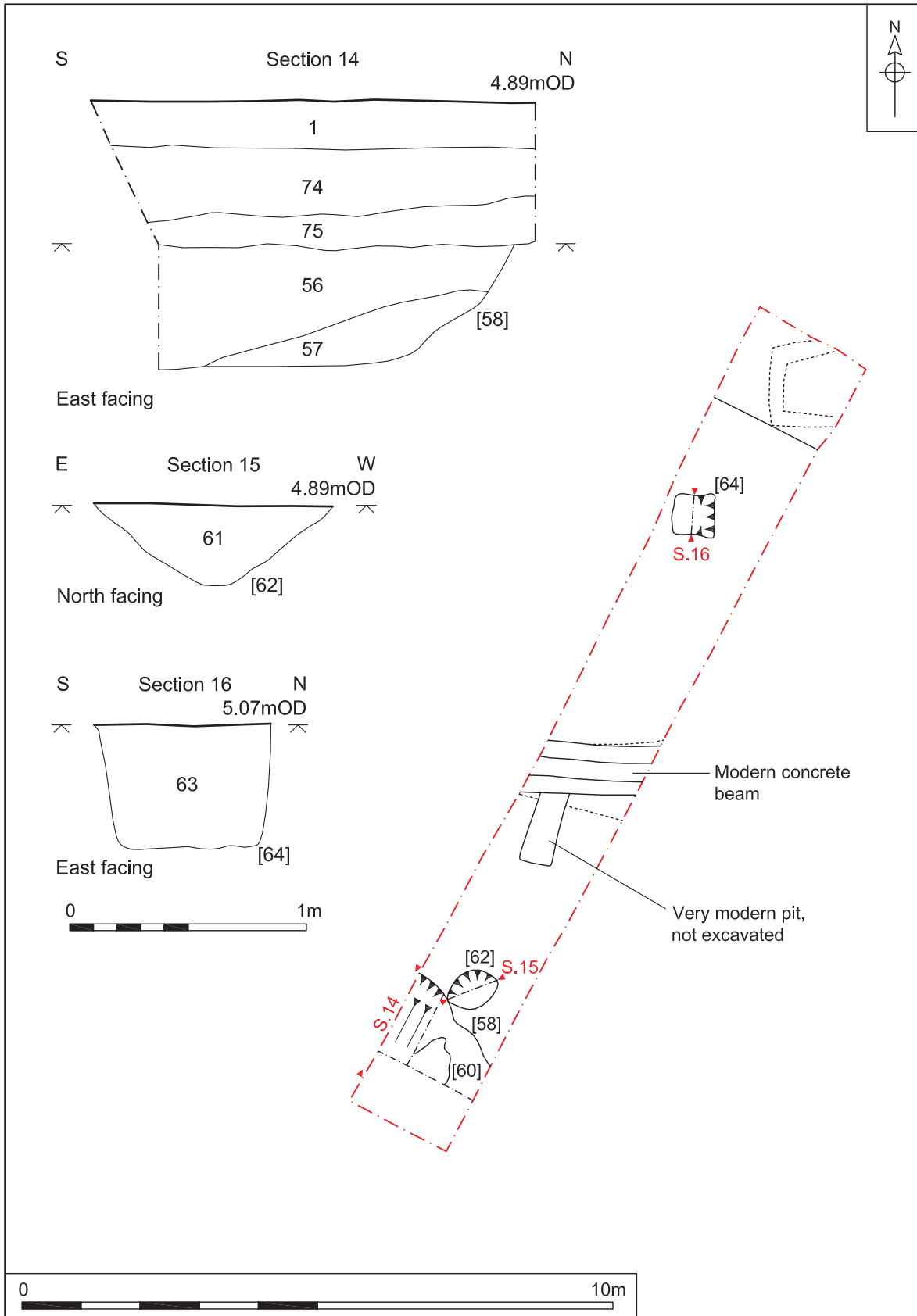


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:100 and 1:25

Trench 2



Plate 4. Trench 2 Looking west, 2x1m scales

Figs 2, 4 and 5; Plates 4 and 5

Location

Orientation East to West

Dimensions

Length 15.00m

Width 2.00m

Depth 1.10m

Levels

North-east top 5.62m OD

South-west top 5.16m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth OD
1		Modern concrete	0.45m	5.16-5.62m OD
14	Deposit	Layer of dark, sandy garden soil with a maximum depth of 0.55m which was present across the full extent of the trench. It contained pottery of 19th-century date. Possibly a soil associated with agricultural use?	0.55m	4.90m OD
15	Deposit	Pale to mid brown layer of fine sand with a small silt content, this contained frequent small sand lenses and moderate small mortar lumps and flecks. Well defined in section at the eastern end of the evaluation trench it was overlain by soil (14) and appeared to overly the earliest activity recorded in this trench. It is suggested to be at the earliest a deposit of early post-medieval date	0.25m	4.35m OD
16	Deposit	Geological deposits of fine yellow sand.		3.95m OD
17	Deposit	A mixed garden soil with frequent sand lenses, this was the fill of modern feature [18].	1.30m	4.60m OD
18	Cut	A large north-south aligned feature which cut soil (14).	1.30m	4.60m OD

Trench 2				
		Modern in date but underlying foundations of dairy.		
19	Deposit	A mid brown sand silt with frequent fragments of CBM. Contained several 20th-century tin cans (not collected) Fill of pit [20]	-	3.93m OD
20	Cut	A pit of modern date, sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.84m, not excavated.		3.93m OD
21	Masonry	The corner of a building constructed from flint with occasional small fragments of brick and a single piece of re-used stone ashlar. The only survival of wall was a single course of flint cobble along the north-east face, the remainder of this masonry being foundation. The largest element of this building, the wall aligned approximately east-west measured 0.60m in width and the narrower was 0.45m wide. Any floor associated with its building presumably lay to the south beyond the limits of the evaluation trench. Though not dated, the style and components of its build suggest this was a building associated with the Augustinian Friary.	?0.30m	3.91m OD
22	Cut	Construction cut containing wall (21).	0.30m	3.91m OD
23	Deposit	Pale brown sand that was the upper fill of feature fill of [24]. Contained frequent mortar flecks and occasional fragments of CBM.	0.20m	4.06m OD
24	Cut	Well-defined cut aligned approximately east-west with parallel sides and a flat to slightly sloping base. Thought to be the base of a robbed out wall footing, possibly with the lowest horizons of a banded footing surviving at its base. Not clear how it relates to wall (21) i.e. whether earlier, later or contemporary with.	0.35m	4.06m OD
25	Deposit	Mixed brown sand fill of pit [26]. with crushed mortar and frequent small brick fragments.	0.50m	4.06m OD
26	Cut	Elongate feature aligned north-south with a width of 0.80m and depth of 0.50m. Only partly present on the site, it was not	0.50m	4.06m OD

Trench 2

clear what this feature might represent. Its broad V-shaped profile indicated it was not a wall foundation. It appeared to contain building debris and was perhaps associated with the demolition of buildings on the site.

Discussion

A building of probably medieval date ([21], Plate 5) at the west end of Trench 2 appeared not to be of any great size.



Plate 5. Trench 2 Masonry (21) looking east, 2x1m scales

A possible further building ([24]) was indicated by what is interpreted as a robbed out wall to the north of [21].

Pit [26], full of masonry debris might have been associated with the destruction of buildings [21] and [24].

The remaining features in this trench were of modern date.

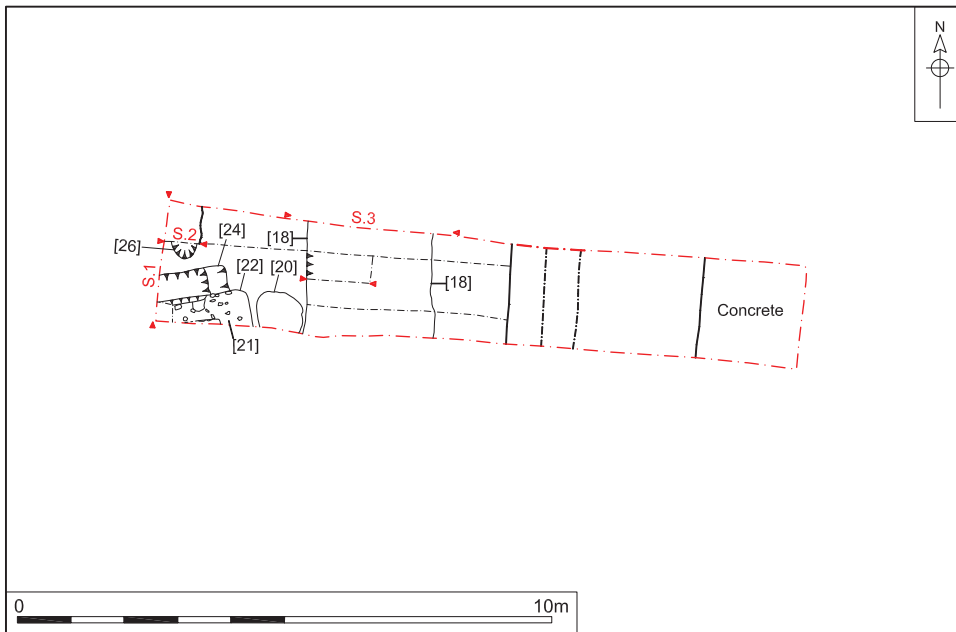


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan. Scale 1:100

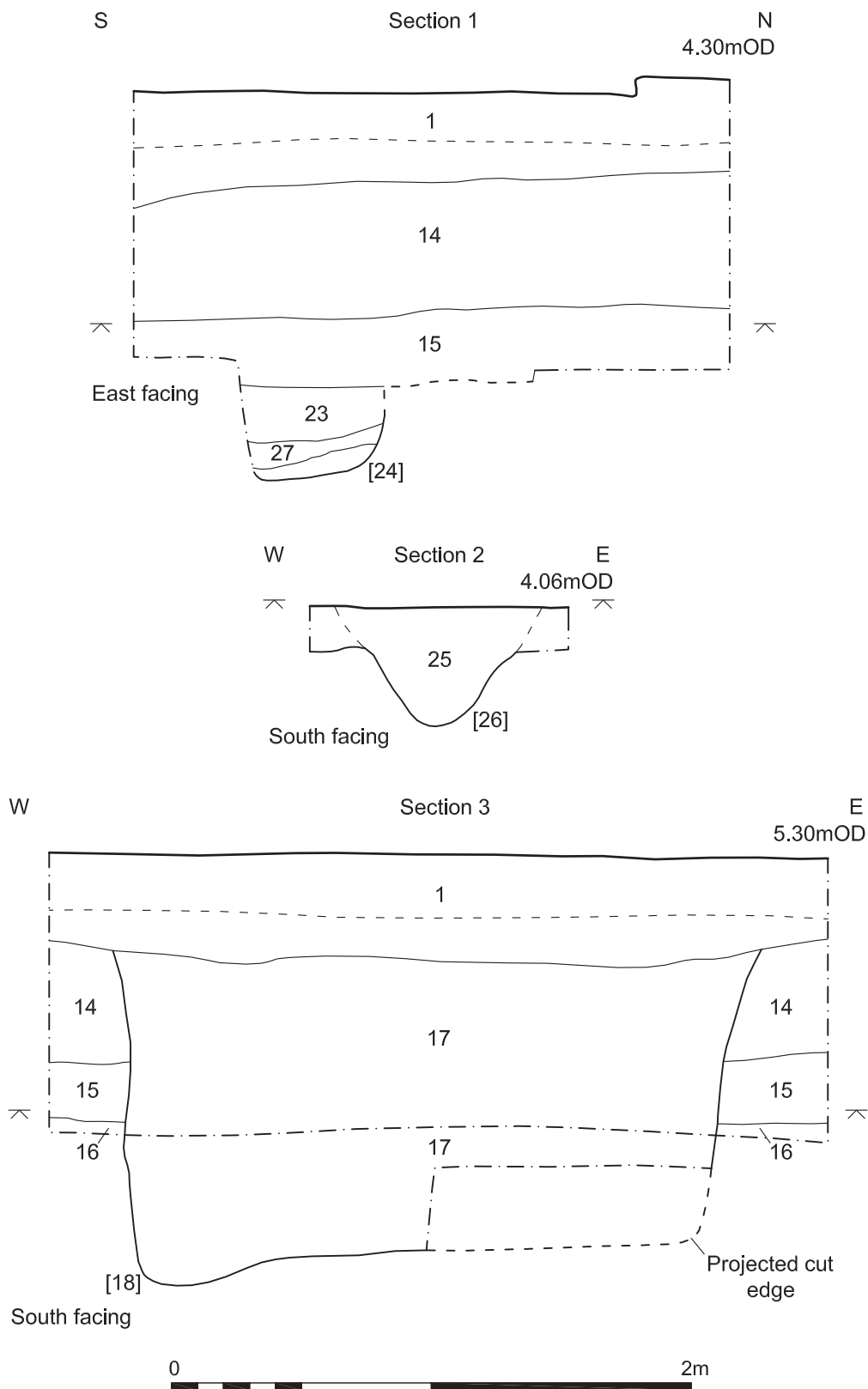


Figure 5. Trench 2, sections. Scale 1:25

Trench 3



Plate 6. Working shot looking south at Trench 3 with listed wall in background

Figs 2, 6 and 7; Plates 6, 7 and 8

Location

Orientation North to South

Dimensions

Length 15.00m

Width 2.00m

Depth 1.00m

Levels

North top 4.80m OD

South top 4.62m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
2	Deposit	Tarmac and modern make up of car park-present across whole of trench	0.30m	4.80m OD
3	Deposit	Layer of red brick rubble seen in section at north end of evaluation trench. To the south of wall [13] it had the appearance of a wall pushed over during demolition, some bricks still being bonded together.	0.30m	4.53m OD
4	Deposit	Thin layer of concrete sealing pavement tile surface [5]	0.02m	3.97m OD
5	Masonry	Tiled floor set within a building formed by wall [13], this pavement tile surface lying to the north of this wall. Individual, square, pale yellow tiles 0.22m wide and 0.05m deep. Not bonded and on sand bedding.	0.04m	3.83m OD
6	Deposit	Layer of clean sand bedding for tile floor [5].	0.08m	3.73m OD
7	Deposit	Layer of light grey/pink and brown sand silt with crushed CBM which formed part of the bedding material for tile floor [5].	0.06m	3.60m OD
8	Deposit	Layer of mid brown sand silt containing frequent flecks and small lumps of CBM, mortar and charcoal. Predating the construction and floors of the building represented by wall [13], this mixed soil present to the north of the wall might have represented clearance or levelling activity sometime prior	0.12m	3.50m OD

Trench 3				
		to construction of wall [13].		
9	Deposit	Mid orange brown silt sand that directly overlay geological sands (16). Thought to be a weathered upper horizon of geological deposits exposed by truncation or reworked in some way.	0.25m	3.82m OD
10	Deposit	Material infilling construction cut [11] of wall [13]. This was a soil containing mortar rubble, charcoal and stones.	0.35m	3.47m OD
11	Cut	Construction cut containing wall [13]. This was 0.45m in width and 0.35m in depth - somewhat wider than the wall it contained.	0.35m	3.47m OD
12	Cut	Sondage excavated from the north end of Trench 3 southwards as far as wall [13]. It examined the deposit sequence to geological layers and measured 2.60m in length north-south and 0.40m in depth	0.40m	
13	Masonry	Red brick wall, 0.35m in width and bonded with lime mortar. East-west aligned, it formed the south wall of a building containing tiled surface [5]. The foundation of this wall was built from flints, stone and brick waste with five courses of brick work surviving above this.	0.80m (with foundation)	4.53m OD
16	Deposit	Pale yellow medium geological sands with occasional; small stones		
28	Deposit	Mixed pale brown and cream coloured sand containing mortar rubble and brick fragments. This deposit sat directly over banded foundation deposit (31). It might represent more of this footing or material generated from robbing out the wall that stood on the foundation. It could however be material redeposited during the course of previous archaeological works at the site.	0.10m	3.85m OD
29	Deposit	Truncated layer with a width of 1.24m and depth of 0.06m seen only in section. Consisting of a cream coloured sandy mortar, this layer might represent the survival of a floor perhaps associated with the Friary?	0.06m	3.85m OD
30	Deposit	Layer of mid yellow brown sand clay with frequent flecks and small lumps of chalk, charcoal	0.30m	3.95m OD

Trench 3				
		and CBM. As with layer (29) this deposit was seen only in section, with a depth of 0.30m and width of 2.80m. Directly underlying (29) it is possible that it was bedding for mortar surface (29).		
31	Deposit	Foundation constructed from alternating layers of small stones and shingle with layers of firm sand clay, each layer being c.0.06m in depth. With an overall depth of 0.30m, the width of this banded footing at 0.80m is thought to match the width of wall it supported. The foundation was aligned east-west and any remains of a wall had been removed down to the level of this foundation.	0.30m	3.65m OD
32	Cut	Construction cut for foundation (31). With near vertical sides and a flat base, this cut underlying geological deposits.	0.30	3.85m OD
33	Masonry	Post-medieval foundation of which only the base survived. It consisted of stone, flint and mortar aligned east-west and was bonded by lime mortar. It measured 0.14m in depth with a width of 0.80m.	0.14m	3.85m OD
34	Deposit	Pale brown layer of sand with small silt content that contained occasional small stones. Similar to deposit (9), this appeared to be a reworked geological deposit that was cut by all the features recorded in this trench.	0.30m	3.60m OD
35	Deposit	Pale orange brown sand silt layer only 0.05m in depth. One of a series of similar layers ((35)-(39)) considered to be redeposited geological deposits.	0.05m	3.77m OD
36	Deposit	Pale yellow layer of sand similar to (34).	0.05cm	3.67m OD
37	Deposit	Layer of pale brown sand with occasional small stones; redeposited geological sand within a sequence of similar layers.	0.15m	3.57m OD
38	Deposit	Pale brown silt sand layer of redeposited geological deposits.	0.04m	3.37m OD
39	Deposit	Mid orange brown sand layer at the base of a sequence of similar redeposited geological deposits.	0.08m	3.27m OD

Trench 3				
40	Cut	Sondage 0.30m in depth and 4.40m in length aligned north-south and present to the south of wall [13]. This was excavated to expose a series of layers ((35)-(39)) and two foundations ((31) and (47)).	0.30m	3.17m OD
41	Deposit	Mixed yellow brown sand silt fill of pit [42]. This contained frequent small and medium stones with occasional fragments of CBM.	0.46m	3.77m OD
42	Cut	Pit, semicircular in plan with a diameter of 1.00m and depth of 0.46m. Varying from gradual to steep sided in profile with a concave base, the nature of its fill indicated no great antiquity	0.46m	3.77m OD
43	Deposit	Dark brown or black rubble of mortar fill of [44]	0.30m	3.47m OD
44	Cut	Pit almost completely removed by excavation before it was identified as being separate from adjacent pits [42] and [46]. Sub-circular in plan with a diameter of 0.75m and depth of 0.30m. A post 19th-century date is considered for this feature.	0.30m	3.77m OD
45	Deposit	Mid brown sand silt containing occasional small stones. The upper fill of pit [46].	0.25m	3.77m OD
46	Cut	Pit only partly present within the evaluation trench. Aligned north-south it was sub-oval in plan with a length of 1.50m, width of 0.75m and depth of 0.45m. Considered the earliest example of a group of pits present in this part of Trench 3.		3.77m OD
47	Masonry	Foundation of banded appearance in section constructed from alternating layers of small stones and gravels with firm sand and clay. Aligned east-west, the upper part of this foundation contained flint and mortar debris, possibly the remnants of robbed-out masonry. The foundation was 0.30m in depth and 0.60m in width, and as with near identical example (31) the width of this foundation is thought to match the width of the wall it supported.	0.30m	3.77m OD
48	Cut	Construction cut containing	0.30m	3.77m OD

Trench 3				
		foundation or footing (47). Near-vertical sides with a flat base.		
49	Masonry	East-west aligned wall that formed the northern limit of floor [50]. This wall was constructed from flint with small fragments of brick bonded by a cream coloured lime mortar. Mostly destroyed, only what appeared to be the base survived. Its surviving dimensions were a depth of 0.15m and width of 0.12m. There was no foundation for this wall; it sat directly onto geological sands. To the south were the remains of robbed floor [50], small numbers of surviving tiles present close to wall (49) were bonded to it.	0.15m	3.73m OD
50	Masonry	Floor surface comprising two distinct but similar areas with floor [50] being the northern part and floor [51] the southern. Both areas of this floor were constructed of lime mortar bedding 0.02m to 0.03m in depth spread out over geological sands. On this mortar tiles had been set down, the tiles later removed but leaving their imprints. A small number of half tiles were present long the north edge of the floor where it joined wall [47]. Tiles on both areas of floor were square with dimensions of 0.20m by 0.20m and a depth to 0.04m. Tiles had been laid in a diamond pattern for a width of 2.00m from wall [47] separated from floor [51] by the imprints of a single row of tiles aligned east-west before the diamond pattern was resumed over floor [51].	0.03m	3.59m OD
51	Masonry	Floor surface present to the south of a single row of tiles that define the limit of floor [50]. Albeit very similar to floor [50], the mortar of [51] was lighter in comparison and more weakly bonded. This surface extended 2.40m from the imprint of the single row of tiles.	0.03m	3.60m OD
52	Deposit	Modern debris layer over floors [50] and [51]. This material included masonry fragments likely to have been part of the	0.40m	3.58m OD

Trench 3				
		friary		
53	Cut	A sondage 0.30m in depth was excavated through surface [51] with the aim of examining deposits present below and to provide possible dating evidence for its construction. It revealed the floor as a thin bed of mortar directly on top of geological sands. No finds were recovered.	0.30m	
54	Deposit	Dark brown modern sand silt fill of pit [55]. This contained occasional stones and CBM.	0.30m	3.75m OD
55	Cut	Elongate pit of modern date cutting through floor [50] and possible foundation [69]/[70]. It measured 1.50m in length north to south and 0.60m in width with a depth of 0.30m.	0.30m	3.75m OD
65	Deposit	Layer of bright orange redeposited geological sand 0.10m in depth.	0.10m	3.77m OD
66	Deposit	Dark brown to black sand silt soil present across the full extent of the evaluation trench. It contained occasional stones and CBM. Similar deposits were recorded in Trenches 1 and 2. Dated as 19th century?	0.60m	4.27m OD
67	Deposit	Layer of mid orange sand silt present below floor [51]. Similar to deposit (9), this is considered to be a redeposited geological deposit.	0.25m	3.58m OD
68	Deposit	Layer of pale brown sand silt with occasional small stones. This layer was present at the south end of the trench in an area between pit [46] and wall [49]. One of several contexts interpreted as redeposited geological sand.	0.12m	3.93m OD
69	Masonry	Possible foundation pad of lime mortar truncated by modern pit [55]. This feature was present in the eastern side of floor [50]. The mortar was similar to that of [51]. Contained within square or rectangular cut [70], vertically placed tiles were arranged along part of the inside of this cut.	0.20m	3.60m OD
70	Cut	Square or rectangular cut at the east of surface [50], identified in the side of pit [55]. This cut measured 0.90m by 0.60m and	--	3.60m OD

Trench 3				
		was aligned approximately north–west to south–east. Clear in plan, it had mostly been cut away by modern pit [55]. One interpretation is that this identifies a structure cutting floor [50], respecting the alignment of the tiles and thus possibly contemporary.		
71	Cut	A sondage excavated through foundation [70] to reveal layer within the foundation and deposits to either side of it.	0.60m	3.60m OD

Discussion

The remains of walls and other structures were present in Trench 3.

A robbed out tiled floor and two banded footings are thought to be survivals of Friary buildings (Plates 7 and 8).

Several layers of redeposited geological sands seemed early in the sequence of activity and might be associated with activity such as site levelling in advance of construction of friary buildings.

At the north end of the trench a building with a pavement tile floor is of 19th- or 20th-century date.

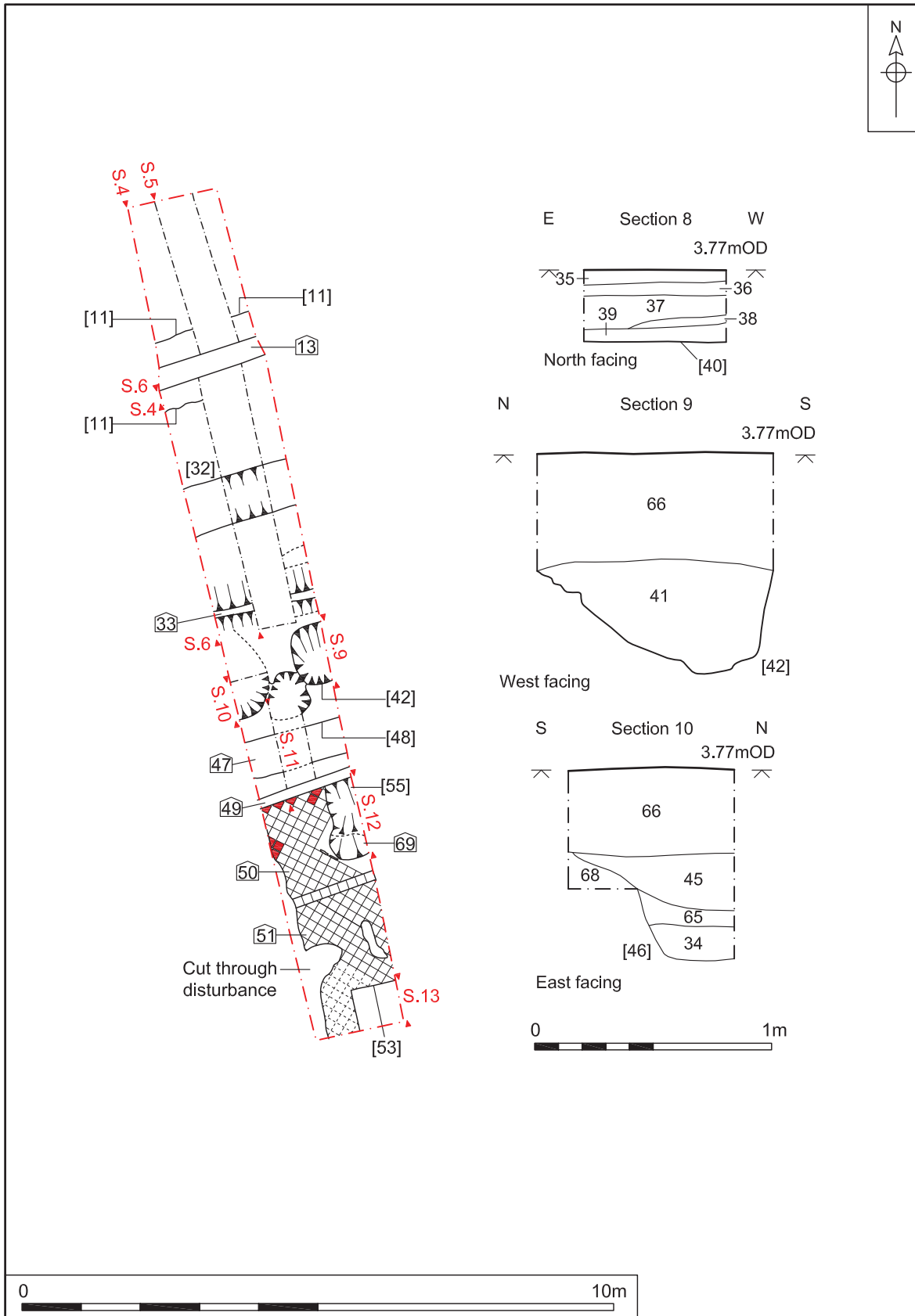


Plate 7. Trench 3 banded footing [32] looking west, 2x1m scales

Trench 3



Plate 8. Trench 3 Surface (50) looking north, 1m scale



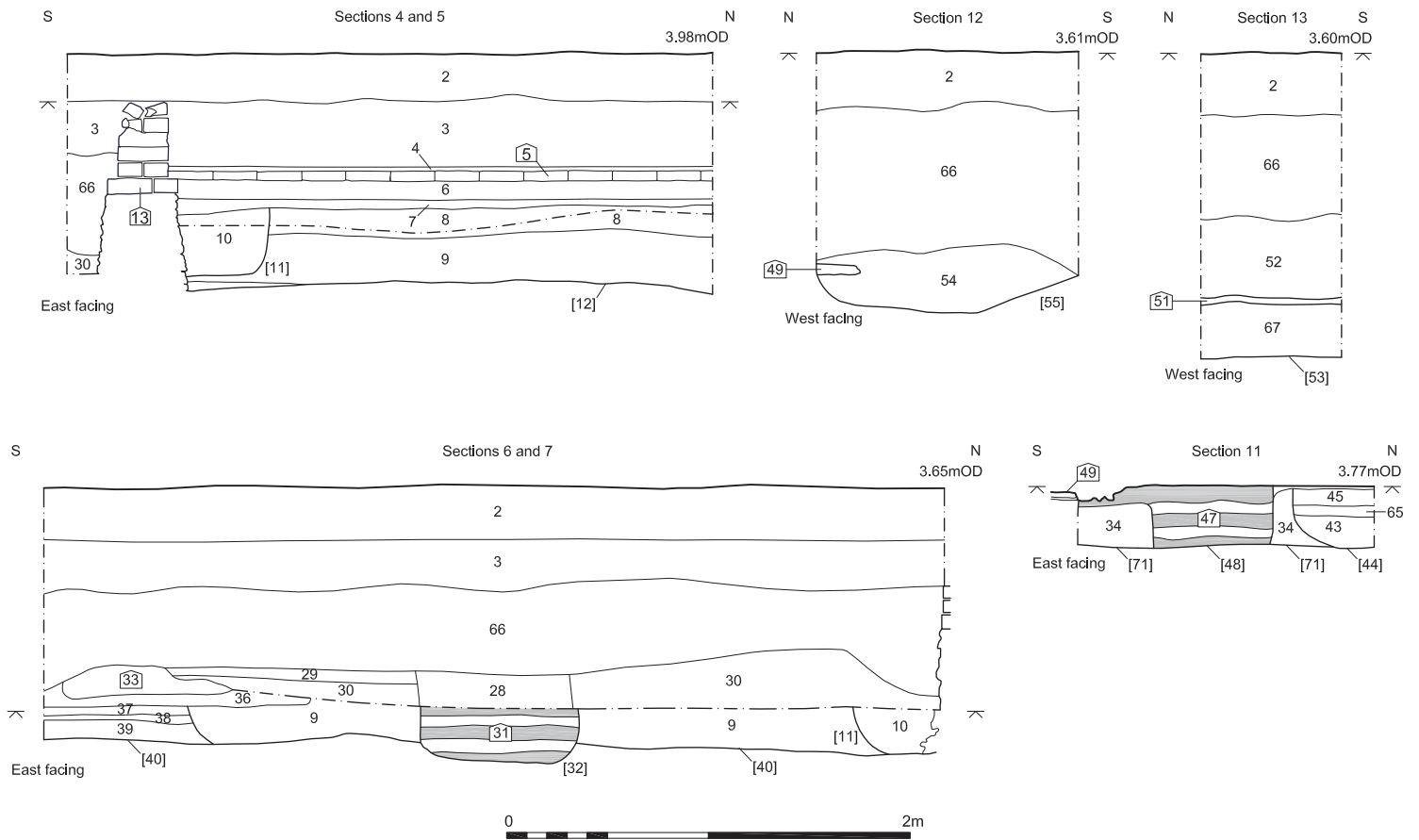


Figure 7. Trench 3, sections 4 - 7 and 11 - 13. Scale 1:25

6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Artefacts and ecofacts were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information entered on to an Excel spreadsheet outlining broad dating. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below ordered by material.

A list of finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

Twenty-nine sherds of pottery weighing 459g were collected from eight contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt(g)	Eve	MNV
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	1	3		1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	1	16	0.07	1
Langerwehe Stoneware	GSW2	7.12	3	69		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	1	31		1
Total medieval and late medieval			6	119	0.07	4
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	15	96	0.15	7
Creamwares	CRW	8.10	2	17	0.12	2
Yellow Ware	YELW	8.13	1	9	0.05	1
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	1	27		1
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	8.22	1	73		1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	3	118	0.25	3
Total modern			23	340	0.57	15
Total			29	459	0.64	19

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

6.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from 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.

6.1.3 Pottery by period

6.1.3.1 Medieval and late medieval

Two sherds of high medieval date were recovered, both unstratified. A sherd in a medium sandy buff fabric was found in (73), and a jar rim sherd of LMU was found in (72).

Three sherds of a single Langerwehe stoneware vessel were found in debris layer (52) and pit fill (53), and a Raeren stoneware body sherd came from pit fill (59).

6.1.3.2 Modern

Most of the pottery in this assemblage was of recent date and included fragments of transfer-printed tablewares, a yellow ware vessel with slip decoration, a creamware plate, fragments of brown stoneware vessels and slipped redware bowls. These are all typical of the 19th and early 20th centuries.

6.1.4 Pottery by context

Table 2 shows the distribution of fabrics by context, with spotdates.

Trench	Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Spot date
1	60	59	Pit	GSW3	L.15th-16th c.
		72	U/S finds	LMU	11th-14th c.
2		14	Layer	REFW	L.18th-20th c.
3		10	Fill	REFW, YELW, LSRW	L.18th-20th c.
		52	Debris layer	GSW2	L.14th-15th c.
		73	U/S finds	MCW	L.12th-14th c.
	46	45	Pit fill	CRW, REFW, LSRW, ESW	L.18th-20th c.
	55	54	Pit fill	GSW2, CRW, REFW, LSRW, ESWN	L.18th-20th c.

Table 2. Pottery by context

Most of the features and fills were of recent date, although potentially pit [60] may be late medieval.

6.1.5 Discussion

The majority of pottery recovered during the evaluation was modern and typical of the period. There was very little early pottery from the site, and both medieval sherds were unstratified. Late medieval activity was represented by two German stoneware vessels, one of which was the latest ceramic find in its context. The group may indicate medieval activity on the site, however.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Sue Anderson

6.2.1 Introduction

Forty-seven fragments of ceramic building material (CBM) weighing 9,761g were collected from ten contexts. Two fragments of mortar (56g) were also recovered.

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 where possible, 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). A full catalogue is included in the Appendix.

6.2.2 The CBM assemblage

Table 3 shows the quantification by type and form.

Type	Form	Code	No	Wt(g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile: medieval	RTM	1	61
	Plain roof tile: medieval?	RTM?	1	105
	Plain roof tile: post-medieval	RTP	11	1446
	Pantile	PAN	3	425
Walling	Early brick	EB	15	2534
	Late brick	LB	8	2367
	Wall tile	WT	1	50
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	FFT	6	2677
	Floor brick	FB	1	96

Table 3. CBM by form

6.2.2.1 Roofing

Two fragments of roof tile from pit fills (56) and (61) were probably of medieval date. Both were in red-firing fine to medium sandy fabrics, one with a reduced core.

Eleven fragments of post-medieval plain tile were recovered from six contexts. Two fragments were from a single tile which measured 166mm wide and 14mm thick, with two circular peg holes.

Three fragments of pantile were collected from pit fills (43) and (45), all in fine sandy fabrics.

6.2.2.2 Walling

Fifteen fragments of early brick in estuarine fabrics (Drury 1993) were collected. Five were complete in one dimension, providing a range of thicknesses (48–50mm) and two were complete in two dimensions: from (43) a brick measuring 119 x 58mm, and from pit fill (56) a fragment measuring 110 x 54mm. Where it was possible to identify the base treatment, all fragments in this group had sanded bases. This suggests they belong earlier in the overall date range for this type of brick and could be as early as the 13th century.

Fragments of late bricks were found in five contexts. Four thicknesses were measurable (50–55mm) and one brick from pit fill (43) was complete in two dimensions (118 x 55mm). A range of fabric types was present, although medium sandy with flint was the most common. One brick was in a white-firing clay. The size of the measurable bricks suggests a date range in the 15th–17th centuries.

One fragment of a tin-glazed earthenware wall tile was found in pit fill (54). It was a thin, plain glazed type of probable 18th-century date.

6.2.2.3 Flooring

Flemish floor tile fragments from three tiles were recovered, all in fine sandy fabrics with occasional coarse rounded quartz inclusions. Three fragments of a large green-glazed triangular tile (228 x 225 x 37mm) came from debris layer (52), and a smaller triangular tile (163 x 24mm) was represented by two fragments in floor (50). Both had been scored diagonally before firing and broken to form a triangular tile. Also from (50) was a fragment of a square tile (160 x 25mm). The fragments from (50) all had a thick layer of fine mortar on the upper surface, suggesting that the floor from which they had come had been plastered at some point.

A fragment of floor brick in a pale pinkish white fabric was found in pit fill (43). It measured 45mm thick but showed no signs of wear.

6.2.3 Mortar

One small fragment of whitewashed plaster (5g) was found in pit fill (45). It contained medium sand aggregate and was 7mm thick. An amorphous grey lump of mortar, possibly from a rubble wall, was recovered from pit fill (56). It was grey in colour and contained medium sand and chalk.

6.2.4 Summary

This small assemblage contains elements of medieval, late medieval and post-medieval date, although there is nothing that has to be later than the 18th century. Early bricks were typically used in higher status buildings of the 13th-15th centuries, but were not usually the main building material, rather being used in undercrofts or as quoining for flint walls. A couple of medieval roof tiles were also found, and at least two different tiled floors are represented by the Flemish tile fragments, one of which may have been plastered at a later date. Bricks of late medieval or early post-medieval date suggest relatively high status structures of this date were also present in the area, again with tile roofs. Later material is represented by a floor brick, pantile fragments and a white-glazed wall tile.

6.3 Clay Pipe

by Rebecca Sillwood

A single fragment of clay tobacco pipe was recovered from fill (63) of modern cut [64].

The fragment consists of part of the bowl, which is decorated around the rim with notches. This piece is not one of the small-bowled early types, and seems more likely to be of 18th-century date rather than earlier or later.

6.4 Glass

by Rebecca Sillwood

Thirteen fragments of glass (282g) were recovered from three contexts.

Ten of the glass fragments consisted of fragments of bottles and/or jars, and were of post-medieval to modern date. All the bottle glass came from pit fill (54), and ranged in colour from clear to brown and green fragments. One base fragment was recovered, with the remainder being curved body pieces.

Pit fill (45) and layer (8) produced a total of three probable window glass fragments.

The fragment from layer (8) is pale green, with no apparently finished edges. This piece is similar to one from pit fill (45), in the same colour. The second piece from pit fill (45) is thicker than the other two and has a clear bluish-tinged colour. These pieces are all likely to be post-medieval in date, with the bluish-tinged piece being of the later part of the period.

6.5 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

Eleven metal objects were recovered – nine of iron and two of copper alloy (Appendix 2a).

6.5.1 Iron

Nine objects and fragments of iron were recovered from four contexts. The majority of the assemblage consists of nails (seven in total) from layer (8), debris layer (52), and pit fills (54) and (56).

Nail forms have not changed significantly over many centuries, and therefore these pieces are not intrinsically dateable. They occur in deposits with other finds from the medieval, post-medieval and modern periods.

Layer (8) also produced a flat, roughly rectangular piece of iron, which is possibly the handle of a knife, although it is too encrusted to be certain; it is broken at one end.

Pit fill (56) produced a curved, U-shaped piece of iron, also of unknown purpose, but possibly a staple.

6.5.2 Copper Alloy

Two objects of copper alloy were recovered from the site.

A rectangular sheet of copper alloy was recovered from pit fill (56). The piece appears complete and undecorated; its purpose remains unclear, but it is associated with medieval material and could possibly be of that date.

The second piece is obviously modern, and came from pit fill (54). This is a length of copper wire, consisting of several thin strands twisted together. This piece has since been discarded.

6.6 Stone

by Rachel Cruse and Frances Green

A total of nine fragments of stone weighing 13,355g, were recovered from four contexts. The pieces mostly comprise building stone but a fragment of honestone and a piece of lava are also present in the assemblage.

Several large pieces of building stone, probably associated with the friary that was once present on the site, were recovered. Six of the pieces were of Caen stone (3,681g) and represent mouldings and tracery from debris layer (52). The pieces include fragments that are likely to have surrounded windows or doors, and also some associated with blind arcading. These pieces show signs of axe or smooth

bladed chisel marks on some surfaces, with one of the pieces having toothed chisel marks.

A larger block (5,900g) from the same debris layer (52) is possibly an ashlar block and is probably of dolomitic Permian limestone. The tooling on this piece may have been weathered out, as many of the surfaces are smooth.

An ashlar faced corner stone (3,250g), also of Caen stone was recovered from friary building (21). It is possible that this piece has been re-used as there is mortar on one of the smooth faces.

A fragment of honestone was recovered from dark soil layer (14). The piece consists of around half of the original object, and is a smooth tapering fragment with a point sharpening groove on one surface. The material used is Norwegian ragstone, of pale grey colour; a widely used material both prior to the Norman Conquest and throughout the medieval period (Mills 2007, 191). It is not possible to say exactly what type of object was sharpened on this stone, and whether it was used in industry or for personal use, but it is usually suggested that grooves in the stones were created by the sharpening of points, such as awls or needles (Mills 2007, 190). It is also suggested that this represents the final phase of use of the hone, after the surfaces have become too worn. Dating of hones is not intrinsically possible, and although this example was found in association with post-medieval to modern pottery it could be of medieval date, possibly residual in this context.

A much worn fragment of grey vesicular lava (459g), of probable Rhenish origin, was recovered from pit fill (61). This piece has no intact grinding surfaces, but is likely to be part of a quernstone. This object was found along with medieval ceramic building material, and therefore could be of medieval date. During the medieval period there were tight controls on the milling of flour (Smith and Margeson 1993, 202), and it is possible that many of the quernstones of this period were related to the brewing industry, and used for grinding malt rather than grain for flour. Given the location of the object, within a friary complex, it is quite possible that there would have been brewing nearby, although it is also likely that controls on milling did not apply to the religious fraternity (Buckley 2007, 146) and the quern could equally be related to the production of flour.

6.7 Flint

by Rebecca Sillwood

A very fine worked flint tool was recovered from layer (8). The piece is in patinated flint of dark grey colour, with patches of pale grey. There is cortex remaining on one surface. One edge has been retouched to create a sharp scraping or cutting edge. This piece is probably Neolithic or Bronze Age in date, certainly no older.

6.8 Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

6.8.1 Introduction

A total of 1,444g of faunal remains, consisting of eighty-nine pieces, was recovered from the evaluation excavations at this site (Appendix 5). The remains are in good condition, although many of the bones have been fragmented from butchering.

6.8.2 Methodology

The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected remains. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. Where a complete identification to species was not possible, bone was assigned to a group, such as 'sheep/goat' or 'mammal' whenever possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992).

Evidence of butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchery, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of marks on the bone. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location of such evidence on the bone. Other modifications were recorded, such as any possible working, working waste or animal gnawing. Weights and total number of pieces counts were taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. Measurable bones were present, but initial dating suggested finds of mixed or later date with some residuality and given the small size of this assemblage it was considered not worthwhile gathering and analysing metrical data on this occasion.

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. The full faunal data record including additional counts for species groups and elements present is available in the digital archive.

6.8.3 The faunal assemblage

The greatest amount of bone was derived from pit fills and associated with finds of medieval to post-medieval date. Smaller amounts were recovered from a debris layer containing large amounts of stone and ceramic building material and an undated mixed layer with post-medieval ceramic building material. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, feature type and weight can be seen in Table 4.

Feature Number	Type			Feature Number Total
	Debris layer	Mixed/CBM	Pit	
46			8g	8g
8	13g			13g
52		58g		58g
55			39g	39g
58			1326g	1326g
Feature Type Total	13g	58g	1373g	1444g

Table 4. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, feature type and weight

Canid gnawing was noted on the bird and cattle remains in Pit [58], fill (56), with some of the tooth marks on the bird bone suggesting a small dog or possibly cat. The charcoal rich fill (56) also produced several fragments of burnt bone, varying

in colour from slightly charred to grey and white, suggesting the variation in intensity of burning seen in fire waste.

6.8.4 Species range, modifications and discussion

Five species were identified during the analysis; however, nearly 60% of the assemblage (in terms of the number of fragments) had been heavily butchered and did not show any diagnostic features that would allow species identification and these could only be identified as ‘mammal’ or ‘bird’. Quantification of the bone by species, feature type and fragment count (NISP) can be seen in Table 5, below.

Cattle were the most frequently recorded species and bones were recovered from three fills. The majority of the bovine elements were found in pit [58], fill (56), which produced several cattle phalanges, metapodials fragments and upper limb remains. Sheep/goat, consisting of a chopped vertebra and ulna, was found in (8), the vertebra from the sheep had been chopped on the sagittal plane, which is typical butchering evidence from the division of the carcass along the spine into two (left and right).

Remains of birds were seen in four fills of features. Fowl were produced from pit fills (45) and (54), with a large specimen in (54) where measurements of the bone suggest a robust cockerel. Cut marks were seen on the fowl tibiotarsus in (45) attesting to this bird being eaten. Several fragments (sternum and limb) of a large species of bird (swan-sized, but no diagnostic zones) were seen in pit fill (56) - some of the remains had been gnawed by a small dog or cat. Most interesting of the bird remains is that of a probable puffin (*Fratercula arctica*) from debris layer (52). This coracoid bone has suffered a little surface damage, but compares well metrically with puffin reference material.

Two bones of a young salmon were seen in pit [58], fill (56).

Species	Feature Type			Species Total
	Debris layer	Mixed/CBM	Pit	
Bird			6	6
Bird - ?Puffin	1			1
Bird - Fowl			2	2
Cattle			24	24
Fish – Salmon sp			2	2
Mammal	3	9	40	52
Sheep/goat		2		2
Feature Type Total	4	11	74	89

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by species, feature type and count (NISP)

6.8.5 Conclusions

The faunal remains assemblage appears to derive from butchering and food waste. Evidence of gnawing from context (56) suggests some of the meat or meat waste was given to animals for food and discarded with other meat waste; some of the bone h in deposit (56) had been clearly part of a fire. The young age of the

cattle (less than a year old) might suggest a cull of surplus stock or a preference for younger meat.

Bird remains clearly contributed to the diet and this is likely to have included wild species as is suggested by the swan-sized remains and the probable puffin bone.

Although not an isolated archaeological find in Norfolk, puffins are passage migrants being seen singly and in small numbers around the East Anglian coast and there is the possibility that one could have washed up locally or drifted inland in stormy weather and is likely to represent a chance find. Remains of Puffin are occasionally seen on inland archaeological sites, such as at Rushbrooke in Suffolk (Curl 2009); where a single bone was recovered from a post-medieval ditch fill. A single puffin bone was found in a 17th-century context in Norwich (Curl 2002). Puffins were eaten until recently in large numbers on St Kilda (Cocker and Mabey 2005). Juvenile puffins along with juvenile gannets are referred to as being eaten as fish, along with beavers (tails in particular), frogs and geese (Hagen 1995) so there is every possibility that this bird, like others, had been obtained for food.

6.9 Shell

by Rebecca Sillwood

Four fragments of oyster shell were recovered.

One fragment (8g) came from layer (8), two (45g) from banded footing (47) and one (6g) from pit fill (54).

These pieces are likely to represent the remains of food waste, and can provide no further information. They have since been discarded.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The most significant remains recorded during archaeological evaluation at 59-61 Beccles Road, Gorleston-on-Sea belong to an Augustinian Friary thought to occupy at least part of the site. Interpretation of the current evaluation was informed by previous archaeological works which took place in the 1970s. It seems probable that Trench 3 in the south of the site, where most masonry remains were recorded by the current evaluation, examined an area previously exposed in the 1970s during the earlier excavations.

Within Trench 3 a robbed out tiled surface ([50]/[51]) is thought to be the same as that revealed in the 1970s excavations. This surface and three walls of a structure measuring 12.0m by 6.0m revealed in the 1970s were interpreted as the remains of a chapter house (Bullock 1986). Two east-west aligned footings of inferred medieval date, thought to be foundations of Friary building, were recorded in Trench 3 of the current evaluation. The appearance of these footings, with alternating bands of material, appears identical to that of the listed wall forming the southern boundary of the site site, the foundation of which was revealed in the 1970s (McEwen 1979).

McEwen speculated that a wall revealed to the north of the Chapterhouse in 1975-76 (Bullock *ibid*) was the north wall of a cloister, the southern wall of which was the upstanding listed wall of the southern boundary of the current site. His excavations in 1977 suggested that the Friary church lay to the south of this upstanding wall.

The flint- and brick-built masonry corner of a building in Trench 2 is thought stylistically to be of medieval date and thus might be contemporary with or part of the friary complex. No masonry was present in Trench 1. A pit in this trench which contained food debris in the form of animal bone might be material disposed of from the Friary.

One surprising aspect of the site in general was the relative 'cleanness' of deposits in the vicinity of masonry structures, there was little indication of masonry debris associated with the Friary though it was apparent that its remains had mostly been robbed out.

The current evaluation has confirmed remains of the Augustinian Friary are present at the site, particularly to the south of the site. The robbed-out tiled surface ([50]/[51]) was present at c.3.59mOD; the floor in the chapter house was recorded in the 1970s at 3.72m OD, a slight discrepancy. A banded footing [31] was present at 3.85m OD.

Apart from the friary, the remains of a 19th-century building and modern activity but no other period of archaeological activity was revealed at the site. Some impact to remains by modern construction works was certainly noted in the north of the evaluated area. A dark soil, of possible 19th-century date was present across all the evaluation trenches, and based on its depth, might represent a garden or horticultural soil.

Recommendations for further mitigation work (if required based on the evidence presented in this report) will be made by Norfolk Historic Environment Service..

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Deposit			Concrete slab	Modern	1, 2
2	Deposit			Tarmac and modern make up	Modern	3
3	Deposit			Brick Rubble	Modern	3
4	Deposit			Thin concrete layer	Modern	3
5	Masonry			Tiled floor	Modern	3
6	Deposit			Sand bedding for 5	Modern	3
7	Deposit			Crushed CBM layer	Modern	3
8	Deposit			Mixed soils and CBM	Modern	3
9	Deposit			Brown sand silt	Undated	3
10	Deposit			Backfill against wall	Modern	3
11	Cut			Construction cut for 13	Modern	3
12	Cut			Sondage	Modern	3
13	Masonry		11	East west aligned brick wall	Modern	3
14	Deposit			Dark soil layer	Modern	2
15	Deposit			Soil overlying 16	Post-medieval	2
16	Deposit			Geological deposits.	Undated	2
17	Deposit		18	Fill of pit 18	Modern	2
18	Cut			Pit or linear feature	Modern	2
19	Deposit		20	Fill of 20	Modern	2
20	Cut			Small, modern pit	Modern	2
21	Masonry		22	Corner of Friary building?	Medieval/post-medieval?	2
22	Cut			Construction cut for 21	Medieval/post-medieval?	2
23	Deposit		24	Fill of 24	Medieval?	2
24	Cut			Robbed out footing?	Medieval?	2
25	Deposit		26	Rubble fill of 26	Medieval/post-medieval?	2
26	Cut			Small circular pit	Medieval/post-medieval?	2
27	Void			--	--	--
28	Deposit			Mixed clay, sand and CBM	Medieval?	3
29	Deposit			Lens of floor material?	Medieval?	3
30	Deposit			Mid brown silt sand	Medieval?	3
31	Deposit		31	Layers of banded footing	Medieval	3
32	Cut			Construction cut for 31	Medieval	3
33	Masonry			Possible base of a foundation	Post-medieval	3
34	Deposit			Pale brown layer	Undated	3
35	Deposit			Pale orange layer	Undated	3
36	Deposit			Pale yellow sand layer	Undated	3
37	Deposit			Pale brown layer	Undated	3
38	Deposit			Mid yellow layer	Undated	3
39	Deposit			Mid orange brown sand	Undated	3

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
40	Cut			Sondage to geological sands	Modern	3
41	Deposit		42	Pit fill of 42	Post-medieval	3
42	Cut			Pit	Post-medieval	3
43	Deposit		44	Pit fill of 44	Post-medieval	3
44	Cut			Pit	Post-medieval	3
45	Deposit		46	Fill of 46	Post-medieval	3
46	Cut			Pit	Post-medieval	3
47	Masonry		47	Banded footing	Medieval	3
48	Cut			Construction cut for 47	Medieval	3
49	Masonry			Narrow east west aligned wall	Medieval	3
50	Masonry			Floor surface in north of trench	Medieval	3
51	Masonry			Floor surface to south	Medieval	3
52	Deposit			Debris layer over 50 and 51	Modern	3
53	Cut			Sondage	Modern	3
54	Deposit		55	Fill of 55	Modern	3
55	Cut			Pit cutting floor 50	Modern	3
56	Deposit		58	Charcoal rich fill of 58	Medieval	1
57	Deposit		58	Primary fill of 58	Medieval	1
58	Cut			Pit	Medieval	1
59	Deposit		60	Fill of 60	Late medieval	1
60	Cut			Pit, later cut into 56?	Late medieval	1
61	Deposit			Fill of 62	Medieval	1
62	Cut			Pit	Medieval	1
63	Deposit		64	Fill of 64	Modern	1
64	Cut			Modern cut	Modern	1
65	Deposit			Sand layer	Undated	3
66	Deposit			Black layer	Modern	3
67	Deposit			Mid orange brown	Undated	3
68	Deposit			Pale brown layer	Undated	3
69	Masonry		69	Possible foundation	Medieval?	3
70	Cut			Cut for 69	Medieval?	3
71	Cut			Sondage	Modern	3
72	U/S Finds			Trench 1 Unstratified finds		1
73	U/S Finds			Trench 2 Unstratified finds		3
74	Deposit			Dark soil	Modern	1
75	Deposit			Soil below 74	Modern	1

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Example:

Period	Category	Total
Medieval	Pit	3
	Construction cut	2
	Banded footing	1
	Wall	1
	Floor	2
?Medieval	Robbed footing	1
	Wall	1
	Foundation	1
Medieval/post-medieval	Pit	1
	Construction cut	1
Post-medieval	Pit	3
Modern	Pit	2
	Pit/linear	1
	Construction cut	1
	Cut	1
	Sondage	4

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
8	Animal Bone	11	58g	Unknown	
8	Ceramic Building Material	1	87g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
8	Ceramic Building Material	2	90g	Post-medieval	Roof tile fragments
8	Flint – Struck	1	16g	Prehistoric	Tool
8	Glass	1	3g	Post-medieval	Window fragment
8	Iron	2	10g	Unknown	Nails
8	Iron	1	23g	Unknown	?Knife fragment
8	Shell	1	8g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
10	Pottery	10	98g	Post-medieval	
14	Pottery	1	4g	Post-medieval	
14	Stone	1	65g	Unknown	Honestone; Norwegian ragstone
21	Ceramic Building Material	1	306g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
21	Stone	1	3,250g	Medieval	Ashlar faced cornerstone; Caen stone
43	Ceramic Building Material	2	792g	Medieval	Brick fragments
43	Ceramic Building Material	2	1,285g	Post-medieval	Brick fragments
43	Ceramic Building Material	7	1,086g	Post-medieval	Roof tile fragments
43	Ceramic Building Material	1	96g	Post-medieval	Floor brick fragment
45	Animal Bone	2	8g	Unknown	
45	Ceramic Building Material	1	91g	Medieval	Brick fragment
45	Ceramic Building Material	3	529g	Post-medieval	Brick fragments
45	Ceramic Building Material	2	249g	Post-medieval	Roof tile fragments
45	Glass	2	6g	Post-medieval	
45	Plaster	1	5g	Unknown	
45	Pottery	8	65g	Post-medieval	
47	Ceramic Building Material	6	569g	Medieval	Brick fragments
47	Shell	2	45g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
50	Ceramic Building Material	3	861g	Medieval	Flemish floor tile
52	Animal Bone	4	13g	Unknown	
52	Ceramic Building Material	3	1,816g	Medieval	Flemish floor tile
52	Iron	2	52g	Unknown	Nails

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
52	Pottery	2	33g	Medieval	
52	Stone	5	3,681g	Medieval	Tracery and moulding fragments; Caen stone
52	Stone	1	5,900g	Medieval	Building block; mortar adhering; limestone
54	Animal Bone	2	39g	Unknown	
54	Ceramic Building Material	1	160g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
54	Ceramic Building Material	3	446g	Post-medieval	Roof tile fragments
54	Ceramic Building Material	1	50g	Post-medieval	Glazed wall tile
54	Copper-Alloy	1	42g	Modern	Wire; DISCARDED
54	Glass	10	273g	Post-medieval	Bottle fragments
54	Iron	1	85g	Unknown	Nail
54	Pottery	1	36g	Medieval	
54	Pottery	4	173g	Post-medieval	
54	Shell	1	6g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
56	Animal Bone	70	1,326g	Unknown	
56	Ceramic Building Material	5	856g	Medieval	Brick fragments
56	Ceramic Building Material	1	105g	Medieval	Roof tile fragment
56	Copper-Alloy	1	32g	Unknown	Sheet fragment
56	Iron	2	18g	Unknown	Nails
56	Iron	1	41g	Unknown	Curved fragment
56	Mortar	1	51g	Unknown	
59	Pottery	1	31g	Med./Post-Med.	
61	Ceramic Building Material	1	316g	Medieval	Brick fragment
61	Ceramic Building Material	1	61g	Medieval	Roof tile fragment
61	Stone	1	459g	Unknown	Lava ?quernstone fragment
63	Clay Pipe	1	2g	Post-medieval	Bowl fragment
72	Pottery	1	16g	Medieval	
73	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Prehistoric	Flint – Struck	1
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	23
	Pottery	5
	Stone	7
Med./Post-Med.	Pottery	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	24
	Clay Pipe	1
	Glass	13
	Pottery	23
Modern	Copper-Alloy	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	89
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Iron	9
	Mortar	1
	Plaster	1
	Shell	4
	Stone	2

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
10	REFW	CU?		1	7	L. 18th-20th c.
10	REFW	JR		7	58	L. 18th-20th c.
10	YELW	BL		1	9	L. 18th-19th c.
10	LSRW	BL	FTEV	1	24	18th-19th c.
14	REFW			1	4	L. 18th-20th c.
45	REFW			1	2	L. 18th-20th c.
45	REFW	MG	UPPL	1	12	L. 18th-20th c.
45	REFW	SA?		3	9	L. 18th-20th c.
45	CRW			1	1	1730-1760
45	LSRW			1	14	18th-19th c.
45	ESW			1	27	17th-19th c.
52	GSW2			2	33	L. 14th-15th c.
54	GSW2			1	36	L. 14th-15th c.
54	CRW	PL	EV	1	16	1730-1760
54	REFW			1	4	L. 18th-20th c.
54	LSRW	BL	FLAR	1	80	18th-19th c.
54	ESWN			1	73	L. 17th-L. 18th c.
59	GSW3			1	31	L. 15th-16th c.
72	LMU	JR	THEV	1	16	11th-14th c.
73	MCW			1	3	L. 12th-14th c.

Key

Rim: UPPL = upright plain; FTEV = flat-topped everted; EV = everted; FLAR = flared;
THEV = thickened everted

Appendix 4a: CBM Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
8	msfe	RTP	1	56									Post-medieval
8	msf	RTP	1	34									Post-medieval
8	wfs	LB	1	87				53				poss DB?	Post-medieval
21	msf	LB	1	306				50		ms cream			Post-medieval
43	fs	RTP	2	408			166	14	1 x R(2)				Post-medieval
43	fsg	RTP	3	469						thin			Post-medieval
43	fs	PAN	2	209								reduced surfaces	Post-medieval
43	est	EB	1	227				58				sanded?	Medieval
43	est	EB	1	475			119	58				sanded	Medieval
43	msf	LB	1	694			118	55		ms cream		slightly worn surface	Post-medieval
43	wfx	FB	1	96				45				pinkish	Post-medieval
43	msf	LB	1	591	+					ms cream all over		poss EB?	Post-medieval?
45	est	EB	1	91	+					ms			Medieval
45	msfe	LB	1	129						ms			Post-medieval
45	fsf	LB	1	68									Post-medieval
45	msg	LB	1	332				52		thick ms		pointing 20mm thick	Post-medieval
45	fs	RTP	1	33									Post-medieval
45	fsg	PAN	1	216									Post-medieval
47	est	EB	6	569	+								Medieval
50	fscq	FFT	2	520			163	24		thick on top	C	=1 tile, diagonal score - triangular	Late medieval
50	fscq	FFT	1	341			160	25		thick on top	?		Late medieval
52	fscq	FFT	3	181 6		228	225	37		thick ms on base	G	=1 tile, diagonal score, triangular	Late medieval
54	ms	LB	1	160									Post-medieval
54	ms	RTP	2	254						ms			Post-medieval

Context	Fabric	Form	No.	Wt.	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
54	mscq	RTP	1	192						thin			Post-medieval
54	tge	WT	1	50				8			W	plain	Post-medieval
56	est	EB	1	616			110	54				sanded	Medieval
56	est	EB	1	91				48				sooted stretcher	Medieval
56	est	EB	2	65	+								Medieval
56	est	EB	1	84				50				sanded?	Medieval
56	ms	RTM?	1	105									Medieval?
61	est	EB	1	316									Medieval
61	fs	RTM	1	61						ms		reduced core	Medieval

Appendix 4b: Mortar/Plaster Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt.	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
45	ms	plaster	1	5	cream	smooth, whitewashed			7mm thick
56	msc		1	51	grey				amorphous lump

Appendix 5: Animal Bone Catalogue

Ctxt	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Ch	C	Gnaw	R/C/F	Burnt	B.Col	Path	Comments
8	11	58	Sheep/goat	2			v, ul	1							ulna and sag.ch vertebrae
8			Mammal	9											
45	2	8	Cattle	1			r	1							cleanly chopped
45			Bird - Fowl	1			ll		1						tibiotarsus, incomplete
52	4	13	Bird - ?Puffin	1		1	ul								coracoid, some damage, but compares very well with Puffin
52			Mammal	3				1							inc large chopped section of rib
54	2	39	Cattle	1	1		r								
54			Bird - Fowl	1	1		ll								large tibiotarsus (Gl:135) suggesting a robust cockerel
56	70	1326	Cattle	22		22	f, ll, ul, t	7	3	1	c	1	b		slight burning on dist MC, 5 pph, heavily butchered MT
56			Bird	6	6		sternum+shaft frags			2	f/sc				large species, highly fragmented, slight gnawing
56			Fish - Salmon sp	2		2	v								
56			Mammal	40			rib and other					17	b-w		

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age – a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month)

Element range: f = foot bones, ll = lower limb, ul = upper limb, t = tooth, v = vertebrae, mand = mandible, r = rib

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Gnaw = Gnawed bone – c = canid, sc = small canid, f = feline

Burnt = Burnt bone and number of fragments

B.Colour = burnt colour – b = black, g = grey/blue, w = white (fully oxidised)

Path = Pathology

Appendix 6: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-146780

Project details

Project name	59-61 Beccles Road, Gorleston-on-Sea
Short description of the project	Archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted for Fred Long and Sons Ltd ahead of proposed redevelopment of the former Longs Dairy at 59-61 Beccles Road, Gorleston-on-Sea. The site lies within what is considered to be the precinct of a medieval Augustinian Friary. A total of three evaluation trenches each measuring c.15m by 2.00m in plan were investigated to evaluate the area of proposed development. The most important remains were revealed to the south of the site in Trench 3 where two banded footings of a medieval construction are considered to be remains of the friary. A robbed-out tiled surface in the same trench is also thought to have been part of the Friary, possibly of a putative chapterhouse which had been exposed by earlier archaeological excavations in the 1970s. The corner of a masonry building present in the centre of the site is also considered to be part of the Friary. A pit containing animal bone located in the north of the site and dated as late medieval might been connected with disposal of food debris from the Friary. Apart from these remains no other archaeological features considered to be significant were recorded.
Project dates	Start: 19-02-2013 End: 26-02-2013
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF130931 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 15 - Other
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION Medieval
Monument type	WALL Medieval
Monument type	FLOOR Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STRUCK FLINT Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Medieval
Significant Finds	BUILDING STONE Medieval

Significant Finds	HONE STONE Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	TOBACCO PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Sample Trenches"
Development type	Rural residential
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Not known / Not recorded

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK GREAT YARMOUTH GREAT YARMOUTH 59-61 Beccles Road, Gorleston-on-Sea
Study area	2000.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 5242 0529 52 1 52 35 09 N 001 43 36 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nigel Page
Project supervisor	David Adams
Type of sponsor/funding body	Private Individual
Name of sponsor/funding body	Fred Long and Sons Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked bone", "other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography", "Images vector", "Spreadsheets", "Survey", "Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Industrial", "Metal", "Worked bone", "other"

Paper Media available "Context sheet", "Plan", "Report", "Section"

Project bibliography 1

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