

Report 2014/1300



nps archaeology

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land at Church Street, Briston, Norfolk

ENF132943



Prepared for
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January 2014



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<i>Issue 1</i>		

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01-04-14-2-1300

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Location:	Church Street, Briston, Norfolk
District:	North Norfolk
Planning Ref.:	PF/13/1529
Grid Ref.:	TG 0601 3288
HER No.:	ENF132943
OASIS Ref.:	165318
Client:	Wellington Construction Ltd
Dates of Fieldwork:	9–16 December 2013

Summary

An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Wellington Construction Ltd ahead of the construction of a small residential development.

This trial trench evaluation identified remains of medieval and post-medieval date.

The earliest settlement fell in the 11th to 14th centuries - a time of population growth. Features of this period that were encountered included post-holes (indicative of structures), ditches (indicative of property boundaries) and pits. The evaluated area probably represented a settlement plot fronting onto Briston Common to the east.

Occupation appears to have ceased in the 14th century and features appear to have been left open and to have to infilled gradually, suggesting that this area may have been deserted.

Occupation appears to have started again perhaps in the 16th century, where a wall, later robbed out, but possibly of 16th-century date suggests the presence of a 16th-century structure on the site. In addition, a pit and a ditch probably dating to the 17th century suggest occupation.

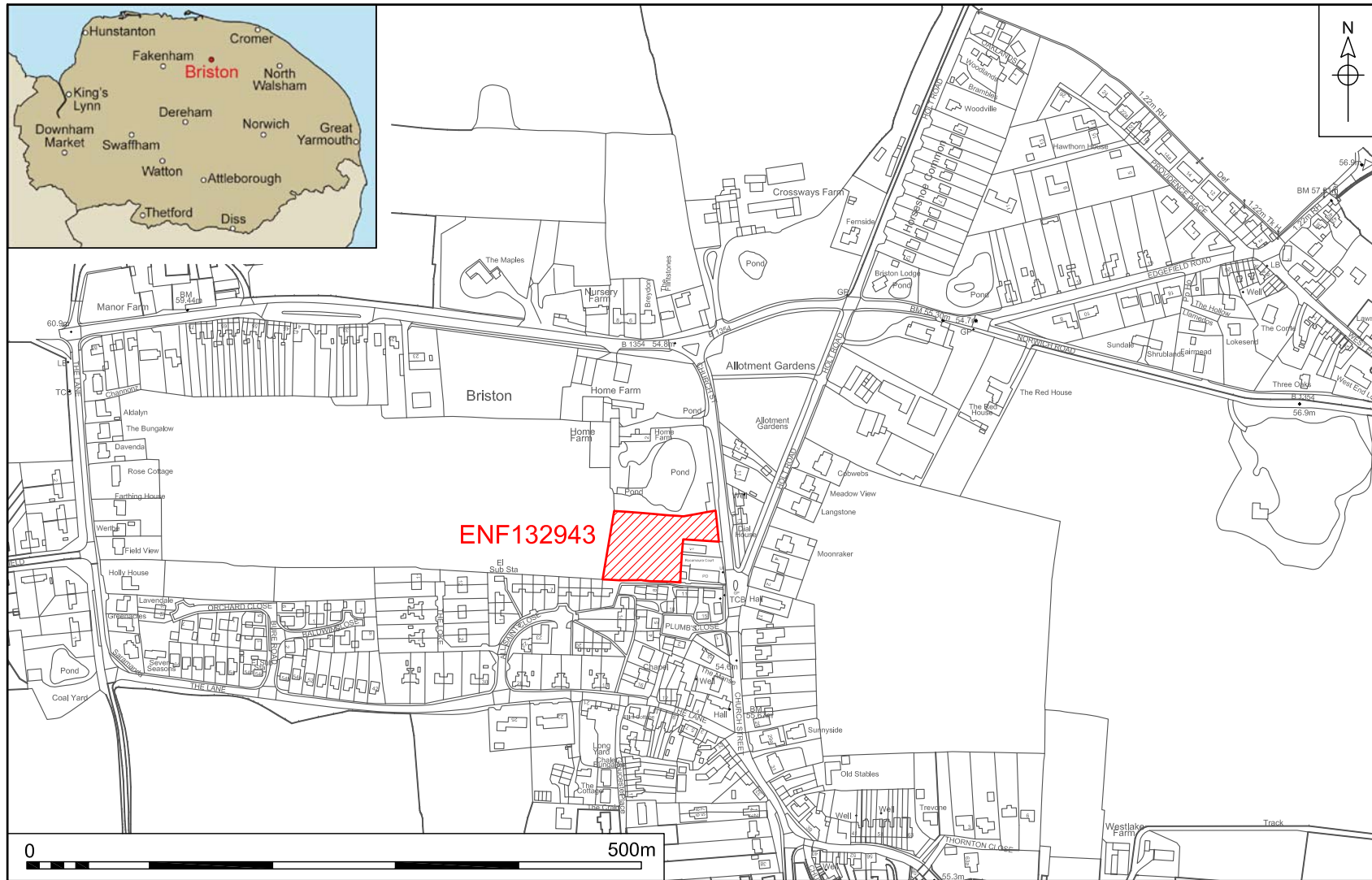
In the 19th to 20th centuries, occupation appears to have been limited and the area was probably used as horticultural land, hence the deep topsoil, and for the disposal of rubbish. The eastern part of the site contained several quarry pits and the boundary ditch which formed the western edge of Briston common (probably enclosed around 1870).

The results are to be expected of a Norfolk common-edge settlement and fit well into the identified trends of settlement congregating around commons as population rose in the early medieval period and the early post-medieval periods.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

A proposal to develop a plot of land to the west of Church Street, Briston in Norfolk (Fig. 1) required archaeological trial trench evaluation to assess the potential effect of the proposal on the archaeological resource, due finds of prehistoric, medieval and post-medieval artefacts from the site in the past. The site straddled the former edge of Briston Common and measured 3950m² in area.

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by North Norfolk District Council (PF/13/1529) and a generic brief issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. The work was conducted in accordance with a Project



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-14-2-1300). This work was commissioned by MDPC Ltd and funded by Wellington Construction 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, subject to the agreement of the landowner and the availability of archive storage space, will be deposited with Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service (NMAS), following the relevant policies on archiving standards.

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The proposed development area is located in an area where Quaternary period glacial tills lie above Cretaceous chalk (<http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html>).

The site is within the village of Briston, on level ground at an elevation of 55-56m OD.

Briston lies in the northern part of Norfolk, 6km south-southwest of Holt and 14km east-northeast of Fakenham.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) and historic mapping sources were consulted during the preparation of this section.

Prehistoric

Metal detecting in a field 150m northwest of the development site recovered an Iron Age terret fragment (NHER 33657).

Metal detecting within the development area recovered a prehistoric worked flint flake (NHER 34370).

A Neolithic flint knife (NHER 39584) was found when a gravel drive was being raked, 500m southeast of the present development. The knife had probably been imported with the gravel.

Medieval

All Saints' Church, 380m southeast of the development site, dates to the 13th-14th century, but there are reports of a round Saxon tower which fell at sometime in the 18th century, although no trace of it can be seen now (NHER 6548).

When the foundations for an extension to the 19th-century pub, 560m southeast of the present development (now called Half Moon House) were dug, one piece of medieval glazed Grimston ware pottery was found almost a metre down (NHER 17487).

There is a medieval moat (NHER 23311) at Manor Farm, 410m northwest of the development site. This moat is marked on the Briston tithe map of 1843.

Fieldwalking over Graves Field, 210m southwest of the present development, identified several fragments of medieval pottery, two medieval belt fittings and two medieval buckles (NHER 31378).

Metal detecting 100m east of the development site, has recovered a medieval buckle (NHER 33579).

Metal detecting in a field 175m northwest of the development site has recovered a variety of metal finds (NHER 33657) including several medieval belt fittings, a purse frame and a small gilt rumbler bell that would have been sewn onto clothing.

Metal detecting in this field 310m southwest of the present development has recovered medieval finds including coins and buckles (NHER 34048).

Metal detecting within the development site has recovered one gold medieval coin, several other medieval coins and some medieval buckles and plates (NHER 34370).

Post-medieval

Home Farm, 90m north of the development area, is an early 17th-century house with a 19th-century façade (NHER 16568).

The Congregational Chapel, 160m south of the present development area, was built in 1775 (NHER 28381).

The Old Vicarage (NHER 30329), 300m northeast of the development site, is an early 17th-century house, extended in the 18th century and completely remodelled in brick in the late 18th or early 19th century.

Fieldwalking over Graves Field, 210m southwest of the present development identified several fragments of post-medieval pottery and a post-medieval harness fitting (NHER 31378).

Hall Farm House, 530m southeast of the development site, is a 17th-century farmhouse and is named Briston Hall on Faden's map of 1797.

Metal detecting 100m east of the development site has recovered a post medieval jetton from Nuremburg, a token and a 16th- or 17th-century lead cloth seal (NHER 33579).

Metal detecting in this field 310m southwest of the present development has recovered post medieval finds including coins, buckles and tokens (NHER 43048).

Metal detecting within the development site has recovered post-medieval tokens (NHER 34370).

A watching brief (NHER 37377) carried out during the construction of a new building 210m northwest of the present development, revealed a possible undated ditch and one fragment of late 17th-century pottery.

Old Nursery Farm, 200m north of the development site, is a 17th-century two-cell house (NHER 38093).

Manor Farm House (NHER 47234), 450m northwest of the development site, is a rendered two storey farmhouse built around 1700.

The Methodist Chapel (NHER 47235), 80m south of the present development, is a late 18th-century brick chapel with a black glazed pantiled roof.

Church House (NHER 47540), 420m southeast of the development site, is a stucco, flint and brick building built in 1663 now split into two houses.

The former Briston National School (NHER 56010) was built in 1848 and is now a community centre.

Cartographic Evidence

The 1844 Briston Tithe award map shows the development site fronting onto Briston Common, indeed the eastern part of the development area lies within the area defined as common land on the map. The remainder of the site is located within a field. A pond was depicted in an area on the northern side of the proposed development site.

The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (c.1885) shows that the common had been enclosed and the proposed development site can be seen to lie within a field which contains a few trees and a pond to the north.

An aerial photograph taken in 1946 shows buildings at the western end of the proposed development site, with an access track leading across the area to Church Street (<http://historic-maps.norfolk.gov.uk/>).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this trial trench 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 Brief required that a 5% sample of the development area be excavated. Four evaluation trenches (Trenches 1-4) were arrayed across the area.

Machine excavation was carried out with a wheeled JCB-type excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision.

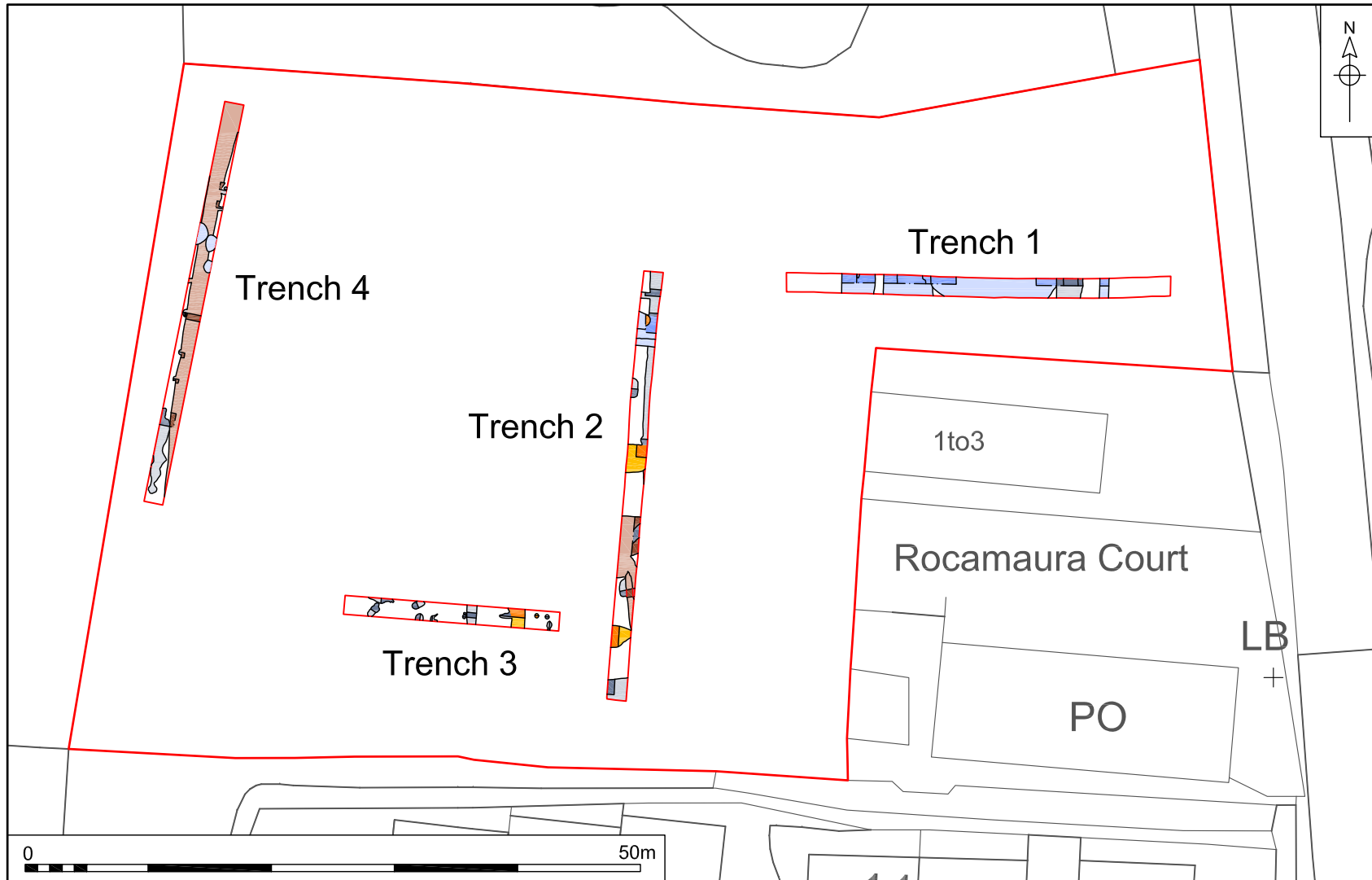
Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

Due to the absence of suitable deposits, environmental samples were not 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.

The temporary benchmark used during the course of this work was transferred from an Ordnance Survey spot height with a value of 54.60m OD, located on Church Street, close to the site.


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



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Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1					
			Figs 2 and 3		
			Location		
			Orientation	East to West	
			East end	606026.69, 332892.96	
			West end	606057.90, 332892.65	
			Dimensions		
			Length	31.23m	
			Width	1.60m	
			Depth	0.48-0.64m	
			Levels		
East top	54.99m OD				
West top	55.12mOD				
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL	
1	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse ceramic building material (CBM) and charcoal flecks	0.48-0.64m	0.00-0.64m	
2	Cut	North-south aligned ditch, 0.92m wide with a steeper western edge, suggesting that a bank/hedgerow was on that side.	0.40m	0.64-1.04m	
3	Deposit	Fill of ditch [2]. Pale grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	0.40m	0.64-1.04m	
4	Cut	Recut of ditch [2]. Measures 2.45m wide with gradually sloping sides	0.22m	0.64-0.86m	
5	Deposit	Fill of ditch recut [4]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse CBM and charcoal flecks	0.22m	0.64-0.86m	
6	Cut	Oval post-hole, 0.18m wide with vertical sides and a concave base	0.36m	0.64-1.00m	
7	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [6]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent CBM fragments and moderate animal bones fragments.	0.36m	0.64-1.00m	
8	Cut	Possible quarry pit, 3.85m wide with a flat base and moderately sloping sides	0.82m	0.64-1.46m	
9	Deposit	Upper fill of quarry pit [8]. Dark greyish brown silty sand with sparse chalk flecks, CBM	0.42m	0.64-1.06m	

Trench 1				
		fragments and lumps of redeposited natural		
10	Deposit	Lower fill of quarry pit [8]. Mid greyish brown silty sand with sparse flint gravel and lumps of natural	0.82m	0.64-1.46m
11	Cut	Possible quarry pit, vertical sides and unknown size. Possibly same as [14]	0.7m	0.64-1.34m
12	Deposit	Upper fill of quarry pit [11]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse charcoal flecks	0.39m	0.64-1.03m
13	Deposit	Lower fill of quarry pit [11]. Pale grey sandy silt with sparse flint gravel and occasional lumps of natural	0.44m	0.9-1.34m
14	Cut	Possible quarry pit, with gently sloping sides and flat base. Possibly same as [11].	0.46m	0.64-1.10m
15	Deposit	Fill of quarry [14]. Mid brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and sparse flecks of natural	0.46m	0.64-1.10m
16	Cut	Possible north-south aligned ditch, 2m wide and with a steeper eastern side, suggesting that a bank/hedgerow was on that side	0.60m+	0.64-1.24m+
17	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [16]. Pale greyish brown silty sand with moderate flint gravel	0.36m	0.64-1.00m
18	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [16]. Mid greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and sparse CBM fragments	0.60m+	0.64-1.24m+
19	Cut	North-south aligned ditch, 0.7m wide with moderately sloping sides and a concave base	0.28m	0.64-0.92m
20	Deposit	Fill of ditch [19]. Pale greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	0.28m	0.64-0.92m
Discussion				
<p>Trench 1 contained four ditches (including one recut), three quarry pits and a post-hole.</p> <p>Any of the three ditches revealed in this trench could have formed the boundary of the former Briston Common, enclosed around 1870.</p> <p>The large quarry pits could immediately pre- or post-date enclosure of the common in the 19th century.</p>				

Trench 1

The absence of earlier material is perhaps to be expected given that the location of this trench is mostly within the pre-19th-century bounds of Briston Common.

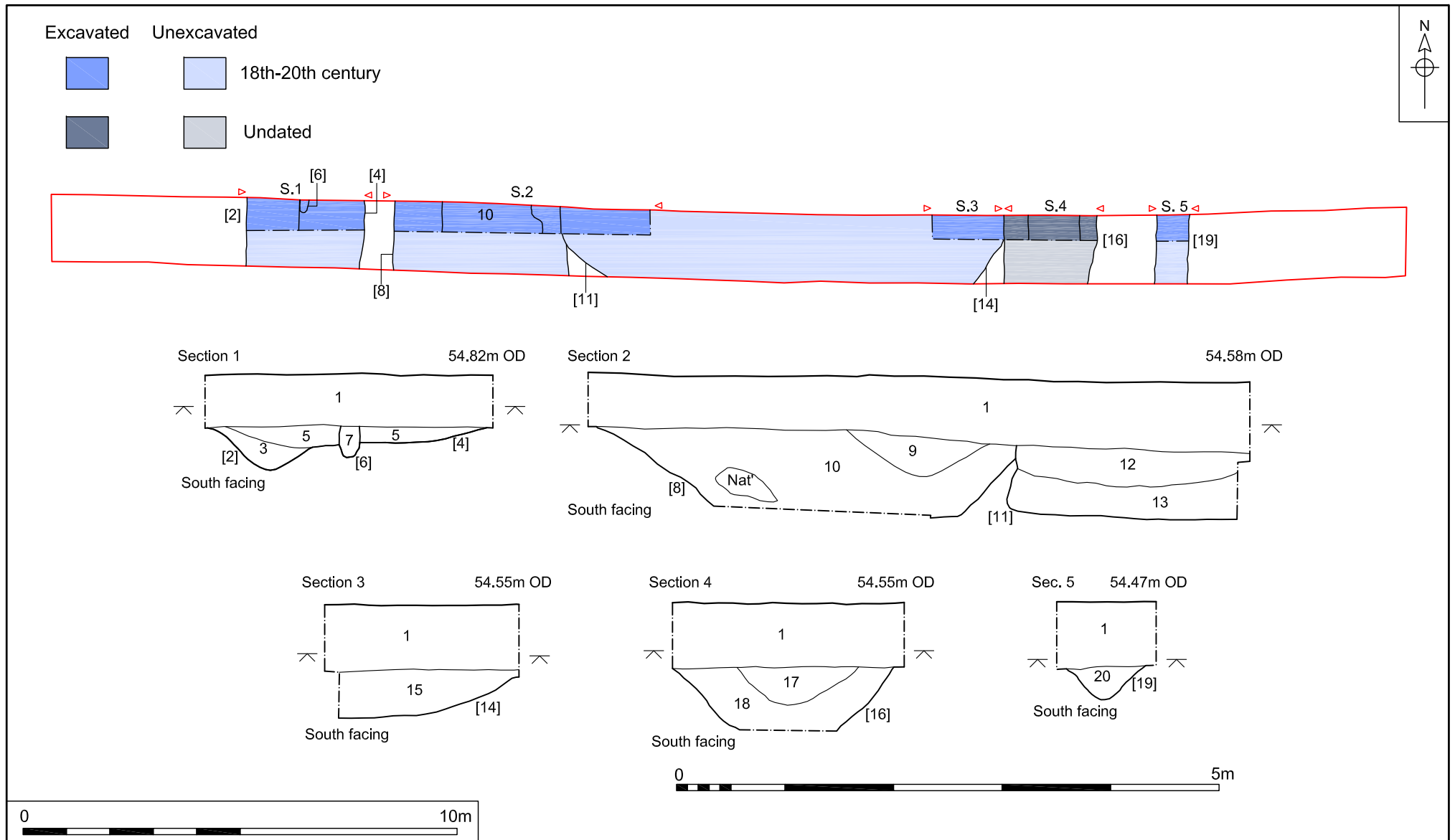


Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:50

Trench 2



Figs 2 and 4

Location

Orientation North to south

North end 606015.89, 332893.82

South end 606012.45, 332859.07

Dimensions

Length 34.94m

Width 1.55m

Depth 0.40-0.48m

Levels

North top 55.13m OD

South top 54.97mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse CBM and charcoal flecks	0.40-0.48m	0.00-0.48m
50	Cut	North-south aligned ditch, unknown width, steep western side, concave base	0.48m	0.48-0.96m
51	Deposit	Fill of ditch [50]. Dark greyish brown silty sand with occasional flint gravel and sparse charcoal flecks	0.48m	0.48-0.96m
52	Cut	East-west aligned ditch, 0.45m wide with a concave base and gently sloping sides. Probably cut by ditch [50]	0.07m	0.48-0.55m
53	Deposit	Fill of ditch [52]. Dark brownish grey silty sand with occasional flint gravel	0.07m	0.48-0.55m
54	Cut	Circular pit, cut by ditch [56], 1m in diameter, with vertical sides and a concave base	0.72m	0.48-1.20m
55	Deposit	Fill of pit [54]. Dark brownish grey sandy silt with sparse charcoal flecks and occasional flint gravel	0.72m	0.48-1.20m
56	Cut	East-west aligned ditch, 2.6m wide with a concave base. Only the north side is visible and its profile suggests that a bank may have been on that side. It cuts	0.75m	0.48-1.23m

Trench 2				
		ditch [50]		
57	Deposit	Basal fill of ditch [56]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse charcoal	0.75m	0.48-1.23m
58	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [56]. Pale cream, loose sandy mortar fragments with occasional CBM fragments, flints and mortar fragments	0.08m	0.48-0.56m
59	Cut	Squarish-shaped possible pit, 1.55m wide with an irregular base and steep sides.	0.38m	0.48-0.86m
60	Deposit	Upper fill of pit [59]. Mid creamy grey sandy silt with frequent lumps of natural silt, occasional flint gravel and sparse charcoal	0.38m	0.48-0.86m
61	Deposit	Basal fill of [59]. Mid brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel, sparse redeposited natural lumps and sparse charcoal flecks	0.38m	0.48-0.86m
62	Cut	East-west aligned ditch, possibly terminating at east end	0.66m	0.48-1.14m
63	Deposit	Basal fill of ditch [62]. Dark grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse charcoal	0.66m	0.48-1.14m
64	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [62]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse charcoal	0.20m	0.48-0.68m
65	Cut	Appears to be a ditch on an anomalous northeast-southwest alignment. 0.9m wide with moderately sloping sides. Cut by pit [67]	0.52m	0.48-1.00m
66	Deposit	Fill of ditch [65]. Dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate flint gravel, occasional redeposited natural and sparse charcoal flecks	0.52m	0.48-1.00m
67	Cut	Possible pit, 3.14m wide with a flat base and gently sloping sides	0.24m	0.48-0.72m
68	Deposit	Fill of possible pit [67]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flint gravel and sparse charcoal, CBM and mortar	0.24m	0.48-0.72m

Trench 2				
		fragments		
69	Cut	Robbed-out wall trench, aligned north-northwest to south-southeast with a flat base, vertical sides, 0.46m wide. The natural at the base was highly compacted	0.16m	0.48-0.64m
70	Deposit	Fill of wall trench [69]. Loose, pale cream sandy mortar with frequent small and medium flints and occasional CBM fragments and small chalk flecks. This is probably the unusable bits left over after sorting the demolished wall for reusable brick and flint fragments	0.16m	0.48-0.64m
71	Cut	A shallow, circular possible pit with a flat base and gently sloping sides. Cut by robbed wall [69] and perhaps the same as feature [73]	0.14m	0.48-0.62m
72	Deposit	Fill of possible pit [71]. Dark brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel and sparse charcoal	0.14m	0.48-0.62m
73	Cut	Possible pit with a flat base, perhaps the same as [71]. Cut by [69]	0.12m	0.48-0.6m
74	Deposit	Fill of possible pit [73]. Dark brown silty sand with frequent flint gravel and sparse charcoal	0.12m	0.48-0.6m
75	Cut	Probable pit, 1.8m wide with a concave base and almost vertical sides with a pronounced step on the south side	0.60m	0.48-1.08m
76	Deposit	Uppermost fill of probable pit [75]. Dark brownish grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse charcoal and mortar flecks	0.24m	0.48-0.72m
77	Deposit	Earliest fill of pit [75]. Dark grey sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse charcoal and redeposited natural lumps	0.58m	0.50-1.08m
78	Cut	Possible east-west aligned ditch with a flat base and vertical sides	0.44m	0.48-0.92m
79	Deposit	Top fill of ditch [78]. Dark brownish grey sandy silt with moderate flint gravel and mid to	0.13m	0.48-0.61m

Trench 2				
		large flint cobbles and sparse CBM fragments and mortar flecks		
80	Deposit	Middle fill of ditch [78]. Yellow silty clay with occasional flint gravel. Redeposited natural	0.12m	0.48-0.60m
81	Deposit	Basal fill of [78]. Dark grey sandy silt with moderate flint gravel and sparse charcoal flecks	0.40m	0.52-0.92m

Discussion

Trench 2 contained six ditches, six (possibly five) pits and a robbed-out wall trench.

The evidence in the evaluation trench indicated evidence of occupation in the medieval and post-medieval periods. Two pits and one ditch were medieval pits. Ditch [62] and one pit [75] had lower deposits that contained material dated to the 12th-/14th-centuries, but post-medieval upper fills, suggesting that these two features remained open after the 14th century and were thereafter gradually filled in during the succeeding centuries. This perhaps mirrors population levels as the English medieval population reached its zenith in about 1320 (10-12 million) but famine and the Black Death reduced that number by at least 50%. After 1320-1350 many previously occupied areas and plots, like this one, would have been deserted.

The population rose again throughout the 16th and 17th centuries and robber trench [69] appears to belong to a building of roughly 16th-century date.

The remains indicate occupation within the proposed development area during two phases; the 12th-14th centuries and the 16th-18th centuries

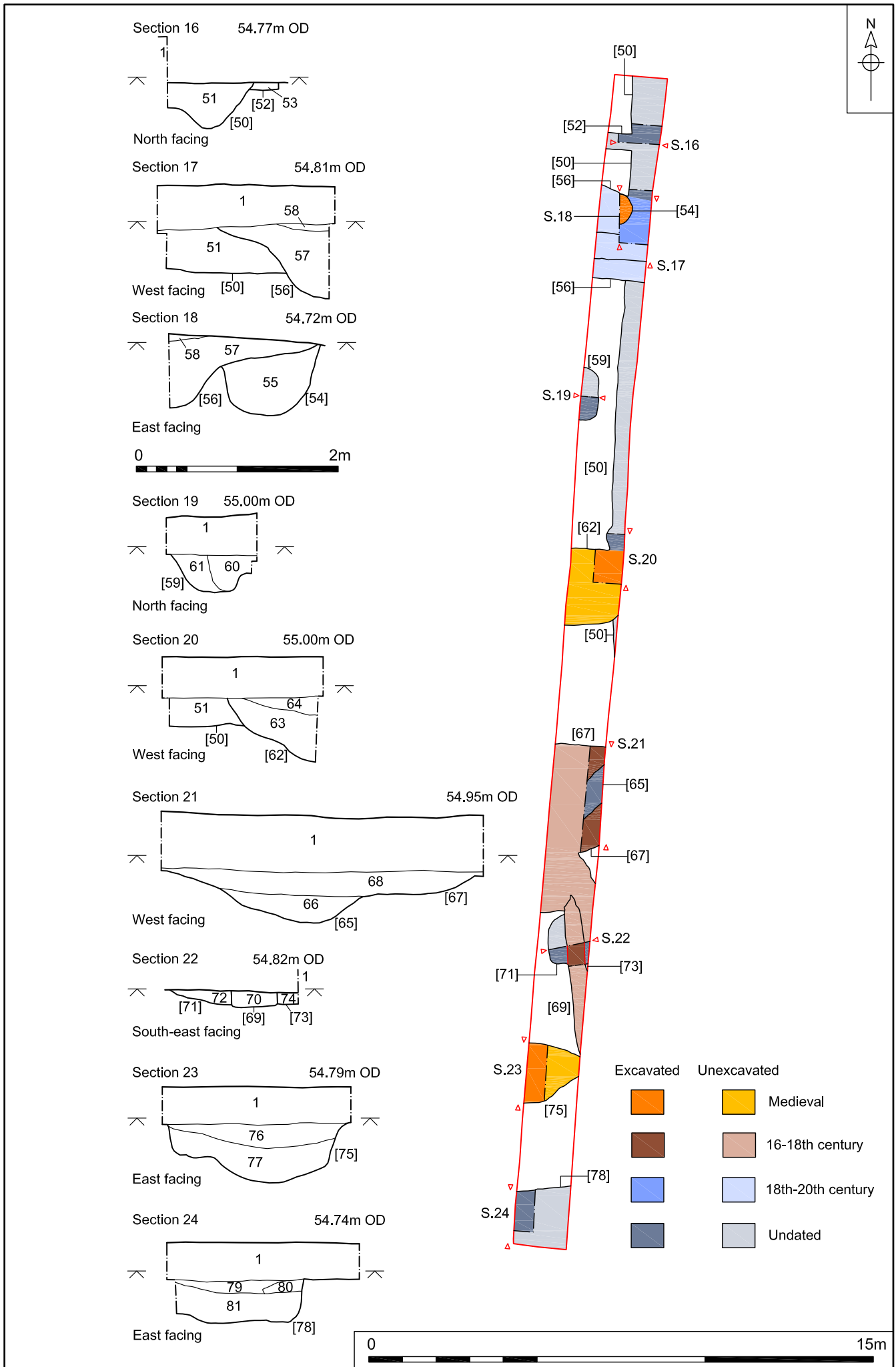


Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:150 and 1:50

Trench 3



Figs 2 and 5

Location

Orientation East to West

East end 606008.23, 332865.40

West end 605.990.76, 332866.76

Dimensions

Length 17.51m

Width 1.55m

Depth 0.4-0.5m

Levels

East top 55.18m OD

West top 55.56mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil. Dark brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse CBM and charcoal flecks	0.40-0.50m	0.00-0.50m
21	Cut	Possible pit or root disturbance of irregular linear shape, aligned north-south with a irregular base	0.21m	0.50-0.71m
22	Deposit	Fill of pit/rooting [21]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and lumps of redeposited natural and sparse flecks of charcoal	0.21m	0.50-0.71m
23	Cut	Circular post-hole, 0.35m in diameter with a concave base and vertical sides. Associated with post-hole [25]	0.36m	0.50-0.86m
24	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [23]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	0.36m	0.50-0.86m
25	Cut	Circular post-hole, 0.32m in diameter with a rounded base and vertical sides. Associated with post-hole [23]	0.22m	0.50-0.72m
26	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [25]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse flecks of natural	0.22m	0.50-0.72m
27	Cut	North-south aligned ditch, 1.54m wide with a flat base and a steeper west side, suggesting	0.61m	0.5-1.11m

Trench 3				
		that an associated bank/hedgerow was on that side. It is cut by possible root disturbance [46]		
28	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [27]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse charcoal	0.50m	0.50-1.00m
29	Deposit	Basal fill of ditch [27]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravels	0.12m	0.99-1.11m
30	Cut	Small pit only seen in section (Fig. 5 section 9) measuring 0.62m wide with a curved base and gently sloping sides. Cuts ditch [27]	0.15m	0.50-0.65m
31	Deposit	Fill of pit [30]. Pale orangey brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel	0.15m	0.50-0.65m
32	Cut	North-south aligned ditch, 0.78m wide with a rounded base and moderately sloping sides	0.35m	0.50-0.85m
33	Deposit	Fill of ditch [32]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	0.35m	0.50-0.85m
34	Cut	Circular post-hole, 0.3m in diameter with a concave base and steep sides	0.16m	0.50-0.66m
35	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [34]. Pale greyish brown sandy silt with sparse flint gravel	0.16m	0.50-0.66m
36	Cut	Circular post-hole, 0.18m in diameter with a concave base and vertical sides	0.27m	0.50-0.77m
37	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [36]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel	0.27m	0.50-0.77m
38	Cut	Probable tree root. Irregular in shape, 0.75m wide with an irregular base and sides	0.12m	0.50-0.62m
39	Deposit	Fill of rooting [38]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with sparse flint gravel	0.12m	0.50-0.62m
40	Cut	Oval probable pit, 0.64m wide with a flat base and steep sides	0.27m	0.50-0.77m
41	Deposit	Fill of probable pit [40]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with	0.27m	0.50-0.77m

Trench 3				
		occasional flint gravel and flecks of natural		
42	Cut	Oval probable pit, 0.54m wide and 1.10m long with a rounded base and moderately sloping sides	0.25m	0.50-0.75m
43	Deposit	Fill of probable pit [42]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel and flecks of natural	0.25m	0.50-0.75m
44	Cut	Irregular oval pit, 1.25m long and 0.56m wide with an irregular base and gently sloping sides	0.09m	0.50-0.59m
45	Deposit	Fill of pit [44]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel and occasional flecks of redeposited natural, as well as a dog skeleton	0.09m	0.50-0.59m
46	Cut	Irregular linear root disturbance, 0.81m long and 0.42m wide with a flat base and gently sloping sides	0.01m	0.50-0.51m
47	Deposit	Fill of rooting [46]. Pale greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel and occasional flecks of CBM	0.01m	0.50-0.51m
48	Cut	Irregular probable root disturbance, 2.1m long with an irregular base and gently sloping sides	0.10m	0.50-0.6m
49	Deposit	Fill of rooting [48]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flint gravels and flecks of natural	0.10m	0.50-0.6m
Discussion				
<p>Trench 3 contained four pits, four post-holes, two ditches, one pit (or root disturbance) and three other examples of root disturbance.</p> <p>Although this trench had a large number of features, only two (a post-hole and a ditch) could be dated – to the medieval period. Post-hole [25] was dated to the 11th-/14th-century (and was very similar and therefore probably contemporary with post-hole [23]). The medieval ditch and many of the undated features contain smithing slag which suggests that metalworking was taking place here in the medieval period.</p> <p>The other (undated) features comprised a ditch and two possible oval pits however most were shallow and irregular, suggesting they were the result of root or horticultural disturbance.</p>				

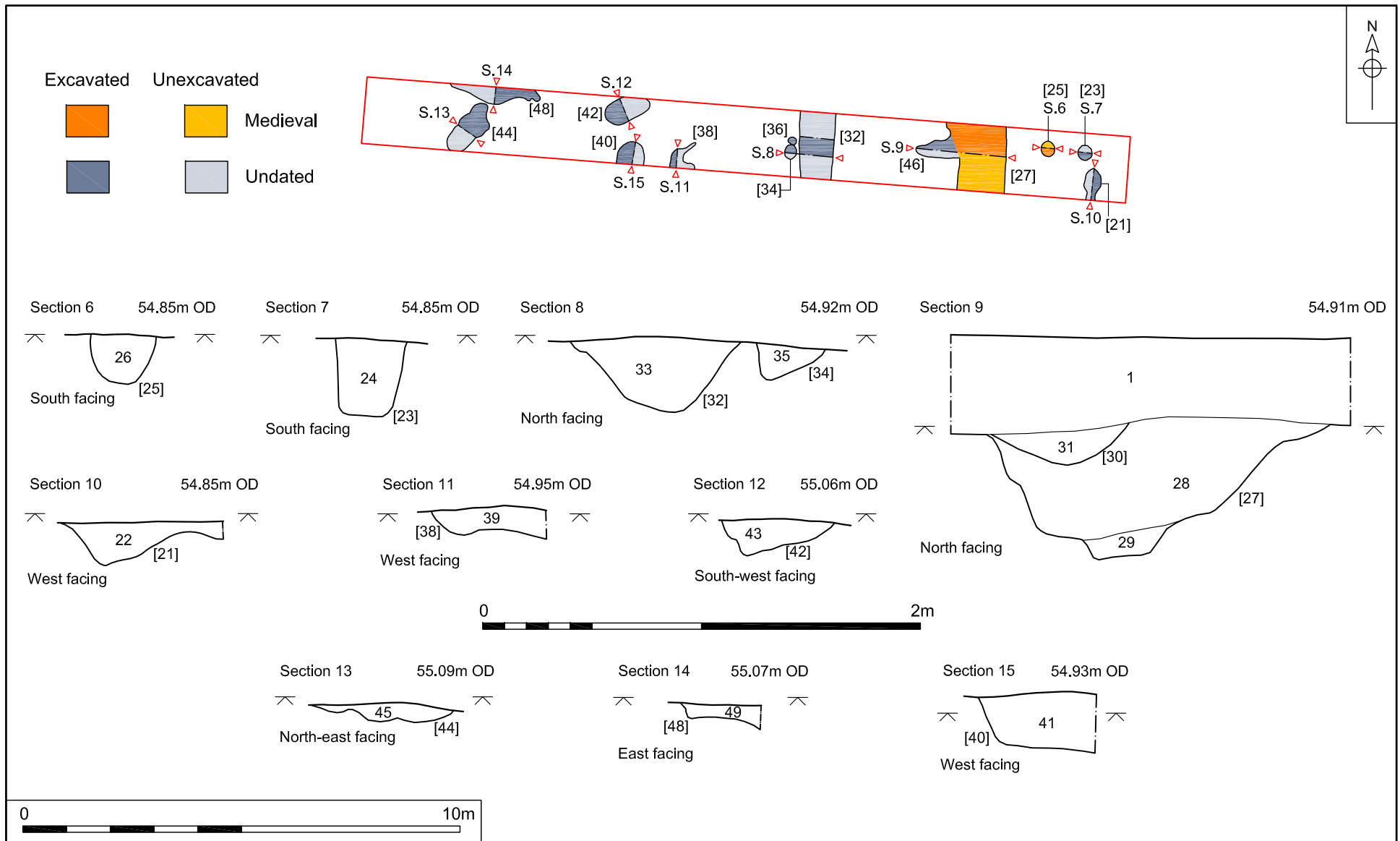


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 4



Figs 2 and 6

Location

Orientation North to south

North end 605981.83, 332907.50

South end 605975.25, 332875.02

Dimensions

Length 33.14m

Width 1.55m

Depth 0.55m

Levels

North top 55.21m OD

South top 55.64mOD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
1	Deposit	Topsoil	0.55m	0.00-0.55
82	Cut	North-northeast-south-southwest aligned ditch, c.1.3m wide with a shallow V-shaped base and steeper western edge, suggesting that an associated bank/hedgerow was on that side	0.62m	0.55-1.17m
83	Deposit	Upper fill of ditch [82]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and sparse flecks of redeposited natural	0.50m	0.55-1.05m
84	Deposit	Lower fill of ditch [82]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel	0.19m	0.98-1.17m
85	Cut	Shallow pit or remains of hedgerow, irregular linear in shape	0.16m	0.55-0.71m
86	Deposit	Fill of pit/hedgerow [85]. Pale greyish brown sandy silt with frequent flint gravel and occasional lumps of redeposited natural	0.16m	0.55-0.71m
87	Cut	Square post-hole, 0.32m long, 0.21m wide with vertical sides	0.16m	0.55-0.71m

Trench 4				
88	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [87]. Dark greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and lumps of natural	0.16m	0.55-0.71m
89	Cut	Square post-hole, 0.38m long and wide, with a flat base and vertical sides	0.26m	0.55-0.81m
90	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [89]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with moderate flint gravel and occasional flecks of natural	0.26m	0.55-0.81m
91	Cut	Oval post-hole, 0.19m long and 0.1m wide with a concave base and vertical sides	0.51m	0.55-1.06m
92	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [91]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and flecks of natural	0.51m	0.55-1.06m
93	Cut	Oval post-hole, 0.15m long, 0.11m wide with a concave base and vertical sides	0.43m	0.55-0.98m
94	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [93]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flints gravel and flecks of natural	0.43m	0.55-0.98m
95	Cut	Small ditch aligned east-southeast to west-northwest. 0.33m wide with a flat base and moderately sloping sides	0.2m	0.55-0.75m
96	Deposit	Fill of ditch [95]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravel and flecks of natural	0.2m	0.55-0.75m
97	Cut	Circular post-hole, 0.23m in diameter with a concave base and steep sides	0.28m	0.55-0.83m
98	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [97]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt with occasional flint gravels and flecks of natural	0.28m	0.55-0.83m
99	Cut	Probable pond, not excavated but appears contemporary with ditch [82]	--	--
100	Deposit	Fill of probable pond [99]. Mid greyish brown sandy silt	--	--
Discussion				

Trench 4

Trench 4 contained five post-holes, two ditches, a probable pond and the remains of a hedgerow (or possible pit).

The trench was dominated by ditch [82] which appeared along its whole length. This ditch was dated to the 16th-17th century by the diagnostic pottery that it contained. Associated with the ditch were a line of post-holes along its western edge together with possible root disturbance caused by a hedgerow close to the same edge. At its northern end, the ditch appears to merge into a large contemporary feature, perhaps a large pond, part of which still survives within the plot to the north of the development area.

There was a group of modern pits (of 20th-century date), located close together within the centre of the trench, one of which contained a horse skeleton.

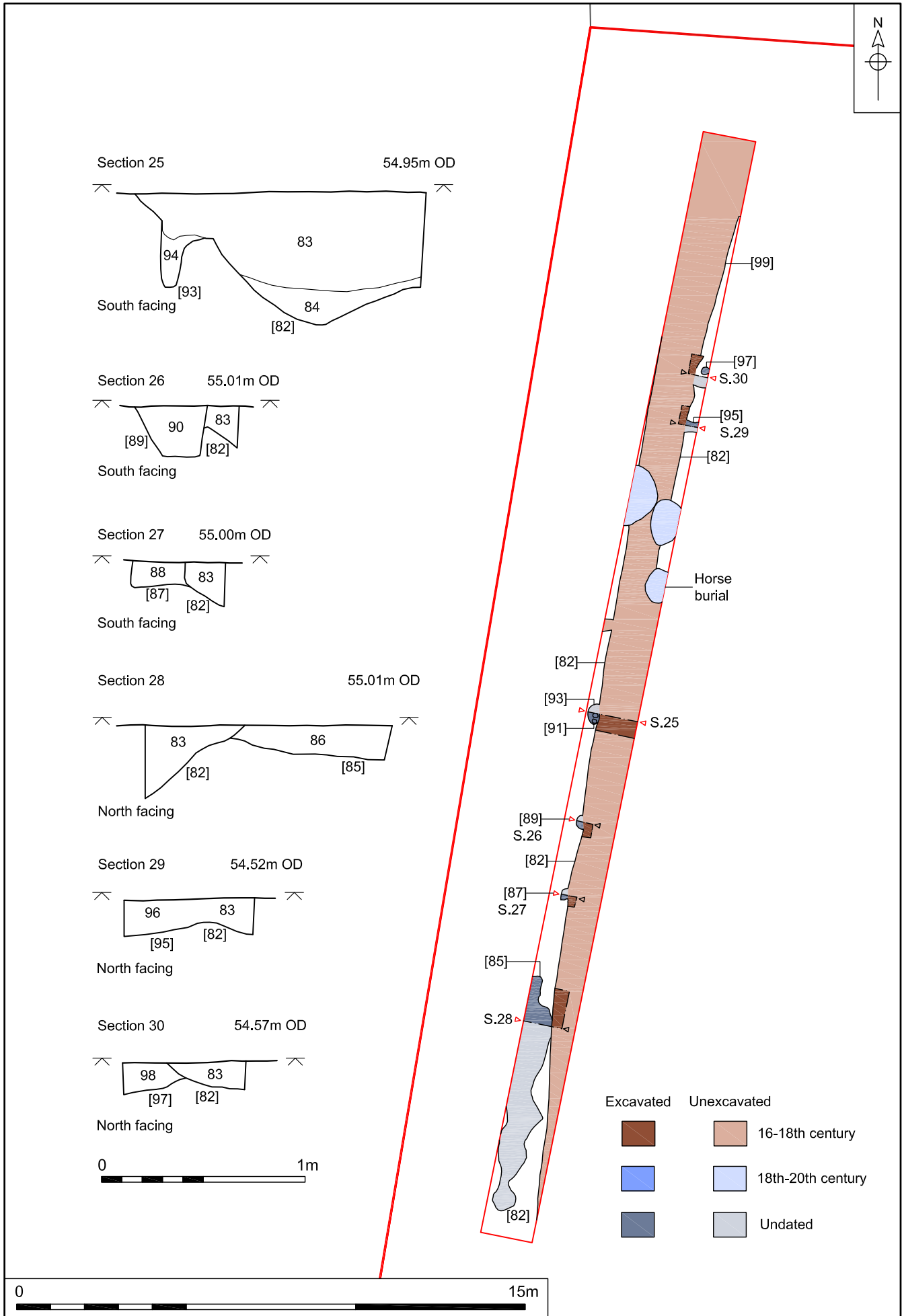


Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and sections. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information entered into an Excel spreadsheet. Each material type has been considered separately and is presented below organised by material.

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

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

Fifty-three sherds of pottery weighing 981g were collected from thirteen 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
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	3	36		3
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	1	16	0.06	1
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	1	17	0.05	1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	7	89	0.20	7
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	5	102		5
Total medieval			17	260	0.31	17
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	1	3	0.03	1
Iron-glazed blackwares	IGBW	6.11	1	15		1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	7	251	0.15	6
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	2	60		1
Staffordshire-type Slipware	STAF	6.41	1	31		1
Siegburg (or English?) Stoneware	GSW1	7.11	1	32		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	1	39		1
Total late and post-medieval			14	431	0.18	12
Late post-medieval unglazed earthenwares	LPME	8.01	2	74		2
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	5	11		3
Creamwares	CRW	8.10	8	32	0.16	8
Pearlware	PEW	8.11	2	7		2
English Stoneware Nottingham-type	ESWN	8.22	4	137	0.05	2
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	1	29		1
Total modern			22	290	0.21	18
Total			53	981	0.70	47

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

6.1.2 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.

6.1.3 Pottery by period

6.1.3.1 Medieval

Medieval wares were the second largest proportion of this assemblage. Four fabrics of medieval coarsewares (including EMW) were present in this group in varying amounts. The fabrics are comparable with others found in North Norfolk previously recorded on the Bacton to King's Lynn pipeline (Anderson 2009), although in this case the majority were Norwich-type LMUs. Unfortunately the quantities are too small to provide much information on the distribution of these fabrics in the area.

Five rims were present, fragments from three jars and two bowls. The jars were an early form (upright thickened) in LMU, an early thumbled everted form in Grimston-type coarseware and a developed form (thickened everted) in MCW. The bowls had a beaded rim and a thickened everted rim, the latter comparable with an example from Norwich with internal thumbing (Jennings 1981, No. 263).

Only five sherds of glazed wares were present, all Grimston wares. They comprised three green-glazed body sherds, two of which had white or brown slip lines, and two strap handles from jugs.

6.1.3.2 Late and post-medieval

The later medieval period was represented by a single abraded rimsherd from a small bowl in LMT fabric and green glaze.

Post-medieval pottery was dominated by glazed redwares (IGBW, GRE, SPEC), including two rim fragments from a small bowl, a base fragment from a larger bowl, two base fragments from a speckle-glazed jar, and several body sherds, some of which were abraded. A base fragment of a yellow-glazed Staffordshire slipware mug was probably of 17th/18th-century date. Two fragments of brown-glazed stoneware bottles were probably German, although one piece in a white fabric may be an English copy rather than a late Siegburg product.

6.1.3.3 Modern

The largest group by sherd count comprised factory-made modern pottery. There were two sherds of unglazed earthenwares, one of which was part of a plantpot. Glazed white earthenwares formed the bulk of the group, and included rimsherds from three pale creamware plates, and body sherds of plates, cups and other tablewares. Most were undecorated but one pearlware bowl base had hand-painted leaves internally, and a fragment of a refined whiteware plate had a willow pattern border. Fragments of Nottingham-type brown stoneware comprised three pieces of base from a large bowl, and a smaller bowl rim of flaring form. One fragment of a slipped redware bowl base was also found.

6.1.4 Pottery by context

A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 2.

Context	Fill Of	Cut Type	Fabrics	Spot date
9	8	pit	GRE, CRW, PEW, LPME, LSRW	19th c.
10	8	pit	GRE, CRW, ESWN, REFW	19th c.
18	16	ditch	CRW, ESWN, LPME, REFW	19th c.
20	19	ditch	CRW	L.18th/19th c.
25	25	post-hole	LMU, GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
28	27	ditch	EMW, LMU, MCW	13th-14th c.
55	54	pit	EMW, GRCW, LMU	12th-13th c.
63	62	ditch	EMW, LMU	13th-14th c.
64	62	ditch	LMU, LMT, GRE	16th-18th c.
68	67	pit	LMU, GRIM, IGBW, GRE, GSW4	16th-17th c.
77	75	pit	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
83	82	ditch	GRE, GSW1?	16th-17th c.
101	99	pond	SPEC, STAF, PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by context

Medieval wares were present in a number of features and may indicate medieval origins for several of the ditches and pits. Some sherds of this period were residual in later contexts, and a number of fills of pits and ditches can be dated to the post-medieval or modern periods.

6.1.5 Discussion

Although this is a small group, it includes a variety of medieval and later wares. The medieval coarsewares are all of local origin, including fabrics which are commonly found in Norwich and north Norfolk. The post-medieval wares are also largely of regional origin, although there is some evidence for material being brought to the site from further afield in this period. Modern wares are all typical of the wider range of factory-made wares available in this period, but the presence of some early types (for example the hand-painted pearlware) may be indicative of moderate to high status in the later 18th and early 19th centuries.

There is potential to add to the evidence for medieval pottery in north Norfolk if further excavation is carried out on the site, but the present group is too small for further interpretation. It does, however, provide enough information to suggest activity of broadly 11th- to 19th-century date on the site.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Sue Anderson

6.2.1 Introduction

Fifty-seven fragments of CBM weighing 10,768g were collected from fourteen contexts (Appendix 4). 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. A full catalogue is included in the Appendix.

6.2.2 The assemblage

Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric and form.

Fabric	code	RBT	LB	RTP	PAN	QFT
fine sandy	fs				9	
fs, with clay pellets	fscp	1	1			
fscp with voids	fsvcp					2
fs, with ferrous inclusions	fsfe		1			
fs, with coarse grog	fsg		1			
fine sandy micaceous	fsm		1	1	9	3
fsg, micaceous	fsgm		1			
medium sandy	ms		1			
ms, with chalk and flint	mscf		8			
ms, with coarse rounded quartz	mscq		5			
ms, with flint	msf		7			
msf with ferrous inclusions	msffe		1			
ms, with grog and flint	msgf		1			
msg, micaceous	msgm		1			
msf, poorly mixed red and white clays	msxf		3			
Totals		1	31	1	18	5

Table 3. CBM by fabric and form

One abraded fragment of a Roman tile (RBT) was recovered from basal ditch fill (18). The upper surface was reduced, which is typical of Roman tile which has been re-used in fire-related features such as hearths during the Saxon period.

Late bricks (LB) made up the bulk of this assemblage. A variety of fabrics and sizes was present, but most were in medium sandy fabrics containing flint, chalk and coarse quartz. All were handmade. Four could be measured in two dimensions, and twelve provided a thickness only. The largest brick, from pit fill (68), measured >145 x 46mm and may be a fragment of a 'great brick' of medieval date. Widths of the rest ranged between 110–115mm, and thicknesses between 47–58mm. These sizes are within the range expected for 16th- to 18th-century bricks. Bricks from pit fills (15) and (68), ditch fill (58), post-hole fill (7) and robber trench fill (70) had been partly vitrified during firing, resulting in blue-grey surfaces. Three other bricks were overfired and dark reddish purple in colour, from ditch fills (57) and (83), and post-hole fill (70). A number of other bricks in similar fabrics and sizes were soft and had been subject to a high degree of abrasion. This variation is typical of bricks made in early kilns which were less easily controlled than later types. One dark red brick from fill (70) had a 12mm-thick layer of cream mortar on the surface, the remains of pointing from a wall. Several other brick fragments also had traces of white or cream lime mortar of post-medieval date.

Roofing tile fragments included one piece of a plain tile (RTP), and a variety of pantiles (PAN), all in fine sandy fabrics. Most were in fine fabrics and some were relatively soft. A number of these did not have the typical sandy underside of pantiles made in a form; they may be machine-made examples or possibly pieces of pipe. Two fragments of nib were present in basal ditch fill (18).

Two quarry floor tiles (QFT) were represented by five fragments in fine sandy fabrics. Fragments from ditch fill (18) were worn in the middle, and measured

24mm at the edge. Fragments from post-hole fill (7) were 46mm thick and knife-trimmed at the edge. These tiles were commonly used for flooring of utility areas in the 18th and 19th centuries.

6.2.3 Discussion

The small CBM assemblage includes one Roman and one possible medieval piece, but the majority is of post-medieval date. Some bricks had traces of mortar on their surfaces and most of the flooring material was worn, indicating that the material represented demolition rubble. Fragments were recovered from six ditches (26 fragments), four pits (17 fragments), a post-hole (4 fragments), a robber trench (9 pieces) and a pond (1 piece). The quantities are too small to suggest deliberate dumping of a demolished structure, and the fragments were probably accidentally incorporated into these fills at a later date. The variety of fragments present may indicate that the pieces came from several different buildings or phases of construction. Abrasion of many of the fragments suggests that this may have occurred some time after the structure(s) had been demolished.

6.3 Clay Pipe

by Rebecca Sillwood

A total of three fragments of clay tobacco pipe stem were recovered from three contexts on the site, weighing a total of 5g.

All pieces were undecorated, undiagnostic pieces, which could only be broadly dated to the post-medieval period. The clay pipe was all found in association with post-medieval pottery and ceramic building material, and only came from features in Trenches 1 and 2. A single piece came from each feature; pit fill (10), basal ditch fill (18) and pit fill (68).

6.4 Glass

by Rebecca Sillwood

A single piece of post-medieval bottle glass was recovered from pit fill (10) in Trench 1.

The shard weighs 8g, is light green in colour, and consists of part of the neck of a bottle. The piece was found in association with other post-medieval material.

6.5 Metalworking Debris

by Rebecca Sillwood

A total of 52 pieces of metal working debris weighing 4,354g were collected from seventeen excavated features across all four trenches of the evaluation (Appendix 5).

The material was recovered from a variety of features, including pits, ditches, tree throws and a pond.

The assemblage comprised a homogeneous collection of smelting waste characterised by tap slags with flowed upper surfaces and rough undersides. Some smaller pieces appear more like droplets, but are still likely to be tap slag. One piece has a smoothed or slightly dished surface possibly formed from

exposure to air blasted from bellows and several have flint or other detrital stone adhering to the underside which collected as the pieces cooled in the hearth base.

Tap slag was formed during the bloomery smelting process, when a hole was 'tapped' into the furnace to enable the run off of slag, which also helped to form its distinctive 'flowed' surface which appears lava-like. Often a separate pit was excavated next to the furnace to contain the slag run-off. Bloomery smelting was extant from the Iron Age through to the early post-medieval period, when it began to be superseded by the more productive blast furnace technique (Paynter 2011, 2).

It is clear from the fragmentary and scattered presence of tap slag on this site that although clearly not from within the site boundary itself there is likely to have been a furnace nearby. The contexts from which the slag came on this site imply a medieval or early post-medieval date, although much of the slag was recovered in isolation from features, and is not intrinsically datable.

6.6 Metal Finds

by Rebecca Sillwood

6.6.1 Copper Alloy

A single copper alloy find was recovered from the site - a shoe buckle of 18th-century date.

The piece was recovered from ditch fill (57) in Trench 2, alongside other post-medieval material.

The buckle is rectangular in shape, curved, with a drilled frame for a separate (missing) iron spindle. The frame is decorated with incised lines with beading around the edge. This type of buckle was extant in the 18th century (Whitehead 1996, 106).

6.6.2 Iron

Six objects and fragments of iron were recovered from three contexts in two trenches.

A large, encrusted object, in two pieces, was recovered from ditch fill (20) in Trench 1. The piece appears, in section, to be a flattish plate of iron, probably some sort of strap fitting, although this is not certain. The pieces weigh 253g, and measure around 225mm in length when placed together. This strap was recovered in association with post-medieval material.

A V-shaped staple was recovered from the upper fill (83) of ditch [82] in Trench 4. The piece weighs only 17g, and was found along with post-medieval material.

Three possible nails were recovered from post-hole fill (90) in Trench 4.

6.6.3 Lead

A single piece of lead was recovered from the fill (47) of tree throw [46] in Trench 3.

The lead is an amorphous waste spillage weighing 99g.

6.7 Stone

by Rebecca Sillwood

Two pieces of stone were recovered from the site.

A single piece of burnt flint was recovered from the upper fill (76) of pit [75] in Trench 2; weighing 16g. The piece has since been discarded, as it can add no further information to dating of the site; it was found along with post-medieval ceramic building material and metalworking debris.

A fragment of roof slate, weighing 18g, was recovered from basal fill (18) of ditch [16] in Trench 1. This piece was also associated with post-medieval material.

6.8 Animal Bone

By Julie Curl

6.8.1 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).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. 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 industrial or craft 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 of the information was entered directly into an Excel catalogue. A summary table of the faunal catalogue is in a table in the appendix and the full catalogue is available in the digital archive.

6.8.2 The faunal assemblage

6.8.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 458g of faunal remains, consisting of thirty-nine pieces, was recovered from evaluation excavations at Church Road, Briston (Appendix 6). Remains were produced from eleven contexts in ten features, with bone produced from four of the trenches. Remains were produced from a variety of fills, including ditch, post-hole and pits, with some bone produced from a pond and one species was represented by a burial. A small amount of the bone was recovered with ceramics of a medieval date, but most was in the post-medieval date range.

Quantification of the faunal assemblage by trench number, feature number and weight can be seen in Table 4 and by element count in Table 5.

Feature Number	Trench and weight (g)				Feature Total
	1	2	3	4	
6	147				147
8	36				36
14	164				164
44			14		14
56		27			27
62		2			2
75		1			1
78		4			4
82				19	19
99				44	44
Feature Total	347	34	14	63	458

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

The bones in this assemblage were all fragmented from a combination of butchering and wear, with no complete elements present. Some remains, particularly those in ditch fills, showed more cracking, flaking and wear from weathering. The post-hole [6], fill (7) and the pond [99], fill (101) produced bone that showed canid gnawing.

Feature Number	Trench and count of elements				Feature Total
	1	2	3	4	
6	1				1
8	2				2
14	1				1
44			1		1
56		1			1
62		1			1
75		1			1
78		1			1
82				1	1
99				1	1
Trench Total	4	4	1	2	11

Table 5. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, trench number and number of elements (fragments)

6.8.2.2 Species range, modifications and discussion

Five species were identified in this assemblage. Some bone was too heavily fragmented and damaged to identify to species and this was recorded as 'mammal'. Quantification of the faunal remains by species, NISP and feature number is presented in Table 6.

Feature Number	Species and NISP					Feature Total
	Cattle	Dog	Mammal	Pig	Sheep/goat	
6	1				1	2
8	1		1			2
14	1					1
44		26				26
56			2			2
62			1			1
75			1			1
78			1			1
82			1			1
99	1			1		2
Species Total	4	26	7	1	1	39

Table 6. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature number, species and species NISP (element count)

All of the species recovered are of probable domestic origin. With three of the main meat-bearing mammals present, all of which had been butchered with chops from dismemberment and knife cuts from meat removal. The main elements from these food mammals were from mid-limbs and ribs, suggesting meat cuts of reasonable quality.

The most frequent species in terms of NISP (number of fragments counted) is the dog, but this figure was affected by the highly fragmented nature of the remains, which consisted of skull and vertebrae fragments. The size of the elements seen suggest a small to medium sized animal. The remains of this dog had not been butchered.

6.8.3 Faunal Remains Conclusions

This is a small assemblage that consists largely of domestic food mammals, where the butchering seen clearly attests to their use for meat. The elements seen suggest average consumption, rather than production and processing on site. The canid remains are likely to be those of a domestic pet or working dog.

The remains are quite typical of many small assemblages of this date range that consist of meat waste and burials of domestic animals.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The evaluation trial trenching identified remains of medieval and post-medieval date. The results in general might be expected of a Norfolk common-edge settlement and fit well into the identified trends of settlement i.e. an increase in congregation of settlement around commons as population rose in the early medieval and the early post-medieval periods.

Despite evidence of prehistoric date from this site in the form of finds of prehistoric material, no prehistoric features were encountered in the evaluation trenches.

The first settlement identified here fell in the period of the 11th-14th century, a period of population growth and movement from dispersed hamlets and individual farmsteads to surviving areas of common grazing as grazing resources become more important as more land is being used for arable production. The features of this period that were present included post-holes (suggesting structures), ditches (suggesting property boundaries) and pits. This area probably formed a settlement plot fronting onto Briston Common to the east.

The evidence from the evaluation indicates that occupation appears to have ceased in the 14th century, perhaps as the result of famine in the 1320s and the Black Death from 1349. Features appear to have been left open during this period and became gradually infilled, suggesting that this area may have been abandoned and have become an unused wasteland.

Activity appears to have started again by the 16th century, where a wall of possible 16th-century date, later robbed out, indicates that a 16th-century structure was built here. Furthermore a pit and a ditch probably dating to the 17th century suggest occupation once more (population levels did not reach their former 1320 levels until the late 17th century).

In the 19th-20th centuries occupation was limited and the area was probably subject to horticultural practice (hence the deep topsoil). Rubbish was also disposed of here. The eastern part of the site contained several quarry pits and the boundary ditch for the western edge of Briston common (probably enclosed around 1870).

Acknowledgements

Wellington Construction Ltd commissioned and funded the work.

The author would like to thank Liz Govier for assisting with the fieldwork and Mr W. Hill of Wordingham Plant Hire for machining the trenches.

Sue Anderson identified and reported on the pottery and ceramic building material and Julie Curl provided the faunal remains report. Rebecca Sillwood reported on the rest of the assemblage having processed and recorded all the finds.

A neighbour, George Scott-Pillow, made tea, which was most welcome.

This report was illustrated by David Dobson and edited by Jayne Bown.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	1
2	Cut	ditch		Ditch	Post-medieval	1
3	Deposit		2	fill of [2]	Post-medieval	1
4	Cut	ditch		recut of [2]	Uncertain	1
5	Deposit		4	fill of [4]	Uncertain	1
6	Cut	post-hole		post-hole above (5)	Post-medieval	1
7	Deposit		6	fill of [6]	Post-medieval	1
8	Cut	pit		Pit	18th-20th c.	1
9	Deposit		8	top fill of [8]	18th-20th c.	1
10	Deposit		8	base fill of [8]	18th-20th c.	1
11	Cut	pit		big pit, west edge	Uncertain	1
12	Deposit		11	top fill of [11]	Uncertain	1
13	Deposit		11	base fill of [11]	Uncertain	1
14	Cut	pit		big pit east edge	Uncertain	1
15	Deposit		14	fill of [14]	Post-medieval	1
16	Cut	ditch		ditch ?	Uncertain	1
17	Deposit		16	top fill of [16]	18th-20th c.	1
18	Deposit		16	base fill of [16]	18th-20th c.	1
19	Cut	ditch		ditch	18th c.	1
20	Deposit		19	fill of [19]	18th c.	1
21	Cut	pit/natural		pit or tree throw	Uncertain	3
22	Deposit		21	fill of [21]	Uncertain	3
23	Cut	post-hole		post-hole	Uncertain	3
24	Deposit		23	fill of [23]	Uncertain	3
25	Cut	post-hole		post-hole	11 th -14 th c.	3
26	Deposit		25	fill of [25]	11 th -14 th c.	3
27	Cut	ditch		ditch	Uncertain	3
28	Deposit		27	top fill of [27]	11 th -14 th c.	3
29	Deposit		27	base fill of [27]	Uncertain	3
30	Cut	pit		pit within fill (28)	Uncertain	3
31	Deposit		30	fill of [30]	Uncertain	3
32	Cut	ditch		ditch	Uncertain	3
33	Deposit		32	fill of [32]		3
34	Cut	post-hole		post-hole		3
35	Deposit		34	fill of [34]		3
36	Cut	post-hole		post-hole		3
37	Deposit		36	fill of [36]		3
38	Cut	pit/tree throw		pit/tree throw	Uncertain	3
39	Deposit		38	fill of [38]		3

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
40	Cut	pit		pit	Uncertain	3
41	Deposit		40	fill of [40]	Uncertain	3
42	Cut	pit		pit	Uncertain	3
43	Deposit		42	fill of [42]	Uncertain	3
44	Cut	pit		dog burial	Uncertain	3
45	Deposit		44	fill of [44]	Uncertain	3
46	Cut	tree throw		tree throw ?	Uncertain	3
47	Deposit		46	fill of [46]	Uncertain	3
48	Cut	tree throw		tree throw ?	Uncertain	3
49	Deposit		48	fill of [48]	Uncertain	3
50	Cut	ditch		north to south ditch	Uncertain	2
51	Deposit		50	fill of [50]	Uncertain	2
52	Cut	ditch		small east to west ditch	Uncertain	2
53	Deposit		52	fill of [52]	Uncertain	2
54	Cut	pit		medieval pit	11th-14th c.	2
55	Deposit		54	fill of [54]	11th-14th c.	2
56	Cut	ditch		large east to west ditch	18th c?	2
57	Deposit		56	fill of [56]	18th c?	2
58	Deposit		56	rubbly top fill of [56]	Post-medieval	2
59	Cut	pit		pit	Uncertain	2
60	Deposit		59	base fill of [59]	Uncertain	2
61	Deposit		59	top fill of [59]	Uncertain	2
62	Cut	ditch		east to west ditch	11th-14th c.	2
63	Deposit		62	base fill of [62]	11th-14th c.	2
64	Deposit		62	top fill of [62]	16th-18th c.	2
65	Cut	ditch		ditch ?	Uncertain	2
66	Deposit		65	fill of [65]	Uncertain	2
67	Cut	pit		shallow pit	16th-18th c.	2
68	Deposit		67	fill of [67]	16th-18th c.	2
69	Cut	robber trench		robbed wall	Post-medieval	2
70	Deposit		69	fill of [69]	Post-medieval	2
71	Cut	pit		pit	Uncertain	2
72	Deposit		71	fill of [71]	Uncertain	2
73	Cut	pit		pit	Uncertain	2
74	Deposit		73	fill of [73]	Uncertain	2
75	Cut	pit		pit	12th-14th c.	2
76	Deposit		75	top fill of [75]	Post-medieval	2
77	Deposit		75	base fill of [75]	12th-14th c.	2
78	Cut	ditch		ditch ?	Uncertain	2
79	Deposit		78	base fill of [78]	Uncertain	2
80	Deposit		78	mid fill of [78]	Uncertain	2
81	Deposit		78	top fill of [78]	Uncertain	2

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
82	Cut	ditch		ditch	Uncertain	4
83	Deposit		82	top fill of [82]	16th-18th c.	4
84	Deposit		82	base fill of [82]	Uncertain	4
85	Cut	tree bowl		tree bowl ?	Uncertain	4
86	Deposit		85	fill of [85]	Uncertain	4
87	Cut	post-hole		post-hole?	Uncertain	4
88	Deposit		87	fill of [87]	Uncertain	4
89	Cut	post-hole		post-hole	Uncertain	4
90	Deposit		89	fill of [89]	Uncertain	4
91	Cut	post-hole		post-hole	Uncertain	4
92	Deposit		91	fill of [91]	Uncertain	4
93	Cut	post-hole		post-hole	Uncertain	4
94	Deposit		93	fill of [93]	Uncertain	4
95	Cut	post-hole		gully?	Uncertain	4
96	Deposit		95	fill of [95]	Uncertain	4
97	Cut	post-hole		post-hole	Uncertain	4
98	Deposit		97	fill of [97]	Uncertain	4
99	Cut	pond		Pond	Uncertain	4
100	Deposit		99	fill of [99]	Uncertain	4
101				Unstratified finds	Uncertain	1-4

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Medieval	Post-hole	1
	Pit	2
	Ditch	2
Post-medieval	Post-hole	1
	Pit	3-4
	Ditch	4
	Robber trench	1
Uncertain	Post-hole	8
	Pit	9
	Ditch	4

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
3	Ceramic Building Material (CBM)	1	8g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
5	Metalworking Debris	1	1,146g	Unknown	Tap slag
7	Animal Bone	2	147g	Unknown	
7	CBM	4	1,156g	Post-medieval	Brick and floor tile fragments
9	Animal Bone	1	6g	Unknown	
9	Metalworking Debris	1	266g	Unknown	Tap slag
9	Pottery	3	27g	Post-medieval	16th-18th century
9	Pottery	6	114g	Modern	1730 - 20th century
10	Animal Bone	1	30g	Unknown	
10	CBM	1	54g	Post-medieval	Pan tile fragment
10	Clay Pipe	1	1g	Post-medieval	Stem only
10	Glass	1	8g	Post-medieval	Bottle fragment
10	Pottery	6	16g	Modern	1730 - 20th century
10	Pottery	1	33g	Post-medieval	16th-18th century
15	Animal Bone	1	164g	Unknown	
15	CBM	4	1,771g	Post-medieval	Brick and pan tile fragments
18	CBM	1	48g	Roman	Tile fragment
18	CBM	12	805g	Post-medieval	Brick, pan tile and floor tile fragments
18	Clay Pipe	1	3g	Post-medieval	Stem only
18	Pottery	7	153g	Modern	1730 - 20th century
18	Stone	1	18g	Unknown	Slate fragment
20	CBM	2	15g	Post-medieval	Pan tile fragment
20	Iron	2	253g	Unknown	Strap
20	Pottery	2	3g	Modern	1730-1760
25	Pottery	3	15g	Medieval	11th-14th century
28	Metalworking Debris	11	602g	Unknown	Tap slag
28	Pottery	3	65g	Medieval	11th-14th century
29	Metalworking Debris	2	119g	Unknown	Tap slag
31	Metalworking Debris	4	223g	Unknown	Tap slag
33	Metalworking Debris	3	23g	Unknown	Tap slag
39	Metalworking Debris	12	141g	Unknown	Tap slag
41	Metalworking Debris	5	340g	Unknown	Tap slag
43	Metalworking Debris	3	357g	Unknown	Tap slag
45	Animal Bone	26	14g	Unknown	
47	Lead	1	99g	Unknown	Waste
49	Metalworking Debris	1	18g	Unknown	Tap slag
55	Pottery	3	26g	Medieval	11th-14th century

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
57	Animal Bone	2	27g	Unknown	
57	CBM	1	292g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick fragment
57	CBM	1	36g	Post-medieval	Pan tile fragment
57	Copper-Alloy	1	10g	Post-medieval	Shoe buckle; L45 W33; 18th century
58	CBM	1	171g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
63	Metalworking Debris	1	232g	Unknown	Tap slag
63	Pottery	2	50g	Medieval	11th-14th century
64	Animal Bone	1	2g	Unknown	
64	CBM	4	59g	Post-medieval	Brick and tile fragments
64	Pottery	1	3g	Med./Post-Med.	15th-16th century
64	Pottery	1	7g	Medieval	11th-13th century
64	Pottery	1	8g	Post-medieval	16th-18th century
68	CBM	1	724g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick fragment
68	CBM	10	2,510g	Post-medieval	Brick fragments
68	Clay Pipe	1	1g	Post-medieval	Stem only
68	Pottery	3	32g	Medieval	11th-14th century
68	Pottery	3	68g	Post-medieval	16th-18th century
70	CBM	2	1,075g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick fragments
70	CBM	7	1,007g	Post-medieval	Brick fragments
76	CBM	1	2g	Post-medieval	Pan tile fragment
76	Flint – Burnt	1	16g	Unknown	DISCARDED
76	Metalworking Debris	1	31g	Unknown	Tap slag
77	Animal Bone	1	1g	Unknown	
77	Metalworking Debris	1	181g	Unknown	Tap slag
77	Pottery	2	65g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th century
81	Animal Bone	1	4g	Unknown	
81	Metalworking Debris	2	171g	Unknown	Tap slag
83	Animal Bone	1	19g	Unknown	
83	CBM	1	203g	Med./Post-Med.	Brick fragment
83	CBM	2	826g	Post-medieval	Brick and pan tile fragment
83	Iron	1	17g	Unknown	Staple
83	Metalworking Debris	2	371g	Unknown	Tap slag
83	Pottery	2	201g	Post-medieval	16th-18th century
90	Iron	3	10g	Unknown	?Nails
98	Metalworking Debris	1	33g	Unknown	Tap slag
101	Animal Bone	2	44g	Unknown	
101	CBM	1	6g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
101	Metalworking Debris	1	100g	Unknown	Tap slag
101	Pottery	1	4g	Modern	Late 17th-19th century
101	Pottery	3	91g	Post-medieval	18th-19th century

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Roman	Ceramic Building Material	1
Medieval	Pottery	17
Med./Post-Med.	Ceramic Building Material	5
	Pottery	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	51
	Clay Pipe	3
	Copper-Alloy	1
	Glass	1
	Pottery	13
Modern	Pottery	22
Unknown	Animal Bone	39
	Flint – Burnt	1
	Iron	6
	Lead	1
	Metalworking Debris	52
	Stone	1

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
9	CRW	plate	EV	1	10	1730-1760
9	CRW	plate	EV	1	6	1730-1760
9	CRW	plate	EV	1	4	1730-1760
9	GRE			1	4	16th-18th c.
9	GRE	bowl	FTEV	2	23	16th-18th c.
9	LPME			1	62	18th-20th c.
9	LSRW	bowl		1	29	18th-19th c.
9	PEW			1	3	L.18th-M.19th c.
10	CRW	cup?	UPPL	1	2	1730-1760
10	CRW			1	4	1730-1760
10	ESWN	bowl	FLAR	1	3	L.17th-L.18th c.
10	GRE			1	33	16th-18th c.
10	REFW			3	7	L.18th-20th c.
18	CRW			1	3	1730-1760
18	ESWN			3	134	L.17th-L.18th c.
18	LPME	plantpot		1	12	18th-20th c.
18	REFW			1	2	L.18th-20th c.
18	REFW	plate		1	2	L.18th-20th c.
20	CRW	tankard		1	2	1730-1760
20	CRW			1	1	1730-1760
25	GRIM			1	9	L.12th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spot date
25	LMU			2	6	11th-14th c.
28	EMW			1	14	11th-12th c.
28	LMU	bowl	BD	1	35	11th-14th c.
28	MCW	jar	THEV	1	16	13th-14th c.
55	EMW			1	5	11th-12th c.
55	GRCW	jar	EV	1	17	11th-M.13th c.
55	LMU			1	4	11th-14th c.
63	EMW			1	17	11th-12th c.
63	LMU	bowl	THEV	1	33	11th-14th c.
64	GRE			1	8	16th-18th c.
64	LMT	bowl?	?	1	3	15th-16th c.
64	LMU	jar	UPTH	1	7	11th-13th c.
68	GRE			1	14	16th-18th c.
68	GRIM			1	4	L.12th-14th c.
68	GRIM			1	24	L.12th-14th c.
68	GSW4			1	39	16th-17th c.
68	IGBW			1	15	16th-18th c.
68	LMU			1	4	11th-14th c.
77	GRIM			1	8	L.12th-14th c.
77	GRIM			1	57	L.12th-14th c.
83	GRE	bowl		1	169	16th-18th c.
83	GSW1?			1	32	16th-17th c.
101	PEW	bowl		1	4	L.18th c.
101	SPEC			2	60	18th-19th c.
101	STAF	mug		1	31	L.17th-18th c.

Appendix 4: CBM Catalogue

ctxt	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
3	fsgm	LB	1	8									pmed
7	fsm	QFT	3	917				46				=1 tile, KT edge	pmed
7	msgf	LB	1	239	+							reduced/vit surface	16/17?
10	fsm	PAN	1	54								or RID?	pmed
15	fs	PAN	2	121								=1 tile	pmed
15	msf	LB	1	291				56				reduced/vit surface	16/17?
15	msffe	LB	1	1359	+		115	58				most surface lost	17-18?
18	fsvcp	QFT	2	235				24				partly worn	pmed?
18	fs	PAN	4	224								2 nibs, 1 curved edge, 1 flake	pmed
18	fsm	PAN	4	211	+							no sand on underside, soft, 1 sooted	pmed
18	fsg	LB	1	47	+							pink-white	pmed
18	fscp	RBT	1	48	++							reduced surface	Rom
18	msgm	LB	1	88	+								pmed
20	fs	PAN	2	15								flake	pmed
57	fsm	PAN	1	36									pmed
57	fsfe	LB	1	292				46				dark purple, sim to EB	15-16?
58	msxf	LB	1	171				57		ms white patches		tiny area of one surface surviving, vit	16-18
64	fsm	PAN	1	30								or pipe? No sanding	pmed
64	fsm	RTP?	1	7	+							flake	pmed
64	fs	PAN	1	15									pmed
64	ms	LB	1	7	+								pmed
68	fscp	LB?	1	724	+		>145	46		thin white on edge		poss moulded brick/great brick or RBT?	15-16?
68	mscf	LB	1	717	+		113	51					pmed

ctxt	fabric	form	no	wt/g	abr	length	width	height	peg	mortar	glaze	comments	date
68	mscq	LB	2	569	+			51				=1 brick, dark red, partly vit surfaces	pmed
68	msf	LB	1	295	+			55		thick msf white			pmed
68	mscq	LB	1	91	+								pmed
68	msxf	LB	1	113	+			47				pale orange	pmed
68	mscf	LB	4	725	+			52		white ms		=1 brick, pale orange msx with calc & flint	pmed
70	mscf	LB	2	367	+			52				same/similar to [68]	pmed
70	msf	LB	5	640				54		ms white		=1 brick, vit stretcher	16-17
70	mscq	LB	1	671			110	47-50		cream msf pointing 12mm thick		hard dark red	15-16?
70	mscf	LB	1	404	+			49		cream msf		one edge burnt	15-16?
76	fsm	PAN	1	2								flake	pmed
83	fsm	PAN	1	142								not sanded	pmed
83	mscq	LB	1	203	+			52				dark red-purple	15-16?
83	msxf	LB	1	684	+			51					pmed
101	fsm	LB	1	6									pmed

Appendix 5: Metalworking Debris Catalogue

Context	Type	Qty	Weight	Comment	Description	Feature	Feature type	Trench	Pot Date
5	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	1,146g	large piece, rough underside, lots of rusty concretions, upper side with flows, voids and lumps	fill of [4]	4	ditch 4	1	-
9	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	266g	rough underside, flows on upper edge with voids and lumps	top fill of [8]	8	pit 8	1	16thc+
28	Bloomery smelting tap slag	11	602g	one large piece, several smaller, some with glassy appearance in places, one or two with clay/flint adhering	top fill of [27]	27	ditch 27	3	11th-14thc
29	Bloomery smelting tap slag	2	119g	both with smoothed upper edge and rough underside, also glittery surfaces	base fill of [27]	27	ditch 27	3	-
31	Bloomery smelting ?furnace bottom	1	60g	dished , bowl-shaped fragment, rough underside, sub-circular in shape	fill of [30]	30	pit 30	3	-
31	Bloomery smelting tap slag	3	163g	amorphous shaped larger piece, with smoothed upper edge and rough underside, some shiny surfaces, two smaller pieces	fill of [30]	30	pit 30	3	-
33	Bloomery smelting tap slag	3	23g	droplets, smoothed surfaces	fill of [32]	32	ditch 32	3	-
39	Bloomery smelting tap slag	5	72g	flows on upper surface, rough underside	fill of [38]	38	pit/tree throw 38	3	-
39	Bloomery smelting tap slag	4	16g	droplets, probably tap slag	fill of [38]	38	pit/tree throw 38	3	-

Context	Type	Qty	Weight	Comment	Description	Feature	Feature type	Trench	Pot Date
39	Undiagnostic slag	3	53g	undiagnostic pieces, possibly just very highly vitrified tap slay, no distinctive flows	fill of [38]	38	pit/tree throw 38	3	-
41	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	4g	droplet	fill of [40]	40	pit 40	3	-
41	Bloomery smelting tap slag	4	336g	flows on upper surface, rough underside, very rusty in places	fill of [40]	40	pit 40	3	-
43	Bloomery smelting tap slag	3	357g	flows on upper surface, rough underside, very rusty in places	fill of [42]	42	pit 42	3	-
49	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	18g	flows on upper surface, rough underside, amorphous shaped	fill of [48]	48	tree throw 48	3	-
63	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	232g	partly flowed on upper surface, partly smooth, rough underside with flints and other detritus adhering	top fill of [62]	62	ditch 62	2	11th-14thc
76	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	31g	flows on upper surface, rough underside, glittery patches	top fill of [75]	75	pit 75	2	PM CBM
77	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	181g	flows on upper surface, rough underside, vacuous	base fill of [75]	75	pit 75	2	L12th-14thc
81	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	108g	oddly shaped piece, possibly shaped around ?furnace	top fill of [78]	78	ditch 78	2	-
81	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	63g	partly flowed on upper surface, partly smooth, rough underside with ?clay adhering	top fill of [78]	78	ditch 78	2	-

Context	Type	Qty	Weight	Comment	Description	Feature	Feature type	Trench	Pot Date
83	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	188g	no real surfaces, covered in rust, with detritus such as flint and clay contained within it	top fill of [82]	82	ditch 82	4	16thc+
83	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	183g	smoother upper surface, uneven underside, rusty patches	top fill of [82]	82	ditch 82	4	16thc+
98	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	33g	uneven, lumpy surfaces, amorphous shaped, very glassy in places	fill of [97]	97	post-hole 97	4	-
101	Bloomery smelting tap slag	1	100g	flowed upper surfaces, rough underside	fill of [99]	99	pond 99	4	L17thc+
		52	4,354g						

Appendix 6: Animal Bone Catalogue

Context	Feature No	Feature Type	Trench	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Ch	C	Comments
7	6	Post-hole	1	2	147	Cattle	1	1		ul	1		tibia, gnawed at proximal end
7	6	Post-hole	1			Sheep/goat	1	1		ul	1	1	radius, chopped and cut
9	8	Pit	1	1	6	Mammal	1				1		
10	8	Pit	1	1	30	Cattle	1	1		r	1		articular end and approx 5 inches of rib, chopped
15	14	Pit	1	1	164	Cattle	1	1		ul	1		radius, chopped and cut
45	44	Burial	3	26	14	Dog	26	26		sk, v			skull, axis and cervical vert frags, fragile
57	56	Ditch (E-W)	2	2	27	Mammal	2				1		
64	62	Ditch (E-W)	2	1	2	Mammal	1						
77	75	Pit	2	1	1	Mammal	1						
81	78	?Ditch	2	1	4	Mammal	1						
83	82	Ditch	4	1	19	Mammal	1						
101	99	Pond	4	2	44	Cattle	1	1		r	1	1	chopped section of rib
101	99	Pond	4			Pig	1	1		ul	1		humerus, chopped and cuts near distal, lightly gnawed

Appendix 7: OASIS Report Summary

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-165318

Project details

Project name	BRISTON, LAND AT CHURCH STREET - evaluation
Short description of the project	An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Wellington Construction Ltd ahead of the construction of a small residential development. This trial trench evaluation identified remains of medieval and post-medieval date. The earliest settlement fell in the 11th to 14th centuries - a time of population growth. Features of this period that were encountered included post-holes (indicative of structures), ditches (indicative of property boundaries) and pits. The evaluated area probably represented a settlement plot fronting onto Briston Common to the east. Occupation appears to have ceased in the 14th century and features appear to have been left open and to have to infilled gradually, suggesting that this area may have been deserted. Occupation appears to have started again perhaps in the 16th century, where a wall, later robbed out, but possibly of 16th-century date suggests the presence of a 16th-century structure on the site. In addition, a pit and a ditch probably dating to the 17th century suggest occupation. In the 19th to 20th centuries, occupation appears to have been limited and the area was probably used as horticultural land, hence the deep topsoil, and for the disposal of rubbish. The eastern part of the site contained several quarry pits and the boundary ditch which formed the western edge of Briston common (probably enclosed around 1870). The results are to be expected of a Norfolk common-edge settlement and fit well into the identified trends of settlement congregating around commons as population rose in the early medieval period and the early post-medieval periods.
Project dates	Start: 09-12-2013 End: 16-12-2013
Previous/future work	No / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF132943 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	POST-HOLE Medieval
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval

Monument type ROBBER TRENCH Post Medieval
 Monument type POST-HOLE Uncertain
 Monument type PIT Uncertain
 Monument type DITCH Uncertain
 Significant Finds SHOE BUCKLE Post Medieval
 Significant Finds TILE Roman
 Significant Finds POT Medieval
 Significant Finds BRICK Post Medieval
 Significant Finds TILE Post Medieval
 Significant Finds POT 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 NORTH NORFOLK BRISTON BRISTON, LAND AT CHURCH STREET - EVALUATION
 Study area 3950.00 Square metres
 Site coordinates TG 0601 3288 52.8535010734 1.06007140636 52 51 12 N 001 03 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 Steve Hickling
 Type of sponsor/funding body Developer
 Name of sponsor/funding body Wellington Construction Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
 Physical Contents ""Animal Bones", "Ceramics", "Glass", "Metal", "Worked stone/lithics"

Physical Archive notes	NMAS are not accessioning new archives at present
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","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","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"
Paper Archive notes	NMAS are not accessioning new archives at present

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land at Church Street, Briston, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Hickling, S.
Other bibliographic details	Report 2014/1300
Date	2014
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Description	A4 paper, double-sided, colour-printed, spiral-bound; pdf
Entered by	J Bown (jayne.bown@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	31 January 2014

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