nps archaeology

Report 2015/1197

Home Farm, Church Street, Briston, Norfolk, NR24 2HN

Archaeological Excavation
Assessment and Updated Project Design

Prepared for:
Wellington Construction Ltd

Planning Ref: PF/13/1529

HER: ENF 135225

May 2015

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Client:	Wellington Construction Ltd
Location:	Home Farm, Church Street, Briston, Norfolk
District:	North Norfolk
Planning Ref.:	PF/13/1529
Grid Ref.:	TG 0601 3288
HER No.:	ENF 135225
OASIS Ref.:	norfolka1-196966
Dates of Fieldwork:	1 December 2014–16 January 2015

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Wellington Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological excavation ahead of a planned development of residential building at Church Street, Briston, Norfolk (TG 0601 3288).

The development site encompasses an area of 3950m² and is subject to planning requirements set by North Norfolk District Council (PF/13/1529).

The excavation followed a trial trench evaluation conducted by NPS Archaeology in 2013 (Hickling 2014), and took place from 1 December 2014–16 January 2015.

A sequence of activity was recorded ranging from residual Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds, to more substantial evidence of the medieval and post-medieval periods. The key context groups are ditches, pits and structural post-holes dated by ceramic evidence to the 11th–14th centuries, and ditches, post-holes and a flint-built structure dated to the 16th–18th centuries.

This report forms an assessment of the excavated data and reviews the potential of the stratigraphic sequence and the archaeological finds recovered in relation to the original written scheme of investigation. The methodology and resource requirements needed to bring the project to completion are summarised.

Proposals for a programme of post-excavation analysis and publication are presented based on a series of revised research objectives formulated from the original project aims combined with the assessment of the potential of the recovered data.

A ASSESSMENT

1. INTRODUCTION

Figure 1

Project Background

1 A proposal to develop a plot of land measuring *c*. 3950m² at Home Farm on the west side of Church Street, Briston, Norfolk (TG 0601 3288) for residential use necessitated a programme of archaeological works. The development comprised nine residential units in four blocks, plus two small flats (four dwellings in each). NPS Archaeology was commissioned and funded by Wellington Construction Ltd to conduct an archaeological excavation focused on the footprints of the structures.

2 In December 2013, NPS Archaeology undertook an evaluation by trial trenching at the development site (ENF 132943). The archaeological work identified settlement evidence of 11th–14th-century date in the form of post-holes, ditches and pits, a potential 16th-century structure, and evidence of domestic activity in the 19th–20th century (Hickling 2014).

3 The current work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by North Norfolk District Council (PF/13/1529) and a Generic Brief for Archaeological Excavation issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (08/07/2013). The Brief specified archaeological excavation, post-excavation assessment and the production of an Updated Project Design to outline analysis, publication and archiving.

4 The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-15-2-1197/Bown 2014). It was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed development areas, following guidelines contained in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012).

Structure of the Report

5 This assessment has been conducted in line with the English Heritage *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* guidance documents *The MoRPHE Project Managers Guide* (2009), and *Project Planning Notes 3: Archaeological Excavation* (2008).

6 This document comprises two principal parts: A. Assessment, and B. Updated Project Design. Each part is expanded in a series of numbered Sections, of which Section 1 comprises an introduction to the project. Sections 2–7 concern the assessment of the excavations and materials recovered, and Sections 8–10 detail the updated post-excavation project design. Parts A and B are supported by illustrative figures and plates, and by tabulated appendices at the rear of the report.

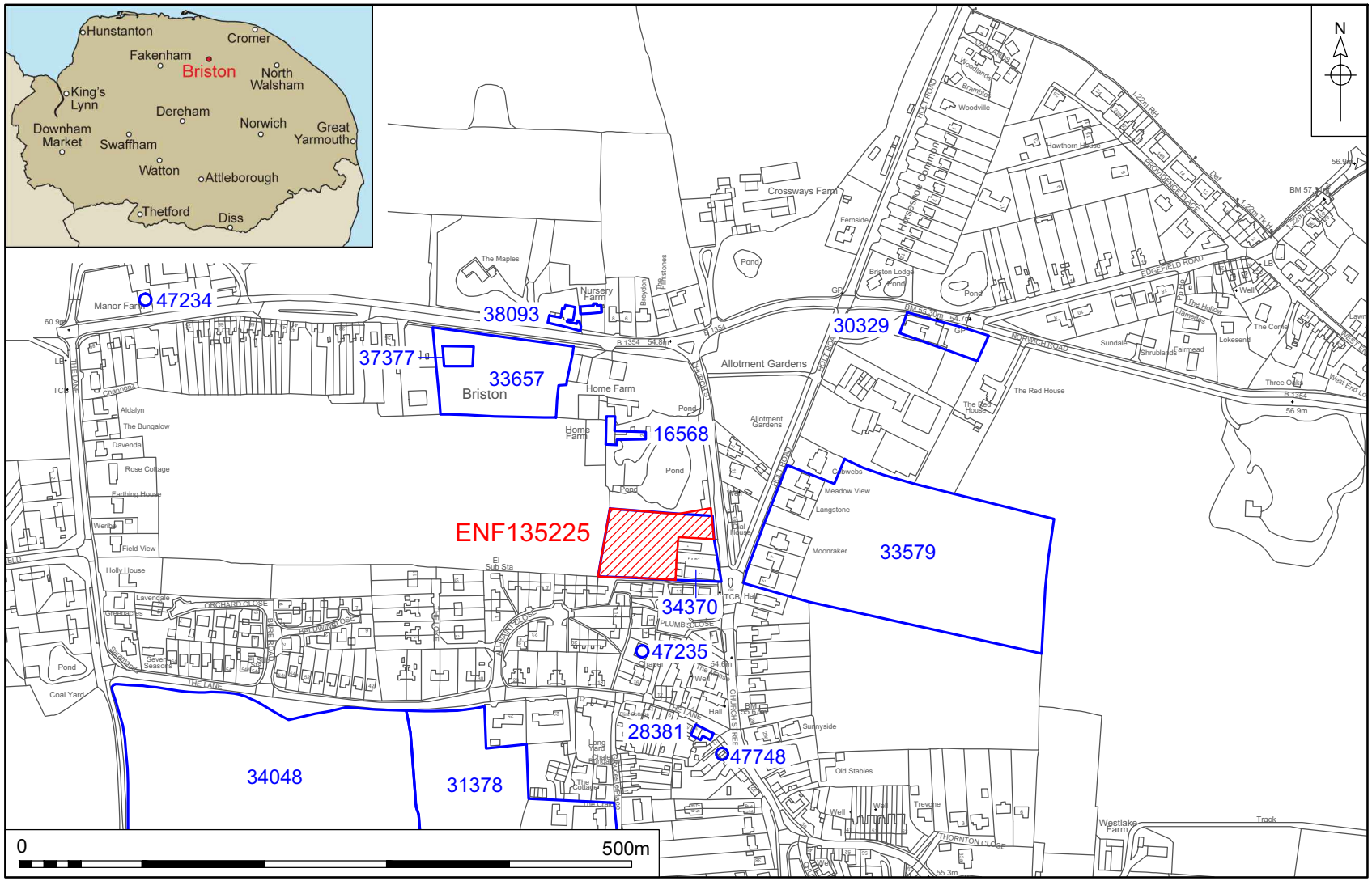

Figure 1. Site location with NHER data. Scale 1:5000

7 The results of the 2013 evaluation are not considered in detail in this document, but the report by Hickling (2014) on that work is included as Appendix 10. The evaluation results are, however, referenced by this document and it is intended that they will comprise part of the analysis to bring the project as a whole to publication.

8 The report begins by summarising the background to the archaeological project in Section 1, the site location, and the initial aims of the work. The introductory section is followed by a description of the geology and landscape topography at the site in Section 2. Section 3 draws on research data assembled from the Norfolk Historic Environment Record and cartographic evidence to present a brief summary of the known archaeology and recent landscape history of the vicinity of the development site.

9 Section 4 outlines the initial research aims of the archaeological project in respect to the local research framework (Medlycott 2011) and Section 5 contains the practical methodologies employed during the excavation at the development site.

10 A summary of the results of the excavation is presented in Section 6. The results are broken down by excavation area (Plot number) and are discussed by Period sub-headings.

11 Section 7 quantifies the stratigraphic and finds data and includes summaries and statements of potential for the stratigraphic records. The archaeological materials are assessed by category and statements of potential and the need for further work are given.

12 In Part B, Section 8 sets out the updated research aims and objectives of the post-excavation work programme. These are discussed by historical period in relation to the current local archaeological research framework (Medlycott 2011).

13 Section 9 contains method statements for the analysis tasks required to bring the results of the archaeological project to publication. Section 10 comprises a proposal to compile an archive report and a published report. The proposed tasks and personnel are summarised in tables.

14 Appendices are grouped as a series of tables at the end of this document. All of the individual context numbers assigned during the excavations are described and catalogues for each archaeological material type are presented in separate appendices. Copies of the OASIS database form and the archaeological specification for the project are included, followed by the full report of the 2013 evaluation (Hickling 2014).

2. GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

Geology

15 Bedrock in the area of the development site at Church Street consists of Lewes Nodular Chalk Formation, Seaford Chalk Formation, Newhaven Chalk Formation, and Culver Chalk Formation, sedimentary bedrock formed *c*. 71–94 million years ago in the Cretaceous period in an environment previously dominated by warm seas (British Geological Survey 2015).

16 The chalk bedrock is overlain by superficial deposits of mid-Pleistocene Till – Diamicton, formed up to 2 million years ago in the Quaternary period in a local environment previously dominated by Ice Age conditions. Glaciofluvial sands and gravels, formed by glacial meltwaters depositing moraines, are present to the north, east and south of the area (British Geological Survey 2015).

17 The composition of the subsoil at the site was similar throughout, comprising pale–mid-orange brown sandy silt. The incidence and depth of subsoil varied from a maximum 0.15m deep in the north to 0.30m deep in the south. The variations in the depth of subsoil may reflect degrees and periods of cultural activity at the site, with medieval–post-medieval activity recorded in the north, while in the south there was less post-medieval truncation.

18 The depth of topsoil recorded varied across the site, ranging from 0.30m to 0.50m deep. It consisted typically of dark brown sandy silt with small–medium-sized gravel.

Topography

19 The village of Briston is located approximately centrally in north Norfolk, 14km northwest of Aylsham, 13km east of Fakenham, and 6km southwest of Holt.

20 The development site is situated towards the north end of Briston village, south of the B1354, and south of Home Farm with access from the west side of Church Street. A large pond, surrounded by woodland, belonging to Home Farm bounds the development to the north, whilst to the east and south there are existing houses. Agricultural fields lie to the west of the site.

21 The site measures 3950m² in area and is situated on a broadly level plateau. The ground elevation ranges between *c*. 54.00m OD and 56.00m OD.

22 The development site lies to the north of the valley of the Bure River. The topography slopes from north–south along the valley where the elevation drops to *c*. 35.00m OD at Little London, Corpusty, *c*. 6km southeast of Briston.

3. ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Sources

23 Briston and its environs have a rich historical background represented by evidence from the prehistoric periods through to modern times. Some periods, in particular the medieval period, are evident by their surviving physical remains, while other periods, such as the Iron Age, are represented by isolated finds of pottery and metalwork.

24 The primary source for archaeological evidence in the county of Norfolk is the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER), which details archaeological discoveries and sites of historical interest. In order to characterise the likely archaeological potential of the development site, NHER record data was purchased from Norfolk Historic Environment Service for a 500m radius of TG 0601 3288. This exercise returned 20 individual records, including archaeological monuments, spot finds and buildings, containing evidence of historical activity spanning the prehistoric–medieval periods.

25 The archaeological and historical data is supplemented by an appraisal of available historical cartographic evidence. This is sourced from the website *Historic Map Explorer* (Norfolk County Council 2015).

26 A reference table listing dates for historical periods described in this report is provided in Appendix 7.

HER Data

Figure 1

27 The NHER data that are most relevant to the current work are referenced and summarised below in broad chronological order, along with details of previous archaeological work in the vicinity. The records that are located in closest proximity to the development site are shown in Figure 1. The information presented that is sourced from Norfolk Historic Environment Record remains copyright of Norfolk Historic Environment Service/Norfolk County Council.

Prehistoric

28 A prehistoric worked flint flake was collected by metal detectorists searching the field that comprises the current development site (NHER 34370).

29 Only a small number of other prehistoric finds are recorded by NHER in the near vicinity of the development site. NHER 39584 lists a Neolithic flint knife, but this may be derived from gravel imported into the location.

30 An Iron Age terret fragment was recovered northwest of the development site (NHER 33657).

Medieval

31 A gold medieval coin has been found at the location of the current development, along with other medieval coins, tokens and buckles (NHER 34370).

32 All Saints' church lies 380m southeast of the development site (NHER 6548). The church dates to the 13th–14th century, although there are reports of a round

'Anglo-Saxon' tower, which collapsed at some time in the 18th century, and of which no trace can be seen now. The tower was more likely to be of early medieval date.

33 A moat at Manor Farm is marked on the Briston tithe map of 1843, 410m northwest of the development site (NHER 2331).

34 Field-walking in Graves Field identified several fragments of medieval pottery, two belt fittings and two buckles (NHER 31378). Another buckle was found nearby by metal-detecting (NHER 33579), and buckles and have also been found together with coins (NHER 34048). A metal-detecting survey recovered a variety of metal finds including several medieval belt fittings, a purse frame and a small gilt rumbler bell (NHER 33657).

35 One piece of glazed Grimston ware pottery was found during an extension to a 19th-century public house (now called Half Moon House), 560m southeast of the development site (NHER 17487).

Post-medieval

36 Post-medieval coins and tokens have been collected by metal-detecting from within the bounds of the development site (NHER 34370).

37 Metal-detecting has recovered other metal finds from locations near to the development site. Examples include a jetton from Nuremburg, a token, and a 16th- or 17th-century lead cloth seal (NHER 33579), and coins, buckles and tokens (NHER 43048).

38 Field-walking in Graves Field produced a harness fitting and several fragments of pottery (NHER 31378).

39 An archaeological watching brief carried out during the construction of a new building revealed an undated possible ditch and one fragment of late 17th-century pottery (NHER 37377).

40 The NHER holds records of a number of extant post-medieval farm structures. Adjacent to the development site on the north side, Home Farm is an early 17th-century house with a 19th-century façade (NHER 16568). Further to the north, Old Nursery Farm is a 17th-century two-cell house (NHER 38093). To the northwest, Manor Farm House is a rendered two-storey building of around 1700 (NHER 47234).

41 Buildings associated with the church and other religious establishments are also recorded. The Old Vicarage is an early 17th-century house, extended in the 18th century and subsequently remodelled in brick (NHER 30329). Church House is a stucco, flint and brick building of 1663, which is now split into two houses (NHER 47540). A Congregational Chapel built in 1775 (NHER 28381), and a Methodist Chapel built in the late 18th century (NHER 47235) are also recorded.

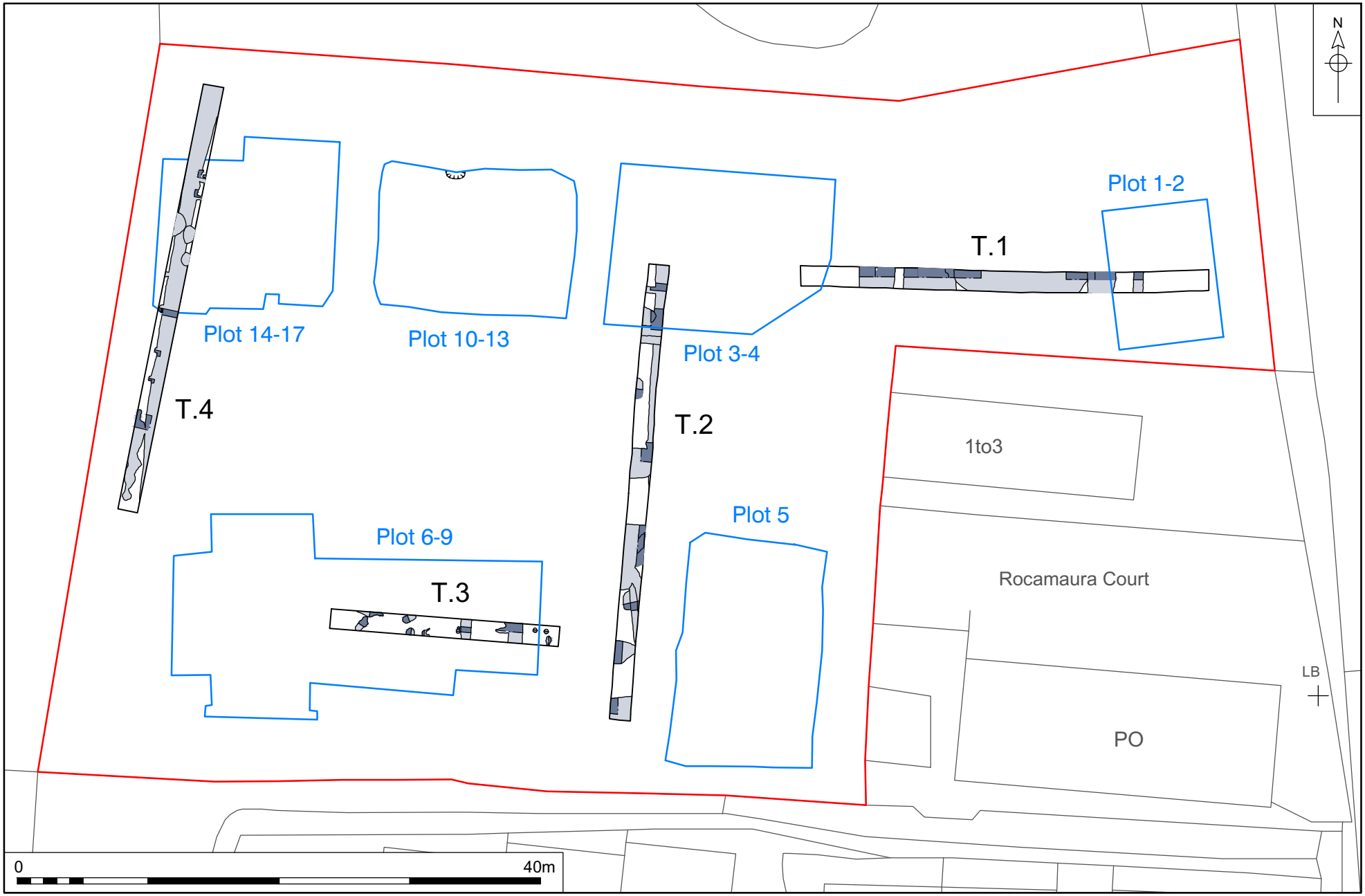

Figure 2. Location of building plots and evaluation trenches. Scale 1:400

Previous Archaeological Investigations

Figure 2

42 The archaeological potential of the development site was first indicated by the discovery by metal-detecting in 1999 of a group of metal finds. These are mentioned separately under the relevant period headings above (NHER 34370). Chief amongst the finds was a medieval gold coin. Other medieval finds included coins, tokens, buckles, and (metal) plates. Coins and tokens of post-medieval date were also recovered.

43 An archaeological trial trench evaluation was conducted by NPS Archaeology in December 2013 (Hickling 2014) (NHER 132943). This work comprised four 35.00m x 1.80m trenches, in which varying depths of overburden ranging between 0.40m to 0.65m from current ground level (*c.* 55.00m OD) were recorded.

44 The evaluation identified archaeological remains of medieval and post-medieval date. The earliest settlement evidence was dated to the 11th–14th-century and consisted of structural remains in the form of post-holes, ditches that are likely to represent property boundaries, and pits. It was considered that the evidence represented a settlement plot fronting common land in the area of Church Street to the east. A ditch was found that may demark the common edge.

45 Other results of the evaluation suggest that activity here ceased in the 14th century, before the site was reoccupied in the 16th century. The remnants of a possibly 16th-century wall that may have been partially robbed for its materials was located in the central part of the development site. A ditch and a pit suggest that the site was occupied in some way in the 17th century, and 19th–20th-century fragments of brick or tile indicate more recent activity at the site that helped generate deep topsoil.

Cartographic Evidence

46 The 1843 Briston tithe award map shows an almost identical road layout in the local area to that which exists today (Norfolk County Council 2015). Interestingly, though, what is now Church Street is depicted running through an area shown as common land. The private landholdings shown nearby front the common edge and stop short of the road. Church Street, therefore, may have originated as a less formal track across the common. Moreover, the parcel of land currently under development proposals thereby occupies former common land on its east side and privately farmed land on the west. The tithe map shows buildings abutting the common to the south of the current site, which have been superseded by modern housing fronting Church Street. Home Farm and its large pond are shown to the north of the site, and a north–south field boundary is marked at the west edge of the current development site.

47 The First Edition Ordnance Survey map (*c.* 1885) shows the persistence of a narrow belt of common land along the east side of Church Street, but that all of the areas of former common on the west side have been subsumed into private ownership (Norfolk County Council 2015). The properties south of the development site that were once set back from the road along the common edge had, by the late 19th century, their curtilages extended eastwards to meet the road. The development site is depicted as an uninterrupted single field, extending

from the road-front in the east to the west boundary remaining from at least the time of the tithe map. It is shown as containing and fronted by a small number of trees. Home Farm and the pond to the north remain significantly unchanged, and two Methodist chapels, one Wesleyan, one Free, are marked to the south.

48 An aerial photograph taken in 1946 shows a building or buildings in the southwest part of the development site, adjacent to the west field boundary (Norfolk County Council 2015). An access route runs diagonally across the site from southwest–northeast to meet Church Street. As these features are not shown by the Ordnance Survey in 1885 or 1905, it can be assumed that the buildings are likely to date to the first half of the 20th-century.

49 By 1988, aerial photography reveals that the buildings on the west side of the development site have been removed, and by the removal of the western boundary the site has been amalgamated with a larger field to its west (Norfolk County Council 2015). The southeast part of the site has been built on by two new structures fronting Church Street, with gardens to the rear. The south boundary is now defined by a housing development, but the layout of the mid–late 19th-century properties that were extended east to Church Street is fossilised in the pattern of modern boundaries.

4. ORIGINAL RESEARCH AIMS

50 Regional resource assessments by period are set out in the document *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the eastern counties* (Medlycott 2011). This document states specific research questions for periods ranging from the Palaeolithic to the modern. The aims of the archaeological work carried out by the excavation at Briston were set out in the Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-15-2-1197/Bown 2014):

> *The programme of works is required to recover through excavation, information on the origins date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of remains within the proposed development area. In addition, an attempt will be made to define the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.*
>
> *The general aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:*
>
> I. *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the area.*
>
> II. *To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of archaeological remains occurring within the excavation area.*
>
> III. *Ensure that any archaeological features discovered are identified, sampled and recorded.*
>
> IV. *To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation.*
>
> V. *To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.*
>
> VI. *To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
>
> VII. *To produce an assessment report and updated project design.*
>
> *The specific aims of the project are to:*
>
> I. *Establish whether remains form part of common edge settlement, and if so,*
>
> II. *Contribute to research on the impact on the landscape of social change following enclosure of commons and greens, and*
>
> III. *Contribute evidence from the excavation to the history of Briston.*

51 Updated research aims and objectives are presented in Section 8 of this report.

5. METHODOLOGY

General

52 Methodology for the excavation followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (WSI) (01-04-15-2-1197/Bown 2014) with amendments outlined below. Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a), and the excavation was conducted within the context of the relevant regional archaeological framework (Medlycott 2011).

53 The initial intention that the archaeological project would monitor and record foundation trenches for the new residential units was revised when it became evident that all topsoil and overburden would be removed mechanically over the entire footprint of the buildings, thereby exposing archaeological remains that would be vulnerable to the development works.

54 Agreement was made between Wellington Construction Ltd, Norfolk Historic Environment Service and NPS Archaeology that the stripping of Plots 1–17 would be carried out under archaeological supervision and that time would be afforded for subsequent excavation and recording of any archaeological remains uncovered. In Plot 1–2, formation level was above the natural ground surface and stripping to the geological levels to permit recording of the archaeology occurred after the foundation trenches had been dug and concreted. Elsewhere, the machine-dug foundation trenches were monitored after the excavations had taken place.

Methodology

55 The plots for the residential units were situated according to the agreed plan contained in the WSI (01-04-15-2-1197/Bown 2014) and were located in relation to the Ordnance Survey National Grid. Site survey for the excavation project was carried out by NPS Land Survey Team using a Leica GPS9000 surveying system.

56 The temporary benchmarks that were used during the course of the work were transferred from the Leica GPS9000 surveying station with a value of 55.24m OD located north of Plot 5 and 55.32m OD south of Plot 14–17.

57 Machine excavation was carried out by a hydraulic 360˚ excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket. All mechanical excavation was constantly and directly monitored by a suitably experienced archaeologist. Machining was halted at the first identifiable archaeological deposits or natural geology.

58 Stripped areas were divided into 5.00m grid squares and planned initially using the Leica GPS9000 surveying system. Hand-drawn plans were recorded at 1:20 or 1:50 scale and sections at 1:10 or 1:20 scale as appropriate. Monochrome 35mm negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant archaeological features and deposits where appropriate.

59 All exposed archaeological features were sample excavated and their fills scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds, other than those that were evidently modern, were retained for examination.

60 Site conditions were very good and the work took place in mixed winter weather. The site access was very good and Wellington Construction Ltd supplied excellent welfare facilities.

61 All site work was undertaken with respect to Health and Safety provision. Hard hats, high-visibility vests and steel toe-capped boots were worn by all staff at all times.

Archive

62 The site archive is currently held at the offices of NPS Archaeology. Upon completion of the project, the documentary archive will be prepared and indexed following guidelines obtained from the relevant Museum and relevant national guidelines (Brown 2009; CIfA 2014b). The archive, consisting of all paper elements created during recording of the archaeological site, including digital material, will be deposited with Norfolk Museums Service.

63 A summary form of the results of this project has been completed for Online Access to the Index of archaeological investigations (OASIS) under the reference norfolka1-196966 (Appendix 8), and this report will uploaded to the OASIS database.

6. SUMMARY OF EXCAVATION RESULTS

Structure

64 Section 6 is concerned with the results of the 2014–15 excavation only: the results of the 2013 evaluation are documented elsewhere (Hickling 2014) and reproduced in Appendix 10. In Section 9 it is proposed that the results of the evaluation will be integrated with those of the excavation in the post-excavation analysis programme.

65 The proposed development area was divided into six building plots and the excavation consequently took place in six discrete areas to cover the footprint of each plot. The plots took their identifying title from their respective dwelling unit number. Where more than one unit was to be situated within a single plot, the plot title embraced all relevant numbers, e.g. Plot 10–13.

66 Plot 1–2 was the east-most area of excavation, situated close to the Church Street frontage in the northeast corner of the site. The plot measured 10.00m north–south x 9.00m east–west (*c.* 90.00m^2), (Figures 3, 4).

67 Plot 3–4 was located on the north side of the site, in the approximate centre. The plot was approximately square, but with a rounded southeast corner. Its maximum dimensions were *c*. 17.00m east–west x 12.50m north–south, encompassing an overall area of *c*. 200.00m^2 (Figures 3, 4).

68 Plot 5 was located in the southeast corner of the site. The plot was essentially rectangular and measured *c*. 18.00m north–south x 11.00m east–west (*c.* 198.00m^2), (Figures 3, 5).

69 Plot 6–9 was situated in the southwest part of the site. It measured 28.00m east–west x 10.00m north–south, and was subsequently extended to encompass the full extent of a buried structure to an overall area of *c.* 320.00m^2 (Figures 3, 6).

70 Plot 10–13 was located in the centre-north of the site. The plot measured *c*. 16.00m east–west x 11.50m north–south, with an unexcavated 4.00m-wide division down the centre giving a total area of *c.* 138.00m^2 (Figures 3, 7).

71 Plot 14–17 was situated in the northwest corner of the site. The plot was approximately square in plan and measured *c*. 13.00m east–west x 11.00m north–south. Its slightly stepped outline gave an overall excavation area of *c.* 137.00m^2 (Figures 3, 7).

Phasing

72 Stratigraphic matrices have been prepared for each individual plot and the plans and other drawings have been digitised into AutoCAD 2014 LT to allow the production of preliminary plans of the archaeological periods identified.

73 Initial site phasing is based on ceramic spot dates of fills and other deposits. Stratigraphic relationships and spatial distribution have been used to support the phasing of some archaeological features. It is emphasised that the phasing presented here is strictly provisional: final interpretation is dependent upon further analysis of the stratigraphic record in conjunction with the finds assemblages, when it may be possible to refine the current phasing.

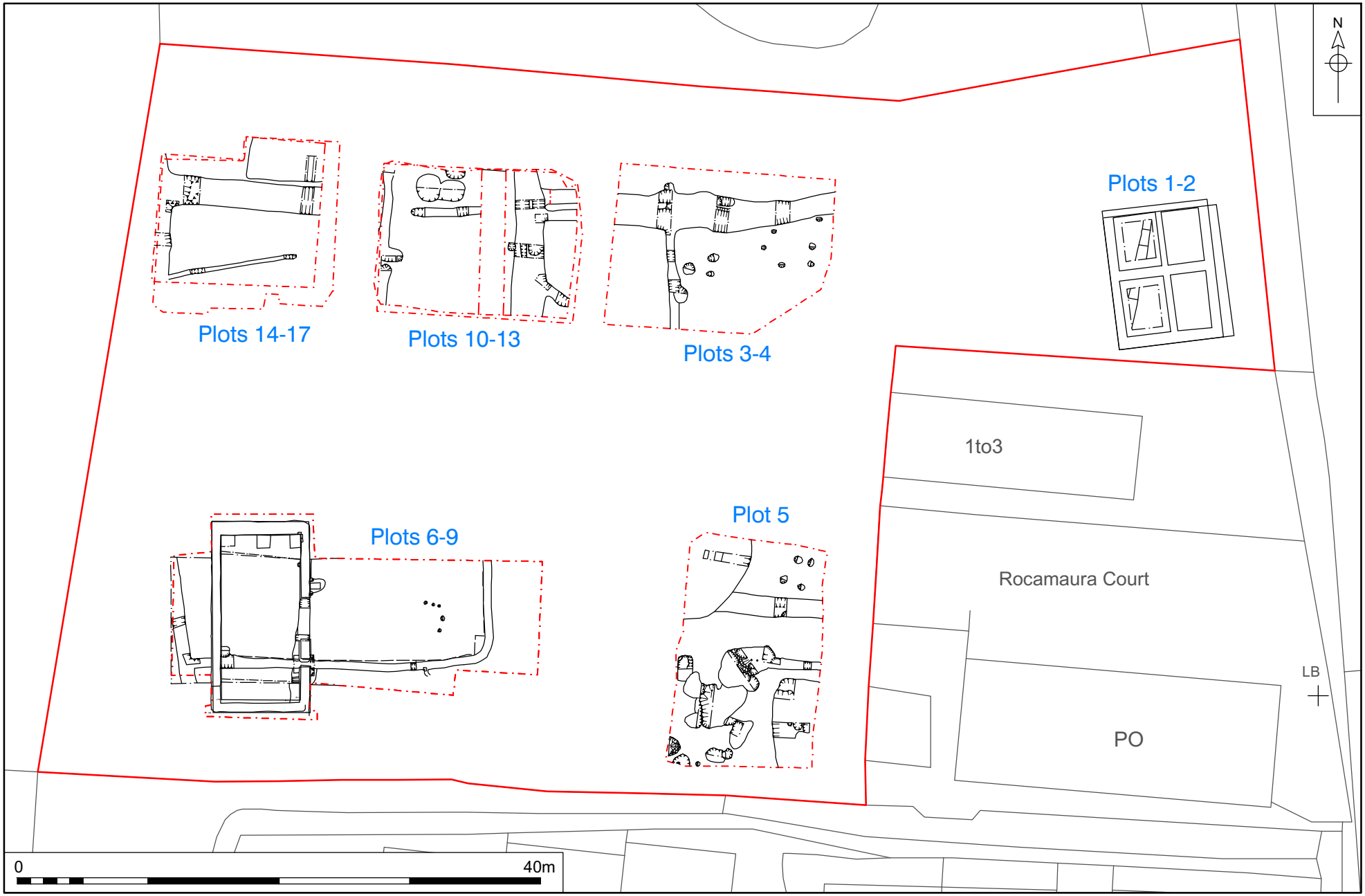

Figure 3. Location of building plots showing archaeological features and deposits. Scale 1:400

74 Four broad periods of archaeological activity are evident from the excavation:

Period 1: finds evidence of activity at the site pre-11th century

Period 2: 11th–14th centuries; activity characterised by north–south and east–west ditches, and pit digging

Period 3: 16th–18th centuries; activity characterised by two groups of structural post-holes, a large flint-built structure, and east–west ditches

Period 4: modern; ditch features in line with site boundary, large pond-like features

75 A number of features—narrow ditches, pits and a group of post-holes—could not be dated from ceramic evidence or by other means at assessment stage. The phasing of the excavated features, including the undated features, is presented in Figure 8.

Excavation Results

Figure 3

Introduction

76 This Section sets out the results of the excavation carried out from 1 December 2014–16 January 2015. The results of the excavation are presented first by Plot number and then by provisional period.

Plot 1–2

Figure 4, Plate 2

77 One ditch was recorded in Plot 1–2, which produced a small amount of ceramic building material.

Plate 2. Excavations between foundation trenches in Plot 1–2. Looking south

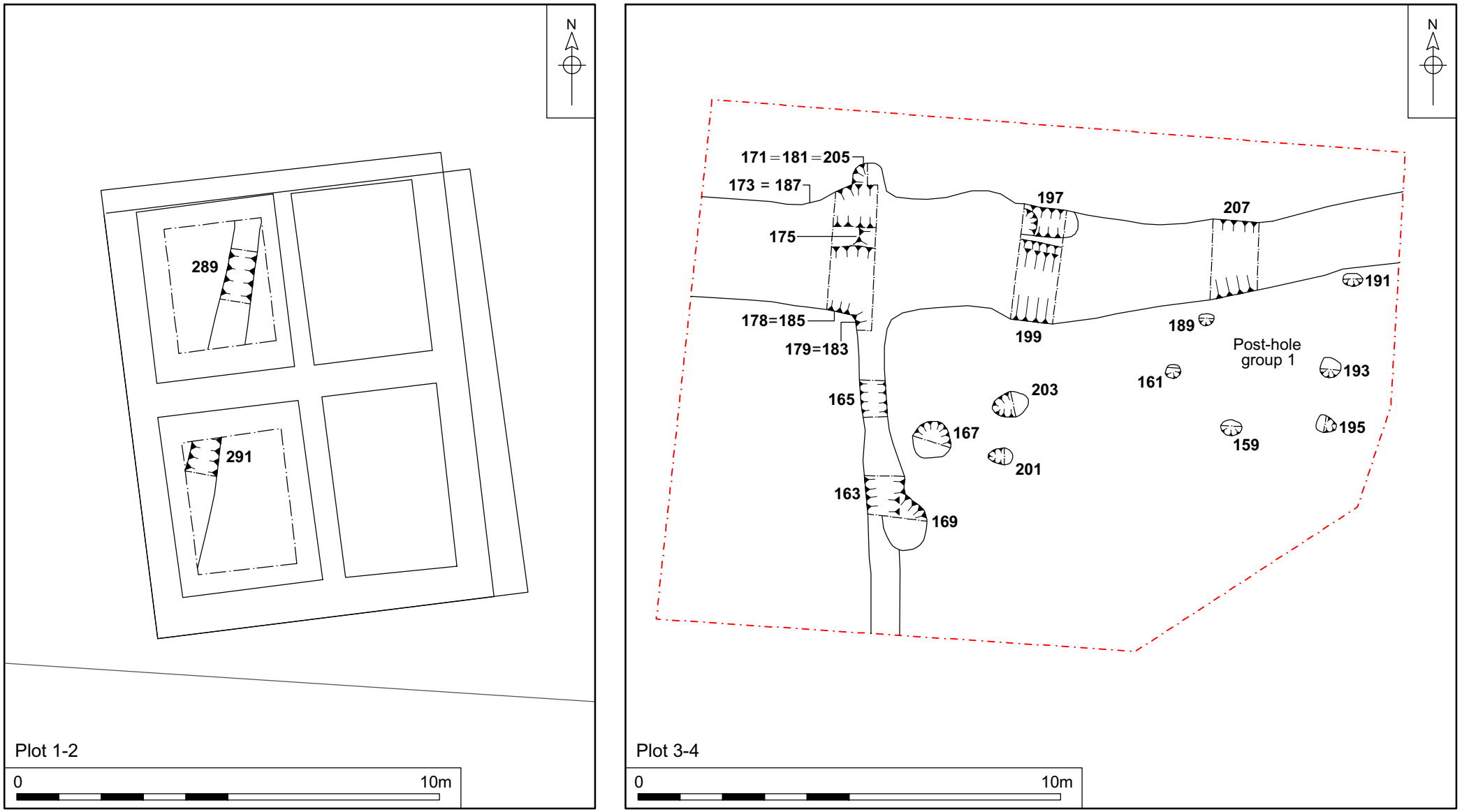

Figure 4. Plots 1-2 and 3-4. Scale 1:125

Period 3

78 The excavation in Plot 1–2 recorded one ditch, aligned northeast–southwest. A single, abraded fragment of possible Roman tile was recovered from the feature; this is considered to be residual, as three fragments of post-medieval brick were also found in the ditch.

79 There is a possibility that the ditch may belong to a separate phase of activity on the site as its alignment was distinct to those recorded elsewhere. Its alignment and position bear close comparison with the boundary of common land depicted on the 1843 parish tithe map (Norfolk County Council 2015).

Plot 3–4

Figure 4

80 Plot 3–4 revealed two ditches, seven post-holes and three pits. Archaeological finds encompassed medieval pottery, metalworking debris and faunal remains.

Period 1

81 No archaeological features or deposits are ascribed to this period, although one fragment of possible Iron Age or Early Saxon pottery was recovered from a post-hole. It is considered likely that the pottery is residual in the post-hole, but its presence indicates an earlier phase of historical occupation within or in close proximity to the site.

Period 2

82 Two ditches were recorded in Plot 3–4: a substantial feature aligned east–west and a slight feature aligned north–south. The dating evidence recovered from the ditches and their relationship in plan suggest that they were contemporary.

83 The east–west ditch measured 15.00m long x 1.20m wide at its widest point. The feature split into two separate ditches towards the west side of the plot. It produced five sherds of 11th–13th-century pottery.

84 The North–south ditch measured 8.00m long x 0.60m wide. A section excavated at its intersection with the east–west ditch was inconclusive in establishing a stratigraphic relationship/construction sequence. The ditch was cut by a pit on its east side. One sherd of 11th–13th-century pottery was recovered from the ditch.

85 Three pits were situated in the right-angle formed by the junction of the two ditches. Only one produced pottery, with a date range of 11th–14th-century. Although the other pits could not be dated, they have been grouped together and phased provisionally to Period 2 by their location and by characterisation of their fills.

Undated

86 Seven post-holes were recorded on the south side of the east–west ditch, six in comparatively close order and the other amongst the Period 2 pits to the west. In plan, the six post-holes suggest a structure, or part of a structure, in the form of a ↄ-shape (reversed D). No finds were recovered from any of the features, with the exception of the single residual Iron Age or Early Saxon pottery sherd mentioned in para 81.

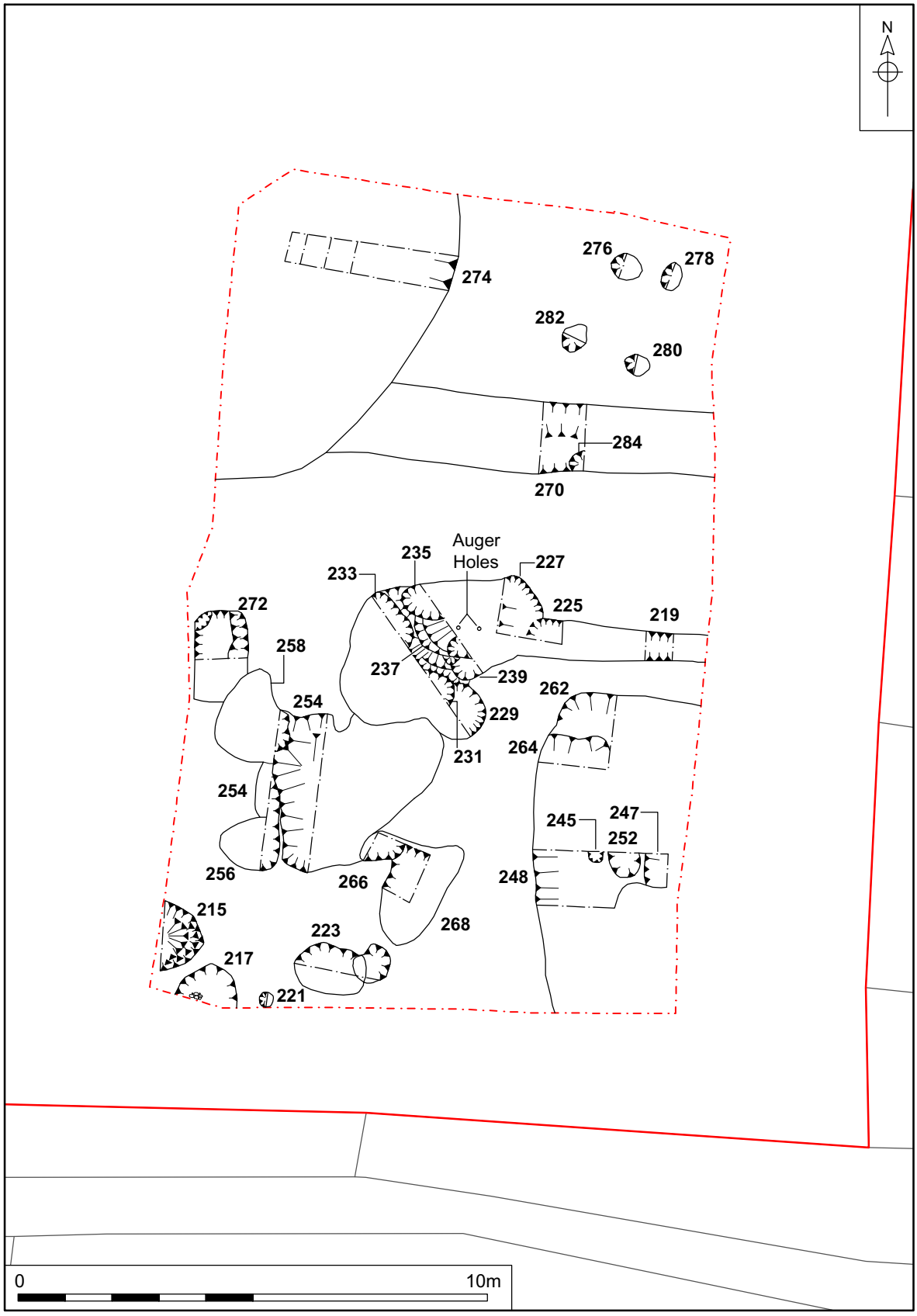

Figure 5. Plot 5. Scale 1:125

87 A soil sample taken from the post-hole containing the Iron Age or Early Saxon pottery was processed for assessment of surviving environmental remains. Sample <24> produced charcoal, black porous 'cokey' material, black tarry material, ferrous globules, mineralised soil concretions, and vitreous material.

Plot 5

Figure 5

88 Plot 5 recorded a sequence of intercut pits, more isolated pits, two ditches, and a post-hole group. The dating evidence recovered from these features was predominantly of medieval date, with some later material. Finds included pottery, 6.038kg of metalworking debris, ceramic building materials, faunal remains, and a honestone.

Period 1

89 The only evidence for Late Saxon-period activity at the site was limited to a single sherd of Thetford-type ware recovered from a pit. The feature is spot dated to 15th–16th-century and the Late Saxon pottery is residual.

Period 2

90 Four relatively distinct areas of pits were apparent in Plot 5, situated in the central and south parts of the plot. One large pit was located in the southeast corner. A total of 19 separate cuts was identified by the sample excavation of the pits, from which 46 sherds of 11th–14th-century pottery were recovered. An auger survey across the unexcavated parts of the pit group demonstrated a consistent depth of 0.40–0.50m below the machined level at *c*. 54.43m OD.

91 A soil sample taken from the southwest group of intercut pits was processed and assessed for survival of environmental remains. Sample <27> produced wheat grains, cereal, grass, charcoal, charred root/stems, black porous 'cokey' material, heather stems, bone, fish bone, and small coal fragments.

Period 3

92 Two ditches aligned east–west ran parallel across the east side of Plot 5. The example to the north was more substantial (1.50m wide) than the one to the south (0.75m wide). The former was cut by a modern-dated pit (Period 4). The stratigraphic relationship of the latter to a Period 2 pit could not be ascertained, but conspicuously it appears to be in line with a Period 4 ditch recorded in Plot 6–9 to the west.

93 A group of four post-holes describing the corners of a small rectangle (2.00m x 1.50m) was recorded in the northeast corner of Plot 5 (post-hole group 2). One post-hole produced a single sherd of 17th-century pottery, and the group is collectively phased tentatively to Period 3 because of their spatial relationship.

Period 4

94 Part of a large and deep pond-like feature was situated in the northwest corner of the plot. The excavation of the feature to at least 2.50m depth by machine was observed, and a small number of finds retained indicated its modern date. A similar feature was sampled in Plot 14–17.

Plot 6–9

Figure 6, Plate 3

95 Plot 6–9 revealed a substantial flint and mortar-built structure, three ditches and a group of post-holes (post-hole group 2). The features are all believed to date to the later periods of occupation at the site. The east end of the plot was not examined thoroughly as formation level for the new residential units was reached before natural geology was exposed.

Period 1

96 No archaeological features or deposits are ascribed to this period. Two abraded fragments of possible Roman tile were retrieved from Plot 6–9, one from a ditch fill and the other from a Period 3 flint wall. The fragment from the wall had broken edges and was covered in mortar, indicating that it was reused in this structure.

Period 3

97 The remains of a substantial structure lay directly beneath the topsoil at the west end of Plot 6–9. The structure measured 6.00m north–south x 3.00m east–west. It was up to 1.00m wide and survived to a height of 0.60m. The structure was built of courses of flint bonded in lime mortar, with the corners partially built of brick. Example bricks retained from the corners of the structure indicate a date range of 16th–18th centuries. No specific indication of function for the building was signposted by the structure itself, but finds from its environs may be useful in establishing this.

Plate 3. Flint-built structure in Plot 6–9 under excavation. Looking south

98 A collection of five post-holes (post-hole group 3) was recorded in the centre-east of the plot. The features describe an arc or semi-circle 2.50m across. Although one sherd of 11th–13th-century pottery was found in one of the post-holes, other finds (brick fragments) from the group indicate a post-medieval date range, which may parallel that of the masonry structure.

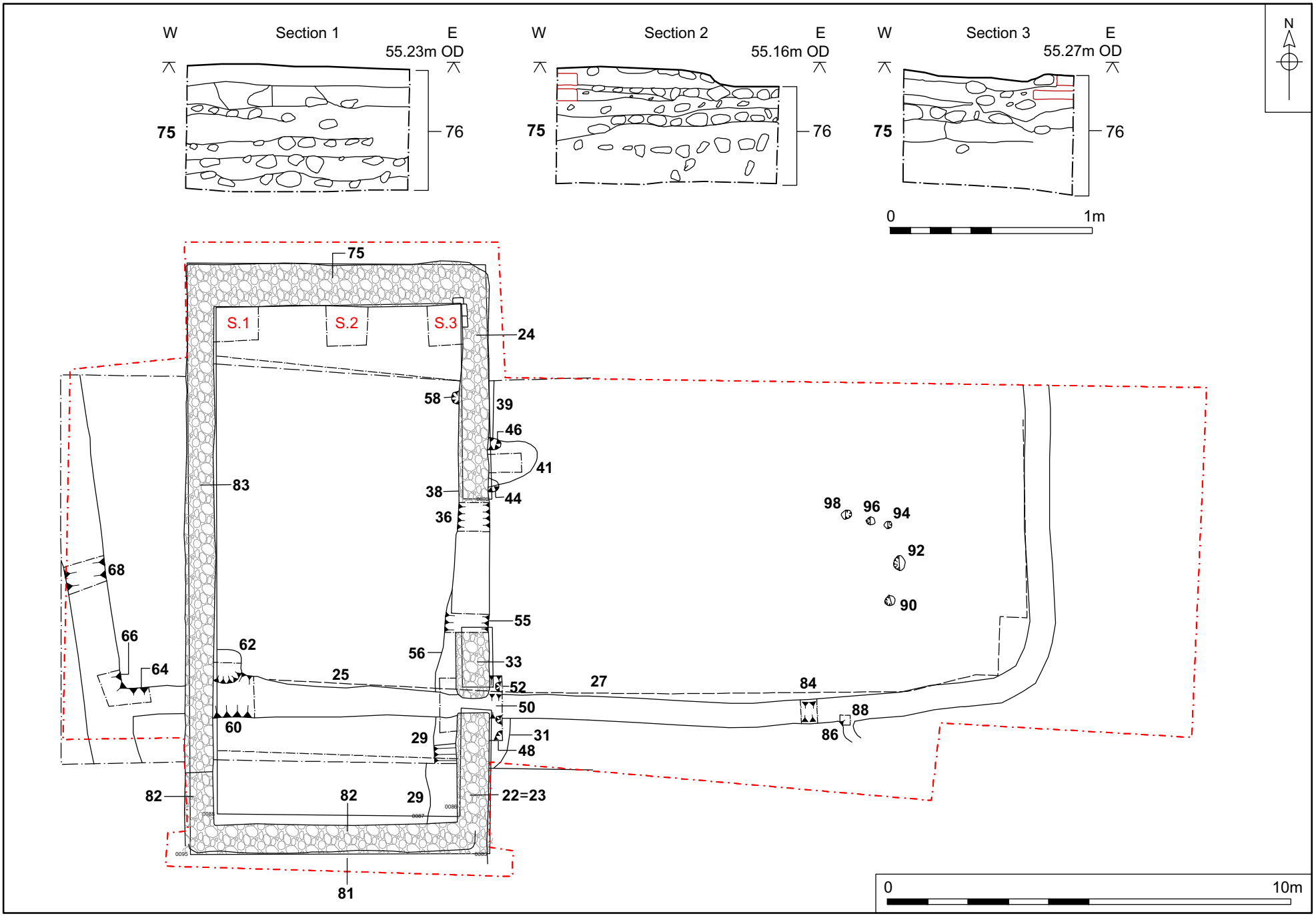

Figure 6. Plots 6-9, scale 1:125. Sections of flint-built structure, scale 1:25

Periods 3–4

99 Three ditches were recorded in Plot 6–9: two aligned north–south and one east–west that linked the other two. These features are considered likely to belong to a late period of activity, as the east–west ditch truncated the east and west walls of the masonry structure, although there was some evidence that the west wall had been rebuilt or repaired after the construction of the ditch. It is likely that the north–south ditch on the west side is a continuation of a ditch recorded in Plot 14–17, whilst the ditch on the east side may be aligned with another in Plot 10–13. The east–west ditch appears to be in line with a ditch dated to Period 3 in Plot 5 to the east.

100 None of the excavated sections through the ditches produced reliable dating evidence, except for fragments of barbed wire (also recovered in the north–south ditch in Plot 14–17), suggesting that the ditches are either relatively modern or at least remained open into the modern age. Ground conditions due to formation level being attained at the east side of the plot were such that the relationship between the east–west and north–south ditch on this side could not be investigated conclusively.

101 A soil sample taken from the east–west ditch, from which 14 fragments of metalworking debris were collected, was processed and assessed for survival of environmental remains. Sample <1> produced charcoal, charred root/stems, black tarry material, ferrous globules, and small coal fragments.

Plot 10–13

Figure 7

102 Plot 10–13 revealed four ditches and three pits. Those features that produced datable pottery were dated within a range of the 11th–14th centuries. Fragments of metalworking debris, ceramic building materials and a silver medieval coin were also recovered.

Period 2

103 Two ditches were aligned north–south. The one on the east side was 2.50m wide and produced 57 sherds of pottery with an 11th–14th-century date range. The ditch on the west side was significantly narrower and was not dated.

104 A soil sample taken from the north–south ditch on the east side was processed and assessed for survival of environmental remains. Sample <11> produced oat grains, barley grains, wheat grains, cereal grains, legumes, charcoal, charred root/stems, heather stems, black porous ‘cokey’ material, bone, fired clay, and vitreous material.

105 The pair of ditches aligned east–west in Plot 3–4 appeared to continue into Plot 10–13. The dating evidence from the ditches in Plot 3–4 suggests that these features are broadly contemporary with the Period 2 ditch in Plot 10–13. The association of the ditches in the two adjacent plots was confirmed after the excavation when the digging of foundation trenches for the residential units was monitored.

106 A narrow ditch aligned northwest–southeast led from/to the north–south ditch on its east side. It contained metalworking debris.

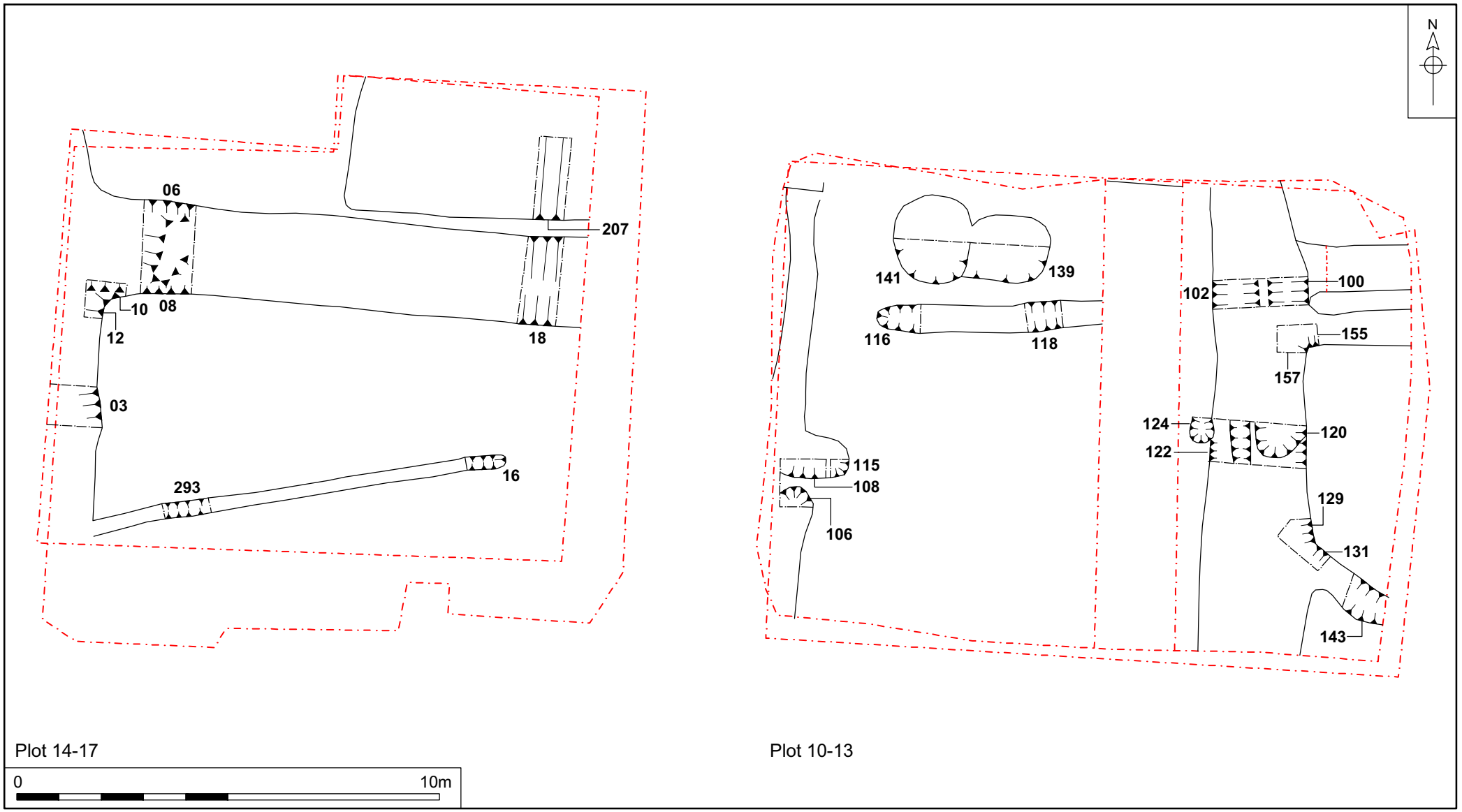

Figure 7. Plots 10-13 and 14-17. Scale 1:125

107 Two pits located in the northwest part of the plot produced a small amount of dating evidence which suggests that are contemporary with the Period 2 features described above. Three pottery sherds dated to the 11th–14th century and a medieval silver long-cross penny were recovered from the pit to the east.

Undated

108 The north–south ditch on the west side of Plot 10–13 was partially obscured by the west limit of excavation. Although no dating was recovered from the feature, its parallel alignment to the east ditch suggests the possibility that the two may be contemporary. It appeared to be interrupted at one point, and did not continue to the south into Plot 6–9.

109 An east–west ditch following the approximate alignment of the paired ditches to the east could not be dated. The ditches may be related, but this was not proven.

110 A small pit, located on the west side of the Period 2 north–south ditch, did not produce any dating evidence. Its position close to the Period 2 features may hint that it is of similar date.

Plot 14–17

Figure 7

111 Plot 14–17 revealed three ditches, of differing date, and a large square feature, which may represent an in-filled pond.

Period 2

112 A broad ditch ran east–west across the north end of Plot 14–17. The only datable find from its fill was a sherd of 11th–12th-century pottery. The position of the ditch, in line with other Period 2 ditches in Plots 10–13 and 3–4 further east, supports its provisional dating.

Period 4

113 A north–south ditch along the west edge of the Plot is likely to be modern or else remained open long enough for modern debris to accumulate within its fill. Modern finds include glass, tin, iron, lead, and barbed wire. It is probably a continuation of a similarly dated north–south ditch in Plot 6–9 and may once have served as a boundary to the west edge of the field under development.

114 The original date of a large feature with a regular, squarish outline in the northeast corner of the plot is uncertain, but finds indicate that it was filled-in during modern times. The feature may be a pond.

Undated

115 A narrow north-northeast–west-southwest ditch was recorded in the south part of Plot 14–17. It appeared to intersect with the modern north–south ditch, but produced no dating evidence.

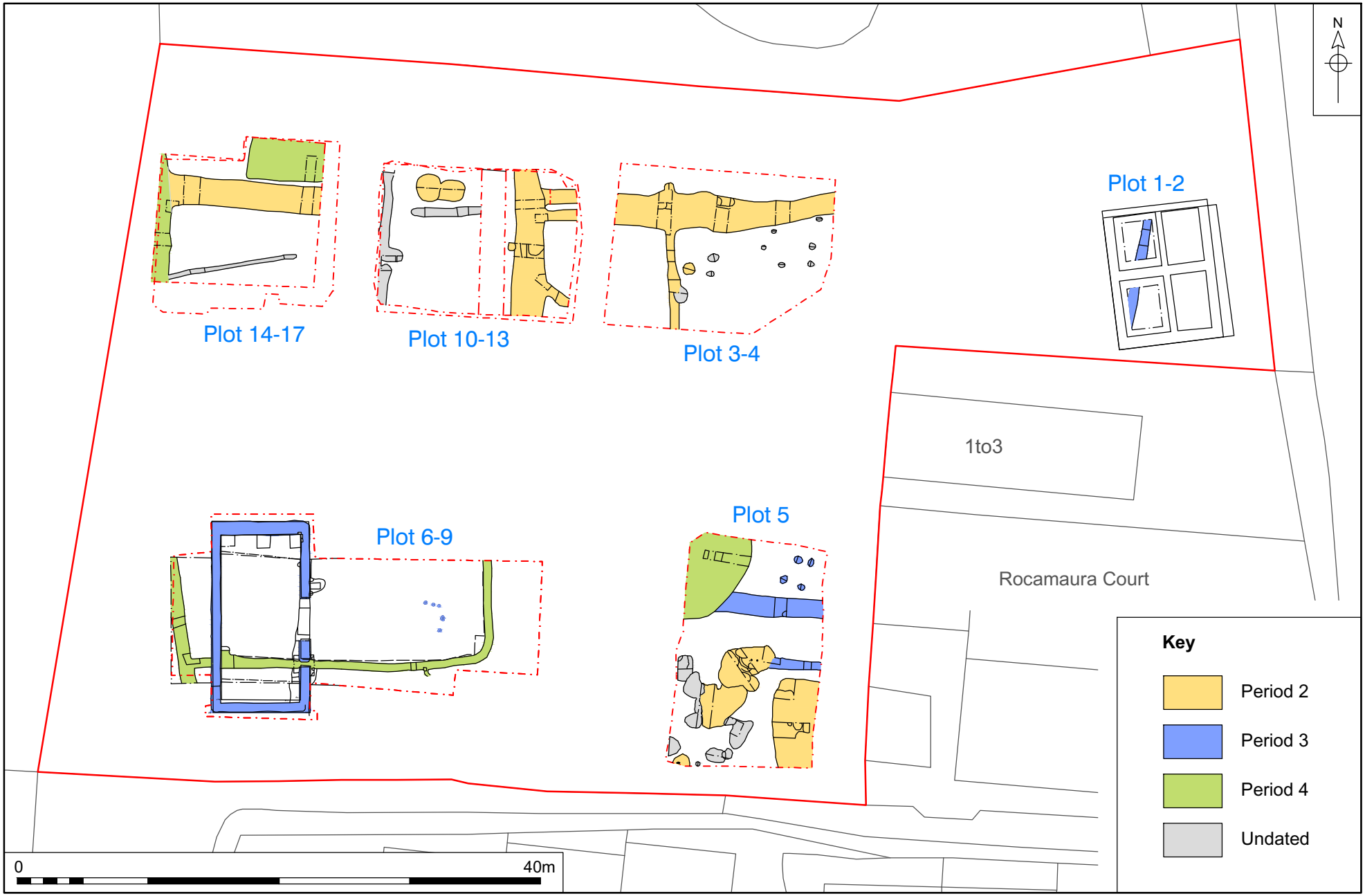

Figure 8 Plan of archaeological features by Period. Scale 1:400

7. FACTUAL DATA SUMMARIES AND STATEMENTS OF POTENTIAL

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

117 A variety of sources has been consulted as part of this assessment including *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011), which summarises the archaeological resources of East Anglia and presents detailed research agendas for each period.

Assessment of Stratigraphic and Structural Data

Archive quantification

Table 1 summarises the archive components that were generated by the excavation.

Archive element	Items
Context records	292
Drawn sections	101
Drawn plans	24
Black and white films	8
Digital photographs	350
Environmental samples taken from (number of contexts)	30

Table 1. Archive quantification

118 Following completion of the excavation, all written and drawn records were checked and cross-referenced. Typed versions of context, drawing and sample registers were created. Context information and finds data were combined in a single Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. All photographic films were processed. The finds were washed, dried, marked, and bagged for inclusion in the site archive.

Summary

119 The stratigraphy at this multi-period site is of moderate and inconsistent complexity, with a number of inter-cut features present. The stratigraphy of the north–south and east–west medieval ditches is comparatively straightforward, although that of the inter-cut medieval pit groups is more complex. Relationships for the ditches dated to the post-medieval period need to be examined in regards to features dated by finds as both earlier and later.

120 The periods of activity identified at the site at the present time are quite broad, and it is anticipated that more than a single phase for each of the periods may be represented by the recorded features and deposits.

Statements of potential

Pre-11th century (Period 1)

121 Evidence for activity at the excavation site prior to the 11th century comprises a small collection of ceramic finds, but no archaeological features or deposits. Small quantities of Roman tile, a piece of Early Saxon or Iron Age pottery, and a sherd of Late Saxon pottery establish no more than thin evidence for past human activity at or close to the site. As such, the Period 1 data possesses very little potential for further research.

Medieval—11th–14th centuries (Period 2)

122 The potential significance of the medieval features and deposits is considered to be high, as they represent the first tangible evidence for the exploitation of the area and possibly reflect expansion into or bordering the edge of a common. The date range for the medieval activity is currently identified as 11th–14th century, a period of population growth and agricultural expansion. It is believed that the ditches are likely to form field or strip boundaries, although no attempt has yet been made to understand how the ditches relate to the former common edge. The relatively shallow pits at the site may be an indication of extraction for natural geological resources such as sand, gravel, or clay. The evidence from the medieval period has the potential to form the nucleus of a report on characteristics and types of rural land use and associated settlement.

Post-medieval—16th–18th centuries (Period 3)

123 The post-medieval period is represented by a substantial flint structure, two or possibly three post-hole groups, and two ditches, all largely confined to the south part of the site. Although the archaeological evidence for the post-medieval period is limited, it may represent a shift in both function and location of activity at the site. From its study there is potential to gain an insight of settlement development at Briston, which may be supported by cartographic and documentary sources. In particular, analysis of the northeast-southwest ditch in the northeast corner of the site holds good potential to define the historical limit of Briston common, to clarify its role as a boundary feature and thereby to establish a context for all of the activity recorded to the west. The large flint structure and associated deposits and finds have the potential to illuminate the type of buildings and ancillary structures and land use that succeeded the enclosed medieval farmland represented in Period 2.

Modern (Period 4)

124 The fundamental outline of the plot today has been maintained since medieval times. Medieval, post-medieval and modern ditches all adopt the same basic alignments, a pattern that may once have been governed by areas of common land and which is in part fossilised by boundaries in the modern landscape. Large, deep features in-filled in modern times may be ancient ponds. The modern features offer little potential for further study in and of themselves, but record of their presence and layout should be noted to help characterise a discussion of the medieval and later landscape.

Undated

125 The features that cannot be dated at assessment stage comprise ditches, pits and a post-hole group. The ditches broadly conform to the layout of boundaries established during the medieval period, and spatial and contextual analysis may help affirm their role and provide a suggestion of date. Likewise, the undated pits are situated in areas of other, medieval-dated pits, and comparison of these features may permit an estimate of date and function. The undated post-hole group also needs to be considered in a similar way. The undated features have little potential to add new information to interpretations of the site, but their study remains intrinsic to a realisation of the overall layout of the site and the scope and types of activity at different periods.

Assessment of Archaeological Finds

Archive quantification

126 All finds were washed, dried, marked, and bagged for inclusion in the site archive. Finds were recorded by count and weight, and data was entered onto a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Each category was assessed separately and is presented below by material and chronology.

127 Table 2 presents the materials that form the major part of the artefact and ecofact assemblage recovered by the excavation.

Artefact type	No	Wt (g)
?Tin	1	4
Animal bone	14	911
Ceramic building material	59	11515
Clay pipe	1	1
Copper alloy	1	14
Glass	8	77
Iron	10	195
Iron Age/Early Saxon pottery	1	2
Late Saxon pottery	1	5
Lead	2	83
Medieval pottery	106	1134
Medieval/post-medieval pottery	1	22
Metalworking debris	100	22854
Modern pottery	12	200
Post-medieval pottery	7	149
Shell	4	151
Silver	1	1
Stone	1	66

Table 2. Quantification of artefacts and ecofacts

128 Appendix 2a contains a list of the archaeological finds from the site in context number order, and assessment of the finds is presented below with supporting information given in Appendices 3–6.

Introduction

129 The trial trench evaluation of the Church Street site in 2013 produced a comparable range of archaeological materials—pottery, ceramic building materials, metalworking debris, and metal finds—and specific types to those found by the excavation. The finds from the evaluation are reported in Hickling 2014 (Appendix 10) and are not considered specifically in this report.

130 The pottery recorded by the evaluation did not include any types earlier than the 11th century. The same holds true for the excavation, bar two possible earlier pieces (Iron Age or Early Saxon and Late Saxon), which may hint at earlier activity in the area.

131 The ceramic building material assemblage from the evaluation was comparable to that from the excavation, with some probable residual Roman tiles and medieval pieces, but with the bulk of the assemblage of later date.

132 Metalworking debris of the same character to that collected by the evaluation was found in the excavation, approximately twice as much being recovered by the excavation.

133 Context numbers referenced in the following text are described in Appendix 1a.

Pottery Assessment

Summary

134 One hundred and twenty-eight sherds of pottery weighing 1,512g were collected from 26 contexts. Table 3 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Unidentified handmade	UNHM	0.002	1	2		1
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	1	5		1
Total pre-medieval			***2***	***7***		***2***
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	41	168		5
Medieval coarseware 1	MCW1	3.201	24	366	0.29	8
Medieval coarseware 2	MCW2	3.202	1	24		1
Medieval coarseware 3	MCW3	3.203	1	12		1
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	28	342	0.28	27
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	11	222		10
Total medieval			***106***	***1134***	***0.57***	***52***
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	1	22	0.05	1
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	3	117		3
Speckle-glazed Ware	SPEC	6.15	1	9		1
Cologne/Frechen Stoneware	GSW4	7.14	2	20		2
Westerwald Stoneware	GSW5	7.15	1	3		1
Total post-medieval			***8***	***171***	***0.05***	***8***
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	2	26	0.05	2
Creamwares	CRW	8.10	3	17	0.07	3

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
English Stoneware	ESW	8.20	5	123	0.37	5
Staffordshire white salt-glazed stonewares	SWSW	8.41	1	11	0.11	1
Late slipped redware	LSRW	8.51	1	23	0.05	1
Total modern			***12***	***200***	***0.65***	***12***
Totals			**128**	**1512**	**1.27**	**74**

Table 3. Pottery quantification by fabric

Methodology

135 Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) in 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 recorded in a Microsoft Access database.

Pre-medieval pottery

136 One small abraded sherd in a black medium sandy fabric was found in post-hole fill **194**. It may be Iron Age or Early Saxon in date.

137 An abraded fragment of base with clear wheel-throwing lines internally is likely to be a fragment of Thetford-type ware of Late Saxon date. It was found in pit fill **255** in association with later pottery.

Medieval pottery

138 Medieval wares form the largest proportion of this assemblage. Five fabrics of medieval coarsewares (including EMW) are present in this group in varying amounts. In terms of sherd count, EMW is the most frequent, but the sherds represent only five vessels. LMU is the second most frequent in terms of sherd count, but dominates the group by MNV. The third most frequent, MCW1, is a similar fabric to LMU (i.e. a fine sandy greyware) but contains sparse–common clay pellets which are generally grey-black but are red in one partially oxidised sherd. MCW2 is a dark blue-grey fabric with common medium sand which gives the surface a slightly pimply texture. MCW3 is comparable with other medieval coarsewares found across north Norfolk and previously recorded on the Bacton–King's Lynn pipeline (Anderson 2009). It is very similar to Suffolk Hollesley-type coarseware, being pale grey or buff with abundant fine sand which is clearly visible as small dark spots on the surface. Unfortunately, the quantities are too small to provide much information on the distribution of these fabrics in the area, but it is notable that previous work in Briston also produced higher proportions of LMU than other medieval coarsewares (Anderson 2014).

139 Seven rims are present, all from bowls, and there is a body sherd from another bowl which has been pierced just below the rim. The bowl rim in MCW1 is a flat-topped beaded type of 12th/13th-century date, whilst the other bowls are all

developed forms in LMU, probably dating to the 13th/14th century and comparable with LMU rims from Norwich (e.g. Jennings 1981, nos 260, 264, 266, 303). One bowl rim has knife-trimmed faceting on the internal edge, but no other sherds are decorated.

140 Eleven sherds of glazed wares are present, all Grimston wares. They comprise eight green-glazed body sherds (five of which have brown slip lines), one base sherd with thin glaze externally, and two strap handles from jugs.

Late and post-medieval pottery

141 The later medieval period is represented by a single abraded rim sherd from a bowl or plate in LMT fabric with internal green glaze.

142 Post-medieval pottery comprises four base and body sherds of glazed redwares (GRE, SPEC), and three body sherds of German stoneware. Two of these are brown-glazed Cologne and Frechen types, and one is a small piece of Westerwald stoneware with applied decoration of indeterminate form and a wash of cobalt blue in the decorated area.

Modern pottery

143 A small group of factory-made modern pottery was recovered, largely as unstratified finds. These include fragments of plain whiteware and creamware bowls and other vessels, a white salt-glazed stoneware plate, a slipped redware bowl and some stoneware preserve jars and bottles.

Pottery by context

144 A summary of the pottery by feature is provided in Table 4. 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.

Context	Fill of	Cut type	Fabric	Spot date
14		U/S finds	ESW LSRW REFW	18th-19th c.
19	18	Ditch	EMW	11th-12th c.
30	29	Ditch	ESW	19th-20th c.
99	98	Post-hole	LMU	11th-13th c.
104	102	Ditch	MCW1	11th-13th c.
130	129	Ditch	EMW LMU GRIM	13th c.?
140	139	Pit	EMW LMU GRIM	13th c.?
164	163	Ditch	MCW1 SPEC	L.17th-18th c.
166	165	Ditch	LMU	11th-13th c.
168	167	Pit	LMU	11th-14th c.
180	179	Ditch	MCW1	12th-14th c.
194	193	Post-hole	UNHM	IA/ESax?
200	199	Ditch	LMU MCW1	11th-13th c.
208	207	Ditch	MCW1	12th-14th c.
209	207	Ditch	LMU	13th c.?
218	217	Shallow depression	EMW GRIM	13th-14th c.
230	229	Pit	GRIM	13th c.
249	248	Ditch	LMU MCW2 GRIM	13th c.?

Context	Fill of	Cut type	Fabric	Spot date
255	254	Pit	THET LMU GRIM LMT	15th-16th c.
257	256	Pit	LMU	11th-14th c.
265	264	Pit	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
271	270	Ditch	GRE CRW	M-L.18th c.
273	272	Pit	LMU	11th-14th c.
275	274	Pit	LMU SWSW	18th c.
279	278	Post-hole	GSW4 GSW5	17th c.
286		U/S finds	EMW LMU MCW3 GRIM GRE GSW4	11th-12th c.

Table 4. Pottery types present by context

145 The assemblage includes a variety of medieval and later wares. The medieval coarsewares are all of local origin, including fabrics that are commonly found in Norwich and north Norfolk. The post-medieval wares are also largely of regional origin, although there are a few German imports of types commonly found in the region 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 white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware) may be indicative of moderate–high status in the later 18th and early 19th centuries.

Statement of Potential

146 This assemblage adds to the one previously excavated on Church Street (Anderson 2014) and shows that the main medieval pottery types available to the inhabitants were Norwich-type LMU and Grimston wares, supplemented by a few more locally manufactured coarsewares. Neither assemblage contains any imported wares before the 16th century, typical of an average status rural community of the period.

147 The high proportion of bowls in the medieval assemblage is worthy of note, particularly as the body and base sherds are mainly from large vessels with few pieces that are certainly from jars. Bowls may be associated with dairying and most of the bowls in this group are coated externally with black greasy soot, which may indicate that they were used to heat milk (although lipid analysis would be required to confirm this).

148 This assemblage is fully recorded. However, some material may benefit from lipid analysis to substantiate the theory of dairying being an occupation at the site.

Ceramic Building Materials Assessment

Summary

149 Fifty-nine fragments of ceramic building materials weighing 11,513g were collected from 14 contexts. The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured 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 Appendix 4.

Fabric	Code	RBT(?)	EB?	LB(?)	RTP	PAN	QFT	WT
estuarine clay?	est?		1					
fine sandy	fs	3		3		17		

Fabric	Code	RBT(?)	EB?	LB(?)	RTP	PAN	QFT	WT
fs, with sparse calcareous inclusions	fsc					1		
fs, with clay pellets	fscp				1		1	
fs, with flint and quartz pebbles	fsf			7				
fs, with fine ferrous inclusions	fsfe			3		2		
fs, flint and ferrous inclusions	fsffe			2				
fine sandy micaceous	fsm					3		
fsm, with grog	fsmg					1		
fs, poorly mixed red & white clays	fsx				1			
fsx, with clay pellets	fsxcp			4				
medium sandy	ms			2	1			
ms, with ferrous inclusions	msfe			2				
ms, poorly mixed red & white clays	msx			3				
refined factory-made whiteware	refw							1
Totals		**3**	**1**	**26**	**3**	**24**	**1**	**1**
Total weights (g)		*896*	*3*	*8618*	*120*	*1781*	*82*	*13*

Table 5. CBM by fabric and form

150 Three abraded fragments of possible Roman tile (RBT) in dense fine sandy fabrics were recovered from ditch fill **28**, wall **75** and ditch fill **290**. The upper surface of the fragment from **28** is reduced and partly vitrified, which is typical of Roman tile that has been re-used in fire-related features such as hearths during the Anglo-Saxon period. The other two fragments are in pinkish orange fabrics and are abraded. The fragment from wall **75** is covered in mortar, which is also on the broken edge and abraded surfaces, indicating that it was reused in this structure.

151 One small fragment in a purplish pink fine silty clay may be a fragment of estuarine early brick, but no surfaces survive. It was found in association with later brick fragments in ditch fill **220**.

152 Late bricks (LB) make up the bulk of the assemblage. A variety of fabrics and sizes are present, but most are in fine and medium sandy fabrics containing flint, coarse quartz, ferrous particles and swirls or cream-white clay. All are handmade. Five can be measured in two dimensions, and five more provide a thickness only. Widths range between 104–122mm, and thicknesses between 51–58mm. There is one thinner brick (45mm), but it is abraded and possibly worn from use in flooring. These sizes are within the range expected for 16th–18th-century bricks. Bricks from wall **75**, ditch fills **134** and **220**, and unstratified **286** have surface reduction or were partly vitrified during firing, resulting in blue-grey surfaces. One other brick fragment, from post-hole fill **279**, is over-fired and dark reddish purple in colour. This variation is typical of bricks made in early kilns, which were less easily controlled than later types. Two sample bricks from wall **75** have layers of white and cream lime mortar on the surfaces, but none of the other fragments have any trace of mortar.

153 Roofing tile fragments comprise three pieces of plain tile (RTP) from ditch fill **28** and pit fill **255**, and a variety of pan tiles (PAN) from various ditch, pit and post-hole fills. Most are in fine fabrics. One fragment from ditch fill **271** has a layer of white lime ?plaster on the underside.

154 A fragment of worn quarry floor tile (QFT) in a pale buff fabric was found in ditch fill **271**, and measures 17+mm thick. These tiles were commonly used for flooring of utility areas in the 18th and 19th centuries.

155 A small piece of factory-made white-glazed wall tile from post-hole fill **202** is probably of late 19th- or 20th-century date.

Statement of potential

156 This assemblage is very similar to another previously excavated in Church Street, although the range of fabrics present is slightly different (Anderson 2014). Both include Roman and possible medieval pieces, but the majority of ceramic building materials are of post-medieval date.

157 Fragments of ceramic building materials were recovered from five ditches (32 fragments), a pit (2 fragments), four post-holes (8 fragments), and a wall (7 pieces). Apart from the wall samples, most of these fragments were probably accidentally incorporated into feature fills. 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 sometime after the structure(s) had been demolished.

158 Study of the ceramic building material has usefully been concluded and it is unlikely that further study would be productive in refining dating or interpretation.

Clay Pipe Assessment

Summary

159 One piece of clay tobacco pipe from fill **220**, weighing 1g, was recovered from ditch **219**.

160 The piece is an undiagnostic, undecorated stem, which cannot be more closely dated than post-medieval.

161 The clay pipe is associated with post-medieval material in the context from which it was recovered.

Statement of potential

162 This is an undiagnostic stem of clay tobacco pipe, and has no potential for further analysis.

Glass Assessment

Summary

163 Eight pieces of glass were recovered from the excavation, all of which are post-medieval–modern in date. These pieces were recovered from post-holes **194**, **279**, ditch **05**, and unstratified contexts **14**, **286**.

164 Three fragments are of glass bottles **194**, **14**, **05**. One piece **194** is a light green curved fragment from the neck of a bottle, with part of the rim intact, and measures 37mm long with a diameter of 26mm. One piece **05** is of clear glass, slightly

curved and forms the bottom of a container. Around the edge of the base there is a vertical pattern of straight lines. Below this pattern are stamped 'N2', a diamond with four dots inside, the number '8', and lettering '250ml'. This unit of measure indicates it was used to hold liquids. The final piece **14** is also of light green-coloured glass and is curved. It can be identified as part of a bottle due to the stamped words 'Ginger Beer' being legible. The second line of legible lettering shows 'rpusty'. The makers stamp is an intertwined 'C' and 'P', and from this it can be identified as from James Pinchen's, Corpusty and South Creake Brewery.

165 James Pinchen began brewing at Corpusty in 1864 and had acquired the South Creake brewery by 1896. In August 1898, the Creake brewery was destroyed by fire and had to be rebuilt. In 1908 Pinchen began trading as J. Pinchen & Sons, but by 1921 the South Creake premises had been converted into a razor blade factory. Brewing continued at Corpusty until 1962 (North Norfolk Bottles 2015).

166 The remainder of the pieces are possibly window fragments as they are flat, although they could also feasibly be vessel fragments. Four pieces share a similar character. Three pieces in **286** and a single piece from **279** are light green in colour, transparent, though scratched and worn. One piece **286** is triangular and has a band across its width; whether this is a remnant of decoration or adhesive is unknown. The other piece from **279** is darker green in colour and is curved.

Statement of potential

167 This is little potential for further research of the glass.

Metalworking Debris Assessment

Summary

168 A total of 101 pieces (22,854g) of slag, originating from 21 contexts, was recovered by the excavation. The slag was identified on morphological grounds by visual examination.

169 Visual examination of metalworking residues allows them to be categorised according to morphology, colour, density, and vesicularity. It should be noted, however, that not all slags are diagnostic of a particular metalworking process or part of that process. Slags are also particularly susceptible to morphological and composition alteration by secondary corrosion products.

170 Reference was made to the National Slag Reference Collection (Dungworth et al. 2009) where appropriate, and to the relevant subject-specific (Bayley et al. 2008) and regional (Medlycott 2011) research frameworks.

Results

171 Ditch fill **04**. Associated dates: none. 1 fragment (265g). Dark grey in colour with purplish tinge to upper surface. Red-brown patches on lower surface suggesting presence of iron oxides. Dense, but several moderate-sized air pockets visible (*c*. 1–6mm). Occasional small pieces of burnt flint adhering to lower surface. Upper surface shows distinct rippling characteristic of tap slag.

172 Unstratified finds **14**. Associated dates: medieval–post-medieval. 3 fragments (150g). Light grey-brown–mid-orange-brown. Rough, dull surfaces. Substantial small stones/flint/burnt flint adheres to material. Moderate response to magnet. Undiagnostic ironworking slag, probably from the smelting process.

173 Ditch fill **26**. Associated dates: none. 14 fragments (811g). Material from this context can all be classified as iron-smelting slag, but varies in character. Nine fragments display surface morphology indicating that they are tap slag, but vary in density, porosity, colour, and sheen, perhaps suggesting that they do not all originate from the same smelt. None display any magnetic response. Three further pieces comprise dense, slightly porous material varying from dark–mid-grey in colour with occasional orange-brown discolouration. These can be classified simply as smelting slags; the sinuous form of one of these fragments suggests that it may be an internal run or prill of slag. The final two pieces from this context are amorphous and pumice-like. Very occasional small stones/burnt flint adhere to them. These appear to be pieces of slag incorporating large quantities of furnace lining. The lack of heavy vitrification suggests that they did not originate in the hottest parts of the furnace (Crew 1995).

174 Ditch fill **28**. Associated dates: post-medieval. 31 fragments (8,079g). One large fragment (170mm x 140mm) of tap slag, with a blocky fracture, clearly broken from a much larger flow of slag. Upper surface is black, smooth and rippled, typical of tap slag. Lower surface is rougher, with very occasional small stones adhering to it, orange-brown patches of iron oxide discolouration, and striations indicating the high viscosity of the material when molten. The shape of the fragment indicates the size and form of the channel into which the molten slag ran; this appears to have been shallow-sided and *c*. 280mm wide. The remaining material comprises fairly homogenous very dark grey–black, fairly dense material with sparse–moderate small air pockets. None of this material demonstrated any response to the magnet, although occasional discolouration from iron oxides was noted. Seventeen individual fragments can be identified as tap slag from their rippled surface morphology. A further ten fragments can be identified as undiagnostic iron-smelting slag. Two notable, but undiagnostic pieces comprise a small, light grey porous fragment, clearly broken from a larger piece of slag, and a very dense light grey fragment with slight vitrification or slightly glittery finish. Although undiagnostic these are most likely to derive from the smelting process. One notable fragment from this context comprises a piece of tap slag that has clearly cooled at the point at which the slag exited the furnace; the upper part of this represents a slag plug that would have formed at the exit point of the furnace.

175 Masonry **82**. Associated dates: none. 2 fragments (1,076g). Two large fragments of spongy, porous material with frequent air pockets (*c.* 1mm). Dark grey in colour with frequent large orange-red brown discolouration and weak–moderate response to the magnet. Both pieces have extensive white patches, which appears to be where the local chalk geology has become fused to the slag, presumably while molten. The smaller piece has areas displaying the rippled surface morphology of tap slag.

176 Wall **83**. Associated dates: none. 8 fragments (2,561g). A small prill or run of tap slag. Dark grey–black in colour, smooth surfaces with a matte sheen, and slight vitrification observed in patches. Four fragments of comparatively porous, spongy material. Dark grey–black in colour with some patches of vitrification. Smelting slag. Three fragments of very dark grey tap slag with occasional small stones adhering to and incorporated into the material. Rippled upper surfaces have a metallic sheen. Very dense material. The largest piece suggests that it may have run into a shallow channel with a narrow groove in the base.

177 Post-hole fill **95**. Associated dates: post-medieval. 4 fragments (164g). Four fragments of very similar very dark grey dense tap slag. Rippled upper surfaces have a matte sheen. Some vitrification and orange-brown discolouration is observed on the lower surfaces. A possible charcoal impression is observed on the base of one piece. Two pieces give a very slight response to the magnet.

178 Ditch fill **101**. Associated dates: none. 1 fragment (419g). Tap slag. Very dense with little evidence of internal air pockets or bubbles. Very dark grey in colour. Upper rippled/mammilated surface has a matte 'gun-metal' sheen. Some red-brown discolouration to lower surface. The morphology of this piece of slag suggests that it may have been flowing down a fairly steep incline in a V-shaped channel.

179 Ditch fill **103**. Associated dates: none. 1 fragment (336g). A very dense, blocky piece of tap slag with large air pockets towards the upper surface, but none towards the lower reaches of the material. Dark grey in colour. Occasional small stone or pieces of burnt flint adhere to lower surface. Occasional red-brown discolouration. Very slight magnetic response.

180 Ditch fill **130**. Associated dates: medieval. 5 fragments (369g). Three conjoining fragments of light, spongy material. Dark grey–dark red-brown in colour. Fractured surfaces reveal very frequent air pockets (1–8mm). Dull, rough surfaces with occasional patches of vitrification. Although the smooth ripples typical of tap slag are not evident, the morphology suggests viscous flow and this might, therefore, represent a form of tap slag. Two fragments of dark grey dense tap slag. Very similar in appearance to that from context **101**. Occasional patches of red-brown discolouration. Little–no magnetic response.

181 Deposit **144**. Associated dates: none. 4 fragments (311g). One fragment light–dark grey dense material. Some indication of air pockets in one surface. Smelting slag. Three fragments light grey–orange-brown material. Dense but fragile with numerous small stones adhering to surface. Possibly part of a furnace lining.

182 Ditch fill **180**. Associated dates: medieval. 1 fragment (24g). One fragment moderately dense, dark grey material. Flat–slightly concave, smooth upper surface, rough, dull lower surface with frequent orange-brown discolouration. Smelting slag, possible tap slag.

183 Ditch fill **200**. Associated dates: medieval. 3 fragments (1,908g). Three fragments of dense dull dark grey–dark purple-red tap slag with moderate orange-brown discolouration to lower surfaces and occasional small stones adhering to the lower surfaces. Although similar in colour, the smallest piece is much more porous, indicating a much frothier slag, suggesting that this piece may derive from a different smelt.

184 Ditch fill **208**. Associated dates: medieval. 2 fragments (343g). Two fragments of dense, very dark grey tap slag with large internal air pockets and moderate red-brown discolouration.

185 Ditch fill **226**. Associated dates: none. 4 fragments (1,466g). Three fragments of mid–dark grey dense tap slag with smooth rippled upper surfaces. Rough lower surfaces with occasional dark red-brown discolouration. One fragment of light grey–black, comparatively light, spongy material. Surfaces mostly rough with some small smoother rippled/mammilated areas. One surface appears to consist

primarily of burnt clay, from a reducing atmosphere. This comprises smelting slag incorporating what must be considered to be part of the furnace lining.

186 Pit fill **238**. Associated dates: none. 3 fragments (1,067g). One fragment of tap slag, dark grey–mid-red/purple-grey. Dense material, fractures reveal very occasional small air pockets (<1mm). Lower surface rough and dull. Upper surface smooth and rippled; arrangement of these ripples suggests more than one direction of flow. One fragment mid-grey dense material with moderate interior air pockets (<1mm–8mm). Lower surface rough and dull. Upper surface smooth and slightly rippled with occasional vitrified/highly glossy/glittery patches. Probable tap slag. One fragment very dark grey–black dense material with very rare interior air pockets (<1mm). Material is uniformly dull and slightly rough across entirety of surface but some slight rippling to upper surface indicates that it is tap slag.

187 Ditch fill **249**. Associated dates: medieval. 3 fragments (240g). Three fragments of similar, although not conjoining, very dark grey, with a slight dull sheen, dense material with occasional orange-brown iron oxide discolouration and occasional very small stones and fragments of burnt flint adhering to lower surfaces. Fractures reveal common–sparse interior air pockets (<3mm). Upper surfaces display the rippled morphology characteristic of tap slag.

188 Pit fill **255**. Associated dates: medieval–post-medieval. 5 fragments (888g). Four fragments from this context comprise dense, dull mid-grey material with occasional very small stones adhering to some surfaces. Three of these display the rippled surface morphology typical of tap slag while the fourth, which can be characterised as smelting slag, is of sufficiently similar character to suggest that it came from the same smelt. The fifth fragment from this context is light grey–dark red-brown in colour with a dull rough outer surface. This is clearly different in character from the other slag from this context. Undiagnostic iron slag.

189 Pit fill **265**. Associated dates: medieval–post-medieval. 3 fragments (2,265g). The smallest fragment from this context comprises a small vesicular/porous slag prill of dark grey colour with occasional orange-brown discolouration. The second piece comprises dense dark grey material with a matte sheen to its upper surface. This material displays the rippled surface morphology typical of tap slag and appears to have taken the form of the shallow channel into which it ran from the furnace. The largest piece (1826g) comprises mid–dark grey material which is dense but displays occasional–moderate small air pockets (1–2mm) and occasional larger air pockets (5–10mm). Occasional small stones adhere to its surfaces. It takes the form of the channel into which it ran and is clearly tap slag, although does not have the smooth finish to its upper surface typical of other tap slags in the assemblage. This may indicate that it has been subject to different conditions to the other material.

190 Unstratified finds **286**. Associated dates: medieval–post-medieval. 2 fragments (112g). One fragment dark grey–black fairly light, porous tap slag. Upper surface smooth, rippled with matte sheen. Lower surfaces mostly broken revealing interior with small–large (*c*. 2–30mm) air pockets and glittery appearance. One fragment moderately dense, dark grey material. Flat, smooth upper surface, rough, dull lower surface. Smelting slag, possible tap slag.

Discussion

191 All of the slag in the assemblage is most likely to have derived from ironworking processes. No hammerscale was submitted for analysis and none of the samples displayed characteristics that could be definitively identified as being associated with the processes of bloom refining or smithing. The entirety of the assemblage would, therefore, appear to represent iron smelting.

192 A large proportion of the assemblage is tap slag, while the majority of the remainder can be classified as smelting slag, lumps of dense slag without the characteristic surface flow of tap slag (Chirikure and Paynter 2002, 2). One notable piece from ditch fill **28** appears to represent slag that has cooled within the tapping arch, so that part of the fragment has the morphological characteristics of tap slag while the other part has the amorphous form of smelting slag trapped within the smelting furnace. Other elements of the assemblage represent furnace lining or mixtures of slag and furnace lining.

193 The large quantity of tap slag in the assemblage is consistent with the medieval, or medieval–post-medieval dates assigned to other artefacts recovered from some of the contexts within which slag was found. It is conventionally considered that more complex tapping furnaces were introduced to Britain in the Late Iron Age, replacing simpler bowl furnaces (Bayley et al. 2008, 43; Henderson 2007, 228; Salter 1989). Therefore, unless individuals were using particularly primitive methods, it is to be expected that medieval and later smelting involved the use of a tapping furnace.

194 Crew (1995) indicates that the weight of cakes of tap slag is the best indicator of the size of a smelt. Some of the pieces of tap slag present are of substantial size-weight (e.g. the single fragment from ditch fill **28**), indicating that the material may represent the smelting of fairly large quantities of ore. The quantities, however, are not huge. A much larger assemblage (94kg) of slag recovered from excavations at the Anglo-Saxon/early medieval site at Mill Lane, Thetford was not considered to be indicative of large-scale iron production (Starley 1996). It is unusual to find smelting slags *in situ*; this generally indicates that a smelt has failed (Crew 1995). Once cooled and set, slag may have been broken up in order to recover small quantities of iron (Henderson 2007, 276; Crew 1988, 93). It is, therefore, unsurprising that the material from this site was not found *in situ*, but means that it is not possible to state with any certainty exactly how much material was being smelted. It is known that, in general, the scale of ironworking sites increased from the middle of the 14th century due to advances in smelting technology (Tylecote 1965).

195 Differences in the characteristics of the various tap and smelting slags present suggest that they did not all derive from the same smelt. This indicates that iron smelting was an ongoing activity in the area and may have formed part of the local economy although, as the low quantities of slag suggest, it may not have formed a major part of it. In earlier periods, the major iron smelting sites in Norfolk, such as Ashwicken and Snettisham, were smelting ferruginous nodules of hydrated iron oxides derived from the Lower Greensand Carstone (Paynter 2006, 274), and it is possible that similar sources were exploited by the iron smelters operating in medieval and post-medieval Briston. However, by this time it is equally feasible that they were smelting ore transported from much further afield. Neither can it be entirely ruled out, based on the apparent small size of the local industry, that they

were not exploiting smaller local sources of ore. The use of a variety of ores may to some extent explain the variation in the characteristics of the slags that were recovered, it should be noted, however, that small differences can also be explained by furnace design and engineering parameters (Blakelock et al. 2009, 1745).

196 The lack of evidence for furnaces at the site indicates that the smelting activity took place elsewhere and that the residues present at the site must represent material that has been transported away from the smelting site either simply as refuse material or for deliberate use in the backfilling or closure of certain features. This might indicate that the quantities of slag present at this location are not representative of the local iron-smelting industry and further evidence of this industrial activity will be required before its nature, extent, and contribution to the local medieval and post-medieval economy can be determined accurately.

Statement of Potential

197 This assemblage adds to the knowledge of metalworking on rural sites. However, as it is not believed that this was taking place on the site itself, it is not thought that any further analysis of the metalworking debris will be necessary.

Metal Finds Assessment

Summary

198 Fifteen metal objects and fragments were recovered by the excavation. Ten pieces were of iron, two of lead, and one each of copper alloy, tin and silver.

199 Eight of the iron objects were unstratified finds **14**, **286** and two were from ditch fill **05**.

200 The tin, copper-alloy and lead objects were all unstratified finds **14**.

201 A single silver coin was recovered from pit fill **140**.

Iron

202 Six of the ten iron objects were nails **14**, which cannot be readily dated closely, being a ubiquitous object used during many periods. It is plausible that the nails are of medieval–post-medieval date, given the recovery of other finds of this date at the site. The other object from **14** is a modern screw with a flat countersunk head.

203 One unstratified object **286** is disc-shaped with a hole in the centre and is probably a plain washer. One edge has been cut off and there is a maker's mark on one side, which is too corroded to identify. This is probably a modern washer or fitting and has been discarded.

204 The items recovered from ditch fill **05** are two fragments of a piece of modern barbed wire. There are six barbs along its length, which is 0.56m, and there is material attached to one of the barbs.

Copper alloy

205 The only piece of copper alloy is an unstratified find **14** that is probably modern. There are three oval-shaped holes in the object with a further pierced hole below. All sides are curved with the edges broken or sheared off. The fragment is bent in many places, some by accident others possibly by intention, as there is evidence

of material secured between two sheets of copper alloy. This piece has been discarded.

Lead

206 The two pieces of lead cannot be closely dated as they were unstratified **14**. One piece is a folded rectangular strip; the other piece is an elongated solid fragment with possible casting seams on either side.

Tin

207 The one piece of tin from **14** is a folded fragment, probably a waste product. It has been discarded.

Silver

208 A medieval silver coin was recovered from pit fill **140**. The object is 18mm in diameter. The bust of the monarch on the obverse is worn. The reverse has an illegible legend around the edge with a cross quartering the coin; within these quarters are three dots. This decoration indicates it is a long-cross penny of 13th-century date, although the monarch cannot be identified.

Statement of potential

209 The metalwork from Briston is, for the most part, modern or undatable, and also unstratified. The only find of any note is the medieval silver coin, which was found in a pit alongside pottery of 11th–14th-century date. The coin is likely to date from the 13th century, as it can be identified as a long-cross example, which were minted in 1247–79. It therefore may have the potential to help to date its archaeological context more closely. Further refinement of the identification may be achieved after x-radiography of the coin and additional analysis by a numismatist.

Stone Assessment

Summary

210 A fragment of a particularly hard honestone from post-hole fill **279** measures 72mm x 24mm x 19mm. It is sub-cylindrical in profile, broken at both ends and tapered towards one end. It is light yellow-brown in colour with a slight sparkle. Evidence of wear is recorded by at least three flattened areas.

211 The honestone is composed of well-sorted fine sand. Under 20x magnification the sandstone appears to be composed of predominantly quartz grains with rare plates of mica. The quartz grains are sub-angular and the fabric of the stone is clast supported. A partial matrix of white material probably calcite or spar acts as a cement between the grains. This partial matrix results in many air spaces between the grains. Occasional dark grains are observed which may be microscopic fragments of coal. This stone is a carboniferous sandstone, most probably a Coal Measures Sandstone, and may be from Yorkshire, Derbyshire, Cheshire, or Warwickshire.

212 The honestones made from Coal Measures Sandstone are found across southern England in Roman–medieval contexts (Moore 1978, 69). However, it is not a common honestone material in Norwich, with only a single sandstone honestone (possibly not Coal Measures Sandstone) being recorded by Margeson (1993). Honestones and grindstones made from Coal Measures Sandstone became more

common in the 19th century, and so this piece could be quite late in date, an interpretation that fits with the date of some of the other material found in the same context.

Statement of potential

213 The context in which the honestone was recovered is reasonably well-dated, and given that it has been described fully there is no genuine potential for further work on the piece.

Animal Bone Assessment

Summary

214 A total of 911g of faunal remains, consisting of 14 pieces, was recovered by the excavation. The bone remains derived from seven contexts, including a wall, and pit and ditch fills. Many of the remains were found with objects of post-medieval date range. Quantification of the assemblage by context, feature type and fragment count is given in Table 6, and by weight in Table 7.

Context	Feature type and fragment count				Context total
	Ditch	N–S wall	Pit	U/S Plot 5	
28	1				1
83		6			6
220	1				1
230			2		2
271	2				2
273			1		1
286				1	1
Feature total	**4**	**6**	**3**	**1**	**14**

Table 6. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, context and fragment count

Context	Feature type and weight (g)				Context total
	Ditch	N–S wall	Pit	U/S Plot 5	
28	368				368
83		450			450
220	4				4
230			11		11
271	29				29
273			2		2
286				47	47
Feature total	**401**	**450**	**13**	**47**	**911**

Table 7. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, context and weight (g)

Methodology

215 The bone consists 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). All of the data was recorded in a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

216 Any butchering was recorded, noting mark types such as cut, chopped or sawn, and the location. A note was made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were 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.

217 Weights and total number of pieces counts were taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP); these are given in Appendix 5, which provides a summary of the faunal catalogue. Table 8 shows quantification by context number, species and NISP. The full catalogue is available in the digital archive.

Context	Species and NISP					Context total
	Bird	Cattle	Equid	Mammal	Sheep/goat	
28			1			1
83	1	3			2	6
220				1		1
230				2		2
271				2		2
273				1		1
286			1			1
Species total	**1**	**3**	**2**	**6**	**2**	**14**

Table 8. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by context, species and NISP

The assemblage

218 The assemblage is in reasonably good condition, with some bone showing erosion and flaking of the surfaces from weathering, and some invertebrate damage. All of the assemblage shows some fragmentation, mostly from butchering. None of the bone shows any clear signs of gnawing, and no burnt remains can be seen. At least four species are present in this assemblage. Domestic mammals dominate the remains, with cattle, sheep/goat and equid. A single bird bone, a synsacrum (spine), was found, which is probably from domestic fowl.

219 The equid remains consist of a tibia from **28** and lower molar in **283**, both from adult animals, the size of the tibia suggesting a small horse. The cattle remains are all juvenile and clearly show a range of butchering evidence, attesting to their use for meat. The sheep/goat bone is adult, shows no clear butchering evidence, but is most likely to have been waste from meat. The bird, an adult ?fowl, shows a probable cut mark.

220 Several fragments show no diagnostic zones and can only be identified as 'mammal', although most appear to be probable cattle ribs.

221 Much of the remains have been butchered, with exception of the equid. Larger bones have been chopped to prepare joints and fine cuts were seen from removal

of the meat. Knife cuts were observed on a calf metacarpal, which would have occurred when the animal was skinned.

Statement of potential

222 This is a small assemblage that appears to be largely derived from butchering and food waste of domestic stock animals. One of the cattle bones shows some skinning evidence from the processing stage, and other cattle bone shows meat removal. The equid remains show no butchering evidence and could be from a working animal or pet. The remains and species are typical of many small assemblages of most periods where the primary source of meat was from domestic stock.

223 Little more information can be obtained from further study of this assemblage and no further work is recommended on the remains.

Shell Assessment

Summary

224 A total of four shells and fragments of shell were recovered from two contexts, weighing 151g in total. Oyster is the only species represented. The shell was recovered from ditch **270** and pit **274**.

225 The shells are probably remains of food waste, can offer little further information and have been discarded.

Statement of potential

226 No more worthwhile information could be gained from further study of the small shell assemblage and no additional work is proposed for the remains.

Assessment of Environmental Evidence

Introduction and method statement

227 The excavation recorded a limited number of features of probable medieval and post-medieval date. Samples for the retrieval of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from pit, post-hole and ditch fills, and four were submitted for assessment.

228 The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flots were collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed in Appendix 6. Nomenclature in the appendix follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots, seeds and arthropod remains were also recorded.

229 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. Any artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

230 With the exception of charcoal/charred wood fragments, plant macrofossils are exceedingly scarce, only occurring in the assemblages from ditch **102** (Sample <11>) and pit **254** (Sample <27>). Those that are recorded are very poorly preserved (probably as a result of combustion at extremely high temperatures), and the remains are heavily encrusted with mineral and silt concretions. Of the

identifiable remains, individual oat (*Avena* sp.) and barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grains are noted along with occasional specimens of wheat (*Triticum* sp.). Only two weed seeds, a small legume (Fabaceae) and an indeterminate large grass (Poaceae), are recorded. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, along with small pieces of root or stem including possible fragments of heather stem.

231 Although occasional fragments of black porous and tarry material are thought to be residues of the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, most are distinctly hard and brittle and are probable by-products of the combustion of coal, small pieces of which are also recorded. Other remains are scarce, but do include small pieces of bone, pellets of burnt or fired clay, a fish bone, and occasional ferrous globules.

Conclusions and recommendations for further work

232 In summary, plant macrofossils are generally scarce in these assemblages, and the few that are recorded are quite poorly preserved, having been subjected to very high temperatures during combustion. It is thought most likely that the remains are largely derived from scattered refuse, some of which was accidentally incorporated into features across the excavated area. However, it is tentatively suggested that the charred heather may be derived from hearth or oven waste, heather being greatly valued as a fuel as it was both readily available and capable of maintaining an even, high temperature throughout combustion. As the remainder of the assemblage is largely limited to cereals, it is supposed that the samples may also include grain-drying waste or culinary detritus, but there is insufficient material to verify this.

Statement of potential

233 As these assemblages are so limited in composition, no further analysis is recommended at this stage. The additional samples taken from the excavation should be sub-sampled and checked for potential, although (on the basis of the current material) it is thought unlikely that the results will provide data of particular importance to the interpretation of either the site or its component features.

B UPDATED PROJECT DESIGN

8. UPDATED RESEARCH AIMS AND OBJECTIVES

Introduction

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

General Aims

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

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

Revised Research Objectives

236 Following assessment of the evidence assembled during the project, it is now possible to set out revised research objectives with an emphasis on agricultural and pastoral settlements. These objectives are based on research aims for the East of England set out in *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (Medlycott 2011). With reference to this framework, the key themed research objectives will be shaped by:

Medieval period

237 Medlycott (2011) presents the following research topics:

Rural settlement

> The origins and development of the different rural settlement types need further research, also the dynamics of medieval settlement. Much of the region has primarily a dispersed pattern, not nucleated, and more small hamlets are being discovered all the time. More data will add to our understanding of the way places appear, grow, shift and disappear. (Medlycott 2011, 70).

238 The revised research objectives for this theme are to:

- Determine the spatial and temporal organisation of the site throughout the medieval period into the post-medieval period.
- Determine settlement type, longevity and identity in terms of regional characteristics of medieval rural settlement.
- Identify the economic and environmental life of the site through consideration of the finds assemblages (notably the metalworking debris)

and analysis of plant macrofossils and charred remains, if additional soil sample assessment is productive.

Landscapes

> The large number of medieval sites recorded by the NMP [National Mapping Programme] represents a substantial body of data which remains largely unanalysed. There is huge potential for further research into topics such as field systems, enclosures, or roads and trackways, in particular utilising historic maps and documents. (Medlycott 2011, 70).

239 The revised research objectives for this theme are to:

- Define common edge activity at Briston in respect of research into field patterns such as parallel strips, fields perpendicular to roads, commons, or heaths.
- With reference to NMP data, determine the position and significance of the site within its local and regional landscape.

Post-medieval period

240 Medlycott (2011) presents the following research topics:

Built environment

> Houses that span the medieval/post-medieval transitional period and farm labourers' and workers' cottages are particular building types that require further investigation. (Medlycott 2011, 78).

241 The revised research objectives for this theme are to:

- Characterise the construction of the 16th–18th-century flint-built structure, its origins and longevity.
- Establish its settlement or productive/economic role at the site and activities that were undertaken in respect of the archaeological finds (notably the metalworking debris) and similarly dated features.
- Determine the likely form and function of the structures represented by the groups of post-holes and any relation to the flint-built structure.

Landscape

> The impact of social change on the landscape—such as … the enclosure of commons and greens, the increase in purpresture in the 17th century—would benefit from further study. (Medlycott 2011, 79).

242 The revised research objectives for this theme are:

- With support from historical maps and appropriate NMP data, examine how evidence of public land enclosure at Briston may be represented by the post-medieval record from the excavation.

9. METHOD STATEMENTS FOR ANALYSIS

Context and Stratigraphic Analysis

243 A complete stratigraphic matrix for the excavation results will be prepared, grouped, and phased using the Harris Matrix composer program. The same procedure will be followed for the results of the evaluation of the site (Hickling 2014). The two sets of results will be correlated to produce a consistent account of the archaeological sequence.

244 The procedure outlined above will allow further analysis and comparison of contexts as well as enable concordance with analysis of finds and environmental assemblages during the analytical phase of the project.

245 All artefact and environmental data will then be fully integrated with the context information and a detailed descriptive text produced for inclusion in the archive report. This descriptive text will form the basis for a summary to be presented in the published report.

Artefact Analysis

246 Reports on the archaeological finds from the evaluation work (Hickling 2014) will be cross-referenced and incorporated with those from the excavation to provide a single coherent summary of the materials in line with the phased and grouped stratigraphic account.

Pottery

247 This assemblage is fully recorded, and although some material may benefit from lipid analysis to verify the hypothesis of dairying at the site, the sample is small, the results would not be sufficient to demonstrate anything other than casual or one-off activity, and it is not proposed to carry out such analysis at this time.

Ceramic Building Material

248 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is recommended.

Clay Pipe

249 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is recommended.

Glass

250 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is recommended.

Metalworking Debris

251 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is recommended.

Metal Finds

252 Most of the metalwork is fully recorded and requires no further work; however, the medieval silver coin would benefit from x-radiography and further analysis by a numismatist to achieve closer dating.

Stone

253 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is recommended.

Animal Bone

254 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is recommended.

Shell

255 The assemblage has been fully recorded and no further work is recommended.

Environmental Analysis

256 The sample of the environmental assemblage used for assessment has been fully recorded and no further work is recommended on it. However, additional bulk samples taken from the excavation should be sub-sampled and checked for potential.

10. PUBLICATION PROPOSAL

257 In order to fulfil the aims of the project it is suggested that an archive report and a report suitable for publication be prepared for submission to *Norfolk Archaeology*, the journal of the Norfolk and Norwich Archaeological Society.

Archive report

258 It is proposed that an archive report will be prepared containing the following sections:

Introduction

Geology and topography, archaeological and historical background

Integrated evaluation and excavation results

Archaeological finds

Environmental evidence

Discussion

Conclusions

Appendices

It is proposed that the archive report will contain the following illustrations:

Site location figures

Interpretative figure(s)

Plans of key features

Section drawings

Plates of key features

Publication report

259 It is proposed that a report on the findings from the site be published in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*. Such a report would contain the following sections:

Summary

Introduction

Geology, topography, archaeological and historical background, site location

Synthesis of evaluation and phased excavation results

Archaeological finds, ecofacts and environmental evidence

Discussion

Conclusion

It is proposed that the published report will contain the following illustrations:

Site location figures

Interpretative figure(s)

Plans of key features

Section drawings

Plates of key features

Storage, Curation and Conservation

260 The intended recipient for the project archive is the Norfolk Museums Service, subject to agreement by the landowner. The artefacts and ecofacts will be packaged according to Norfolk Museums Service specifications, following the guidelines in *Standard and Guidance for the creation, compilation, transfer and deposition of archaeological archives* (CIfA 2014) and *Archaeological Archives. A guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007).

Resources and Programming

261 It is proposed that a post-excavation programme will be undertaken by a project team led by a Project Officer of NPS Archaeology with responsibility for implementation of the Updated Project Design. The work will be overseen by a Project Manager.

262 Elements of the programme will be delegated to nominated staff. The work of each team member will be scheduled and coordinated by the Project Manager and Project Officer. To ensure completion of the project to agreed performance targets, monitoring of the project will be carried out by a member of the NPS Archaeology senior management, who will also provide advice and support to the Project Officer.

Staff

263 The project team will consist of NPS Archaeology staff and external specialists where appropriate.

Staff	Initials	Role
David Adams	DA	Project Manager (Post-Excavation)
John Ames	JA	Project Officer
Jayne Bown	JB	Archaeology Manager
Andrew Crowson	AC	Editor
David Dobson	DD	Senior Illustrator
Val Fryer	VF	Environmental remains
Norfolk Museums Service	NMS	Conservation department (x-ray, cleaning and preservation of finds, numismatic identification)
Rebecca Sillwood	RS	Finds Officer

Table 9. Project team

Analysis tasks

Task	Task Description	Days	Staff
Stratigraphic analysis			
01	Final analysis and concordance of evaluation and excavation contexts, refining grouping of site data, integration of stratigraphic matrices and preparation of stratigraphic descriptions	2.5	JA
Artefact and environmental analysis			
02	X-ray and identification of coin; preservation of metal finds	2	NMS
03	Sub-sampling of bulk soil samples to test preservation of macrofossils; report commensurate with findings	2	VF
Archive report			
04	Process monochrome 35mm films. Compilation of photographic archive	0.5	JA
05	Cross-checking and final preparation of archive	1	JA
06	Consultation of available cartographic and documentary sources	1.5	JA
07	Research to examine potential industrial activities, including the context of the metalworking debris	1.5	JA
08	Research of historic land division in Briston with regard to medieval settlement, tenement and field patterns, and post-medieval building types and forms	1.5	JA
09	Descriptive text and discussion; incorporation of evaluation results, integrated finds reports and new research with excavation data	4	JA/RS
10	Graphics: figures (to incorporate evaluation, HER data and interpretative drawings); amendments	1	DD
11	Conclusions	0.5	JA/DA
12	Internal edit	1	AC
13	Review/sign off	0.5	DA
14	Amendments	1	AC/JA
15	Submission to client and NHES	-	JB
Publication report			
16	Redraft archive report to produce a report suitable for publication in the journal *Norfolk Archaeology*	2	JA
17	Adapt graphics and illustration for *Norfolk Archaeology* format; additional illustrations prepared as required	0.5	DD
18	Internal edit	0.5	AC
19	Review	0.5	DA
20	Amendments	0.5	JA/DD
21	Submission of report to *Norfolk Archaeology*, NHES and client	-	JB
Archive			
22	Preparation and submission of archive to Norfolk Museums Service	0.5	RS

Table 10. Project tasks, duration and personnel

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The project was overseen by David Adams for NPS Archaeology. The author would like to thank NPS Archaeology site staff for all of their hard work throughout the project: Tom Baxter-Campbell, Harriet Bryant-Buck, Stuart Calow, James Fish, and Jose Ramon Navas.

NPS Archaeology staff undertook work on the archaeological finds: Frances Green identified the honestone, Rebecca Sillwood examined the metalwork and compiled the finds report, and Louise Weetman undertook the finds processing and reported on clay pipe, glass and shell.

Sue Anderson identified and reported on the pottery and ceramic building material, and Julie Curl provided the faunal remains report. Andrew Newton reported on the metalworking debris.

The author and Holly Payne of NPS Archaeology digitised the site drawings.

The report was illustrated by David Dobson and edited and formatted by Andrew Crowson of NPS Archaeology.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Plot No
01	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	Whole site
02	Deposit			Subsoil	Modern	Whole site
03	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Modern	Plot 14–17
04	Deposit		03	Mid-brownish grey clayey silt	Modern	Plot 14–17
05	Deposit		03	Mid-brownish grey clayey sandy silt	Modern	Plot 14–17
06	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
07	Deposit		06	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
08	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned		Plot 14–17
09	Deposit		08	Pale greyish brown sandy silt	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
10	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
11	Deposit		10	Pale greyish brown sandy silt	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
12	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
13	Deposit		12	Pale greyish brown sandy silt	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
14	U/S			Unstratified finds north of structure	Unknown	Plot 6–9
15	Deposit		54	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
16	Cut	Ditch		Northeast–southwest aligned	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
17	Deposit		16	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
18	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
19	Deposit		18	Pale greyish brown sandy silt	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
20	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
21	Deposit		20	Mixed brown and orange silty sand	Post-medieval–modern	Plot 14–17
22	Masonry	Wall		North–south aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
23	Masonry	Wall		North–south aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
24	Masonry	Wall		North–south aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
25	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
26	Deposit		25	Very dark brown silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
27	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
28	Deposit		27	Very dark brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Plot No
29	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
30	Deposit		29	Dark grey clayey silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
31	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
32	Deposit		31	Mid-orange brown silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
33	Masonry	Wall		North–south aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
34	Cut	Construction cut		Construction cut for wall 33	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
35	Deposit		34	Dark grey clayey silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
36	Cut	Construction cut		Construction cut for wall 24	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
37	Deposit		36	Greyish black sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
38	Cut	Construction cut		North–south aligned construction cut for wall 24=36	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
39	Cut	Construction cut		North–south aligned construction cut for wall 24, east	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
40	Deposit		39	Black silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
41	Cut	Pit		Oval in plan	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
42	Deposit		41	Pale grey silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
43	Deposit		41	Mid grey silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
44	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 6–9
45	Deposit		44	Very dark brown sandy silt	Unknown	Plot 6–9
46	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 6–9
47	Deposit		46	Very dark brown sandy silt	Unknown	Plot 6–9
48	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 6–9
49	Deposit		48	Black silt	Unknown	Plot 6–9
50	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 6–9
51	Deposit		50	Mid orange brown silt	Unknown	Plot 6–9
52	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 6–9
53	Deposit		52	Mid-grey brown silt	Unknown	Plot 6–9
54	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Modern	Plot 14–17
55	Cut	Construction cut		North–south aligned construction cut for wall 33	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
56	Cut	Construction cut		North–south construction cut for wall 33	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
57	Deposit		55	Black silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
58	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular in plan	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
59	Deposit		58	Black silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
60	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
61	Deposit		60	Very dark brown silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Plot No
62	Cut	Pit		Circular in plan	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
63	Deposit		62	Dark greyish brown silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
64	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
65	Deposit		64	Very dark brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
66	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
67	Deposit		66	Very dark brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
68	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
69	Deposit		68	Very dark brown silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
70	Deposit		52	Pale yellow clayey silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
71	Deposit		48	Mid-yellow clay silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
72	Deposit		48	Dark grey silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
73	Deposit		41	Mixed whitish yellow silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
74	Deposit		38	Off-white silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
75	Masonry			East–west aligned northern wall	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
76	Deposit		75	Pale whitish and yellow mortar	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
77	Cut	Sondage		Sondage in internal north wall	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
78	Cut	Sondage		Sondage in internal north wall	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
79	Cut	Sondage		Sondage in internal north wall	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
80	Deposit			Floor layer or natural	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
81	Masonry			Lower level of wall 23	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
82	Masonry			Upper level of wall 23	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
83	Masonry			North–south aligned wall	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
84	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
85	Deposit		84	Very dark brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
86	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
87	Deposit		86	Dark brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
88	Cut	Pipe trench		Modern pipe trench	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
89	Deposit		88	Dark brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
90	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 6–9
91	Deposit		90	Very dark brown sandy silt	Unknown	Plot 6–9
92	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular in plan	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
93	Deposit		92	Very dark brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
94	Cut	Post-hole		Circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 6–9

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Plot No
95	Deposit		94	Black sandy silt	Unknown	Plot 6–9
96	Cut	Post-hole		Circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 6–9
97	Deposit		96	Black sandy silt	Unknown	Plot 6–9
98	Cut	Post-hole		Circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 6–9
99	Deposit		98	Black sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–9
100	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
101	Deposit		100	Mid to dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
102	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
103	Deposit		102	Mid–dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
104	Deposit		102	Dark blackish grey brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
105	Deposit		106	Light–mid brownish grey clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
106	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
107	Deposit		106	Light–mid-brownish grey clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
108	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
109	Deposit		108	Mixed light orange–dark orangey brown clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
110	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Medieval	Plot 14–17
111	Deposit		110	Mid-brown clayey sand	Medieval	Plot 14–17
112	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Medieval	Plot 14–17
113	Deposit		112	Mid brown silty sand with a clay content	Medieval	Plot 14–17
114	Deposit		115	Light–mid-brownish grey clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
115	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
116	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
117	Deposit		116	Mid–dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
118	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
119	Deposit		118	Mid–dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
120	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
121	Deposit		120	Dark brown/black	Medieval	Plot 10–13
122	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
123	Deposit		122	Dark brown/black	Medieval	Plot 10–13
124	Cut	Pit		Sub-circular in plan	Medieval	Plot 10–13
125	Deposit		124	Mid brown clayey silty sand	Medieval	Plot 10–13
126	Deposit		128	Dark blackish grey silty clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Plot No
127	Deposit		128	Light–mid-brownish grey clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
128	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
129	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
130	Deposit		129	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
131	Cut	Ditch		Southeast–northwest aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
132	Deposit		131	Mid–dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 10–13
133	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 6–7
134	Deposit		133	Very dark brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–7
135	Deposit		133	Orange sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–7
136	Deposit		133	Very dark greyish brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–7
137	Cut	Pit		Sub-circular in plan	Post-medieval	Plot 6–7
138	Deposit		137	Black sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 6–7
139	Cut	Pit		Oval in plan	Medieval	Plot 10–13
140	Deposit		139	Mid-brownish grey sandy clayey silt	Medieval	Plot 10–13
141	Cut	Pit		Oval in plan	Medieval	Plot 10–13
142	Deposit		141	Mid-brown sandy silt	Medieval	Plot 10–13
143	Cut	Ditch		Southeast–northwest aligned	Medieval	Plot 10–13
144	Deposit		143	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 10–13
145				Void		
146				Void		
147				Void		
148				Void		
149				Void		
150				Void		
151				Void		
152				Void		
153				Void		
154				Void		
155	Cut	Ditch		East–west ditch	Medieval	Plot 10–13
156	Deposit		155	Mid-brown sandy silt	Medieval	Plot 10–13
157	Cut	Ditch		North–south ditch	Medieval	Plot 10–13
158	Deposit		157	Grey brown sandy silt	Medieval	Plot 10–13
159	Cut	Post-hole		Circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 3–4
160	Deposit		159	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Unknown	Plot 3–4
161	Cut	Post-hole		Circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 3–4

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Plot No
162	Deposit		161	Mid-greyish brown sandy silt	Unknown	Plot 3–4
163	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Unknown	Plot 3–4
164	Deposit		163	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 3–4
165	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Medieval	Plot 3–4
166	Deposit		165	Mid–dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 3–4
167	Cut	Pit		Oval in plan	Medieval	Plot 3–4
168	Deposit		167	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 3–4
169	Cut	Pit		Oval in plan	Unknown	Plot 3–4
171	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Unknown	Plot 3–4
172	Deposit		171	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Unknown	Plot 3–4
173	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Unknown	Plot 3–4
174	Deposit		173	Mid-brown silty sand	Unknown	Plot 3–4
175	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Unknown	Plot 3–4
176	Deposit		175	Grey silty clay	Unknown	Plot 3–4
177	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Unknown	Plot 3–4
178	Deposit		177	Mid-grey silty clay	Unknown	Plot 3–4
179	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Medieval	Plot 3–4
180	Deposit		179	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 3–4
181	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Unknown	Plot 3–4
182	Deposit		181	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Unknown	Plot 3–4
183	Cut	Ditch		North–south aligned	Unknown	Plot 3–4
184	Deposit		183	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Unknown	Plot 3–4
185	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Unknown	Plot 3–4
186	Deposit		185	Mid-grey silty sand	Unknown	Plot 3–4
187	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Unknown	Plot 3–4
188	Deposit		187	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Unknown	Plot 3–4
189	Cut	Post-hole		Circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 3–4
190	Deposit		189	Light grey brown clayey silt	Unknown	Plot 3–4
191	Cut	Post-hole		Circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 3–4
192	Deposit		191	Dark brownish grey clayey silt	Unknown	Plot 3–4
193	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 3–4
194	Deposit		193	Dark grey brown sandy silt	Unknown	Plot 3–4
195	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 3–4

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Plot No
196	Deposit		195	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Unknown	Plot 3–4
197	Cut	Ditch		East–west ditch	Unknown	Plot 3–4
198	Deposit		197	Mid-browny cream clayey silt	Unknown	Plot 3–4
199	Cut	Ditch		East–west ditch	Medieval	Plot 3–4
200	Deposit		199	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Medieval	Plot 3–4
201	Cut	Post-hole		Circular in plan	Post-medieval	Plot 3–4
202	Deposit		201	Mid-browny cream clayey silt	Post-medieval	Plot 3–4
203	Cut	Post-hole/pit		Circular in plan	Unknown	Plot 3–4
204	Deposit		203	Mid-greyish brown clayey silt	Unknown	Plot 3–4
205	Cut	Ditch termini		North–south aligned	Unknown	Plot 3–4
206	Deposit		205	Dark brownish grey silty clay	Unknown	Plot 3–4
207	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Medieval	Plot 3–4
208	Deposit		207	Mid-greyish brown silt	Medieval	Plot 3–4
209	Deposit		207	Very dark brown silt	Medieval	Plot 3–4
210	Deposit		207	Pale grey silt	Medieval	Plot 3–4
211	Deposit		207	Mid-yellowish brown silt	Medieval	Plot 3–4
212				Void		
213	Cut	Ditch		East–west ditch	Unknown	Plot 3–4
214	Deposit		213	Dark brown clayey sand	Unknown	Plot 3–4
215	Cut	Pit		Oval in plan	Medieval	Plot 5
216	Deposit		215	Dark greyish brown silty clay	Medieval	Plot 5
217	Cut	Shallow depression		Oval in plan	Medieval	Plot 5
218	Deposit		217	Dark greyish brown with orange patches silty clay	Medieval	Plot 5
219	Cut	Ditch		East–west aligned	Medieval	Plot 5
220	Deposit		219	Dark orange brown sandy clay	Medieval	Plot 5
221	Cut	Post-hole		Small, circular post-hole	Medieval	Plot 5
222	Deposit		221	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
223	Cut	Shallow pit		Oval pit	Medieval	Plot 5
224	Deposit		223	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
225	Cut	Pit		Irregular shaped pit, west side	Medieval	Plot 5

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Plot No
226	Deposit		225	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
227	Cut	Ditch		East–west ditch	Medieval	Plot 5
228	Deposit		227	Mid-orangey brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
229	Cut	Pit		Sub-circular	Medieval	Plot 5
230	Deposit		229	Mixed mid-brown and orange silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
231	Cut	Pit		Sub-circular	Medieval	Plot 5
232	Deposit		231	Mid-brown and orange silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
233	Cut	Pit		Sub-circular	Medieval	Plot 5
234	Deposit		233	Mid-brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
235	Cut	Pit		Sub-circular	Medieval	Plot 5
236	Deposit		235	Mid-brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
237	Cut	Pit		Sub-circular	Medieval	Plot 5
238	Deposit		237	Mid-orangey brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
239	Cut	Pit		Sub-circular	Medieval	Plot 5
240	Deposit		239	Mid-brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
241	Cut	Ditch		North–south ditch	Medieval	Plot 5
242	Deposit		241	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
243	Cut	Pit		Oval pit	Medieval	Plot 5
244	Deposit		243	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
245	Cut	Post-hole		Circular	Medieval	Plot 5
246	Deposit		245	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
247	Deposit			Covering 240, 244, 246	Medieval	Plot 5
248	Cut	Ditch		North–south ditch	Medieval	Plot 5
249	Deposit		248	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
250	Cut	Pit		Irregular shape	Medieval	Plot 5
251	Deposit		250	Mid-orangey brownish grey sandy silt	Medieval	Plot 5
252	Cut	Pit		Circular pit	Medieval	Plot 5
253	Deposit		252	Mid-brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
254	Cut	Pit		Irregular shape	Medieval	Plot 5
255	Deposit		254	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
256	Cut	Pit		Oval pit	Medieval	Plot 5
257	Deposit		256	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
258	Cut	Pit		Irregular shape	Medieval	Plot 5

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Plot No
259	Deposit		258	Mixed dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
260	Cut	Pit		Circular pit	Medieval	Plot 5
261	Deposit		260	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
262	Cut	Pit		Large pit	Medieval	Plot 5
263	Deposit		262	Mid-brown grey silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
264	Cut	Pit		Very large pit	Medieval	Plot 5
265	Deposit		264	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
266	Cut	Pit/tree hole		Sub-circular pit	Medieval	Plot 5
267	Deposit		266	Dark greyish brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
268	Cut	Pit/tree hole		Sub-circular pit	Medieval	Plot 5
269	Deposit		268	Mixed orange brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
270	Cut	Ditch		East–west ditch	Medieval	Plot 5
271	Deposit		270	Mid-greyish brown sandy clay	Medieval	Plot 5
272	Cut	Pit		Rectangular pit	Medieval	Plot 5
273	Deposit		272	Dark brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
274	Cut	Pit		Large sub-circular pit	Medieval	Plot 5
275	Deposit		274	Mid-brown silty sand	Medieval	Plot 5
276	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular post-hole	Unknown	Plot 5
277	Deposit		276	Mid-brown silty sand	Unknown	Plot 5
278	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular post-hole	Unknown	Plot 5
279	Deposit		278	Mid-brown silty sand	Unknown	Plot 5
280	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular post-hole	Unknown	Plot 5
281	Deposit		280	Mid-orange brown silt	Unknown	Plot 5
282	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular post-hole	Unknown	Plot 5
283	Deposit		282	Mid-orange brown silt	Unknown	Plot 5
284	Cut	Post-hole		Sub-circular post-hole	Unknown	Plot 5
285	Deposit		282	Mid-orange brown silt	Unknown	Plot 5
286	U/S			Unstratified finds from Plot 5	Unknown	Plot 5
287	Cut	Pit		Observed in foundation trench	Unknown	Plot 5
288	Deposit		287	Pale orange sandy silt	Unknown	Plot 5
289	Cut	Ditch		Northeast–southwest aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 1– 2

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Plot No
290	Deposit		289	Pale orangey brown sandy silt	Post-medieval	Plot 1– 2
291	Cut	Ditch		Northeast–southwest aligned	Post-medieval	Plot 1– 2
292	Deposit		291	Mid-orangey brown silty sand	Post-medieval	Plot 1– 2

Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Medieval	Ditch Pit Post-hole	6 13 1
Post-medieval	Ditch Post-hole Wall	3 9 5
Modern	Ditch Pit	3 2
Unknown	Ditch Pit Post-hole	4 11 7

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
04	Metalworking Debris	1	265g	Unknown	
05	Glass	1	14g	Modern	Bottle fragment
05	Iron	2	40g	Modern	Barbed wire
14	?Tin	1	4g	Modern	Fragment
14	Copper Alloy	1	14g	Modern	? discarded
14	Glass	1	49g	Modern	Bottle fragment
14	Iron	7	153g	Unknown	Nails & screw
14	Lead	2	83g	Unknown	Strip & elongated fragment
14	Metalworking Debris	3	150g	Unknown	
14	Pottery	7	114g	Modern	17th–20th century
19	Pottery	1	31g	Medieval	11th–12th century
26	Metalworking Debris	14	811g	Unknown	
28	Animal Bone	1	368g	Unknown	
28	Ceramic Building Material	6	289g	Post-medieval	Brick & tile fragments
28	Ceramic Building Material	1	98g	Roman	Tile fragment
28	Metalworking Debris	31	8,079g	Unknown	
30	Pottery	1	58g	Modern	19th–20th century
76	Ceramic Building Material	6	5,956g	Post-medieval	Brick fragments
76	Ceramic Building Material	1	745g	Roman	Tile fragment
82	Metalworking Debris	2	1,076g	Unknown	
83	Animal Bone	6	450g	Unknown	
83	Metalworking Debris	8	2,561g	Unknown	
95	Ceramic Building Material	1	5g	Post-medieval	Brick fragments
95	Metalworking Debris	4	164g	Unknown	
97	Ceramic Building Material	1	73g	Post-medieval	Tile fragment
99	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	11th–13th century
101	Metalworking Debris	1	419g	Unknown	
103	Metalworking Debris	1	336g	Unknown	
104	Pottery	18	319g	Medieval	11th–13th century
130	Metalworking Debris	5	369g	Unknown	
130	Pottery	39	129g	Medieval	11th–14th century
134	Ceramic Building Material	2	893g	Post-medieval	Brick & tile fragments
140	Pottery	3	33g	Medieval	11th–14th century
140	Silver	1	1.2g	Medieval	Coin
144	Metalworking Debris	4	311g	Unknown	
164	Ceramic Building Material	1	5g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
164	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval	12th–14th century

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
164	Pottery	1	9g	Post-medieval	Late 17th–18th century
166	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval	11th–13th century
168	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	11th–14th century
180	Metalworking Debris	1	24g	Unknown	
180	Pottery	1	7g	Medieval	12th–14th century
194	Glass	1	5g	Modern	Bottle fragment
194	Pottery	1	2g	Iron Age/Early Saxon	
200	Metalworking Debris	3	1,908g	Unknown	
200	Pottery	4	45g	Medieval	11th–14th century
202	Ceramic Building Material	1	13g	Modern	Wall tile fragment; late 19th–20th century
208	Metalworking Debris	2	343g	Unknown	
208	Pottery	1	9g	Medieval	12th–14th century
209	Pottery	1	38g	Medieval	13th century
218	Pottery	3	41g	Medieval	11th–14th century
220	Animal Bone	1	4g	Unknown	
220	Ceramic Building Material	1	3g	Medieval	Brick fragment
220	Ceramic Building Material	10	127g	Post-medieval	Brick & tile fragments
220	Clay Pipe	1	1g	Post-medieval	
226	Metalworking Debris	4	1,466g	Unknown	
230	Animal Bone	2	11g	Unknown	
230	Pottery	1	97g	Medieval	13th century
238	Metalworking Debris	3	1,067g	Unknown	
249	Metalworking Debris	3	240g	Unknown	
249	Pottery	10	173g	Medieval	11th–14th century
255	Ceramic Building Material	2	67g	Post-medieval	Tile fragments
255	Metalworking Debris	5	888g	Unknown	
255	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon	10th–11th century
255	Pottery	1	22g	Med./post-med.	15th–16th century
255	Pottery	8	71g	Medieval	11th–14th century
257	Pottery	1	10g	Medieval	11th–14th century
265	Metalworking Debris	3	2,265g	Unknown	
265	Pottery	2	20g	Medieval	Late 12th–14th century
271	Animal Bone	2	29g	Unknown	
271	Ceramic Building Material	1	82g	Post-medieval	Floor tile fragment; 18th century
271	Ceramic Building Material	10	1,075g	Post-medieval	Brick & tile fragments
271	Pottery	3	17g	Modern	1730–1760

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
271	Pottery	1	44g	Post-medieval	16th–18th century
271	Shell	2	148g	Unknown	Oyster; discarded
273	Animal Bone	1	2g	Unknown	
273	Pottery	2	6g	Medieval	11th–14th century
275	Pottery	1	12g	Medieval	11th–14th century
275	Pottery	1	11g	Modern	18th century
275	Shell	2	3g	Unknown	Oyster; discarded
279	Ceramic Building Material	5	414g	Post-medieval	Brick & tile fragments
279	Glass	2	2g	Modern	?Window & vessel fragment
279	Pottery	2	11g	Post-medieval	16th–19th century
279	Stone	1	66g	Post-medieval	Honestone
286	Animal Bone	1	47g	Unknown	
286	Ceramic Building Material	6	1,590g	Post-medieval	Brick & tile fragments
286	Glass	3	7g	Modern	Flat ?window fragments
286	Iron	1	2g	Modern	Washer; discarded
286	Metalworking Debris	2	112g	Unknown	
286	Pottery	6	79g	Medieval	11th–14th century
286	Pottery	3	85g	Post-medieval	16th–18th century
290	Ceramic Building Material	1	53g	Roman	Tile fragment
292	Ceramic Building Material	3	27g	Post-medieval	Brick fragments

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Roman	Ceramic Building Material	3
Iron Age/Early Saxon	Pottery	1
Late Saxon	Pottery	1
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	1
	Pottery	106
	Silver	1
Med./post-med.	Pottery	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	54
	Clay Pipe	1
	Pottery	7
	Stone	1
Modern	?Tin	1
	Ceramic Building Material	1
	Copper Alloy	1
	Glass	8
	Iron	3
	Pottery	12
Unknown	Animal Bone	14
	Iron	7
	Lead	2
	Metalworking Debris	100
	Shell	4

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
14	REFW	?	everted	1	2	L.18th–20th c.
14	REFW	bowl	tapered	1	24	L.18th–20th c.
14	ESW			2	33	17th–19th c.
14	ESW	bottle	upright plain	1	7	17th–19th c.
14	ESW	jar	beaded	1	25	17th–19th c.
14	LSRW	bowl	everted	1	23	18th–19th c.
19	EMW			1	31	11th–12th c.
30	ESW			1	58	19th–20th c.?
99	LMU			1	3	11th–13th c.
104	MCW1	bowl	flat-topped bead	17	286	11th–13th c.
104	MCW1	bowl?		1	33	11th–13th c.
130	EMW			37	126	11th–12th c.
130	LMU			1	1	11th–14th c.
130	GRIM			1	2	L.12th–14th c.
140	EMW			1	5	11th–12th c.
140	LMU			1	8	11th–13th c.
140	GRIM			1	20	L.12th–14th c.
164	MCW1			1	4	12th–14th c.
164	SPEC			1	9	L.17th–18th c.
166	LMU			1	4	11th–13th c.
168	LMU			1	3	11th–14th c.
180	MCW1			1	7	12th–14th c.
194	UNHM			1	2	IA/ESax?
200	MCW1			1	3	12th–14th c.
200	MCW1			2	24	11th–13th c.
200	LMU			1	18	11th–14th c.
208	MCW1			1	9	12th–14th c.
209	LMU	bowl	thickened everted	1	38	13th c.?
218	EMW			1	1	11th–12th c.
218	GRIM			2	40	L.12th–14th c.
230	GRIM			1	97	13th c.
249	MCW2			1	24	12th–14th c.
249	LMU			3	15	11th–14th c.
249	LMU	bowl	thickened everted	3	71	11th–14th c.
249	LMU	bowl	thickened everted	1	50	13th c.?
249	GRIM			2	13	L.12th–14th c.
255	THET			1	5	10th–11th c.
255	LMU			6	28	11th–14th c.
255	LMU	bowl	thickened everted	1	29	11th–14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
255	GRIM			1	14	L.12th–14th c.
255	LMT	bowl/dish	everted beaded	1	22	15th–16th c.
257	LMU			1	10	11th–14th c.
265	GRIM			2	20	L.12th–14th c.
271	GRE			1	44	16th–18th c.
271	CRW			2	4	1730–1760
271	CRW	bowl	flat-topped everted	1	13	1730–1760
273	LMU			2	6	11th–14th c.
275	LMU			1	12	11th–14th c.
275	SWSW	PL	everted	1	11	18th c.
279	GSW4			1	8	16th–17th c.
279	GSW5			1	3	E.17th–19th c.
286	EMW			1	5	11th–12th c.
286	MCW3			1	12	12th–14th c.
286	LMU			2	13	11th–14th c.
286	LMU	bowl	thickened everted	1	33	11th–14th c.
286	GRIM			1	16	L.12th–14th c.
286	GRE			1	6	16th–18th c.
286	GRE	large storage jar?		1	67	16th–18th c.
286	GSW4			1	12	16th–17th c.

Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
28	fscp	RTP	1	44					patches white			pmed
28	fsfe	PAN	2	122								pmed
28	fsm	PAN	1	46								pmed
28	msx	LB	1	44							vit surfaces	pmed
28	fs	RBT	1	98				32			burnt, vit upper	Rom
28	ms	RTP	1	33								pmed
76	fsf	LB	1	231	+			53			orange	pmed
76	fsf	LB	1	959	+		119	55	patches of white ms			pmed
76	fsf	LB	1	281				51			orange	pmed
76	fs	RBT?	1	745	+			44	thick white ms incl on breaks		surfaces mostly lost	Rom?
76	fsfe	LB	1	1947			122	52	thick white/cream ms		partly reduced	pmed
76	fsfe	LB	1	2196			118	53	thick white/cream ms		partly reduced	pmed
76	fsf	LB	1	342	+			58			some streaks of yellow clay	pmed
95	msx	LB	1	5	++							pmed
97	fsm	PAN	1	73								pmed
134	fsm	PAN	1	235								pmed
134	fsffe	LB	1	658			104	55			reduced surfaces	pmed
164	fs	LB?	1	5							flake, no surfaces	pmed?
202	refw	WT	1	13				9		W	ridges on underside	L.19-20
220	fs	PAN	2	4	+						no surfaces	pmed
220	msfe	LB	2	16	+						1 reduced surface	pmed

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
220	msx	LB	1	65	+						vit surfaces	pmed
220	est?	EB?	1	3	+						no surfaces	med?
220	fsf	LB	3	24	+							pmed
220	fs	LB	2	18	+							pmed
255	fsx	RTP	1	43	++							pmed
255	fs	PAN	1	22								pmed
271	fs	PAN	1	41							pale margins, darker surface	pmed
271	fsmg	PAN	1	116								pmed
271	fs	PAN	6	498					white fine on 1 underside			pmed
271	fscp	FT	1	82				17+			worn	18+
271	fsfe	LB	1	145								pmed
271	fsxcp	LB	1	275	++			45			dense, surface worn? Pale orange	pmed
279	fs	PAN	3	103								pmed
279	ms	LB	1	9							overfired purple	pmed
279	fsxcp	LB	1	302	+			57				pmed
286	fs	PAN	4	480								pmed
286	fsc	PAN	1	41							sparse leached calc	pmed
286	fsffe	LB	1	1069			115	56			reduced surfaces	pmed
290	fs	RBT?	1	53	+						dense pink	Rom?
292	fsxcp	LB	2	10	+						no surfaces	pmed
292	ms	LB?	1	17							poss roof tile	pmed

Appendix 5: Animal Bone Catalogue

Ctxt	FEATURE No	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Butchering	Comments
28	27	Ditch	1	368	Equid	1	1		Mid limb		Equid tibia, horse sized, eroded and poor surface, proximal end missing
83	83	Nth-Sth Wall	6	450	Cattle	3		3	upper and lower limb	c, ch	distal humerus, proximal femur (flv), small metacarpal, several cuts on fe + mc
83	83	Nth-Sth Wall			Sheep/goat	2	2		upper and lower limb		metatarsal shaft frag, humerus shaft
83	83	Nth-Sth Wall			Bird	1	1		vert		synsacrum
220	219	Ditch	1	4	Mammal	1			rib fragment	ch	?cattle rib fragment
230	229	Pit	2	11	Mammal	2			shaft fragments		
271	270	Ditch	2	29	Mammal	2			rib fragments		
273	272	Pit	1	2	Mammal	1			fragment		
286	286	U/S Plot 5	1	47	Equid	1	1		tooth		Equid lower molar, well worn

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

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

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Appendix 6: Environmental Catalogue

Context No.	**26**	**104**	**194**	**255**
Feature No.	**25**	**102**	**193**	**254**
Feature type	**Ditch**	**Ditch**	**Post-hole**	**Pit**
Cereals				
Avena sp. (grain)		x		
Hordeum sp. (grain)		x		
Triticum sp. (grains)		x		x
Cereal indet. (grains)		x		x
Herbs				
Fabaceae indet.		x		
Large Poaceae indet.				x
Other plant macrofossils				
Charcoal <2mm	xxx	xx	x	xxx
Charcoal >2mm	xxx	xx	x	xxx
Charcoal >5mm	x		x	x
Charcoal >10mm			x	x
Charred root/stem	x	xx		xx
Ericaceae indet. (stem)		x		xcf
Other remains				
Black porous 'cokey' material		xx	xx	xx
Black tarry material	x		x	
Bone		x		x
Burnt/fired clay		x		
Ferrous globules	x		x	
Fish bone				x
Mineralised soil concretions			xx	
Small coal frags.	x		xxx	x
Small mammal/amphibian bones		x		
Vitreous material			x	
Sample volume (litres)	**10**	**10ss**	**10**	**10**
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**	**<0.1**
% flot sorted	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**	**100%**

Key to Table
x = 1 – 10 specimens xx = 11 – 50 specimens xxx = 51 – 100 specimens
cf = compare ss = sub-sample

Appendix 7: Historical Periods

Period	Date From	Date To
Prehistoric	-500,000	42
Early Prehistoric	-500,000	-4,001
Palaeolithic	-500,000	-10,001
Lower Palaeolithic	-500,000	-150,001
Middle Palaeolithic	-150,001	-40,001
Upper Palaeolithic	-40,000	-10,001
Mesolithic	-10,000	-4,001
Early Mesolithic	-10,000	-7,001
Late Mesolithic	-7,000	-4,001
Late Prehistoric	-4,000	42
Neolithic	-4,000	-2,351
Early Neolithic	-4,000	-3,001
Middle Neolithic	-3,500	-2,701
Late Neolithic	-3,000	-2,351
Bronze Age	-2,350	-701
Early Bronze Age	-2,350	-1,501
Beaker	-2,300	-1,700
Middle Bronze Age	-1,600	-1,001
Late Bronze Age	-1,000	-701
Iron Age	-800	42
Early Iron Age	-800	-401
Middle Iron Age	-400	-101
Late Iron Age	-100	42
Roman	42	409
Post Roman	410	1900
Saxon	410	1065
Early Saxon	410	650
Middle Saxon	651	850
Late Saxon	851	1065
Medieval	1066	1539
Post-medieval	1540	1900
Modern	1900	2050
World War One	1914	1918
World War Two	1939	1945
Cold War	1945	1992
Unknown	--	--

After English Heritage Periods List, recommended by Forum on Information Standards in Heritage
Available at: http://www.fish-forum.info/inscript.htm

Appendix 8: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

List of Projects | Manage Projects | Search Projects | New project | Change your details | HER coverage | Change country | Log out

Printable version

OASIS ID: norfolka1-196966

Project details

Project name	Home Farm, Church Street, Briston
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Wellington Construction Ltd to carry out an archaeological excavation ahead of a planned development of residential building at Church Street, Briston, Norfolk (TG 0601 3288). A sequence of activity was recorded ranging from residual Roman and Anglo-Saxon finds, to more substantial evidence of the medieval and post-medieval periods. The key context groups are ditches, pits and structural post-holes dated by ceramic evidence to the 11th-14th centuries, and ditches, post-holes and a large flint-built structure dated to the 16th-18th centuries.
Project dates	Start: 01-12-2014 End: 16-01-2015
Previous/future work	Yes / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	135225 - HER event no.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	DITCH Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Modern
Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Modern
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	POST-HOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	POST-HOLE Medieval
Monument type	WALL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Modern
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Medieval

Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Roman
Significant Finds	CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Modern
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METAL Uncertain
Significant Finds	METAL Modern
Significant Finds	COIN Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	STONE Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORKING DEBRIS Uncertain
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	GLASS Modern
Significant Finds	SHELL Uncertain
Investigation type	"Part Excavation"
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK NORTH NORFOLK BRISTON Home Farm, Church Street, Briston, Norfolk
Postcode	NR24 2HN
Study area	3950.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TG 0601 3288 52.8535010734 1.06007140636 52 51 12 N 001 03 36 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 54.00m Max: 56.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	John Ames
Project supervisor	NPS Archaeology
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wellington Construction

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Glass","Metal","Worked stone/lithics"
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums Service
Paper Contents	"other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Miscellaneous Material","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Home Farm, Church Road, Briston, Norfolk, NR24 2HN. Archaeological Excavation. Assessment and Updated Project Design.
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Ames, J.
Other bibliographic details	2015/1197
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich

Entered by	A. Crowson (andrew.crowson@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	13 May 2015

Appendix 9: Archaeological Specification

01-04-15-2-1197

nps archaeology

Archaeological Excavation
Church Street, Briston, Norfolk
Written Scheme of Investigation

Prepared for
Wellington Construction Ltd
Wolseley House
1 Quay View Business Park
Barnards Way
Lowestoft
NR32 2HD

NPS Archaeology

December 2014

www.nps.co.uk

Location	Land off Church Street, Briston, Norfolk
District	North Norfolk
Planning reference	PF/13/1529
Grid reference	TG 0604 3287
Client	Wellington Construction Ltd

DOCUMENT CHECKLIST		
Prepared by	Jayne Bown	02.09.14
Reviewed by	David Adams	03.12.14
Issue 1		

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01-04-15-2-1197

Archaeological Excavation
Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Introduction

1.1 Proposals to construct a small development comprising nine residential units in four blocks plus two small flats (four dwellings in each) on land west of Church Street, Briston in Norfolk NGR (TG 0604 3287) will impact on buried archaeological remains known to be present across the site. To ensure the impact of the construction is minimised a programme of archaeological mitigation is required focusing on the footprints of the structures at the development. The proposed archaeological excavation will follow the stipulations in the 'Generic Brief for Archaeological Excavation' prepared by Mercedes Langham-Lopez and Ken Hamilton on 08/07/2013 for Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES).

1.2 Previous archaeological evaluation[1] identified settlement evidence of 11th- to 14th-century date. Post-holes (indicative of structures), ditches (indicative of property boundaries) and pits were recorded. 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 to have started again perhaps in the 16th century. Some evidence of a possible 16th-century structure was present. In addition, a pit and a ditch probably dating to the 17th century suggest occupation at this time. Activity in the 19th/20th centuries appears to have been limited and the area was probably horticultural land (there was a 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).

1.3 This Written Scheme of Investigation has been prepared by NPS Archaeology in response to an invitation from Wellington Construction Ltd to provide an appropriate scheme of archaeological mitigation.

2. Aims

2.1 The programme of works is required to recover through excavation, information on the origins, date, development, phasing, spatial organisation, character, function, status, and significance of remains within the proposed development area. In addition, an attempt will be made to define the nature of social, economic and industrial activities on the site.

2.2 The general aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:

i. To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the area.
ii. To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of archaeological remains occurring within the excavation area.
iii. Ensure that any archaeological features discovered are identified, sampled and recorded.
iv. To establish, as far as possible, the extent, character, stratigraphic sequence and date of archaeological features and deposits, and the nature of the activities which occurred at the site during the various periods or phases of its occupation.
v. To establish the palaeoenvironmental potential of subsurface deposits by ensuring that any deposits with the potential to yield palaeoenvironmental data are sampled and submitted for assessment to the appropriate specialists.
vi. To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.

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[1] Hickling, S. 2014, *Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation of Land at Church Street, Briston, Norfolk* (NPS Archaeology Report 2014/1300 (unpublished)

vii. To produce an assessment report and updated project design.

2.3 The specific aims of the project are to

- establish whether remains form part of common edge settlement, and if so,
- contribute to research on the impact on the landscape of social change following enclosure of commons and greens[2]
- contribute evidence from the excavation to the history of Briston

3. Mitigation Strategy

3.1 The mitigation strategy presented in this document has been designed to record archaeological remains affected by the development. Where archaeological remains are identified, and these cannot be preserved *in situ*, the impacts of the scheme will be minimised by appropriate levels of archaeological excavation and recording.

3.2 The mitigation strategy includes excavation of the proposed footprint of the proposed new development

3.3 The excavation will be a central part of the construction programme and it is important that it is adequately funded and that sufficient time is available for the excavation.

3.4 The elements of the mitigation strategy may be summarised as follows:

i *Excavation*. Where significant archaeological remains exist and will be affected by construction, these remains will be recorded through archaeological excavation of the footprint of the proposed new building. All archaeological features or deposits will be cleaned and excavated to determine function, form and relative date. Full written, drawn and photographic records of all excavated archaeological deposits and features will be produced.

ii *Post-fieldwork Processing*. The drawn and written, photographic, stratigraphic and structural record will be cross-referenced and entered onto a database to provide a consistent and compatible record of the results of the various elements of fieldwork. Artefacts and ecofacts recovered during the fieldwork will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service. A database of these materials will be compiled.

iii *Assessment Report and Updated Project Design.* On completion of all fieldwork and the Post-fieldwork Processing, an assessment will be made of the stratigraphic and structural records and the artefact and environmental materials and this information will be presented in a report. The assessment will identify the tasks required to carry the project through to publication and completion and present that information as an Updated Project Design within the report.

iv *Analysis, Publication and Archive*
The analysis tasks identified in the Updated Project Design will be undertaken and the results, along with archive information, will be presented as an Archive Report. Should the results warrant formal publication an article or report will be prepared for an appropriate publication series. The project archive will be prepared for deposition in a suitable archive repository.

3.5 The elements to be employed during this project are outlined below. The proposed programme must be agreed in writing with Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES) before commencement.

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[2] Medlycott 2011, *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24, 79

4. Method Statement

4.1 Excavation

4.1.1 The area proposed for excavation covers the footprint of the proposed new dwelling (see below). The excavation area will be laid out by the client or their main contractor prior to archaeological works commencing. Excavation will take place on a cleared site.

4.1.2 The excavation area will be mechanically stripped in 100mm spits by a machine fitted with a toothless ditching bucket to the top of the first archaeological horizon and manually cleaned. All exposed surfaces and spoil will be screened with a metal detector.

4.1.3 A pre-excavation plan of the stripped area will be made. Once the plan is complete excavation to the required formation levels, which differs for the individual elements of the foundation design, will be undertaken by hand.

4.1.5 Spoil from the excavation areas will stockpiled in a suitable location (to be agreed), with turf and topsoil kept separate from subsoil and excavated material. Once complete, the excavation areas will not be backfilled until agreement to do so is given by the scheme's archaeological consultant and/or Norfolk Historic Environment Service. All backfilled areas will be left in a safe condition.

4.1.4 If excavation depths exceed 1.2m, or the excavation sides are considered too unstable to provide safe working conditions, the excavation edges will be locally stepped.

4.1.6 Exposed archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. Spoil from machine stripping and from hand-excavated features will be scanned with metal detector used by an experienced operator.

4.1.7 All artefacts and ecofacts will be collected and, where possible, related to the context from which they derived. All retained materials will be stored in stable conditions until arrangements for their processing and analysis are made.

4.1.8 Detailed strategies for levels of sampling of buried soils, structures, pits, post-holes and ditches will be determined on site. Allowance will be made for total recovery where appropriate; percentage sampling will apply in areas of complex stratified deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In general, the following feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed wherever site conditions allow in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003):

linear features	10%, with all slots at least 1m wide
non-linear features (pits and postholes)	Exposed features half-sectioned
structures	100%
post-trenches/slots	100% (including longitudinal sections)
burials	100%
buried soils	100% (with 2mm mesh sieving)

Where required features and deposits will be totally excavated

4.1.9 All archaeological deposits, features and layers will be recorded using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system. The records will include full written, graphic and photographic elements with site and context numbering compatible with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Plans will be made at suitable scales, depending on the complexity of the archaeological deposits and the level of detail required. Typically the scales used will be 1:50, 1:20 and 1:10. Sections will be drawn at scales of 1:10 and 1:20 depending on the detail considered necessary. A photographic record in black and white and colour (35mm film/digital) will be maintained of all archaeological deposits, layers and features to record their characteristic and relationships. Digital photographs will also be taken to record the pre-excavation

condition of the site, the progress of the excavation and the appearance of the site following the completion of the excavation.

4.1.10 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless it is not possible to retain them within the final design plans, or if they are likely to be disturbed by any aspect of the development. The number of burials to be removed will be agreed in writing before removal begins.

4.1.11 If any human remains or burials are encountered which must be removed an application for a Licence For the Removal of Human Remains will be made in compliance with Section 25 of the Burial Act, 1857. No human remains will be removed until permission has been granted in writing by The Ministry of Justice, in line with the recent review of the Burial Law and Archaeology. Human remains will be screened from public view during the course of the excavation. Backfilling of any graves or excavation areas containing human remains that are not excavated will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.

4.1.12 Soil samples with the potential to contain palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable deposits are encountered. Standard 40 litre bulk soil samples, column or monolith samples and Kubiena tins will be collected from such deposits as appropriate, in consultation with the English Heritage Regional Advisor for Archaeological Science and other consultant environmentalists. In all instances, sampling procedures will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology: A guide to the theory and practice of methods, from sampling and recovery to post-excavation* (English Heritage 2002). Full written, graphic and photographic sample records will be made using NPS Archaeology's pro forma recording system.

4.1.13 Samples with the potential to contain evidence of industrial processes will be collected from suitable deposits.

4.1.14 Should any waterlogged material such as timbers or organic artefacts and ecofacts be encountered they will be recorded, removed from site and kept in suitable and stable conditions until arrangements for their analysis can be arranged.

4.1.15 NPS Archaeology contributes to the OASIS project. An online record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

4.2 Post-Fieldwork Processing

4.2.1 The purpose of this phase is to ensure that all elements of the site record are cross-referenced and compatible with each other for the post-excavation assessment and reporting phases.

4.2.2 The drawn, photographic and written stratigraphic and structural records will be cross-referenced and, if appropriate, entered into an archaeological database. Information from the excavation will be added to develop an overall site project database that will be used as the basis for interpretation of the results and the production of project reports and any publication.

4.2.3 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the excavation. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service. Finds data will be stored on a database to allow summary listings of artefacts by category and context to provide basic quantification.

4.2.4 An archive structured in accordance with guidelines laid out in *Archaeological Archives: a guide to best practice in creation, compilation, transfer and curation* (Brown 2007) will be created.

4.3 Assessment Reporting and Updated Project Design

4.3.1 On completion of all stages of the fieldwork and the post-excavation processing, an assessment of the archive (including written, drawn, photographic and artefactual elements) will be undertaken in line with the recommendations set out in the document *Management of Research Projects in the Historic Environment* (MoRPHE) (2006). This assessment will summarise the stratigraphic, artefactual and environmental evidence and evaluate both its significance and potential to address the research aims of the project. The assessment will involve detailed work on the different archive elements and the production of catalogues, illustrative material and specialist reports.

4.3.2 A stratigraphic matrix and accompanying text sections will be prepared where appropriate in order to establish the stratigraphic sequence and phasing of the archaeological remains.

4.3.3 Assessment and analysis of the finds data stored on the finds database will be undertaken in line with the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute *for* Archaeologists 2001).

4.3.4 The finds assessment and analysis will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials by the relevant specialists. In general, the following strategies will be employed in the analysis of the artefactual materials recovered:

- *Pottery*. Analysed to determine date and tabulated by context unit.
- *Worked flint*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit.
- *Metal artefacts*. Assessed for dating and significance, catalogued by context unit and where necessary conserved within four weeks of completion of fieldwork, in accordance with *UK Institute of Conservators Guidelines*.
- *Faunal Remains*. Sorted and tabulated by context unit. Assessed for the potential for further analysis and for sieving for the recovery of smaller bird and fish bones.
- *Environmental Samples*. Processed and assessed for content and significance.
- Other categories of artefacts or ecofacts will be analysed in a similar fashion.

4.3.5 Classes of artefacts that are considered appropriate for use as dating evidence will be analysed to a level to establish a site chronology. Descriptive catalogues for each category of material will be prepared, detailing attributes of the assemblage such as the range and variety of types, composition, and date. This data will be presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. The potential of all categories of artefactual materials will be assessed in relation to both the excavation's stated research objectives and wider regional research objectives. This assessment will be undertaken by relevant specialists, who will recommend the artefact groups or categories that warrant more detailed analysis

4.3.6 An assessment of artefact conservation requirements will be undertaken in conjunction with the Conservation Department at Norwich Castle Museum. This assessment will identify the range and condition of finds requiring treatment and the appropriate conservation methodology and analytical techniques to be employed. Metal objects that require X-radiography in order to complete their analysis will also be identified. In all instances, conservation assessment procedures will follow the frameworks set out in the documents *Excavated Artefacts and Conservation* (UKIC *Conservation Guidelines No 1*, 1988) and *A Strategy for the Care and Investigation of Finds* (Ancient Monuments Laboratory 1995). Conservation of those finds identified by the Conservation Assessment as requiring treatment will be undertaken by the Conservation Department at Norwich Castle Museum.

4.3.7 Environmental samples taken during the course of the excavation will be assessed in relation to the project's stated research objectives. Bulk soil samples taken during the excavation will be processed employing manual flotation/bulk sieving methods and the flots scanned to assess potential. Pollen samples will be treated by standard methods and slides scanned to assess pollen grain abundance and state of preservation. Animal

bone from selected contexts will be scanned to assess condition and species representation. Any other environmental samples taken will be assessed using recognised procedures for the particular category of material. The assessment of environmental material in all instances will follow the guidelines set out in the document *Environmental Archaeology and Archaeological Evaluations* (*Association for Environmental Archaeology Working Papers No 2*, 1995). Appropriate analysis and reporting of any assemblages warranting further work will follow

4.3.8 The stages of assessment will result in an Assessment Report and an Updated Project Design which will be submitted to the client and Norfolk Historic Environment Service at the end of the agreed post-fieldwork assessment period.

4.4 Analysis, Publication and Archive

4.4.1 Tasks identified in the approved Updated Project Design will be undertaken and results presented in an Archive Report.

4.4.2 The Archive Report will be submitted to the client and Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

4.4.3 Should the results of the assessment analysis stages warrant it, an article or report suitable for publication in a local journal will be prepared.

4.4.4 A single integrated archive for all elements of the work will be prepared according to the recommendations set out in *Environmental standards for the permanent storage of excavated material from archaeological sites* (UKIC, Conservation Guidelines 3, 1984) and *Guidelines for the preparation of excavation archives for long-term storage* (Walker 1990), and in accordance with the Norfolk Museums Service's own requirements for archive preparation, storage and conservation.

4.4.5 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced and will be integrated with the Norfolk Historic Environment Record numbering system. Deposition of the archive and finds (by prior agreement with the landowners) will take place within six months of the completion of the final report and confirmed in writing to the Norfolk Museums Service. A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds.

4.4.6 If the results of the archaeological excavation warrant it, an article will be prepared for publication in *Norfolk Archaeology,* the county journal of archaeology and local history, otherwise a summary will be prepared for inclusion in the annual round-up of work in the county.

4.4.7 Archaeological materials, excepting those covered by the *Treasure Act, 1996*, will remain the property of the landowners. NPS Archaeology will seek to reach a formal agreement with the landowners for the donation of the finds to the Norfolk Museums Service.

5. Timetable

5.1 The timetable for fieldwork is estimated at 6 weeks and assumes that there are no major delays to the work programme caused by vandalism, repeated plant breakdown, restricted access, programme changes by the Client or major periods of adverse weather conditions.

6. Staffing

6.1 The project will be co-ordinated by a Senior Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. The Project Officer will be responsible for the day to day running of the fieldwork and reporting. The Archaeology Manager will assume responsibility for all aspects of the project including finance, logistics, standards, health and safety, and liaison with the client and curators. The Project Officer will have substantial experience in archaeological excavation and post-excavation analysis.

6.2 Other members of staff involved in the project will be the Experienced Excavators and Finds Officer. Experienced Excavator staff will have experience in excavation and experience with NPS Archaeology's *pro forma* recording system or similar systems. The Project Officer and/or Experienced Excavator staff will be experienced metal detector users.

6.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

Project Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown

Project Staff	
Senior Project Officer	Pete Crawley
Project Officer	John Ames
Finds Officer	Becky Sillwood
Experienced Excavators	To be nominated

6.4 NPS Archaeology reserves the right, because of its developing work programme, to change its nominated personnel at any time. This will be in consultation with the client and Norfolk Historic Environment Service. Fieldwork will be carried out by 3 staff for a period of 4 weeks.

6.5. The analysis of artefacts and ecofacts will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists. NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:

6.5.1 *NPS Archaeology specialist staff*

Specialist	***Research Field***
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates	Worked flint
Fran Green	Palaeo-environmental analysis
Julie Curl	Faunal remains
Stephen Morgan	Window glass
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, Ceramic Building Material, Osteoarchaeology
Jane Cowgill	Iron-working
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Stephen Heywood	Architectural Stonework
Andrew Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, Fired Clay, flint
Richard Macphail	Micromorphology
Jo Mills	Worked Stone Artefacts
John Shepherd	Vessel Glass

7. General Conditions

7.1 NPS Archaeology will not commence work until a written order or signed agreement is received from the Client. Where the commission is received through an Agent, the Agent is deemed to be authorised to act on behalf of the Client. NPS Archaeology reserve the right to recover unpaid fees for the service provided from the Agent where it is found that this authority is contested by said Client.

7.2 NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.

7.3 A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.

7.4 NPS Archaeology would expect the client to arrange suitable access to the site for its staff, plant and welfare facilities on the agreed start date.

7.5 NPS Archaeology would expect any information concerning the presence of TPOs and/or, protected flora and fauna on the site to be provided by the client prior to the

commencement of works and accept no liability if this information is not disclosed. No excavation will take place within 8m or canopy width (whichever is the greater) of any trees within or bordering the site.

7.6 NPS Archaeology shall not be held responsible for any delay or failure in meeting agreed deadlines resulting from circumstances beyond its reasonable control. Such circumstances would include without limitation; long periods of adverse weather conditions, flooding, repeated vandalism, ground contamination, delays in the development programme, unsafe buildings, conflicts between the archaeological excavation method and the protection of flora and fauna on the site, disease restrictions, and unexploded ordnance.

7.7 Whether or not CDM regulations apply to this work, NPS Archaeology would expect the client to provide information on the nature, extent and level of any soil contamination present. Should unanticipated contaminated ground be encountered during the trial trenching, excavation will cease until an assessment of risks to health has been undertaken and on-site control measures implemented. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to the collection and analysis of soils or other assessment methods, on-site control measures, and the removal of contaminated soil or other materials from site.

7.8 Should any disease restrictions be implemented for the area during the evaluation, fieldwork will cease and staff redeployed until they are lifted. NPS Archaeology will not be liable for any costs related to on-site disease control measures and for any additional costs incurred to complete the fieldwork after the restrictions have been removed.

7.9 NPS Archaeology will not accept responsibility for any tree surgery, removal of undergrowth, shrubbery or hedges or reinstatement of gardens. NPS Archaeology will endeavour to restrict the levels of disturbance of to a minimum but wishes to bring to the attention of the client that the works will necessarily alter the appearance of a site.

8. Quality Standards

8.1 NPS Archaeology is an Institute *for* Archaeologists Registered Organisation and fully endorses the Code of Conduct and the Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Archaeology. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute *for* Archaeologists Code of Practice

8.2 The guidelines set out in the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be adhered to. Provision will be made for monitoring the work by Norfolk Historic Environment Service in accordance with the procedures outlined in the document *Management of Archaeological Projects* (English Heritage 1991). Monitoring opportunities for each phase of the project are suggested as follows:

- during excavation fieldwork
- during post-fieldwork analysis
- upon completion of the archive
- upon receipt of the assessment report
- during the analysis stage
- on receipt of the archive report
- on delivery of the archive

8.3 A further monitoring opportunity will be provided at the end of the project upon deposition of the integrated archive and finds with the Norfolk Museums Service.

8.4 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Senior Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the fieldwork and the report. The Archaeology Manager retains overall responsibility for the delivery of this project. The Archaeology Manager has the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

9. Health and Safety

9.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).

9.2 A risk assessment will be prepared for the fieldwork. All staff will be briefed on the contents of the risk assessment and required to read it. Protective clothing and equipment will be issued and used as required.

9.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

10. Insurance

10.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

Employers Liability	£5,000,000
Public Liability	£50,000,000
Professional Indemnity	£5,000,000

10.2 Full details of NPS Archaeology's Insurance cover can be supplied on request.

Appendix 10: Trial Trench Evaluation Report

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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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 3950m^2 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

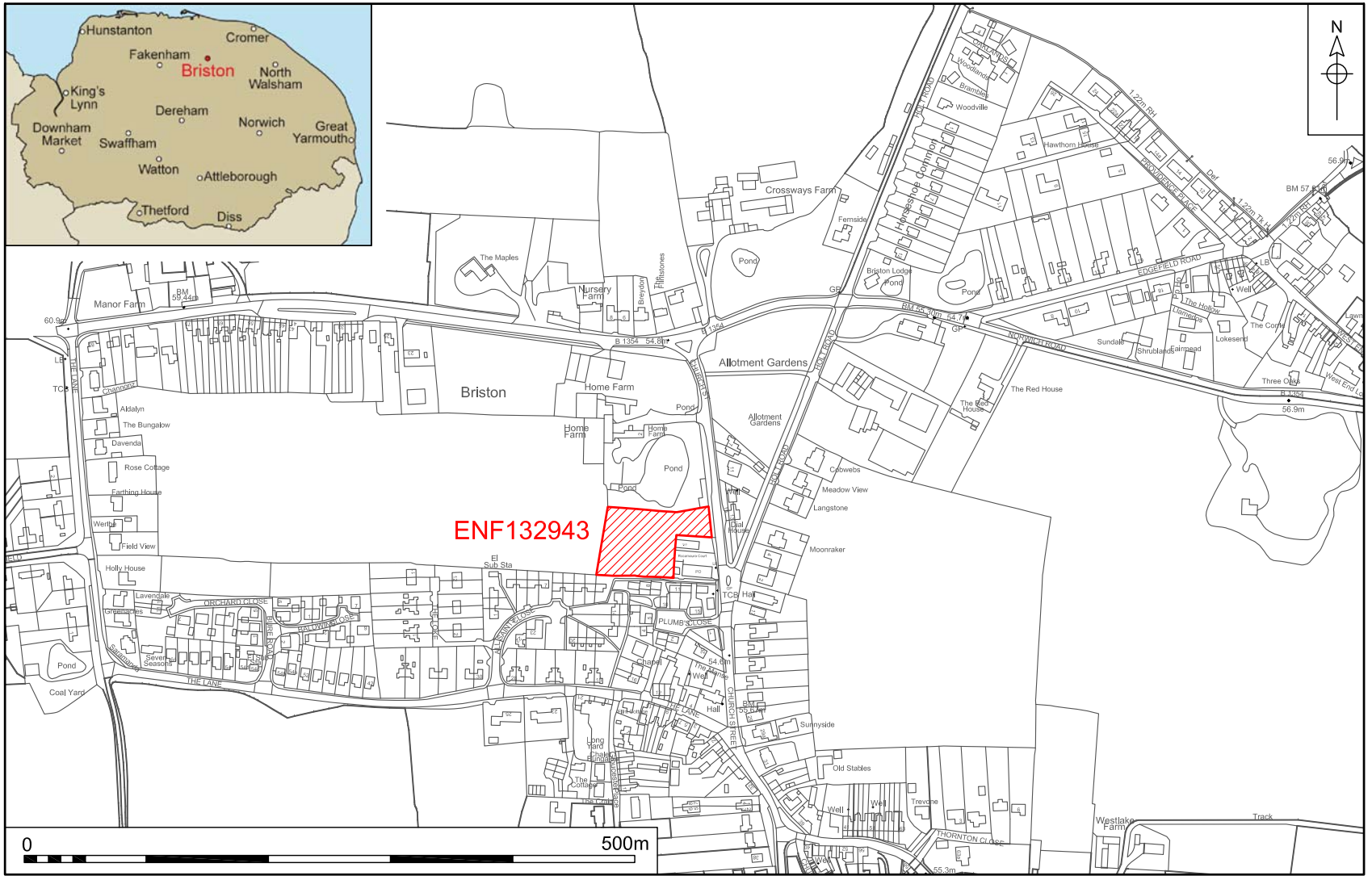

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

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) wee 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.

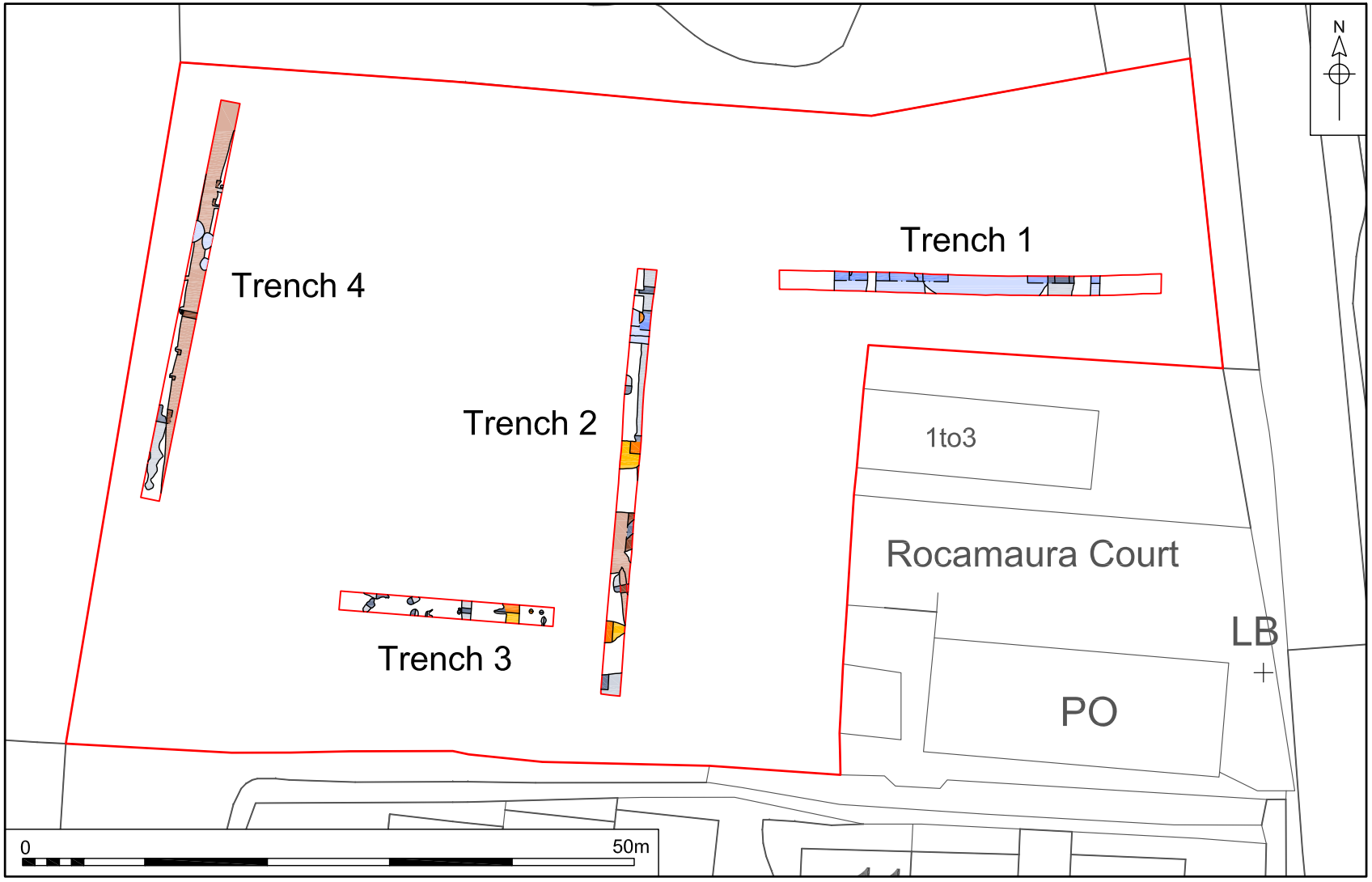

Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500

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

Trench 1 contained four ditches (including one recut), three quarry pits and a post-hole.

Any of the three ditches revealed in this trench could have formed the boundary of the former Briston Common, enclosed around 1870.

The large quarry pits could immediately pre- or post-date enclosure of the common in the 19th century.

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.

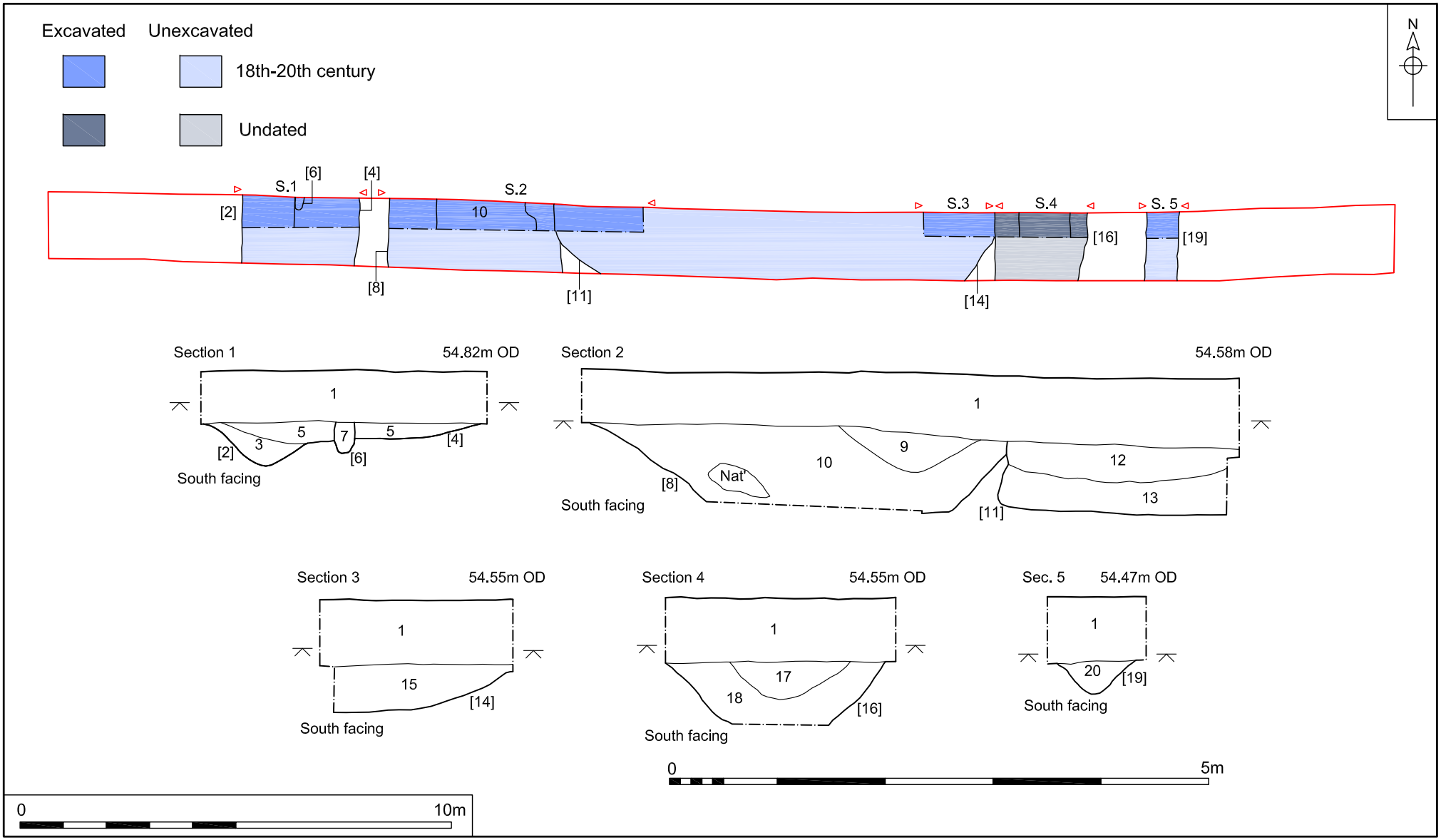

Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:50

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

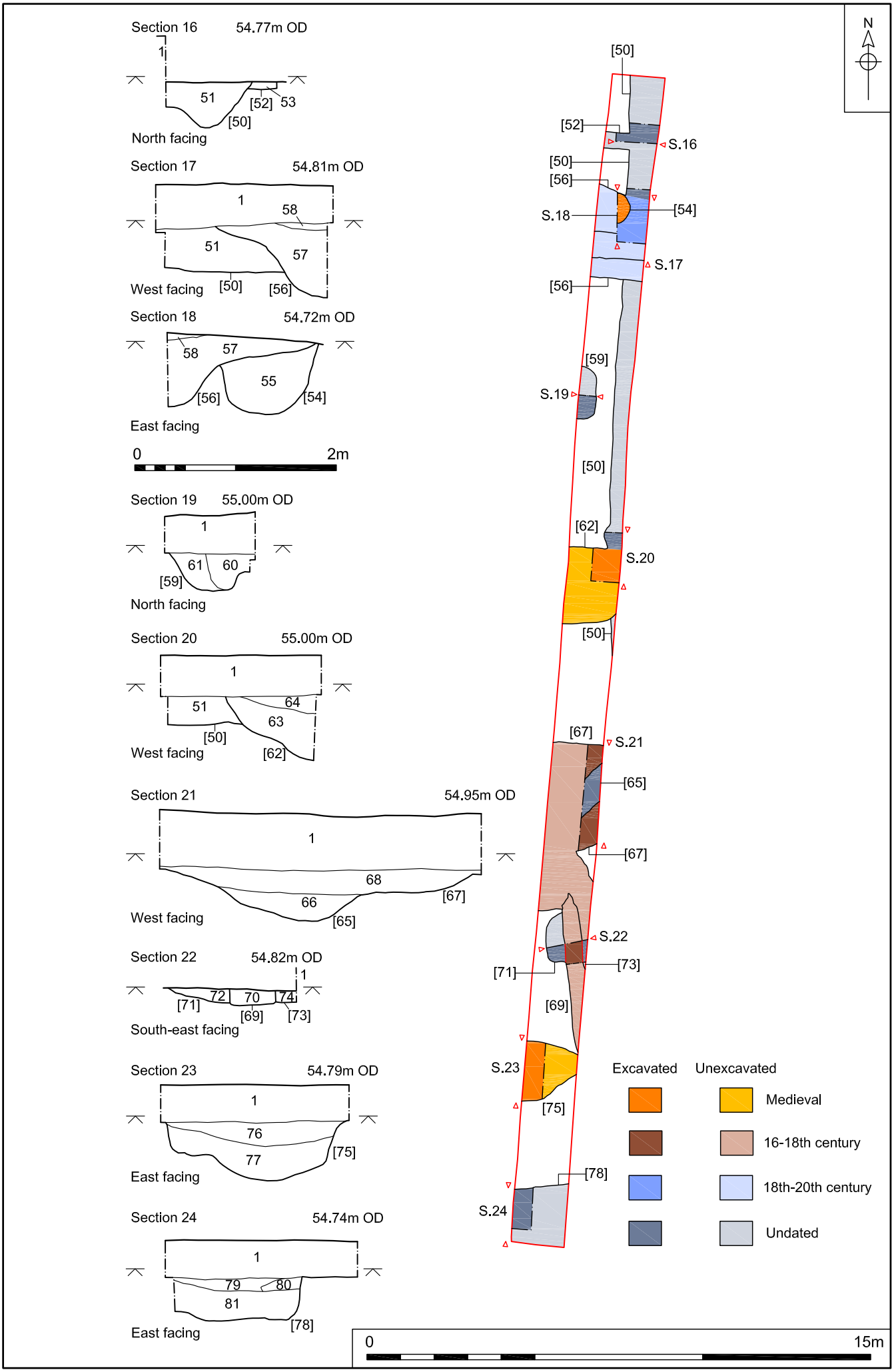

Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:150 and 1:50

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

Trench 3 contained four pits, four post-holes, two ditches, one pit (or root disturbance) and three other examples of root disturbance.

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.

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.

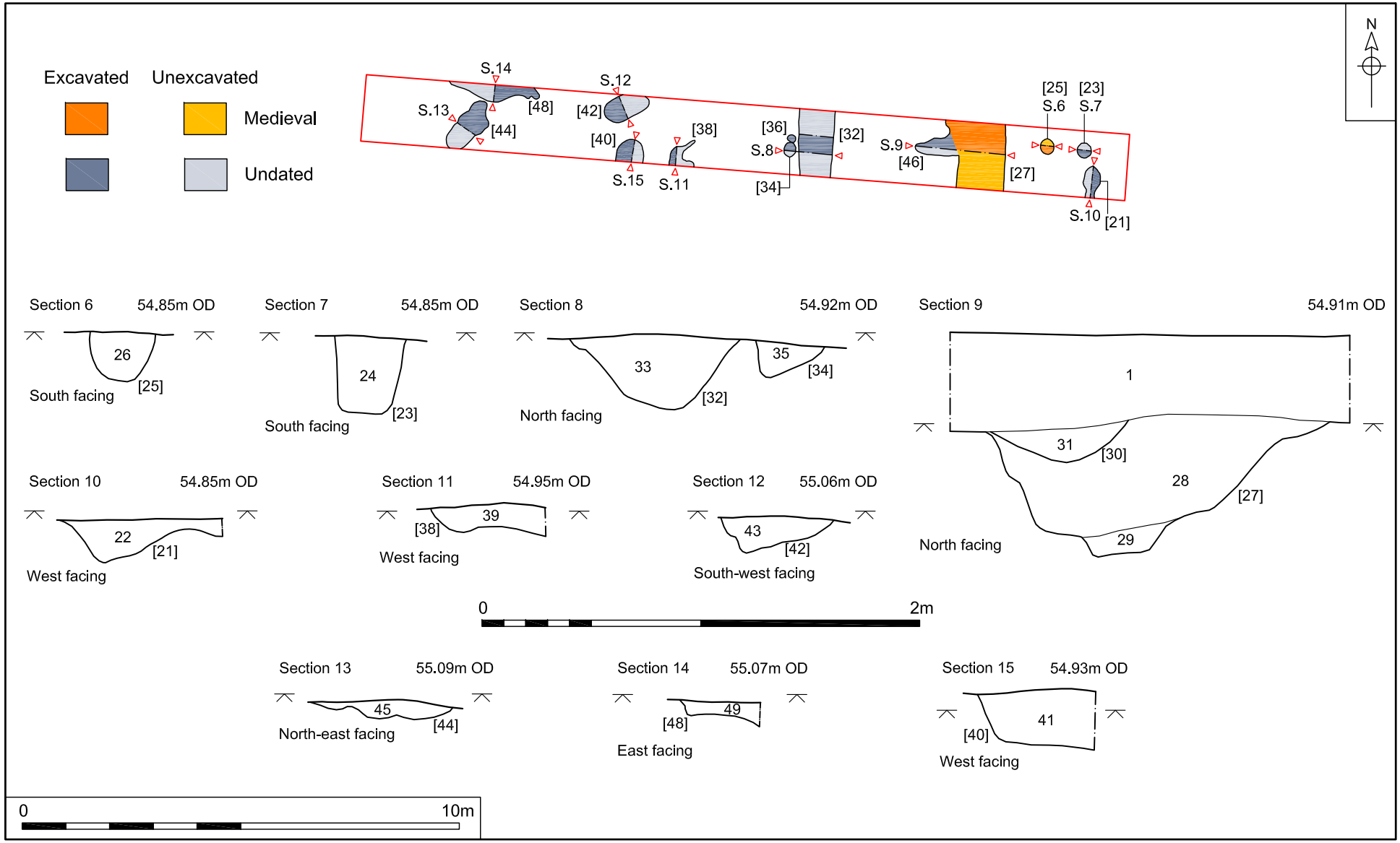

Figure 5. Trench 3, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

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.

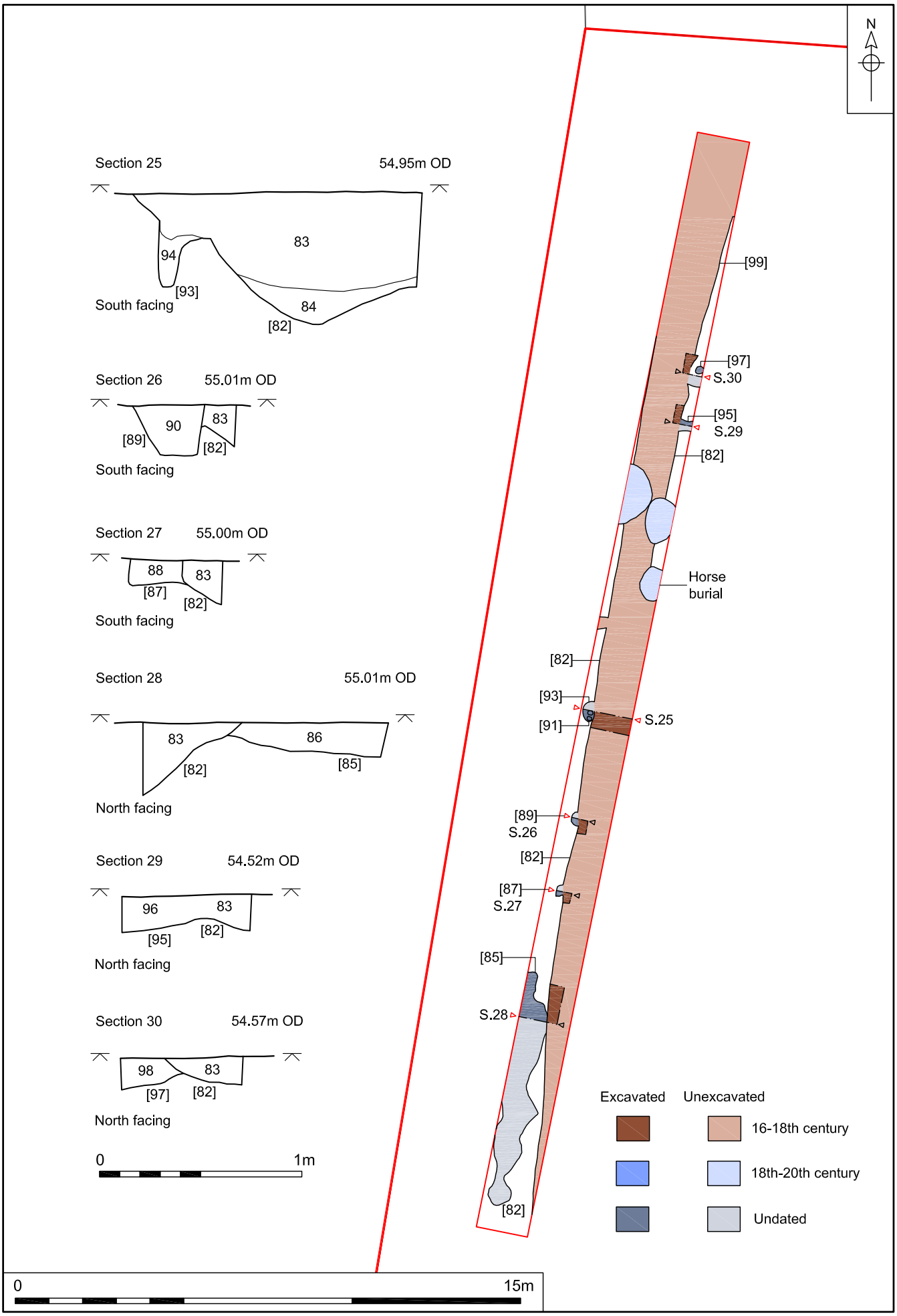

Figure 6. Trench 4, plan and sections. Scale 1:150 and 1:25

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 thumbed 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).

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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	11th-14th c.	3
26	Deposit		25	fill of [25]	11th-14th c.	3
27	Cut	ditch		ditch	Uncertain	3
28	Deposit		27	top fill of [27]	11th-14th 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-14tyh 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		gulley?	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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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)
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