

Report 2015/1198



**Land North of The Street, Runham, Norfolk
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation**

ENF 136007



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Mr Alan Irvine



June 2015

PROJECT PROGRESS		
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Location:	Land north of the Street, Runham, Mautby, Norfolk
District:	Great Yarmouth
Grid Ref.:	TG 4635 1112
Planning Ref.:	Pre-application
NHER No.:	ENF 136007
OASIS Ref.:	norfolka1-203613
Client:	Mr Alan Irvine on behalf of Mr George Gay
Dates of Fieldwork:	3 12 February 2015

Summary

NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Alan Irvine and funded by Mr George Gay to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at land north of the Street, Runham, Mautby (TG 4635 1112). The work took place in advance of a planning application to develop the site for residential housing.

A total of nine 1.80m-wide evaluation trenches, between 15.75m and 30.00m long, were arrayed across the proposed development plot. All of the evaluation trenches contained archaeological remains, with a total of 15 ditches, 32 pits, 9 post-holes, and a number of natural geological features recorded.

Evidence for two possible medieval structures was identified in Trenches 5 and 9, represented by a group of post-holes in Trench 5 and possible elements of building foundations in Trench 9. A possible line of post-holes was also recorded in Trench 3.

The ditches, generally interpreted as field boundaries, dated principally to the medieval period, and were recorded on north south alignments across the evaluation site.

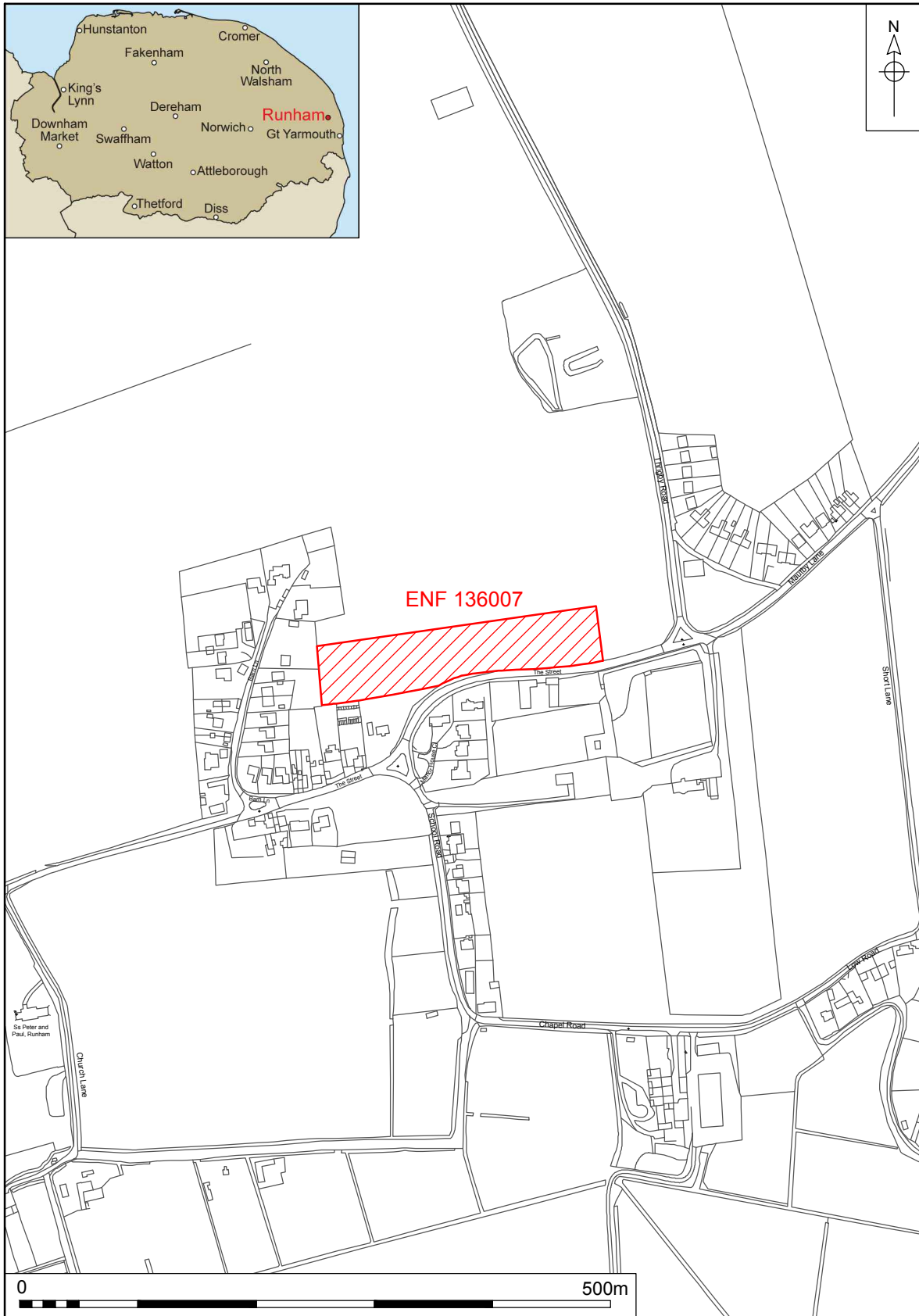
The large number of (potentially medieval) pits that were found are difficult to interpret with confidence, although some are provisionally interpreted as quarry pits for clay and gravel.

Environmental remains identify wheat, barley and possibly other cereals as food crops that were grown and/or processed close to the evaluated area.

The pottery assemblage from the evaluation suggests activity at the site peaked in the 12th 14th centuries, with limited evidence for activity prior and subsequent to this period.

Figure 1

- s A proposed housing development to the north of The Street, Runham, Mautby, Norfolk (TG 1234 5678) required a programme of archaeological works to support it through the planning process. The site is located in the northeast of the village, in an area currently under agricultural use.
- t NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Alan Irvine and funded by Mr George Gay to carry out the archaeological project. The work was undertaken prior to a planning application being submitted to Great Yarmouth District Council and to fulfil a Generic Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Hamilton 2012). The work was conducted in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation prepared by NPS Archaeology (01-04-15-2-1198/Bown 2015).
- u The 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.



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Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

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- w Runham is a small village in east Norfolk situated in the rural parish of Mautby.
- y The site occupies a narrow, rectangular parcel of agricultural land on the north side of the village, c. 1.30km north of the river Bure. Most of the south part of the evaluation site opens onto The Street, with residential buildings along the west boundary, and open fields to the north. The east boundary is either open ground or residential housing. The site lies at the base of a shallow north south slope, at c. 4.00 7.00m OD.

Bedrock geology in the local area is of sedimentary Crag Group (sand and gravel), formed c. 0 5 million years ago in the Quaternary and Neogene periods (British Geological Survey 2015). This was an environment dominated by shallow seas, with rocks formed mainly with siliciclastic sediments (comprising of fragments or clasts of silicate minerals) deposited as mud, silt, sand and gravel.

Superficial geological deposits in the area of the evaluation consist of Happisburgh Glacigenic Formation Diamicton (British Geological Survey 2015). These deposits formed up to 3 million years ago in the Quaternary period in an environment that was dominated by ice age conditions, with rocks formed in cold periods and glaciers scouring the landscape and depositing moraines of till with outwash sand and gravel deposits from seasonal and post-glacial meltwaters

Topsoil across the site consisted of dark brown organic clayey silt measuring between 0.35m and 0.50m deep with local variations. Subsoil was recorded in all of the evaluation trenches. This deposit was characteristically mid-greyish brown or mid-brown clayey silt, measuring between 0.15m and 0.59m deep. Subsoil accumulations appeared deeper towards the bottom of the slope in the south parts of the site, and may perhaps in part reflect down-slope movement of soils.

Natural geology exposed in the base of the excavated trenches was predominantly of clay. This was interspersed by and intermixed with sand and gravel, including large flint nodules, and patches of sand. These sediments are typical of post-glacial moraine and meltwater deposits.

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- sr** 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 proposed development site, NHER record data was purchased from Norfolk Historic Environment Service for a 1.00km radius search area centred on TG 4635 1112. This exercise returned 40 individual records, indicating human activity in the area from Neolithic times to the present.
- ss** A number of post-medieval buildings are recorded on the NHER and many find spots from metal-detecting activities. A number of earthworks, a ring-ditch and field systems have been identified on aerial photographs. The data considered most relevant to the current project are referenced and summarised below. Most of the search results are of multi-period finds spots or monuments; these are not separated out but are presented below by the earliest broad period component. A reference table listing dates for the historical periods referred to is provided in Appendix 7. Other records are described by type.
- st** References in the following text with the prefix NHER are cited from Norfolk Historic Environment Record. All information sourced from NHER remains copyright of Norfolk Historic Environment Service/Norfolk County Council.

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- su** Artefacts dated to the prehistoric period have been recovered by metal-detector and field-walking. A Neolithic axe-head was found in 1902, around 890m to the southwest of the development site (NHER 8632). Prehistoric worked flint, Roman, medieval and post-medieval finds were collected c. 900m to the northeast of the site (NHER 34669). Prehistoric worked flint, Roman coins and pottery, Late Saxon metal finds, and medieval and post-medieval coins were found c. 500m to the northeast of the evaluation (NHER 35147).
- sw** Prehistoric worked flints, a Bronze Age palstave or flanged axe-head, Roman coins, Early Saxon brooches, and medieval and post-medieval coins and objects including a sword pommel were collected 210m northwest of the development area (NHER 37426). Prehistoric, Roman, medieval and post-medieval objects such as worked flint, coins, and buckles were found c. 1.00km to the east of the site.
- sy** Artefacts of the Iron Age period, including human remains, have been recovered in the search area. An Iron Age terret, a Roman coin, and a post-medieval token were found in 2004, c. 850m to the north of the site (NHER 40769). In 1954, a human skull that of a male aged 30-35 years at time of death, and thought to be of Iron Age date was recovered from dyke dredging c. 450m to the south (NHER 8634). A gold-plated Iron Age coin, a medieval buckle, and post-medieval objects were found c. 850m to the east of the evaluation (NHER 35301).
- s** Metal-detecting has recovered several Roman artefacts in the search area. Two Roman coins were found c. 700m to the northwest (NHER 33542), and Roman, medieval, and post-medieval coins and pottery were collected c. 750m west of the evaluation (NHER 40861). Further Roman, Early Saxon, medieval, and post-medieval finds were recovered c. 1.00km to the east of the development site (NHER 51218), whilst Roman, medieval and post-medieval coins and pottery were retrieved c. 720m to the north (NHER 42651).

- s** Artefacts of the Anglo-Saxon period have been recovered by metal-detecting: Saxon pottery, a Late Saxon brooch, and medieval coins were found 500m to the southwest of the site (NHER 31209). A Late Saxon bridle cheek piece and pottery were collected 220m to the south (ENF 36622). A Late Saxon copper-alloy stirrup mount with openwork decoration was found c. 300m west of the development (NHER 33269). Late Saxon pottery, medieval and post-medieval objects and coins were recovered from 1.00km to the northeast (NHER 49807).
- s** Other objects of medieval date include a key found 520m to the southwest of the site (NHER 8635). Medieval coins and metal objects were recovered c. 900m east of the site (NHER 33155). An 11th century stirrup with a stylised animal head was found by metal-detecting in 1997, 120m southeast of the development (NHER 35299).
- s** Post-medieval clay pits (NHER 44778) are located 210m to the southwest of the site.

- tr** A total of nine buildings and constructions of historical and archaeological interest are located in the 1.00km search area.
- ts** The medieval parish church of St Peter and St Paul, 475m southwest of the evaluation, has a 14th-century nave and contains possible reworked Norman stonework (NHER 8657).
- tt** Willow Corner and Blackdoors Cottages comprise a 17th-century house and a terrace of 19th-century brick cottages, located 230m southwest of the site (NHER 44752). Runham Hall is a late 18th-century building, with an early 19th-century facade, 125m to the southeast (NHER 39577). Runham Manor Farm Cottages is a divided 19th-century brick farmhouse located 230m to the southwest of the evaluation (NHER 42891).
- tu** A post-medieval mill is located 520m southwest of the current site (NHER 15628), and a 19th-century drainage mill is located at Runham Marshes, 420m to the south (NHER 56187).
- tw** World War Two military structures in the search area include two pillboxes located 650m north of the evaluation (NHER 17379), and a Cold War era Royal Observer Corps building 300m to the northwest (NHER 29027).

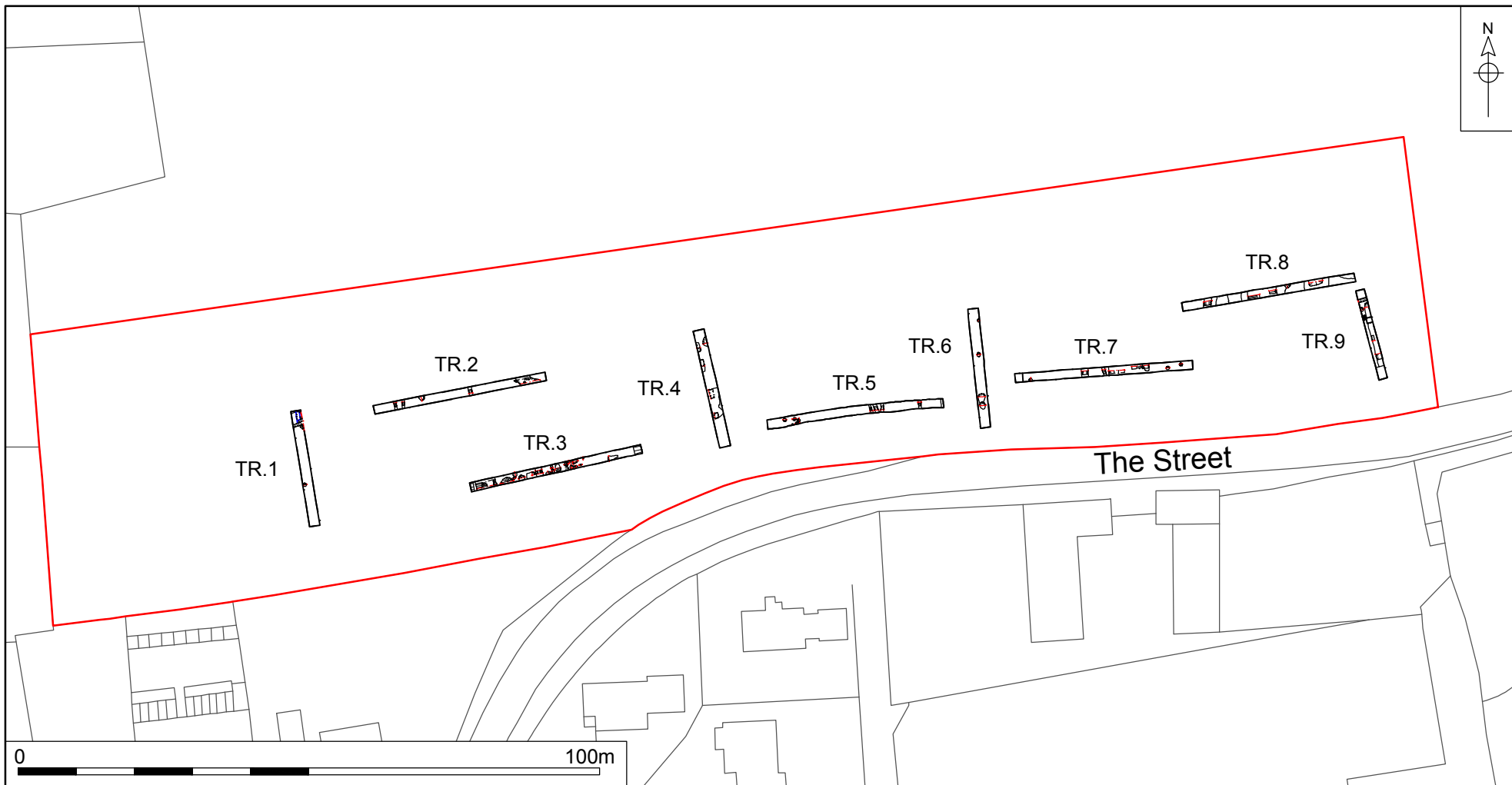
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- ty** A ring-ditch, possibly a Bronze Age round barrow, was identified by aerial photography 900m to the north of the site (NHER 27716).
- t** Linear features of possible field systems, trackways, and enclosures have also been identified from aerial photographs. Undated, though possibly Roman enclosures and a trackway, are recorded 820m southwest of the development (NHER 18393). An undated field system and trackway are known 800m northwest of the current site (NHER 21840). Linear features, some of them possibly representing Roman, medieval, and post-medieval field boundaries, are located 250m to the northeast of the evaluation (NHER 27713).

- t Earthworks of a small rectangular enclosure, possibly medieval or post-medieval in date, are present c. 600m south of the site (NHER 42107), and earthworks of possible post-medieval ridge-and-furrow are located c. 400m to the south (NHER 42138).

Figure 2


- t Methodology for the evaluation followed the agreed Written Scheme of Investigation (01-04-15-2-1198/Bown 2015). Archaeological procedures conformed to guidelines issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (CIfA 2014a)
- t The objective of the 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.
- ur The evaluation trenching provided a 5% sample of the archaeological potential of the proposed development, as discussed with NHES.
- us Nine trenches were excavated for the evaluation, six of which measured 30.00m x 1.80m, two measured 20.50m x 1.80m, and one measured 15.75m x 1.80m. The variations in trench lengths were necessary to position the approved trench array within the site perimeter.
- ut Machine excavation was carried out under constant archaeological supervision by a hydraulic 360 excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket.
- uu Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those that were obviously modern were retained for inspection.
- uw Six bulk soil samples were taken for assessment of the survival of palaeoenvironmental remains. The samples were taken from a range of archaeological features: ditches **26** fill **27**, **67** fill **68**; pits **46** fill **48**, **59** fill **60**, **128** fill **129**; and post-hole **34** fill **35**.
- uy All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NPS Archaeology pro forma. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales. Monochrome 35mm negatives and digital photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits where appropriate.
- u The temporary benchmark used during the course of the fieldwork was taken from points located by NPS Land Survey at either end of each trench.
- u Site conditions were poor and the work took place in generally wet weather.
- u 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 (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.
- u 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 norfolka1-201972 (Appendix 8), and this report will be uploaded to the OASIS database.




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Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:1000

- wr Archaeological features and deposits were recorded in all nine of the trenches. The results for each trench are tabulated below in numerical order. A photograph of each trench accompanies the trench description with additional images of features presented where appropriate. Plans are provided for each trench along with section drawings of every excavated feature.

Trench 1				
		Figures 2 and 3. Plate 1.		
		Location		
		Orientation	North south	
		North end	646265, 311123	
		South end	646268, 311103	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.65m	
		Levels		
North top	7.10m OD			
South top	6.86m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil.	0.50m	0.00-0.50m
02	Deposit	Subsoil.	0.15m	0.50-0.65m
03	Cut	Small oval, pit (0.55m wide).	0.20m	0.65-0.85m
04	Deposit	Fill of pit 03 . Pale yellowish brown sandy silt. Contained burnt clay.	0.20m	0.65-0.85m
05	Cut	Northeast southwest orientated ditch, located in the north end of Trench 1. Cut by pit 07 .	0.94m	0.65-1.59m
06	Deposit	Fill of ditch 05 . Mid-greyish brown silty sand. Contained frequent small and medium rounded and sub-angular flints and gravels. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.	0.94m	0.65-1.59m
07	Cut	Circular/irregular-shaped pit. Cut ditch 05 .	0.64m	0.65-1.29m

Trench 1				
08	Deposit	Fill of pit 07 . Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand. No finds were recovered.	0.64m	0.65-1.29m
149	Deposit	Natural geology.		
Discussion				
<p>A ditch 05 and two pits 03, 07 and were identified in evaluation Trench 1.</p> <p>An east west orientated ditch 05 was recorded at the north end of the trench. Its west side continued beyond the trench edge and to the east it was cut by pit 07. The observed section was 1.00m wide x 0.45m deep. No finds were recovered from the ditch. Although only a very small portion of the ditch was recorded, comparing the feature to other ditches sample excavated across the evaluated area, it is possible to speculate that it constitutes one element of an organised layout of field plots or strips delineated by ditched boundaries. The majority of spot-dated features belong to the 12th 14th centuries, and if the interpretation is correct it is feasible that 05 is of similar date.</p> <p>Part of pit 07 was recorded at the north end of the trench, whilst pit 03 was located c. 10.00m to the south. No finds were collected from pit 07, but pit 03 produced 19 non-diagnostic fragments of fired clay and one piece of Neolithic or Bronze Age pottery. The pottery <i>may</i> give an indication of the date of the feature, but it is not considered reliable, particularly as it was the only sherd of this date from the entire evaluation. Not only is the dating of the pits problematic, but so is their interpretation, as their shape and fills are not especially diagnostic or otherwise informative. All that can be said currently is that they are characteristic of the type of pits found across the evaluated area.</p> <p>The apparent lack of archaeological features located in Trench 1 may indicate that it was positioned away from points of more intensive activity further east as represented by concentrations of features in greater numbers, notably in Trench 3.</p>				
				
<p>Plate 1. Trench 1. Features 05 and 07. Facing east.</p>				

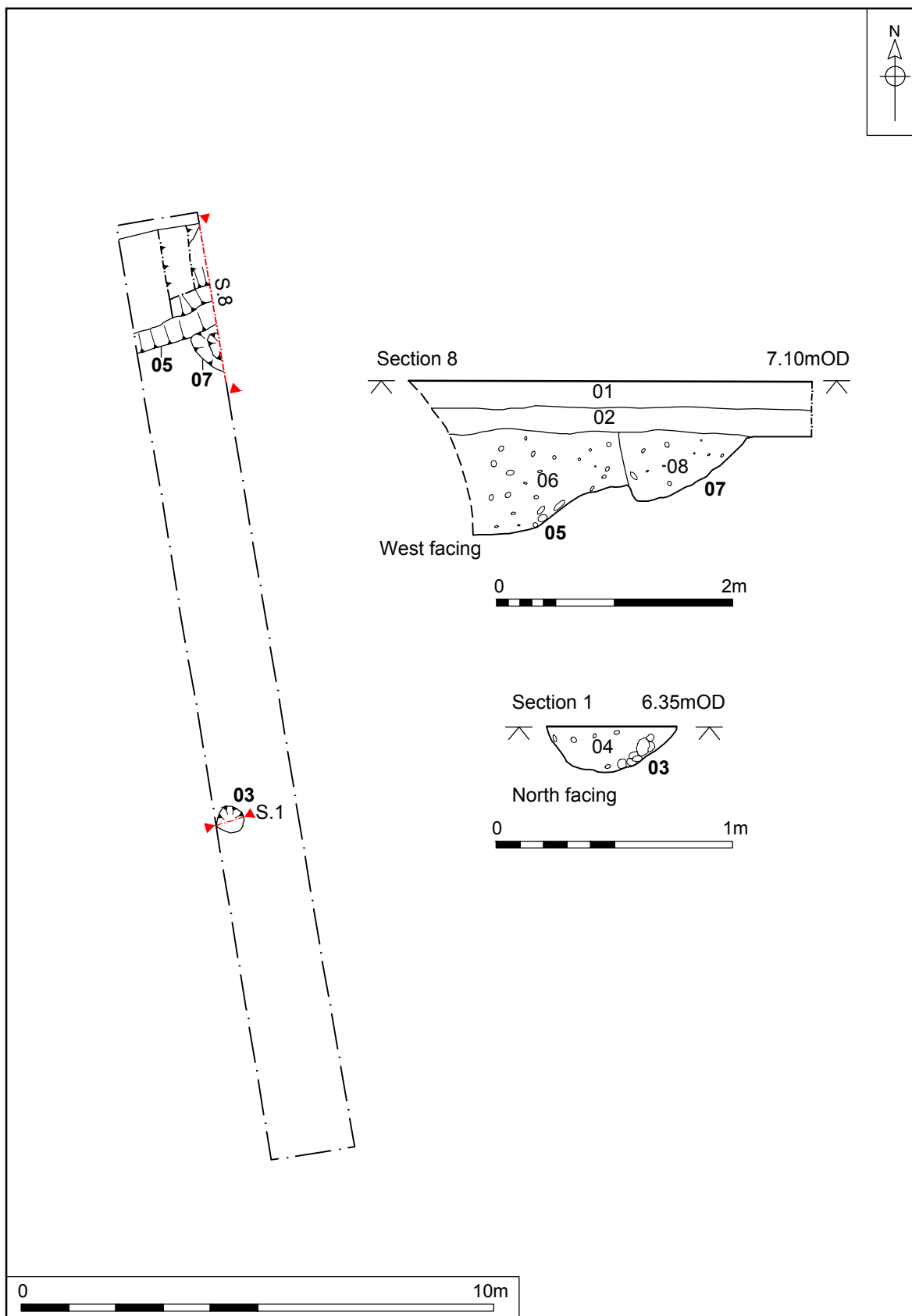



Figure 3. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:125, 1:50 and 1:25

Trench 2				
		Figures 2 and 4. Plates 2 and 3.		
		Location		
		Orientation	East west	
		East end	646309, 311129	
		West end	646279, 311123	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.58m	
Levels				
East top	5.78m OD			
West top	6.65m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil.	0.36m	0.00-0.36m
02	Deposit	Subsoil.	0.22m	0.36-0.58m
09	Cut	Gully/ditch orientated approximately north south. Parallel with gully 11. Possible post-medieval field drainage feature?	0.09m	0.58-0.67m
10	Deposit	Fill of gully/ditch 09. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt, with frequent medium flint pebbles. Finds: medieval pottery and worked flint.	0.09m	0.58-0.67m
11	Cut	North south orientated gully. A small gully that ran parallel to feature 09. Possibly post-medieval field drainage feature?	0.11m	0.58-0.69m
12	Deposit	Fill of gully 11. Mid-yellowish brown sandy silt, with frequent medium flint pebbles. No finds were retrieved from this deposit.	0.11m	0.58-0.69m
13	Cut	Pit (1.00m wide).	0.22m	0.58-0.80m

Trench 2				
		Possibly cut by post-medieval drainage gully (not excavated).		
14	Deposit	Primary fill of pit 13 . Dark brownish black silty clay. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.	0.03m	0.58-0.61m
15	Deposit	Secondary fill of pit 13 . Pale greyish brown clayey silt. No artefacts were recovered from this deposit.	0.19m	0.58-0.77m
16	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.35m	0.58-0.93m
17	Deposit	Fill of ditch 16 . Mid-tinger brown clayey sand. Finds: animal bones.	0.35m	0.58-0.93m
18	Cut	Geological feature?	0.22m	0.58-0.80m
19	Deposit	Fill of feature 18 . Mid-tinger brown clayey sand. No artefacts were collected from this deposit.	0.22m	0.58-0.80m
20	Cut	Possible post-hole. Sub-circular cut (0.30m wide).	0.18m	0.58-0.76m
21	Deposit	Fill of post-hole 20 . Mid-tinger brown clayey sand.	0.18m	0.58-0.76m
22	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.11m	0.58-0.69m
23	Deposit	Fill of ditch 22 . Pale orangey grey sandy silt. No artefacts were found.	0.11m	0.58-0.69m
149	Deposit	Natural geology.	-	-

Discussion

Four ditches **09**, **11**, **16**, **22**, a post-hole **20**, a possible pit **13**, and a geological feature **18** were identified in Trench 2.

All of the ditches were oriented broadly north south. Ditch **22** may equate to either of the ditches **26** or **28** recorded in Trench 3. Ditch **16** was also thought to be present in Trench 3, identified there as ditch **102**. A 0.30m-diameter feature in the base of **16** was recorded as post-hole **20**, but this may be an irregularity or disturbance in the ditch bottom. Neither **16** nor **28** produced any finds, but they conform to the pattern of ditches recorded at intervals across the evaluated areas, some of which are dated to the 12th 14th century. Without the opportunity to see more of these features, the current interpretation is that they are boundary features defining the limits of plots or strips aligned to The Street.

The other two ditches, **09** and **11**, were recorded c. 1.00m apart. Ditch **09** contained one Mesolithic worked flint and a piece of late 12th 14th-century pottery. Whilst the flint is almost

Trench 2

certainly residual, the pottery may give some indication of the date of the ditch. The ditches may form part of the north south pattern of land division recorded across the area of the evaluation.

Two further, similar parallel features were observed c. 3.00m to the east. These were ephemeral, possibly representing the very base of former ditches/gullies, and were not excavated. It was thought possible that one of the features cut pit **13**, but this was not certain. Only part of pit **13** was exposed in the trench, and the excavated section did not yield any archaeological finds. It was filled with very dark silty clay, but its interpretation is obscure.

Feature **18** could be a geological or otherwise natural feature such as a tree throw, or a very irregularly shaped pit. Its presence obfuscated the west side of ditch **16**.



Plate 2. Trench 2. Feature **13**. Facing west.



Plate 3. Trench 2. Features **16**, **18** and **20**. Facing west.

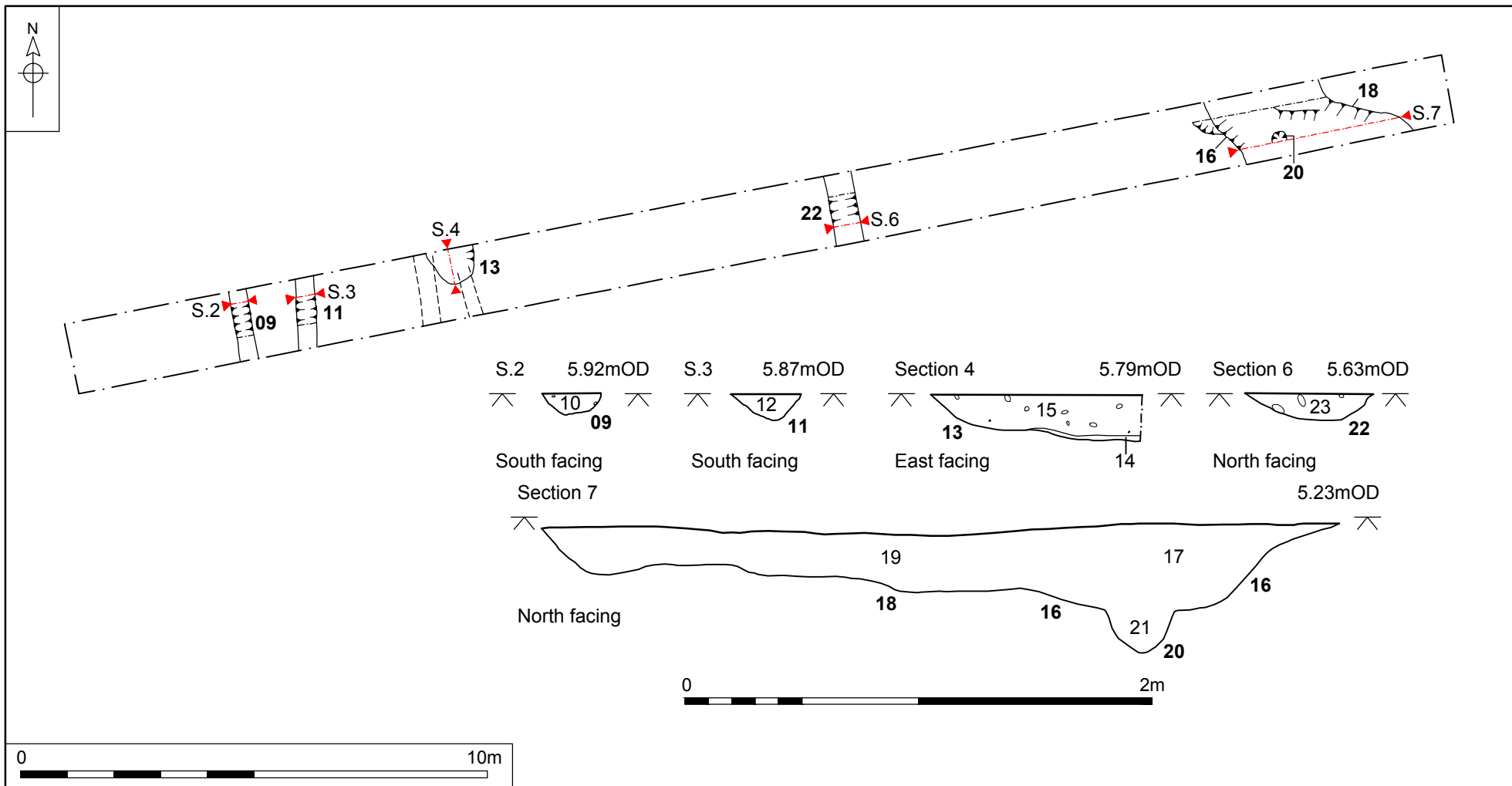



Figure 4. Trench 2, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 3				
		Figures 2, 5 and 6. Plates 4, 5 and 6.		
		Location		
		Orientation	East west	
		East end	646325, 311116	
		West end	646295, 311110	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.64m	
		Levels		
East top	4.75m OD			
West top	5.97m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil.	0.35m	0.00-0.35m
02	Deposit	Subsoil.	0.29m	0.35-0.64m
24	Cut	Oval pit.	0.20m	0.64-0.84m
25	Deposit	Fill of pit 24 . Mid-grey clayey silt. Worked and burnt flint, and 11th 14th-century pottery was recovered from this fill.	0.20m	0.64-0.84m
26	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.70m	0.64-1.34m
27	Deposit	Fill of ditch 26 . Mid-yellowish grey clayey silt.	0.70m	0.64-1.34m
28	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.40m	0.64-1.04m
29	Deposit	Fill of ditch 28 . Mid-dark grey clayey silt. Animal bones, ceramic building materials and medieval pottery were recovered from this deposit	0.40m	0.64-1.04m
30	Cut	Oval pit.	0.10m	0.64-0.74m
31	Deposit	Fill of pit 30 . Light yellowish grey clayey silt. Post-medieval ceramic building material and burnt flint were recovered from this fill.	0.10m	0.64-0.74m

Trench 3				
32	Cut	Possible geological feature.	0.25m	0.64-0.89m
33	Deposit	Fill of feature 32 . Mid-yellowish grey clayey silt.	0.25m	0.64-0.89m
59	Cut	Pit. Circular in shape? It extended beyond the trench edge.	0.53m	0.64-1.17m
60	Deposit	Fill of pit 59 . Light yellowish grey silty clay. Medieval pottery was recovered from this fill.	0.53m	0.64-1.17m
61	Cut	Oval, irregularly shaped pit.	0.33m	0.64-0.97m
62	Deposit	Fill of pit 61 . Mid-yellowish grey clayey silt.	0.33m	0.64-0.97m
63	Cut	Post-hole (0.25 m. wide).	0.10m	0.64-0.74m
64	Deposit	Fill of post-hole 63 . Mid-yellowish grey clayey silt.	0.10m	0.64-0.74m
86	Cut	Oval pit (0.50m wide).	0.25m	0.64-0.89m
87	Deposit	Fill of pit 86 . Mid-greyish yellow clayey silt.	0.25m	0.64-0.89m
88	Cut	Oval (0.48m wide) pit.	0.19m	0.64-0.83m
89	Deposit	Fill of pit 88 . Light greyish yellow clayey silt.	0.19m	0.64-0.83m
90	Cut	Oval pit that extended beyond the limits of the trench.	0.17m	0.64-0.81m
91	Deposit	Fill of pit 90 . Light greyish yellow clayey silt. Medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit.	0.17m	0.64-0.81m
92	Cut	Pit/post-hole. (0.30m wide)	0.13m	0.64-0.77m
93	Deposit	Fill of pit/post-hole 92 . Mid-yellowish grey clayey silt.	0.13m	0.64-0.77m
94	Cut	Oval pit.	0.27m	0.64-0.91m
95	Deposit	Fill of pit 94 . Mid-orangey grey silty clay.	0.27m	0.64-0.91m
96	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.17m	0.64-0.81m
97	Deposit	Fill of ditch 96 .	0.17m	0.64-0.81m

Trench 3				
		Mid-yellowish grey clayey silt.		
98	Cut	Post-hole (0.37m wide). Cuts ditch 96 /fill 97 .	0.20m	0.64-0.84m
99	Deposit	Fill of post-hole 98 . Mid-greyish yellow silty clay. Medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit.	0.20m	0.64-0.84m
100	Cut	Very shallow, oval pit.	0.05m	0.64-0.69m
101	Deposit	Fill of pit 100 . Mid-orangey grey silty clay.	0.05m	0.64-0.69m
102	Cut	North–south orientated ditch.	0.24m	0.64-0.88m
103	Deposit	Fill of ditch 102 . Mid-yellowish grey clayey silt. Post-medieval ceramic building material was recovered from this fill.	0.24m	0.64-0.88m
104	Cut	Oval pit.	0.18m.	0.64-0.82m
105	Deposit	Fill of pit 104 . Mid-dark yellowish grey clayey silt. Medieval pottery was retrieved from this deposit.	0.18m	0.64-0.82m
106	Cut	Very shallow, irregular or oval pit	0.03m	0.64-0.67m
107	Deposit	Fill of pit 106 . Mid-yellowish grey clayey silt.	0.03m	0.64-0.67m
108	Cut	Very shallow circular pit.	0.05m	0.64-0.69m
109	Deposit	Fill of pit 108 . Mid-yellowish grey clayey silt.	0.05m	0.64-0.69m
112	Cut	Very shallow, oval pit	0.03m	0.64-0.69m
113	Deposit	Fill of pit 112 . Mid-orangey grey clayey silt.	0.03m	0.64-0.69m
149	Deposit	Natural geology.	-	-
Discussion				
Trench 3 contained a total of fourteen pits 24 , 26 , 30 , 59 , 61 , 86 , 88 , 90 , 94 , 100 , 104 , 106 , 108 and 112 , three ditches 28 , 96 and 102 , one feature that may be either a pit or a ditch 26 , and a possible geological feature 32 .				
Pits 24 , 30 , 59 and 104 are considered features of moderate–large size (more than 0.50m long/wide), with the remainder of the pits small in size (less than 0.50m long/wide). Pits 24 , 59 , 90 and 104 all produced pottery falling within a spot-dated range of 11th–14th century. Pit 59 also contained one piece of ‘Late Saxon’ Thetford-type pottery (10th–11th century), and whilst				

Trench 3

this could be residual, at its latest possible date this too falls within the date range of the other ceramics found in the Trench 3 pits. None of the other pits produced any finds, except for pit **30**, from which a single—and potentially intrusive—fragment of post-medieval brick was recovered.

Barley and wheat grains were recovered from an environmental soil sample taken from pit **59**, indicators of the types of cereals likely being grown and processed nearby. Legume seeds, charcoal and charred wood were also recovered from the sample, along with pieces of heavily abraded animal bone and a marked concentration of burnt or fired clay. The 'pellets' of clay are indicative of hearths or perhaps ovens, but no structures of this nature were recorded by the evaluation. It seems likely, then that the material from pit **59** represents one-off disposal of waste into the feature or that it became included in the pit fill incidentally.

Only one of the smaller-sized pits was deeper than 0.25m, with the majority less than 0.10m deep. It seems likely that these represent the bases of originally deeper features cut from higher levels and subsequently eroded by ploughing and masked by the concomitant formation of subsoil **02**. The pits were characteristically filled by grey silty clay deposits, which may be indicative of a more-or-less common and contemporary origin. Given the reduced/truncated nature of these pits, the paucity of finds and lack of distinctive patterns of infilling, functions of the small pits are currently unidentified. The tight grouping—but rare inter-cutting—of the features in Trench 3 certainly indicates a concentration of activity at this point, and potentially activities of contemporary date. If the features do belong to a single phase of activity, it is suggested they date from the medieval period, between the 11th– or 12th–14th centuries.

Feature **26** extended beyond the limits of the evaluation trench, and it was difficult to discern if it was a pit or perhaps a ditch terminal. Considered more likely to be a ditch, because of its width and irregular profile, it was possibly cut by ditch **28**. An environmental soil sample <3> from feature **26** produced legume seeds, charcoal and charred grains along with 'pellets' of fired or burnt clay. The latter are interpreted as deriving from a hearth or oven, and the charred grains may be accidentally combusted during drying. It is interesting that almost identical assemblages of charred macrofossils and other materials were recovered from a soil sample <2> (which included a possible rye grain) taken from the adjacent pit **59**, and although feature **26** did not produce any archaeological finds it is tempting to imagine that **59** and **26** were open contemporaneously. Under such a scenario the burnt materials may have derived from the same or similar sources.

Three ditches oriented from north–south **28**, **96** and **102** were recorded in Trench 3. Either of ditches **96** and **102** may have continued north into Trench 2, where one of them may equate to ditch **16**, which is interpreted as a field boundary feature; ditch **102** appears to be the better contender for this, as ditch **96** is much diminished. A further ditch **28** on the same alignment also appeared to continue to Trench 2 (although there is a possibility that the poorly identified feature **26** is, in fact, the correct candidate), where it was recorded as ditch **22**. Whatever may be the case, the collection of ditches appear to be taking their alignment from The Street to the south.

Only a small collection of finds was recovered from segments excavated through the ditches. The narrow ditch **28** contained one piece of 'Late Saxon' (10th–11th-century) Thetford-type pottery and four sherds of 11th–14th-century pottery, but also produced finds of post-medieval date: a rectangular iron strip and two small brick fragments. Ditch **102** produced only one tiny fragment of post-medieval roof tile, scant evidence on which to ascribe a possible date. The ditches typically contained yellowish grey clayey silt, although the fill of **28** was somewhat darker. Having seen and sampled only limited exposures of the ditches, their interpretation is tentative, but the most plausible notion currently is that they served as strip field or plot boundary features, rather than simple drainage ditches.

Three possible post-holes **63**, **92** and **98** were found more-or-less in a line, but over a distance (c. 5.50m) such that they could not be confidently claimed as part of a convincing plan. It is possible these features were small pits rather than structural settings. Post-hole **98** contained one sherd of 11th–14th-century pottery, and cut ditch **96**. The date of the pottery indicates that the feature dates from part of a discrete phase of activity at the site in the medieval period.

Trench 3



Plate 4. Trench 3. Feature **59**. Facing south.



Plate 5. Trench 3. Features **26** and **28**. Facing south.

Trench 3



Plate 6. Trench 3. Features **102** and **104**. Facing south.

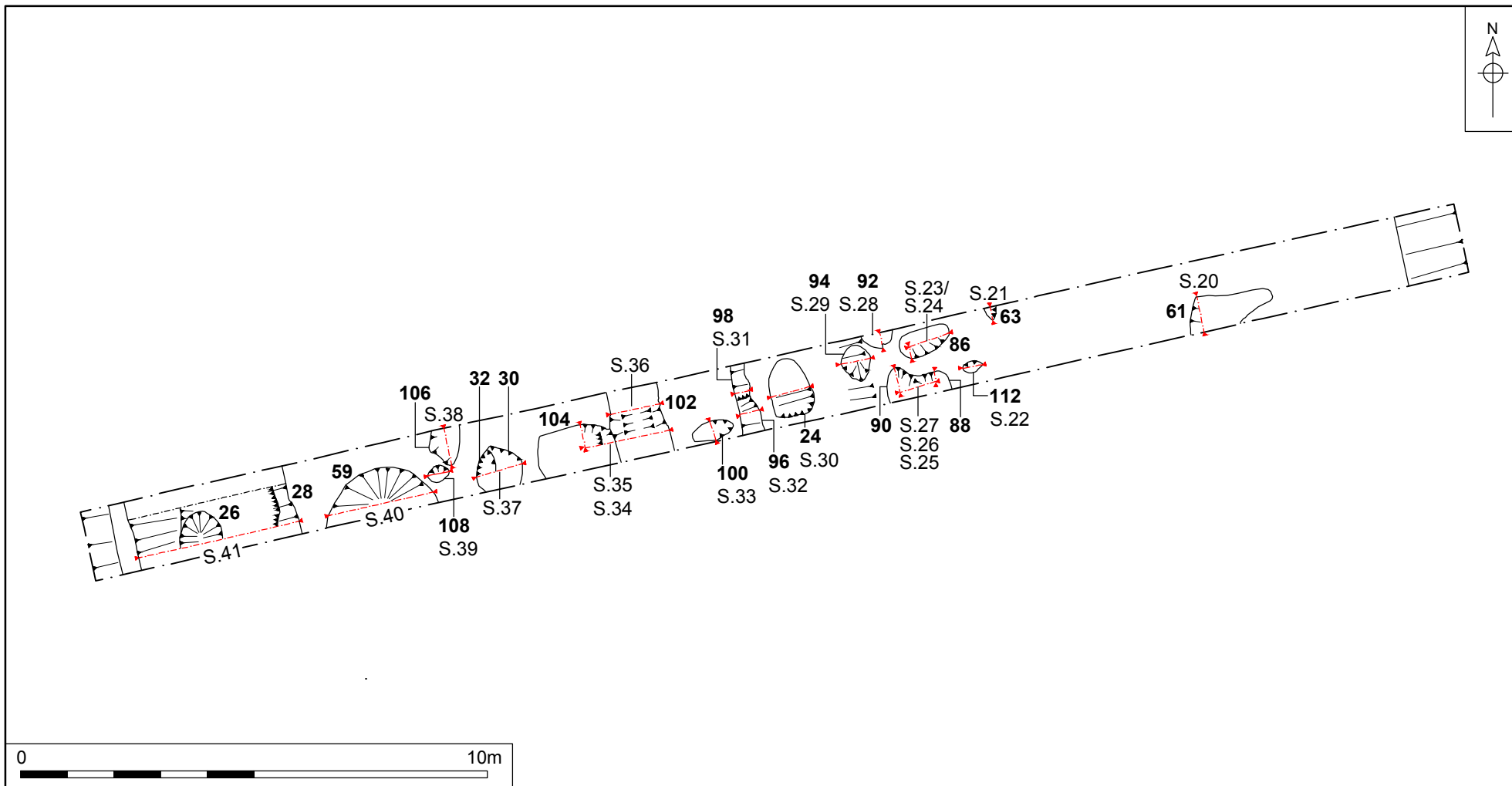


Figure 5. Trench 3, plan. Scale 1:125

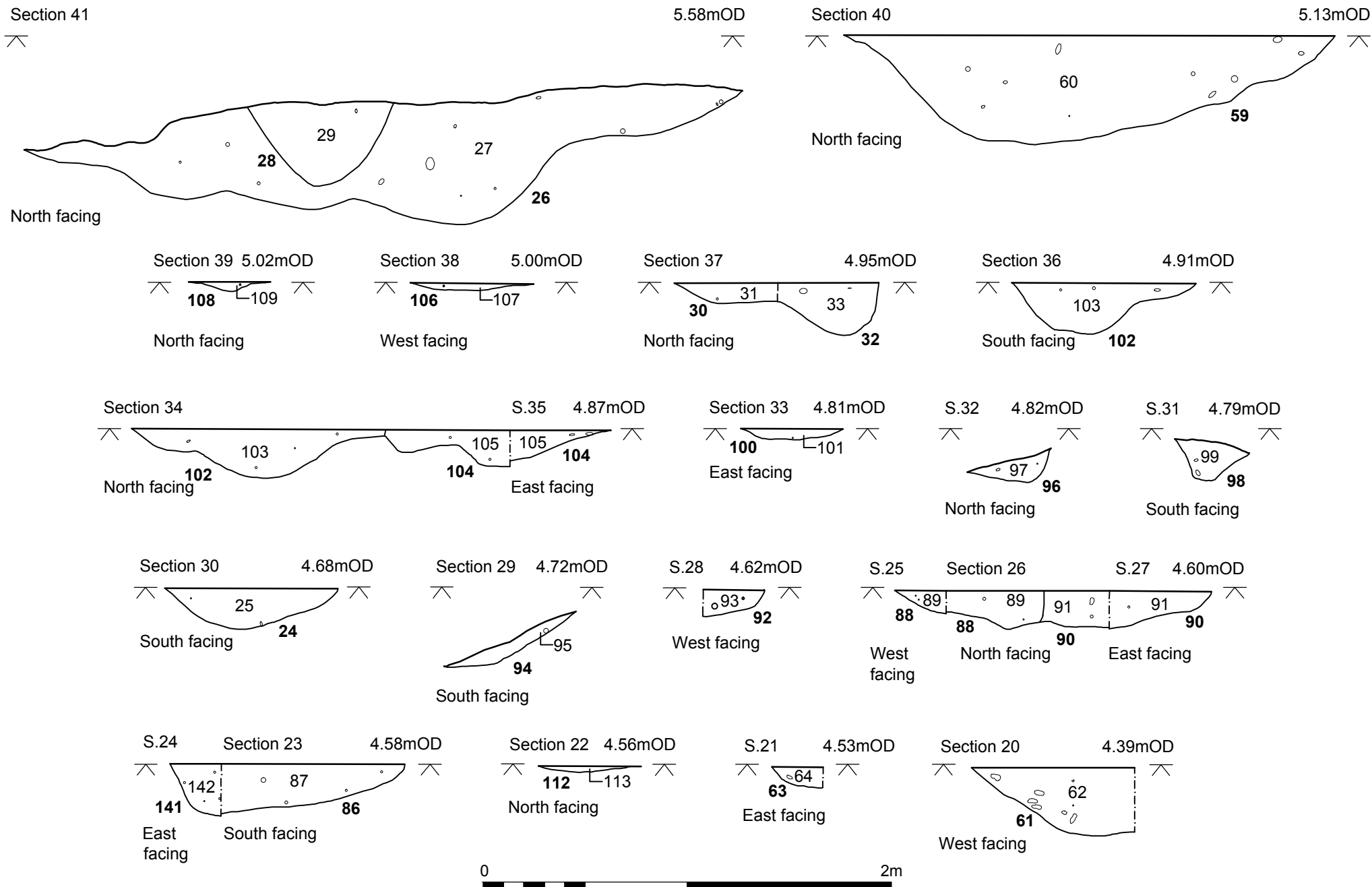


Figure 6. Trench 3, sections. Scale 1:125

Trench 4**Figures 2 and 7. Plate 7.****Location**

Orientation North south

North end 646334, 311137

South end 646339, 311117

Dimensions

Length 20.50m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.72m

Levels

North top 4.74m OD

South top 4.27m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil.	0.40m	0.00-0.40m
02	Deposit	Subsoil	0.32m	0.40-0.72m
44	Cut	Rectangular pit.	0.75m	0.72-1.47m
45	Deposit	Fill of pit 44 . Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Medieval pottery was recovered from this fill.	0.75m	0.72-1.47m
46	Cut	Rectangular pit. Filled by 47, 48, 49, 51 and 52 .	0.75m	0.72-1.47m
47	Deposit	Upper fill of pit 46 . Mid-greyish brown silty clay. Pottery of 16th-century date was recovered from this deposit.	0.45m	0.72-1.17m
48	Deposit	Fill of pit 46 . Dark blackish grey silty sand, with ash and charcoal.	0.03/0.08m	1.17-1.20m
49	Deposit	Fill of pit 46 . Mid-brownish grey silty clay.	0.04/0.20m	1.20-1.24m
50	Deposit	Fill of pit 46 . Dark blackish grey silty sand with charcoal and ash.	0.09/0.05m	1.24-1.33m
51	Deposit	Secondary fill of pit 46 . Mid-brownish grey silty clay.	0.12m	1.33-1.45m

Trench 4				
52	Deposit	Primary fill of pit 46 . Blackish dark grey with charcoal and ash.	0.05m	1.45-1.50m
53	Cut	Rectangular pit.	0.50m	0.72-1.22m
54	Deposit	Fill of pit 53 . Mid-greyish brown silty clay.	0.50m	0.72-1.22m
55	Cut	Rectangular pit.	0.55m	0.72-1.27m
56	Deposit	Fill of pit 55 . Mid-greyish brown sandy clay.	0.55m	0.72-1.27m
57	Cut	Oval pit.	0.24m	0.72-0.96m
58	Deposit	Fill of pit 57 . Mid-dark greyish brown silty sand.	0.24m	0.72-0.96m
149	Deposit	Natural geology.	-	-
Discussion				
<p>Four pits were recorded in Trench 4: 44=46, 53, 55 and 57.</p> <p>Contexts 44=46 were two sondages excavated at either end of the same large pit. The feature measured c. 5.40m north south and at least 1.80m east west. It was generally irregular in plan, but had a markedly straight north edge and vertical sides. The pit was filled predominantly by mid-grey brown silty clay with a few flints, but at the north end lenses of black ash and charcoal were found. Environmental sample <1> from ashy lens 48 in sondage 46 produced a notable amount of charred cereal grains, including wheat, bread wheat and barley. The cereals may have been accidentally burned during drying, and the number of ashy lenses suggests that such material was methodically disposed of in open features.</p> <p>Sondages 44=46 were excavated to a depth of 0.75m each, but neither located the base of the large pit. An auger-profile from north south indicated that the feature dropped to c. 1.00m (from the surface of the excavation) near to its edges, reaching a depth of 1.40m closer to its centre with no significant change in the composition of the silty clay deposits. Given the apparent scale of this feature, it is hard to envisage any other function than a quarry pit. A small number of medieval coarse ware sherds, spot-dated to the 12th 14th centuries and most likely made in known local kilns, provides consistent dating evidence for the pit. A single sherd of 16th-century pottery was also found, but given the likelihood of such a large feature remaining open over a long period, or of its fills subsiding, there seems a good chance that this single piece is intrusive and cannot be taken as a reliable indicator of the date of the pit.</p> <p>North of the large feature, pits 53 and 55 were similar in appearance and were situated in apparent line with each other. Both were rectangular in plan and measured in the region of 2.00m long x at least 0.75m wide. The features had almost vertical edges and were filled with mid-grey brown silty clay. The pits were dug to 0.50 0.60m and subsequently augered to establish their total depths. Pit 53 was bottomed at 1.15m from the surface of the feature and pit 55 at 1.00m, their fills consistent throughout. No dating evidence or other finds were recovered from the features. Their apparent alignment and profiles raise the possibility that they may represent soil improvement features, but their depths through the natural geology and the nature of their fills argues against this. Rather, it is considered more likely that they represent possible quarry pits for obtaining clays or gravels. Their similar characteristics and proximity to the large quarry pit 44=46 provides indirect supporting evidence for their possible interpretation and date.</p>				

Trench 4

Although located adjacent to pit **55**, pit **57** was dissimilar to the other pits in Trench 4: it was rounded (0.75m across), shallow (0.25m deep), and had moderately sloping sides. It was filled by mid-dark grey brown silty sand with flints, a coarser deposit than contained by its neighbours to the west and south. With no finds recovered or truly distinctive characteristics evident, it is not straightforward to provide a date or an interpretation for the pit. Whilst its location and the general predominance of medieval pottery at the evaluation site might be grounds to argue for such a date, this cannot be proven. Its form suggests that the pit was not for mineral extraction, but there are few other clues to argue differently.



Plate 7. Trench 4. Feature **46**. Facing west.

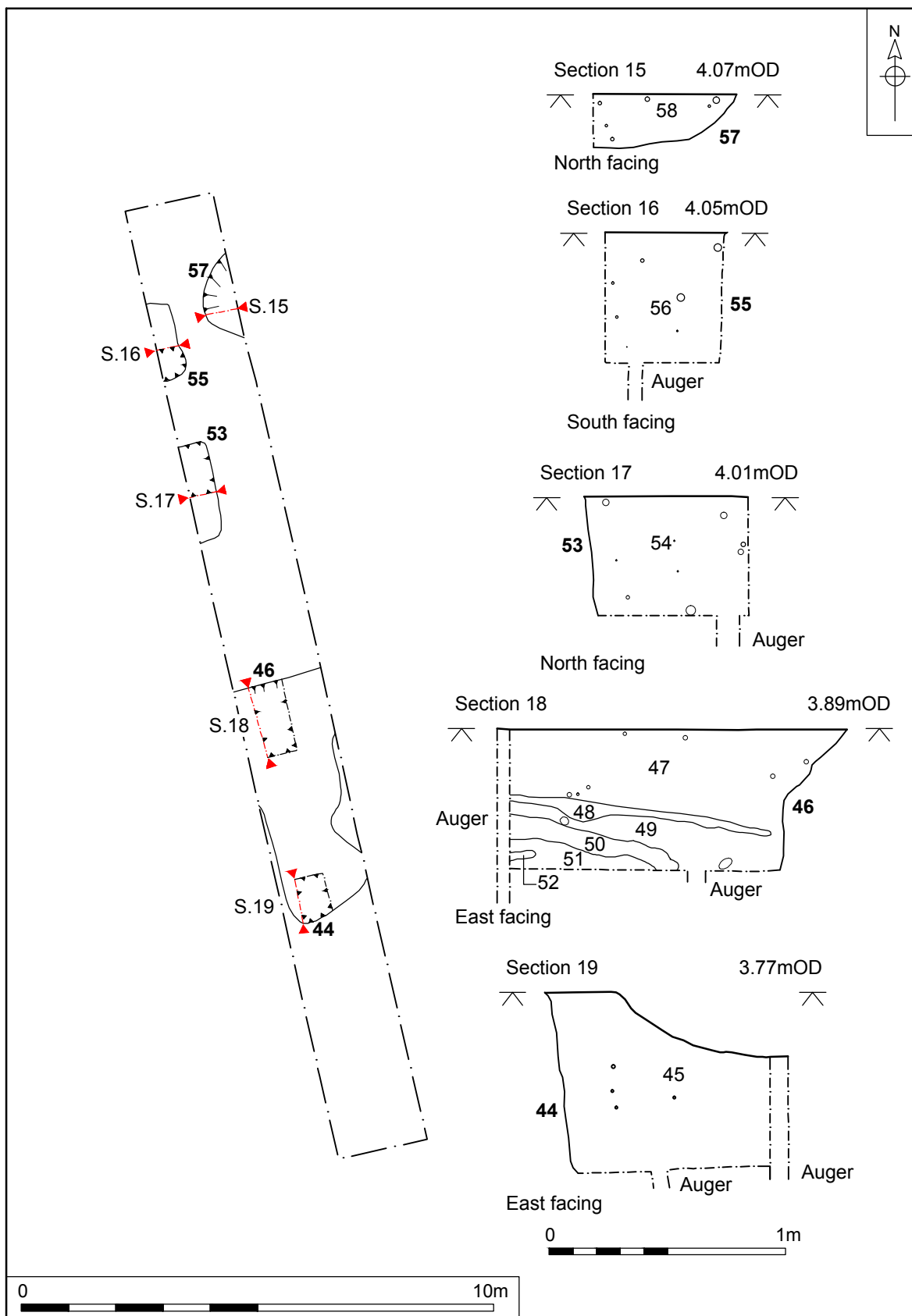



Figure 7. Trench 4, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 5				
		Figures 2 and 8. Plates 8 and 9.		
		Location		
		Orientation	East west	
		East end	646377-311124	
		West end	646346-311121	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	0.88m	
		Levels		
East top	4.16m OD			
West top	4.28m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil.	0.38m	0.00-0.38m
02	Deposit	Subsoil.	0.50m	0.38-0.88m
34	Cut	Post-hole (0.50m wide).	0.20m	0.88-1.08m
35	Deposit	Fill of post-hole 34 . Pale brownish grey clayey silt. Post-medieval building material was recovered from this deposit	0.20m	0.88-1.08m
36	Cut	Post-hole (0.50m wide).	0.17m	0.88-1.05m
37	Deposit	Fill of post-hole 36 . Pale brownish grey clayey silt. Burnt flint was recovered from this deposit.	0.17m	0.88-1.05m
38	Cut	Post-hole (0.55m wide).	0.21m	0.88-1.09m
39	Deposit	Fill of post-hole 38 . Pale brownish grey, clayish silt.	0.21m	0.88-1.09m
40	Cut	Post-hole (0.30m wide).	0.09m	0.88-0.97m
41	Deposit	Fill of post-hole 40 . Pale orangey grey, clayey silt. Medieval pottery of 12th 14th-century date was recovered from this deposit.	0.09m	0.88-0.97m

Trench 5				
42	Cut	Irregularly shaped pit, it extended beyond the limits of the evaluation trench.	0.08m	0.88-0.96m
43	Deposit	Fill of pit 42 . Pale yellowish brown sandy silt. Medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit.	0.08m	0.88-0.96m
76	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.13m	0.88-1.01m
77	Deposit	Fill of ditch 76 . Brownish grey silty clay.	0.13m	0.88-1.01m
78	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.25m	0.88-1.13m
79	Deposit	Fill of ditch 78 . Brownish grey silty clay.	0.25m	0.88-1.13m
80	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.10m	0.88-0.98m
81	Deposit	Fill of ditch 80 . Orangey grey silty clay.	0.10m	0.88-0.98m
82	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.15m	0.88-1.03m
83	Deposit	Fill of ditch 82 . Brownish grey silty clay.	0.15m	0.88-1.03m
149	Deposit	Natural geology.	-	-
Discussion				
<p>A total of four ditches was revealed in evaluation Trench 5: 76, 78, 80 and 82, plus evidence of a possible structure comprising post-holes 34, 36, 38 and 40 and pit 42.</p> <p>Ditches 76, 78 and 80 were located in close proximity, with 76 and 78 adjacent and parallel on a north south orientation. There was no discernible stratigraphic relationship between these features, though their form, scale and orientation suggested interpretation as field boundary ditches, perhaps representing the same boundary re-established over time. A very shallow, presumably truncated ditch 82, 6.00m to the east and also aligned north south, perhaps also represents a field plot division or enclosure boundary. As recorded in Trenches 3, 7 and 8, the ditches appear to be taking their alignment from that of the east west lane The Street, to the south of the evaluation site. All of the ditches were filled by grey silty clay, but none of them produced any finds to help with their dating, or other distinctive information to enhance interpretation.</p> <p>Evidence of a possible structure was present in the west of evaluation Trench 5, where four post-holes 34, 36, 38 and 40, and a pit 42 were recorded. The constraints of the trench meant it was not possible to demonstrate the full extent and potential arrangement of this putative structure, and refined interpretation of its form or potential function is not currently possible. The features were typically filled with grey clayey silt and measured less than 0.50m across x 0.10-0.20m deep. Ceramics dated to the 12th-14th century and the 11th-14th century from features 40 and 42 respectively suggest that the possible structure may be medieval in origin, and of a date comparable to the majority of other datable features recorded at the site. Post-hole 34 was sampled for potential environmental remains (sample <6>), but the results were sparse and not very informative. Charcoal fragments were recovered in some abundance, but otherwise there were only low counts of cereal grains (including, possibly, oat) and legumes.</p>				

Trench 5



Plate 8. Trench 5. Features **78**, **80** and **82**. Facing south.



Plate 9. Trench 5. Features **34**, **36**, **38**, **40** and **42**. Facing east.

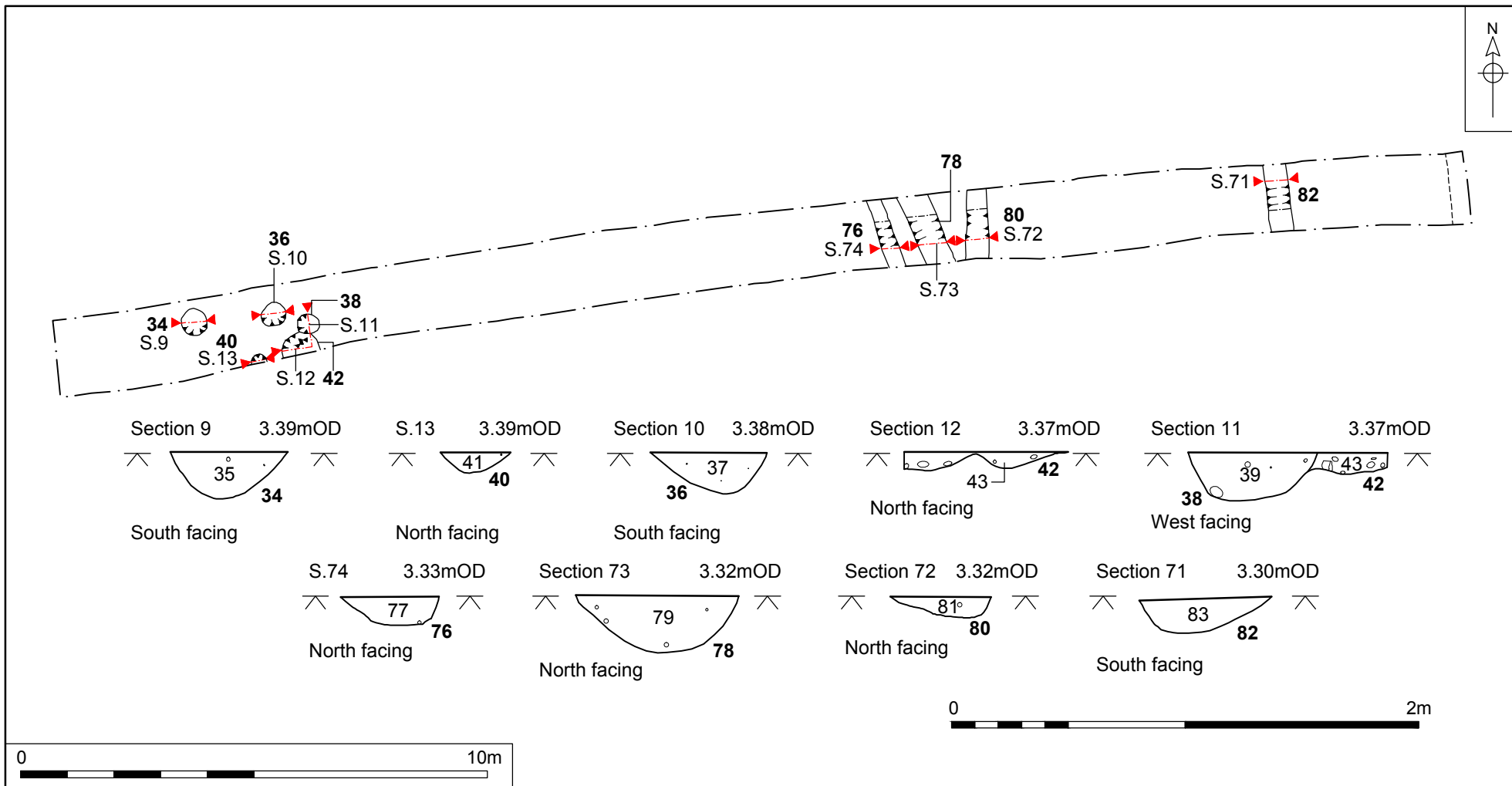



Figure 8. Trench 5, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 6				
		Figures 2 and 9. Plates 10 and 11.		
		Location		
		Orientation	North south	
		North end	646382, 311141	
		South end	646384, 311120	
		Dimensions		
		Length	20.50m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	1.02m	
		Levels		
North top	4.14m OD			
South top	4.07m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil.	0.44m	0.00-0.44m
02	Deposit	Subsoil.	0.58m	0.44-1.02m
135	Cut	Circular/oval pit (0.40m wide).	0.24m	1.02-1.26m
136	Deposit	Fill of pit 135 . Mid-dark reddish brown sandy clay.	0.24m	1.02-1.26m
137	Cut	Oval pit (0.55m x 0.75m). Mid-brown sandy clay.	0.19m	1.02-1.21m
138	Deposit	Fill of pit 137 . Mid-brown, sandy clay.	0.19m	1.02-1.21m
139	Cut	Oval pit (1.65m x 1.15m).	0.29m	1.02-1.31m
140	Deposit	Fill of pit 139 . Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Roman pottery was recovered from this fill.	0.29m	1.02-1.31m
141	Cut	Sub-circular pit (1.00m wide).	0.24m	1.02-1.26m
142	Deposit	Fill of pit 141 . Mid-orangey/greyish brown silty clay.	0.24m	1.02-1.26m
149	Deposit	Natural geology.		
Discussion				
Four pits 135 , 137 , 139 , 141 were revealed in Trench 6.				

Trench 6

Pits **135** and **137** were small in scale (less than 0.75m wide), with pits **139** and **141** of medium large size (1.00m+ wide). All were shallow, less than 0.30m deep. The former two were situated in the north half of the trench, and the latter were located side-by-side in the south; pit **141** cut **139**. Although none of the other features produced any archaeological finds, pit **139** which was otherwise unremarkable and undifferentiated from other pits at the site contained three sherds of Roman pottery from the same vessel, probably a product of the Nar Valley kilns. Whilst no other features at the site are dated to the Roman period, and only six pieces of Roman pottery were recovered by the evaluation in total, it seems that there may be a case for suggesting that pit **139** pre-dates the typically 12th 14th century activity recorded by the excavations.

The natural geology in the part of the site examined by Trench 6 contained areas of clay, and it is possible some of the pit features (e.g. **135**, see Plate 10), which were located at these points, represent extraction pits to recover the clay. They cannot be dated confidently, but given that they were sealed by the subsoil **02**, it can be speculated that they are of medieval or earlier date.



Plate 10. Trench 6. Feature **135**. Facing south.

Trench 6



Plate 11. Trench 6. Feature **139**. Facing south.

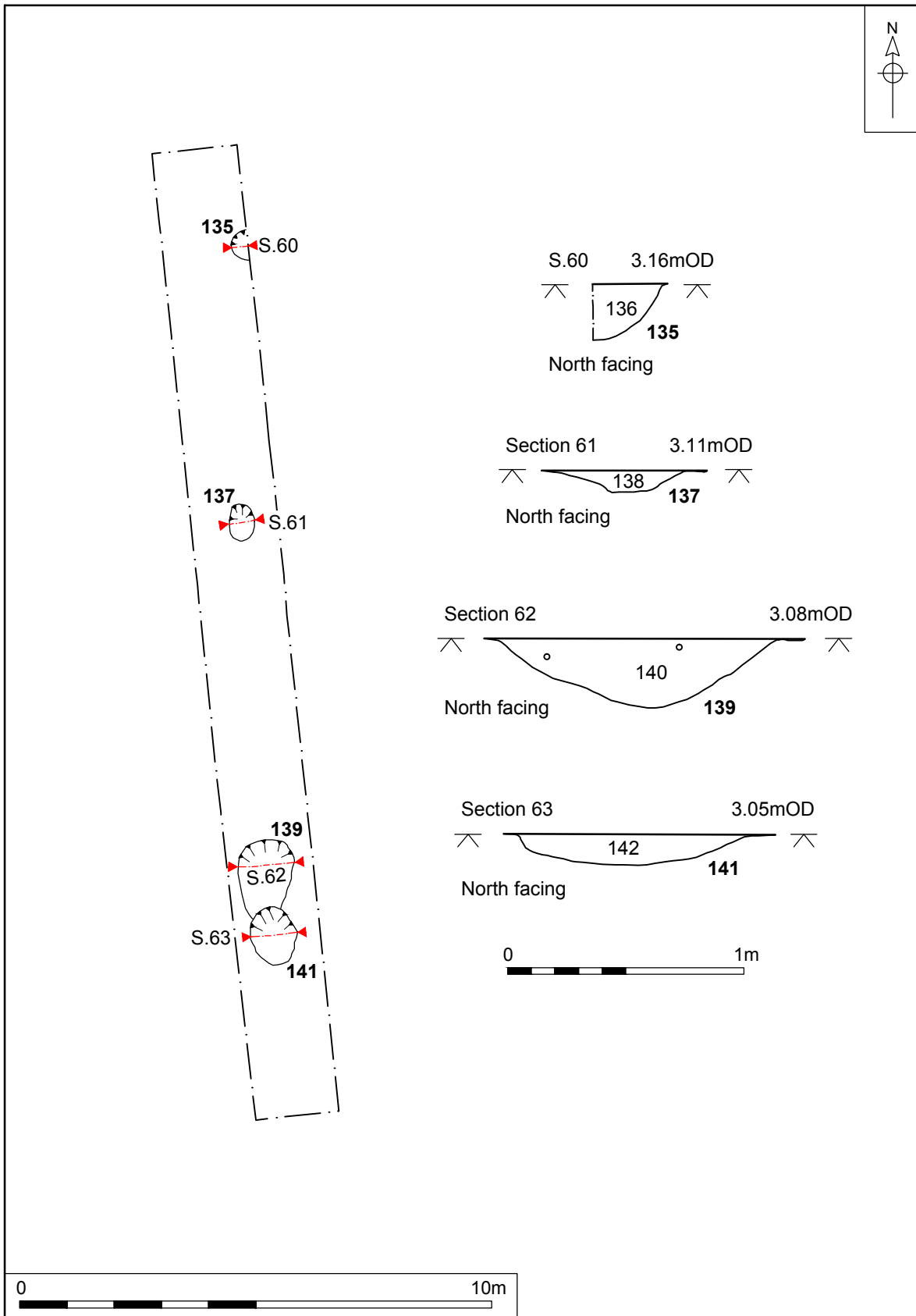



Figure 9. Trench 6, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 7				
		Figures 2 and 10. Plates 12, 13, 14 and 15.		
		Location		
		Orientation	East west	
		East end	646419, 311131	
		West end	646388, 311129	
		Dimensions		
		Length	30.00m	
		Width	1.80m	
		Depth	1.02m	
		Levels		
East top	4.47m OD			
West top	4.05m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil.	0.43m	0.00-0.43m
02	Deposit	Subsoil.	0.59m	0.43-1.02m
122	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.84m	1.02-1.86m
123	Deposit	Fill of ditch 122 . Mid-brownish grey sandy clay. 0.84m + 0.20m established by hand auger. Medieval pottery was recovered from the fill.	1.02m	1.02-2.04m
124	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.15m	1.02-1.17m
125	Deposit	Fill of ditch 124 . Mid-dark brownish grey sandy clay.	0.15m	1.02-1.17m
126	Cut	Pit. A large feature that extended beyond the limits of the evaluation trench. Same as 128 .	0.50m	1.02-1.52m
127	Deposit	Fill of pit 126 . Same as 129 . Brownish grey sandy clay.	0.50m	1.02-1.52m
128	Cut	Pit. A large feature that extended beyond the limits of the trench. Same as 126 .	0.55m	1.02-1.57m
129	Deposit	Fill of pit 128 . Same as 127 .	0.55m	1.02-1.57m

Trench 7				
		Brownish grey sandy clay. An iron nail and medieval pottery were recovered from the deposit.		
130	Cut	Oval pit, extended beyond the limits of the evaluation trench.	0.19m	1.02-1.21m
131	Deposit	Fill of pit 130 . Mid-dark brownish grey, sandy clay.	0.19m	1.02-1.21m
143	Cut	Oval pit (0.50m x 0.40m).	0.14m	1.02-1.16m
144	Deposit	Fill of pit 143 . Greyish brown silty clay.	0.14m	1.02-1.16m
145	Cut	Post-hole. Circular (0.50m wide).	0.35m	1.02-1.37m
146	Deposit	Fill of post-hole 145 . Brownish grey, silty clay.	0.35m	1.02-1.37m
147	Cut	Post-hole. Circular (0.50m wide).	0.30m	1.02-1.32m
148	Deposit	Fill of post-hole 147 . Brownish grey, silty clay.	0.30m	1.02-1.32m
149	Deposit	Natural geology.	-	-
Discussion				
<p>Two north–south orientated ditches 122, 124, three pits 126=128, 130, 143 and two post-holes (or small pits) 145, 147 were recorded in Trench 7.</p> <p>Though ditches 122 and 124 were situated on approximately the same north–south alignment 2.50m apart in the centre-west of the trench, they are not considered to be contemporary or related. Ditch 122 measured 1.20m wide and had very steep sides. It was excavated to 0.84m depth and hand-augered a further 0.20m to its base. The feature contained mid-brown grey sandy clay and produced a single sherd of late 12th–14th-century pottery, which whilst not the most secure dating evidence, does allow the suggestion that the ditch dates to a defined point in the medieval period along with other ditches and pits at the site. In common with the majority of other ditches recorded by the evaluation, it appears to be aligned at 90° to The Street, and is considered to be a boundary ditch perhaps defining a strip field or small enclosure. By contrast, 124 was a shallow, comparatively narrow ditch, and was thought to possibly be the base of a more recent field drain. This is not certain, however, as no cut could be seen in the subsoil 02 above, and hence the feature may also date to the medieval period or perhaps to the post-medieval period. As such, its interpretation, landscape context and date remain obscure.</p> <p>East of the ditches, two sections were excavated through the same large pit 126=128, which measured at least 5.75m across and possibly more. It continued beyond the width of Trench 7 to both the north and south and though large in area measured only 0.55m deep. It was filled with brown grey sandy clay with flints, charcoal and other burnt material, and small fragments of brick (which were not retained). A piece of 'Late Saxon' Thetford-type pottery and four sherds of 11th–14th-century pottery were collected from the fill of 128. The latter material is characteristic of the bulk of the ceramic assemblage recorded by the evaluation, although an iron nail dated as post-medieval may call into question the origin of the feature and provenance of the pottery. The shape and form of the pit and the blackened and burnt soil are not typical of</p>				

Trench 7

the medieval features at the site, and it is considered that the feature more likely dates to the post-medieval period. Its function is currently obscure, with only a relatively small portion of what could be a substantial feature observed, but it appears to have been used for disposal of waste at some point.

A soil sample <4> for recovery of environmental remains was taken from the fill of feature **128** as a counterpoint to those taken from the earlier dated features elsewhere in the evaluation. Perhaps surprisingly, the sample produced a not dissimilar range of plant macrofossils, including legumes, charred grains of barley and wheat-types as well as quantities of charcoal and burnt or fired clay. Uniquely, however, the sample contained a single seed of possible flax, which may indicate that this plant was being grown in the locality, either for fibre or perhaps for food.

Part of an oval-shaped pit **130** was recorded as cut through the east end of **128**. Its fill was so similar to **128**, however, that it is possible that **130** is actually part of the larger pit feature. No finds were recovered from the small pit.

A small pit feature **143** was excavated at the west end of Trench 7. It measured 0.50m long x 0.14m deep and was filled by the grey brown silty clay characteristic of many of the features at the site. It did not produce any archaeological finds, extended beyond the edges of the trench, and could not meaningfully be interpreted.

Two round post-holes **145**, **147**, both 0.50m in diameter x 0.30 0.35m deep, were recorded in the east of the evaluation trench 1.80m apart. Both were filled by brown grey silty clay. There was no indication as to the nature or arrangement of any structure these features may have formed part of, but their similarities suggested a potential association. A wedge-shaped Mesolithic flint flake was found in **147**, but this is thought to be a residual find and does not provide reliable dating evidence.



Plate 12. Trench 7. Feature **122**. Facing north.

Trench 7



Plate 13. Trench 7. Feature **124**. Facing north.



Plate 14. Trench 7. Feature **126**. Facing south.

Trench 7



Plate 15. Trench 7. Features **128** and **130**. Facing north.

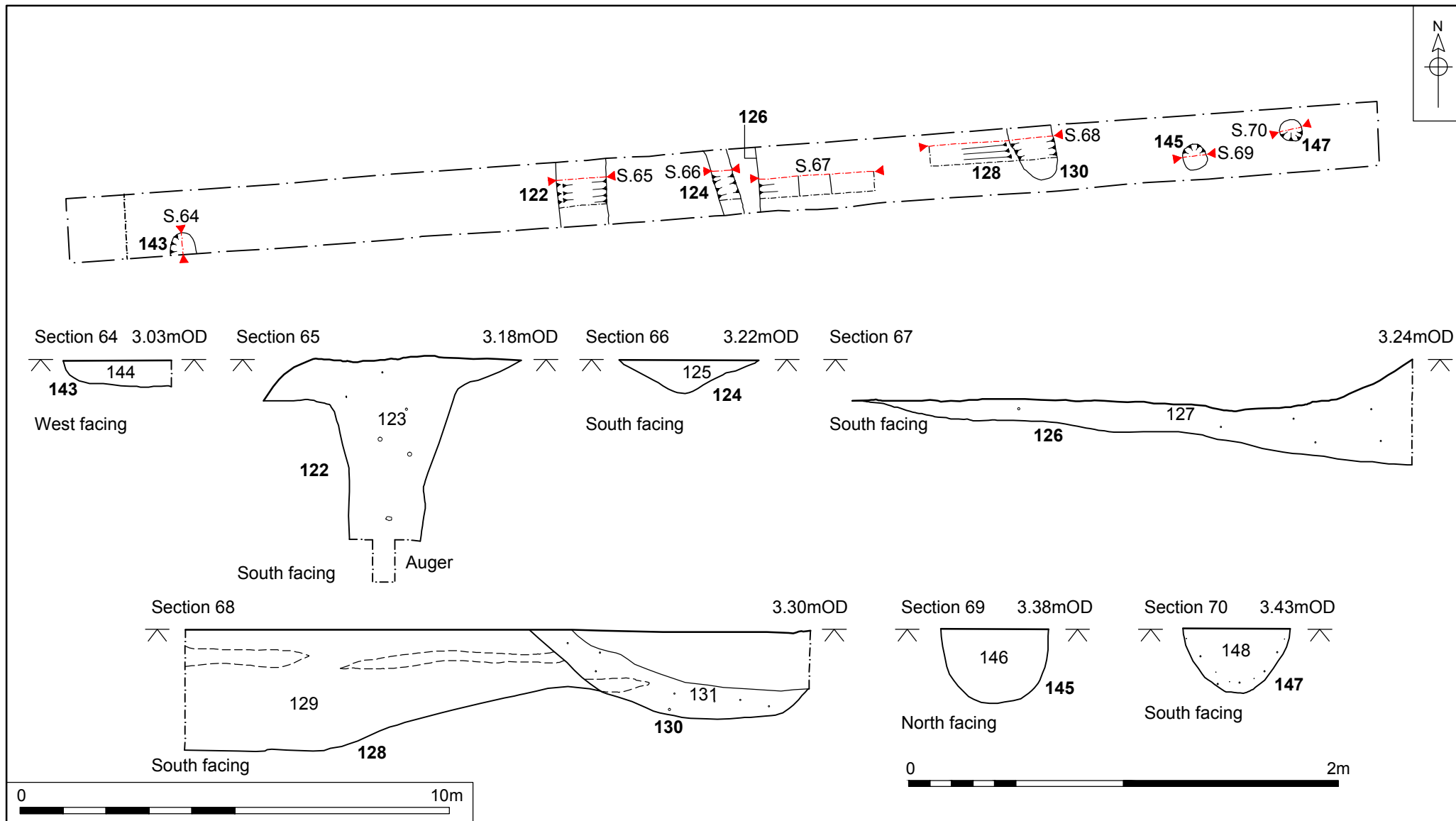



Figure 10. Trench 7, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 8				
	Figures 2 and 11. Plates 16, 17, 18 and 19.			
	Location			
	Orientation	East west		
	East end	646447, 311146		
	West end	646417, 311141		
	Dimensions			
	Length	30.00m		
	Width	1.80m		
	Depth	0.78m		
	Levels			
East top	5.30m OD			
West top	4.33m OD			
Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil.	0.55m	0.00-0.55m
02	Deposit	Subsoil.	0.23m	0.55-0.78m
84	Cut	A large pit that extended beyond the limits of the trench.	0.32m	0.78-1.10m
85	Deposit	Fill of pit 84 . Dark greyish brown clayey silt. Pottery of 15th 16th-century date was recovered from this fill.	0.32m	0.78-1.10m
114	Cut	North south orientated ditch.	0.37m	0.78-1.15m
115	Deposit	Fill of ditch 114 . Light greyish orange silty clay.	0.37m	0.78-1.15m
116	Cut	Pit. Large burnt? feature, which extended beyond the limits of the evaluation trench.	0.48m	0.78-1.26m
117	Deposit	Fill of feature 116 . Mid-greyish brown sandy silt.	0.48m	0.78-1.26m
118	Cut	Small, circular pit.	0.19m	0.78-0.97m
119	Deposit	Fill of pit 118 . Mid-greyish orange silty sand.	0.19m	0.78-0.97m
120	Cut	Pit or burnt area. A large feature that extended beyond the limits of the evaluation trench.	0.08m	0.78-0.86m
121	Deposit	Fill of pit 120 .	0.08m	0.78-0.86m

Trench 8				
		Light greyish brown clayey silt. Medieval/post-medieval metal objects were recovered.		
149	Deposit	Natural geology.	-	-

Discussion

A north-south orientated ditch **114** and three pits **84=116**, **118**, **120** were recorded in Trench 8.

Ditch **114** was filled by silty clay, much the same as many other of the features at the site. No finds were recovered from its fill. With little else that can be understood from its limited exposure in the trench, it may be possible to consider it alongside the numerous other ditches that run from north-south towards The Street and perhaps delineates strip fields or other farmland boundaries.

The smallest of the three pits **118** proved difficult to interpret as little of it was seen, and it contained no dating evidence nor provided any indication of possible function. All that can be said is that in broad terms it is similar to other pits that are dispersed across the evaluated site, some of which are dated to the 12th-14th century.

The two larger features, pits **84=116** and **120**, extended beyond the edges of the trench. Pit **84=116** was relatively substantial, at 5.00m+ wide x 0.45m deep, but whilst **120** was in excess of 4.00m across, it was only 0.10m deep. Notably, both were seemingly cut through the subsoil **02**. Equally, both had been used for burning or had burnt material pushed into them. Pit **85** produced two sherds of 11th-15th-century pottery, and three of 15th-16th-century date, as well as quantities of fired clay and a post-medieval brick fragment. Three pieces of fired clay may be a section of kiln bar from a corn-drying oven, or similar. Pit **120** produced quantities of animal bone, post-medieval metal items and pieces of what is probably tarmac. Given the stratigraphic position of the features and some of the items of late date that were found, it is considered that the large pits represent post-medieval events, and that the earlier finds are most likely residual.



Plate 16. Trench 5. Feature **84**. Facing south.

Trench 8



Plate 17. Trench 8. Feature **116**. Facing west.



Plate 18. Trench 8. Feature **120**. Facing north.

Trench 8



Plate 19. Trench 8. Feature **114**. Facing east.

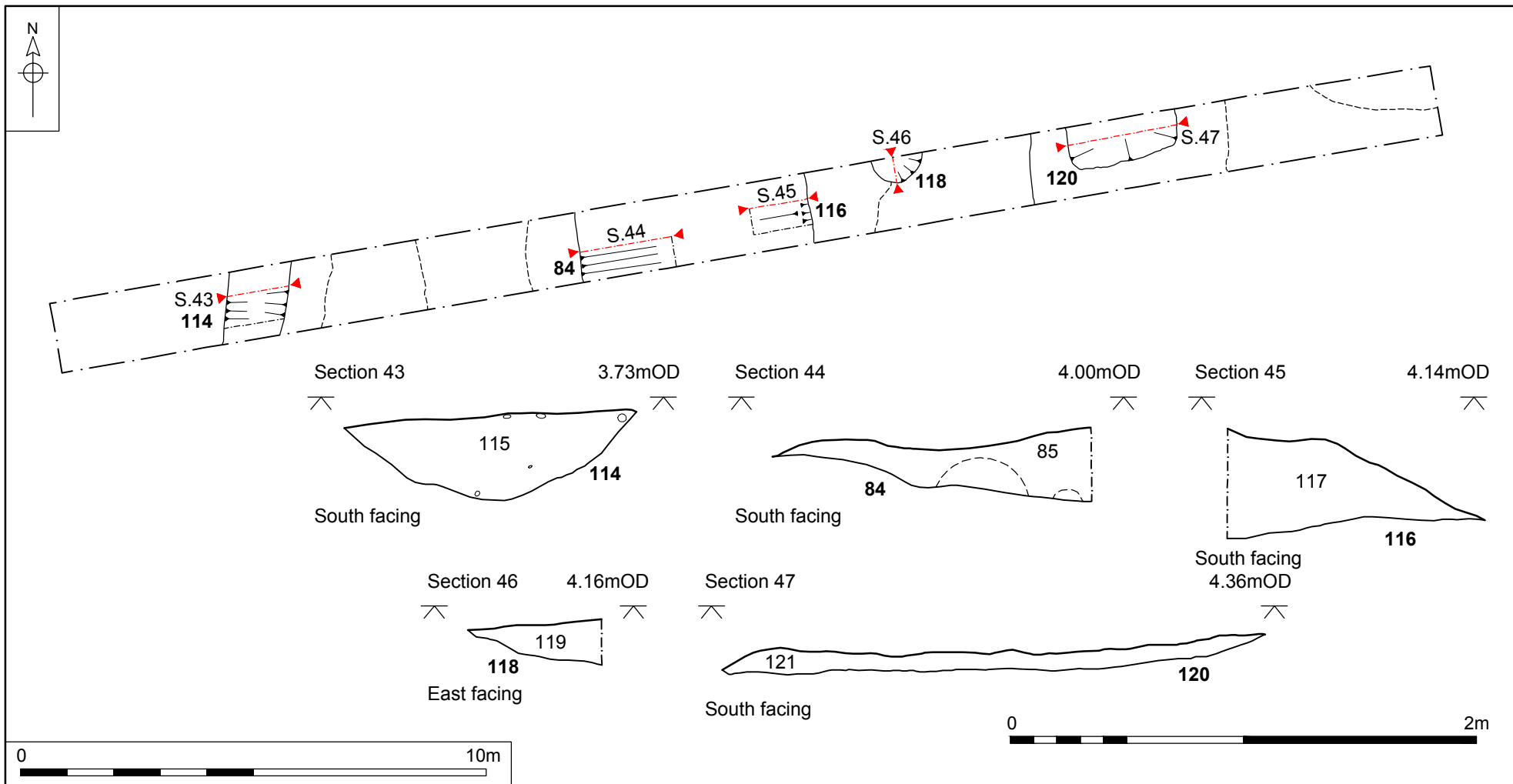


Figure 11. Trench 8, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

Trench 9**Figures 2 and 12. Plates 20 and 21.****Location**

Orientation North south

North end 646448, 311144

South end 646452, 311129

Dimensions

Length 15.75m

Width 1.80m

Depth 0.77m

Levels

North top 5.29m OD

South top 5.41m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Depth BGL
01	Deposit	Topsoil.	0.37m	0.00-0.37m
02	Deposit	Subsoil.	0.40m	0.37-0.77m
65	Cut	Ditch. Same as 67 and 74 .	0.25m	0.77-1.02m
66	Deposit	Fill of ditch 65 . Same as 68 and 75 . Brownish grey silty clay with sandy silty patches.	0.25m	0.77-1.02m
67	Cut	Ditch. Same as 65 and 74 .	0.22m	0.77-0.99m
68	Deposit	Fill of ditch 65 . Same as 66 and 75 . Brownish grey silty clay with sandy silty patches.	0.22m	0.77-0.99m
69	Deposit	Flints/stones. Deposit of building material including bricks and flint.	0.5m	0.77-1.27m
70	Cut	Oval pit.	0.45m	0.77-1.27m
71	Deposit	Fill of pit 70 . Brownish grey silty clay.	0.45m	0.77-1.27m
72	Cut	East west orientated ditch.	1.4m	0.77-2.17m
73	Deposit	Fill of ditch 72 . Greyish brown silty clay.	1.4m	0.77-2.17m
74	Cut	North south orientated ditch. Same ditch as 65 and 67 .	0.30m	0.77-1.07m

Trench 9				
75	Deposit	Fill of ditch 74 . Same fill as 66 and 68 . Brownish grey silty clay with sandy silty patches. Medieval pottery was recovered from this deposit.	0.30m	0.77-1.07m
149	Deposit	Natural geology.	-	-
Discussion				
<p>A north south ditch 65=67=74, an east west ditch 72, a pit 70, and an area of brick and flint 69 were recorded in Trench 9.</p> <p>A north south orientated ditch was recorded as 65, 67 and 74 running almost the full length of the trench on its east side. The section excavated as 74 may be the north terminus of the feature. Filled by brown grey silty clay, the visible part of the ditch measured 1.00m+ wide and was recorded for over 12.00m north south. The feature survived to no more than 0.15m deep and produced a single sherd of 11th 14th-century pottery from the fill of 74. The orientation, prospective date and general characteristics of the ditch indicate that it likely forms an element of a divided farm-landscape aligned off The Street.</p> <p>A soil sample <5> for recovery of environmental remains was taken from ditch section 67. The sample produced quantities of small pieces of charcoal and low counts of charred barley and wheat grains. These macrofossils are entirely in-keeping with those recovered from other features across the evaluated area, and taken together the results of the environmental sampling programme have provided a good basis for understanding the types of crops being grown and processed in the vicinity of the evaluation site.</p> <p>An east west orientated ditch 72 was identified in the north part of Trench 9. It measured 0.50m wide x 0.40m deep and was filled with grey brown silty clay. No finds were recovered from the feature. Any physical relationship between ditches 72 and 74 was not completely clear, although it appeared that 74 terminated before meeting 72 and that the two could form separately aligned elements of the same field boundary system.</p> <p>A small oval pit 70 in the right-angle formed by 72 and 74 did not contain any finds to help date it and with no striking characteristics was difficult to interpret. It can be said, however, that its seemingly precise location between the two ditches may be intentional rather than coincidental.</p> <p>A discrete area with a large amount of bricks and flint cobbles/pebbles 69 was recorded towards the north end of Trench 9, to the south of pit 70. It was interpreted as a possible foundation of a wall, potentially of medieval date. The little that was seen of this structure was cut by ditch 74 on its east side and extended beyond the limit of the trench to the west.</p>				

Trench 9



Plate 20. Trench 9. Feature **69**. Facing south.



Plate 21. Trench 9. Feature **65**. Facing south.

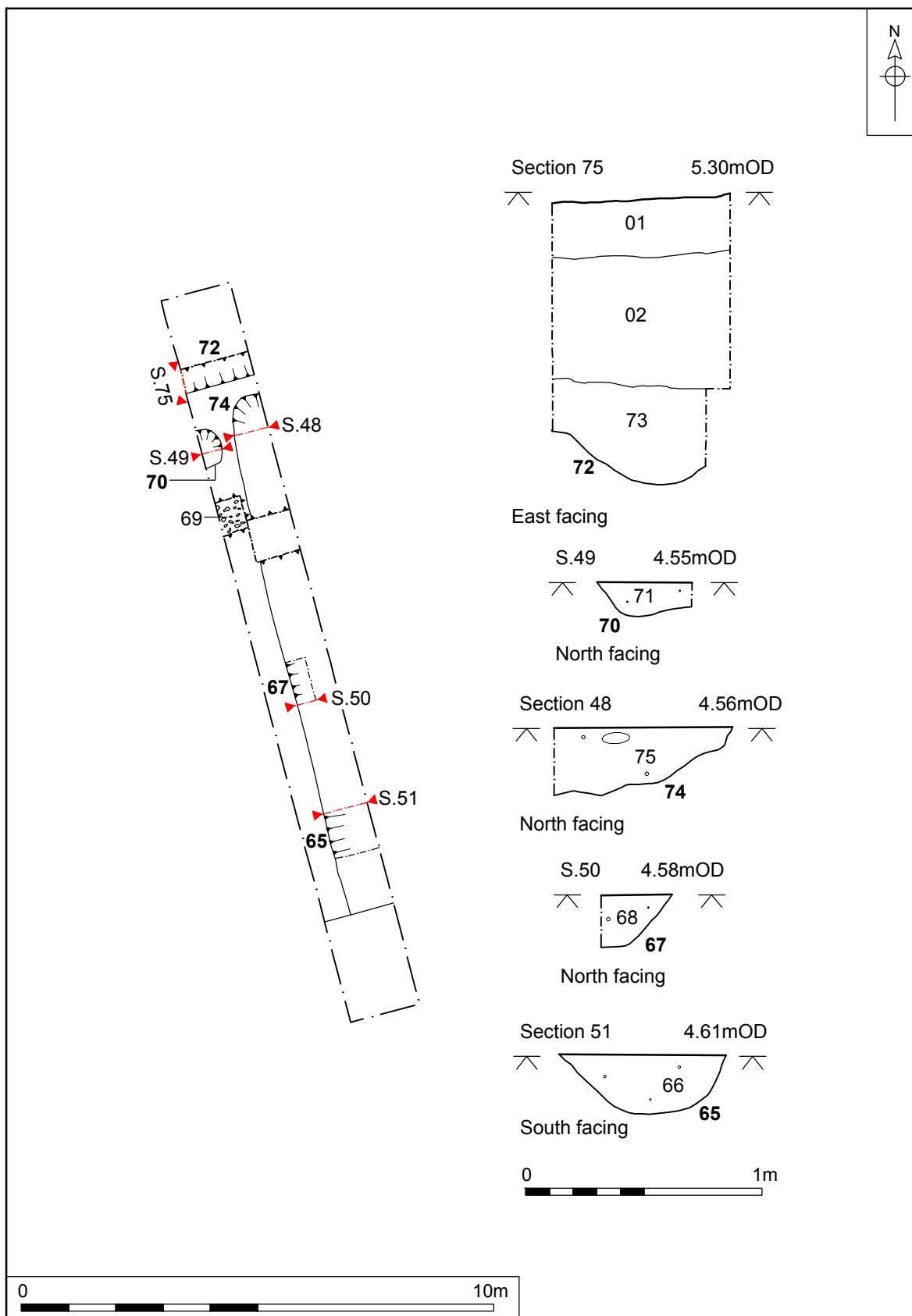


Figure 12. Trench 9, plan and sections. Scale 1:125 and 1:25

ARCHAEOLOGICAL FINDS

- 41 Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information was entered on to a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet. Each category was considered separately and is presented below organised by material. A list of finds in context number order forms Appendix 2a.

Pottery

Introduction

- 42 Fifty sherds (457g) of pottery were recovered from 21 contexts during the evaluation. Table 1 provides quantification by fabric. Appendix 3 is a summary catalogue by context.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Unidentified Flint Tempered	UNFT	0.02	1	3		1
RB Greyware	RBGW	1.10	6	71	0.09	4
Thetford-type ware	THET	2.50	4	40		4
Total pre-medieval			11	114	0.09	9
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	8	37		8
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	17	92	0.05	16
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	2	9		2
North Norfolk glazed ware	NNGW	4.12	1	16		1
Scarborough Phase II	SCAR2	4.42	1	4		1
Flemish greyware	FLGW	7.29	1	13	0.11	1
Total medieval			30	171	0.16	29
Langerwehe Stoneware	GSW2	7.12	1	8		1
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	GSW3	7.13	3	147	0.80	1
Post-medieval redwares	PMRW	6.10	4	16		1
Refined white earthenwares	REFW	8.03	1	1		1
Total late and post-medieval			9	172	0.80	4
Totals			50	457	1.05	42

Table 1. Pottery quantities by fabric

Methodology

- 43 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. Post-medieval wares were identified following Jennings (1981). Form terminology for medieval pottery is based on 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 into a Microsoft Access database.

Pottery by period

Pre-medieval

- ww** One abraded sherd of handmade pottery was recovered from pit fill **04**. The sherd is tempered with very coarse burnt flint and is likely to be of Neolithic or Bronze Age date.
- wy** Six sherds of Roman pottery were identified. A small greyware jar rim and an abraded body sherd with a cordon in a black sandy fabric were topsoil finds. Another abraded rimsherd in a medium sandy black fabric, probably from a bowl, was an unstratified find. Three sherds from a vessel with a footring base were found in pit fill **140**; the coarse dark grey fabric of this vessel is similar to Nar Valley greyware, which has also been identified at nearby Caister Roman fort (Darling and Gurney 1993, 163). It is possible that more Roman sherds in this coarse fabric are present amongst the abraded body sherds that have been recorded as Late Saxon or medieval (see below).
- w** Four fine/medium sandy greyware sherds of possible Thetford-type ware were recovered. These are not in typical urban Thetford-type fabrics, but they may be locally made rural products. Rural production sites are known elsewhere in the county, for example at Grimston and Kirstead. Two flat bases were present in pit fill **60** and unstratified finds **153**, and there were two body sherds in pit fills **29** and **129**. Regrettably, no rims were found that might confirm the identification of these fabrics, and the possibility that they are Roman cannot be discounted.

Medieval pottery

- w** Twenty-six sherds are certainly of medieval date, and four (all recorded as MCW) are less certain due to the similarity of these coarseware fabrics with the Roman ones identified based on their forms.
- w** The medieval coarsewares are generally LMU types similar to the coarsewares found in Norwich. These are thought to have been made in the Potter Heigham area, some six miles to the north of Runham, and well within the usual catchment area for the distribution of coarsewares in rural East Anglia. Only two rims are present, both from jars similar to developed types found in Norwich (e.g. Jennings 1981, no. 308) and dated to the 13th 14th century. A few sherds of a coarseware with abundant fine sand, generally buff or fully oxidised, are also present and similar wares have been found elsewhere in northeast Norfolk.
- w** Four glazed ware sherds are present, all in different fabrics. Two are of uncertain provenance (UPG), and a third is of a type found elsewhere in north Norfolk, but currently unsourced (NNGW). The unprovenanced sherds are both oxidised wares with only a few spots of glaze externally; either or both could be late medieval. One small fragment of a sandy whiteware with copper green glaze externally is likely to be a Scarborough product.
- yr** A rim fragment of a jug in a fine sandy white pale grey fabric is either a very hard-fired LMU product or, more likely, a Flemish greyware or blue-grey ware. The tapering in-turned rim is similar to simple jar rims in this fabric from Norwich.

Late and post-medieval pottery

- ys** Pit fill **85** contained sherds of two German stoneware vessels: a small fragment of grey stoneware with dark brown glaze is probably from Langerwehe, and three sherds of a jug are from Raeren.
- yt** Four body sherds of a fine micaceous redware were found in pit fill **47** in association with two medieval sherds. The redware sherds are undecorated, but there is a small spot of brownish glaze internally on one of the sherds. They have been recorded as a post-medieval redware, but there is a possibility that they could be of earlier date.
- yu** A small fragment of a willow-pattern ?plate rim was recovered from topsoil **01**.

Pottery by context

- yw** Table 2 shows the distribution of pottery by context, with suggested spot dates.

Fill Of	Context	Type	Fabrics	Spot date
-	1	Topsoil	RBGW REFV	L.18th-20th c.
-	152	U/S finds	LMU	13th-14th c.
-	153	U/S finds	THET?	10th-11th c.?
-	154	U/S finds	RBGW	Roman
3	4	Pit	UNFT	Neo/BA?
9	10	Ditch	MCW	L.12th-14th c.
24	25	Pit	LMU	11th-14th c.
28	29	Ditch	THET MCW LMU	11th-14th c.
40	41	Post-hole	MCW	L.12th-14th c.
42	43	Feature	LMU	11th-14th c.
44	45	Pit	MCW	L.12th-14th c.
46	47	Pit	MCW UPG (or LMT) PMRW	16th c.?
59	60	Pit	THET LMU	11th-14th c.
74	75	Ditch	LMU	11th-14th c.
84	85	Pit	LMU GSW2 GSW3	L.15th-16th c.
90	91	Pit	LMU MCW	12th-14th c.
98	99	Post-hole	LMU	11th-14th c.
104	105	Pit	UPG	L.12th-14th c.
122	123	Ditch	MCW	L.12th-14th c.
128	129	Pit	THET LMU FLGW NNGW SCAR2	13th-M.14th c.
139	140	Pit	RBGW	Roman

Table 2. Pottery by context

- yy** Several features are likely to be of medieval date, whilst others are potentially earlier. The prehistoric sherd is abraded and may be residual, however, and most of these contexts produced only a single sherd each.

Pottery discussion

- y** This small group is dominated by pottery of medieval date, although earlier and later wares are also present. The medieval wares are generally not closely datable within their period, but two rims and at least one of the glazed wares are certainly of 13th

14th-century date, whilst the Flemish vessel is likely to be slightly earlier. No definite late medieval local wares were identified, but there are some stonewares from Germany, a typical import of the period in East Anglia. This range of fabrics and forms, together with the lack of early medieval ware, suggests that the main medieval occupation was broadly of 12th–15th-century date. There may have been earlier activity in the 11th century if the Thetford-type ware identifications are correct, and there was certainly a prehistoric and Roman presence, even if fairly minimal.

Ceramic building material and fired clay

Introduction

- 57 Seven fragments of ceramic building material weighing 2,598g were collected from six contexts (Appendix 4a). Thirty-six fragments (535g) of fired clay were also collected (Appendix 4b).
- 58 The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured where possible, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements. Other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990). A full catalogue is included in the Appendices.

Ceramic building material

- 59 An abraded nib fragment from a pantile was found in topsoil **01**. It is in a fine sandy grog-tempered fabric and probably of 19th-century date. A small fragment of plain roof tile of post-medieval date was found in ditch fill **103**.
- 60 Three abraded fragments in medium sandy red-firing fabrics, two with flat surfaces, have been recorded as 'late bricks' of late or post-medieval date, although their fabric is very similar to some of the fired clay (see below). They were found in pit/ditch fill **29** and pit fill **31**, the former in association with medieval pottery.
- 61 A white-firing half-brick with grog inclusions was found in pit fill **85**. It measures 120mm wide x 50mm thick. The broken end appears to have been cut deliberately. Gault clay bricks like this were generally in use in the 18th and 19th centuries, although occasionally they occur in earlier contexts in Norwich. This example does suggest a later date for the context than the pottery found with it, however.
- 62 A red brick with patches of purple from unstratified context **150** is probably in an estuarine clay fabric and has been recorded as an 'early brick'. Whilst this type of clay was generally used to make bricks in East Anglia between the 13th and 15th centuries, in areas close to the coast it is likely that this use continued into the post-medieval period. The brick shows some characteristics of early bricks, such as the cracked surface and grass/straw impressions on the base, but it is more uniformly fired and does not have sunken margins. The brick measures >203mm x 114mm x 51mm. It may be of 15th–16th-century date.

Fired Clay

- 63 Nineteen much abraded rounded fragments of fired clay were recovered from pit fill **04**, in association with an abraded sherd of Neolithic/Bronze Age pottery. Some

pieces possibly have flattish surfaces, but the fragments are not diagnostic and their function cannot be determined.

- w A tiny rounded, abraded fragment in a medium sandy fabric was collected from post-hole fill **35**.
- y Sixteen fragments were found in pit fill **85** in association with late medieval pottery and a post-medieval white-firing gault clay brick. Six small fragments are in a fine sandy clay with coarser quartz inclusions and occasional grass/straw voids, and two of these have flattish surfaces. Three joining pieces from a large block and seven other pieces are in a fine sandy clay which has been tempered with abundant grass/straw. The joining fragments make up a sub-rectangular block measuring 93mm high between the flat surface and a possible base, x 65+mm wide x 70+mm thick. Assuming that these fragments were contemporary with the pottery or ceramic building material found with them, their purpose is uncertain. Grass-tempered clay was frequently used in the salt-making industry during the prehistoric and Roman periods, but they are not typical of such briquetage. The larger piece with flat surfaces may be a section of kiln bar from a corn-drying oven, or similar.

Two pieces of modern tarmac were recovered from the evaluation, weighing 80g in total. The tarmac was recovered from pit fill **121**, and has been discarded.

Introduction

Five metal objects and fragments were recovered from the evaluation. Three pieces were of iron and two of copper alloy.

The iron objects were from pits **29**, **121** and **129**. One of the copper-alloy objects was unstratified **150** and one was from a pit **121**.

Iron

One of the three iron objects was a nail **129**, which is not closely dated, being a ubiquitous item used during many periods and for many purposes. However, the nail was found in association with medieval material.

- r One piece **29** is a rectangular strip. There is a curved rounded edge on one side with the other end having been cut off. The exact function of this piece is not known.
- s The final object **121** is also a rectangular strip, measuring 130mm x 35mm, with a curved rounded edge, and a broken or sheared off end with attached curved nail. There are no diagnostic features to say whether both fragments **29** and **121** came from the same object. It is possible that both of the above pieces are of post-medieval date or modern date.

Copper alloy

- t The unstratified piece of copper alloy **150** is possibly a circular stud, diameter 25mm, cast in one, and possibly medieval in date.
- u The remaining copper alloy object **121** is a slightly bent rectangular strip with a pierced hole at one end, of unknown function, but possibly post-medieval or modern in date.

Flint

- 74 The evaluation recovered three pieces (14g) of worked flint in an un-patinated condition, consistent with the core and blade technology of the Mesolithic period. The raw flint ranges from mid-to dark grey, with no cortex extant and was probably sourced from local tertiary gravels.
- 75 Post-hole **147** contained a wedge-shaped uncorticated flake (6g) that comprises a platform rejuvenation flake, removed because it was an overhang from the striking platform of a blade core. Dorsal scars on the flake indicate it was removed from a bi-polar core, typically used to produce blades and bladelets in the Mesolithic period, such as those in ditch **09** and pit **59**. Pit **59** contained a single blade (7g), 45mm long, removed with a soft-hammer from a prepared striking platform, resulting in an abraded butt to the blade, a further characteristic that frequently distinguishes Mesolithic blades from their Neolithic counterparts.
- 76 Ditch **09** contained a single bladelet (1g), 15mm long, which corresponds closely to the dorsal scars evident on the platform rejuvenation flake. Similar bladelets may have been utilised in composite tools, although neither the blade nor bladelet here exhibit any traces or wear. It may be suggested, therefore, that this worked flint comprises limited evidence for Mesolithic core reduction in the near vicinity of the evaluation.

Burnt flint

- 77 Eight pieces of burnt flint were recovered from four contexts, weighing 86g in total. The burnt flint was recovered from two types of context, pits **25** and **31**, and post-holes **35** and **37**. Such scant fragments can offer little further information and have been discarded.

Stone

- 78 A single piece of lava quernstone was recovered unstratified from Trench 7 **151**. The piece weighs 137g, and is considerably abraded with little of the grinding surfaces remaining. It is also notable that this piece, rather than being the usual grey colour, has been tainted, possibly by being in the vicinity of ceramic building material, as it is tinged pinkish on much of its surface area.
- 79 Lava was in use as a grinding stone as early as the Roman period, although can also be medieval in date. Many of the finds from the evaluation are medieval, although a small amount of Roman material was also found, and so, as this piece is unstratified, it is difficult to date closely.

Animal bone

Methodology

- 80 The bone in this assemblage 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).

- s Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was made of any burnt bone and 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.
- t Weights and total number of pieces counts were taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP), and these are presented in Appendix 5. All of the information was input directly into a Microsoft Excel catalogue. A summary table of the faunal catalogue is in the appendix and the full catalogue is available in the digital archive.

Quantification, provenance and preservation

- u A total of 423g of faunal remains, consisting of 19 pieces, was recovered by the evaluation. Bone was retrieved from three pit and ditch fills. The bone was found with finds of post-medieval date range, with some medieval material also recovered. Quantification of the assemblage by context number, feature type, count and weight is given in Tables 3 and 4.

CONTEXT	FEATURE TYPE AND FRAGMENT COUNT			CONTEXT TOTAL
	Ditch 102	Pit/Burnt Area 120	Pit/Ditch 28	
29			3	3
103	5			5
121		11		11
FEATURE TOTAL	5	11	3	19

Table 3. Quantification of the animal bone assemblage by context, feature type and count

CONTEXT	FEATURE NO AND TYPE AND WEIGHT			CONTEXT TOTAL
	Ditch 102	Pit/Burnt Area 120	Pit/Ditch 28	
29			14g	14g
103	66g			66g
121		343g		343g
FEATURE TOTAL	66g	343g	14g	423g

Table 4. Quantification of the animal bone assemblage by context, feature type and weight.

- w The bone is in reasonable condition, although much is quite heavily fragmented from butchering and wear. There is some variation in condition even within the same fills, with some fragments showing more wear and suggesting some residual finds. None of the bone shows any canid gnawing, which would have indicated the presence of scavengers or a domestic dog. None of the bone shows any burning.

Species and modifications

- y Three species are identifiable in this assemblage, with quantification of the species by context and NISP shown in Table 5.

CONTEXT	SPECIES AND NISP				CONTEXT TOTAL
	Cattle	Mammal	Pig/boar	Cat	
29			3		3
103	1	3		1	5
121	2	9			11
SPECIES TOTAL	3	12	3	1	19

Table 5. Quantification of the animal bone assemblage by context, species and NISP

- 86** Cattle were found in two features. A butchered humerus shaft was seen from the ditch fill **103**. A complete radius (in two pieces) was recorded from the pit/burnt deposit **121**. The radius from **121** shows a chop on the proximal end of the shaft that probably occurred when the joints were prepared, and there are some knife cuts evident from meat removal.
- 87** A piece of mandible and two isolated teeth from that jawbone, identified as pig/boar, was found in the pit/ditch fill **29**; this jaw is from a juvenile animal.
- 88** A single fragment of cat was found. The feline bone is a distal humerus from the ditch fill **103**. The bone is from an adult cat and does not show any butchering.
- 89** Twelve of the fragments in this assemblage are not identifiable to species, due to the lack of diagnostic zones and are recorded as 'mammal', although most fragments are from large mammals of the size of cattle or horse/pony.

Animal bone conclusions

- 90** This is a small assemblage of mixed origin. Much of the bone comes from domestic meat stock (cattle and pig), and butchering of some of this bone shows use for food. The adult cat may be domestic or feral. Further interpretation of the bone is difficult as the variation in wear suggests finds of a mixed date range.

Finds conclusions

- 91** The finds from the evaluation show a glimpse of prehistoric and Roman activity, as well as a little from the Late Saxon period. However, it is a predominantly medieval site to judge from the majority of the finds, with only a little post-medieval and modern material.
- 92** The prehistoric, Roman, and Late Saxon material was all found in association with medieval and later material, except in a few instances, such as pit **03**, pit **30**, post-hole **34**, and post-hole **36**. Within these features, finds such as prehistoric pottery (only one sherd), fired clay (mainly undateable), and burnt flint were recovered exclusively, and so these features could pre-date the medieval period.
- 93** The medieval material covers the entire period, from the 11th to the 14th century, and beyond. The pottery assemblage contains a few more unusual pieces, such as sherds imported from Scarborough, and Flemish pieces. This could relate to the accessibility of Runham to the coast and ports such as Great Yarmouth, where it might be expected that there would be opportunity to acquire imported and other non-local goods.

PLANT MACROFOSSILS

Introduction and method statement

- 94 Evaluation excavations at Runham, undertaken by NPS Archaeology, recorded features of medieval and post-medieval date. Samples for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblages were taken from across the evaluated area, and six were submitted for assessment.
- 95 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 table follows Stace (2010). All plant remains were charred. Modern roots and straw fragments were also recorded.
- 96 The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and will be sorted when dry. All artefacts/ecofacts will be retained for further specialist analysis.

Results

- 97 Cereal grains, chaff and seeds of common weeds are present at varying densities in all six assemblages. Preservation is moderately good, although a high density of the cereals are severely puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at very high temperatures. It is also noted that many of the plant remains are heavily coated with silt particles and mineral concretions, which (in some instances) have precluded identification.
- 98 Barley (*Hordeum* sp.) and wheat (*Triticum* sp.) grains are recorded along with possible specimens of oat (*Avena* sp.) and rye (*Secale cereale*). Wheat occurs most frequently, being especially common in the assemblage from sample <1> (context **48**). The grains in sample <1> (**48**) are predominantly of a rounded hexaploid type form, and bread wheat (*T. aestivum/compactum*) type rachis nodes are also present in the same assemblage. A single, large cotyledon of possible pea (*Pisum sativum*) type, noted in the assemblage from sample <2> (**60**), is the only non-cereal food plant remain recorded.
- 99 Weed seeds are very scarce, with all present as single specimens in an assemblage. Most are of common segetal weeds/grassland herbs, with small legumes (Fabaceae), grasses (Poaceae), wild radish (*Raphanus raphanistrum*), dock (*Rumex* sp.), and campion (*Silene* sp.) noted. However, a single seed of possible flax (*Linum usitatissimum*) type, noted in the assemblage from sample <4> (**129**), may indicate that this plant was being grown locally, either for fibre or for food. Charcoal/charred wood fragments are present throughout, although rarely at a high density. Other plant macrofossils include small pieces of charred root/stem and indeterminate culm nodes.
- 100 The fragments of black porous material, which are present in all but samples <2> (**60**) and <3> (**27**), are all thought to be residues of the combustion of organic remains (including cereal grains) at very high temperatures. Pieces of heavily abraded bone are also recorded along with small pellets of burnt or fired clay, the latter being particularly abundant in the assemblages from samples <2> (**60**) and <3> (**27**). Small pieces of coal (coal 'dust') are also present in most samples.

Y

Y

- srs** In summary, the assemblage from sample <1> (**48**) is of particular note because of the high density of grain. It is currently unclear how or why the material became charred, but it is, perhaps, most likely to be the result of accidental combustion during drying. The remaining assemblages are all quite uniform in composition, possibly suggesting that they have a common source. The presence of pellets of burnt or fired clay may indicate that the material is largely derived from hearth or oven waste, although it is not known whether such structures are recorded in the near vicinity. As the assemblages are relatively small, it would appear that this detritus was not systematically disposed of, but rather spread around and accidentally incorporated within various features across the site.
- srt** Although quite small and limited in composition, the assemblages clearly illustrate that charred plant macrofossils, with the potential to provide valuable data about the site and its environs, are preserved within the archaeological horizon in this area of Runham. Therefore, if further interventions are planned, it is strongly recommended that additional plant macrofossil samples of c. 20–40 litres in volume are taken from all dated and well-sealed features recorded during excavation.

DISCUSSION

- 103** Nine trenches were excavated by NPS Archaeology on a potential development site north of The Street, Runham, and all nine contained evidence of significant archaeological activity, predominantly of the medieval period. Across the whole site, medieval and post-medieval, and occasional Roman artefacts, were identified on the surface, suggesting a long continuity of occupation or activity. The area under investigation was located in the lower part of the field, close to the road (The Street), and a potential accumulation of material moving from higher areas of the field to lower parts was identified, movement possibly intensified by farming activities. It was evident during the machining of the trenches that there was good survival of archaeological materials in the topsoil and subsoil.
- 104** Finds evidence from the excavated features was not especially extensive or varied, however, but suggests that the evaluated site contains sub-surface evidence of activity primarily of medieval date. Pottery sherds dating from the Neolithic/Bronze Age, the Roman period and the Late Saxon period were found largely in conjunction with finds of later date. In some instances they occurred alone, but whilst they *may* demonstrate that some of the features pre-date the medieval period this interpretation is currently treated with considerable caution. At very least, the earlier ceramics demonstrate a degree of activity at the site prior to the medieval period.
- 105** Medieval ceramics collected by the evaluation span the period from the 11th to the 14th century. The assemblage is dominated by locally produced coarse wares, but nonetheless contains a few pieces that are uncommon in rural Norfolk and may reflect Runham's location close to the coast and ready access to ceramics and other goods imported from northern England and the continent.
- 106** Archaeological features at the site were characterised by a range of ditches, pits and post-holes. The density of features varied somewhat across the site, but as a group they indicate a concentrated period (or periods) of activity. Many of the features were quite shallow, evidently truncated beneath a deposit of subsoil that was probably generated by long-lasting farming activities.
- 107** Fifteen ditches were recorded across the evaluated site. Given the evident medieval-period settlement at the site, the ditches may have served a variety of purposes and uses, but based upon the limited evidence from the evaluation it is envisaged currently that they most likely served as both boundary features and dykes. The dating and layout of the features suggests a medieval field pattern that was perhaps modified on occasion, maybe through to the early post-medieval period. Almost without exception, the ditches were aligned from north–south, respecting the line of The Street. In considering this, it is thought plausible that these features represent divisions of strips or other small, pre-Enclosure land parcels, although early maps including Runham are insufficiently detailed to help in substantiating this.
- 108** The Tithe map (c. 1840s) for the area is damaged, but shows two or perhaps three north–south field boundaries (ditches) crossing the potential development site (Norfolk County Council 2015). No habitation is shown at the site, but, interestingly, both to the immediate west and southwest there are a striking number of long narrow plots focused on lanes with structures on the street frontages. The layout of these plots is preserved largely to the present day, and it is tempting to view their layout as quite ancient and perhaps may have been replicated at the development site in

the medieval period. An aerial photograph of 1946 shows a collection of small structures on The Street at the east end of the development site, but there is no evidence of these on either earlier or later maps (Norfolk County Council 2015). It is possible, however, that the structures and associated use may have impacted on the survival of archaeological remains at this point.

- sr** A large number of pits (32) were recorded by the evaluation. With maybe one or two exceptions, those that were dated by pottery finds were considered to be of likely medieval date. Most of the pit features were located in the southwest and south-central part of the site (especially in Trenches 3, 4 and 6). Pits were also identified in other trenches, but in lower concentrations. Most of the pits were of medium or small size except for the pits in Trench 4, which were distinct, being rectangular with almost vertical edges, and both larger and deeper. Ceramics from the largest feature suggest that the group could be 12–14th-century in date.
- ssr** The deep, straight-sided pits are considered to probably be quarry pits, possibly for the extraction of clay, or in some cases gravel and sand. NHER 44778 records an area of post-medieval clay pits, c. 200m to the west of the current location, which could be seen as a parallel for the Runham evaluation site. The remaining pits may also be small extractive pits, but the evidence for this is less compelling save for where they intersect deposits of geological clay. Feature fills across the site were largely unhelpful in establishing original function; virtually all contained silty clays that perhaps indicated they had filled naturally over time.
- sss** A small number of large pits contained burnt deposits and artefacts of mixed date. Cut through the subsoil, they are believed to be of post-medieval date, and potentially of quite recent date.
- sst** Evidence of two possible medieval structures was identified in Trenches 5 and 9, whilst a third structure *may* be represented by three possible post-holes in a line in Trench 3. One conceivable structure consisted of a group of four post-holes in Trench 5. Three post-holes were similar in size (c. 0.50m wide), orientated in an east–west line, and a fourth post-hole of smaller dimensions (0.35m wide) was close but to the south of the line. The other structure in Trench 9 consisted of a probable flint and brick wall foundation for a building. Both buildings could be orientated parallel to the modern line of The Street, which is in close proximity. Where present, the ceramics associated with the structures suggest a medieval date.
- ssu** Environmental evidence in the form of charred plant macrofossils recovered from fills from a range of features across the evaluated site is quite consistent. The remains indicate that legumes and a number of cereals were being grown and/or processed near to the site, including barley and wheat and possibly oats and rye. One pit contained a notably high density of grain that is interpreted as oven residue, becoming charred during drying, while the find of fragments of a possible kiln bar from a corn-drying oven may lend substance to the notion that such activity was occurring close to the evaluated areas. It is currently unclear whether the remains of crop-processing were unintentionally spread widely across the site and became incorporated incidentally in feature fills, or whether occasional instances of intentional disposal are represented; both means of dispersal may have occurred.
- ssw** In conclusion, the evidence for medieval occupation at the site extends across the entire width of the development plot, and survives in a truncated but good and easily recognised condition. The range of archaeological features identified and the data

from the environmental sampling programme presents a picture of occupation, farming and associated activities that appears to be rather typical of medieval rural settlements. Similarly, the date range of the pottery recovered encompasses the recognised period of population growth in early medieval England before famine, plague and possibly other factors caused contraction of settlements from the mid-14th century. It is therefore both telling and common that post-14th-century ceramics are scarce at the site.

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

Acknowledgements

The author would like to thank the following people for their contribution to this project.

The project was commissioned by Mr Alan Irvine and funded by Mr George Gay.

The evaluation fieldwork was carried out by John Ames, Tom Baxter Campbell, Nigel Byram, James Fish, Steve Hunt, Antonio Pavez, Josh White, and the author. The project was managed for NPS Archaeology by Jayne Bown.

The evaluation was monitored on behalf of Norfolk Historic Environment Service by Kelly Powell.

Environment samples were processed by Rob Fryer and reported on by Val Fryer.

Finds were processed and recorded by Louise Weetman, and reported on by Sue Anderson, Andrew Peachey, Julie Curl and Rebecca Sillwood. The finds report was compiled by Rebecca Sillwood.

The plans and sections were digitised initially by Josh White.

This report was illustrated by David Dobson and revised and edited by Andrew Crowson.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
01	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern	All
02	Deposit			Subsoil	Unknown	All
03	Cut	Pit		Small pit	Unknown	1
04	Deposit		03	Fill of pit 03	Unknown	1
05	Cut	Ditch		NE-SW orientated ditch	Unknown	1
06	Deposit		05	Mid-greyish brown	Unknown	1
07	Cut	Pit		Circular/irregular shaped pit	Unknown	1
08	Deposit		07	Mid-dark greyish brown	Unknown	1
09	Cut	Ditch		N-S orientated drainage ditch	Post-medieval	2
10	Deposit		09	Mid-yellowish brown	Post-medieval	2
11	Cut	Ditch		N-S orientated drainage ditch	Post-medieval	2
12	Deposit		11	Mid-yellowish brown	Post-medieval	2
13	Cut	Pit		Medium size pit	Post-medieval	2
14	Deposit	Ditch	13	Dark brownish black	Post-medieval	2
15	Deposit		13	Pale greyish brown	Post-medieval	2
16	Cut	Ditch		N-S orientated ditch	Unknown	2
17	Deposit		16	Mid-ginger brown	Unknown	2
18	Cut	Natural Feature		Natural feature?	Unknown	2
19	Deposit		18	Natural feature?	Unknown	2
20	Cut	Post-hole		Possible post-hole	Unknown	2
21	Deposit		20	Mid-ginger brown	Unknown	2
22	Cut	Ditch		N-S orientated ditch	Unknown	2
23	Deposit		23	Pale orangey grey	Unknown	2
24	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	3
25	Deposit		24	Mid-grey	Medieval	3
26	Cut	Ditch		N-S orientated ditch	Unknown	3
27	Deposit		26	Mid-yellowish grey	Unknown	3
28	Cut	Ditch		N-S orientated ditch. Cuts 26	Post-medieval	3
29	Deposit		28	Mid-dark grey	Post-medieval	3
30	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	3
31	Deposit		30	Light yellowish grey	Medieval	3
32	Cut	Natural feature		Natural?	Unknown	3
33	Deposit		32	Natural?	Unknown	3
34	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	5
35	Deposit		34	Pale brownish grey	Medieval	5
36	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole.	Medieval	5
37	Deposit		36	Pale brownish grey	Medieval	5
38	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	5

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
39	Deposit		38	Pale brownish grey	Medieval	5
40	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Medieval	5
41	Deposit		41	Pale brownish grey	Medieval	5
42	Cut	Uncertain		Shallow, Irregular bottomed feature. Cut by 38	Medieval	5
43	Deposit		43	Pale yellowish brown	Medieval	5
44	Cut	Pit		Rectangular pit	Medieval	4
45	Deposit		44	Mid-greyish brown	Medieval	4
46	Cut	Pit		Rectangular pit	Medieval	4
47	Deposit		46	1st fill of 46	Medieval	4
48	Deposit		46	2nd fill of 46	Medieval	4
49	Deposit		46	3rd fill of 46	Medieval	4
50	Deposit		46	4th fill of 46	Medieval	4
51	Deposit		46	5th fill of 46	Medieval	4
52	Deposit		46	6th fill of 46	Medieval	4
53	Cut	Pit		Rectangular pit	Medieval	4
54	Deposit		53	Mid-greyish brown	Medieval	4
55	Cut	Pit		Rectangular pit	Medieval	4
56	Deposit		55	Mid-greyish brown	Medieval	4
57	Cut	Pit		Oval pit	Unknown	4
58	Deposit		57	Mid-dark greyish brown	Unknown	4
59	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	3
60	Deposit		59	Light yellowish grey	Medieval	3
61	Cut	Pit		Pit irregular shape	Unknown	3
62	Deposit		61	Mid-yellowish grey	Unknown	3
63	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Unknown	3
64	Deposit		63	Mid-yellowish grey	Unknown	3
65	Cut	Ditch		Ditch N-S	Medieval	9
66	Deposit		65	Brownish grey	Medieval	9
67	Cut	Ditch		Ditch N-S	Medieval	9
68	Deposit		67	Brownish grey	Medieval	9
69	Masonry			Wall foundations	Medieval	9
70	Cut	Pit		Oval pit	Medieval	9
71	Deposit		70	Brownish grey	Medieval	9
72	Cut	Ditch		Ditch, east west	Medieval	9
73	Deposit		72	Greyish brown	Medieval	9
74	Cut	Ditch		Ditch, probable terminus	Medieval	9
75	Deposit		74	Brownish grey	Medieval	9
76	Cut	Ditch		N-S orientated ditch	Unknown	5
77	Deposit		76	Brownish grey	Unknown	5
78	Cut	Ditch		N-S orientated ditch.	Unknown	5
79	Deposit		78	Brownish grey	Unknown	5

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
80	Cut	Ditch		N-S orientated ditch	Unknown	5
81	Deposit		80	Orangey grey	Unknown	5
82	Cut	Dich		N-S orientated ditch	Unknown	5
83	Deposit		82	Brownish grey	Unknown	5
84	Cut	Pit		Large pit. West end slot	Post-medieval	8
85	Deposit		84	Dark greyish brown	Post-medieval	8
86	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	3
87	Deposit		86	Mid-greyish yellow	Unknown	3
88	Cut	Pit		Pit E alongside 90	Unknown	3
89	Deposit		88	Light greyish yellow	Unknown	3
90	Cut	Pit		Pit W alongside 88	Medieval	3
91	Deposit		90	Light greyish yellow	Medieval	3
92	Cut	Pit		Pit along N edge	Unknown	3
93	Deposit		92	Mid-yellowish grey	Unknown	3
94	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	3
95	Deposit		94	Mid-orangey grey	Unknown	3
96	Cut	Ditch		Ditch with post-hole 98	Medieval	3
97	Deposit		96	Mid-yellowish brown	Medieval	3
98	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole in ditch 96	Medieval	3
99	Deposit		98	Mid-greyish yellow	Medieval	3
100	Cut	Pit		Shallow pit	Unknown	3
101	Deposit		100	Mid-orangey grey	Unknown	3
102	Cut	Ditch		N-S ditch	Post-medieval	3
103	Deposit		102	Mid-yellowish grey	Post-medieval	3
104	Cut	Pit		Pit	Medieval	3
105	Deposit		104	Mid-dark yellow	Medieval	3
106	Cut	Pit		Small pit	Unknown	3
107	Deposit		106	Mid-yellowish grey	Unknown	3
108	Cut	Pit		Small pit	Unknown	3
109	Deposit		108	Mid-yellowish grey	Unknown	3
110	Cut			VOID	--	
111	Deposit			VOID	--	
112	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	3
113	Deposit		112	Mid-orangey grey	Unknown	3
114	Cut	Ditch		N-S orientated ditch	Unknown	8
115	Deposit		114	Light greyish orange	Unknown	8
116	Cut	Pit		Large pit E end slot = 84	Modern	8
117	Deposit		116	Mid-greyish brown	Modern	8
118	Cut	Pit		Small circular pit	Unknown	8
119	Deposit		118	Mid-greyish orange	Unknown	8
120	Cut	Pit		Pit/burnt area	Modern	8

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
121	Deposit		120	Light greyish brown	Modern	8
122	Cut	Ditch		N-S orientated ditch	Medieval	7
123	Deposit		122	Mid-brownish grey	Medieval	7
124	Cut	Ditch		NW-SE orientated ditch	Unknown	7
125	Deposit		124	Mid-dark brownish grey	Unknown	7
126	Cut	Pit		Large pit	Post-medieval	7
127	Deposit		126	Brownish grey	Post-medieval	7
128	Cut	Pit		Big pit = 126	Post-medieval	7
129	Deposit		128	Brownish grey	Post-medieval	7
130	Cut	Pit		Oval pit	Unknown	7
131	Deposit		130	Mid-dark brownish grey	Unknown	7
132				VOID	--	
133				VOID	--	
134				VOID	--	
135	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	6
136	Deposit		135	Mid-dark brown	Unknown	6
137	Cut	Pit		Oval pit	Unknown	6
138	Deposit		137	Mid-brown	Unknown	6
139	Cut	Pit		Oval pit	Roman?	6
140	Deposit		139	Dark greyish brown	Roman?	6
141	Cut	Pit		Pit	Unknown	6
142	Deposit		141	Mid-orangey brown	Unknown	6
143	Cut	Pit		Oval pit	Unknown	7
144	Deposit		143	Greyish brown	Unknown	7
145	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Unknown	7
146	Deposit		145	Brownish grey	Unknown	7
147	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Mesolithic?	7
148	Deposit		147	Brownish grey	Mesolithic?	7
149	Deposit			Natural geology	--	All
150	U/S			Finds unstratified in Trench 9	--	9
151	U/S			Finds unstratified in Trench 7	--	7
152	U/S			Finds unstratified in Trench 5	--	5
153	U/S			Finds unstratified in Trench 2	--	2
154	U/S			Finds unstratified in Trench 7	--	7

Appendix 1b: Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Prehistoric	Post-hole	1
Roman	Pit	1
Medieval	Ditch	5
	Masonry	1
	Pit	13
	Post-hole	6
Post-medieval	Ditch	7
	Pit	4
Unknown	Ditch	9
	Pit	21
	Post-hole	3

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
01	Ceramic building material	1	76g	Post-medieval	Pan tile fragment; 19th 20th century
01	Pottery	2	7g	Roman	
01	Pottery	1	1g	Post-medieval	Late 18th 20th century
04	Fired clay	19	37g	Unknown	
04	Pottery	1	3g	Neolithic/Bronze Age	
10	Flint worked	1	1g	Mesolithic	
10	Pottery	1	1g	Medieval	Late 12th 14th century
25	Flint burnt	3	16g	Unknown	DISCARDED
25	Pottery	2	4g	Medieval	11th 14th century
29	Animal bone	3	14g	Unknown	
29	Ceramic building material	2	31g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
29	Iron	1	21g	Post-medieval	Rectangular strip
29	Pottery	1	5g	Late Saxon	10th 11th century
29	Pottery	4	17g	Medieval	11th 14th century
31	Ceramic building material	1	20g	Post-medieval	Brik fragment
31	Flint burnt	2	43g	Unknown	DISCARDED
35	Fired clay	1	1g	Unknown	
35	Flint burnt	1	3g	Unknown	DISCARDED
37	Flint burnt	2	24g	Unknown	DISCARDED
41	Pottery	1	1g	Medieval	Late 12th 14th century
43	Pottery	1	3g	Medieval	11th-14th century
45	Pottery	2	18g	Medieval	Late 12th 14th century
47	Pottery	2	7g	Medieval	Late 12th 14th century
47	Pottery	4	16g	Post-medieval	16th century
60	Flint worked	1	7g	Mesolithic	
60	Pottery	4	14g	Medieval	11th 14th century
60	Pottery	1	16g	Late Saxon	10th 11th century
75	Pottery	1	21g	Medieval	11th 14th century
85	Ceramic building material	1	802g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
85	Fired clay	16	497g	Unknown	
85	Pottery	2	13g	Medieval	11th 15th century
85	Pottery	3	147g	Med./post-med.	15th 16th century

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
91	Pottery	2	3g	Medieval	11th 14th century
99	Pottery	1	2g	Medieval	11th 14th century
103	Animal bone	5	66g	Unknown	
103	Ceramic building material	1	10g	Post-medieval	Roof tile fragment
105	Pottery	1	4g	Medieval	Late 12th 14th century
121	?Tarmac	2	80g	Modern	DISCARDED
121	Animal bone	11	343g	Unknown	
121	Copper alloy	1	9g	Post-medieval	Rectangular strip
121	Iron	1	125g	Post-medieval	Rectangular strip with nail
123	Pottery	1	12g	Medieval	Late 12th 14th century
129	Iron	1	5g	Post-medieval	Nail
129	Pottery	1	9g	Late Saxon	10th 11th century
129	Pottery	5	47g	Medieval	11th 14th century
140	Pottery	3	59g	Roman	
148	Flint worked	1	6g	Mesolithic	
150	Ceramic building material	1	1,659g	Med./post-med.	Brick; 15th 16th century
150	Copper alloy	1	16g	Medieval	Stud
151	Stone	1	137g	Unknown	Lava fragment
152	Pottery	1	12g	Medieval	13th 14th century
153	Pottery	1	10g	Late Saxon	10th 11th century
154	Pottery	1	5g	Roman	

Appendix 2b: Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Mesolithic	Flint worked	3
Neolithic/Bronze Age	Pottery	1
Roman	Pottery	6
Late Saxon	Pottery	4
Medieval	Copper alloy	1
	Pottery	31
Med./Post-Med.	Ceramic building material	1
	Pottery	3
Post-medieval	Ceramic building material	6
	Copper alloy	1
	Iron	3
	Pottery	5
Modern	?Tarmac	2
Unknown	Animal bone	19
	Fired clay	36
	Flint burnt	8
	Stone	1

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
01	RBGW	jar	everted	1	3	RB
01	RBGW			1	4	RB
01	REFW			1	1	L.18th 20th c.
04	UNFT			1	3	Neo/BA?
10	MCW			1	1	L.12th 14th c.
25	LMU			2	4	11th 14th c.
29	LMU			3	15	11th 14th c.
29	THET			1	5	10th 11th c.
29	MCW			1	2	L.12th 14th c.
41	MCW			1	1	L.12th 14th c.
43	LMU			1	3	11th 14th c.
45	MCW			1	2	L.12th 14th c.
45	MCW			1	16	L.12th 14th c.
47	MCW			1	2	L.12th 14th c.
47	UPG			1	5	L.12th 14th c.
47	PMRW			4	16	16th c.?
60	LMU			4	14	11th 14th c.
60	THET			1	16	10th 11th c.
75	LMU			1	21	11th 14th c.
85	LMU			1	5	11th 14th c.
85	GSW2			1	8	L.14th 15th c.
85	GSW3	jug	plain upright	3	147	L.15th 16th c.
91	LMU			1	2	11th 14th c.
91	MCW			1	1	L.12th 14th c.
99	LMU			1	2	11th 14th c.
105	UPG			1	4	L.12th 14th c.
123	MCW			1	12	L.12th 14th c.
129	LMU			1	3	11th 14th c.
129	LMU	jar	thickened everted	1	11	13th 14th c.
129	THET			1	9	10th 11th c.
129	NNGW			1	16	Med
129	FLGW	jug	inturned tapered	1	13	Medieval
129	SCAR2			1	4	E.13th M.14th c.
140	RBGW			3	59	RB
152	LMU	jar	thickened everted	1	12	13th 14th c.
153	THET			1	10	10th 11th c.
154	RBGW	bowl	tapered	1	5	Roman

Appendix 4a: Ceramic Building Material Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	L	W	T	Comments	Date
01	fsg	PAN	1	76	+				nib frag	19 20 c
29	ms	LB?	2	31	+				rounded, dense, 1 piece with flat surface, could be fired clay	p-med?
31	ms	LB?	1	20	+				rounded, dense, 1 reduced flat surface, could be fired clay	p-med?
85	wfg	LB	1	802			120	50	broken end cut deliberately?	p-med
103	ms	RTP	1	10						p-med
150	est	EB	1	1659		>203	114	51	dark red with occ purple, cracked surface, strawed base, no sunken margins. ?tool marks in base and close to one edge	15 16? c

Appendix 4b: Fired Clay Catalogue

Context	Fabric	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abr	Notes
04	fscq	19	37	orange	some flattish?		++	fine with occasional larger quartz/flint, small rounded lumps
35	ms	1	1	orange-brown			++	rounded lump
85	fscq	6	62	buff-red-black	roughly smoothed, 2 flattish	occ grass/straw?	+	
85	fso	3	349	orange	1 flat	grass/straw		3 large joining frags, abundant grass/straw, sub-rect section (poss only 1 orig surface) 93mm between flat surface and ?base, 70+ x 65+mm wide.
85	fso	6	78	orange		grass/straw	+	smaller frags similar to joining pieces
85	fso	1	8	buff-black	flattish	grass/straw	+	surface frag

Appendix 5: Animal Bone Catalogue

Ctxt	F No	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Element range	Butchering	Comments
29	28	3	14	Pig/boar	3		3	mandible, 2nd and third molars (M3 UE)		mandible frag with roots still in situ, iso M2 and M3. M3 UE
103	102	5	66	Cattle	1	1		humerus, shaft	ch	humerus, chopped and shaft recently broken
103	102			SM - Cat	1	1		humerus, distal end		distal end of cat humerus
103	102			Mammal	3			fragments		
121	120	11	343	Cattle	2	2		radius/ulna	ch, c	radius/ulna in 2 pieces, broken at prox.shaft, slight chop on proximal shaft and cuts
121	120			Mammal	9					limb and rib fragments, some old wear and recent breaks

Key:

NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present

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

Butchering = c = cut, ch = chopped

Appendix 6: Plant Macrofossils

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Context No.	48	60	27	129	68	35
Feature No.	46	59	26	128	67	34
Feature type	Pit	Pit	Ditch	Pit	Ditch	Post-hole
Trench No.	4	3	3	7	9	5
Provisional date	?Rom	Med	Med/PM	PM	PM	Med/PM
Cereals and other potential food plants						
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grain)						xcfg
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	x	xcf	x	x	x	
(rachis node)		x				
<i>Secale cereale</i> L. (grain)		xcf				
<i>Triticum</i> sp. (grains)	xxxx	x	x	x	x	
<i>T. spelta</i> L. (glume base)	xcf					
<i>T. aestivum/compactum</i> type (rachis nodes)	xx			x		
(rachis internodes)	x					
Cereal indet. (grains)	xxx	x	x	xx	x	x
<i>Pisum sativum</i> L.		xcf				
Herbs						
Fabaceae indet.	x	x	x	x		x
<i>Linum usitatissimum</i> L.				xcf		
Small Poaceae indet.						x
Large Poaceae indet.			x			
<i>Raphanus raphanistrum</i> L. (siliqua)	x					
<i>Rumex</i> sp.		x				
<i>Silene</i> sp.	x					
Other plant macrofossils						
Charcoal <2mm	x	xx	xx	xx	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x	x	xx	xx	x
Charcoal >5mm		x	x	x	x	x
Charcoal >10mm				x		
Charred root/stem	xx	x	x	x	x	x
Indet. culm node	x		x			
Indet. fruit stone/nutshell frag.	x					
Indet. seed		x				
Other remains						
Black porous cokey material	xxxx			xxx	xx	x
Black tarry material					x	
Bone	x xb	xx			xx	x
Burnt/fired clay	x	xxxx	xxxx	xx	x	x
Marine mollusc shell		x				
Mollusc shell (<i>Anisus leucostoma</i>)		x				

Sample No.	1	2	3	4	5	6
Small coal frags.	xx		x	x	x	x
Small mammal/amphibian bone	xpmc					
Vitreous material	x		x			
Sample volume (litres)	20	20	20	20	20	10
Volume of flot (litres)	0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1	<0.1
% flot sorted	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%	100%

Key

x = 1 10 specimens xx = 11 50 specimens xxx = 51 100 specimens xxxx = 100+ specimens
 cf = compare fg = fragment b = burnt pmc = possible modern contaminant
 Rom = Roman Med = medieval PM = Post-medieval

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

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OASIS ID: norfolka1-203613

Project details

Project name	Land north of The Street, Runham
Short description of the project	NPS Archaeology was commissioned by Mr Alan Irvine and funded by Mr George Gay to carry out an archaeological trial trench evaluation at land north of the Street, Runham, Mautby (TG 1234 5678). The work took place in advance of a planning application to develop the site for residential housing. Nine 1.80m-wide evaluation trenches, between 15.75m and 30.00m long, were arrayed across the proposed development plot. All of the evaluation trenches contained archaeological remains, and a total of 15 ditches, 32 pits, 9 post-holes, and a number of natural geological features were found. Evidence for two possible medieval structures was identified in Trenches 5 and 9, represented by a group of post-holes in Trench 5 and possible elements of building foundations in Trench 9. The ditches, which are interpreted as field boundaries, dated to the medieval and post-medieval periods, and were recorded across the evaluation site. The large number of medieval and post-medieval pits that were found are provisionally interpreted as quarry pits for clay and gravel. The pottery assemblage suggests activity at the site peaked in the 12th-15th centuries, with limited evidence for activity prior and subsequent to this period.
Project dates	Start: 03-02-2015 End: 12-02-2015
Previous/future work	Not known / Not known
Any associated project reference codes	ENF136007 - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Cultivated Land 4 - Character Undetermined
Monument type	POST-HOLE Late Prehistoric
Monument type	POST-HOLE Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Uncertain
Monument type	PIT Roman
Monument type	PIT Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Uncertain
Monument type	DITCH Medieval

Monument type	DITCH Post Medieval
Monument type	DITCH Uncertain
Monument type	MASONRY Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED FLINT Mesolithic
Significant Finds	POTTERY Late Prehistoric
Significant Finds	POTTERY Roman
Significant Finds	POTTERY Early Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Medieval
Significant Finds	METALWORK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC MATERIAL Medieval
Significant Finds	CERAMIC MATERIAL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	STONE Uncertain
Significant Finds	BURNT FLINT Uncertain
Significant Finds	FIRED CLAY Uncertain
Methods & techniques	"Targeted Trenches"
Development type	Not recorded
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Pre-application

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK GREAT YARMOUTH MAUTBY Land north of the Street, Runham
Study area	0 Hectares
Site coordinates	TG 4635 1112 52.641218124 1.64172845842 52 38 28 N 001 38 30 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 4.00m Max: 7.00m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	David Moro
Project supervisor	NPS Archaeology

Project archives

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

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land North of The Street, Runham, Norfolk. Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Moro, D.
Other bibliographic details	2015/1198
Date	2015
Issuer or publisher	NPS Archaeology
Place of issue or publication	Norwich
Entered by	A. Crowson (andrew.crowson@nps.co.uk)
Entered on	1 April 2015

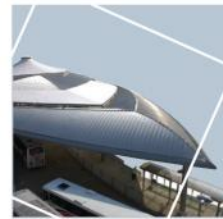
Appendix 9: Archaeological Specification

01-04-15-2-1198



**Archaeological Evaluation
Land to the North of the Street, Runham, Norfolk**

Written Scheme of Investigation



Prepared for
Alan Irvine



NPS Archaeology

February 2015



www.nps.co.uk

Location	Land to the North of the Street, Runham, Norfolk
District	Parish of Mautby
Planning reference	Pre-application.
Grid reference	TG 4635 1115
Client	Alan Irvine

REVIEW CHECKLIST		
Completed by	David Moro	28/01/2015
Reviewed by	Jayne Bown	28/01/2015
<i>Issue 1</i>		
Revised	Jayne Bown	03/02/2015
<i>Issue 2</i>		

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01-04-15-2-1198

NPS Archaeology

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Written Scheme of Investigation

1. Introduction

- 1.1 A proposal for residential development at Land to the North of the Street, Runham, Norfolk (TG 63951142) requires a programme of archaeological works to support it through the planning process.
- 1.2 This site is located close to two areas where post-medieval clay pits and buildings have been recorded on the NHER - on the west side of the junction between Barn Lane and The Street, and to the south of The Street and Runham Hall. Runham is a hamlet in the parish of Mautby and the name is believed to be derived from the Old English meaning 'homestead or enclosure of a man named 'Runa' The Runham parish church is located some 300-400m to the southwest of the site. The Manor House Clouse, immediately to the south might suggest the location of an earlier Manor nearby (although this could relate to Runham Hall).
- 1.3 Alan Irvine has requested that NPS Archaeology produce a fee quote and this Written Scheme of Investigation for a programme of archaeological evaluation to satisfy the requirements of Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES).
- 1.4 Kelly Powell, Assistant Historic Environment Officer, at Norfolk Historic Environment Service (NHES), advised an Evaluation by Trial Trenching consisting of nine 30m x 1.8m trenches, to fulfil the requirements set out in the Generic Brief for Archaeological Evaluation by Trial Trenching and the Generic Brief for the Monitoring of Works under Archaeological Supervision and Control issued by Norfolk Historic Environment Service.
- 1.5 Subsequent (mitigation) works may be required based on the evaluation results. Any further archaeological works on the site will be determined by Norfolk Historic Environment Service and subject to separate Archaeological Briefs and projects designs.

2. Aims

- 2.1 The Programme of Archaeological Work requested by Norfolk Historic Environment Service is required to recover, by archaeological evaluation, information relating to the extent, date, phasing, character, function, status and significance of the site. A determination of the state of preservation of any features, deposits and structures is also required.
- 2.2 The aims of the archaeological work may therefore be summarised as follows:
 - i. *To establish the presence or absence of archaeological remains within the proposed development area.*
 - ii. *To determine the extent, condition, nature, quality and date of any archaeological remains occurring within the site and the possible impacts of the proposed development on them.*
 - iii. *Ensure that any archaeological features discovered during trial trenching are identified, sampled and recorded and, where it is desirable, recommendations for their preservation in situ are made.*
 - 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 appropriate specialists.*
- vi. *To explore evidence for social, economic and industrial activity.*
- vii. *To disseminate the archaeological data recovered by the evaluation in a report which will provide a basis for decisions regarding further archaeological intervention and mitigation proposals should they be necessary.*

3. Method Statement

3.1 Introduction

3.1.1 A three-stage evaluation strategy will be undertaken to assess the archaeological potential of the proposed development site. The stages of this strategy may be summarised as follows.

- i. *Trial Trenching.* Machine and manual excavation will be employed to investigate the presence, condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological deposits and features occurring within the site. Any archaeological features identified will be cleaned and sample excavated to determine function, form and relative date.
- ii. *Post-fieldwork Processes.* The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work. The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual and ecofactual materials recovered will be carried out throughout the duration of the fieldwork. The finds will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the archive requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service.
- iii. *Report and Archive.* The report will describe the results of the window sampling and trial trenching with data presented in tabular, graphic and appendix form. Copies of the reports will be submitted to the client and to Norfolk Historic Environment Service.

3.1.2 The procedures and methodology for each of the stages outlined above are described in detail below.

3.2 Trial Trenching

3.2.1 Trial trenching will be concerned with establishing the condition, character and date of any subsurface archaeological features and deposits present. Guidelines set out in the documents *Standard and Guidance for an Archaeological Field Evaluation* (Institute for Archaeologists 1994, revised 2001 and 2008) and *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003) will be followed.

3.2.2 Nine trenches measuring 30m x 1.8m, will be excavated to provide a c.5% sample of the site.

3.2.3 The trenches have been arrayed across the site to provide comprehensive coverage and concentrated in areas where the new buildings will be located, although, the final locations of some trenches may be determined on the basis of surface or below ground obstructions and Health and Safety considerations..

3.2.3 The trenches will be set out by NPS Archaeology and CAT-scanned prior to excavation.

3.2.4 Excavation will be by mechanical excavator fitted with a toothless bucket in 100mm spits until natural ground or archaeological deposits are identified.

- 3.2.5 Initial excavation will be undertaken to the top of any undisturbed archaeological deposits or the surface of the underlying natural deposits, whichever is the highest. If neither is encountered it may be necessary to excavate to a maximum depth of 1.2m below the present ground surface in line with Health and Safety legislation for trenches with unsupported sides. If further depth of excavation is required, the trench sides may need to be locally stepped or shored. The requirement for and the scope of works below 1.2m will be determined by Norfolk Historic Environment Service and agreed and costed as a contingency.
- 3.2.6 If the deposits within the trenches are thought to extend too deep to evaluate safely or below the likely level of any development impacts a hand auger may be used to retrieve information about the nature of the lower deposits.
- 3.2.7 Areas of deep excavation will be fenced using Netlon high-visibility fencing and appropriate warning signage will be displayed.
- 3.2.8 Spoil from the trenches will not be removed from site. The trenches will not be backfilled by NPS Archaeology until agreement to do so is given by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. This backfilling will not attempt consolidation or compaction over and above that possible with a mechanical excavator. Full surface reinstatement will not be attempted, but all trenches will be left in a safe condition.
- 3.2.9 Exposed surfaces and all archaeological features and deposits will be excavated by hand and screened by metal detector. The metal detector will be utilised to scan excavated spoil and *in situ* horizons with the operator ensuring that it is used in a correct fashion. All artefactual and ecofactual materials will be collected and bagged by context.
- 3.2.10 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 where complex stratified deposits are encountered. Buried soils will be sampled by sieving to determine artefact densities. In general, the feature/deposit sampling strategy will be employed throughout the evaluation in accordance with the document *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (Gurney 2003).
- 3.2.11 Archaeological deposits, features and layers will be assigned individual context numbers and recorded on standardised forms employing the 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 a scale of 1:50, with provision for 1:20 and 1:10 drawings. Sections will be recorded 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. Photographs will also be taken to record the progress of the evaluation.
- 3.2.12 Human remains will be left *in situ* unless otherwise instructed by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. 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 the 1857 and 1981 Burial Acts and within all relevant Ministry of Justice guidelines. Backfilling of features containing human remains will be done manually to ensure that the remains are appropriately protected from any damage or disturbance.
- 3.2.13 Soil samples for palaeoenvironmental materials will be collected if suitable sealed and well-dated deposits are encountered. Standard 10 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.

3.3 Post-Fieldwork Processes

3.3.1 The drawn and written stratigraphic/structural record will be cross-referenced and analysed to provide a synthesis of the results of the work.

3.3.2 The cleaning and cataloguing of any artefactual materials recovered will be undertaken on completion of the trial trenching. All retained materials will be cleaned, marked and packaged in accordance with the requirements of the Norfolk Museums Service.

3.3.3 Post-fieldwork analyses will start upon completion of the finds processing and will involve the identification and description of the artefactual materials recovered 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 artefactual materials will be analysed in a similar fashion.

3.3.4 All finds work will follow the procedures set out in the document *Standards and Guidelines for the collection, documentation, conservation and research of archaeological materials* (Institute for Archaeologists 2001). Finds data will be stored on a database to aid analysis and report preparation.

3.4 Report and Archive

3.4.1 An evaluation report will be prepared that presents the stratigraphic, structural, artefactual and environmental evidence and analyses, and a synthesis of the results of the trial trenching.

3.4.2 The report will present data in tabular, graphic and appendix form. A list of archive components generated by the work will also be included in the report. Copyright of the reports will be retained by NPS Archaeology.

3.4.3 Multiple copies of the report will be produced as appropriate and presented to the client, Alan Irvine, and three copies to Norfolk Historic Environment Service including a pdf version. The report will be submitted within eight weeks of the completion of the fieldwork.

3.4.4 An online OASIS record will be initiated immediately prior to the start of fieldwork and completed when the final report is submitted to Norfolk Historic Environment Service. This will include uploading a pdf version of the final report.

3.4.5 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.

- 3.4.6 The archive will be fully indexed and cross-referenced It will also be integrated with the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service's Project accession number and 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 and Archaeology Service (NMAS). A full listing of archive contents and finds boxes will accompany the deposition of the archive and finds. If NMAS are not making new archive accessions and there is no confirmation of when new archives will be accepted, NPS Archaeology reserve the right to make alternative arrangements,
- 3.4.7 All 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 and Archaeology Service.

4. Timetable

- 4.1 The timetable for fieldwork assumes that 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.
- 4.2 It is estimated that the fieldwork will take five days with a team of three to four archaeologists, dependant on archaeological remains present.

5. Staffing

- 5.1 The project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who will be dedicated to the project throughout its duration. 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 large area trench evaluation and post-excavation analysis.
- 5.2 Other members of staff involved in the project will be the Experienced Excavators and Finds Co-ordinator staff. 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.
- 5.3 NPS Archaeology staff associated with the project will be as follows:

Project Management	
Archaeology Manager	Jayne Bown
Project Manager	Niall Oakey

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

- 5.4 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 Norfolk Historic Environment Service
- 5.5. The analysis of artefactual and ecofactual materials will be undertaken by NPS Archaeology staff or nominated external specialists Nominated NPS Archaeology and external specialists and their areas of expertise are as follows:

5.5.1 Specialists used NPS Archaeology

Specialist	Research Field
Sue Anderson	Post-Roman Pottery, CBM, human remains
Andy Barnett	Metal-detectorist, Numismatic Items
Sarah Bates	Worked Flint
Julie Curl	Faunal Remains
Debbie Forkes	Conservation
Val Fryer	Macrofossil analysis
Frances Green	Palaeoenvironmental
Andy Peachey	Prehistoric and Roman Pottery, Fired Clay, worked flint

6. General Conditions

- 6.1 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.
- 6.2 NPS Archaeology would expect information on any services crossing the site to be provided by the client.
- 6.3 A 7.4 hour working day is normally operated by NPS Archaeology, although their agents may work outside these hours.
- 6.4 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.
- 6.5 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.
- 6.6 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.
- 6.7 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.
- 6.8 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.
- 6.9 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 landscapes and especially gardens.

7. Quality Standards

- 7.1 NPS Archaeology is an Institute for Archaeologists Registered Archaeological Organisation and fully endorses the *Code of Practice* and the *Code of Practice for the Regulation of Contractual Arrangements in Field Archaeology*. All staff employed or subcontracted by NPS Archaeology will be employed in line with The Institute for Archaeologists *Code of Practice*.
- 7.2 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 Trial Trenching
 - during Post-Fieldwork Analysis
 - upon completion of the archive
 - upon receipt of the Evaluation Report
- 7.3 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 and Archaeology Service.
- 7.4 NPS Archaeology operates a Project Management System. Most aspects of this project will be co-ordinated by a Project Officer who is responsible for the successful completion of the project. The Project Manager retains responsibility for the delivery of the project. The Archaeology Manager has the responsibility for all of NPS Archaeology's work and ensures the maintenance of quality standards within the organisation.

8. Health and Safety

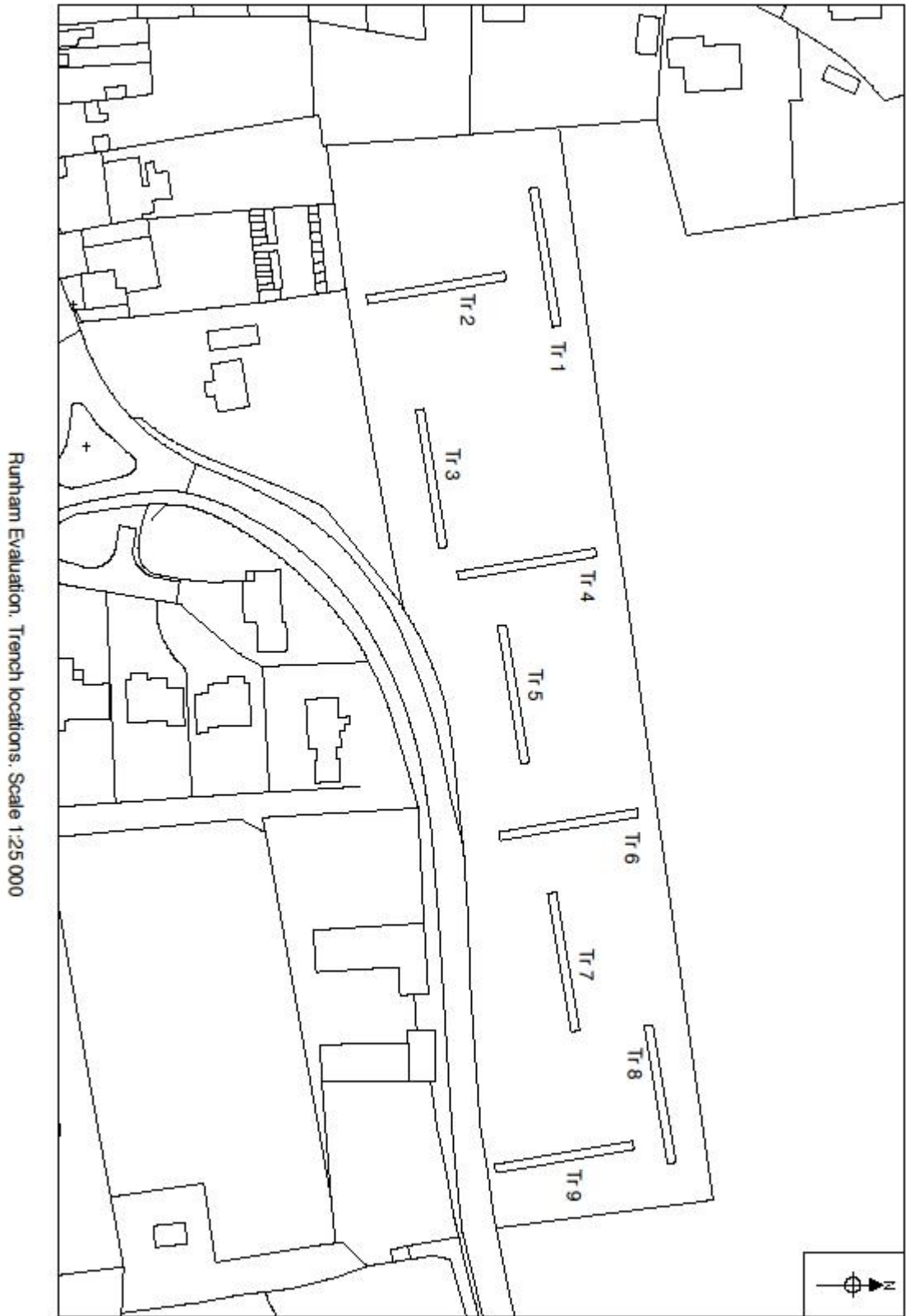
- 8.1 NPS Archaeology will ensure that all work is carried out in accordance with NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety Policy, to standards defined in *the Health and Safety at Work, etc Act, 1974* and *The Management of Health and Safety Regulations, 1992*, and in accordance with the health and safety manual *Health and Safety in Field Archaeology* (SCAUM 2007).
- 8.2 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.
- 8.3 NPS Archaeology will provide copies of NPS Property Consultants Limited's Health and Safety policy on request.

9. Insurance

- 9.1 NPS Archaeology's Insurance Cover is:

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

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



Do not scale from this drawing