Report 2464

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An Archaeological Watching Brief at 43 Panxworth Road, South Walsham, Norfolk.

HER ENF 124705

Prepared for
Mrs Angela Tebbutt
Three Mile House
West Caister
Norfolk
NR30 5TJ

Suzanne Westall MA AIfA

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REGISTERED ORGANISATION IfA

www.nps.co.uk

PROJECT CHECKLIST		
Project Manager	Nigel Page	
Draft Completed	Suzanne Westall	12/08/2010
Graphics Completed	David Dobson	27/08/2010
Edit Completed	Jayne Bown	05/10/2010
Signed Off	Nigel Page	06/10/2010
Issue 1		

NAU Archaeology
Scandic House
85 Mountergate
Norwich
NR1 1PY

T 01603 756150 F 01603 756190 E jayne.bown@nps.co.uk www.nau.org.uk

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Location:	43 Panxworth Road, South Walsham, Norfolk
District:	Broadland
Grid Ref.:	TG 3593 1308
HER No.:	ENF124705
OASIS Ref.:	82088
Client:	Mrs Angela Tebbutt
Dates of Fieldwork:	28 May 2010 and 1 June 2010

Summary

An archaeological watching brief was conducted for Mrs Angela Tebbutt during construction of a new bungalow at 43 Panxworth Road, South Walsham. A large pit containing substantial amounts of medieval pottery and indicating previously unknown evidence of settlement here in medieval times was uncovered in the north-west corner of the new building. A ditch and a brick structure of post-medieval date, and two ditches of unknown date were also found.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

Archaeological monitoring was carried out of the excavation of foundation trenches for a new bungalow on the site of Break-o-day, 43 Panxworth Road, South Walsham, subsequent to the demolition of that building. The site lies on the outskirts of South Walsham and measures approximately 920m² (0.09 hectares).

The work was commissioned and funded by Angela Tebbutt, the landowner. It was undertaken to fulfil a planning condition set by Broadland District Council (Ref. 20100401) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (Ref. CNF 42814). The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NAU Archaeology (Ref. BAU2464).

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

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

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The solid geology in this area is Upper Chalk. Around the Bure valley this is overlain by Norwich Crag, a deposit formed of marine sands and gravels (Funnell 2005, 4-5). Drift geology here is composed of typical brown earths, comprising coarse loamy soils over sandy or loamy glaciofluvial drift or till (Soil Survey of England and Wales).

South Walsham is situated to the south of the Bure valley, approximately 12km north-east of Norwich and 1km south-west of South Walsham Broad. The site itself

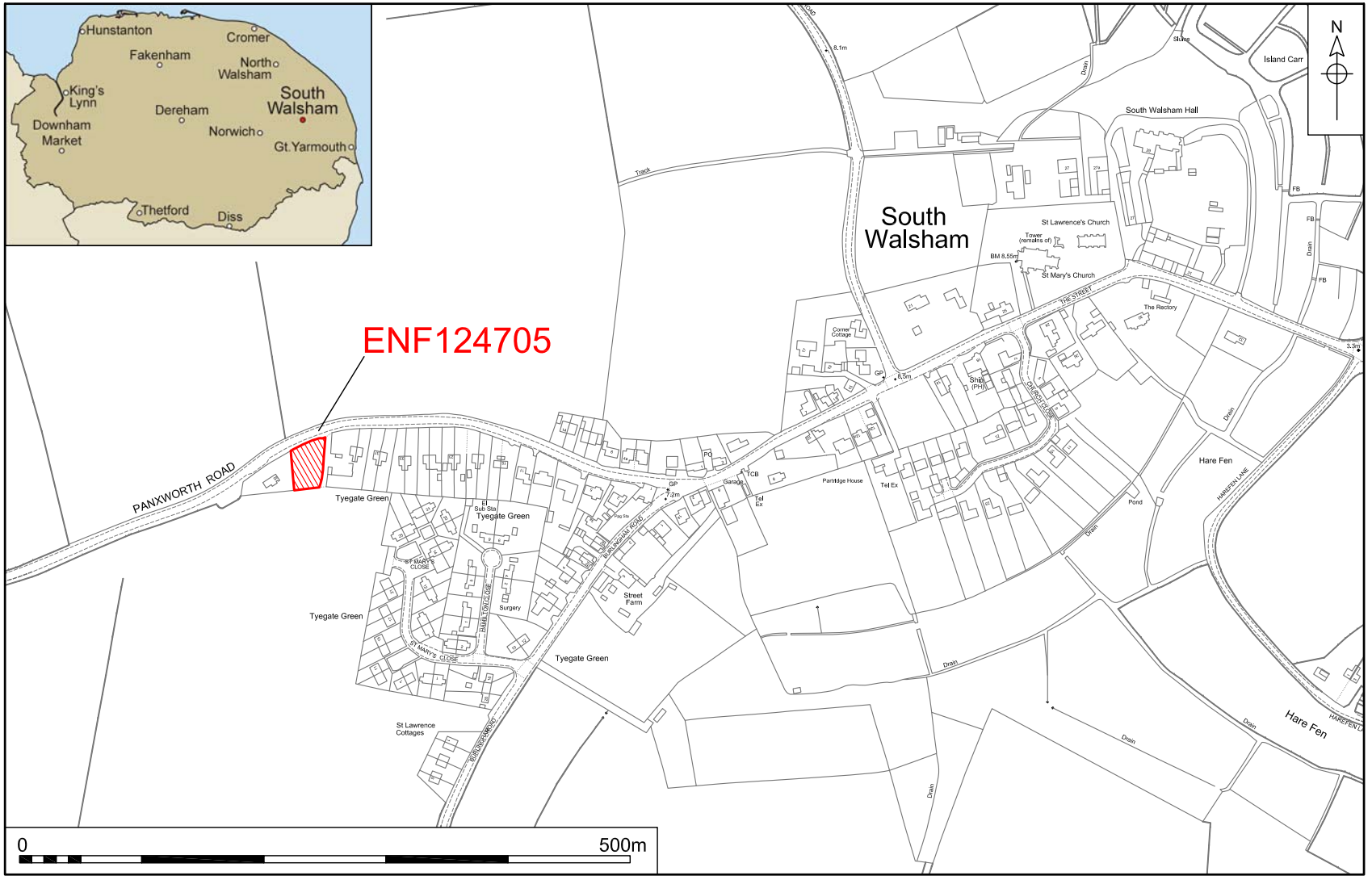

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

is situated at an elevation of just over 11m OD on the western periphery of South Walsham adjacent to the Panxworth Road, which leads west from South Walsham to Panxworth.

The work was conducted during a period of particularly fine and dry weather, but the soil is sandy and would appear to be well drained.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

The Norfolk Historic Environment Records (NHER) was checked for known sites of historic and archaeological interest in the area which may be of relevance. Several old maps relating to the area were also examined for evidence of past settlement or landscape features on or near the site.

Aerial photographs show extensive areas of cropmarks all around South Walsham – the vast majority of which are thought to indicate farming and settlement activity in the prehistoric to Roman periods (NHERs 49426-8, 49431, 49449, 49468, and 18330, 18333, 18127, 49424). The most significant of these (NHER 49426) lies to the immediate north and west of the development site and has produced finds of prehistoric to post-medieval date (NHERs 29691 and 52632), with a particular emphasis on finds of medieval and post-medieval date. An enclosure of a similar date (i.e. medieval to post-medieval date) has also been identified within this area (NHER 49425).

Metal detecting to the north-east of this has recovered a wealth of metal objects and potsherds of Roman to post-medieval date (NHER 29489, 35007 and 35328), including some noteworthy examples. The spot lies roughly halfway between South Walsham and Ranworth, and the number of finds suggests that, although this area is now farm land, it may have been the site of a settlement or market at points during Roman to post-medieval times.

South Walsham was clearly an established settlement by the medieval period as it has two medieval churches: St. Mary's (NHER 8518) – first built in the 12th century and still in use today; and St. Lawrence's (NHER 8517) – which dates from *c.*1500 and is now a ruin. Evidence of Saxon and medieval activity which predates the church has been found in the grounds of St. Lawrence's, and evidence of medieval peat cutting has been detected in the vicinity of the South Walsham and Sotshole Broads (NHER 13516; Lambert and Jennings 1960).

The historic maps reviewed for this report were all of post-medieval date. Neither Faden's Norfolk map of 1797 nor Bryant's map of 1826 show anything in the location of the development site. The eastern, southern and northern boundaries of the site are all shown on the first Ordnance Survey map of South Walsham, at a time when this area to the west of the village was known as Tyegate Green. Number 43 Panxworth Road and the property to its west formed a single plot at that time, with a possible pond in the far western corner. The plot is shown as a field, with no houses, and at the time is located 180m-200m beyond the extents of South Walsham village. The Tithe Map for the area (c.1836) also shows this as a single undeveloped plot (numbered 180).

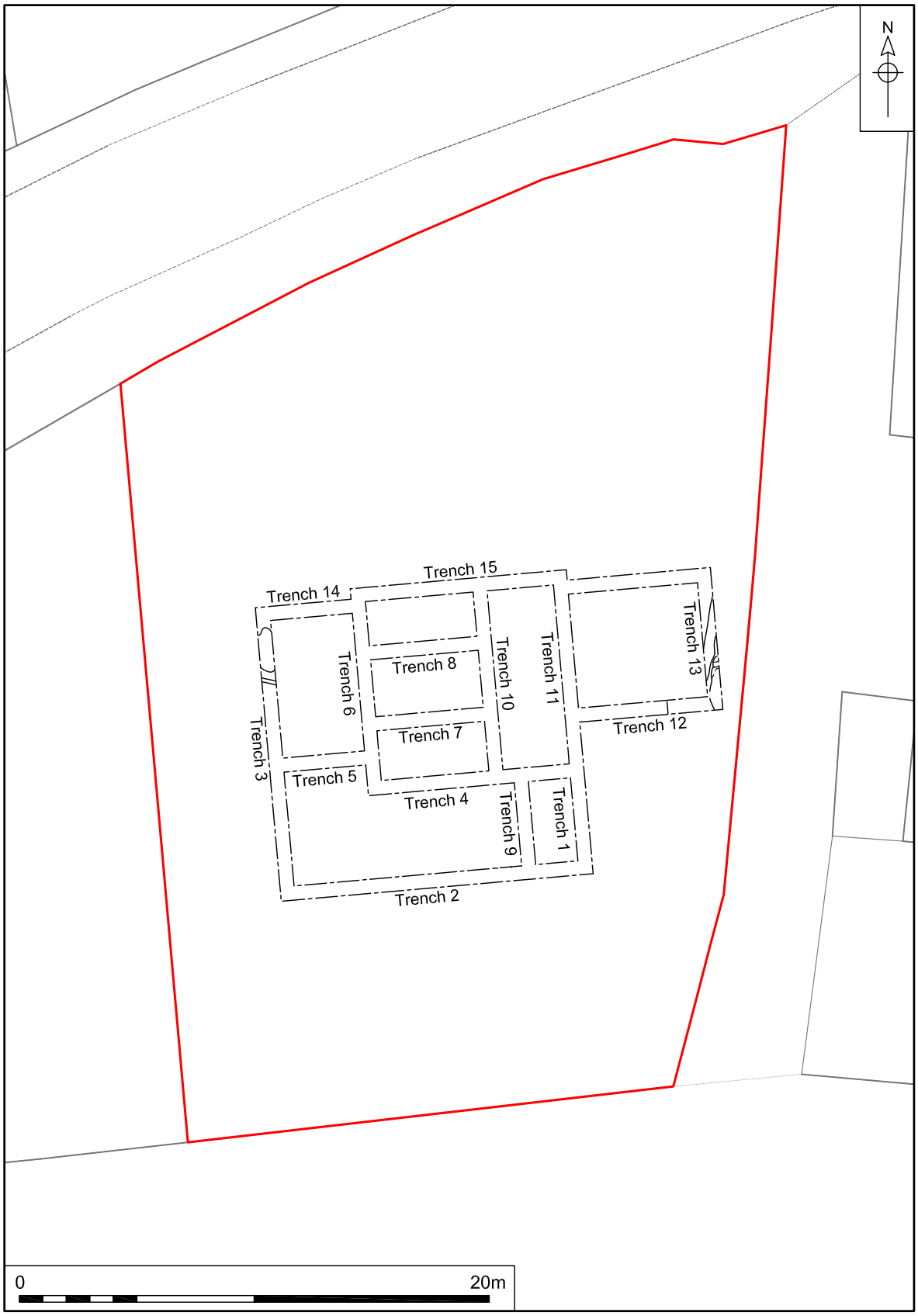

Figure 2. Plan of the new foundations showing the trench numbers applied. Scale 1:250

4.0 METHODOLOGY

The objective of this Watching Brief was to mitigate the impacts of the proposed works in line with the Archaeological Brief. Where archaeological remains are identified and cannot be preserved *in situ*, the potential impact of the scheme is to be minimised by appropriate levels of archaeological excavation and recording (preservation by record)

The Brief required constant attendance by an archaeologist during excavation of the new foundations.

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

All finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

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

Deposits were recorded as depths below existing ground level, the approximate elevation of which is 12m OD.

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

5.0 RESULTS

Excavation of the foundation trenches was carried out on Friday 28 May and Tuesday 1 June 2010. Each trench was given an individual number (1-15, Fig. 2) which were allocated in the order in which the trenches were opened. All trenches were 0.6m wide and were, for the most part, between 0.8m and 1.1m deep. Where loose deposits were encountered, the depth of the trench was increased until a stable natural layer was reached.

The topsoil (1) on the site was largely composed of modern rubble mixed with a very dry and crumbly fine brown silt. The site was grassed prior to the start of excavations. The topsoil was approximately 0.35m to 0.4m deep and overlay a compacted orangey-brown sandy or silty clay subsoil (2) containing occasional post-medieval rubble and occasional stones. In most of the trenches, the subsoil directly overlay an undisturbed 'natural' layer of browny-orange sandy clay. Where there were features, these were generally cut into the natural layer and overlain by the subsoil.

Trenches 1 and 2

These trenches were devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 3

A large pit [3], 1.9m long, was disturbed by the machine at the north end of Trench 3 (Plate 1). At first, this appeared to be simply a loose deposit of large flint nodules (Fig. 3) but pottery was recovered from the spoil and the stones were found to form the upper surface of a pit fill (4)(Fig. 4). Beneath the stones were large quantities of medieval pottery. The fill (4) also contained a small amount of

Figure 3. Pre-excavation plan of pit [3] in Trench 3. Scale 1:25

Plate 1. Excavated medieval pit [3] in Trench 3, looking north

(generally extremely degraded) animal bone and oyster shell, along with a few charcoal flecks and one possible hone stone. The fill of this feature (4) was a sticky brown clay, much wetter than the surrounding natural (a sandy silty clay) and overlying subsoil. It was visible in section at a depth of approx. 0.75m below the modern ground surface (Plate 2). The full width of the pit could not be gauged as it was wider than the 0.6m width of the trench but, on the basis of its shape within the trench, it is estimated that it could be as wide as 1.4m. It is likely to have been a domestic waste pit containing pottery and food waste from a nearby dwelling.

A small pit or ditch terminus [11], 0.4m wide by at least 0.35m long (its west end ran beyond the limits of the trench) and 0.18m deep, was revealed towards the middle of the trench. No finds were recovered from the fill of this feature so it could not be dated.

Plate 2. Medieval pit [3] and fill (4) in Trench 3, looking west

Trench 4

Trench 4 contained a narrow shallow ditch [5] containing a single sandy clay fill (6) from which no finds were recovered and which could not therefore be dated. It is speculated however that this ditch is of post-medieval date.

Trenches 5-11

These trenches were devoid of archaeological features.

Trench 12

Trench 12 contained a brick structure of unknown purpose which may have been a small cellar or a soakaway associated with the 1940s-built bungalow that was demolished prior to construction work beginning on the site. It was not possible to record the structure accurately due to the looseness of the deposits and the depth of the trench (almost 2m) but the bricks did not appear to be old. The feature appeared to have been backfilled with brick and mortar rubble prior to deposition of topsoil layer (1) (Figure 5). As the site was levelled following demolition of the bungalow, the overlying topsoil in this area of the site may not be in its original location.

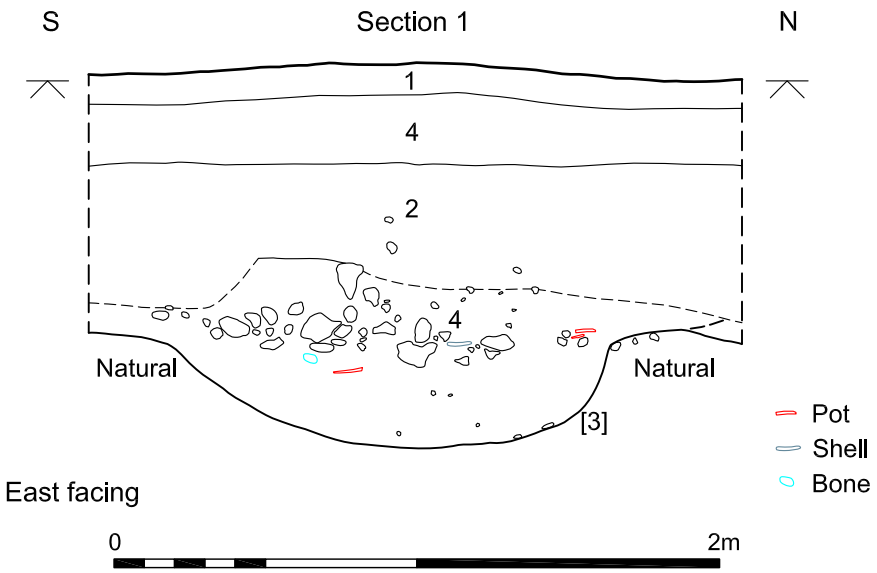

Figure 4. East facing section through pit [3] fill (4) in Trench 3 . Scale 1:25

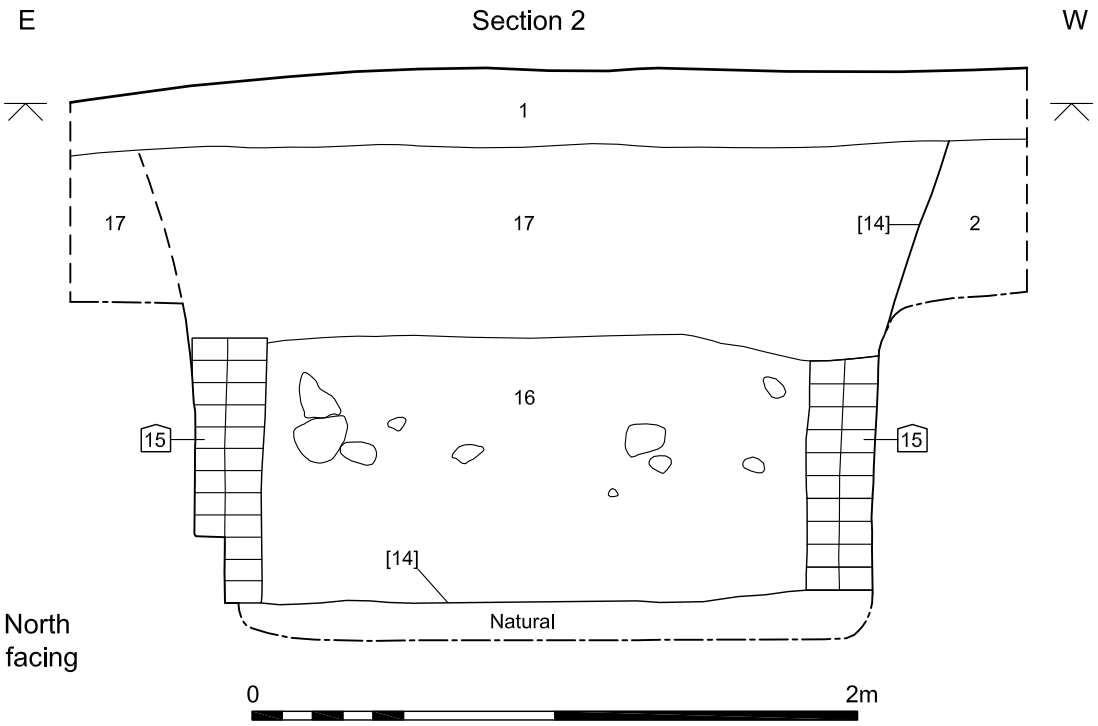

Figure 5. Sketch section showing the brick soakaway or cellar in Trench 12. Scale 1:25

Trench 13

Trench 13 contained two features, ditch [7] and a natural feature created by root disturbance. Shallow ditch [7] was only 0.18m in depth and ran at an angle along the middle of the trench (Figure 6; Plate 3). The fill of this ditch (12) was quite dark and contained ceramic building material of probable post-medieval date and occasional charcoal flecks. The purpose of the ditch is unknown – it is likely to have been a drainage ditch of some kind, possibly associated with the brick structure observed in Trench 12, which it ran towards. The ditch must have ended or changed direction quite abruptly after running under the baulk on the west side of Trench 13 because it did not reappear in Trench 12 at the point with which it was aligned.

Plate 3. Ditch [7] and fill (8) in Trench 13

Trenches 14 and 15

These trenches were devoid of archaeological features.

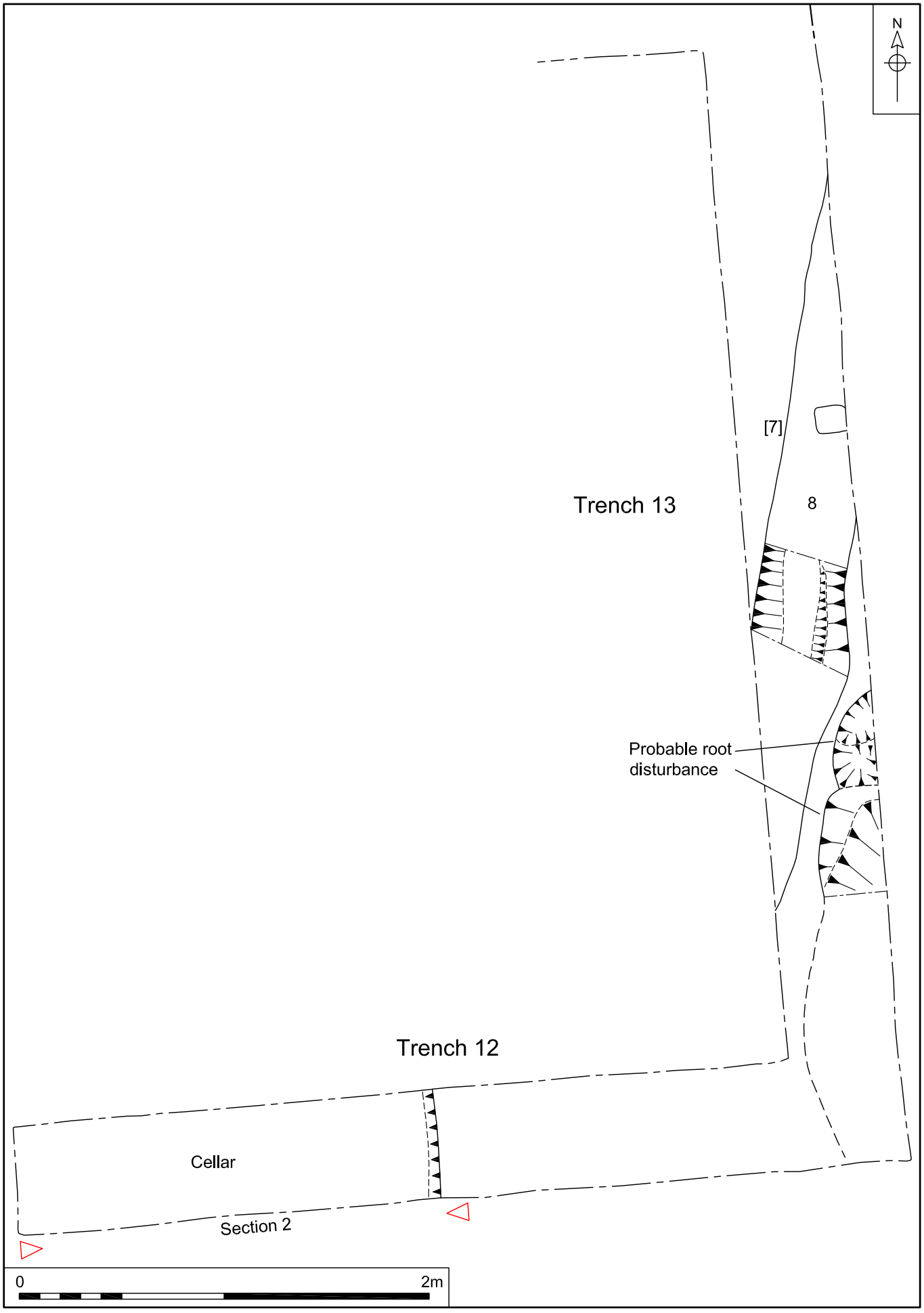

Figure 6. Plan showing ditch [7] and the natural feature in Trench 13 and the position of the brick structure in Trench 12. Scale 1:25

6.0 THE FINDS

The finds from the site are presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2a Finds by Context. More detailed information on specific finds is included in separate reports below. and in Appendices 3 and 4.

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

A total of 653 sherds of pottery weighing *6351g* was collected from two contexts, of which one (10) was unstratified and thought to have originated from the other pit fill (94). Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt/g	Eve	MNV
Early medieval ware	EMW	3.10	23	74		4
Medieval coarseware	MCW	3.20	335	3518	2.45	31
Local medieval unglazed	LMU	3.23	111	1415	1.49	9
Medieval coarseware micaceous	MCWM	3.24	153	572	0.26	5
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	2	12		2
Yarmouth-type glazed wares	YARG	4.11	19	224		1
Hollesley-type glazed ware	HOLG	4.32	4	129		1
Late medieval and transitional	LMT	5.10	6	407	0.30	4
Totals			**653**	**6351**	**4.50**	**57**

Table 1 Pottery quantification by fabric.

Key:
Wt/g = weight in grams; Eve = estimated vessel equivalent; MNV = minimum number of vessels.

6.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an MS Access database.

6.1.3 The assemblage

With the exception of a small quantity of residual early medieval ware, all body sherds, and a few fragments of LMT, the assemblage was of high medieval date and was dominated by coarsewares (MCW, LMU, MCWM).

The three fabric groups have been distinguished largely on the basis of coarseness as all three had few inclusions other than sand and mica. LMU is the typical Norwich fabric, a fine greyware with occasional mica, which is thought to have been produced in the Potter Heigham area. MCW comprised fabrics which were generally slightly coarser than the typical LMU; medium to coarse sand grains were abundant and clearly visible as small black dots against the pale grey or buff clay matrix. This is a fabric which is superficially similar to medieval coarsewares from both north-east Norfolk (e.g. Anderson forthcoming) and east Suffolk (e.g. Waveney Valley and Hollesley wares), presumably related to similar clay sources being utilised across the eastern part of the region. Although separated from the LMU, the range of forms is essentially the same as those in the Norwich type series (Jennings 1981). MCWM is a fine to very fine fabric with common to abundant mica. Only five vessels were present in this assemblage and only one of them had a rim, but again this could be paralleled amongst the Norwich form series. Although these fabric groups have been distinguished, it is clear that there is a continuum of fine to moderately coarse fabrics in east Norfolk and that dividing them into groups may be spurious and is certainly subjective.

A minimum of 45 vessels were present in the coarseware fabrics, of which fourteen could be identified to form based on their rims or other distinctive parts. These comprised six bowls, three jugs and five jars (examples of which are shown in Plates 4-13). Rim forms were largely developed types (thickened everted, hammerhead, everted beaded, collared and flat-topped everted). Comparable examples illustrated by Jennings include two hammerhead bowl rims (cf no. 260), two collared jug rims (cf nos 324 and 327), and four thickened everted jar rims (cf nos 305/315 and 316). There were no exact parallels for the vessels with everted beaded or flat-topped everted rims, most of which were categorised as MCW rather than LMU, but none are significantly different from the Norwich forms. Similar forms are present in a medieval assemblage from Witton, near North Walsham (Lawson 1983, fig. 78).

A feature which is not usually seen in Norwich pottery, and which appears to be relatively common in this group, was the presence of shallow throwing lines or ‘girth-grooves’ around the bodies of several of the jars. Some bases had thumbed areas (generally far enough apart for them to be considered as tiny steadying ‘feet’). Otherwise decoration was limited to one large vessel with an applied cordon, a small sherd with a stab mark, a bowl with a thumbed rim, and a jar with incised wavy lines on the rim and applied vertical strips on the body.

Glazed wares of medieval date comprised four sherds of a Hollesley-type jug (but given the similarity of the east Norfolk and Suffolk coarseware fabrics, it is possible that this was a more local product), nineteen sherds of a ‘Yarmouth-type’ glazed ware jug, and two body sherds of uncertain provenance. One of these was a very fine greyware with green glaze, similar in texture to Hedingham fine ware but not micaceous, and the other was in a salmon-pink medium sandy fabric with external white slip and slightly raised pellets under spots of greenish brown glaze.

Several redware sherds were recorded as LMT. Two base fragments in a fine oxidised fabric were probably from a jug; there was thumbing around the base angle, and the vessel was sooted. The upper part of a jug in the same fabric (possibly the same vessel) had a collared rim and wide strap handle, the angle of which indicated that it had a large globular body. The vessel had splashes of brownish-orange glaze which appeared green in places. A small, abraded jar rimsherd in a similar, but softer fabric was glazed green on the inner surface and sooted externally. A short, pierced handle from a dripping dish was again in a similar fabric. Whilst these fabrics and forms are not exactly the same as those from the LMT production sites along the Waveney Valley, it is possible that they derive from a more local late medieval pottery industry or that they were slightly earlier medieval glazed wares. Sherds found at Witton include a collared jug rim (Lawson 1983, fig. 80.1) and a flaring rim (Lawson 1983, fig. 80.7), which were dated to the 14th/15th centuries and described as similar to products of the unpublished kilns at Potter Heigham and Woodbastwick (Lawson 1983, 81).

6.1.4 Discussion

This group is almost certainly one of the largest single context assemblages of LMU-type coarsewares from a rural site in the county. It appears to be broadly contemporary, and is thus of importance in showing the types of forms which occur together. There is certainly some residual material in the group, in the form of EMW, and it is possible that some of the other coarsewares – those vessels represented only by body or base fragments which are not closely datable – could be earlier than the second half of the medieval period. However, the identifiable medieval coarseware forms are all of 13th-/14th-century date and the presence of the glazed dripping dish handle almost certainly places this group in the 14th century or later. Whilst LMT is traditionally dated to the later 14th to 16th centuries (Jennings 1981), it is possible that production started earlier in the 14th century. Certainly LMT is often found in association with developed greywares and there may have been more overlap between the use of these wares than has previously been thought.

Plate 4. Medieval coarseware (MCW) bowl

Plate 5. Medieval coarseware (MCW) bowl

Plate 6. Medieval coarseware (MCW) bowl

Plate 7. Local medieval unglazed (LMU) bowl

Plate 8. Local medieval unglazed (LMU) Bowl

Plate 9. Medieval coarseware micaceous (MCWM) bowl

Plate 10. Late medieval unglazed (LMU) jug spout

Plate 11. Late medieval and transitional (LMT) jug handle

Plate 12. Medieval coarseware (MCW) jar

Plate 13. Medieval coarseware (MCW) jar

6.2 Ceramic building material

by Sarah Percival

A large piece of brick in medium coarse red sand fabric with large orange and pale cream grog inclusions was found in the fill of ditch [7]. The brick has one heavily burnt surface and has been shaped by removing one corner at 45°. Shaped bonding bricks such as this were often used to complete the bonding pattern around doors or windows (Anderson 2005, 90). The burnt surface may suggest that this example had been reused in a fire place. The brick is perhaps late medieval or early post medieval.

A scrap of post medieval pan tile was recovered from spoil in Trench 3.

6.3 Clay pipe

by Sarah Percival

A total of six pieces of clay pipe stem were found in three contexts, five came from subsoil and spoil in Trench 3 and a single piece from the fill of ditch [7]. A small fragment of bowl was also found in subsoil (2). All the clay pipe is of 18th-century or later date.

6.4 Metalworking debris

by Sarah Percival

A small piece of tapping slag was found in the fill of pit [3]. The slag is not closely datable.

6.5 Glass

by Sarah Percival

A shard from a Victorian or later moulded glass vessel was found in the fill of pit [3].

6.6 Copper Alloy

by Andrew Barnett and Rebecca Sillwood

A George V farthing dated 1912 and an Elizabeth II old penny were found during metal-detecting of topsoil. A copper alloy strip, perhaps from a vessel came from the fill of pit [3].

6.7 Stone

A possible hone or whet stone was recovered from the fill of pit [3]. The hone utilises an elongated micaceous sandstone pebble which has smoothing and wear use on opposing edges. It is not closely datable.

6.8 Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

Two contexts produced faunal remains weighing a total of 0.063kg and consisting of three pieces (Appendix 4). The remains are in reasonable condition, although they show some wear and damage that might suggest they were not in their original place of deposition.

A talus from a small (pony-sized) equid was found in feature [4]. The bone from unstratified context [9] consists of two fragments of large mammal rib, probably cattle, which have been chopped and cut for food use.

The assemblage is too small to form any firm conclusions, although clearly the remains in deposit [9] are from butchering and food waste. The equid may be from previously disturbed remains of a pet or working animal.

7.0 THE ENVIRONMENTAL EVIDENCE

One soil sample was collected from context (4) – the pottery-rich fill of medieval pit [3].

7.1 Plant Macrofossils

by Val Fryer

7.1.1 Introduction and method statement

The watching brief recorded a limited number of contexts of medieval and post-medieval date. A single sample for the evaluation of the content and preservation of the plant macrofossil assemblage was taken from the fill of a medieval pit (sample <1>, context (4), feature [3]).

The sample was processed by manual water flotation/washover and the flot was collected in a 300 micron mesh sieve. The dried flot was scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16 and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed below in Appendix 5. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). All plant remains were charred. Modern fibrous roots were also present within the assemblage.

The non-floating residue was collected in a 1mm mesh sieve and sorted when dry. Artefacts/Ecofacts were not present.

7.1.2 Results

The flot was exceedingly small (considerably <0.1 litres in volume) and sparse, consisting largely of pieces of black porous and tarry material, many of which were

hard and brittle, probably indicating that they were bi-products of the combustion of coal. A single barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain was noted, although it was somewhat puffed and distorted, probably as a result of combustion at a very high temperature. Charcoal/charred wood fragments were also recorded at a low to moderate density. Bone fragments were relatively common along with pieces of coal, small pellets of burnt or fired clay and a single vitreous/siliceous globule.

7.1.3 Conclusions and recommendations for further work

In summary, as the assemblage is so small and sparse, it would appear most likely that the recovered remains are derived from scattered refuse (possibly including some hearth waste), some or all of which was accidentally incorporated within the pit fill.

8.0 CONCLUSIONS

Despite the lack of any cartographic evidence for a building on this site prior to the late 1940s when the recently demolished bungalow was erected, the evidence from Trenches 3 and 12 would certainly seem to indicate that there was a dwelling either on this plot or the adjacent plot to the west during the medieval period. The pottery assemblage is one of the largest assemblages of LMU-type coarsewares from a single context (i.e. deposit) in rural Norfolk. That the pottery is mainly coarseware and produced locally indicates a reasonably low status settlement, but the number of vessels present is extraordinarily high. That there are several different types of pot and pottery fabric present makes it unlikely that the remains relates to pottery manufacture. It seems likely that there may be further medieval remains on the site and that further investigation may even reveal the remains of a medieval building. Such a large quantity of pottery suggests settlement and continued activity in one spot.

It is interesting that such a large amount of pottery was concentrated close to the top of the pit fill and that there was less pottery towards the bottom of the pit. This may indicate that several pots were broken (and subsequently disposed of) all at once, whether by accident or deliberately. Could they have been used for a particular purpose or had some particular association after which or because of which they were then broken and disposed of? It is also interesting that the largest concentration of pottery in the pit lay directly beneath a layer of large stones. It is unlikely that the stones were used to break the pots; perhaps they were simply a sealing layer to close the pit once it was full, or perhaps to weigh down vegetable waste in the pit.

If there was settlement at the site over a period of time it seems very likely that there would have been more than one pit of this type on the site and it is also likely that the pits would have been located relatively close together. The north-west corner of the plot is therefore the area that seems at present most promising. This part of the site has not been built on to date so it is likely that any further features here remain intact.

The results clearly indicate that there must have been settlement either on this site or in the immediate area in or around the 14th century, perhaps ranging from the 12th century through to the 16th century.

Acknowledgements

Site work was carried out by the author. The finds were processed by Sarah Percival, who also identified and reported on them apart from the pottery (Sue Anderson), the animal bone (Julie Curl), the coins (Andrew Barnett) and the copper alloy strip (Rebecca Sillwood). Analysis of the environmental samples was carried out by Val and Robert Fryer. The report was edited by Jayne Bown and illustrated and produced by David Dobson.

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Type	Fill Of	Description	Period
1	Deposit			Topsoil	Modern
2	Deposit			Subsoil	
3	Cut	Pit		Cut of medieval pit	Medieval
4	Deposit		3	Fill of medieval pit [3]	Medieval
5	Cut	Ditch		Ditch in Tr.4	Unknown
6	Deposit		5	Fill of ditch [5]	Unknown
7	Cut	Ditch		Ditch in Tr.13 on east side of site	Post-medieval
8	Deposit		7	Fill of ditch [7]	Post-medieval
9	Finds			Unstratified finds	
10	Finds			Unstratified finds from Tr. 3 spoil; thought to be from context (4)	

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Type	Total
Medieval	Pit	1
Post-medieval	Ditch	1
Unknown	Ditch	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
1	Copper Alloy	1	9g	Modern	Victorian penny
1	Copper Alloy	1	3g	Modern	George V half penny 1912
2	Clay Pipe	4	9g	Modern	
4	Pottery	598	5,557g	Late Medieval	
4	Glass	1	5g	Modern	Vessel glass
4	Metalworking Debris	1	20g	Unknown	
4	Animal Bone	1	40g	Unknown	
4	Stone	1	626g	Unknown	? Hone stone
4	Copper Alloy	1	2g	Unknown	Strip
8	Clay Pipe	1	2g	Modern	
8	Ceramic Building Material	1	1,252g	Modern	
9	Animal Bone	2	23g	Unknown	
10	Pottery	55	794g	Late Medieval	
10	Clay Pipe	2	3g	Modern	
10	Ceramic Building Material	1	6g	Post-medieval	Roof tile (pan tile)

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Late Medieval	Pottery	653
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	1
Modern	Ceramic Building Material	1
	Clay Pipe	7
	Copper Alloy	2
	Glass	1
Unknown	Animal Bone	3
	Copper Alloy	1
	Metalworking Debris	1
	Stone	1

Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
4	EMW			15	17	11th-12th c.
4	EMW			6	51	11th-12th c.
4	LMU	jug	COLL	2	44	13th-14th c.
4	LMU	jar	THEV	1	11	13th-14th c.
4	LMU	jug	COLL	12	118	13th-14th c.
4	LMU			1	9	11th-14th c.
4	LMU			3	25	11th-14th c.
4	LMU			13	42	11th-14th c.
4	LMU			17	173	11th-14th c.
4	LMU			19	200	11th-14th c.
4	LMU	bowl	HH	26	504	13th-14th c.
4	MCW			55	72	L.12th-14th c.
4	MCW			1	2	L.12th-14th c.
4	MCW			7	25	L.12th-14th c.
4	MCW	jar	FTEV	27	382	13th-14th c.
4	MCW			3	37	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			4	27	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			2	26	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			3	35	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			2	3	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			1	4	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			3	92	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			5	195	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			17	99	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			13	118	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			4	57	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			2	25	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			7	63	12th-14th c.
4	MCW			1	5	12th-14th c.
4	MCW	jar	THEV	22	126	13th-14th c.
4	MCW	bowl	HH	1	32	13th-14th c.
4	MCW	bowl	EVBD	1	138	13th-14th c.
4	MCW	jug	UPTH	1	18	13th-14th c.
4	MCW	jar	THEV	27	363	13th-14th c.
4	MCW			24	389	L.12th-14th c.
4	MCW			11	152	L.12th-14th c.
4	MCW			33	246	L.12th-14th c.
4	MCW	jar	FTEV	25	340	13th-14th c.

Context	Fabric	Form name	Rim	No	Wt/g	Spotdate
4	MCWM	bowl	UPTH	14	245	13th-14th c.
4	MCWM			4	12	12th-14th c.
4	MCWM			123	209	12th-14th c.
4	MCWM			9	54	12th-14th c.
4	UPG			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
4	UPG			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
4	YARG	jug		19	224	13th-15th c.
4	HOLG	jug		4	129	L.13th-E.14th c.
4	LMT	jug		2	58	15th-16th c.
4	LMT	jug	COLL	2	302	15th-16th c.
4	LMT	dripping dish		1	43	15th-16th c.
4	LMT	jar	SEV	1	4	15th-16th c.
10	EMW			2	6	11th-12th c.
10	LMU			1	31	11th-14th c.
10	LMU	bowl	EVBD	2	68	13th-14th c.
10	LMU			14	190	11th-14th c.
10	MCW			2	35	12th-14th c.
10	MCW			2	41	12th-14th c.
10	MCW			3	46	12th-14th c.
10	MCW	bowl	THEV	4	45	13th-14th c.
10	MCW			12	128	12th-14th c.
10	MCW	jar	THEV	3	53	13th-14th c.
10	MCW			4	51	12th-14th c.
10	MCW			2	5	12th-14th c.
10	MCW	jar	FTEV	1	43	13th-14th c.
10	MCWM			3	52	12th-14th c.

Notes: Rim: UP – upright; BD – beaded; TH – thickened; S – simple; EV – everted; FT – flat-

Appendix 4: Animal Bone

Context	Context Quantity	Context Weight (kg)	Species	NISP	Comments
4	1	0.040	Equid	1	1 talus, pony sized. Adult
9	2	0.023	Mammal	2	Fragments of large mammal rib (?cattle), chopped and cut

Key: NISP = Number of Individual Species elements Present.

Appendix 5: Charred plant macrofossils and other remains

Sample No.	**1**	
Context No.	**4**	
Feature No.	**3**	
Type	**1 – 10 specimens**	**11 – 50 specimens**
Hordeum sp. (grain)	**x**	
Cereal indet. (grain frag.)	**x**	
Charcoal <2mm		**x**
Charcoal >2mm	**x**	
Black porous/tarry material		**x**
Bone		**x**
Burnt/fired clay	**x**	
Small coal frags	**x**	
Vitreous/siliceous globule	**x**	
Sample volume (litres)	**20**	
Volume of flot (litres)	**<0.1**	
% flot sorted	**100**	