

Witham Archaeology

A Report to Walker Constuction

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LAND TO THE REAR OF 97 NORFOLK STREET KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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LAND TO THE REAR OF 97 NORFOLK STREET, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

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LAND TO THE REAR OF 97 NORFOLK STREET, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK

ARCHAEOLOGICAL TRIAL TRENCH EVALUATION

SUMMARY

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken on land to the rear of 97 Norfolk St., Kings Lynn, Norfolk. The project was commissioned by Walker Construction Limited to provide information in support a planning application to West Norfolk and King's Lynn Borough Council for residential development at the site.

The site lies an archaeologically sensitive area, within the historic core of King's Lynn. Two evaluation trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new building. The evaluation showed that the area of development was marshy ground and probably prone to flooding prior to the 18th century. At this time some it would seem that the ground was reclaimed by dumping of soils and waste materials into the marshy ground. Cartographic evidence indicates the presence of a former fleet in the location of the evaluation trenches. Silts and clays recorded within the trenches may well be associated with this fleet.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of an archaeological trial trench evaluation undertaken on land to the rear of 97 Norfolk Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk. The project was commissioned by Walker Construction to provide information in support of a planning application submitted to West Norfolk and King's Lynn Borough Council for residential development of the site. Fieldwork was carried out between the 18th and 23rd December 2014, in accordance with a Written Scheme of Investigation compiled by Witham Archaeology and approved by the Senior Historic Environment of the Historic Environment Service of Norfolk County Council.

The information in this document is presented with the proviso that further data may yet emerge. Witham Archaeology cannot, therefore, be held responsible for any loss, delay or damage, material or otherwise, arising out of this report. The document has been prepared in accordance with the Code of Conduct of the Institute of Archaeologists.

2.0 SITE LOCATION, TOPOGRAPHY & GEOLOGY (see Figs. 1 and 2)

King's Lynn is located in northwest Norfolk, 30km west of Fakenham and 17km north of Downham Market alongside the River Great Ouse. The site is located within the historic core of King's Lynn, fronting onto the east side of Norfolk Street and approximately 15m west of John Kennedy Road. The site itself comprised an approximately rectangular 700m square area set back approximately 20m from the Norfolk Street frontage. Presently the site forms a vacant plot formerly occupied by an assortment of sheds and buildings now demolished.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL & HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

A settlement at King's Lynn is recorded in the Domesday Book of 1086. Originally know as Lynn, from the Celtic for lake, the settlement later became known as Bishop's Lynn owing to links with the Bishop of Norwich, and then King's Lynn as a result of Henry VIII's charter of 1537 when the town and manor became royal property. From the later 12th century Bishop's Lynn developed as the main port for the export of corn and then wool. The wool trade reached its peak in the earlier 14th century but had fallen away by the early 15th century as part of a general contraction in trade (King's Lynn Parish Summary at heritage.norfolk.gov.uk).

Norfolk Street, previously Damgate, was in existence by the mid 12th century, flanked by settlement which had developed on reclaimed land (known as 'Newelond') north of the Purfleet. The street provided the main arterial route to the east of the town (Birks C, 2007 Report on an Archaeological Evaluation at Austin Street, King's Lynn, Norfolk).

The medieval hospital of St John (NHER 5487) lay to the southeast of the current site, occupying land east of Railway Road and south of Norfolk Street. The hospital was established prior to 1135 and was dissolved in 1545. Early 17th century buildings now occupy the Norfolk Street frontage at Nos. 51 to 53, while No. 61 is a late 17th century shop with later alterations.

Nos. 99 and 100 Norfolk Street (NHER 12012), located to the southwest of the site, on the north side of the street, are late 15th century timber framed houses with 18th and 19th century facades. The houses are joined by a 15th century stone archway leading to a passage between the houses.

A programme of trial trench evaluation in 2007 (NHER51102; Birks 2007), on land immediately north of the site, revealed clayey silts with occasional shell (interpreted as 'marsh' deposits) at around 3.20m OD, overlain by thick deposits of mid brown silt extending to around 4.00m OD. Small quantities of pottery associated with the later silts indicated a date of deposition in the 13th or 14th century. In Trench 1, located near the western boundary of the site, the mid brown silt was sealed by further deposits of silty sand (both undated) extending to around 4.20m OD, which were cut by a curving gully whose fill extended around 9 wooden stakes or posts. A fragment of clay pipe was recovered from the fill of the gully. Post medieval and modern deposits extended to ground level at around 5.00m OD. In Trench 2, located approximately 10m north of the current site boundary, the mid brown silt was cut by a pit whose fill produced a single sherd of pottery dated 15th to 16th century. The pit was sealed by post medieval and modern deposits. Modern deposits in Trench 3 indicated recent disturbance to a depth of 1.7m below existing ground level, resulting in the removal of all stratigraphy above the level of the clayey silt 'marsh' sediments.

Excavations to the east of the site (NHER 31393), east of Railway Road and north of Norfolk Street, on a site now occupied by the Lidl supermarket, revealed significant evidence of medieval occupation and industry (Cope-Faulkner 2000 and 2005). The investigations revealed a smithy and remains of 13th century fish hook manufacture considered to be of national importance, together with evidence of wood and bone working, copper working and perhaps brewing. Medieval and post medieval structures were recorded as well as a large number of pits. The finds included metalworking debris, household items, coins, and leather and wooden objects which had been preserved in waterlogged deposits.

An archaeological evaluation (NHER 53200) c. 100m northeast of the site, at The Former Dairy Depot, Austin Street, revealed 11/12th century flood deposits containing midden or industrial waste, overlain by 15th/16th century dumped deposits indicative of reclamation activity. Brick and tile included in the dump material may have originated from an ecclesiastical institution post dissolution, possibly the nearby Austin Friary. Remains of an insubstantial timber structure were found, associated with a clay floor or

4.0 AIMS & OBJECTIVES

The principal objectives of the project, as set out in a Witham Archaeology specification were to:

- provide information on the presence/absence, nature, date and quality of survival of archaeological deposits and remains which might be contained within the site, at the depth of proposed construction disturbance, and to assess the importance of such remains in terms of their local, regional and national context.
- assess the possible scale of development impact on any remains and provide information which might influence development design so that impact on any remains can be avoided or minimised.
- provide information that will allow the local planning authority to reconcile development proposals with their policy for preserving archaeological remains.

- provide site specific archaeological information which (if necessary) would allow for the design and integration of any further archaeological work (or other mitigating strategy) which might be required in advance of or during any subsequent development programme.
- produce a project archive for deposition with the appropriate museum from which the potential for further study and academic research could be assessed.
- provide information for accession to the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER).

5.0 METHODOLOGY

The project specification provided for the excavation of two trenches measuring 3.5m squared located within the footprint of the proposed dwelling (Fig 2)

All excavations were carried out by mechanical excavator fitted with a smooth-bladed ditching bucket. Trench bases and sides were then cleaned by hand to allow characterisation and where possible dating of the stratigraphic sequence.

A record of the site was compiled through plans drawn at scale 1:20 and sections at 1: 10, colour digital and monochrome (35mm) photographs, and individual written context records on *pro forma* recording sheets. Trenches were located in relation to fixed points on the site.

6.0 RESULTS

For ease of reference, the following account is presented on a trench-by-trench basis. Full context descriptions are provided in Appendix A and a complete catalogue of finds is provided in Appendix B.

6.1 Trench 1 (see Figs. 3, 4, 5 & 6 and Plates 4-9)

Trench 1 was located to the north of the proposed new building footprint (Fig. 2, Plate 4) and measured 3.76m east-to-west and 3.90m north-to-south. The trench was machined to a depth of 1.20m across its entire area. A sondage measuring 1.50m in width, 2.00m in length and 0.95m in depth was machine excavated in the centre of the trench. Deposits below the level of the sondage were further explored by augering. Deposits with a total depth of 4.35m were explored in Trench 1.

The deposits recorded within Augerhole 1 and the machine excavated sondage comprised a sequence of waterlain silts and clays (Fig. 4). The lowest recorded deposit - at a height of 1.21m OD (4.50m below present ground surface) - was a soft, mottled bluish grey and greyish brown silt (131). A thickness of 0.42m was recorded although the full depth of the deposit was not reached with the auger. Above silt deposit (131) was a dark reddish brown peaty clay (130) which measured 0.68m in thickness. Sealing clay deposit (130) was a 0.40m thick dark grey, organic rich, sticky clay (129). Above clay deposit (129) was a substantial deposit of soft mid bluish grey clayey silt (124). The lower portion of deposit (124) was partly recorded within the auger hole whilst the upper portion was exposed within the machine excavated sondage (Fig. 4, Plate 5). It had a total depth of 1.06m.

Sealing clayey silt deposit (124) was a 0.12m thick layer of soft very dark grey silt (125) which included fibrous organic material. A deposit of soft mid bluish grey clayey silt measuring 0.12m in thickness was located above (125). This was sealed in turn by a substantial layer of light blue clay (115) which measured a total of 0.94m in depth. The upper portion of (115) contained brick fragments and medium sized stones measuring up to 0.20m in diameter. Several pieces of a creamware vessel dating to between the late 18th and mid 19th century were also recovered from the deposit. The brick fragments have a date range between the 14th and 19th centuries. The uppermost portion of (115) was recorded in the south facing Trench Section (Section 2, Fig 5 & Plate 7) where it is seen to be truncated by large pit cuts [116] and [113].

The earlier of the pits is [116] which was located to the north and east of the Trench (Sections 2 & 3, Fig. 5). The pit was only partially exposed within the Trench. It had a recorded east-to-west extent of 1.81m whilst its sloping fills, comprising contexts (107), (106), (105) and (104) occupied the entire width (3.43m) of the west facing section (Section 3, Fig.5 & Plate 6). The earliest recorded fill is (107) a firmly

compacted brownish yellow clayey silt which it included occasional flecks of mortar. It measured 0.55m in recorded depth and had an extent of 0.52m. Sealing (107) was fill deposit (106) a loosely compacted mid to dark grey sandy silt which measured 0.55m in recorded depth and an extent of 1.36m. It contained frequent small and medium sized stones and moderate quantities of mortar flecks and fragments. Fill deposit (105) sealed (106) and was comprised of loosely compacted mid grey sandy silt. It included frequent small stones and occasional lumps of mortar. The deposit averaged 0.35m in depth and 1.23m in north-to-south extent. The uppermost fill was represented by (104) which consisted of loosely compacted light grey sandy silt. It included frequent small stones, occasional fragments of ceramic building materials and lumps of mortar. It measured 0.50m in depth and 1.98m in its north-to-south extent.

At the southern extent of the Trench and recorded in plan (Fig. 3) was a deposit of firmly compacted but crumbly dark reddish brown peaty silt (108). The deposit formed the uppermost fill of Pit [116] (Section 3, Fig.5) and continued westward beyond the pit cut. It remains uncertain as to whether this peaty material lies within a deliberately cut feature or whether it formed naturally in a watery environment which developed after the infilling of Pit [116]. The peaty material could represent the northern edge of an east-to-west orientated watercourse. Deposit (108) was also recorded in the machine excavated sondage (Fig. 4) and in Section 1 (Fig.6). The base of the deposit sloped gradually down from north-to-south with the lowest parts of the deposit recorded within the sondage. In total, deposit (108) measured 0.58 in recorded depth and had a maximum recorded north-to-south extent of 1.74m.

A pit with near vertical sides [118] truncated the fill of Pit [116] and was recorded in the south facing section (Section 2 Fig.5). It measured 0.73m in width and had a recorded depth of 0.73m. It was filled by a single deposit of firmly compacted mid-to-dark grey clayey silt (119). It contained occasional quantities of mortar flecks and fragments.

Pit [118] was truncated by the cut of a large pit [113] which occupied the northwest area of the Trench and recorded in Sections 1 (Fig. 6, Plate 8) and Section 2 (Fig. 5, Plate 7). In Section 2, the cut slopes down gently from east-to-west with a recorded extent of 2.52m and a maximum depth of 0.67m. In Section 1 the base of the flat but gently sloping base of the cut is visible for a distance of 1.94m. The southern side of the cut is near vertical. The primary fill of the cut is represented a layer of firm but crumbly dark reddish brown peaty silt which formed a layer of uniform depth which lined the base. It measured 0.08m in maximum thickness and had a north-to-south extent of 1.30m. The remainder of the pit was filled by a substantial, homogenous deposit of moderately compacted dark grey sandy silt (114). The deposit included frequent fragments of ceramic building material and mortar flecks. It also included frequent small, medium and large stones up to 0.30m diameter.

Sealing the peat deposit (108) was dumped make up layer which was present throughout the area of the trench and recorded as Deposit (103) in Section 3, Deposit (121) in Section 1 and Deposit (102) in Section 2. It consisted of a dark grey gritty silt and included occasional fragments of ceramic building material and frequent small and medium sized stones. It varied in depth between 0.20m and 0.50m.

Pit [122] truncated deposit (121) at the southwest corner of the Trench (Section 1, Fig. 6). Only part of the southern side of the pit was recorded in the section. The cut was gently sloped and measured 0.30m in depth and 0.58m in width. It was filled by a single deposit of firmly compacted dark grey silt (123) which included frequent small and medium stones.

A further Pit [111] was cut from the same level and was recorded in the south facing section of the Trench (Section 2, Fig. 5). It had steep sides with a concave base and measured 0.66m in width and 0.57m in depth. The cut was filled by a single deposit of firmly compacted dark grey sandy silt (112) which included frequent mortar flecks and fragments.

The uppermost deposits in the Trench were represented by remnants of surfaces which appear to date to the 19th or early 20th century and bedding layers associated with the overlying tarmac.

6.2 Trench 2 (see Figs 7,8,9 & 10 and Plates 10-15)

Trench 2 was located within the southern area of the development site (Plate 10). It measured 3.96m east-to-west and 4.15m north-to-south. It was machine excavated to a depth of 1.20m. A Sondage was machine excavated within the northern area of the Trench (Sondage 1) whilst a hand excavated sondage was placed to the the south of the Trench (Sondage 2). Sondage 1 measured 1.30m in width, 3.00m in

length and 1.00m in depth. It was orientated east-to-west. Deposits below the level of the sondage were explored via two auger holes (Auger Holes 2&3, Fig. 3). The results are illustrated in Fig. 7.

Auger Hole 2 was located to the south of the evaluation trench and within the hand excavated sondage (Sondage 2). The lowest deposit encountered - at 3.60m OD - was a mixed deposit composed of multiple striations of dark brown organic silty peat and mid brown silt (242). It measured 0.30m in thickness. Above (242) was bluish grey clayey silt (243) which measured 0.58m in depth. This was sealed in turn by a thin layer of reddish brown silt (244) of 0.06m thickness. The uppermost deposit was comprised of gravely dark grey peaty silt (245) with a thickness of 0.45m.

Auger Hole 3 was located to the north of the trench. The lowest deposit encountered - at 2.11m OD - was a bluish grey sandy clay with small nodules of calcined material (241). A thickness of 0.26m was recorded. Above (241) was a layer of mid brown clay (240) which had a depth of just 0.10m. Deposit (240) was overlain by a substantial layer of mid bluish grey silty clay which measured 1.45m in depth. This was sealed by a greyish brown sticky clay (238) which measured 0.28m in depth. Above (238) was deposit (237) which was comprised of dark grey peaty clay. It had a depth of 0.15m. The uppermost deposit consisted of sticky mid brown clay (237) with a depth of 0.10m.

The base of the machine excavated sondage was located at a height of 3.53m OD. The lowest deposit recorded in the Sondage Section (Section 5, Fig. 8 & Plate 11) was a mottled dark grey and mid brown silt (215). A depth of 0.35m was recorded and it extended along the full length of the sondage (2.20m). Four fragments of ceramic roofing tile with a date range between the 13th and 15th centuries were recovered from the deposit. In Sondage 2 (Section 7, Fig. 8), the lowest recorded deposit was (219) which was comprised of 80% small angular stones and 20% dark grey silt. It included eighteen medieval tile fragments with a date range between the 13th and 15th centuries. However, 3 pieces of roofing slate were also retrieved from (219) with a date range in the 18th -19th centuries. It measured 0.10m in depth. The deposit appears to represent a dump of waste building material into the marshy ground and perhaps represents a purposeful attempt to raise the ground level. Deposit (219) did not extend through into Sondage 2 but pieces of tile within deposit (215) may derive from the same episode of dumping.

Situated above (215) in Sondage 1 was a layer of very dark grey organic rich silt (216). The layer measured 0.12m in maximum thickness and was recorded for a length of 1.28m. Above layer (216) was a layer of light brown clean fine silty clay (217). The deposit varied in depth between a minimum of 0.17m and a maximum of 0.50m. It extended along the full length of the sondage (2.20m). Within the shallow eastward extension of the central sondage, parts of two north to south oriented, horizontally lain and machine sawn waterlogged planks were embedded within the upper surface of this clay (217). The two planks extended beyond the limits of the 1.3m wide sondage lengthwise but individually measured 0.3m wide 30mm thick. The uppermost deposit recorded within the sondage was a very dark grey fibrous silt (218). It had a maximum thickness of 0.38m and was present throughout the length of the sondage. The base of a glass bottle recovered from (218) is datable to the early 19th century.

Located above (218) was a deposit of soft, sticky mid brown clay (214) which extended over the much of the area of the Trench except to the south where it had been truncated away by linear cut [226]. It was recorded in plan (Fig. 3) and in Section 8 (Fig. 9, Plate 12). It had a depth of 0.65m. A sherd from a Pearlware dish provided a date between the late 18th and mid 19th century.

Within clay deposit (214) was an east-to-west orientated linear depression [225] possibly created by the line of a now filled in watercourse. It is recorded in Section 8 (Fig. 9). A depth of 0.53m and a width of 2.46m was recorded. To its base was a series of irregular hollows represented by [223] and [234] in Section 8. These hollows were filled by deposits of dark grey clayey peat and were perhaps created by vegetation at the bottom of the watercourse. The fill of [225] consisted of a single deposit of soft mid-to-dark grey gritty clay (208). It included a moderate quantity of brick and tile fragments. Also included were moderate quantities of coal fragments and angular small stones. Deposit (208) would appear to be represent a deliberate infilling of the postulated watercourse.

The clay deposit (214) was truncated by a very regular east-to-west oriented vertical cut [226] which removed all of the clay on the south side of the trench. It is recorded in Section 8 (Fig. 9) and in plan (Fig. 3). The cut was further explored in Sondage 2 (Section 7, Fig. 8). The full depth of [226] was 1.00m. The base of the cut was flat and broke from the side at a sharp 90° angle. The cut was filled by a sequence of three horizontal deposits. Its primary filling is represented by Deposit (220) which consisted of a soft

light to mid grey gritty silt. It contained a moderate quantity of small stones and measured 0.28m in depth and 0.86m in width. Above (220) was deposit (211) which was comprised of soft dark grey sandy clay. Occasional shell fragments and small rounded and angular stones were recorded as well as small brick flecks and fragments. The uppermost fill was represented by deposit (212) a Soft mid brown clay which measured 0.52m in width and 0.40m in depth.

The filled in cut [226] was overlain by a levelling or make up layer (207) which was present throughout the trench except to the south where it was truncated by the cut of linear feature [227]. On the south side of linear cut [227] the fills of [226] continued southward and recorded in the north facing Trench Section (Section 9, Fig. 10). These fills are represented by contexts (220), (224), (211), (228) and (229). Together these deposits measure 1m in depth and are generally comprised of light and mid grey gravelly silty sands containing moderate or frequent quantities of small and medium sized stones. The levelling or make up layer (207) which sealed the fills was composed of moderately compacted dark grey gritty sand which includes occasional small rounded stones. It measured an average of 0.22m in depth.

East-to-west orientated linear feature [227] truncated make up layer (207) and was recorded in Section 8 (Fig. 9) and Section 7 (Fig. 8). It measured 1.20m in depth and had a width of 0.97m measured across the top. The base of the cut was recorded in the hand excavated sondage (Sondage 2). The cut was steep sided and the base exhibited a rounded, concave base. Its primary fill (222) consisted of mid to dark grey sandy silt which included frequent gravel, small stones and shell fragments. It measured 0.22m in depth. Secondary fill (224) measured 0.09m in depth and was comprised of mid grey sandy silt. It included moderate quantities of small and medium stones. The remainder of the fill (213) was recorded in Section 8 (Fig. 9) and consisted of a mid greyish brown sandy clay. It contained frequent brick and mortar fragments.

Within the east facing trench section (Section 6, Fig. 9) were brick foundations, which were at one time probably associated with the recently demolished building the outline of which is marked on Fig. 3. At the base of the trench, the toed footing was formed of a combination of limestone blocks (202) and pitched brickwork (204) and (203). A very rough and jumbled arrangement of bricks (201) measuring 0.50m in height was laid above the brickwork of the toed footing. A wall formed of coursed brickwork in stretcher bond was built directly above (201). The uppermost deposits in Trench 2 were associated with the modern tarmac surface and bedding and hardcore layers.

7.0 THE FINDS

POST ROMAN POTTERY

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

The material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out in Slowikowski et al. (2001). The pottery codenames (Cname) are in accordance with the Post Roman pottery type series for Lincolnshire, as published in Young et al. (2005), which can also be used to record material from surrounding counties. A total of five sherds from three vessels, weighing 262 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Sherds were counted and weighed by individual vessel within each context. The pottery was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the pottery is included in Table 1 below. The pottery ranges in date from the Post Medieval to the Early Modern period.

Condition

The pottery is in an unabraded but fragmentary condition.

Results

Table 1, Post Roman Pottery Archive

Cxt	Cname	Full Name	Form	NoS	NoV	W(g)	Part	Comment	Date
115	CREA	Creamware	Bowl	3	1	203	Rim; BS; base	Stained	L18th-M19th
218	PEARL	Pearlware	Bowl or Dish	1	1	20	Base		19th
224	BERTH	Brown Glazed Earthenware	Jug	1	1	39	BS with HJ	Rod handle	M16th-17th

Provenance

Sherds from a single vessel were recovered from Trench 1; these came from dump layer (115). From within Trench 2, organic silt layer (218) and fill (224) in probable ditch, [223] produced pieces.

Range

Trench 1 – there are three pieces from a large bowl in Creamware (CREA); this is of later 18th to mid 19th century date.

Trench 2 - there is a fragment of Pearlware (PEARL), produced in the 19th century, which came from (218) and a sherd from a jug in Brown Glazed Earthenware (BERTH), of Post Medieval date, from [223].

Potential

There is no potential for further work. The pottery should be retained as part of the site archive and should pose no problems for long term storage.

CERAMIC BUILDING MATERIAL

By Alex Beeby

Introduction

All the material was recorded at archive level in accordance with the guidelines laid out by the Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group (2002). A total of 31 fragments of ceramic building material, weighing 7398 grams was recovered from the site.

Methodology

The material was laid out and viewed in context order. Fragments were counted and weighed within each context. The ceramic building material was examined visually and using x20 magnification. This information was then added to an Access database. An archive list of the ceramic building material is included in Archive Catalogue 1, with a summary of types shown in Table 2 below.

Condition

The assemblage is in a generally fragmentary condition, although there are a few large pieces of brick, including one complete example. Many pieces are sooted, perhaps due to waste disposal activities or a building fire/s. As well as the bricks, a high proportion of tile pieces have mortar adhered to them, indicating that these have been reused within the fabric of a building or structure.

Results

Table 2, Summary of the Ceramic Building Material

Cname	Full Name	NoF	W(g)
BRK	Brick	7	5530
CBM	Ceramic Building Material	1	10

PANT	Pantile	1	122
PEG	Peg Tile	5	653
PNR	Peg, Nib or Ridge Tile	16	993
RID	Unidentified Ridge Tile	1	90
Total		31	7398

Provenance

Ceramic building material was recovered from dump layers (115) in Trench 1, and (215), (218) and (219) in Trench 2. Fill (223) within probable ditch [225] also gave material from within Trench 2.

Range

Medieval tile makes up the bulk of the assemblage, with 22 of the 31 fragments recovered, falling into this category. Most of the pieces derive from flat roofing tiles, although there is also one fragment of ridge tile. Most of the tiles are crudely finished. Fabrics are largely restricted to light firing Gault and related calcareous sandy oxidised types, many of which have with streaks of light firing clay. A total of seven tiles have peg holes for suspension, with no nibbed variants present.

There are seven fragments of brick, most of which are of the calcareous 'fenland' type, typical of Later and Post Medieval buildings in this area. Such items are notoriously difficult to date, although at least two of the bricks here, both from (115), are within the size range typical of bricks of the 14th to 16th centuries in Kings Lynn (Clarke and Carter, 1977, 441). Two Post Medieval bricks in a Gault fabric, from (115), are unusually small in size, although these are unlikely to be earlier than 16th century and probably belong to the 17th or 18th (*c.f.* Clarke and Carter, 1977, 441).

Potential

There is limited potential for further work, especially as a high proportion of the material here is likely to be reused or redeposited. However, the assemblage would be worth re-examination alongside any further material from site should items be recovered in any subsequent investigation, as a larger sample would allow a more meaningful analysis and subdivision of the fabrics to be undertaken. All of the ceramic building material should be retained. It is stable and should pose no problems for long term storage.

Summary

A small assemblage of ceramic building material was recovered. Most of the material is of Medieval date and redeposited. Several pieces of brick of later Medieval to Post Medieval date were also retrieved.

FAUNAL REMAINS

By Paul Cope-Faulkner

Introduction

Two (26g) fragments of animal bone were recovered from stratified contexts.

Methodology

The faunal remains were laid out in context order and reference made to published catalogues (e.g. Schmid 1972; Hillson 2003). All the animal remains were counted and weighed, and where possible identified to species, element and side. Also fusion data, butchery marks, gnawing, burning and pathological changes were noted when present. Ribs and vertebrae were only recorded to species when they were substantially complete and could accurately be identified. Undiagnostic bones were recorded as micro (mouse size), small (rabbit size), medium (sheep size) or large (cattle size).

The condition of the bone was graded using the criteria stipulated by Lyman (1996). Grade 0 being the best preserved bone and grade 5 indicating that the bone had suffered such structural and attritional damage as to make it unrecognisable.

Provenance

The bone was recovered from a dumped deposit (215) and from a ???? (224).

Condition

The overall condition of the remains was good to moderate, averaging at grades 2-3 on the Lyman Criteria (1996).

Results

Table 3, Fragments Identified to Taxa

Cxt	Taxon	Element	Side	Number	W (g)	Comments
215	Large mammal	mandible	-	1	19	
224	Large mammal	mandible	-	1	7	

Summary

As a small assemblage there is little to comment on. Two mandible fragments from a large mammal, probably cattle, were retrieved. The bone should be retained as part of the site archive, though will probably not require further examination if further work is planned for the area.

GLASS

By Gary Taylor

Introduction

A single piece of glass weighing 486g was recovered.

Condition

Although naturally fragile, the glass is in good condition, with about half a vessel surviving in one piece.

Results

Table 4, Glass Archive

Cxt	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
218	Dark olive green bottle, moderately steep kick-up, moderate iridescence	1	486	early 19 th century

Provenance

The glass was recovered from a layer (218).

Range

The lower half of a probably wine bottle was recovered. This is probable early 19th century date.

Potential

The glass is of limited potential but provides some dating evidence. Additionally, its moderate survival as a fairly large piece suggests that it has been relatively undisturbed since initial deposition.

OTHER FINDS

By Gary Taylor and Denise Buckley

Introduction

Four other items weighing a total of 44g were recovered.

Condition

The other finds are in good condition.

Results

Table 5, Other Materials

Cxt	Material	Description	NoF	W (g)	Date
219	Stone	Roofing slate, probably Welsh, late post-medieval	3	26	late post-medieval
	Mortar	mortar, with indication of it being a bed between building stones or bricks, post-medieval	1	18	

Provenance

The other finds were recovered from a dumped deposit (219).

Range

Several pieces of roofing slate were recovered. These are probably Welsh slate which began to be transported widely in the 18th-19th centuries. These King's Lynn pieces are hence of late post-medieval date. They could be trimming waste from on-site dressing of slate.

The mortar fragment is a bed from between building stones or bricks.

Potential

The other finds are of limited potential though indicate buildings on the site in the late post-medieval period.

SPOT DATING

The dating in Table [#] is based on the evidence provided by the finds detailed above.

Table 6, Spot dates

Cxt	Date	Comments
115	L18th-Mid 19th	
215	13 th -15 th	Based on CBM, although this is likely to be reused
218	early 19 th century	based on 1 glass; also includes 19 th century pottery
219	late post-medieval	based on slate
224	13 th -16 th	Based on CBM, although this is likely to be reused

ABBREVIATIONS

ACBMG Archaeological Ceramic Building Materials Group
BS Body sherd

CBM	Ceramic Building Material
CXT	Context
HJ	Handle Join
NoF	Number of Fragments
NoS	Number of sherds
NoV	Number of vessels
TR	Trench
W (g)	Weight (grams)

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8.0 DISCUSSION & CONCLUSION

Trial trenching within the footprints of the proposed new building footprint revealed a sequence of deposits measuring 2.20m in depth. Augering of deposits lying at lower levels meant that a sequence of deposits measuring 3.58m in depth was examined in Trench 2 and 4.46m in Trench 1. In Trench 1 augering examined deposits to a level of 1.27m OD whilst in Trench 2 deposits were examined to a level of 2.11m OD. The present ground level lies at around 5.70m in the area of Trench 1 and 5.65m in the area of Trench 2. In Trench 1, the highest level at which naturally accumulated silts and clays were recorded was at 4.97m OD.

In Trench 2 this level was at 5.12m. In Trench 1, the earliest identifiable activity is the dumping of waste building material into what must have been marshy ground here. The upper levels of the silty clay deposit (115) contained numerous bricks with a date range falling between the 14th and 18th century. A more accurate date for this episode of dumping is provided by pottery sherds dateable to the late 18th to mid 19th century. A similar date is applicable to the earliest activity in Trench 2. Mid-to-late medieval tile fragments were recovered from the upper levels of silty clay deposit (218) and from deposit (219). However, several fragments of roofing slate also recovered from the same deposits suggest an 18th-19th century date for this episode of dumping. In addition, a fragment of early 19th century bottle glass was also recovered from the same levels. Therefore, it would seem that dumping of waste material in this area began sometime within the 18th century. Subsequently, there is evidence for the excavation of pits – some of them of considerable size – and the importation of soils to raise or consolidate the ground level. Immediately beneath (218), the two horizontally lain machine sawn planks embedded within silty clay (217) probably represent an attempt to create an area of solid and accessible ground in a now constantly waterlogged area, probably during the 19th century.

Prior to the 18th century the evidence from the evaluation trenches indicates that the ground was marshy. Cartographic evidence from the mid 16th century (Figs 11 & 12) shows a fleet flowing east-to-west parallel with the line of Norfolk Street (formerly Damsgate) and Austin Street (formerly Hopmans Way)

and roughly equidistant between the respective line of the two streets. The Map of Building Plots in 1568-79 actually shows the edge of the fleet forming the northern boundary of the building plots which line the northern side of Norfolk Street. The location of the Evaluation Site on these early maps is difficult to pinpoint with accuracy but the site lies roughly an equal distance between the line of modern Norfolk Street and Austin Street and therefore must lie very close to if not over the former fleet. This fleet would seem to have been infilled or culverted by the 18th century.

A number of archaeological investigations have taken place in the vicinity of the current evaluation site. A Trial Trench Evaluation which was undertaken approximately 50m north of the current site identified activity in the late medieval/early post-medieval period (Birks 2007). Clayey silts (interpreted as 'marsh' deposits) were encountered at around 3.20m OD and were overlain by thick deposits of mid brown silt extended to around 4.00m OD. These deposits would appear to be a continuation of waterlain deposits recorded during the current work. No features of a similar date were recorded in the trenches at 97 Norfolk Street suggesting that the fleet shown on the mid 16th century maps and any associated marshy ground flanking it was located closer to the line Norfolk Street than Austin Street.

Excavations to the east of the site (NHER 31393), east of Railway Road and north of Norfolk Street, on a site now occupied by the Lidl supermarket, revealed significant evidence of medieval occupation and industry (Cope-Faulkner 2000 and 2005). On the Norfolk Street frontage natural deposits were encountered at 3.61m OD and identified as light brown clay sand with cobbles whilst the upper surface of medieval deposits were recorded at 4.06m OD. At similar levels on the current site only undisturbed natural silts and clays were encountered with no evidence of medieval activity. However, flood deposits were recorded as sealing medieval levels at the Lidl site which indicates that this area of Norfolk Street was prone to flooding events into the post-medieval period.

9.0 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

The author of this report would like to thank Mark Walker of Walker Construction Limited for his support in ensuring that the project was brought to successful conclusion. Thanks are also due to Alex Beeby for production of the finds report.

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Parker, V., 1971, *The Making of King's Lynn* Chichester

11.0 PROJECT/ ARCHIVE DETAILS

10.1 Project Information

SITE CODE: ENF 135742

PLANNING APPLICATION No.: 13/00727/F

FIELD OFFICER: G. Trimble

NGR: TF 6205 2031

CIVIL PARISH: King's Lynn

DATE OF INTERVENTION: 18th – 23rd December 2014.

TYPE OF INTERVENTION: Trial Trench Evaluation

UNDERTAKEN FOR: Walker Construction Limited

10.2 Archive Details

PRESENT LOCATION: Witham Archaeology, Unit 6, Sleaford Station Business Centre, Station Road, Sleaford Lincolnshire, NG34 7RG

FINAL LOCATION: Norfolk Museum Service

MUSEUM ACCESSION No.: TBC

ACCESSION DATE: TBC

The Site Archive Comprises:

Context Records	72
Plans at Scale 1:50	GPS digital
Section Drawings at Scale 1:20	9
Black and White photographs	52
Digital Photographs	52
Set of Site Notes	1

It is intended that transfer of the archive in accordance with current published requirements will be undertaken following completion of this project.

COLOUR PLATES



Plate 1: General view from north showing the location of Trench 2. The rear of buildings on the Norfolk Street frontage in background.



Plate 2: General view of site from Southwest.



Plate 3: General view of Trench 2 location from Northwest.



Plate 4: General shot of Trench 1 from Southeast.



Plate 5: Trench 1 East facing section of a machine excavated sondage (Section 4), Scales 2 x 1m



Plate 6: Trench 1 Trench 1. West facing section (Section 3), Scales 3x1m



Plate 7: Trench 1. South facing section (Section 2), Scales 2x1m



Plate 8: *Trench 1, East facing section (Section 1), Scales 2x1m*



Plate 9: *Trench 1, North facing section, Scales 2x1m*



Plate 10: *Trench 2, General view of Trench from Northwest, Scales 3x1m*



Plate 11: Trench 2. South facing section of Sondage (Section 5), Scales 3x1m.



Plate 12: Trench 2. West facing section (Section 8), Scales 3x1m.



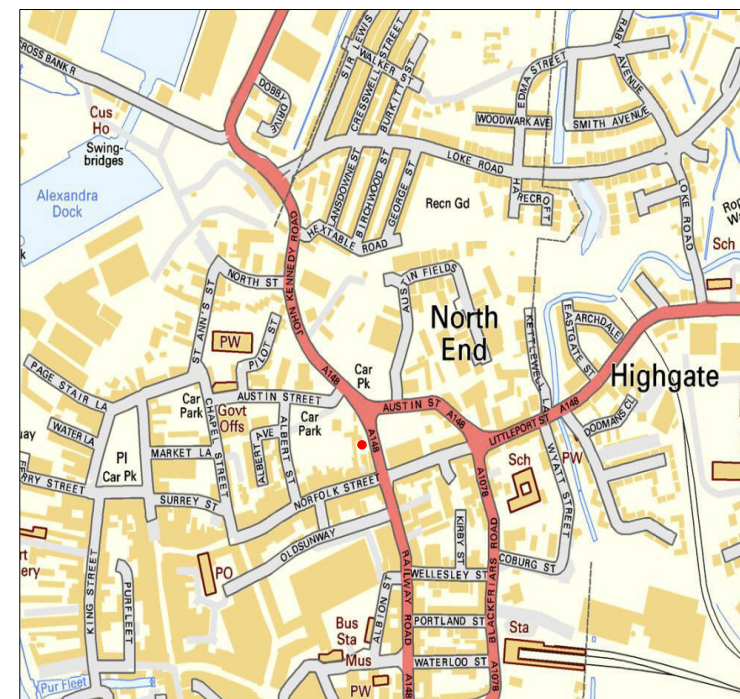
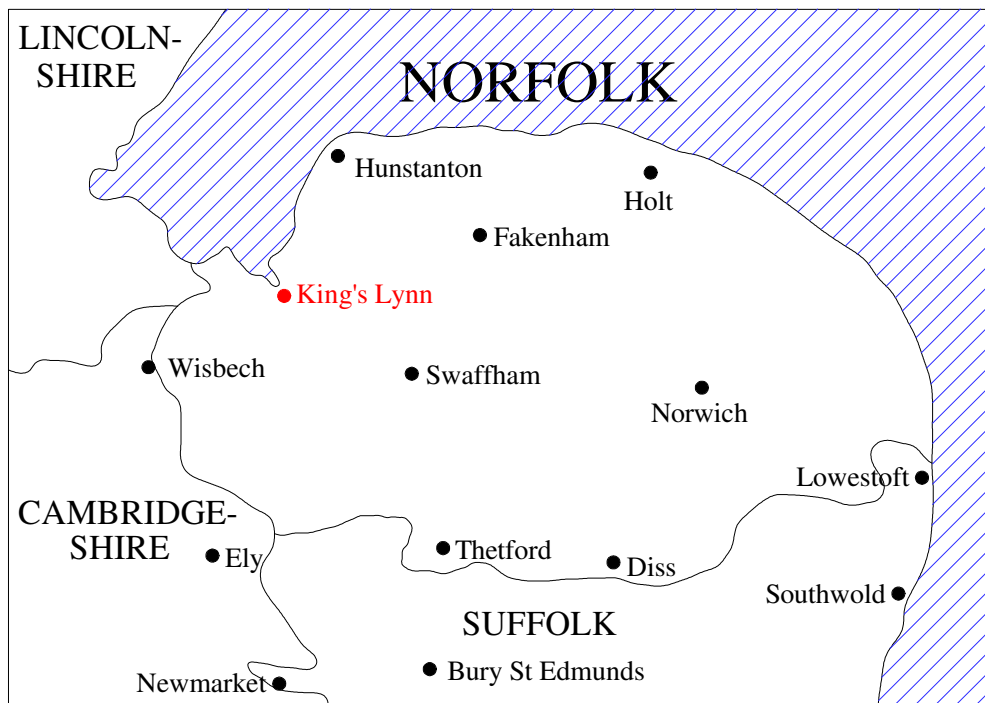
Plate 13: *Trench 2. South facing section, Scales 3x1m.*



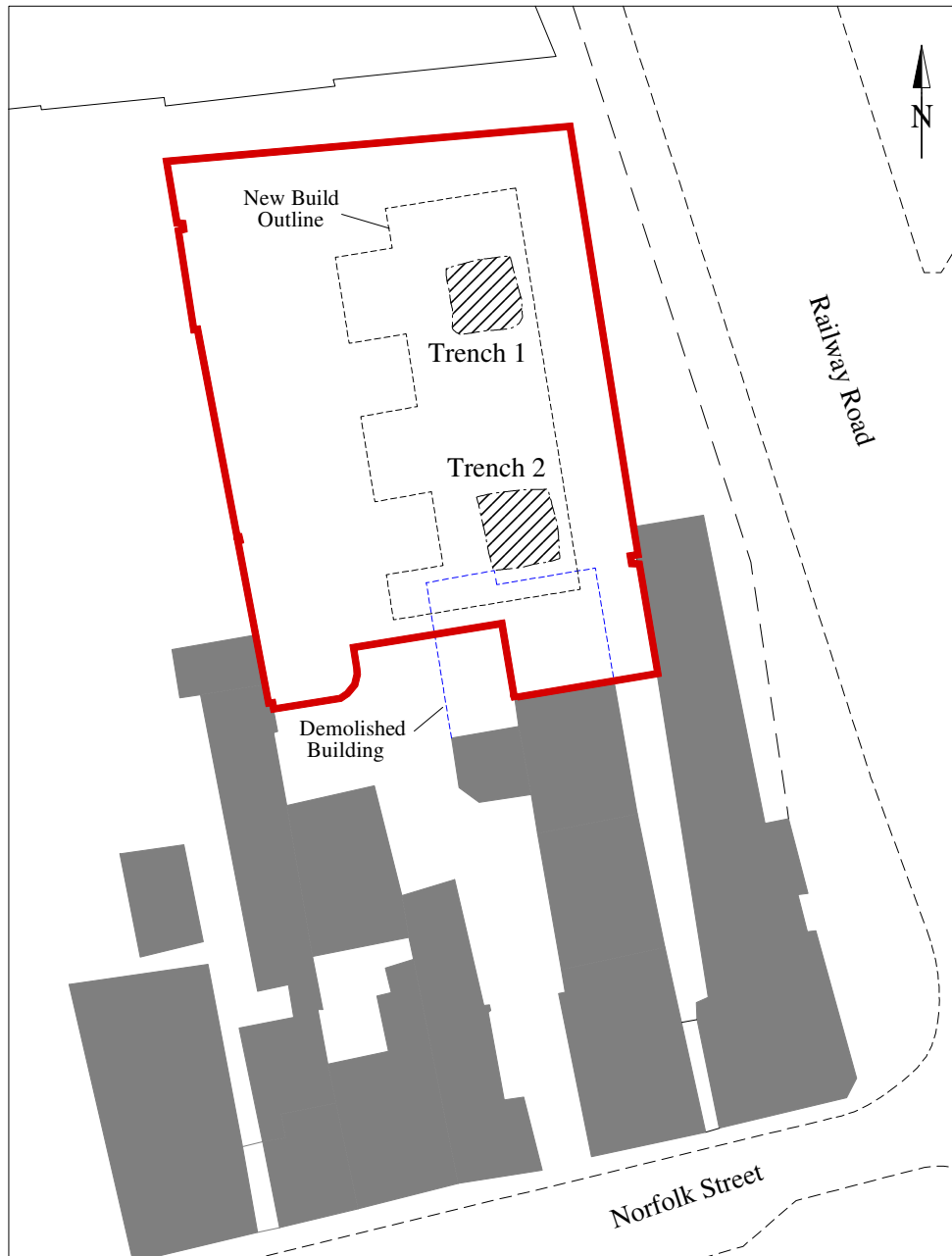
Plate 14: *Trench 2. East facing section (Section 6), Scales 3x1m*



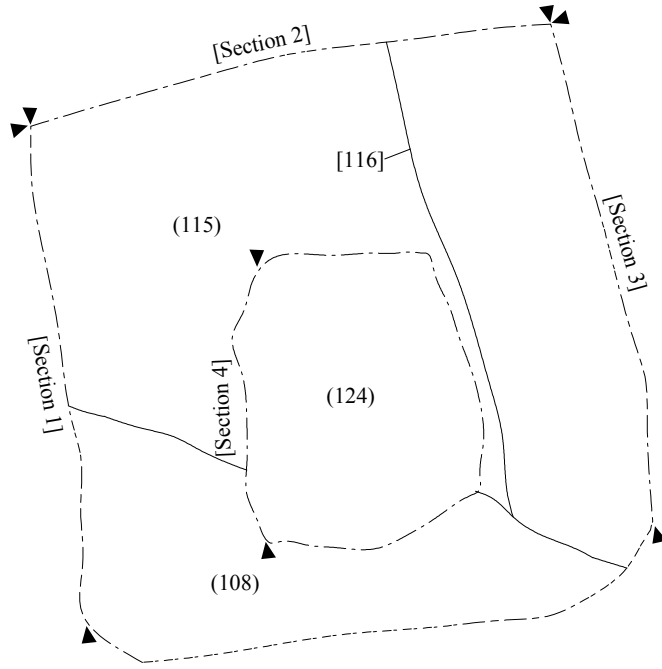
Plate 15: *Trench 2. North facing section (Section 9). Scales 3x1m*



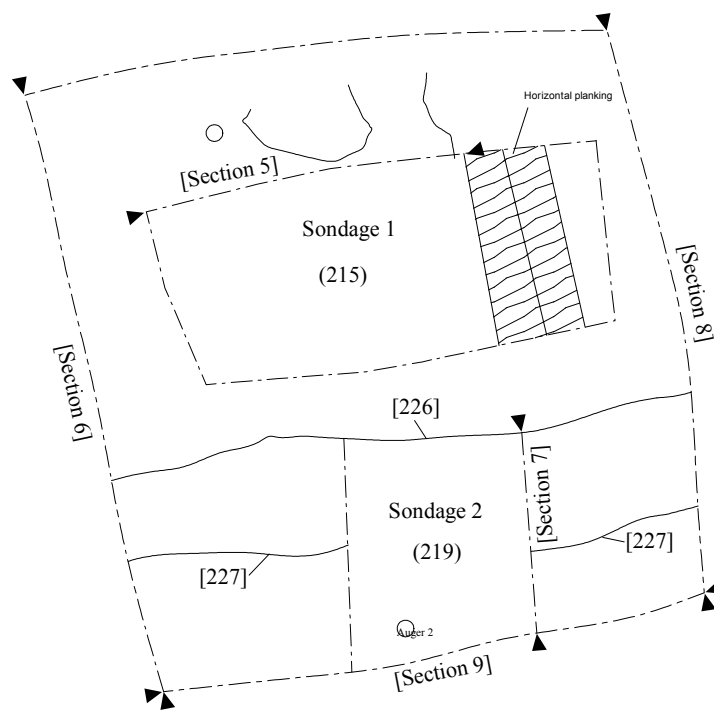
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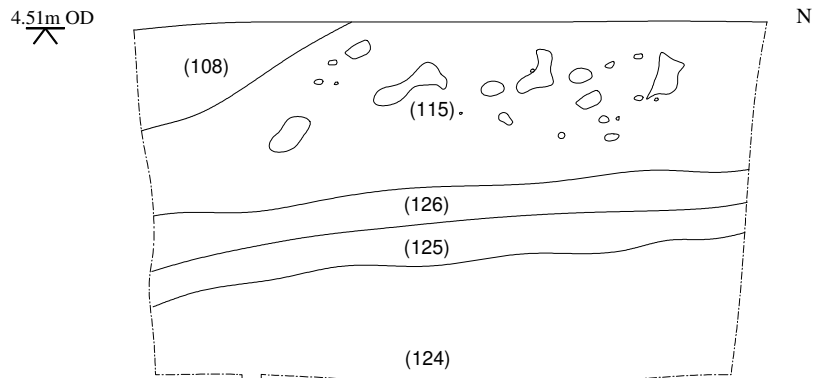


Trench 1



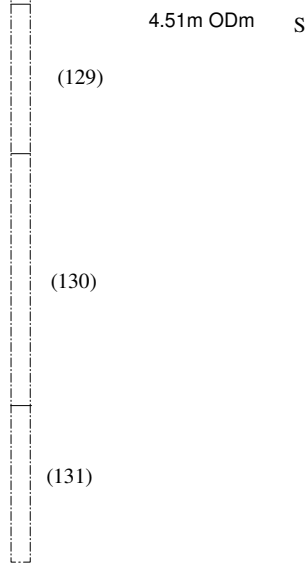
Trench 2

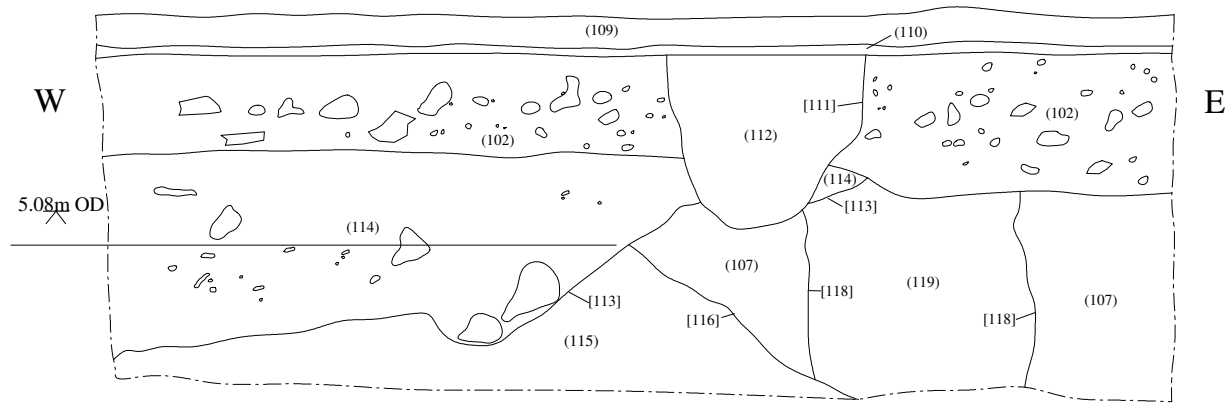




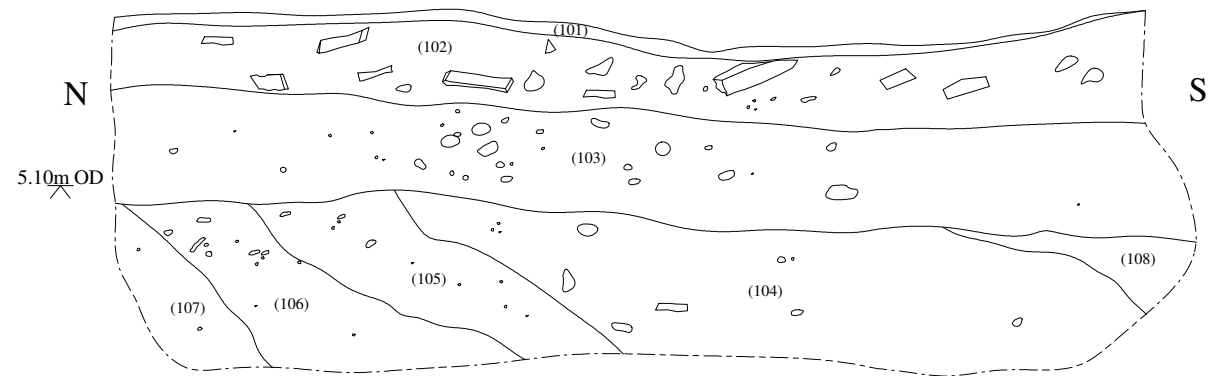
Section 4

Trench 1 east facing sondage



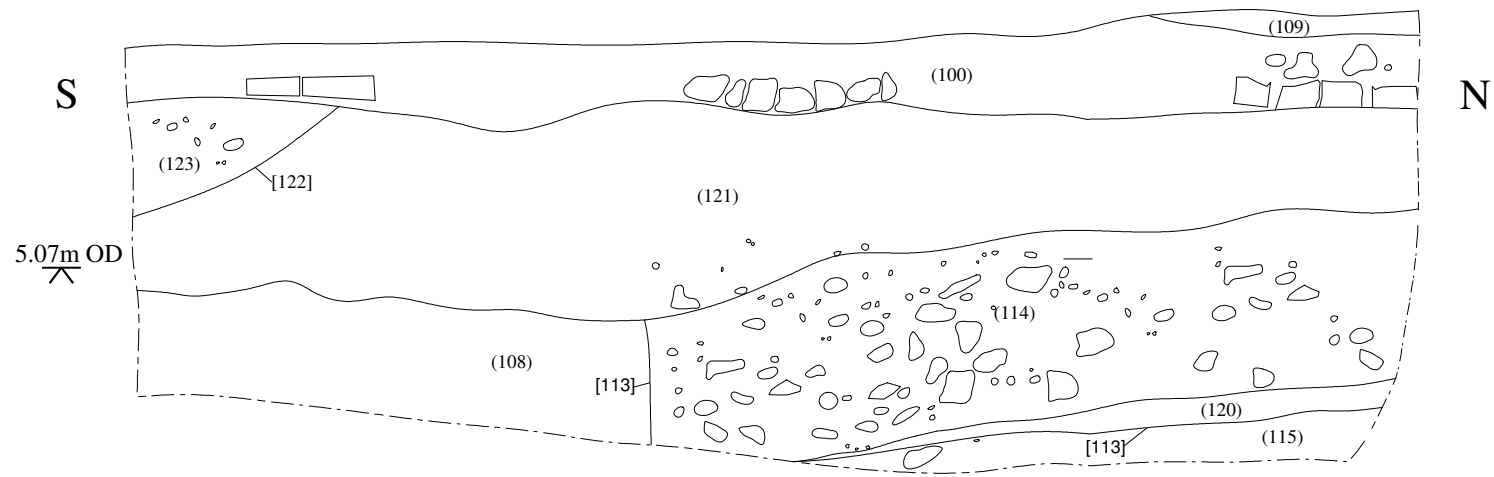


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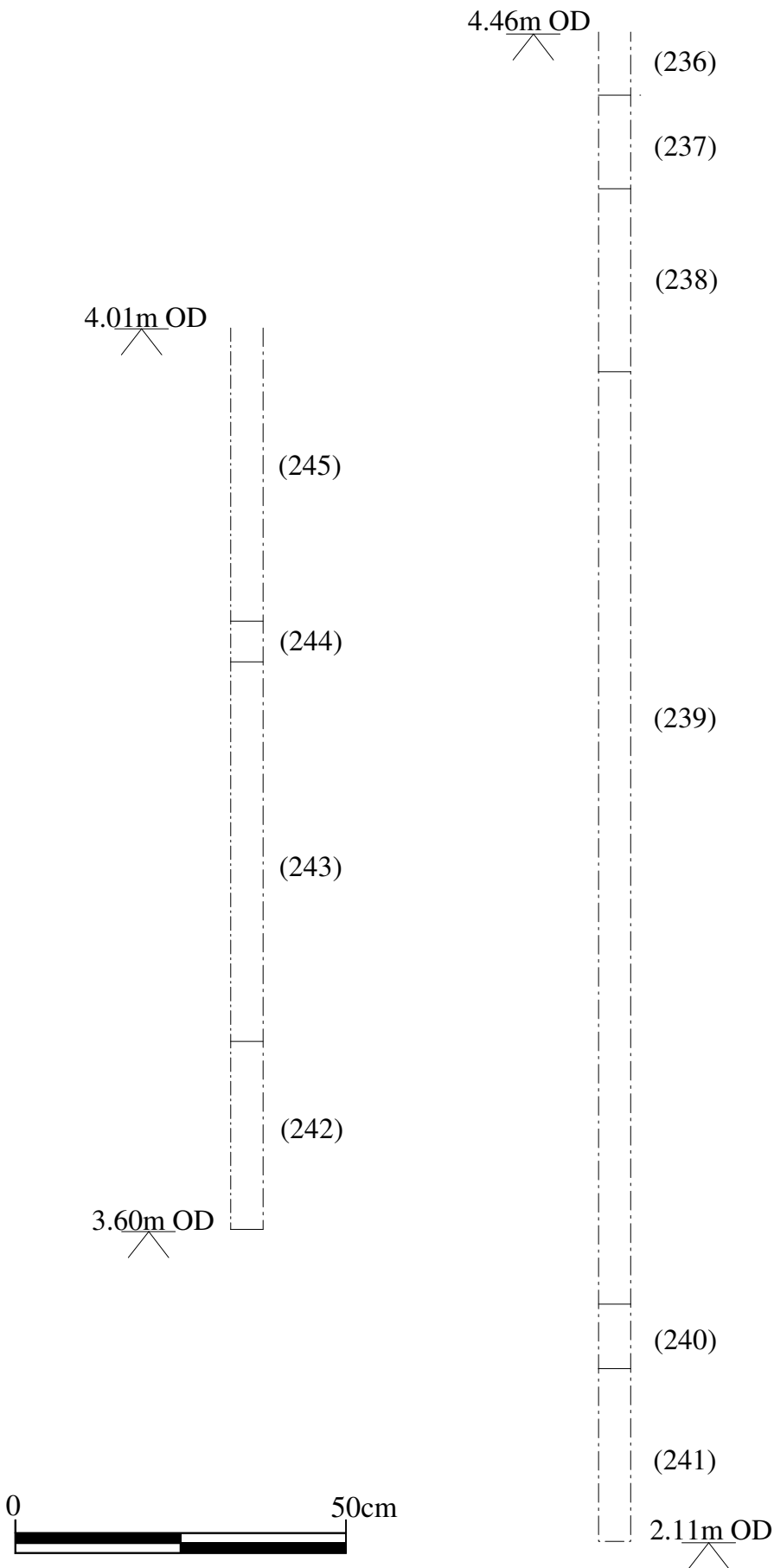
Section 3

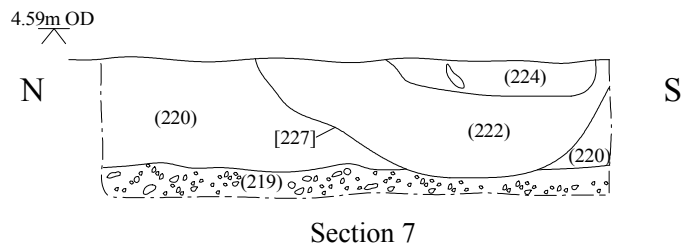
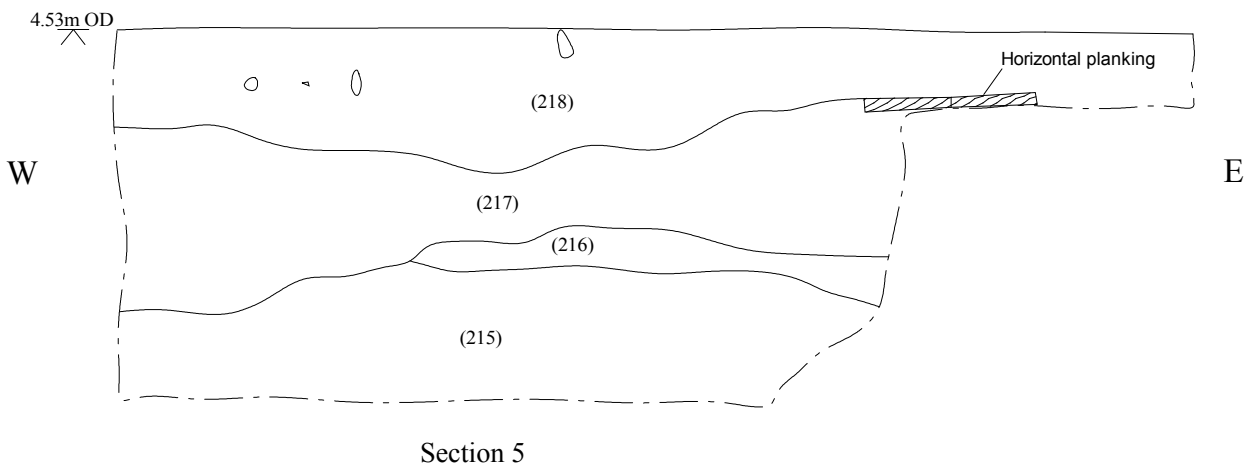


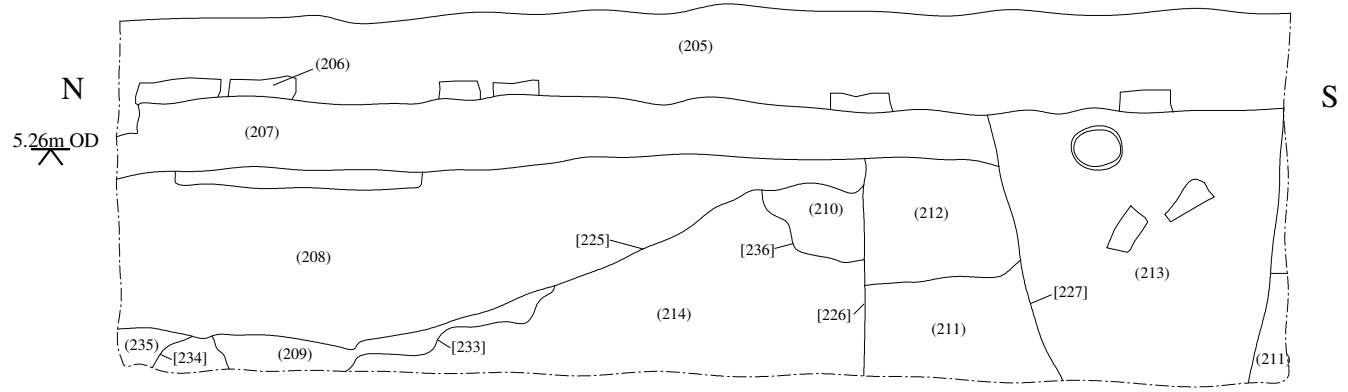


Auger Hole 2

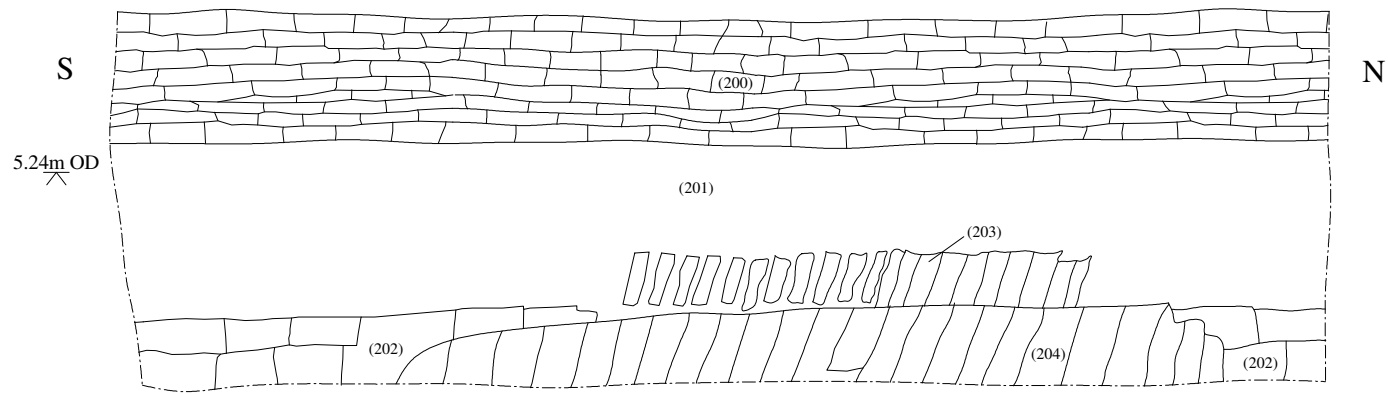
Auger Hole 3





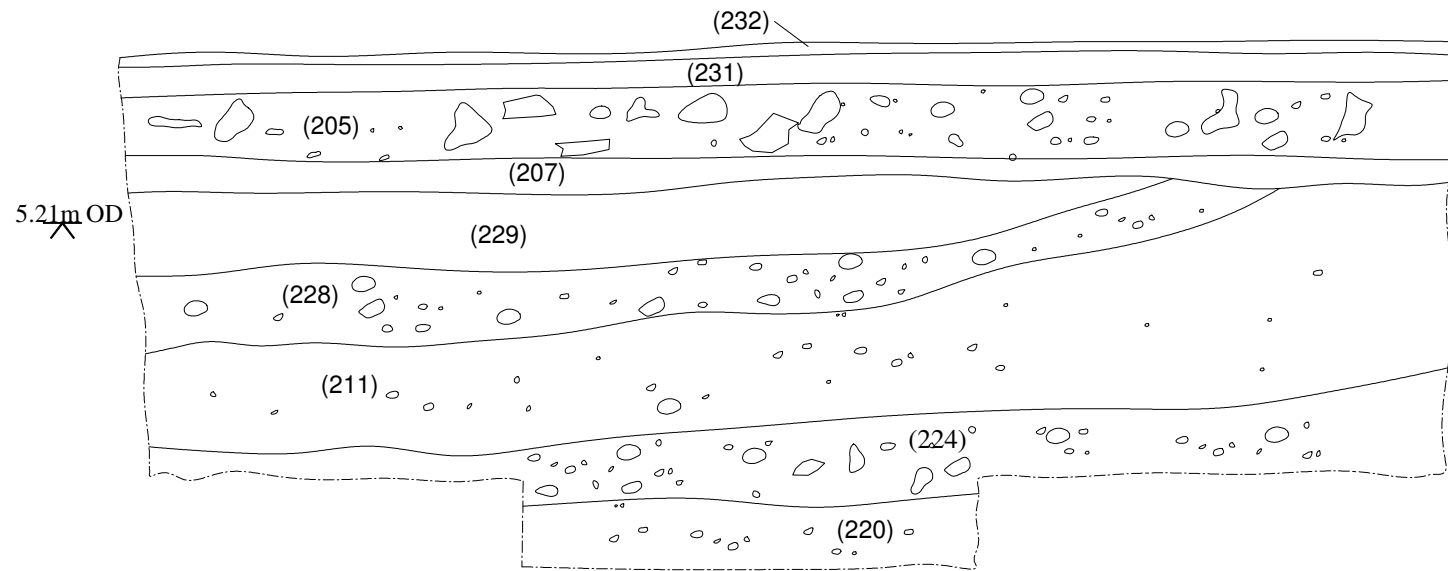


Section 8



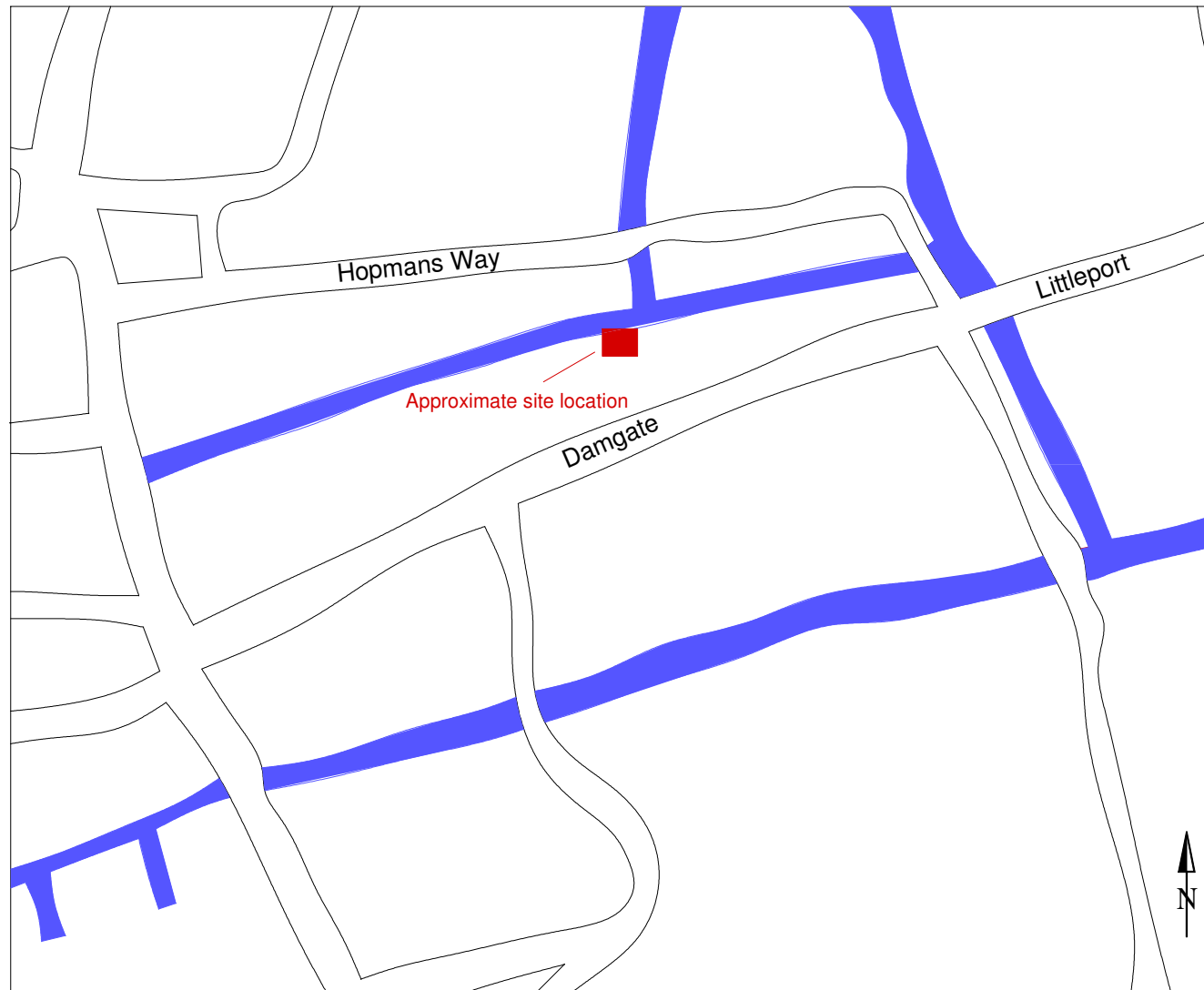
Section 6

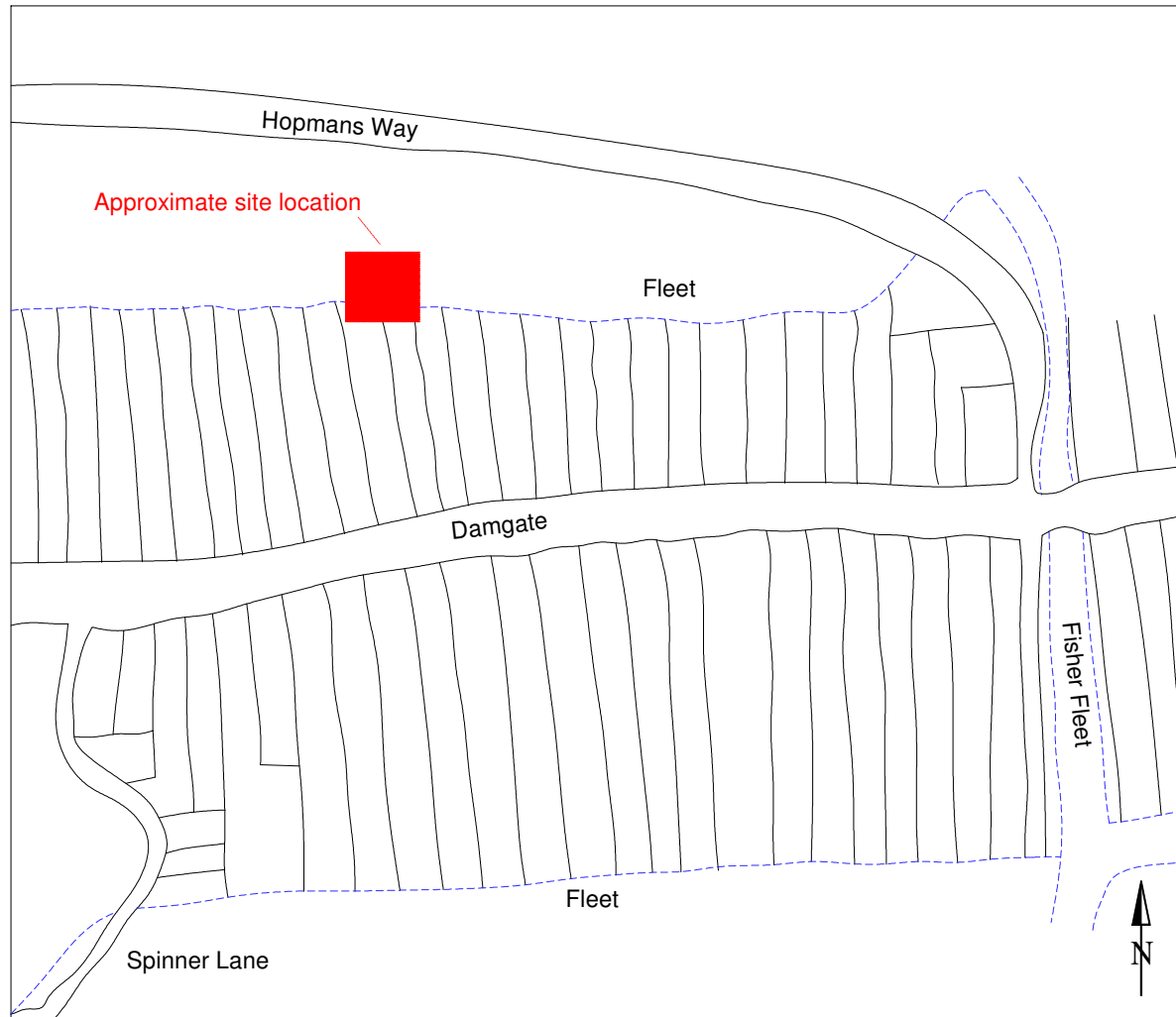




Section 9







Witham Archaeology Map of building plots in Damgate Ward 1568-1579, showing line of fleets. After Parker 1971. Not to Scale

Fig. 12

**APPENDIX A
CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS**

Witham Archaeology Report No. 75: Land to the rear of 97 Norfolk St., King's Lynn, Norfolk
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Context	Trench	Interpretation	Description
100	T1	Make up/bedding layers. Possible remnants of Victorian surfaces.	Loose rubble material in a matrix of dark grey silty sand. Some bricks to base of deposit may represent the remnants of a 19 th -early 20 th century surface.
101	T1	Topsoil/turfline	Loose mid to dark grey sandy silt including moderate quantity of small stones. 0.05m in depth.
102	T1	Levelling/make up layer	Loosely compacted dark grey sandy silt. Includes frequent modern brick fragments, tile and large stones. Averages 0.25m in thickness and extends over most of the area of the trench.
103	T1	Make up layer	Firmly compacted dark grey gritty silt. Includes occasional fragments of ceramic building material and frequent small and medium sized stones. Averages 0.35m in depth.
104	T1	Fill of large pit [113]	Loosely compacted light grey sandy silt. Includes frequent small stones, occasional fragments of ceramic building materials and lumps of mortar. 0.50m in depth and 1.98m in north-to-south extent.
105	T1	Fill of large pit [113]	Loosely compacted mid grey sandy silt. Includes frequent small stones and occasional lumps of mortar. Averages 0.35m in depth and 1.23m in north-to-south extent.
106	T1	Fill of large pit [113]	Loosely compacted mid to dark grey sandy silt. Includes frequent small and medium sized stones and moderate quantities of mortar flecks and fragments.
107	T1	Fill of Pit [116]	Firmly compacted brownish yellow clayey silt. Includes occasional flecks of mortar. 0.55m in depth and recorded for an extent of 0.52m. Same as (117)
108	T1	Peaty layer – naturally formed	Firmly compacted but crumbly dark reddish brown peaty silt. Includes occasional small stones.
109	T1	Tarmac	Tarmac lain in two separate layers. Total of 0.09m in depth. Occupies part of southern area of trench.
110	T1	Bedding layer for tarmac (109)	Gravel bedding layer for tarmac (109). Measures 0.03m in thickness.
111	T1	Cut for pit.	Pit cut measures 0.66m in width across top and 0.67m in depth. Very steep sides and bowl shaped concave base. Recorded in section only.
112	T1	Fill of Pit [111]	Firmly compacted dark grey sandy silt which includes frequent mortar flecks and fragments.
113	T1	Cut of large pit	Cut recorded in section only. It measures 2.50m in recorded extent east-to-west and 2.03m north-to-south. It had a depth of 0.80m. Gradually sloped sides and shallow base.
114	T1	Fill of pit [113]	Moderately compacted dark grey sandy silt. Includes frequent fragments of ceramic building material mortar flecks and fragments. It also included frequent small, medium and large stones up to 0.30m diameter.
115	T1	Clay –naturally formed	Soft sky blue clean clay.
116	T1	Cut of pit	Only west side of pit recorded in section. Measures 1.80m in extent east-to-west and 0.68m in maximum depth. Gradually sloped sides.

117	T1	Fill of pit [116]	Firmly compacted brownish yellow clayey silt. Includes occasional flecks of mortar. 0.57m in depth and recorded for an extent of 0.60m. Same as (107)
118	T1	Cut for pit	Recorded in south facing section. Measures 0.62m in width and 0.64m in depth. Vertical sides. Base not visible.
119	T1	Fill of Pit [118]	Firmly compacted mid to dark grey clayey silt. Includes occasional fragments of mortar and ceramic building material.
120	T1	Primary fill of Pit [113]	Firm but crumbly layer of dark reddish brown peaty silt. Measures 0.08m in maximum thickness and recorded for a north-to-south extent of 1.30m
121	T1	Dumped make up layer	Moderately compacted mid to dark grey sandy silt. Includes frequent mortar flecks and fragments. 0.60m in thickness.
122	T1	Cut for pit	Only part of north side of pit recorded in SW corner of Trench. Recorded in section only. Measures 0.53m in extent and 0.29m in depth. Side gradually sloped.
123	T1	Fill of Pit [122]	Firmly compacted dark grey silt. Includes frequent small and medium stones.
124	T1	Naturally formed silt/clay	Soft mid bluish grey clayey silt. Recorded for a depth of 0.37m in base of machined sondage.
125	T1	Naturally formed silt	Soft very dark grey silt which includes fibrous organic material. 0.12m in thickness. Recorded in machine excavated sondage.
126	T1	Naturally formed silt/clay	Soft mid bluish grey clayey silt. 0.12m in thickness. Recorded in machined sondage.
127	T1	Naturally formed peat and clay deposit recorded in Auger Hole 1.	Mixed bluish grey and clay and soft reddish brown peat. 0.27m in thickness
128	T1	Naturally formed clay deposit recorded in Auger Hole 1.	Mottled soft mid brown and bluish grey sticky clay. 1.05m in thickness
129	T1	Naturally formed clay deposit recorded in Auger Hole 1.	Soft dark grey organic rich sticky clay. 0.40m in thickness
130	T1	Naturally formed clay deposit recorded in Auger Hole 1.	Soft dark reddish brown peaty clay. Slightly fibrous. 0.68m in thickness
131	T1	Naturally formed silt deposit recorded in Auger Hole 1.	Soft mottled bluish grey and grey silt. 0.42m depth recorded. Probably continues below.
200	T2	Brick wall	Brick wall lain in stretcher bond. Present across entire width of east facing section (3.90m). 0.40m in height. Brick dimensions are 0.06m in height and 0.23m in length.
201	T2	Brick foundation	Similar to (200) but bricks lain in courser fashion. Many half bricks used. Present throughout width of east faing section (3.90m). 0.52m in height.
202	T2	Stone wall footing	Limestone blocks forming wall footing. Recorded to base of Trench and full height not recorded. Two courses visible. Individual blocks average 0.25m in length and 0.12m in height.

Witham Archaeology Report No. 75: Land to the rear of 97 Norfolk St., King's Lynn, Norfolk
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

203	T2	Brick foundation	Length of brickwork lain on end (pitched) located to the base but within brickwork (201). 1.45m in length and 0.23m in height.
204	T2	Brick foundation	Length of brickwork lain on end (pitched) located below (203) but in front of (202). 2.68m in length and 0.26m in height.
205	T2	Rubble layer	Loose rubble incorporating modern bricks, frequent small stones, glass and mortar fragments.
206	T2	Layer of brick	Bricks to base of (205). A number of bricks lain on (207). Remnants of surface with much robbed away.
207	T2	Levelling/make up layer	Moderately compacted dark grey gritty sand. Includes occasional small rounded stones. 0.22m in depth
208	T2	Fill of cut [225]	Soft mid to dark grey gritty clay. Includes moderate quantity of brick and tile fragments. Also moderate quantities of coal fragments and angular small stones. 2.48m in extent and 0.66m in depth.
209	T2	Fill of cut [233]	Soft dark grey clayey peat. Slightly fibrous. 0.12m in maximum depth and 1.14m in extent
210	T2	Same as (211)	Same as (211)
211	T2	Secondary fill of Cut [226]	Soft dark grey sandy clay. Includes occasional shell fragments and small rounded and angular stones. Also small brick flecks and fragments.
212	T2	Upper fill of cut [226]	Soft mid brown clay. 0.52m in width and 0.40m in depth.
213	T2	Fill of cut [227]	Moderately compacted mid greyish brown sandy clay. Contains frequent brick and mortar fragments.
214	T2	Layer	Soft, sticky mid brown clean clay. 0.65m in depth
215	T2	Layer	Soft mottled dark grey and mid brown silt. Includes frequent quantities of tile fragments. Moderate small and medium stones. 0.37m in depth.
216	T2	Layer	Dark grey silt with organic component. 0.12m depth
217	T2	Layer	Soft light brown fine silty clay. Depth varies between minimum of 0.18m and maximum of
218	T2	Layer	Soft dark grey fibrous organic rich silt. 0.40m maximum depth. Includes occasional small and medium stones
219	T2	Dumped layer	Deposit comprises 80% small angular stones and 20% dark grey silt. Freq tile fragments. 0.10m depth recorded.
220	T2	Layer	Soft light to mid grey gritty silt. Includes moderate quantity of small stones. 0.28m recorded depth and 0.86m extent.
221	T2	Cut for linear feature	Only north side of cut revealed in trench. 0.90m in width and 0.32m in depth. Sides very gradually sloped to shallow concave base.
222	T2	Fill of [227]	Moderately compacted mid to dark grey sandy silt. Includes frequent gravel, small stones and shell fragments.

Witham Archaeology Report No. 75: Land to the rear of 97 Norfolk St., King's Lynn, Norfolk
Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

223	T2	Void	
224	T2	Fill of [227]	Mid grey sandy silt. Includes moderate quantities of small and medium stones. 0.60m in width and 0.23m in depth
225	T2	Cut of Pit	Large cut recorded in Section. Gently sloped sides and slightly concave base. Measures 0.58m in depth and 2.48m in width.
226	T2	Cut	Vertical cut.
227	T2	Drain cut	Cut measures 1.00m across top and has a depth of 0.90m. very steep sides break to slightly concave base.
228	T2	Dumped/levelling layer	Firmly compacted light brown silty sand. Occasional brick and tile fragments and frequent mortar flecks and fragments. 0.21m in maximum thickness.
229	T2	Dumped/levelling layer	Firmly compacted mid grey silty sand. Moderate quantities of small and medium sized stones. 0.22m in thickness.
230	T2	Dumped/ levelling layer	Moderately compacted dark grey silty sand. 0.10m in thickness
231	T2	Bedding layer for tarmac	Gravel layer for tarmac (232). 0.07m in thickness
232	T2	Tarmac	Tarmac of 0.03m depth.
233	T2	Pit cut	
234	T2	Pit cut	
235	T2	Fill of Pit [234]	Soft dark grey clayey peat. Slightly fibrous.
236	T2	Layer	Soft and sticky mid brown clay. 0.10m thickness
237	T2	Layer	Soft dark grey peaty clay. 0.15m in depth
238	T2	Layer	Soft greyish brown sticky clay. 0.28m in depth
239	T2	Layer	Soft mid bluish grey sickly silty clay. 1.45m in depth
240	T2	Layer	Soft mid brown clay. 0.10m in depth
241	T2	Layer	Soft bluish grey sandy clay with small nodules of calcined material. 0.26m depth

APPENDIX B
FINDS ARCHIVE

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Date
115	BRK	Gault	1	268	Handmade; W-106mm x D-39mm; mortar; very thin; struck upper; slop moulded	16th-18th
115	BRK	Gault	1	673	Handmade; W-103mm x D-45mm; struck upper; slop moulded	16th-18th
115	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	1	904	Encased in cement; handmade; W-95mm x D-43mm	14th-18th
115	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	1	1178	Partially vitrified; struck upper; slop moulded; iron concretion on the base	
115	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	1	2278	Handmade; heavily sooted; struck upper; slop moulded; Fenland type; L-220mm x W-130mm x D-52mm	16th-19th
215	PEG	Gault	1	248	Reduced core; circular peg hole punched from the upper surface - pre-fired	13th-15th
215	PNR	Gault	2	167	Mortar adhered; sooted	
215	PNR	Oxidised; fine	1	85	Mortar adhered	13th-15th
218	PANT	Oxidised; fine-medium sandy	1	122	Sooted; mortar	18th-19th
219	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	1	93	Veg impressions on base	
219	BRK	Oxidised; fine	1	136	Soot over break; mortar over break; large rounded, ?burnt out vegetation? hollow within body of brick	14th-18th
219	CBM	Gault	1	10	Abraded; flake; partially vitrified	
219	PEG	Oxidised; fine sandy; +light firing	1	29	Circular peg hole punched from the upper surface - pre-fired	
219	PEG	Gault	1	76	Mortar adhered; circular peg hole punched from the upper surface - pre-fired	
219	PEG	OX/R/OX; fine; Ca; Fe	1	140	Sooted; mortared; circular peg hole punched from the upper surface - pre-fired	13th-15th
219	PNR	OX/R/OX; fine; Ca	1	79	Mortared base; sooted; abundant calcareous grits	13th-15th
219	PNR	Gault	1	21	Flat	
219	PNR	Gault; Fe	1	81	Flat; mortared edge	13th-15th
219	PNR	OX/R/OX; Gault	1	11		
219	PNR	Oxidised; fine-medium sandy; +light firing	7	490	Flat; mortared	13th-15th
219	PNR	Oxidised; coarse sandy+ Ca	1	28		
224	PEG	Gault	1	160	Partially vitrified	
224	PNR	Gault	1	31	Groove in upper surface	13 th -16th

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Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Date
224	RID	Gault	1	90	Abraded; mortar adhered	

**APPENDIX B
FINDS ARCHIVE**

ARCHIVE CATALOGUES

Archive catalogue 1, Ceramic Building Material

Cxt	Cname	Fabric	NoF	W(g)	Comment	Date
115	BRK	Gault	1	268	Handmade; W-106mm x D-39mm; mortar; very thin; struck upper; slop moulded	16th-18th
115	BRK	Gault	1	673	Handmade; W-103mm x D-45mm; struck upper; slop moulded	16th-18th
115	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	1	904	Encased in cement; handmade; W-95mm x D-43mm	14th-18th
115	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	1	1178	Partially vitrified; struck upper; slop moulded; iron concretion on the base	
115	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	1	2278	Handmade; heavily sooted; struck upper; slop moulded; Fenland type; L-220mm x W-130mm x D-52mm	16th-19th
215	PEG	Gault	1	248	Reduced core; circular peg hole punched from the upper surface - pre-fired	13th-15th
215	PNR	Gault	2	167	Mortar adhered; sooted	
215	PNR	Oxidised; fine	1	85	Mortar adhered	13th-15th
218	PANT	Oxidised; fine-medium sandy	1	122	Sooted; mortar	18th-19th
219	BRK	Oxidised; calcareous	1	93	Veg impressions on base	
219	BRK	Oxidised; fine	1	136	Soot over break; mortar over break; large rounded, ?burnt out vegetation? hollow within body of brick	14th-18th
219	CBM	Gault	1	10	Abraded; flake; partially vitrified	
219	PEG	Oxidised; fine sandy; +light firing	1	29	Circular peg hole punched from the upper surface - pre-fired	
219	PEG	Gault	1	76	Mortar adhered; circular peg hole punched from the upper surface - pre-fired	
219	PEG	OX/R/OX; fine; Ca; Fe	1	140	Sooted; mortared; circular peg hole punched from the upper surface - pre-fired	13th-15th
219	PNR	OX/R/OX; fine; Ca	1	79	Mortared base; sooted; abundant calcareous grits	13th-15th
219	PNR	Gault	1	21	Flat	
219	PNR	Gault; Fe	1	81	Flat; mortared edge	13th-15th
219	PNR	OX/R/OX; Gault	1	11		
219	PNR	Oxidised; fine-medium sandy; +light firing	7	490	Flat; mortared	13th-15th
219	PNR	Oxidised; coarse sandy+ Ca	1	28		
224	PEG	Gault	1	160	Partially vitrified	
224	PNR	Gault	1	31	Groove in upper surface	13 th -16th
224	RID	Gault	1	90	Abraded; mortar adhered	

APPENDIX C – OASIS FORM

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

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OASIS ID: withamar1-314752

Project details

Project name	Archaeological trial trenching on land to the rear of 97, Norfolk Street
Short description of the project	An archaeological trial trench evaluation was undertaken on land to the rear of 97 Norfolk St., Kings Lynn, Norfolk. The project was commissioned by Walker Construction Limited to provide information in support a planning application to West Norfolk and King's Lynn Borough Council for residential development at the site. The site lies an archaeologically sensitive area, within the historic core of King's Lynn. Two evaluation trenches were excavated within the footprint of the proposed new building. The evaluation showed that the area of development was marshy ground and probably prone to flooding prior to the 18th century. At this time some it would seem that the ground was reclaimed by dumping of soils and waste materials into the marshy ground. Cartographic evidence indicates the presence of a former fleet in the location of the evaluation trenches. Silts and clays recorded within the trenches may well be associated with this fleet.
Project dates	Start: 18-12-2014 End: 23-12-2014
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	ENF 135742 - HER event no.
Any associated project reference codes	13/00727/F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Vacant Land 1 - Vacant land previously developed
Monument type	DUMPED DEPOSITS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POTTERY Post Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Post Medieval
Significant Finds	ANIMAL BONE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"Augering", "Documentary Search", "Sample Trenches"
Development type	Urban residential (e.g. flats, houses, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	After full determination (eg. As a condition)

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK KINGS LYNN King's Lynn, Norfolk

Street	
Postcode	PE30 1AB
Study area	700 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 62050 20310 52.755684721628 0.401568902658 52 45 20 N 000 24 05 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 1.27m Max: 5.45m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Witham Archaeology
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Russell Trimble
Project director/manager	Dale Trimble
Project supervisor	Gary Trimble
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Archive ID	TBC
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Digital Archive ID	TBC
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Survey","Text"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Archive ID	TBC
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic","Survey"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Drawing","Map","Matrices","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section","Survey "

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Land to the rear of 97 Norfolk Street, King's Lynn. Archaeological Trial Trenching
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Trimble, G
Other bibliographic details	75
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