

**THE POST OFFICE,
CHURCH TERRACE,
OUTWELL,
NORFOLK**

NGR REF: TF 51356 03710



(OASIS ID: independ1-281225)

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL MONITORING AND INVESTIGATION
APRIL 2017***

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CONTENTS

- Summary
- 1 Introduction
- 2 Project Background
- 3 Archaeological Background
- 4 Aims
- 5 Methodology
- 6 Results
- 7 The Pottery and Osteology
- 8 Discussion
- 9 Archive
- 10 Bibliography

Appendices:

OASIS-form

Context Descriptions

Sections

Summary

Archaeological monitoring, followed by an archaeological investigation, was conducted by Independent Archaeology Consultants for the construction of two new extensions at the Post Office, Church Terrace, Outwell, Norfolk. Two development areas were opened up in front of, and to the rear of, the existing building. Various layers of archaeological interest were encountered during the investigation, which was located next to an old cemetery.

1 INTRODUCTION

- 1.1 The archaeological monitoring and investigation were carried out at the Post Office, Church Terrace, Outwell, Norfolk (NGR: TF 51356 03710) in accordance with the *Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief and Investigation* issued by the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists (2014), as well as discussions with Paula Kyriakou, Archaeological Officer at Norfolk County Council.
- 1.2 Independent Archaeology Consultants is an archaeological consultancy company based in Peterborough, Cambridgeshire. The company subscribes to the *Code of Conduct, the Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Watching Brief* (CIfA 2014), *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England* (EAA Occasional Paper 14) and *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a revised framework for the East of England* (EAA Occ. Paper No 24, 2011). All relevant CIfA Codes of Practice were adhered to throughout the course of the project.

2 PROJECT BACKGROUND

- 2.1 Planning Permission has been granted (15/01922/F) for the Post Office, Church Terrace, Outwell, Norfolk. The development comprised the construction of rear and front extensions at the existing building. The development site was located along Church Terrace in the small village of Outwell, Norfolk. It enclosed an area of some 300m² at an average height of 4m AOD. The site was located north of Church Terrace and adjacent to existing properties further to the north. St Clements Church with its cemetery was limiting the site in the east, while The Mews was located in the west. The site could be accessed from Church Terrace.
- 2.2 The geology of the area comprised Tidal and Flat Deposits over Ampthill Clay Formations-Mudstone (British Geological Survey). The site was situated within an area of archaeological potential, as defined by the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (HER). Therefore, a program of archaeological monitoring and excavation was required prior to any construction within the site. This condition was mentioned in the Planning Permission granted by the Council, and was in line with standards described in NPPF.



Figure 1. The location of Outwell in England.

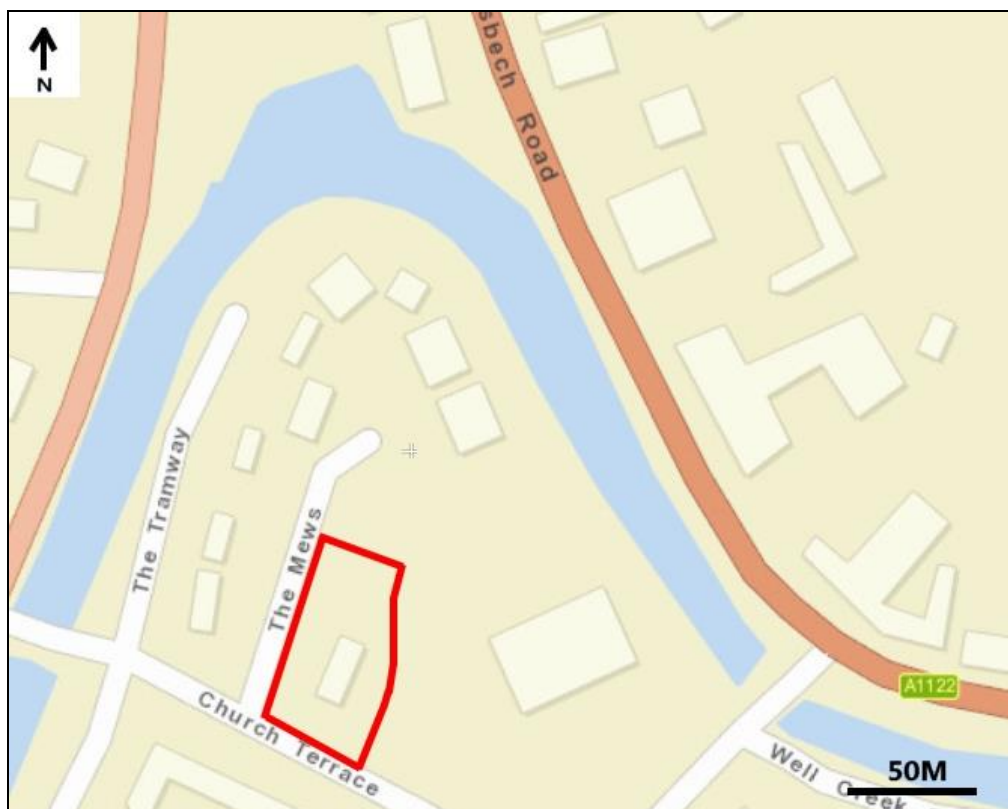


Figure 2. Site Location in Outwell (Red). (Ordnance Survey maps produced with Licence nr: Ordnance Survey 0100031673).

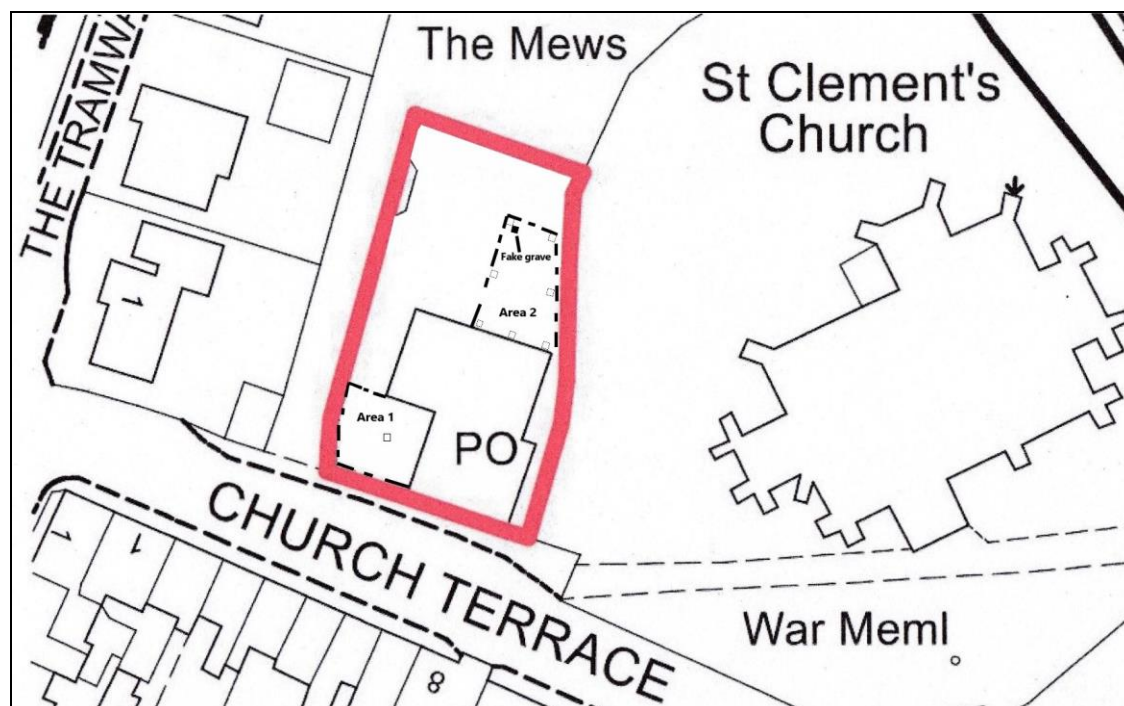


Figure 3. Site Outline. Features and test pits within the development area.

3 ARCHAEOLOGICAL BACKGROUND

- 3.1 Although, there were no known archaeological remains within the proposed development area a number of archaeological sites are known to exist in the surroundings.
- 3.2 Outwell is a small Medieval village some 6 miles southeast of Wisbech in Norfolk. The proposed development site was adjacent to the Medieval church of St Clements. Settlement activity was often located close to the church in the Saxon and Medieval periods. In addition, churchyard boundaries changed over time, and there was a theoretic risk the proposed development site had once formed part of the Medieval cemetery.
- 3.3 Recent excavations to the north of the site recorded evidence of Saxon and Post Medieval features. Consequently there was potential for significant heritage assets of archaeological interest (buried archaeological remains including human remains) being present at the site and that their significance may be affected by the proposed development.

4 AIMS

- 4.1 The aims of the archaeological monitoring and investigation were achieved through pursuit of the following specific objectives:

- i) to gain information about the heritage assets within the proposed development area;
 - ii) to provide detailed information regarding the date, character, extent, integrity and degree of preservation of the identified heritage assets;
 - iii) to inform a strategy for the recording, preservation and/or management of the identified assets;
 - iv) to mitigate potential threats;
 - v) to inform proposals for further archaeological investigations (namely targeted area excavations) within the ongoing programme of research;
 - vi) to define the sequence and character of activity at the site, as reflected by the excavated remains;
 - vii) to interpret the archaeology of the site within its local, regional and national archaeological context.
- 4.2 The investigation also considered the general investigative themes outlined by: Medlycott, M. 2011 (ed.) *Research and Archaeology Revisited: a Revised Framework for the East of England*, East Anglian Archaeology Occasional Paper 24; *Research and Archaeology: A Framework for the Eastern Counties* (Glazebrook 1997; Brown & Glazebrook 2000), *English Heritage Archaeology Division Research Agenda* (1997); *Discovering the Past, Shaping the Future: Research Strategy 2005 - 2010* (English Heritage 2005).
- 4.3 Specifically the following investigative aims were accommodated in the programme of archaeological work:

- *characterisation of the site in the broader landscape;
- *characterisation of the activities identified on the site;
- *characterisation of changes affecting land-use through time

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Monitoring followed by excavation of exposed remains and deposits

The initial part of the project consisted of reducing the ground level within the entire footprint of the front extension. In a second step of archaeological works the ground level was also reduced within the footprint of the rear extension, and an archaeological excavation with testpits were carried out to investigate the lower deposits present within the site.

The reduction of the ground reached the bottom of the new floor levels within the two extensions. This meant the ground was reduced by 0.40m-0.50m from the present

ground level. The reduction of the topsoil within the footprints of the two new extensions was carefully monitored, and checked for potential burials and other features. To reduce the pressure on any potential graves, or other archaeological remains, in the ground a light mini digger equipped with a flat edged ditching bucket was brought in for the fieldwork.

While the fieldworks at the front of the Post Office were carried out in July 2016, the work with the rear extension was not started until February 2017. During the work with the rear extension an 18th century gravestone was encountered. A licence for the excavation of this proposed grave was obtained from the Ministry of Justice to allow the works to continue.

The next steps in the excavation process was to investigate the proposed grave, and to dig test pits for each one of the 7 piles the new rear extension was going to rest on. The piles used for the rear extension were 220mm steel cased driven piles, and each pile was driven down to a set of between 16-18m. Each test pit was large enough to allow inspection of any human and/or other archaeological remains exposed in the various pit. All pits were excavated down to the Natural deposits.

5.2 Health and Safety issues addressed during the fieldworks

Special care was taken during the whole archaeological excavation process to assure that no human remains were being destroyed due to the ongoing development. All appropriate CIfA guidelines were followed during the entire excavation process. *The Human Tissue Act* was also consulted prior to the start of the project, and further guidance during the project was brought from the Health and Safety Executive document *Controlling the risks of infection at work from human remains A guide for those involved in funeral services (including embalmers) and those involved in exhumation*.

The groundworks also take into consideration potential above- and below-ground constraints and/or hazards, such as trees, utility trenches, overhead cables, contaminated soil and areas of modern disturbance.

The fieldworks were undertaken with regard to all relevant Health and Safety legislation, in accordance with the *Independent Archaeology Consultant's Health and Safety Manual* (2017). Independent Archaeology Consultants is a CHAS-accredited organisation, and has, as such, the necessary skills and requirements to direct working sites in a safe and secure manner.

5.3 Metal Detecting

Thorough metal detector sweeps of exposed features and spoil heaps were carried out in advance of, and during, the excavation process.

5.4 Hand Excavation

All man-made features were investigated. Apparently natural features (such as tree throws) were sampled sufficiently to establish their origin and to characterise any related human activity. Hand excavation and sampling was sufficient to establish the date and character of all deposits exposed, and to allow appropriate recording.

Deposits and layers (including buried horizons of top- and subsoils) were sampled sufficiently to enable a confident interpretation of their character, date and relationships with other features.

5.5 Recording

A numbered single context-based recording system, written on suitable forms and indexed appropriately, was used for all elements of the archaeological recording programme.

Measured plans were produced to show all exposed deposits (including natural and modern features etc.) and excavated areas. Individual measured plans and sections were produced for all excavated features and deposits. These were accurately tied into trench plans/trench location plans, that in turn were accurately related to the Ordnance Survey grid and to suitably mapped local features (boundaries, buildings, roads etc.).

All sections and plans were related accurately to Ordnance Datum. A photographic record comprising monochrome and digital photos formed part of the excavation record, and a selection of digital photographs was used in this report.

6 RESULTS

Area 1

- 6.1 The footprint of the new front extension was reduced down to a level of about 0.4m below the present ground surface (Figure 4). The layer that was stripped away consisted of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent demolition material (101). This layer was possibly contemporary with the erection of the Post Office.
- 6.2 In order to better understand the stratigraphy of Area 1 a test pit was opened up in the central part of the footprint, but revealed no archaeological finds or features. A total of five layers were identified: A 0.17m thick layer of light brown, plastic silty clay with occasional bricks, mortar and roots (102), a 0.15m thick layer of yellow-brown, plastic silty clay with occasional small stones (103), a 0.12m thick fill of dark brown, plastic silty clay with frequent charcoal and mortar (104), a 0.28m thick layer of yellow-brown, plastic silty clay with occasional small stones (105) and a 0.20m thick layer of dark brown, plastic silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional small shells (106). The Natural deposits consisted of greyish, plastic silty clay with occasional small shells. No graves or other features of archaeological interest could be identified in the stripped area or the test pit in front of the Post Office.



Figure 4. Area 1 in front of the Post Office. Overview from southwest.

Area 2

- 6.3 The footprint of the new rear extension was reduced down to a level of about 0.50m below the present ground surface (Figure 5). The soil which was stripped away consisted largely of brought-in garden soil of dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent roots and occasional small stones (201). The garden soil covered the older ground surface of up to 1m thick light brown, plastic silty clay with frequent roots and occasional bricks, mortar, china, pottery and animal bones (202).
- 6.4 Once the whole footprint for the rear extension had been stripped the area was cleaned and carefully checked for any potential archaeological features. A concentration of stones, with Elizabeth Gunn's grave stone from 1711, was the only visible feature on this level, and it was obvious that no other graves or features of archaeological interest had been cut into the ground from this level.
- 6.5 The next step in the excavation process was to investigate the supposed grave of Elizabeth Gunn. When the ground works behind the Post Office began in February 2017 a site visit was made by Paula Kyriakou from Norfolk County Council, to discuss the best way forward considering that the site seemed to contain a preserved grave. For this reason all standard procedures were being followed and licences were obtained from the Ministry of Justice before the site works were allowed to continue.

- 6.6 Through studies of the Church Records from the nearby church of St Clements the investigation team had been able to track the burial of young Elizabeth Gunn to 5 June 1711. The beautiful and well preserved 18th century gravestone had been carved with letters in an Early Modern English tradition, and had a fully readable inscription:
- “Here lies the body of Elizabeth Gunn, Daughter of William and June Gunn, who Departed this life June the 4th. Aged 8 months.”
- 6.7 Once the gravestone had been recorded it was lifted to allow a closer investigation of the supposed grave. The first thing that caught the eye of the responsible Site Officer was that the stone was covering a rusty iron container. At this point in the investigation everything still seemed as we were dealing with a well preserved 18th century grave, with a possibly sealed iron container inside.
- 6.8 On closer inspection, however, it was obvious there were holes in the lid of the container, so it was possible to peak into it. This was in a way a great relief, as the local Health- and Safety Officer for King’s Lynn would otherwise have been contacted immediately.
- 6.9 A sherd of 19th century china was also found stuck in the rusty lid of the container, and this seemed odd as the grave was supposed to date back to 1711 (Figure 6). During the excavation process a machine made brick stone was also found among the stones surrounding the container (Figure 7). This stone was obviously much younger than the grave stone on top, which predated both the brick stone and the sherd of china by about 200 years.
- 6.10 The fact that the iron container itself was made of cast iron, a method which did not exist back in 1711, is also of interest for the dating of the stone concentration. The container itself, therefore, also turned out to be much younger than the grave stone which was covering it. All this evidence points towards a late 19th century, or early 20th century, date for the whole stone feature which is therefore certainly not the grave of Elizabeth Gunn from 1711. This assumption is further supported by the fact that not a single human bone was found anywhere inside the supposed grave.
- 6.11 It is likely, therefore, that the stone concentration was in fact a “fake” grave, or simply a concentration of cleared out stones from the nearby cemetery. The cast iron container itself was cleaned and turned out to be an older type of drain, possible from the church of St Clements nearby.
- 6.12 In order to better understand the stratigraphy of Area 2, and to check the ground for any potential archaeological remains deeper down in the ground, the next step in the excavation process was to open up seven test pits where concrete piles were going to be driven down to support the new rear extension.

- 6.13 A limited find material consisting of animal bones and pottery sherds were collected from the former topsoil (202) in the various pits, but no archaeological features or graves were present in any of the seven test pits. The finds can be dated to between the 15th century and the present day. All test pits were excavated down to Natural deposits, which consisted of greyish, plastic, silty clay with occasional small shells. In some of the test pits the water table was reached (Figure 8).



Figure 5. Area 2 behind the Post Office. Overview from north. The stone concentration with Elizabeth Gunn's gravestone from 1711 can be seen in the middle of the picture.



Figure 6. The concentration of stones contained a container of cast iron. In the rust at the top of the container was a sherd of white 19th century china (By the red arrow).



Figure 7. One of the stones in the construction was a machine made brick stone, thought to be about 100 years old (By the red arrow).



Figure 8. Seven test pits were opened up in Area 2 behind the Post Office. A limited number of finds were found in the ca 1m thick deposits.

7 THE POTTERY AND OSTEOLOGY

The Pottery (By Paul Blinkhorn)

The pottery assemblage comprised 7 sherds with a total weight of 193g. It all occurred in a single context, (102). It consisted of a mixture of late medieval/early post-medieval and later wares. The following fabric types were noted:

Glazed Red Earthenware, 16th-19th C. (Wade-Martins 1983). 3 sherds, 61g.

Late Medieval Ware, 1400-1550 (eg. Anderson et. al 1996). 1 sherd, 42g.

Miscellaneous 19th and 20th Century wares, 1 sherd, 42g.

Nottingham/Derby Stoneware, 18th-19th century, 1 sherd, 28g.

Raeren Stoneware, AD1480-1610 (Gaimster 1997), 1 sherd, 20g.

The sherds were mostly fairly large and in reasonably good condition. The range of fabric types is fairly typical of sites in the region (eg. Clarke and Clarke 1977). A 19th or early 20th century clay tobacco pipe bowl and two stem fragments were also noted.

Osteology (By Tania Kausmally)

The archaeological excavation at Outwell, West Norfolk yielded a very limited number of animal bones (20 fragments) from a single context. The skeletal remains were uncovered from an area close the local cemetery. On site was a gravestone dated to 1711 and a small number of pottery sherds dating from the 15th-19th centuries. Despite the presence of a gravestone, no human skeletal remains were uncovered during the excavation. The skeletal remains were all non-human faunal remains and most likely dated to the 19th century. The remains are of limited archaeological significance due to the size and nature of the assemblage.

Methods

The bone was identified using guidelines by Schmid (1972) and Hillson (1996). Portions of the bones was recorded, as proximal, shaft and distal, to produce a fragment count based on Number of Identifiable Fragments (NISP). To identify the relative distribution of body parts within each species a Minimum Number of Elements was recorded (MNE), this was calculated from the sum of the most frequent portion of an element present. A Minimum Number of Individuals (MNI) was produced based on the single most frequent element of each species identified taking fusion into account.

Bones that could not be identified to species were assigned size categories, Large (cattle-size), medium (sheep/goat/pig size) and small (cat/rodent size).

Taphonomy was recorded to identify fragmentation in 20% intervals. Surface preservation was divided into four categories following the York system (Harland *et al.* 2003). Modifications to the bones, such as carnivore gnawing, chop marks, knife marks were recorded and location on the bone noted. Butchery marks were recorded by location and type (Cleaver (Chopping), Knife (skinning) and saw (Cutting) (Harland *et al.* 2003 and Seetha 2006).

Fusion was based on Sisson and Grossman (Getty 1975). No dentition was recovered. Measurements were carried out following guidelines by von den Driesch (1976) and compared to measurements provided on ABMAP (Animal Bone Metrical Archive Project) database (<http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/archives/view/abmap/>) and The Deer Bone Database at University of Nottingham (http://www.nottingham.ac.uk/zooarchaeology/deer_bone/) (Tyler-Jones, 2008).

Results

A total of 20 fragments were available for analysis. The preservation was excellent with very limited evidence of weathering or trampling. No root etching was recorded on the bone. There overall completeness was poor with 85% (17/20) being less than 20% complete (Figure 1). There were no complete elements present. The surface preservation was excellent allowing reliable observations on butchery and animal activity. There was no evidence of any carnivore or rodent activity on the bone. This

with the limited fragmentation and weathering suggests that the bones were buried shortly after disposal.

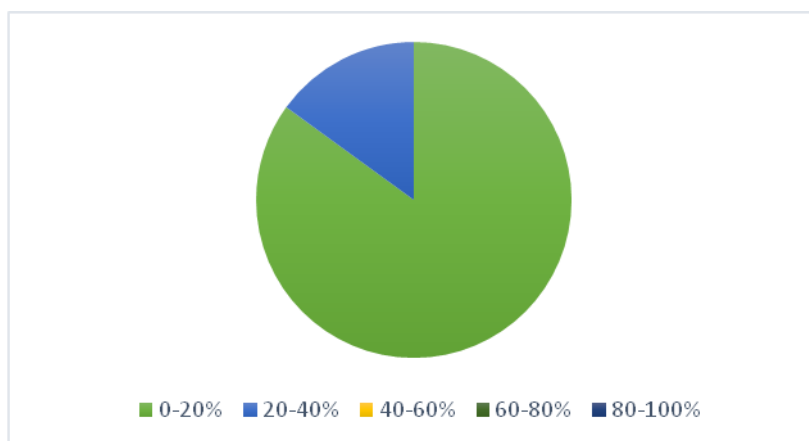


Figure 1 Skeletal completeness

The species identified were cattle and fallow deer (Table 1). The MNI yielded a total of at least two animals one from each of the identified species.

	NISP	MNE	MNI
Cattle (<i>Bos.</i>)	2	2	1
European Fallow Deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)	1	1	1
Medium mammal	12	5	
Large mammal	5	4	
Total	20	12	2

Table 1 Identification of fragments present

Ageing evidence was very limited. One fully fused glenoid cavity of a cattle scapula suggested an age above 7-10 months.

A large portion of the assemblage was not identifiable to species, with 50% (10/20) of the collection represented by rib fragments and a further 30% (6/20) made up of long bones fragments. Due to the small assemblage size, any interpretation in relation to body part distribution is notional. Elements identified as cattle were both those of butchery waste and domestic waste. The element of fallow deer was only butchery waste, whilst the medium and large mammal fragments suggested a distribution of both butchery waste and domestic waste (Table 2).

	Cattle	Fallow deer	Medium mammal	Large mammal
Horn core				
Skull				

Mandible/teeth				
Atlas				
Axis				
Scapula	1			
Humerus			3	
Radius				
Ulna				
Pelvis				
Sacrum				
Femur				
Tibia				
Fibula				
Astragalus				
Calcaneum				
Carpal				
Tarsal				
Metacarpal	1	1		
Metatarsal				
Lat. Metapodial				
Phalanx I				
Phalanx II				
Phalanx III				
Lateral phalanx				
Ribs			8	
Vertebrae				1
Long bone			1	2
Unidentified				2
Total	2	1	12	5

Table 2 Body part distribution (NISP)

There was extensive evidence of butchery with 90% (18/20) of all fragments showing some form of modification. A total of 40% (8/20) displaying clear chop marks, 25% (4/20) knife marks and 35% (7/20) saw marks. Saw marks were only recorded on rib fragments. The ribs of a medium mammal appear to have been sawn in the axillary line (mid shaft) (Figure 2).



Figure 2. (Image 1) Sawn ribs of medium mammal (Image 2) Chop marks on cattle metacarpal.

The modifications are evidence of butchery such as skinning, dismemberment and marrow extraction, though it is not clear whether these were carried out on or off site. Chopping would have taken place with a cleaver or a large cleaver knife, dividing larger bones such as a metapodial of cattle, and to split the long bones vertically. There was no direct evidence of skinning activity. Sawing was carried out with large bone saws, to divide the animal into different portions such as dividing the centre section of the loin into loin and belly. Figure 3 shows a Victorian butcher with his tools; a cleaver, a bone saw and a large knife cleaver.

Metric analysis was only available on two proximal ends of metacarpal. Comparing the measurements with The Deer Bone Database (Tyler-Jones, 2008) and the ABMAP database, the results revealed that both animals were above the mean value provided for the post medieval period (Table 3).

Species	Element (Measurement)	Measurement	DBD/ABMAP (mean values)
Fallow Deer (<i>Dama dama</i>)	Metacarpal (Bp)	31.2mm	29.47mm
Cattle (Bos.)	Metacarpal (Bp)	67.2mm	56.43mm

Table 3 Metric results



Figure 3 Victorian butcher photographed with the tools of his trade . Circa 1875.

Conclusion

The well preserved but fragmented skeletal remains from Outwell, West Norfolk revealed the presence of cattle and fallow deer. Only one element of cattle could be aged, suggesting an individual over 7-10 months old. There was no evidence of weathering, trampling or gnawing of the bone, suggesting they were buried immediately at the time of disposal. Most bones (90%) showed evidence of butchery, with both cleaver and saw marks. This is consistent with butchery methods from the Victorian era, unlike the medieval period, where saws were not used for butchery (Seetha, 2006). Information on body part distribution was limited but tentatively suggesting that the layer contained both butchery and domestic refuse, with distal limb, torso and proximal limb elements present of both medium and large fauna. The presence of both domesticated and wild species are not uncommon from this period (Weinstock, 2002). Fallow deer were abundant in England with the revival of deer parks. An estimated 71,000 animals were kept in over 400 deer parks across the country (Lever 2009, 105).

8 DISCUSSION

- 8.1 The archaeological monitoring program and investigation at the Post Office in Outwell, Norfolk revealed few finds and features of archaeological interest. Despite the fact that the site was located next to the old cemetery of St Clements the deposits and finds present within the investigation area gave an overall domestic impression.
- 8.2 It can, therefore, be questioned whether the former cemetery was actually stretching into the garden behind the Post Office. The only gravestone present within the site, that of Elizabeth Gunn from 1711, turned out to have been moved from its original location, and put on top on a concentration of stones and bricks dating from the 19th century.
- 8.3 The reason why the gravestone cannot be used to date the concentration of stones is that one of the brick stones in the construction was clearly machine made, and can most likely be dated to the later part of the 19th century or even around the year 1900. A sherd of white china from the same period was also found stuck in the rust on the top of the container of casted iron.
- 8.4 The reason why this concentration of stones and bricks have been created is difficult to say. The stones may come from a clearance of the cemetery surface in the 19th century, where older gravestones and bricks have been removed and stored in a pile nearby. Another possibility is simply that somebody has tried to create a “fake” grave as an act of humour in about 1900. The construction certainly gave the responsible site archaeologist and the staff from the Council the impression of being an actual grave prior to the fieldwork commenced. For this reason all standards had to be followed as if we were dealing with actual human remains.
- 8.5 The results of the site investigation, however, are still interesting, as they may indicate that the plot where the Post Office is located has been used for settlement from at least the late Medieval period onwards. The oldest pottery sherds collected from the deposits may be as old as the 15th century. This would indicate that human settlement occurred in the central parts of Outwell in the late Medieval period.
- 8.6 In a slightly larger geographical perspective this is interesting archaeological results, especially since the late-Medieval manor house Woodhall was built in the village in this period. The manor house is still largely preserved on a hill some few hundred meters northwest of the Post Office. The late-Medieval expansion of Outwell can also be seen in the nearby church of St Clements, where large parts of the present building can be dated to the 15th- and 16th centuries.

9 ARCHIVE

The archive consists of the following:

The project brief	The project report
Written Scheme of Investigation	The primary site records
The photographic and drawn records	Finds

The archive will be transferred to:
The Archaeological Collections for Norfolk County Council.

10 BIBLIOGRAPHY

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OASIS ID: independ1-281225

Project details

Project name	The Post Office, Outwell, Norfolk
Short description of the project	Archaeological Monitoring and Investigation at the Post Office, Outwell, Norfolk.
Project dates	Start: 10-08-2016 End: 10-03-2017
Previous/future work	No / No
Any associated project reference codes	POCT16 - Sitecode
Any associated project reference codes	15/01922/F - Planning Application No.
Type of project	Recording project
Site status	Local Authority Designated Archaeological Area
Current Land use	Residential 1 - General Residential
Monument type	SN CL Medieval
Monument type	SN CL Post Medieval
Significant Finds	SN CL Medieval
Significant Finds	SN CL Post Medieval
Investigation type	"Systematic Metal Detector Survey","Test-Pit Survey","Part Excavation","Recorded Observation","Watching Brief"
Prompt	Planning condition
Solid geology	AMPTHILL AND KIMMERIDGE CLAY
Drift geology	ALLUVIUM
Techniques	Other

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK OUTWELL The Post Office, Outwell
Postcode	PE14 8RQ
Study area	300 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 51356 03710 52.609664992751 0.235589395757 52 36 34 N 000 14 08 E Point
Height OD / Depth	Min: 2.5m Max: 4m

Project creators

Name of Organisation	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project brief originator	Local Authority Archaeologist and/or Planning Authority/advisory body
Project design originator	Independent Archaeology Consultants
Project director/manager	Christer Carlsson
Project supervisor	Christer Carlsson

Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Project archives	
Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk HER
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics"
Digital Archive recipient	Norfolk HER
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector"
Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk HER
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Ceramics","Stratigraphic"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Photograph","Plan","Report","Section"

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Monitoring and Investigation. The Post Office, Church Terrace, Outwell, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor(s)	Carlsson, C
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APPENDICES

CONTEXT DESCRIPTIONS

Context Nr	Depth (m)	Description	Younger than	Older than
Area 1				
(101)	0.40	Dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent demolish material.	(202)	-
(102)	0.17	Light brown, plastic silty clay with occasional bricks, mortar and roots.	(203)	(101)
(103)	0.15	Yellow-brown, plastic silty clay with occasional small stones.	(204)	(102)
(104)	0.12	Dark brown fill of plastic silty clay with frequent charcoal and mortar.	(205)	(103)
(105)	0.28	Yellow-brown, plastic silty clay with occasional small stones.	(206)	(104)
(106)	0.20	Dark brown, plastic silty clay with frequent charcoal and occasional small shells.	Natural	(105)
Natural	-	Greyish, plastic, silty clay with occasional small shells	-	(106)
Area 2				
(201)	0.50	Dark brown, soft silty clay with frequent roots and occasional small stones	(202)	-
(202)	1	Light brown, plastic silty clay with frequent roots and occasional bricks, mortar, china, pottery and animal bones.	Natural	(201)
Natural	-	Greyish, plastic, silty clay with occasional small shells	-	(202)

