Report 2014/1233

nps archaeology

Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at the Former Pilot Cinema, John Kennedy Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk

ENF133273

Prepared for
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Location:	Former Pilot Cinema, John Kennedy Road, King's Lynn
District:	King's Lynn and West Norfolk
Grid Ref.:	TF 6197 2052
Planning Ref.:	13/00205/FM
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Client:	Wellington Construction Ltd.
Dates of Fieldwork:	9 January-29 January 2014

Summary

Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out for Wellington Construction Ltd on the site of the former Pilot Cinema, John Kennedy Road, King's Lynn. This work was undertaken ahead of the proposed construction of new housing on the site.

The evaluation trenching located the southern edge of the Fisher Fleet and showed that the fleet appeared to have been infilled, probably in the mid to late 16th century, with a mix of redeposited flood silts and building debris, mostly medieval tile and mortar.

A wall of probable post-medieval date was recorded on the southern side of the site. This wall is thought to have been a property boundary, constructed after or as part of the reclamation of the land by the dumping of silty soils and building debris. A number of early post-medieval pits containing dumps of medieval building debris were also recorded cutting to the south of this wall.

A substantial pit filled with waste materials from the production of glass and extensive layers of glass cullet used as levelling material on the edge of the infilled Fisher Fleet provide evidence for the presence of a glassworks known to have been present on the site in the mid to late 17th century. Later brick walls and surfaces were recorded which probably relate to the use of the site in the 18th and 19th centuries.

1.0 INTRODUCTION

An archaeological evaluation was conducted for Wellington Construction Ltd ahead of the proposed construction of new housing on the site of the former Pilot Cinema, John Kennedy Road, King's Lynn in Norfolk. A total of four trenches, each measuring approximately 4m x 4m, were excavated within the proposed development area (3,040m²), located in the tarmac open areas to the north and south of the extant building and away from existing services.

This work was undertaken to fulfil planning requirements set by King's Lynn and West Norfolk District Council (13/00205/FM) in accordance with the requirements specified by Norfolk Historic Environment Service. The work was conducted in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by NPS Archaeology (PD 01-04-14-2-1233 v2). This work was commissioned and funded by Wellington Construction Ltd.

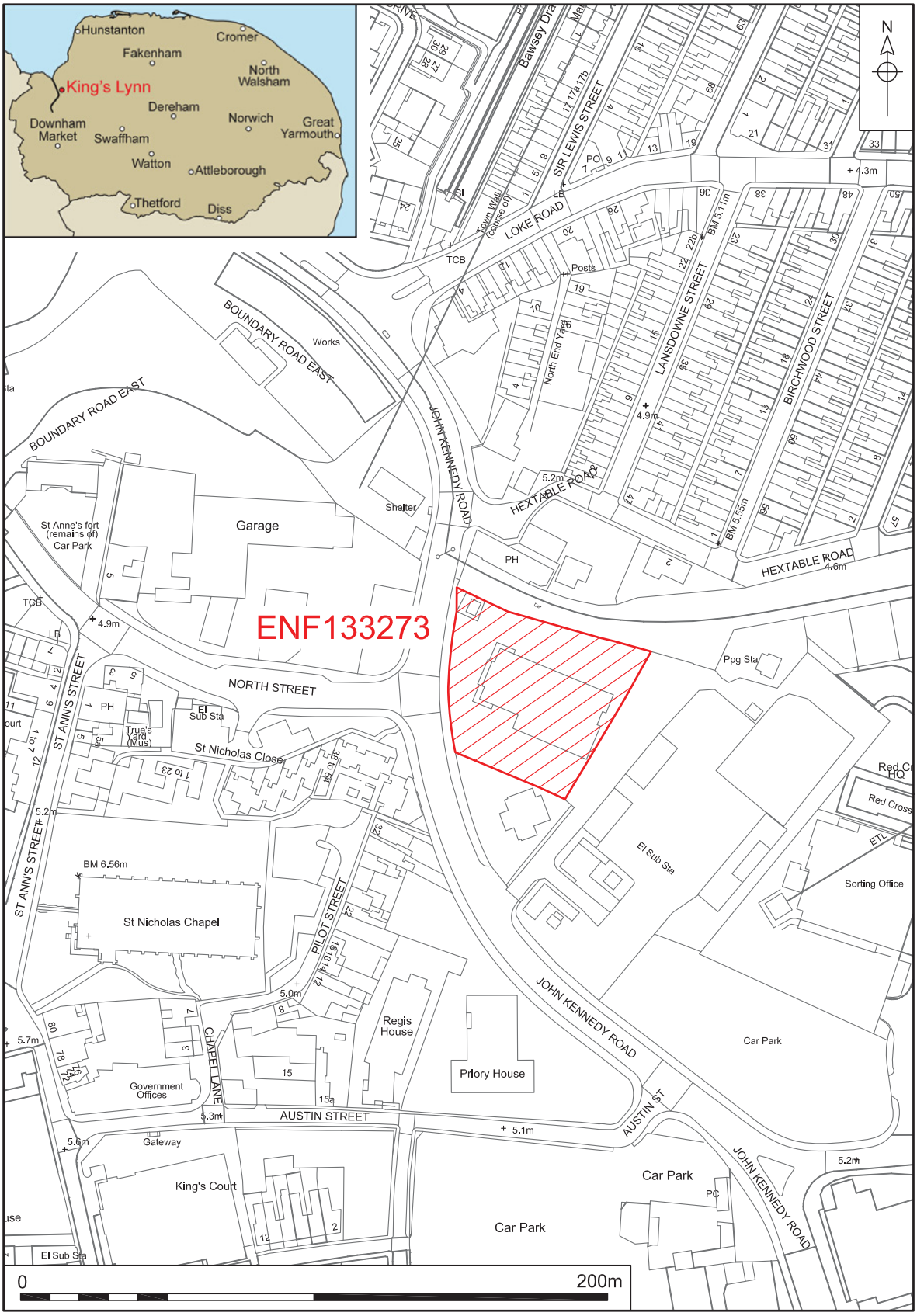

Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:2000

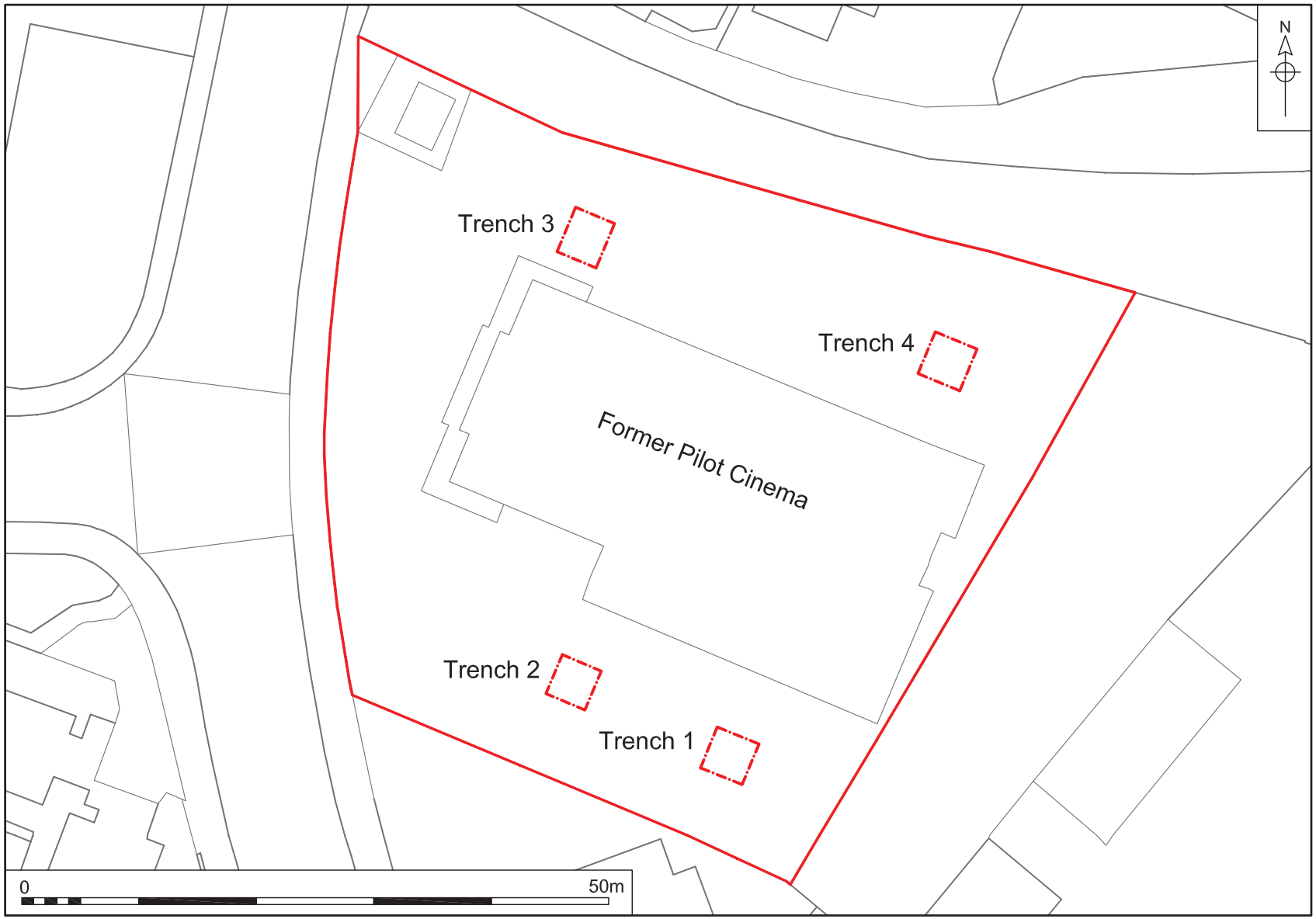

Figure 2. Location of trenches. Scale 1:500

This programme of work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *National Planning Policy Framework* (Department for Communities and Local Government 2012). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority about the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

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

2.0 GEOLOGY AND TOPOGRAPHY

The superficial geology of the site is clay and silt Tidal Flat Deposits which in turn are overlying the Kimmeridge Clay Formation mudstone bedrock (http://mapapps.bgs.ac.uk/geologyofbritain/home.html).

The site is located at an elevation of approximately 5.80m OD on its east side and slopes gently down towards the west to an elevation of approximately 5.00m OD. The site is bounded to the north by the line of the former Fisher Fleet, built over by the King's Lynn Dock Railway, with The Retreat public house and Victorian and modern housing beyond. To the south and west the site is bounded by the modern John Kennedy Road and its junction with North Street. West and south of the road junction is a mixture of industrial units, modern housing and dock facilities, all interspersed with medieval and post-medieval buildings. To the east of the site is a substantial electricity sub-station which, when constructed, appears to have been partially cut into the existing ground surface and is located at an elevation of approximately 4.50m OD.

The water table was encountered in all of the trenches at a depth of approximately 3.80m OD. Two temporary bench marks were established on the site, one located to the north of the extant building (5.83m OD) and one to the south of the building (5.40m OD). The value of these temporary bench marks was calculated from the height of a bench mark located on the north-west corner of St Nicholas Chapel. Conditions during the course of the evaluation were mostly overcast but with some sunshine and some bouts of heavy rain.

3.0 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

King’s Lynn (formerly Bishop’s Lynn) was founded in 1095 around St Margaret's Church on the land between the Millfleet and the Purfleet. The town expanded in the mid 12th century as the land between the Purfleet to the south and the Fisher Fleet to the north was granted by Bishop Herbert de Losinga for settlement in 1146-1150. The site is located at the northern end of this ‘Newland’, immediately to the south of the Fisher Fleet, which formed the northern boundary of the medieval town of King’s Lynn. To the east of the town the fleet is known as the Gaywood River and flows westwards from its source in Derby Fen, north-west of the village of Gayton to join with the River Great Ouse. The fleet remained an open, if increasingly canalised, waterway until the 19th when the King’s Lynn Dock Railway (NHER13592) was constructed over part of its course, including the stretch of the fleet immediately north of the site.

Approximately 100m to the south-west of the site is St Nicholas Chapel (NHER5549), the largest surviving parochial church in England, which was founded in 1146 as part of Bishop De Losinga's establishment of the new settlement north of the Purfleet. A main north to south road, Dowshill Street (now known as Pilot Street and cut short by modern housing at its northern end) ran to the east of the churchyard and northwards to Doucehill Bridge, the medieval crossing point over the Fisher Fleet. Doucehill Bridge would have been located just to the north-east of the corner of the site. Foundations of the bridge were identified during road works in the late 19th century (NHER40068).

North of St Nicholas Chapel Dowshill Street intersected with Drewes Lane (now known as North Street) and the site is located opposite this junction. The modern road layout has changed with John Kennedy Road now cutting across the line of Dowshill Street. Documentary research has identified a number of trades that were taking place along Dowshill Street during the later medieval period, including smiths, tanners, fullers and fishmongers (Clark and Carter 1977, 425). Several buildings of late 15th-century or 16th-century date still survive in the vicinity of St Nicholas Chapel. It is possible that similar buildings fronting onto Dowshill Street did at one time occupy the western frontage of the former Pilot Cinema site although, on Hollar's map of *c*.1660, which is the earliest known surveyed plan of King's Lynn (Higgins 2005) there is only one building shown, in the north east corner of the plot.

Away from the Dowshill Street frontage, on Hollar's map of 1660 a glassworks is marked as occupying the site. The glassworks is also present on Henry Bell's *Groundplat of King's Lynn,* dated 1680, which was produced as an updated copy of Hollar's map. Documentary sources indicate that the glassworks comprised a building to the rear of the plot and another building (shop?) on the Dowshill Street frontage. This latter building later became an alehouse (Higgins 2005). The glassworks was originally operated by Israel Harrison, from 1693 by a London glassmaker, Francis Jackson and in the 1720s by James Taverner. By 1742 the land was owned by Thomas Allen and was no longer in use for glassmaking.

According to Henry Harrod when discussing Bell's map 'The Glass House, which was not built much before the middle of the 17th century, and on the failure of the experiment stood empty for some, years, and was taken possession of by a Presbyterian congregation shortly after the Restoration, which gave the building some notoriety' (Harrod 1870). This is contradicted by Higgins, in his biography of Henry Bell (Higgins 2005) who states that the glass house that became a Presbyterian meeting house was not the one on the Pilot Cinema site but another, shown on Rastrick's map of 1725, located just north of the Purfleet. The absence of the Dowshill Street glassworks on Rastrick's map may indicate that it had gone out of use by 1725.

The inset plan of King's Lynn on Faden's map of Norfolk shows buildings on the site and John Wood's King's Lynn map of 1830 shows buildings with gardens on the Pilot Street frontage and behind is a rectangular building which is likely to be the former glassworks building. The 1st Edition Ordnance Survey mapping also shows the rectangular building

The Pilot Cinema was constructed on the site in 1938 and closed in 1983. From 1983 the cinema building was used as a roller skating rink and subsequently a garden centre before being refurbished as Zoot's Nightclub in 1999. The nightclub

closed in 2008. A number of photographs of the interior of the nightclub were taken as part of an 'Urban Exploration' in September 2012, the results of which can be accessed at http://www.28dayslater.co.uk/forums/leisure-sites/75469-zoots-night-club-kings-lynn-september-2012-a.html.

Plate 1. Former Pilot Cinema, looking north

Plate 2. Former Pilot Cinema, looking east

A search of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) produced 289 records within 500m of the site, of which only the closest and most relevant records have been detailed below.

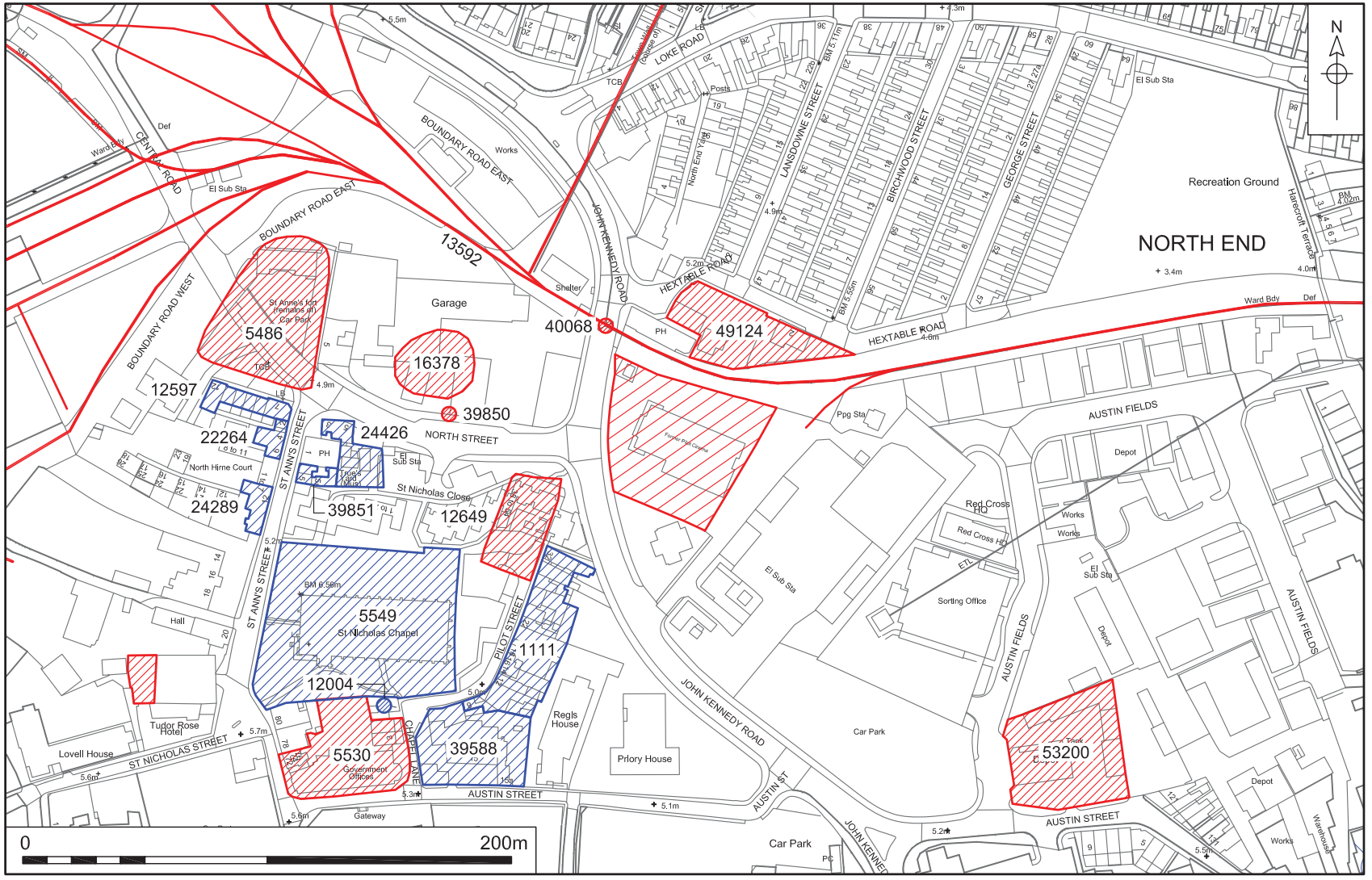

Figure 3. Selected NHER records within 250m of the site. Scale 1:2500

Immediately to the west of the site is Pilot Street (formerly Doweshill Street) and North Street (formerly Drewes Lane). Numerous Listed and historic buildings, centred around St Nicholas Chapel (NHER5549) and including late medieval, post-medieval and Victorian buildings on Pilot Street (NHER1111), Chapel Lane (NHER12004), Austin Street (NHER39588), North Street (NHER24426) and St Ann's Street (NHER12597, 39851, 22264, 24829).

To the east of St Nicholas Chapel building works in 1977 revealed skeletons overlying substantial medieval structural remains (NHER12649). The skeletons are thought to have been related to the extension of the graveyard of St Nicholas Chapel and the structural remains a continuation of the medieval buildings fronting onto the former northwards line of Pilot Street towards the Doucehill Bridge crossing of the Fisher Fleet.

South of St Nicholas Chapel and approximately 150m south-west of the current site, at the junction of Austin Street and Chapel Lane, archaeological evaluation trenching in advance of the construction of the Freebridge Housing Association offices revealed evidence for a 14th-century building (NHER5530).

West of the proposed development area was the site of a post-medieval windmill, shown on Rastrick's map of 1725 and on Henry Bell's 1695 'The West Prospect of Lynn Regis', where it is labelled as the Starch Mill (NHER16378). Adjacent to the windmill the remains of a probable 14th-century arch were uncovered in the 19th century (NHER39850). West of the windmill was St Ann's Fort (NHER5486), constructed in 1570 as part of the towns defences and located at the confluence of the Fisher Fleet and River Great Ouse. Only fragments of the fort now survive.

North of the Fisher Fleet and of the line of the dock railway, archaeological evaluation and watching brief monitoring in advance of the construction of new housing revealed evidence for medieval and post-medieval buildings, occupation and the infilling of the northern edge of the Fisher Fleet (NHER49124).

East of the proposed development area historic mapping indicates that the land was primarily open ground until the later 18th or 19th century. Any archaeological evidence from the land immediately to the east of the site has probably been damaged by the construction of a substantial electricity substation. It appears that the construction of the subs station and attendant buildings has been cut into the existing ground surface and thus at least some truncation of any archaeological remains that were present will have occurred.

On the site of the former dairy depot on Austin Street, archaeological evaluation in 2009 revealed evidence for early medieval flooding overlain by dumping of silts and building waste. (NHER53200).

4.0 METHODOLOGY

Norfolk Historic Environment Service required that the archaeological potential of the site should be evaluated by the excavation of trial trenches. A proposal for the excavation of four trenches, each measuring approximately 4m x 4m and located within the open areas to the north and south of the extant former Pilot Cinema building was agreed with Norfolk Historic Environment Service (Fig. 2). A fifth trench, also measuring 4m x 4m was to be excavated within the footprint of the cinema building if the results of the evaluation proved insufficient to characterise the archaeological potential of the site.

The objective of this evaluation was to determine as far as reasonably possible the presence or absence, location, nature, extent, date, quality, condition and significance of any surviving archaeological deposits within the development area.

Machine excavation was carried out with a tracked 5 tonne hydraulic 360˚ excavator equipped with a toothless ditching bucket and operated under constant archaeological supervision. At a depth of approximately 1.20m below the existing ground surface, Trenches 2, 3 and 4 were shored using sheets and walings to allow safe excavation and recording of the archaeological sequence below this depth.

Spoil, exposed surfaces and features were scanned with a metal-detector. All metal-detected and hand-collected finds other than those which were obviously modern, were retained for inspection.

Due to an absence of suitable deposits of interest, environmental samples were not taken.

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

Two temporary benchmarks were used during the course of this work, the values for which were transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark with a value of 6.56m OD, located on the north-west corner of St Nicholas church.

Site conditions were mixed, with the work mostly taking place in dry but overcast weather or in heavy rain.

5.0 RESULTS

Trench 1

Figs 2 and 4; Plates 3-and 4	
Location	
NE corner	561985.58, 320507.78
SW corner	561980.60, 320505.75
Dimensions	
Length	3.75m
Width	3.75m
Depth	2.10m
Levels	
North-east top	5.72m OD
South-west top	5.73m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Height OD
01	Deposit	Hoggin	0.20m	5.63m
02	Deposit	Garden soil	0.25m	5.43m
03	Deposit	Fill of pit [10]	0.36m+	5.18m
04	Deposit	Fill of pit [10]	0.38m+	5.20m
05	Deposit	Fill of pit [11]	1.20m+	5.02m
06	Deposit	Fill of pit [11]	0.40m	5.25m
07	Deposit	Fill of wall foundation trench [09]	0.48m+	5.25m
08	Deposit	Brick wall	0.24m+	5.01m
09	Cut	Wall foundation trench	0.58m+	5.25m
10	Cut	Pit	0.40m+	5.20m
11	Cut	Pit	1.60m+	5.25m

Discussion

Clean mid greyish brown flood silt was encountered in a machine excavated sondage in the base of the trench at a depth of approximately 2.10m (3.62m OD) below the modern car park surface. The water table was encountered at an approximate depth of 1.90m below the modern ground surface (3.82m OD). Due to the presence of the water table and the inherent instability of the lower deposits in this trench it was considered that the sondage was too dangerous to enter.

Filling the entire trench was pit [11]. This pit was at least 1.60m in depth and was filled with an orangey red deposit composed entirely of crushed ceramic building material and glass making waste. (05). The slag was residue from glass making and represents the waste from the glassworks that occupied the site from the middle of the 17th century. Clay pipe recovered from this pit can be dated quite tightly to the period 1640-1660 and the Glazed Red Earthenware and West Norfolk Bichrome tripod foot are also strongly suggestive of a 17th-century date for the pit. Above this dump of industrial waste the pit had been deliberately backfilled with a 0.40m thick layer of mid greyish brown sandy silt (06), probably deposited as part of the process of levelling the site.

Trench 1

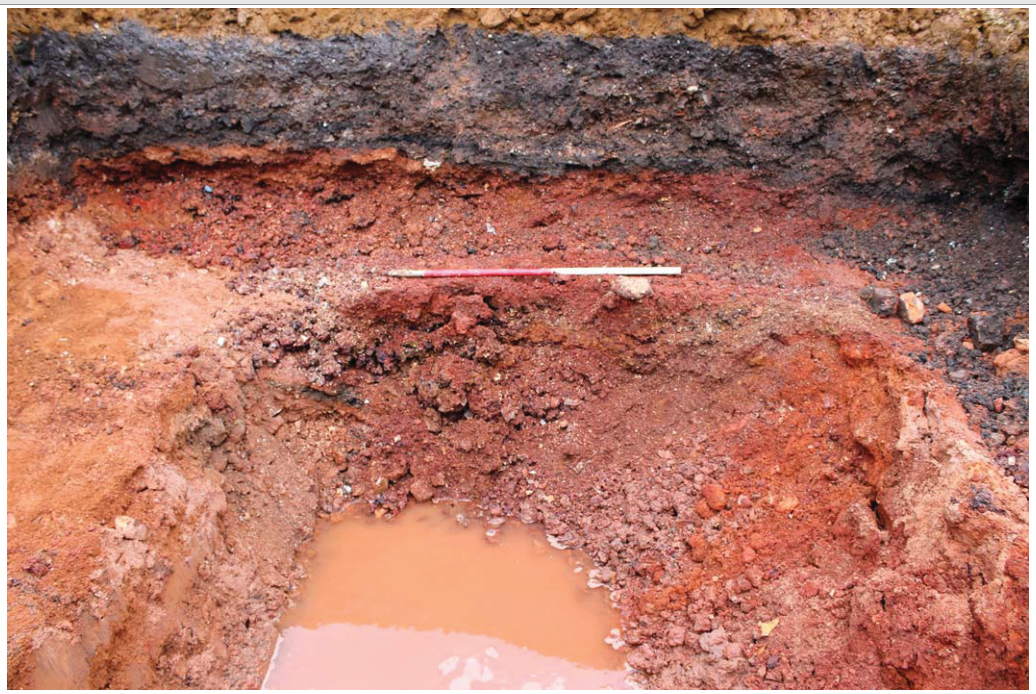

Plate 3. Trench 1 (lower), looking west

Cut through pit levelling layer (06) was pit [10], which measured at least 2.75m in length and was just visible within the eastern side of the trench. Due to it's proximity to the edge of the trench pit [10] was not excavated so its true depth and width could not be determined. This pit contained a mortar and ceramic building material rich mid greyish brown sandy silt (04) which was in turn overlain by a mid brownish grey sandy silt (03) that was also rich in ceramic building material and mortar but also contained frequent lumps of pale grey clay. Both deposits were likely to have been deliberately dumped into the pit.

Also cut through pit levelling deposit (06) was the foundation cut [09] of a north to south aligned brick wall (08). Only 0.20m of the wall protruded into the northern edge of the site. The wall had clearly been robbed out and a very dark greyish brown sandy silt deposit (07) had been backfilled around it. It is possible that the wall was related to the use of the site in the 18th-19th century.

Trench 1

Plate 4. Trench 1 (upper), looking east

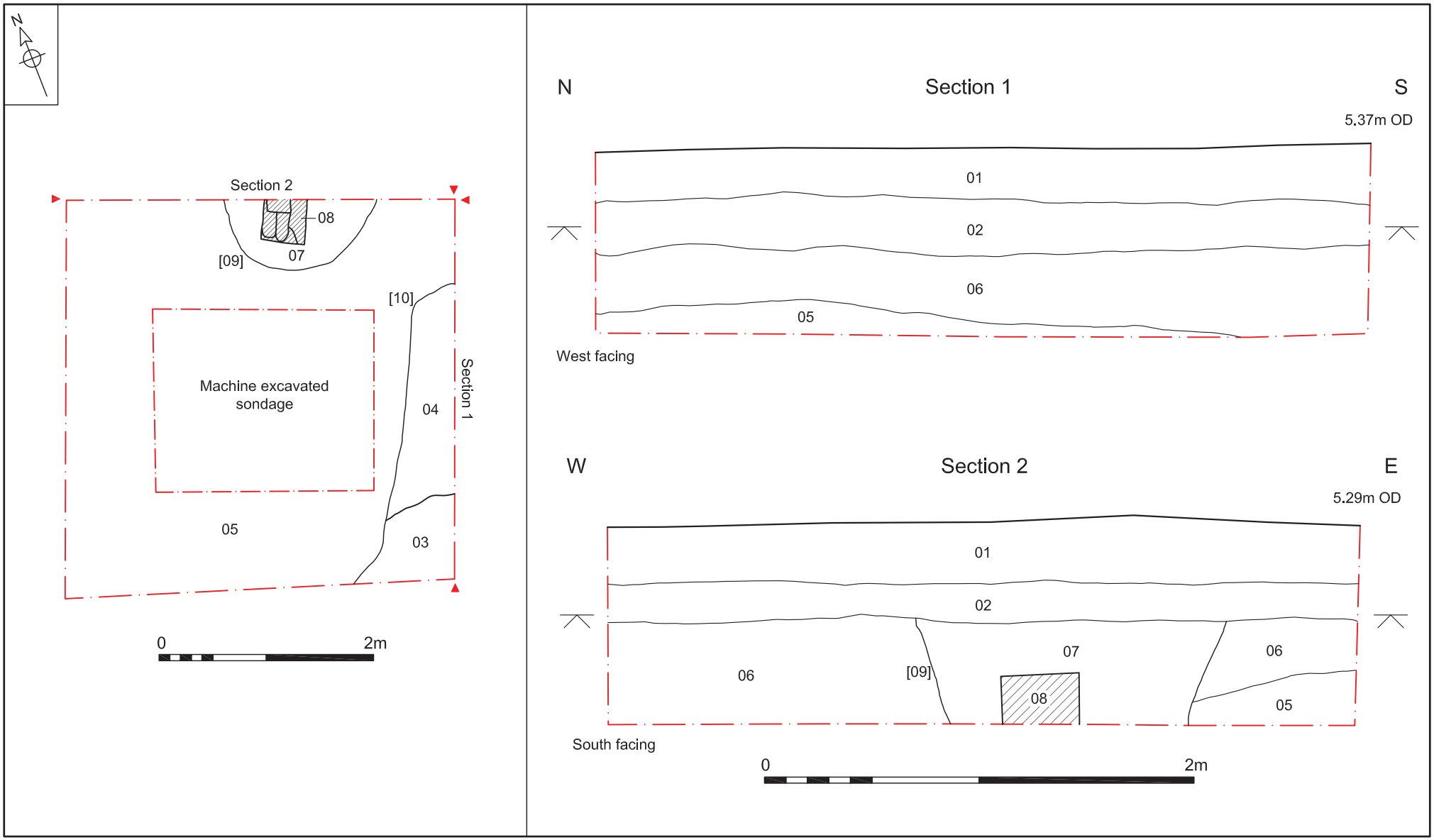

Figure 4. Trench 1, plan and sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

Trench 2

Figs 2, 5 and 6; Plates 5-7	
Location	
NE corner	561972.15, 320514.00
SW corner	561967.43, 320512.08
Dimensions	
Length	3.65m
Width	3.65m
Depth	1.95m
Levels	
North-east top	5.66m OD
South-west top	5.61m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Height OD
01	Deposit	Hoggin	0.30m	5.58m
12	Deposit	Make-up	0.40m	5.32m
13	Deposit	Layer	0.50m	5.14m
14	Cut	Pit	0.66m	5.16m
15	Deposit	Fill of pit [14]	0.66m	5.16m
16	Deposit	Levelling layer	0.10m+	4.96m
17	Deposit	Fill of pit [100]	0.25m+	4.76m
18	Deposit	Fill of pit [100]	0.12m	4.96m
19	Deposit	Layer	0.46m+	4.92m
20	Deposit	Layer	0.28m	5.16m
21	Cut	Pit	0.56m+	5.16m
22	Deposit	Fill of pit [21]	0.56m+	5.16m
24	Cut	Pit	0.85m+	4.65m
25	Deposit	Layer	0.17m	4.65m
26	Deposit	Fill of pit [24]	0.23m	4.65m
27	Deposit	Fill of pit [24]	0.65m+	4.40m
28	Deposit	Layer	0.52m	4.65m
29	Deposit	Rubble layer	0.36m	4.65m
58	Deposit	Fill of pit [24]	0.25m	4.65m
73	Masonry	Wall in construction cut [109]	0.40m+	4.20m
93	Deposit	Layer	0.32m+	4.11m
94	Deposit	Fill of pit [100]	0.10m	4.65m
95	Deposit	Fill of pit [100]	0.36m	4.65m

Trench 2				
96	Deposit	Layer	0.45m+	4.25m
97	Cut	Pit	0.30m+	4.12m
98	Deposit	Fill of pit [97]	0.30m+	4.12m
99	Deposit	Fill of robber cut [108]	0.53m	4.60m
100	Cut	Pit	0.36m	4.65m
108	Cut	Wall robber cut	0.53m	4.60m
109	Cut	Wall construction cut	0.40m+	4.20m
116	Deposit	Natural flood silts	0.10m+	3.85m

Discussion

The 'natural' tidal flood silt (116), a firm mid yellowish brown slightly sandy clay silt, was encountered at a depth of approximately 3.85m OD, a height that also coincided with the level of the water table. Above the tidal flood silt was a dark grey slightly sandy silt layer (96, 93) which contained occasional fragments of medieval floor and roof tile, lumps of mortar and six sherds of pottery of late 12th- to 15th-century date. These deposits could represent dumping and land reclamation in the medieval period.

Cut through layer (93)/(96) was pit [97], which contained a pale brown tile and mortar fill (98). Most of this pit was located beyond the limits of the trench and was not excavated below the level of the water table. The pit was apparently sealed by dark greyish brown sandy silt (28) which contained fragments of medieval ceramic building material and mortar as well as occasional small lumps of coal. Ten sherds of medieval pottery and three sherds of obviously residual Late Saxon Thetford-type ware pottery were also recovered. This layer was in turn overlain by a mid greyish brown sandy silt deposit (29), which also contained quantities of medieval tile and mortar debris. These deposits (and layer (93)/(96)) below may represent soil dumping mixed with the disposal of building demolition waste.

Plate 5. Trench 2, Wall (73)

Revealed on the southern edge of the lower step of the trench was an east to west aligned wall (73). This wall was constructed of thin blocks of limestone, carstone, fragments of medieval roof

tile and broken brick. It was thought likely that the wall had been constructed within a trench that had been cut through silt layer (93)/(96) although no construction cut was visible so it may be that the silts had built up against the wall. The upper elements of the wall appear to have been robbed out, evidenced by probable robber cut [108] and its fill, a mortar and ceramic building material rich pale brown sandy silt (99). The level to which the wall was robbed out may indicate the water table height at the time that the robbing activity took place.

Cutting through (29), the uppermost of the silt and building debris layers in the trench, was sub-circular pit [24]. This pit was filled with a pale brown dump of mortar and ceramic building material (27). A fairly substantial void was noted within this deposit. Overlying the building rubble primary backfill of this pit was mid greyish brown sandy silt (26) and a dark brown silty sand deposit (58), possibly a redeposited topsoil. All of the ceramic building material and pottery recovered from the fills of this pit was medieval in date. The uppermost fill of this pit was a dump of pinkish orange sand, possibly finely crushed brick or burnt sand (25). This material was almost certainly deposited to level a depression in the extant ground surface, probably the product of the partial collapse of the void within pit fill (27). The deposition of the crushed brick occurred much later, probably during the use of the site as a glassworks, as it is similar to the material found in the fills of the pits containing the glass making waste higher up the stratigraphic sequence within Trench 2 and also in Trench 1 to the east.

Plate 6. Trench 2, Pit [24]

Wall robber trench [108] had also cut through the fills of pit [24] and was in turn cut by pit [21]/[100] which contained a mid brown sandy silt (95)/(17) overlain by an orange sand deposit (94)/(18) very similar to deposit (25)/(16) used to infill a depression in the ground surface.

Across most of the trench was a reddish orange layer of crushed brick, cinder and slag (13)/(20) identical to the material filling pit [11] in Trench 1. This layer appeared to be cut by a large shallow pit [14] also filled with slag, crushed brick, mortar and slag (15) and by a second pit [21] filled with a very dark greyish brown sandy silt (22) which was probably a garden soil identical to the 0.40m thick garden soil (12) that seals all of the activity within the trench and is in turn overlain by the modern car park surface.

Trench 2

Plate 7. Trench 2 (upper), looking south

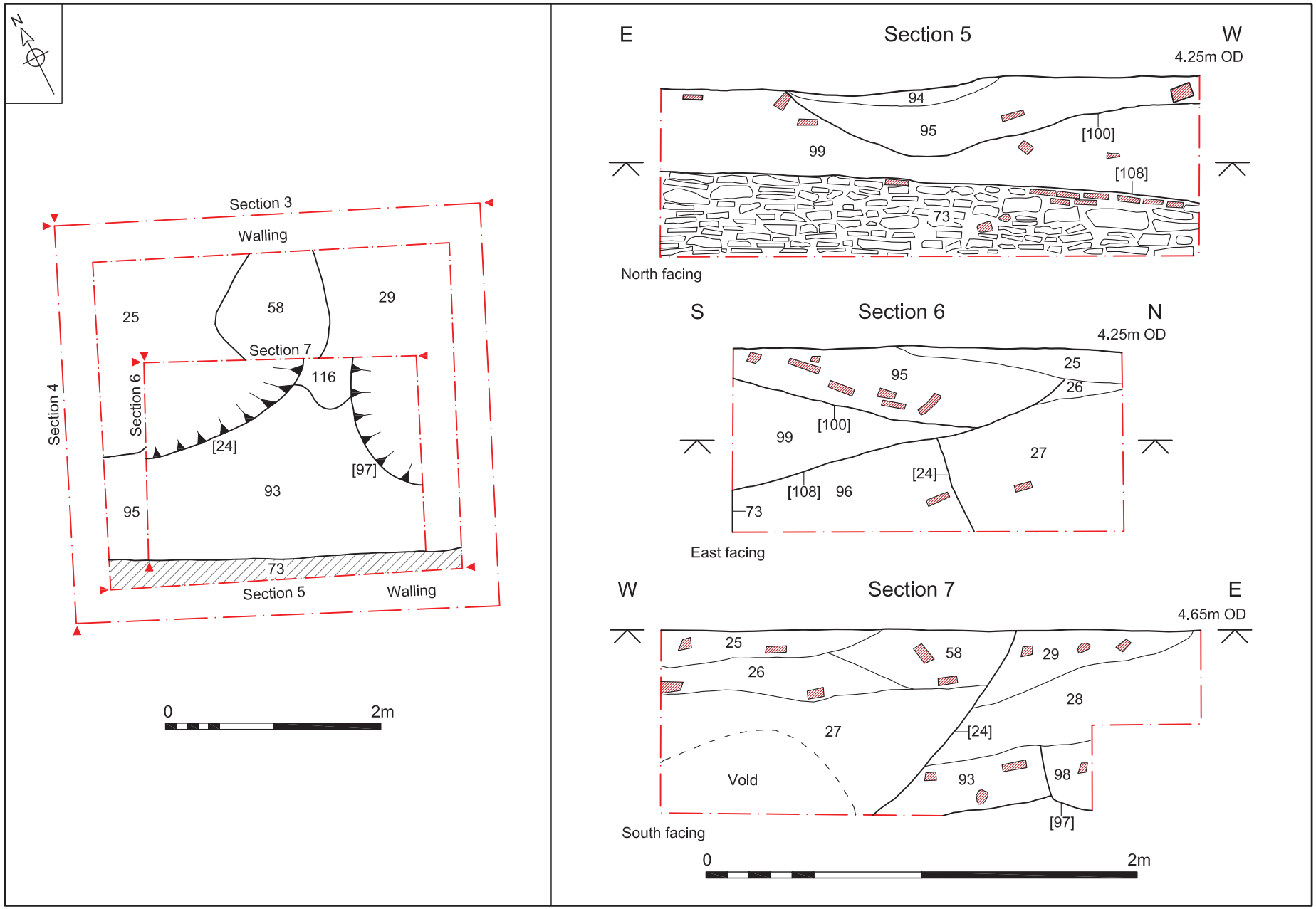

Figure 5. Trench 2, plan and lower sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

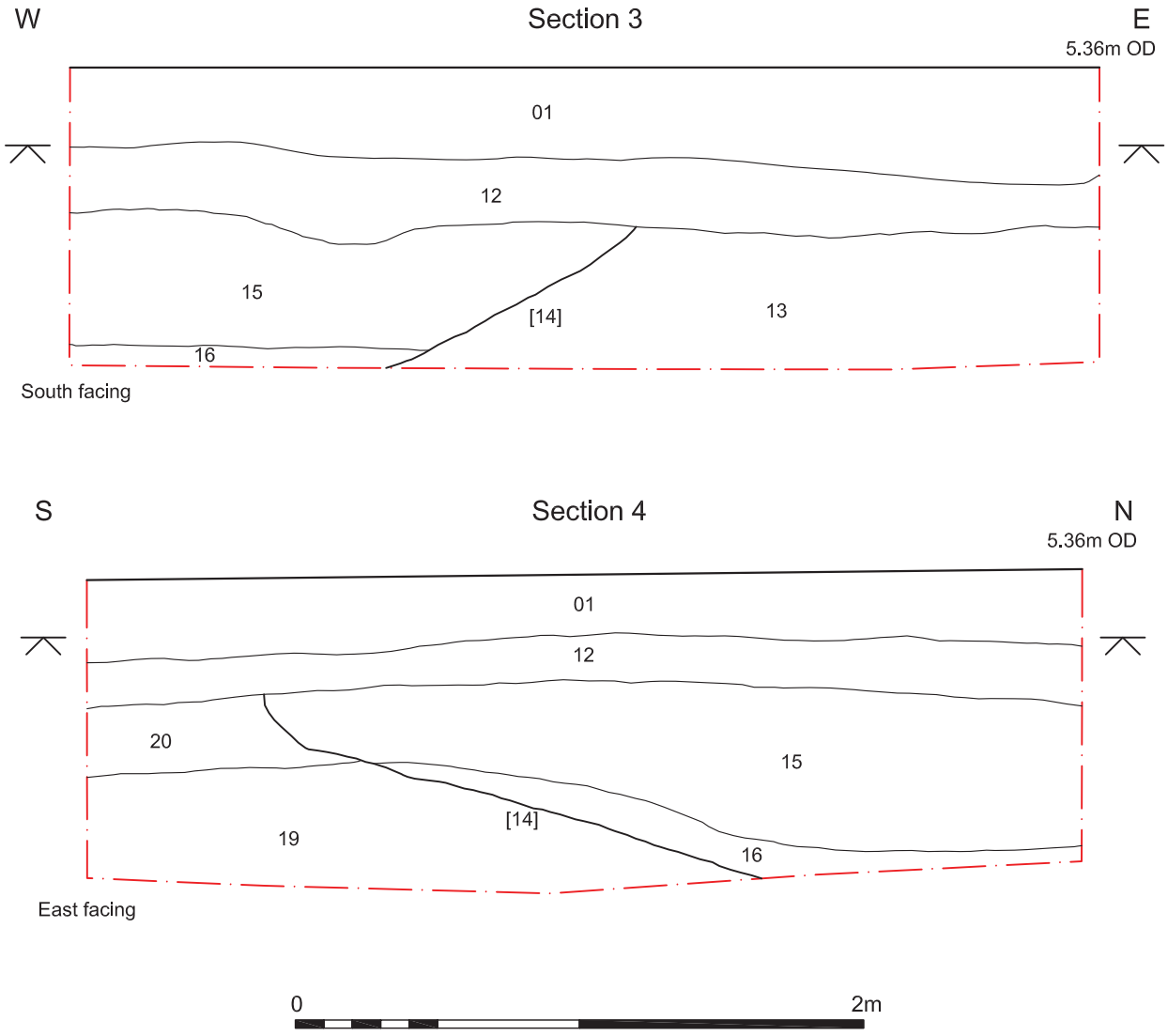

Figure 6. Trench 2, upper sections. Scale 1:25

Trench 3

Figs 2, 7, 8 and 9; Plates 8-10	
Location	
NE corner	561973.28, 320552.13
SW corner	561968.38, 320549.74
Dimensions	
Length	4.10m
Width	3.60m
Depth	2.60m
Levels	
North-east top	5.23m OD
South-west top	5.19m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Height OD
30	Deposit	Tarmac Surface	0.30m	5.23m
31	Deposit	Make-up	0.35m	5.00m
32	Deposit	Surface	0.25m	4.88m
33	Deposit	Surface	0.10m	4.65m
34	Deposit	Trample layer	0.05m	4.62m
35	Deposit	Path	0.08m	4.60m
36	Deposit	Surface	0.12m	4.65m
37	Deposit	Surface	0.12m	4.55m
38	Deposit	Garden soil	0.35m	4.61m
39	Cut	Pipe trench	0.42m	4.62m
40	Deposit	Fill of pipe trench [39]	0.42m	4.62m
41	Deposit	Garden soil	0.27m	4.56m
42	Cut	Wall foundation trench	0.55m	4.62m
43	Deposit	Fill of wall foundation trench [42]	0.55m	4.62m
44	Deposit	Layer	0.10m	4.50m
45	Deposit	Levelling layer	0.10m	4.24m
46	Deposit	Levelling layer	0.12m	4.33m
47	Deposit	Levelling layer	0.15m	4.35m
48	Deposit	Fill of leat [72]	0.55m+	4.45m
49	Deposit	Layer	0.05-0.15m	4.57m
50	Cut	Post-hole	0.35m	4.55m
51	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [50]	0.35m	4.55m
52	Cut	Post-hole	0.44m	4.55m

Trench 3				
53	Cut	Post-hole	0.50m	4.55m
54	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [52]	0.44m	4.55m
55	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [53]	0.50m	4.55m
56	Deposit	Make-up	0.35m	5.05m
57	Deposit	Make-up	0.15m	4.38m
59	Cut	Post-hole	0.21m	4.20m
60	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [59]	0.21m	4.20m
61	Cut	Post-hole	0.10m	4.22m
62	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [61]	0.10m	4.22m
63	Cut	Post-hole	0.32m	4.20m
64	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [63]	0.13m	4.20m
65	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [63]	0.23m	4.20m
66	Cut	Pit	0.33m	4.24m
67	Deposit	Fill of pit [66]	0.33m	4.24m
68	Deposit	Fill of leat [72]	0.10m	4.12m
69	Deposit	Fill of leat [72]	0.56m+	4.06m
70	Deposit	Fill of leat [72]	0.36m	3.76m
71	Deposit	Fill of leat [72]	0.30m+	3.49m
72	Cut	Leat	1.65m+	4.12 -2.65m
74	Deposit	Fill of leat [72]	0.09m	3.86m
75	Deposit	Fill of leat [72]	0.22m+	3.77m
76	Deposit	Fill of leat [72]	0.34m+	3.77m
92	Deposit	'Natural' flood silts	0.10m+	3.50 – 2.65m

Discussion

A firm mid greyish brown silt layer (92) was encountered in the base of a sondage excavated through the base of this trench at a height of approximately 2.65m OD. Unlike the silt layers filling leat [72] above, this deposit was devoid of organic or mortar inclusions and thus is thought to pre date the leat or at least occupation close to the leat. In the south-western corner of Trench 3 this flood silt deposit was also noted at a height of 3.49m OD, which indicates that the deposit sloped down south to north, and therefore the trench was located on the southern edge of the leat.

Trench 3

Plate 8. Trench 3 (lower), looking south

The lowest recorded fill of leat [72] was mid grey silt (71) which contained numerous organic inclusions. This in turn was overlain by a sequence of dumped light to mid brownish grey sandy silt deposits, containing fragments of medieval ceramic building material, mortar and a single sherd of Grimston pottery ((69), (70), (74), (75), (76)). All of these fills tipped down into the leat from south to north. A thin layer of mortar and ceramic building material (68) was present on the southern edge of the leat. Above the mortar layer was a 0.55m deep mid brownish grey sandy silt layer (48) which contained ceramic building material of both medieval and post-medieval date. This deposit is likely to have been deliberately dumped into the leat from the south side, possibly to level the ground surface to allow the construction of the buildings seen on Faden's map of King's Lynn published in 1797.

Overlying the infilled leat was a 0.10m thick dumped layer of broken glass cullet (45) which in turn was intermittently sealed by a mixed very dark greyish brown sandy silt layer rich with inclusions of clinker and charcoal ((46) and (47)). These deposits appeared to tip down slightly from south to north, possibly reflecting the presence of the infilled leat [72]. Over the glass a 0.14m thick layer of light reddish brown slightly sandy silty clay (57) had been laid, possibly as a capping or covering of the potentially sharp glass fragments in (45). At the south-eastern end of the trench this clay capping layer appeared to have been heavily disturbed and was recorded as mid grey slightly sandy silty clay (44). The difference between (44) and (45) may have been due to different post-depositional factors either side of wall foundation trench [42]. The variable presence of patches of organic and iron rich sandy silt (49) over clay layer (44) may also reflect this variable preservation. The organic material comprising (49) is thought to represent the partially decayed remains of tree roots.

Above the clay 'capping' layers and the intermittent organic material was a 0.35m thick garden soil (38) / (41) layer. North of wall foundation [42] the garden soil (41) was mid greyish brown sandy silt with ceramic building material and charcoal inclusions. To the south of the wall the deposit seems to have been more disturbed and was dark greyish brown sandy silt with ceramic building material fragments, charcoal and mortar inclusions. The greater disturbance may indicate that the ground to the south of wall foundation [42] was open whilst to the north the garden soil was better preserved as it was later sealed beneath an internal floor surface (33) which included a piece of architectural stonework, a moulding which is likely to have been reused piece originally from the Austin Friary.

Trench 3

Plate 9. Trench 3, Post-holes, looking east

Cutting through the garden soil, and also sealed beneath floor surface (33) were four post-holes ([52], [53]/[63], [59] and [61]). These post-holes varied in depth and size and all had been backfilled with a mix of the soils they had been cut through, most notably lumps of the reddish brown slightly sandy silty clay from layer (57). It is likely that these post-holes either represented the remains of wooden structures within the open ground or post-holes related to the construction of the building of which wall (43) formed a part.

Plate 10. Trench 3 (upper), looking east

A brick wall foundation [42] containing wall (43) was recorded crossing the trench on an east to west alignment. Cut through the garden soil (38) on the south side of this wall was a pipe trench

Trench 3

[39] which had been backfilled with very dark greyish brown sandy silt (40) and contained a lead pipe. Either side of the wall surfaces had been laid. To the south the surface was composed of a mix of ceramic building material rubble and mortar (37) with a 0.50m wide east to west aligned flint cobble path (35) set into the rubble surface at the southern end of the trench. To the north of the wall was a more regular floor surface constructed of bricks (33). The regularity of the brick surface to the north of wall (43) indicates that this may have represented an internal floor whilst the coarser rubble surface to the south was likely to have been external to the building. The position of the wall in this trench may correlate with the buildings visible on Faden's 1797 map of King's Lynn or other buildings present on the site in the 19th century.

Overlying this sequence was a rubble and soil layer (32/36) which was probably the product of the demolition of the buildings a material from the and the subsequent levelling (31/56) of the site to allow the construction of the cinema building and car parking in the 1930s.

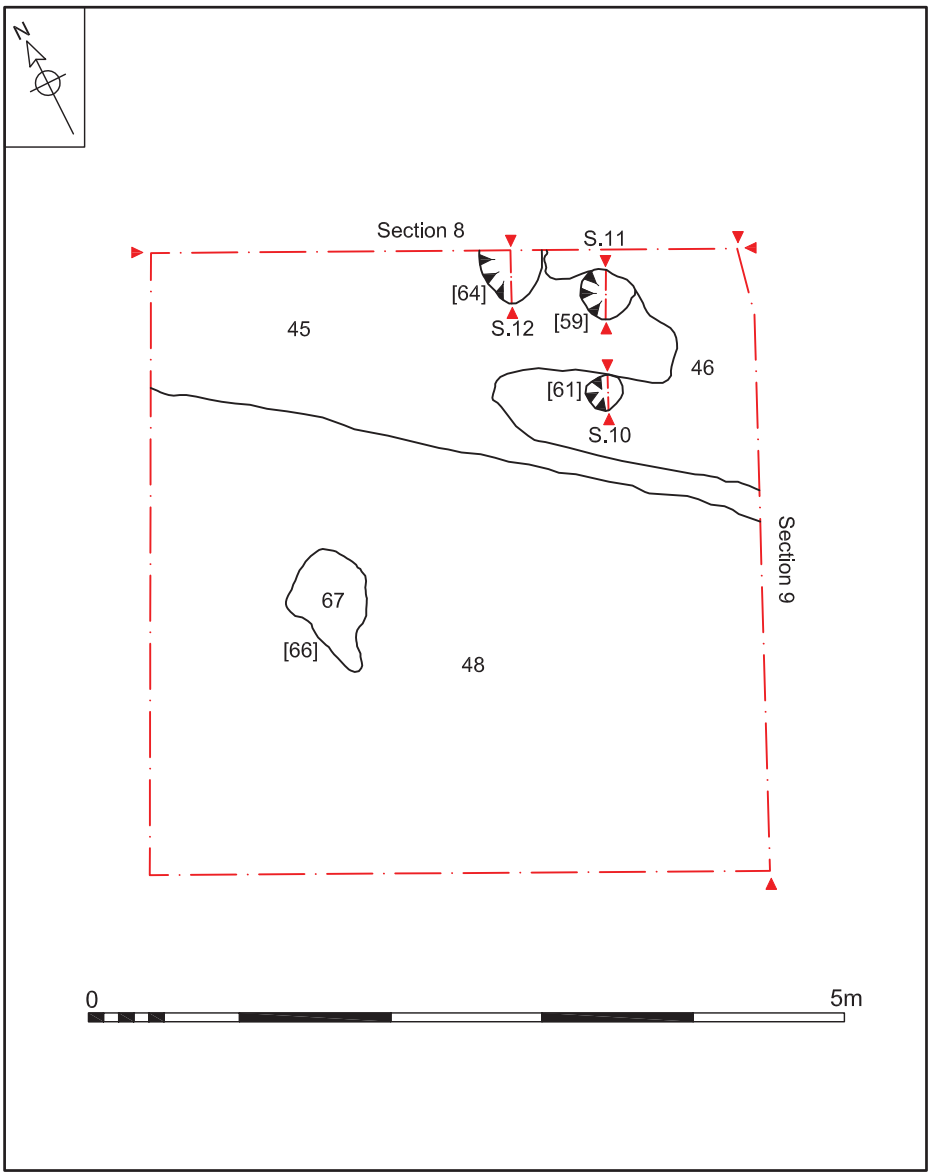

Figure 7. Trench 3, plan. Scale 1:50

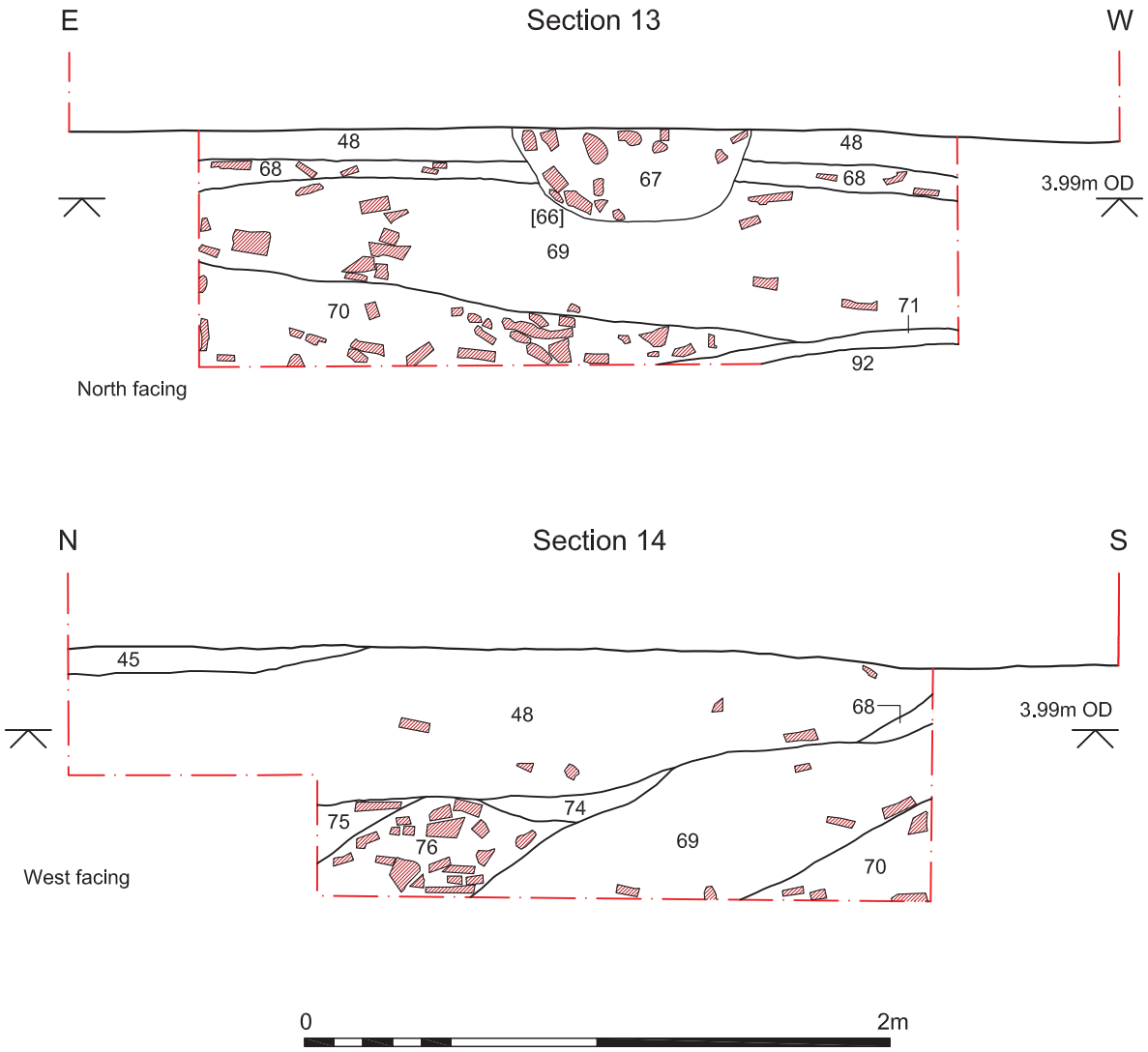

Figure 8. Trench 3, lower sections. Scale 1:25

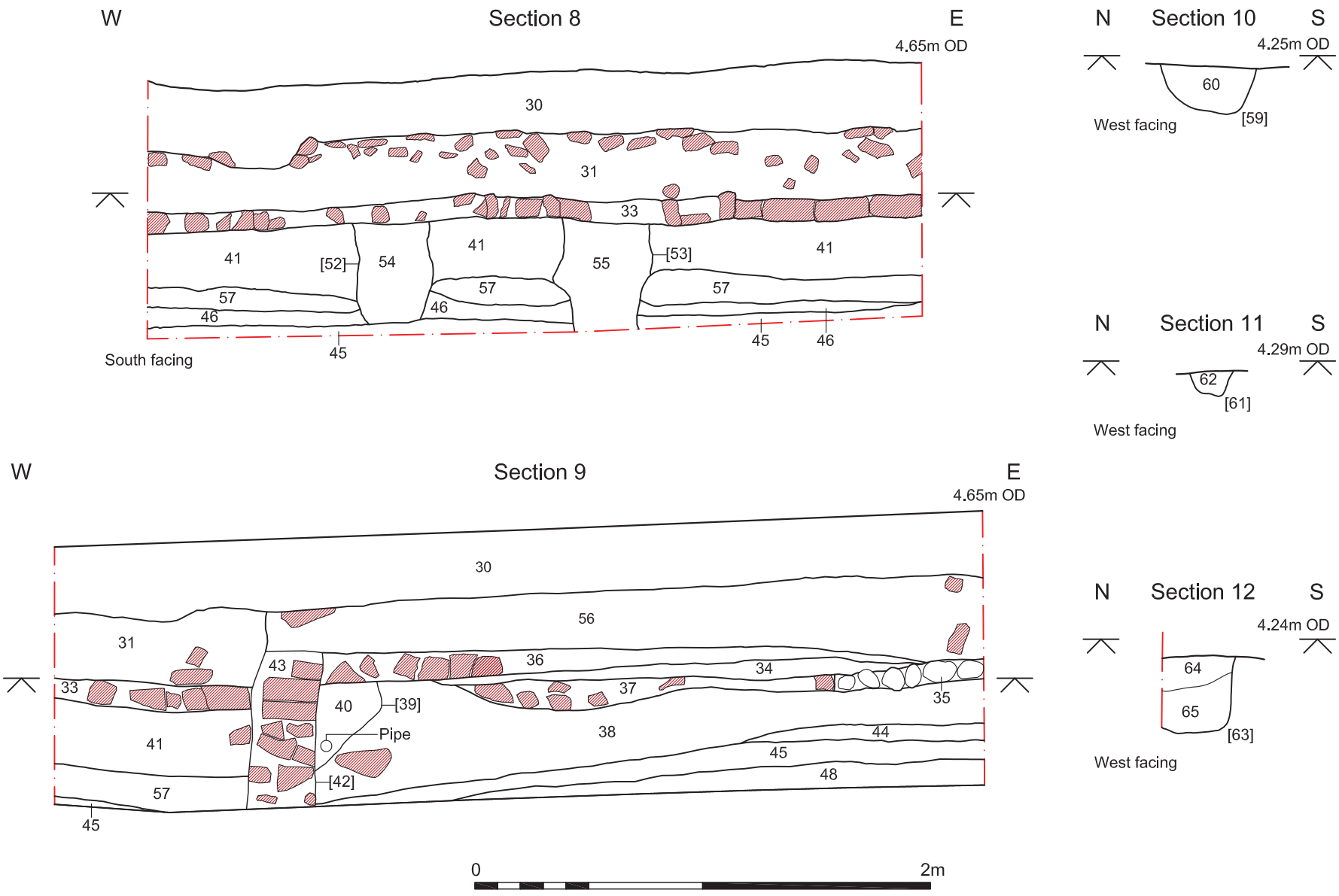

Figure 9. Trench 3, upper sections and post-holes. Scale 1:25

Trench 4

Figs 2, 10 and 11; Plates 11-12	
Location	
NE corner	562004.16, 320512.08
SW corner	561999.13, 320530.35
Dimensions	
Length	3.85m
Width	3.85m
Depth	3.30m
Levels	
North-east top	5.86m OD
South-west top	5.84m OD

Context	Type	Description and Interpretation	Thickness	Height OD
77	Deposit	Tarmac surface	0.26m	5.85m
78	Deposit	Concrete surface	0.35m	5.54m
79	Deposit	Make-up	0.22m	5.32m
80	Deposit	Garden soil	0.20m	5.08m
81	Deposit	Rubble layer	0.18m	4.88m
82	Deposit	Glass dumping layer	0.15m	4.74m
83	Masonry	Brick wall	c.1.40m	5.08m
84	Deposit	Cellar infill	c.1.40m	5.06m
85	Cut	Post-hole	0.10m+	4.74m
86	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [85]	0.10m+	4.74m
87	Cut	Pit	0.60m	4.80m
88	Deposit	Fill of pit [87]	0.35m	4.80m
89	Cut	Pit	0.54m	5.05m
90	Deposit	Fill of pit [89]	0.54m	5.05m
91	Deposit	Fill of pit [113]	0.52m	4.74m
101	Masonry	Brick wall	0.45m	4.60m
102	Deposit	Glass dumping layer	0.10m	4.53m
103	Deposit	Glass dumping layer	0.14m	4.44m
104	Deposit	Mortar layer	0.04m	4.34m
105	Deposit	Flood silt in leat [114]	0.60m	4.14m
106	Deposit	Glass dumping layer	0.43m	4.54m
107	Cut	Wall construction cut	0.45m	4.60m
110	Deposit	Flood silt in leat [114]	0.30m	2.80m

Trench 4				
111	Masonry	Floor	0.10m	4.32m
112	Masonry	Fill of pit [87]	0.08m	4.08m
113	Cut	Wall construction cut	c.1.40m	5.08m
114	Cut	Leat	1.75m+	4.14m
115	Deposit	Natural silts	0.10m+	2.50m
117	Cut	Post-hole	0.32m	4.34m
118	Deposit	Fill of post-hole [117]	0.32m	4.34m
119	Deposit	Flood silt in leat [114]	0.75m	3.55m

Discussion

The lowest deposits in this trench were recorded by auger coring. Firm mid greyish brown clayey silt (115) was encountered at a depth of approximately 2.50m OD. This deposit was devoid of inclusions and was interpreted as 'natural' tidal flood silts. Above this was a 0.30m thick dark grey clay silt layer containing numerous black degraded organic material inclusions (110). This deposit has been interpreted as silting in the base of leat [114] (the Fisher Fleet) as also recorded in Trench 3 to the west. Above this was dark greyish brown clay silt (119), which appeared to be flood silts accumulating within leat [114] mixed with some dumping, evidenced by the presence of mortar and ceramic building material inclusions. The uppermost layer within the leat was a mid greyish brown clay silt layer (105) which also contained mortar and ceramic building material inclusions. From the machine and hand excavation of the upper fills and the augering of the lower fills leat [114] measured approximately 1.75m deep, although as the trench was located close to its southern edge, it was probably much deeper to the north of the site.

Plate 11. Trench 4 (lower), looking south

Overlying the flood silts within leat [114] was a sequence of dumps of glass cullet (scraps of broken or waste glass for reprocessing) mixed with lumps of charcoal and clinker. The lowest and most substantial of these layers was (106), which measured 0.45m deep. Above this was a thin layer of mortar (104) which in turn was overlain by more glass dumping layers (82, 102, 103). The presence of the mortar layer may be indicative of a phase of building works on the

Trench 4

site. Unlike the glass dumping layer in Trench 3, the glass deposits in this trench were much thicker, which may indicate either that Trench 4 was located closer to the source of the glass or that it was positioned slightly further into the infilled channel of the leat.

Cut through the sequence of glass dumping layers on the eastern edge of the lower step of the trench was an approximately north to south oriented brick wall (101). It is thought that the exposed face of the wall was external. This wall appears to have been earlier than wall (83) to the east and may have been related to a later phase of the glass working that was probably taking place on the site.

Plate 12. Trench 4 (upper), looking north

Also cut through the glass dumps was a rubble filled pit [89]. This pit measured 1.15m wide and 0.54m deep and was filled with very dark greyish brown silty sand containing numerous fragments of ceramic building material and lumps of mortar (90).

A second brick and mortar wall (83) was recorded on the western side of the trench. This wall was visible at a higher level than wall (101) to the east and was probably constructed at a later date. The west face of this wall appeared to be internal, possibly part of a cellar that had been backfilled with brick rubble (84) at the same time that the wall was demolished. Wall (83) was removed by machine to facilitate the insertion of shoring into the trench. The wall seems to have been demolished some time prior to the construction of the cinema on the site in the 1930's as a layer of brick rubble (81) 0.18m thick and subsequently a garden soil (80) measuring 0.20m thick had built up against and partially over it.

Abutting the east side of the wall was a sunken cellar like structure. This appeared to be a pit on the surface but subsequent excavation revealed it to be some form of cellar. Wall (83) formed the side of this cellar on its west side and on the east and south by a wooden structure, represented (and seen in section only) by post-holes [85] and [117]. The base of the cellar was covered with a rough laid brick and mortar floor (112). The feature had subsequently been partially backfilled with a gravel rich mid greyish brown silty sand (91) which had been later overlain with a second brick floor (111). Over the later brick floor the cellar had been backfilled with a mix of garden soil and brick rubble (90) very similar to the rubble layer (81) that appeared to seal the cellar feature.

The uppermost 0.70m of the sequence of deposits in this trench was made up of make-up layers and concrete and tarmac surfaces related to the cinema and later use of the site. It is likely that

Trench 4
wall (83) was demolished immediately prior to the construction of the cinema.

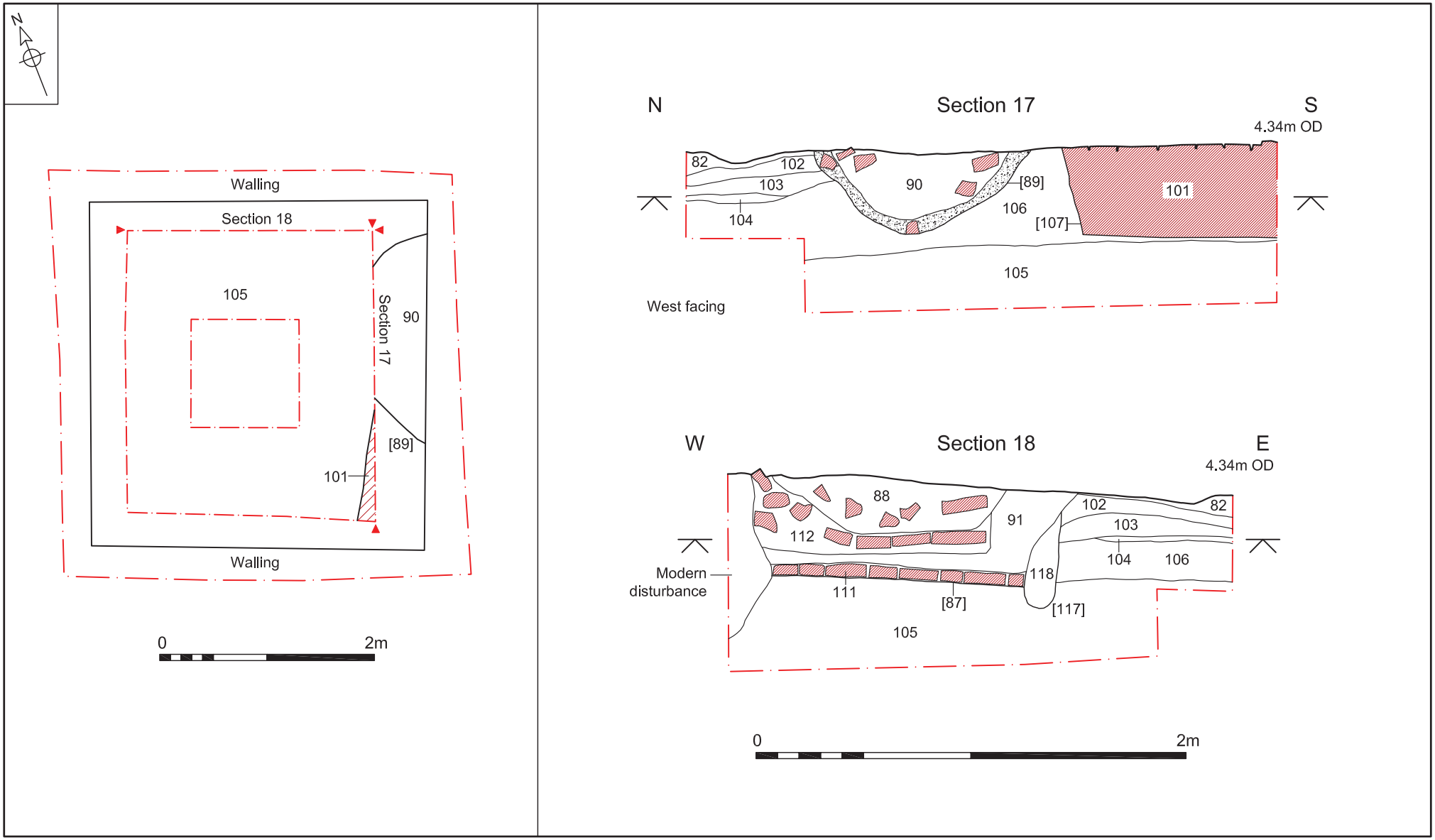

Figure 10. Trench 4, lower plan and sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

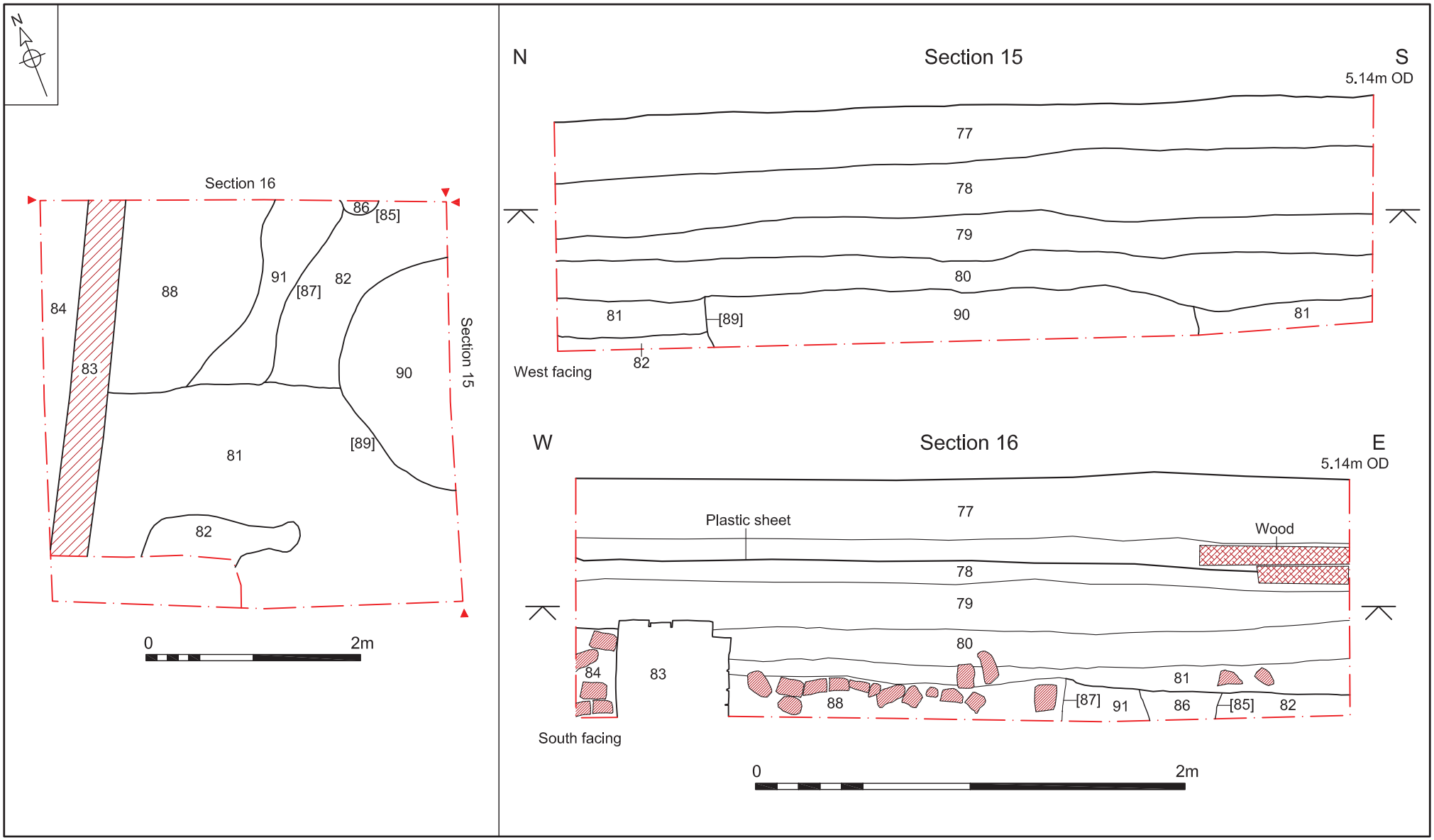

Figure 11. Trench 4, upper plan and sections. Scale 1:50 and 1:25

6.0 THE ARCHAEOLOGICAL MATERIAL

Finds were processed and recorded by count and weight, and information entered onto an Excel spreadsheet. Each material has been considered separately and is included below presented by material.

A list of finds in context number order can be found in Appendix 2a.

6.1 Pottery

by Sue Anderson

6.1.1 Introduction

Thirty-one sherds of pottery weighing 814g were collected from seven contexts. Table 1 shows the quantification by fabric; a summary catalogue by context is included as Appendix 3.

Description	Fabric	Code	No	Wt (g)	Eve	MNV
Thetford-type Ware	THET	2.50	2	11		1
Thetford Ware (Grimston)	THETG	2.57	2	59		2
Total Late Saxon			***4***	***70***		***3***
Grimston coarseware	GRCW	3.22	1	7		1
Unprovenanced glazed	UPG	4.00	1	18		1
Grimston-type ware	GRIM	4.10	11	130	0.12	11
Yarmouth-type glazed wares	YARG	4.11	1	3		1
Toynton Ware	TOYN	4.73	2	59		2
Low Countries redware	LCRW	7.20	2	13		1
Saintonge	SAIN	7.31	2	22		2
Total medieval			***20***	***252***	***0.12***	***19***
Late Grimston-type ware	GRIL	5.30	2	33		2
Glazed red earthenware	GRE	6.12	2	121	0.15	2
West Norfolk Bichrome	WNBC	6.14	1	326		1
Total late/post-medieval			***5***	***480***	***0.15***	***5***
Pearlware	PEW	8.11	2	12		1
Total modern			***2***	***12***		***1***
Total			**31**	**814**	**0.27**	**28**

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

6.1.2 Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). The minimum number of vessels (MNV) within each context was also recorded, but cross-fitting was not attempted unless particularly distinctive vessels were observed in more than one context. A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the author's post-Roman fabric series, which includes East Anglian and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Regional wares were identified based on Jennings (1981). Form terminology follows MPRG (1998). Recording uses a system of letters for fabric codes together with number codes for ease of sorting in database format. The results were input directly onto an Access database.

6.1.3 Pottery by period

6.1.3.1 Late Saxon

Four body sherds were Thetford-type wares (THET, THETG) of probable 11th-century date. All were residual in layers (28) and (29).

6.1.3.2 Medieval

As with most medieval sites in King's Lynn, this assemblage was dominated by pottery from Grimston, particularly glazed wares. Only one body sherd of coarseware was found.

Nineteen sherds of glazed wares were recovered, of which eleven were Grimston-type. Only one rim was present, a triangular beaded type typical of the baluster jugs of this industry from silt layer (28). The sherd was possibly a waster, as was a body sherd (perhaps from the same vessel) from context (96); the glaze on these sherds was burnt and bubbled. One body sherd had a narrow cordon at the neck, and one had applied lines in brown slip.

Other glazed wares in this group were all represented by body sherds. One (YARG) was a ware which is commonly found in Great Yarmouth, but for which the production site is currently unknown. Two sherds were similar to Grimston Ware but one was oxidised with orange glaze and the other had an oxidised external surface with spots of clear glaze; both may be Toynton or possibly Lincoln products. One unprovenanced green-glazed sherd in a fine buff to grey fabric may also be from Lincolnshire, or possibly London.

Imported wares of medieval date included two body sherds of an orange-glazed Low Countries redware vessel and two sherds of Saintonge ware. One of these was green splash-glazed and the other had been painted, possibly with a bird design typical of Saintonge jugs.

6.1.3.3 Late medieval and post-medieval

Local late medieval wares were Grimston types and comprised a sagging base sherd with internal green glaze and a body sherd with green glaze on both surfaces.

Post-medieval wares were represented by sherds of local red earthenwares (GRE, WNBC), all from pit fill (5). A large handle from a West Norfolk Bichrome pipkin was the same as previously excavated examples from the town (Clarke and Carter 1977, fig 106.33). A mug rim with rilling and brown glaze was in the same form as black-glazed examples (Clarke and Carter 1977, fig 119.230). A tripod foot from a pipkin was of similar form and pale pinkish buff fabric to Clarke and Carter's 'NS Ware' from Norfolk Street (Clarke and Carter 1977, fig. 107.48).

6.1.3.4 Modern

Two sherds of a pearlware cup, with a footring base and decoration in the form of green sponged dots and red and blue hand-painted areas, was found in garden soil (2).

6.1.4 Pottery by context

A summary of the stratified pottery by feature is provided in Table 2.

Feature	Context	Identifier	Fabric	Spotdate
-	2	Layer	PEW	L.18th-M.19th c.
11	5	Pit	GRE WNBC	17th c.
24	25	Pit	GRIM UPG	L.12th-14th c.
	28	Layer	THET THETG GRCW GRIM LCRW SAIN GRIL	14th-15th c.?
	29	Layer	THETG GRIM SAIN LCRW	L.12th-14th c.
72	76	Leat	GRIM	L.12th-14th c.
?	96	Layer	GRIM TOYN YARG	13th-15th c.

Table 2. Pottery types present by feature

Most of the pottery was recovered from fills of pit [24] which is likely to be of 14th/15th-century date. The leat [72] and a deposit (96) may also be of medieval date. Pit [11] is probably post-medieval, and garden soil layer (2) is likely to be Victorian.

6.1.5 Discussion

Pottery in this small assemblage ranges in date from the Late Saxon to the Victorian periods. All Late Saxon pottery was residual in medieval contexts, but its presence may indicate earlier activity on the site. The medieval wares were mainly concentrated in one large feature, and included a range of local, English and imported wares typical of the town. The few post-medieval sherds were all comparable with pots which have been excavated previously in King's Lynn and may have been made in the town, or possibly in Ely.

6.2 Ceramic Building Material

by Sue Anderson

6.2.1 Introduction

One-hundred and eighty pieces (25,157kg) of ceramic building material (CBM) were recovered from 16 contexts (Appendix 4a). Seven fragments of mortar (925g) were also collected and there were large chunks of mortar adhering to some of the CBM.

6.2.2 Methodology

The assemblage was quantified (count and weight) by fabric and form and recorded in an Access database. Fabrics were identified on the basis of macroscopic appearance and main inclusions. The width, length and thickness of bricks and floor tiles were measured, but roof tile thicknesses were only measured when another dimension was available. Forms were identified from work in Norwich (Drury 1993), based on measurements; other form terminology follows Brunskill's glossary (1990).

6.2.3 The CBM assemblage

Table 3 shows the quantification by type and form. A full catalogue by context is available in the archive.

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)
Roofing	Plain roof tile (med)	RTM	150	16788
	Ridge tile (med)	RID?	1	66

Type	Form	code	No	Wt (g)
	Plain roof tile (pmed)	RTP	6	211
	Pantile	PAN	2	689
Walling	Early brick	EB	16	5085
	Late brick	LB	2	1418
Flooring	Flemish floor tile	FFT	3	900
Total			***180***	***25157***

Table 3. CBM by type and form

6.2.3.1 Fabrics

The CBM was divided into basic fabric groups based on major inclusions. Nine different fabrics were identified in this assemblage. The descriptions are as follows:

Estuarine (medieval)

These fabrics are extremely variable in colour, density and degree of firing/hardness; bricks made from estuarine clays are common throughout the south-east of England and have been described in detail by Drury (1993).

est Coarse estuarine fabric in varying colours (pink, purple, yellow, often within a single brick/tile), tempered with coarse organic (voids), ferrous and calcareous inclusions. Brick and roof tile. 134 pieces, 18690g.

est(cs) Estuarine fabric with the addition of moderate to abundant coarse sand. Usually salmon pink to red with dark grey core. Roof tile. 30 pieces, 3081g.

Red sandy (medieval to post-medieval)

These fabrics generally have a similar range of coarse, naturally occurring, local inclusions (ferrous oxide, clay pellets, flint, chalk), often as a background scatter, and have been divided on the basis of quartz sand grain size or abundance.

cs Coarse sandy. Buff with reduced core. Medieval roof tile. 1 piece, 12g.

fs Fine sandy red fabric with few coarse inclusions. Includes pantile and floor tile. Late and post-medieval. 3 pieces, 711g.

msf Medium sandy red fabric with occasional coarse flint. Roof tile. Medieval. 2 pieces, 156g.

Red sandy with 'grog' (late and post-medieval)

Tiles of this type often have the same background scatter of local inclusions as noted above, but with the addition of varying degrees of 'grog'.

fsg Fine sandy red fabric with sparse to moderate fine to coarse angular 'grog'. Pantile and floor tile. Late/post-medieval. 2 pieces, 878g.

White fabrics (late to post-medieval)

Gault clay fabrics with varying degrees of ferrous and/or calcareous inclusions. Although designated 'white-firing', colours varied from white, through cream and yellow to pinkish and even orange in some examples, but all had some poorly mixed white layers in their make-up.

wfc White-firing fine sandy fabrics with fine calcareous inclusions (leached out). Roof tile. 1 piece, 52g.

wfe White-firing medium sandy fabric with coarse ferrous inclusions. Roof tile. 5 pieces (1 tile), 159g.

wfg White-firing fine sandy fabric with coarse red grog. Brick. 2 pieces, 1418g.

6.2.3.2 Roofing

Table 4 shows the quantities of roofing material by fabric and form.

Plain roof tiles were in two main fabrics, the estuarine clays most frequently employed during the medieval period, and the yellow-firing gault clays which seem to be mainly of post-medieval date. However, these two types can be very similar

in appearance and the dating of several fragments remains uncertain. Only three fragments were in red-firing clays.

One hundred and fifty fragments were identified as probably or possibly medieval (based on coarseness of fabric and form, colour, and presence of glaze), and the remainder were probably post-medieval. Twenty fragments had the remains of a peg hole, all of which were round. Three of these were single, central holes, but the number of holes in the other fragments could not be determined. Two 'msf' tiles were green glazed, but only one estuarine tile had any glaze, a fragment in 'est(cs)' fabric which had yellowish orange glaze.

fabric	RTM	RID	RTP	PAN
est	117	1		
est(cs)	30			
cs	1			
msf	2			
fs				1
fsg				1
wfc			1	
wfe			5	

Table 4. Roofing CBM by fabric and form

It was possible to obtain dimensions for nine medieval roof tiles. One near-complete tile measured 242mm x 150mm x 12mm. Other fragments of the lower halves of tiles measured between 142–158mm wide and were 10–16mm thick.

One fragment of an estuarine clay ridge tile was present. It was identified based on its thickness (21mm) and curvature, although some of the crudely made plain tiles were also slightly curved in places. It was unglazed.

Two pantile fragments were present in pit fill (5), suggesting a 17th-century or later date for this fill.

6.2.3.3 Walling

Sixteen fragments of 'early' bricks were identified, all in estuarine fabrics. These bricks were in use from the 13th to the 15th centuries. Like the tile, some brick fragments may have been wrongly attributed to this category owing to the similarity of some fine red or orange fragments (e.g. layer (29) and pit fill (58)) which may be slightly later. However, most fragments showed the typical signs of these bricks (sunken margins, warping, poor control over firing, sanded or strawed bases). One brick was near-complete (>216 x 113 x 50mm), one could be measured in two dimensions (120 x 50mm), with six more being measurable for thickness only (49–58mm). Most had sanded bases (some with occasional straw impressions), placing them in Drury's Group A, which he dated to the earlier half of the production period in Norwich.

Two fragments of late brick were in yellowish orange gault clay grog-tempered fabrics (wfg) and both were fairly crudely made. One was from post-medieval pit fill (5) and measured 111mm wide and 46mm thick; the 17h-century date suggested by the pottery in this pit fill suggests that this was a relatively early gault brick. The other fragment was from leat fill (48) and measured 123 x 58mm. It had a thin

layer of coarse lime render on the stretcher, as did an early brick from the same context.

6.2.3.4 Flooring

Three fragments of Flemish floor tiles (fabrics ‘fs’ and ‘fsg’) with dark green glaze were all small examples 115-117mm square and 25-28mm thick. All showed slight wear but the surfaces were still covered with glaze.

6.2.4 Mortar

Seven fragments of mortar (925g) were recovered from the fills of pit [24], from silt dumping layers and two fills of leat [72] (Appendix 4b). There were also several large pieces of mortar adhering to some of the medieval roof tiles.

A fragment from pit [24] included a piece with triangular sections from (58) in a white fabric with medium sand aggregates. A very similar triangular sectioned piece was found in layer (29). These pieces were roughly smoothed on the long surface and were c. 57mm thick. They appear to have been used to form a plinth or seal between bricks set at right-angles. A small cream-coloured piece from (28) had medium and coarse sand and flint aggregates but was amorphous and abraded. A larger fragment from pit fill (25) with a smoothed concave surface appeared to have been shaped and had a greyish crust externally, suggesting exposure to the elements; it may have been a piece of pargetting.

Two small fragments from leat fill (68) were in a white medium sand and flint mortar, and a larger piece from (69) contained coarse sand and carbon fragments. Both were probably fragments of wall pointing of possible post-medieval date.

Fragments of medieval roof tiles from both these features had layers of greyish or white mortar with medium sand aggregates on one or both surfaces, sometimes up to 36mm thick. Tiles laid on roofs were sometimes mortared in place or plastered on the underside but there is no evidence of plaster on these examples. Impressions in some of these suggested that they may have been used for coursing layers within walls.

6.2.5 Discussion

Most of the CBM and mortar was recovered from the fills of two features, pit [24] and leat [72]. Much of this material was medieval roof tile and had presumably been disposed of following demolition of a medieval structure on the site, rubble from which was used to backfill two large features which were no longer required. Smaller quantities came from pits [11] and [66], masonry [73] and deposits (94) and (96). All CBM from pit [11] was post-medieval, but very little other CBM of this date was recovered. A fragment from [66] may indicate a relatively late date for this feature too, although most of the CBM recovered from it comprised early brick fragments.

The range of medieval CBM suggests that a substantial structure once stood on the site. It probably had flint or stone walls with tile coursing, and a tiled roof. The small quantity of early brick may have been used in a brick undercroft or fireplace (one brick was sooted) or may have been used as infill in the walls. At least one floor was tiled by the end of the medieval period. Two types of mortar on one of the tiles, and mortar on the broken edges of some tiles and bricks, suggests that

some of the medieval CBM was re-used before deposition, but most of this material was simply disposed of following demolition.

6.3 Glass Working Evidence

by Sue Anderson

6.3.1 Introduction

A total of 7,784kg of glassworking waste was collected from five contexts (Appendix 5). The majority of this assemblage (4,134kg) was collected as a sample from layer (45).

6.3.2 Methodology

The material from four of the contexts was sorted into types and colours, measured where appropriate, and quantified by count and weight. A proportion of the sample from (45) was sorted into types and these pieces were weighed. The bulk of the sample was assessed by rapid scanning and obvious non-waste finds and natural stones were removed prior to weighing. Terminology follows Paynter and Dungworth (2011), and Wilmott (2012).

6.3.3 The assemblage

Table 5 provides quantification by material. A full catalogue by context is included in Appendix 5.

Material	Wt(g)
glass	5933
glass/ferrous	16
ferrous	220
ferrous/glassy	1264
iron	351
Total	**7784**

Table 5. Glassworking waste by material

Pit fill (5), dated to the 17th century from the pottery, contained 22 fragments (121g) of glass, three fragments (747g) of ferrous/glassy gall or clinker and a fragment of an iron object (351g) covered in clinker deposits. The glass fragments included six fragments of four trails, one in blue glass, one green and the other two opaque purple and yellowish. Some of these were probably formed during the removal of impurities from blown glass. A fragment of a tube (58+mm long, 9mm diameter) in pale green glass was also recovered. Twelve pieces (90g) of pale green window glass, several of which were partly or fully melted and distorted, and two altered glass lumps probably represent cullet. The large pieces of clinker were light and porous, and one fragment had a brick red burnt fragment of coal/shale adhering to the underside. The thick piece of cast iron had a rounded corner and possible central hole, and is perhaps a fragment of a furnace door.

Context (13) contained a fragment (36g) of raw dark green glass (or ‘pot metal’) with an iridescent surface. There were four fragments (1,330g) of altered glass with irregular melted surfaces and internal bubbles. Two fragments of clinker were recovered, one in a dark brownish purple opaque glass (466g) and the other the ferrous/glassy type also seen in (5).

Two fragments (17g) of pale green altered glass, with bubbles and iridescent surfaces, were residual in modern make-up layer (31). A small fragment of denatured glass melt/trail (4g) was found in post-medieval levelling layer (47).

The large sample of glass waste recovered from levelling layer (45) appears to represent the remains of a cullet dump. A few small fragments of altered glass and trails were present, but the majority of fragments were pieces of pale green window glass. The fragments ranged in size from a couple of millimetres across to c.70mm in length, although most pieces were around 10-20mm across. Pieces from the sorted sample were between 1–3mm thick and approximately a third of the sorted sample was edge pieces. These were slightly curving and suggest that the window glass fragments were pieces of crown glass. A few fragments appeared to have grozed edges (cut for inclusion in leaded windows), suggesting that they may have been used. These grozed pieces were the thickest fragments in the sorted sample (2.6–3.0mm). Also mixed in with this material were small pieces of clinker and coal.

6.3.4 Discussion

Glassworking is known to have been established in King's Lynn by the late 17th century (Mehlman 1983, 68) and a glasshouse (possibly for vessel manufacture) is shown on a town map of 1680 (Brain 2002). Glassmaker, Issac Harrison, is recorded as working in 1649/50 (Brain 2002), although he may have been making bottles. Dating evidence from pottery and clay pipes found with the glass waste recovered from this site suggests a mid 17th-century or later date for this assemblage.

There were no vessel wasters or fragments of bottle or vessel glass in this assemblage. All fragments of worked glass within the cullet assemblage appear to be pieces of window glass. Whilst some of this may be fragments of the broken products being made at the site, window glass was usually cut to size where it was to be used, so much of this material probably represents waste collected by the glaziers and returned to the glassworks for recycling. Cullet was generally sorted into colour and type and altered glass and other waste products would have been removed from it as far as possible. This seems to have been the case here, with the sample from (45) containing only a small proportion and small fragments of such material, in comparison with the much larger pieces found in (5) and (13). It may therefore represent cullet intended for a specific purpose – perhaps the manufacture of more window glass – and potentially there could be other cullet dumps intended for vessel manufacture elsewhere.

If further material is recovered from the site in future fieldwork, it is recommended that this assemblage should be analysed by a specialist in 17th-century glass manufacture.

6.4 Clay Pipe

by Rebecca Sillwood

Clay tobacco pipe totalling 21 pieces, weighing 145g, was recovered from three contexts on the site. The clay pipe was recovered from pit [11] (5), garden soil (38) and pipe trench [39] (40), although only a piece of undiagnostic stem was recovered from the pipe trench.

The diagnostic pieces were most numerous, and earliest, in pit [11], where four complete bowls were found. This deposit is also very interesting as many of the clay pipes have become stained reddish-orange, and at least two stem pieces have been very highly affected by heat. One of these two stems has become so burnt and distorted it is almost unrecognisable as a pipe. Other material in this context bears out the industrial activity within the area, including metalworking debris (also stained a purplish-red) and burnt and vitrified glass.

The four clay pipe bowls recovered from pit [11] are all of a similar type, and all probably from a very short time span in the 1640s to 1660s. They are all smallish bowls, bulbous, and two have rouletting to the rims. All have flattish heels, which are circular.

Garden soil (38) produced a partial pipe bowl, of upright type, with a blunt protruding oval heel. Decoration is just visible on both sides, and seems to be a thistle branch. There are the maker's initials of 'R' and 'F' either side of the heel, which is for Robert Flanders of St. Ann's Street, King's Lynn (Atkin, 1985, 147). This maker was in operation at this location from 1822 through to 1845, which fits with the form of the pipe. St. Ann's Street lies less than 200m to the east of the current site, and so this pipe has not travelled far from its point of origin.

The clay pipe from John Kennedy Road points to two phases of activity in the area, one in the mid 17th century, which could be associated with the possible glass working activity here, and may also have included the demolition of a medieval building(s) on the site, as evidenced by the many pieces of medieval roof tile. The second phase of activity was in the early 19th century, which may have coincided with the re-use of the glassworks as a Methodist Chapel in the mid 19th century. The clay pipe may, in both instances, have been used by workman on the site.

6.5 Iron

by Rebecca Sillwood

Three iron nails were recovered from two contexts, weighing a total of 32g. Two nails came from layer (28), and were associated with medieval material. One nail came from post-medieval layer (44).

The forms of nails do not change throughout many centuries, and could have been used for a multitude of purposes. As such they are intrinsically undatable, although it seems clear in this case (given the other dating material) that two of the nails are likely to be medieval, with the other being of post-medieval date.

6.6 Stone

by Frances Green

6.6.1 Introduction

A total of twelve pieces of stone were recovered from eight contexts, weighing a total of 8,880g.

6.6.2 Commentary

Context (25) A single angular sandstone clast.

This stone was fractured on all sides with no obvious face. It was pink brown in colour with a slight sparkle. It measured 65mm x 65mm x 60mm and was composed of very fine rounded and well sorted quartz sand grains with occasional mica plate. There were no obvious fossils. It was highly cemented with silica rather than carbonate cement.

As in clast B from context (26) this stone is likely to be derived from the Cretaceous Upper Greensand Series and have been used in construction. It is likely to have been imported from the south of England.

Context (26) There were two clasts of stone in this context.

A. This clast was a fragment of a slab of stone 150x80mm by 40mm deep. It was a pink grey colour with a fine, even micaceous sparkle. It was a fine grained siltstone with some rare fine rounded quartz grains. It was a very hard stone with some faint bedding. The flat face had split along one of the bedding planes. This surface was likely to be its working surface. There was some rough shaping to one side of the clast resulting in a slightly chamfered edge - suggesting it was shaped to fit a specific place.

This highly micaceous mudstone is likely to be from the Upper Greensand Series of Cretaceous date. If so it is likely to be derived from Sussex where a similar stone ‘firestone’ was excavated from the 8th century onwards for use in church construction and later for hearthstones.

This particular stone had been heated and may have formed part of a hearth or possibly associated with the glass making industry which occupied this site.

B. This clast B from this context was a small angular fragment of fine grained sandstone. It was a pale brown uniform colour with rare micaceous fleck. It measures 90mmx70mm on it flat face and is 30mm deep. It had fractured along bedding planes resulting in a fractured slab of rock. This stone may also be derived from the Upper Greensand Series and have been used in construction. It is likely to have been imported from the south of England.

Context (27) There were two fragments of stone from this context.

A. A thin exfoliated fragment of rock. This specimen measured 180mm x 130mm by 20mm thick. It was a dark brown orange on its weathered surface and a mix of creamy brown and orange and very dark brown on its underside.

The stone contained rounded fine quartz grains in a creamy calcium carbonate matrix. Iron concretions were also present with the iron concentrating along former bedding planes and encouraging the rock to split.

This was a slightly ferruginous sandy limestone of Jurassic date and likely to be from Northamptonshire. This stone is imported perhaps as a building stone but clearly the surface of this stone had weathered badly and thrown off this fragment.

B. This fragment of a slab of carbonate cemented sandstone had lime mortar attached to one side.

This hard stone was a uniform pale cream colour with a slightly pinker side and base. It measured 190mm x 130mm on its flat face and was 60mm deep. It had split along on of its clear bedding planes. It was composed of very fine well sorted rounded quartz sand grains in a carbonate matrix with rare opaque minerals and no obvious fossils. It was split along bedding planes to produce an ashlar block

and was likely to have been used within an ecclesiastic building - possibly the Austin Friary. The upper face was smoother than the lower face but there was no evidence of tooling.

The source of this carbonate cemented sandstone is not known with two likely sources the Middle Jurassic sandstones of Lincolnshire or a possibly a Cretaceous Greensand from the south-east of England cf Kentish Ragstone.

This fragment shows no clear weathering and seems likely to have been from inside a building. The lime mortar still attached to the stone was from its primary use since it does not appear to have been reused. It appears to have been exposed to heat - either from fire damage from demolition of the original building or having been close to a later fire.

Context (33)

This substantial worked stone was a fragment of moulding measuring 230mm x 140mm x 110mm. It was composed of hard limestone. Below the grey brown weathered surface, where the stone was freshly broken, the stone was a creamy yellow colour with patches of darker yellow. The stone was composed poorly sorted oolites - some microscopic others visible to the naked eye. Occasional fossil shell fragments were observed. A slight sparkle was evident in bright light on these freshly broken surfaces. This sparkle was caused by the presence of rare large flat calcite crystals and it is calcite which concretes this limestone and gives it its hard durable quality. It is Clipsham Stone, a limestone of the Jurassic, Lincolnshire Limestone Member. It has been quarried for local use from pits on the Rutland/Lincolnshire border since the Roman period. The earliest recorded use of Clipsham Stone is in the 14th century at Windsor Castle (1363-1368) (http://www.clipshamstone.co.uk/) however, the widespread use of this stone, beyond the local villages, appears to be in repairs and new buildings in the 19th and 20th centuries. Its use is not readily documented in other churches in King's Lynn but is likely to have been imported for tracery and mouldings in medieval flint-built churches in the county.

The form of the moulding in cross section was a series of scroll and fillet and wave. The latter forming a lop-sided ogee form. When the stone was placed vertically a slight curve was obvious on its inner face suggesting it was from an arch of some sort. This moulding is likely to be from an arch or unglazed window opening. Its form is modest but in keeping with Early English Gothic style but may be later in date. There is some evidence of tooling on one face with long parallel shallow ridges appearing. However, these are parallel with the bedding observed on other face therefore they may represent the weathered surface of the stone rather than true tooling.

The outer face of this worked stone was anomalous since it had been worn smooth almost polished with wear with a sloping surface. This suggests the stone had been reused, perhaps as a threshold in later doorway. There is some trace of lime mortar in some of the grooves of the stone.

It is of note that the whole stone appears weathered apart from the polished threshold. Suggesting it may have been exposed to the elements for a long time form some time before being reused.

This stone is likely to be derived from the Austin Friary (foundation 1293 and dissolution 1538). A less likely possibility, given the location of this site next to a river, is that the stone is from another of the many monastic houses upstream following destruction in the dissolution in 1538.

Plate 13. Architectural Moulding

Context (58) Two clasts of stone were found in this context.

A. A fragment of a sandstone flag - possible flooring although the surface is flat it has not been smoothed with wear. It was a whitish grey cream on its un-weathered sides. With a small patch of pink colour suggesting it had been burnt. It measured 80mm x60mm by 40mm deep. It had a distinct flattened top and bottom and had been split along its bedding planes. The fabric of the clast was that of fine grains of well sorted round grains of quartz sand clast supported with silica cement. This lithology is consistent with being derived from Cretaceous Upper Greensand Series and may have been imported from the south of England.

B. A rough flat fragment of a hard bioclastic limestone with some fossils. This specimen was a creamy white coloured with slightly grey weathered surfaces. It measured 120mm x 110mm by 30mm. Traces of lime mortar were found on one of its uneven flatter sides. The stone was fine grained with no obvious quartz grains but a single rounded quartzite pebble (10mm long) was observed. Small

dark inclusions indicate the bioclastic origin of the limestone and white fragments of fossil shells were observed.

It is the same lithology as stone as (69) and probably derived from the Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestone formation - possibly from the Freestone beds near Ancaster (Lott and Parry, 2013). This stone is a highly desirable stone and used since Roman times. This example is a fragment of poorer quality stone broken up and used in the rubble core of a wall. It is most likely derived from the demolition rubble of the Austin Friary.

Context (69) A single stone fragment from this context was a flattened uneven cobble of a hard limestone.

The irregular but rounded cobble was flat with an uneven lower and upper face. It was a white cream in colour measured 210mm x 130mm by 50mm deep. Traces of gritty lime mortar were found on all faces of this cobble and it was likely to form the rubble infill of a wall which would have had a facing ashlar block. The stone was fine grained with no obvious quartz grains but a single rounded quartzite pebble (20mm long) was observed. Small dark inclusions indicate the bioclastic origin of the limestone but no other fossils were found. This white hard limestone is likely to be from the Jurassic Lincolnshire Limestone formation- possibly from the Freestone beds near Ancaster (Lott and Parry, 2013).

Context (70) This clast was a small flattened broken stone measuring 100mm by 60mm on one face by 20mm deep. It had one face which is uneven but weathered the others all appear to be more freshly broken and only weathered in patches. The stone was a light ginger grey brown on the weathered faces and a pale brown with orange patches on the broken surfaces. It was a sandstone with rounded sand grains which are moderately well sorted. There are other inclusions including broken fossil shells, opaque minerals and fine iron rich small silty pebbles.

This stone is not highly iron rich but is likely to be fragment of Carstone of Cretaceous Age and quarried locally from exposures within a few km of Kings Lynn. It is one of the few stone suitable for building with the exception of flint found within the county and is used in the construction of buildings of all dates in this part of Norfolk. This fragment is probably from the construction of a local building of unknown date.

Context (73) Two clasts of stone were found in this context.

A. An almost square block of hard white sandstone. It was a uniform pale cream colour with the exception of what may have originally been the surface of the broken piece of worked stone, which was pink. This pink colour indicates the stone was exposed to fire. There were no traces of mortar on this broken fragment of what was likely to have been ashlar block. It is identical to sample (27)B.

It was composed of very fine well sorted rounded quartz sand grains in a carbonate matrix with rare opaque minerals and no obvious fossils.

The source of this carbonate cemented sandstone is not known with two likely sources the Middle Jurassic sandstones of Lincolnshire or a possibly a Cretaceous Greensand from the south-east of England cf Kentish Ragstone.

This fragment shows no clear weathering and seems likely to have been from inside a building- probably part of the Austin Friary. If this stone is indeed from the

priory following the Dissolution, it was broken up and reused swiftly after the event since there is no sign of weathering on its surfaces and the burning may well relate to the destruction of the Friary.

B. This fractured pinkish purple brown very hard angular stone measured 150mm x 60mm by 45mm. It was partially covered in a thin layer of lime mortar on its upper and lower face and had been part of a structure. The stone was a very, very fine sandstone almost siltstone which was highly cemented with silica cement. A sparkle, particularly evident on its flat surfaces was caused by the presence of fine mica plates. The stone had split along very uneven bedding planes resulting in an undulating surface. The bedding structures were fine cross bedding consistent with a low energy, possibly deltaic environment. This micaceous siltstone/sandstone is likely to from the Upper Greensand Series of Cretaceous date. It may be from a similar location to (26), a possible hearthstone from Sussex or at least the South East of England.

6.6.3 Conclusions

A wide range of lithologies were found during evaluation excavations at John Kennedy Road. They include: worked stone mouldings of Clipsham Stone (33) from the Rutland-Lincolnshire border, an ashlar block of sandstone (27)B, (73)B from Lincolnshire or Kent, limestone (58)B and (69) - possibly from Ancaster which had formed the rubble fill of a wall and iron rich sandstone (27) probably from Northampton shire.

It seems likely that with the exception of a single piece of locally derived carstone (70) the glass slag (13) and the possible hearth stone (26)A, all the stones were imported for construction of buildings of significance.

The most likely source of almost all these stones with the possible exception of possible hearthstone (26)A is the demolished Austin Friary (founded in 1293 and dissolved in 1538) which was located *c.*150m to the west of this site. Several of the stones showed evidence of burning, either from the destruction of the original building or possibly from use in the later glass making furnace on this site. Several of the fragments of stone had no evidence of weathering suggesting they were reused swiftly following the Dissolution in 1538.

6.7 Animal Bone

by Julie Curl

6.7.1 Methodology

The bone in this assemblage consisted of hand-collected remains. All of the bone was identified to species wherever possible using a variety of comparative reference material. Where a complete identification to species was not possible, bone was assigned to a group, such as ‘sheep/goat’ or ‘mammal’ whenever possible. The bones were recorded using a modified version of guidelines described in Davis (1992).

Any butchering was recorded, noting the type of butchering, such as cut, chopped or sawn and location of butchering. A note was also made of any burnt bone. Pathologies were also recorded with the type of injury or disease, the element affected and the location on the bone. Other modifications were also recorded, such as any possible industrial or craft working waste or animal gnawing.

Weights and total number of pieces counts were also taken for each context, along with the number of pieces for each individual species present (NISP) and these appear in the appendix. All of the information was input directly into an Excel catalogue. A summary table of the faunal catalogue is in a table in the appendix and the full catalogue is available in the digital archive.

6.7.2 The faunal assemblage

6.7.2.1 Quantification, provenance and preservation

A total of 652g, consisting of thirty pieces, was recovered from excavations at this site (Appendix 6). Bone was produced from eight contexts, with remains from the fills of pit [24], redeposited silt dumps, a single fragment from pit [66] and two deposits from a leat; although over half of the assemblage was derived from a single deposit (96). Most of the faunal remains were recovered in association with artefacts of a post-medieval date range, with some re-deposited finds of a medieval date. Quantification of the faunal assemblage by feature type, context number and count can be seen in Table 6 and by weight in Table 7.

Context	Feature type and context quantity			Context Total
	Deposit	Leat	Pit	
25			1	1
27			1	1
28	13			13
48		2		2
58			1	1
67			1	1
69		1		1
96	10			10
Feature Type Total	**23**	**3**	**17**	**30**

Table 6. Quantification of faunal remains by feature type, context number and number of pieces

The bone in this assemblage is generally in a good, but fragmented condition, with fragmentation from butchering and probable disturbance. A little weathering and invertebrate damage was seen on surfaces of some pieces. None of the remains showed any burning or gnawing.

Context	Feature type and context weight			Context Total
	Deposit	Leat	Pit	
25			83	83
27			39	39
28	94			94
48		17		17
58			19	19
67			15	15
69		18		18

	Feature type and context weight			
96	367			367
Feature Type Total	461	35	250	652

Table 7. Quantification of faunal remains by feature type, context number and weight.

6.7.2.2 Species range, modifications and discussion

Three species were identified in this assemblage, with one layer, (28) producing all three. Quantification of the bone by context, species and NISP is presented in Table 8. Cattle were the most commonly recorded, and were seen in seven of the eight bone producing fills. Most of the cattle remains were from adult individuals, with a few elements from juvenile animals. Most of the cattle remains had been butchered and the elements present suggest a variety of cuts of meat consumed.

Sheep/goat were produced from contexts silt layer (28) and (58), a fill of pit [24], these upper limb bones had both been chopped. Three bones, a radius, femur and metapodial, from a juvenile pig/boar were recovered from layer (28), with butchering seen on all. Several fragments of bone were seen that showed no diagnostic features and these could only be identified as 'mammal'; these are likely to be fragments from those species already represented here.

Context	Species and NISP				Context Total
	Cattle	Mammal	Pig/boar	Sheep/goat	
25	1				1
27	1				1
28	2	7	3	1	13
48	2				2
58				1	1
67	1				1
69	1				1
96	5	5			10
Species Total	13	12	3	2	30

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

The butchering seen is consistent with chops from dismemberment and division of the carcass into cuts of meat and the fine knife cuts seen are from meat removal. The elements present are generally from good cuts of meat, with some elements that might have been used for stews and marrow.

6.7.3 Conclusions

This is a small assemblage that is derived from the butchering and food waste from the main meat providing species. The elements present suggest only consumption and not any primary preparation or processing waste.

6.8 Shell

by Rebecca Sillwood

Fifteen fragments of shell, weighing a total of 246g, were recovered from four contexts. Three of the contexts were fills in a single pit [24], and one was layer (96).

The shells recovered were all marine molluscs, consisting of oysters and cockles, and all are likely to be the remains of food waste. None of the oysters appeared to be cultivated examples.

All have since been discarded.

7.0 CONCLUSIONS

The earliest evidence recorded in this evaluation was the tidal flood silts identified at the base of each of the trenches. On the south side of the site these natural flood silts were encountered at a depth of c.3.75m OD and on the northern side, where the edge of the Fisher Fleet was found these sloped down from 3.50m OD to 2.50m OD.

The edge of the Fisher Fleet (Gaywood River) was observed in Trench 3 and Trench 4 appeared to be located slightly further into the fleet as the edge of the leat was not observed within the trench. The infilling of the leat appeared to be a mix of flood silts and building debris, mostly medieval tile and mortar. Similar reclamation was also noted during evaluation trenching at Hextable Road on the northern side of the Fisher Fleet, where the recovery of medieval ceramic building material and early post-medieval tile suggested canalisation of the fleet in the 16th century (Boyle 2007). Watching brief monitoring of the excavation of foundations for new housing built on the site did not go deep enough to reveal further evidence for the infilling of the Fisher Fleet (Hobbs 2007). Excavations by Clarke and Carter observed similar infilling of the Purfleet, estimating that the northern edge of the Purfleet had moved at least 25 feet south since the 16th century (Clarke and Carter 1977).

The western frontage of the site was not evaluated due to the presence of many services and associated structures but it is possible that evidence for medieval buildings along the Dowshill Street / Pilot Street frontage may be present, although projecting the line of the existing buildings on Pilot Street on to the site would indicate that mostly the evidence for these buildings will be beneath John Kennedy Road.

The wall found on the southern edge of Trench 2 was of unknown date and as the deposits to the south of the wall lay beyond the edge of excavation it is impossible to tell if the flood silts built up against this wall or if the wall had been cut into these deposits. It is possible that the wall was the physical manifestation of the boundary visible on Hollars, Bell’s and Rastrick's maps just south of the junction between Dowshill Street and Drewes Lane. If the worked stone recovered from the wall had been reused masonry from the dissolution of the Austin Friary then this would indicate a very early post-medieval date for this wall.

As with the reused stone in wall (73), though unproven, it could be suggested that the presence of so much medieval tile and worked stone within the dumped silt deposits used to infill the Fisher Fleet and also in the pits seen in Trench 2 may

represent the disposal of building material, possibly from the dissolution of the Austin Friary, which was located only 150m to the south-west of the site. Similar dumping and land reclamation was observed to the east during archaeological evaluation of the former dairy depot site on Austin Street (Clarke 2010). The silty character of the dumped soils used for this reclamation may be the product of dredging of the fleets.

The glass waste recovered from the large pit in Trench 1 and the layers of glass fragments in Trenches 3 and 4 are related to the glassworks known to have been present on the site in the mid to late 17th century. The differences between the character of the archaeological features to the north and south of the extant building suggests that the glass making here was organised and that it is likely that the glass making factory buildings were located underneath the extant Pilot Cinema. The position of a glassworks here, adjacent to the Fisher Fleet would be ideal as it would allow easy access to the sources of silica sand quarries upstream close to the Gaywood River.

The glasshouse north of the Purfleet was constructed in 1678-79 and was converted into a Presbyterian Meetinghouse in 1693 and used as such until 1777. It first appears on Rastrick's map of 1725 and is marked as The Glasshouse but no mention of a meeting-house which is 'surprising as his (Rastrick's) father was the minister at the Meetinghouse' (Higgins 2005, 50-51). It seems more than coincidental that the glass works on the present site also became a religious 'meetinghouse', namely a Methodist Chapel and is recorded as such on the 1st Edition OS mapping. Harrods research in 1860 records that it was the glass works on the current site that became a Presbyterian (and subsequently Methodist) chapel. This contradicts Higgins' view and raises the possibility that the documentary sources have been misinterpreted. Although only a matter of minor significance and beyond the scope of this report, a re-examination of the documentary sources concerning the use of the two former glassworks might be worthwhile.

The brick walls uncovered in Trenches 3 and 4 are unlikely to have formed part of the glassworks as they were stratigraphically later than the cullet glass dumps on the edge of the leat. It is more likely that these were related to the Methodist Chapel, or other 19th century activity on the site. At least one of the walls in Trench 4 was probably demolished immediately prior to the construction of the Pilot Cinema.

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

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Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Cut Type	Fill Of	Description	Period	Trench
1	Deposit			Hoggin	Modern	1
2	Deposit			Garden Soil	Victorian/Modern	1
3	Deposit		10	Fill of Pit [10]	Victorian	1
4	Deposit		10	Fill of Pit [10]	Victorian	1
5	Deposit		11	Fill of Pit [11]	Post-medieval	1
6	Deposit		11	Fill of Pit [11]	Post-medieval	1
7	Deposit		9	Fill of Wall Foundation [9]	Victorian	1
8	Masonry		9	Wall	Victorian	1
9	Cut	Wall Foundation		Wall Foundation	Victorian	1
10	Cut	Pit		Pit	Victorian	1
11	Cut	Pit		Pit	Post-medieval	1
12	Deposit			Garden Soil	Victorian	2
13	Deposit			Layer	Post-medieval	2
14	Cut	Pit		Pit	Post-medieval	2
15	Deposit		14	Fill of Pit [14]	Post-medieval	2
16	Deposit		14	Fill of Pit [14]	Post-medieval	2
17	Deposit			Layer	Post-medieval	2
18	Deposit		14	Fill of Pit [14]	Post-medieval	2
19	Deposit			Layer	Post-medieval	2
20	Deposit		14	Fill of Pit [14]	Post-medieval	2
21	Cut	Pit		Pit	Victorian	2
22	Deposit		21	Fill of Pit [21]	Victorian	2
24	Cut	Pit		Pit	Post-medieval	2
25	Deposit		24	Fill of Pit [24]	Post-medieval	2
26	Deposit		24	Fill of Pit [24]	Post-medieval	2
27	Deposit		24	Fill of Pit [24]	Post-medieval	2
28	Deposit			Layer	Post-medieval	2
29	Deposit			Layer	Post-medieval	2
30	Deposit			Tarmac Surface	Modern	3
31	Deposit			Make-up	Modern	3
32	Deposit			Surface	Victorian	3
33	Deposit			Surface	Victorian	3
34	Deposit			Trample Layer	Victorian	3
35	Deposit			Path	Victorian	3
36	Deposit			Surface	Victorian	3
37	Deposit			Surface	Victorian	3
38	Deposit			Garden Soil	Post-medieval	3

39	Cut	Pipe Trench		Pipe Trench	Victorian	3
40	Deposit		39	Fill of Pipe Trench [39]	Victorian	3
41	Deposit			Garden Soil	Post-medieval	3
42	Cut	Wall Foundation		Wall Foundation Trench	Victorian	3
43	Deposit		42	Wall Foundation	Victorian	3
44	Deposit			Layer	Post-medieval	3
45	Deposit			Dumped Glass Layer	Post-medieval	3
46	Deposit			Levelling Layer	Post-medieval	3
47	Deposit			Levelling Layer	Post-medieval	3
48	Deposit		72	Fill of Leat [72]	Post-medieval	3
49	Deposit			Layer	Post-medieval	3
50	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Victorian	3
51	Deposit		50	Fill of Post-hole [50]	Victorian	3
52	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Victorian	3
53	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Victorian	3
54	Deposit		52	Fill of Post-hole [52]	Victorian	3
55	Deposit		53	Fill of Post-hole [53]	Victorian	3
56	Deposit			Make-up	Modern	3
57	Deposit			Make-up	Post-medieval	3
58	Deposit		24	Fill of Pit [24]	Post-medieval	2
59	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Victorian	3
60	Deposit		59	Fill of Post-hole [59]	Victorian	3
61	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Victorian	3
62	Deposit		61	Fill of Post-hole [61]	Victorian	3
63	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Victorian	3
64	Deposit		63	Fill of Post-hole [63]	Victorian	3
65	Deposit		63	Fill of Post-hole [63]	Victorian	3
66	Cut	Pit		Pit	Victorian	3
67	Deposit		66	Fill of Pit [66]	Victorian	3
68	Deposit		72	Fill of Leat [72]	Post-medieval	3
69	Deposit		72	Fill of Leat [72]	Post-medieval	3
70	Deposit		72	Fill of Leat [72]	Post-medieval	3
71	Deposit		72	Fill of Leat [72]	Post-medieval	3
72	Cut	Leat		Leat	Med./Post-Med.	3
73	Masonry		109	Wall	Post-medieval	2
74	Deposit		72	Fill of Leat [72]	Post-medieval	3
75	Deposit		72	Fill of Leat [72]	Post-medieval	3
76	Deposit		72	Fill of Leat [72]	Post-medieval	3
77	Deposit			Tarmac Surface	Modern	4
78	Deposit			Concrete Surface	Modern	4
79	Deposit			Make-up	Modern	4
80	Deposit			Garden Soil	Victorian	4

81	Deposit			Levelling Layer	Victorian	4
82	Deposit			Dumped Glass Layer	Post-medieval	4
83	Masonry		113	Brick Wall	Victorian	4
84	Deposit			Cellar Infill	Modern	4
85	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Victorian	4
86	Deposit		85	Fill of Post-hole [85]	Victorian	4
87	Cut	Pit		Pit	Victorian	4
88	Deposit		87	Fill of Pit [87]	Victorian	4
89	Cut	Pit		Pit	Victorian	4
90	Deposit		89	Fill of Pit [89]	Victorian	4
91	Deposit		87	Fill of Pit [87]	Victorian	4
92	Deposit			Natural Flood Silts	Unknown	3
93	Deposit			Layer	Post-medieval	2
94	Deposit		100	Fill of Pit [100]	Post-medieval	2
95	Deposit		100	Fill of Pit [100]	Post-medieval	2
96	Deposit			Layer	Post-medieval	2
97	Cut	Pit		Pit	Post-medieval	2
98	Deposit		97	Fill of Pit [97]	Post-medieval	2
99	Deposit		100	Fill of Wall Robber Cut [108]	Post-medieval	2
100	Cut	Pit		Pit	Post-medieval	2
101	Masonry		107	Brick Wall	Post-medieval	4
102	Deposit			Dumped Glass Layer	Post-medieval	4
103	Deposit			Dumped Glass Layer	Post-medieval	4
104	Deposit			Dumped Glass Layer	Post-medieval	4
105	Deposit		114	Fill of Leat [114]	Med./Post-Med.	4
106	Deposit			Dumped Glass Layer	Post-medieval	4
107	Cut	Wall Foundation		Wall Foundation	Post-medieval	4
108	Cut			Wall Robber	Post-medieval	2
109	Cut			Wall Foundation	Post-medieval	2
110	Deposit		114	Fill of Leat [114]	Med./Post-Med.	4
111	Masonry		87	Brick Floor in Pit [87]	Victorian	4
112	Masonry		87	Brick Floor in Pit [87]	Victorian	4
113	Cut	Wall Foundation		Wall Foundation	Victorian	4
114	Cut	Leat		Leat	Med./Post-Med.	4
115	Deposit			Natural Flood Silts	Unknown	4
116	Deposit			Natural Flood Silts	Unknown	2
117	Cut	Post-hole		Post-hole	Victorian	4
118	Deposit		117	Fill of Post-hole [117]	Victorian	4
119	Deposit		114	Fill of Leat [114]	Med./Post-Med.	4

Appendix 1b: OASIS Feature Summary

Period	Category	Total
Medieval/Post-medieval	Leat	2
Post-medieval	Wall Foundation	1
	Pit	5
Victorian	Wall Foundation	3
	Pit	5
	Post-hole	8
	Pipe Trench	1

Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
2	Pottery	2	12g	Post-medieval	Late 18th-mid 19th century
5	Ceramic Building Material	2	689g	Post-medieval	Pan tile fragments
5	Ceramic Building Material	1	511g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
5	Clay Pipe	4	56g	Post-medieval	Bowls
5	Clay Pipe	15	84g	Post-medieval	Stems only
5	Ferrous Clinker	3	747g	Post-medieval	
5	Glass	21	121g	Post-medieval	Glass waste; including window fragments, trails, etc.
5	Iron	1	351g	Post-medieval	Thick sheet fragment; ?possibly furnace door
5	Pottery	3	447g	Post-medieval	16th-18th century
13	Ferrous Clinker	1	682g	Post-medieval	
13	Glass	6	1,712g	Post-medieval	Glass waste
25	Animal Bone	1	83g	Unknown	
25	Ceramic Building Material	6	579g	Medieval	Roof tiles
25	Ceramic Building Material	2	460g	Medieval	Brick fragments
25	Mortar	1	158g	Unknown	
25	Pottery	2	32g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th century
25	Stone	1	224g	Unknown	
26	Ceramic Building Material	2	533g	Medieval	Brick fragments
26	Ceramic Building Material	23	2,897g	Medieval	Roof tiles
26	Ceramic Building Material	1	188g	Medieval	Glazed Flemish floor tile
26	Shell	2	43g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
26	Stone	2	1,086g	Unknown	
27	Animal Bone	1	39g	Unknown	
27	Ceramic Building Material	1	219g	Medieval	Brick fragment
27	Ceramic Building Material	7	2,303g	Medieval	Roof tiles

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
27	Shell	9	93g	Unknown	Oyster & cockle; DISCARDED
27	Stone	2	2,888g	Unknown	
28	Animal Bone	13	94g	Unknown	
28	Ceramic Building Material	8	589g	Medieval	Roof tiles
28	Iron	2	22g	Unknown	Nails
28	Mortar	1	36g	Unknown	
28	Pottery	3	28g	Late Saxon	10th-11th century
28	Pottery	10	117g	Medieval	11th-15th century
28	Shell	1	79g	Unknown	Oyster; DISCARDED
29	Ceramic Building Material	2	215g	Medieval	Brick fragments
29	Ceramic Building Material	14	2,032g	Medieval	Roof tiles
29	Ceramic Building Material	1	376g	Medieval	Glazed Flemish floor tile
29	Mortar	1	384g	Unknown	
29	Pottery	1	42g	Late Saxon	10th-11th century
29	Pottery	3	16g	Medieval	12th-14th century
31	Glass	2	17g	Post-medieval	Glass waste
33	Stone	1	5,800g	Medieval	Worked architectural fragment
38	Clay Pipe	1	4g	Post-medieval	Bowl fragment; makers initials of 'RF' either side of heel; Robert Flanders, 1822-1845; thistle branch decoration
40	Clay Pipe	1	1g	Post-medieval	Stem only
44	Iron	1	10g	Unknown	Nail
45	Ferrous Clinker	2	55g	Post-medieval	
45	Glass		3,911g	Post-medieval	Large sample of glass waste (not counted)
45	Glass	57	168g	Post-medieval	Waste fragments; small pieces of window glass
47	Glass	1	4g	Post-medieval	Trail fragment
48	Animal Bone	2	17g	Unknown	
48	Ceramic Building Material	6	536g	Medieval	Roof tiles
48	Ceramic Building Material	1	609g	Medieval	Brick fragment
48	Ceramic Building Material	1	907g	Post-medieval	Brick fragment
58	Animal Bone	1	19g	Unknown	
58	Ceramic Building Material	1	384g	Medieval	Brick fragment
58	Ceramic Building Material	3	241g	Medieval	Roof tiles

Context	Material	Qty	Wt	Period	Notes
58	Mortar	1	254g	Unknown	
58	Stone	2	923g	Unknown	
67	Animal Bone	1	15g	Unknown	
67	Ceramic Building Material	5	1,115g	Medieval	Brick fragments
67	Ceramic Building Material	1	64g	Medieval	Roof tile
67	Ceramic Building Material	5	159g	Post-medieval	Roof tiles
68	Ceramic Building Material	15	1,134g	Medieval	Roof tiles
68	Mortar	2	15g	Unknown	
69	Animal Bone	1	18g	Unknown	
69	Ceramic Building Material	13	897g	Medieval	Roof tiles
69	Mortar	1	78g	Unknown	
69	Stone	1	1,737g	Unknown	
70	Ceramic Building Material	14	1,363g	Medieval	Roof tiles
70	Ceramic Building Material	1	89g	Medieval	Brick fragment
70	Stone	1	189g	Unknown	
73	Ceramic Building Material	6	886g	Medieval	Roof tiles
73	Stone	2	1,833g	Unknown	
76	Ceramic Building Material	30	2,472g	Medieval	Roof tiles
76	Pottery	1	10g	Medieval	Late 12th-14th century
94	Ceramic Building Material	4	806g	Medieval	Roof tiles
96	Animal Bone	9	367g	Unknown	
96	Ceramic Building Material	1	336g	Medieval	Glazed Flemish floor tile
96	Ceramic Building Material	1	1,461g	Medieval	Almost complete brick
96	Ceramic Building Material	2	107g	Medieval	Roof tiles
96	Pottery	6	110g	Medieval	Late 12th-15th century
96	Shell	3	31g	Unknown	Oyster & cockle; DISCARDED

Appendix 2b: OASIS Finds Summary

Period	Material	Total
Late Saxon	Pottery	4
Medieval	Ceramic Building Material	171
	Pottery	22
	Stone	1
Post-medieval	Ceramic Building Material	9
	Clay Pipe	21
	Ferrous Clinker	6
	Glass	87
	Iron	1

Period	Material	Total
	Pottery	5
Unknown	Animal Bone	29
	Iron	3
	Mortar	7
	Shell	15
	Stone	11

Appendix 3: Pottery Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	Rim	No	Wt/g	Fabric date range
2	PEW	cup		2	12	L.18th-M.19th c.
5	GRE	pipkin?		1	105	16th-18th c.
5	GRE	mug	upright plain	1	16	16th-18th c.
5	WNBC	pipkin		1	326	17th c.
25	GRIM			1	14	L.12th-14th c.
25	UPG			1	18	L.12th-14th c.
28	GRIL			1	4	14th-15th c.?
28	THET			2	11	10th-11th c.
28	THETG			1	17	10th-11th c.
28	GRCW			1	7	11th-M.13th c.
28	GRIM			1	13	L.12th-14th c.
28	GRIM			1	16	L.12th-14th c.
28	GRIM			1	3	L.12th-14th c.
28	GRIM	jug	triangular beaded	1	12	L.12th-14th c.
28	GRIL			1	29	14th-15th c.?
28	LCRW			1	7	Med
28	SAIN			1	17	12th-13th c.
28	GRIM			1	9	L.12th-14th c.
29	THETG			1	42	10th-11th c.
29	LCRW			1	6	Med
29	GRIM			1	5	L.12th-14th c.
29	SAIN			1	5	12th-13th c.
76	GRIM			1	10	L.12th-14th c.
96	TOYN			1	8	M.13th-M.15th c.
96	TOYN			1	51	M.13th-M.15th c.
96	GRIM			2	37	L.12th-14th c.
96	GRIM			1	11	L.12th-14th c.
96	YARG			1	3	13th-15th c.

Appendix 4a: CBM Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
5	wfg	LB	1	511			111	46				v coarse, almost orange, yellow gault clay	pmed
5	fs	PAN	1	187									pmed
5	fsg	PAN	1	502									pmed
25	est	EB	2	460						1 ms grey, 15mm thick			med
25	est	RTM	5	540					1 x R				med
25	est(cs)	RTM	1	39									med
26	est	EB	1	361	+							dark red, poss later, straw imp	med?
26	est	EB	1	172								dense, strawed	med
26	fs	FFT	1	188				25		thin on base	DG	prob small type	lmed
26	est	RTM	1	309			153	15		2 layers on surface, ms		lower 1/3	med
26	est	RTM	11	599								=10 tiles	med
26	est	RTM	6	843						ms grey		crude	med
26	est	RTM	1	611		242	150	12	1 x R	msf grey both surfaces		weathered at bottom half, not complete	med
26	est	RTM	4	535					4 x R	2 with traces ms			med
27	est	EB	1	219				55				puddled base, occ straw	med
27	est	RTM	1	501			142	13		thick ms on back (up to 32mm) impr at one side		crude	med
27	est	RTM	1	321			>145			thick ms lower half surface			med
27	est	RTM	2	771						v thick cream ms (up to 36mm) all over		=1 tile	med
27	est	RTM	2	212					1 x R			=1 tile	med

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
27	est	RTM	1	498			152	10		17mm thick layer all over upper		lower half	med
28	est	RTM	8	589					1 x R	traces ms on some		=7 tiles	med
29	est	EB	2	215	+							1 soft orange, could be later?	med
29	fsg	FFT	1	376			117	28		patches on base	DG	some wear	lmed
29	est	RID?	1	66				21					med
29	est	RTM	1	513			158	16				lower half	med
29	est	RTM	8	787					2 x R	1 thick ms		=7 tiles	med
29	est(cs)	RTM	1	251			148	11	1 x R(1)	ms over nail hole			med
29	est(cs)	RTM	3	415					1 x R				med
48	est	EB	1	609				52		msf on stretcher		sand with occ straw	med
48	wfg	LB	1	907	+		123	58		msf on stretcher		HM, poss earlier?	pmed
48	est	RTM	3	377								1 overfired	med
48	est(cs)	RTM	2	107						thin			med
48	wfc	RTP	1	52					1 x R			yellow with red streaks	pmed
58	est	EB	1	384	+			56		cs		sanded? Red, poss later	med?
58	est	RTM	3	241						ms on breaks			med
67	est	EB	1	213				49		ms white		strawed, crude	med
67	est	EB	1	115				56				sanded?	med
67	est	EB	1	450				58				dense, strawed	med
67	est	EB	1	290			120	50				sanded/puddled, sooted on stretcher	med
67	est	EB	1	47									med
67	est	RTM	1	64									med
67	wfe	RTP?	5	159								yellow with v coarse Fe, friable	pmed?

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
68	est	RTM	15	1134						ms on most		crude, some curved	med
69	est	RTM	3	8								=1 tile	med
69	est(cs)	RTM	4	215						ms on 2			med
69	est	RTM	1	265						cream msf on surface, 15mm thick		lower corner	med
69	est	RTM	5	409					1 x R			=3 tiles?	med
70	est	EB	1	89									med
70	est(cs)	RTM	1	221						thick msf	Y/O		med
70	msf	RTM	2	156							G	reduced core	med
70	est(cs)	RTM	1	92									med
70	est(cs)	RTM	2	362					1 x R(1)			=1 tile, nail adhering to peg hole on back	med
70	est(cs)	RTM	4	166									med
70	est(cs)	RTM	2	187								=1 tile, coarse clay lumps	med
70	est	RTM	2	179					1 x R			crude, overfired	med
73	est(cs)	RTM	5	767					1 x R	ms, thick on some			med
73	est	RTM	1	119					1 x R				med
76	est	RTM	6	290								=3 tiles	med
76	est	RTM	19	1302						ms thick on some			med
76	est	RTM	1	621			143	15	1 x R(1)	ms thick on both sides		used in walling?	med
76	est(cs)	RTM	4	259					1 x R			=3 tiles	med
94	est	RTM	2	33									med
94	est	RTM	1	268			150	12		patchy ms		lower half	med
94	est	RTM	1	505			142	10		ms on upper side		2/3 lower end, mortar halfway down	med

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Abr	Length	Width	Height	Peg	Mortar	Glaze	Comments	Date
96	est	EB	1	1461		>216	113	50		ms on top and breaks		most of base lost, fscp pale orange	med
96	fs	FFT	1	336			115	26		thin on base	G	some wear	lmed
96	est	RTM	1	95								or poss gault	med
96	cs	RTM	1	12								flake	med

Appendix 4b: Mortar Catalogue

Context	Fabric	Type	No	Wt/g	Colour	Surface	Impressions	Abrasion	Notes
25	msc		1	158	cream	smoothed concave	flint in underside		possibly shaped/moulded surface - pargetting?
28	msfcq		1	36	cream			+	undiag lump
29	ms		1	384	white	roughly smoothed	brick frog?		triangular section from wall? 57mm thick at highest point
58	ms		1	254	white	roughly smoothed			same as 29, but less complete
68	msf		2	15	white	1 flat			pointing frags?
69	csca		1	78	cream	flattish	brick?		pointing frag? Irreg tapering section 11-22mm thick

Appendix 5: Glassworking Evidence

Context	Material	Type	Colour	No	Wt(g)	Notes	Date
5	glass	trail	?	2	6	40mm & 55mm long, bubbled	pmed
5	glass	trail	pale green	2	3	=1 piece, 33+mm long, striated lengthways	pmed
5	glass	tube	pale green	1	3	58+mm long, 9mm diam, slightly curved	pmed
5	glass	cullet	pale green	8	56	sheet fragments, slightly melted	pmed
5	glass	cullet	pale green	1	16	sheet fragment with muff edge	pmed
5	glass	cullet	pale green	3	18	sheet frags, burnt & bubbled, 2 with muff edges	pmed
5	glass	altered	dark blue	2	17	rounded lumps, bubbled	pmed
5	ferrous	clinker		2	165	light, porous	pmed
5	ferrous/glassy	clinker		1	582	light, porous, but with denser material (burnt red) adhering to underside	pmed
5	Fe			1	351	thick sheet frag with rounded corner, possibly pierced - furnace door?	pmed
5	glass	trail	blue	2	2	=1 piece, 47+mm long, both ends broken	pmed
13	glass	altered?	green	1	174	fairly dense opaque, bubbled, right angle section with brick traces	pmed
13	glass	raw	dark green	1	36	iridescent surface	pmed
13	ferrous/glassy	clinker		1	682	porous, contains burnt coal	pmed
13	glass	altered	dark blue?	1	169	melted, bubbled, irregular	pmed
13	glass	clinker	dark brownish purple	1	466	thick, bubbled	pmed
13	glass	altered	green	1	185	melted, bubbled, irregular, some coal inclusions	pmed
31	glass	altered?	pale green	2	17	dense lumps, one with bubbles, irridescent surfaces	pmed
45	glass	trail	pale green	3	2		pmed
45	glass	cullet	pale green	2	2	window glass frags with shallow incised straight lines	pmed
45	glass	cullet	pale green	2	3	irridescent surfaces, curving melted frags window glass, muff edges	pmed
45	glass	cullet	pale green	-	3379	unsorted sample, but same as rest of (45)	pmed
45	glass	cullet	pale green	-	367	window glass 1.0–3.0mm thick	pmed

Context	Material	Type	Colour	No	Wt(g)	Notes	Date
45	glass	cullet	pale green	5	11	window glass with grozed edges, 2.6–3.0mm thick	pmed
45	glass	cullet	pale green	-	165	window glass with muff edges, mostly iridescent surfaces, 1.2–2.8mm thick	pmed
45	glass	droplet	pale green	2	2		pmed
45	glass	altered	pale green	28	101	opaque chunks, lots of bubbles	pmed
45	glass	altered	pale green	7	31	solid chunks, some partially melted	pmed
45	ferrous	clinker		2	55	light, porous, glassy surface on 1	pmed
45	glass/ferrous	clinker/cullet	pale green	8	16	fragments of ferrous slag with window glass embedded	pmed
47	glass	trail?	green?	1	4	iridescent surfaces, like pmed bottle glass	pmed

Appendix 6: Animal Bone Catalogue

Ctxt	FNo	Type	Ctxt Qty	Wt (g)	Species	NISP	Ad	Juv	Neo	Element range	Ch	C	Comments
25	24	Pit	1	83	Cattle	1		1		ul	1		proximal unfused femur
27	24	Pit	1	39	Cattle	1	1			ll	1		proximal metatarsal, chopped 5-6cm from proximal end, marrow/dismemberment
28	24	Pit	13	94	Cattle	2		2		f, ul	1		chopped proximal phalange, unfused distal tibia
28	24	Pit			Sheep/goat	1	1			ul	1		chopped radius
28	24	Pit			Pig/boar	3		3		ul, f	3		radius, femur, mp
28	24	Pit			Mammal	7							
48	72	Leat	2	17	Cattle	2	2			r	2	2	rib fragments
58	24	Pit	1	19	Sheep/goat	1		1		ul	1		proximal tibia, chopped c.6 cm from proximal end
67	66	Pit	1	15	Cattle	1	1			t			well worn lower third molar, but low deposits on tooth
69	72	Leat	1	18	Cattle	1	1			pel	1		
96	96	Deposit	10	367	Cattle	5	3	2		ul, ll, scap	3	1	juv talus, proximal femur, adult proximal humerus, radius shaft and scapula
96	96	Deposit			Mammal	5							

Key:

NISP: Number of Individual Species elements Present

Age: a = adult, j = juvenile (older than 1 month), Neo = neonatal – less than one month old

Element range: ul = upper limb, ll = lower limb, r = rib, t = teeth, scap = scapula, pel = pelvic bones

Butchering: c = cut, ch = chopped

Appendix 7: OASIS Report Summary

OASIS DATA COLLECTION FORM: England

Printable version

OASIS ID: norfolka1-163420

Project details

Project name	JOHN KENNEDY ROAD, KING'S LYNN
Short description of the project	Archaeological evaluation by trial trenching was carried out for Wellington Construction Ltd on the site of the former Pilot Cinema, John Kennedy Road, King's Lynn. This work was undertaken ahead of the proposed construction of new housing on the site. The evaluation trenching located the southern edge of the Fisher Fleet and showed that the fleet appeared to have been infilled, probably in the mid to late 16th century, with a mix of redeposited flood silts and building debris, mostly medieval tile and mortar. A wall of probable post-medieval date was recorded on the southern side of the site. This wall is thought to have been a property boundary, constructed after or as part of the reclamation of the land by the dumping of silty soils and building debris. A number of early post-medieval pits containing dumps of medieval building debris were also recorded cutting to the south of this wall. A substantial pit filled with waste materials from the production of glass and extensive layers of glass cullet used as levelling material on the edge of the infilled Fisher Fleet provide evidence for the presence of a glassworks known to have been present on the site in the mid to late 17th century. Later brick walls and surfaces were recorded which probably relate to the use of the site in the 18th and 19th centuries.
Project dates	Start: 09-01-2014 End: 29-01-2014
Previous/future work	No / Yes
Any associated project reference codes	ENF133273(s) - HER event no.
Type of project	Field evaluation
Site status	None
Current Land use	Other 3 - Built over
Monument type	LEAT Medieval
Monument type	FOUNDATION Post Medieval
Monument type	PIT Post Medieval
Monument type	POST-HOLE Post Medieval
Monument type	PIPE TRENCH Post Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Early Medieval
Significant Finds	WORKED STONE Medieval
Significant Finds	BRICK Medieval

Significant Finds	TILE Medieval
Significant Finds	POT Post Medieval
Significant Finds	GLASS Post Medieval
Significant Finds	CLAY PIPE Post Medieval
Methods & techniques	"'Sample Trenches'"
Development type	Urban commercial (e.g. offices, shops, banks, etc.)
Prompt	National Planning Policy Framework - NPPF
Position in the planning process	Between deposition of an application and determination

Project location

Country	England
Site location	NORFOLK KINGS LYNN AND WEST NORFOLK KINGS LYNN JOHN KENNEDY ROAD, KING'S LYNN - EVALUATION
Study area	3040.00 Square metres
Site coordinates	TF 6197 2052 52.7575951448 0.400488202629 52 45 27 N 000 24 01 E Point

Project creators

Name of Organisation	NPS Archaeology
Project brief originator	Norfolk Historic Environment Service
Project design originator	NPS Archaeology
Project director/manager	Nigel Page
Project supervisor	David Whitmore
Type of sponsor/funding body	Developer
Name of sponsor/funding body	Wellington Construction Ltd

Project archives

Physical Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Physical Contents	"Animal Bones","Glass","Industrial","Metal","other"
Physical Archive notes	At the time of creating this record NMAS are not accessioning new archives
Digital Archive recipient	NPS Archaeology
Digital Contents	"Animal Bones","Glass","Industrial","Metal","Survey","other"
Digital Media available	"Images raster / digital photography","Images vector","Spreadsheets","Survey","Text"

Paper Archive recipient	Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service
Paper Contents	"Animal Bones","Glass","Industrial","Metal","other"
Paper Media available	"Context sheet","Plan","Report","Section"
Paper Archive notes	At the time of creating this record NMAS are not accessioning new archives

Project bibliography 1

Publication type	Grey literature (unpublished document/manuscript)
Title	Archaeological Trial Trench Evaluation at the Former Pilot Cinema, John Kennedy Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk
Author(s)/Editor (s)	Whitmore, D.
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Please e-mail English Heritage for OASIS help and advice

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