

**NORFOLK ARCHAEOLOGICAL UNIT**

Report No. 1124

**An Archaeological Evaluation At The Former Central  
Tyres Depot, Friars Street, King's Lynn**

41997 KLY

Giles Emery  
December 2005

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Location: The former Central Tyres Depot, Friars Street, Kings Lynn  
District: Kings Lynn  
Grid Ref: TG 6206 1925  
HER No.: 41997KLY  
Date of fieldwork: 26th of September to 13th October 2005

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## **Summary**

*During September and October 2005 Norfolk Archaeological Unit undertook an archaeological evaluation at the site of the former Central Tyres Depot in King's Lynn. Three trial trenches were excavated in advance of a proposed development of residential housing.*

*Man-made channels and midden pits of a medieval date were discovered. The area appears to have remained as marginal land with a tendency to flood until the late medieval period.*

*Evidence of robbed out walls was discovered in all three trenches which may be tentatively dated to structures of a late medieval date.*

*Foundations of the 19th century Everard Mansion were encountered in the centre of the site. The mansion was demolished prior to the development of a garage repair depot in the 1960s.*

## **1.0 Introduction**

(Figs 1 and 2)

The site of the proposed development is the Central Tyres depot located at the junction of Friars Street, Ethel Terrace and Southgate Street. This consists of an area 895m<sup>2</sup>.

This archaeological evaluation was commissioned by Mr B Whiting on behalf of The Olivia Group Ltd.

This archaeological evaluation was undertaken in accordance with a Project Design and Method Statement prepared by the Norfolk Archaeological Unit (NAU Ref: 1775/JB) and a Brief issued by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology (NLA Ref: ARJ Hutcheson, 2nd April 2004).

The work was designed to assist in defining the character and extent of any archaeological remains within the proposed redevelopment area, following the guidelines set out in *Planning and Policy Guidance 16 — Archaeology and Planning* (Department of the Environment 1990). The results will enable decisions to be made by the Local Planning Authority with regard to the treatment of any archaeological remains found.

The site archive is currently held by the Norfolk Museums and Archaeology Service, following the relevant policy on archiving standards.

## **2.0 Geology and Topography**

King's Lynn lies upon a solid chalk geology of the Upper Jurassic, close to the western edge of the Lower Cretaceous series. Sediments of Ampthill and Kimmeridge Clay series (British Geological Survey 1985) overlie the solid geology,

upon which marine and river alluvium deposits dominate (Funnell 1994). Borehole investigations at the eastern end of Southgate Street at the former John Grose Garage (less than 100m away) indicate that the Kimmeridge clay lay at around -5.0m OD, or approximately 10m below the modern surface (Site 40728KLY, Percival 2005). This survey also indicated that the Kimmeridge clay was overlain by between 7m and 8m of alluvial material, variously described as sandy silt or sandy silty clay. The bulk, certainly of the upper parts of these alluvial Fen deposits, which are known to be interdigitated with layers of peat and other preserved organic matter (Penn 2004, 2) were probably deposited in the Iron Age (Sylvester 1988, 7).

The site of the evaluation occupies fairly level land at an elevation of 5.10 OD. Wet deposits were generally encountered at a depth of between 3m OD and 3.7m OD (c. 1.4m to 2.1m below the modern surface).

### **3.0 Archaeological and Historical Background**

(Figs 1 and 3)

Information relating to the geology, topography, sedimentology, history and previously known archaeology of the site has been outlined in a recent NAU report (Penn 2004). Repetition of data included in that report has been kept to a minimum. The Norfolk Historic Environment Records were consulted for the purposes of this research.

Settlement developed at King's Lynn on the estuary through which the Nar and Gaywood rivers and two small streams, the Millfleet and Purfleet flowed into the wash. By the 11th century it is likely that a small settlement, whose economy was in part based upon salt production, existed in the South Lynn area. This village lay close to the northern edge of 'The Lenn', an extensive lake or area of wetland (Penn 2004). Although less than 1km west of the edge of the Norfolk 'upland' this village would have been in an area characterised by marshes and shifting tidal river channels, protected by a seabank from the waters.

The historical development of the town and port of Lynn is summarised below and is based on information from Bates (1998), Clarke and Carter (1977), Parker (1971), Richards (1990), Penn (2004), Percival (2005) and Trimble (2004).

- c. 1100, Herbert de Losinga founded St Margaret's Priory and regularised the fair and market (Saturday market). This triggered the rapid growth of the port of Bishop's Lynn between the Millfleet and Purfleet streams/tidal inlets. South Lynn formed part of the initial grant of land but was always peripheral to Bishop's Lynn and Newland to the north. South Lynn was a separate administrative area.
- c. 1170, the 'Newland', an extension to the town, was created north of the Purfleet which included its own market place (Tuesday market). The changing course of the Fenland Rivers allowed more water to flow through Lynn making it even more accessible via the Great Ouse. Custom returns from 1203-1205 show Lynn and Boston to be the wealthiest ports in England after London and Southampton.
- c. 1250, the outfall of the Great Ouse became silted up at Wisbech and was re-routed to Bishop' Lynn. This led to expansion in the town's waterborne trade and accelerated the process of land reclamation and quay building on the east bank of the Great Ouse, between the Millfleet and Purfleet.

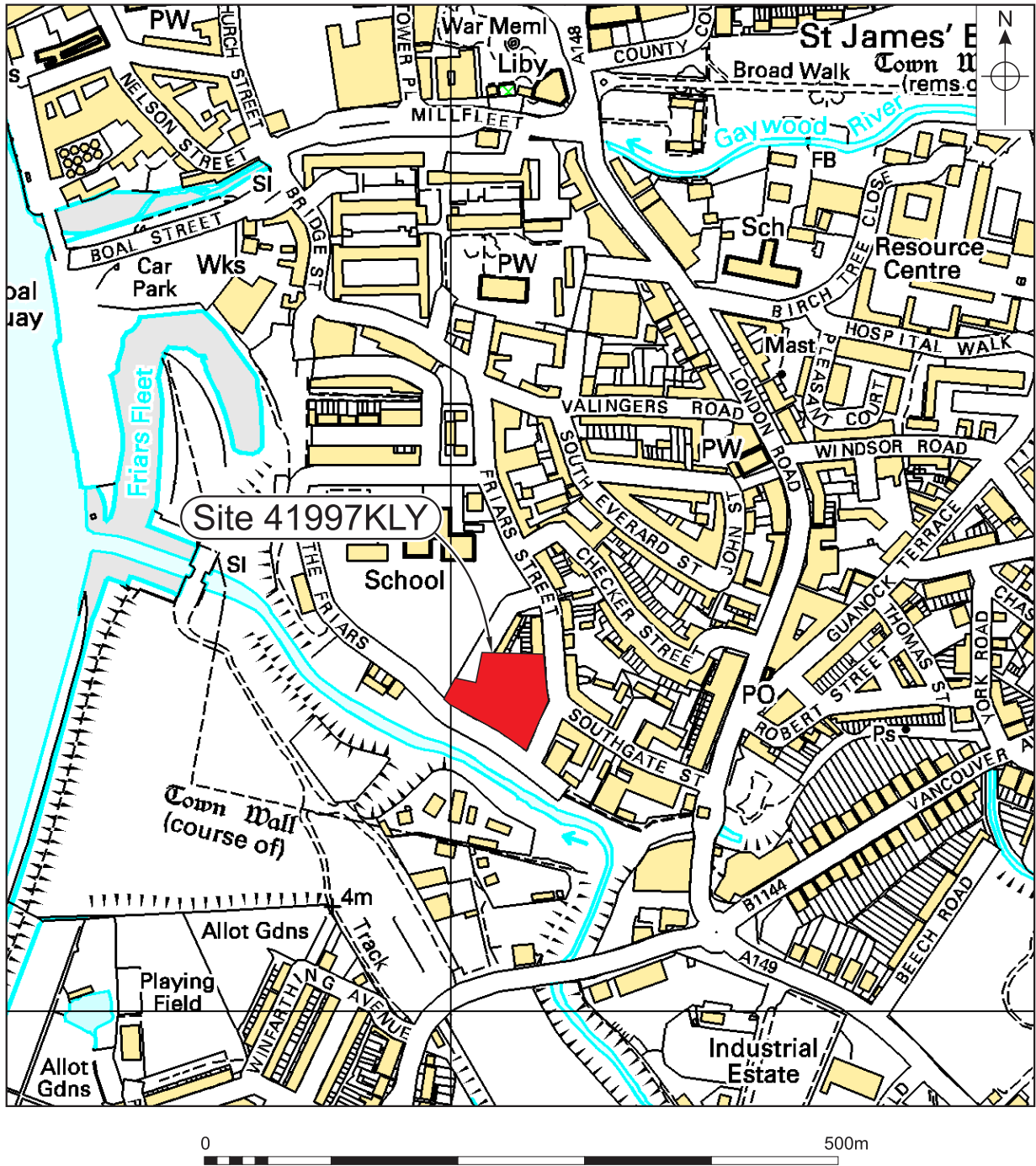


Figure 1. Site location. Scale 1:5000

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Fig. 1 is based upon the Ordnance Survey 1:10,000 map with the permission of the Controller of H.M. Stationery Office © Crown Copyright 'Unauthorised reproduction infringes Crown copyright and may lead to prosecution or civil proceedings' Norfolk County Council, County Hall, Norwich (05/01/05). Reference copy: no further copies to be made.

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The middle decades of the 13th century saw the establishment of four extensive friaries in King's Lynn. The White Friars (Carmelites) chose a site in South Lynn, much of which was probably not long reclaimed. The proposed development site lies c. 170m south-east of the Whitefriars precinct. Medieval Masonry was found during roadworks just to the north of the site in the 1960s (NHER 5536) and may indicate the presence of friary buildings in this location. The Carmelite friary occupied a total area of c.120m x 80m (Ashwin 2000). It was founded c.1261 (Knowles and Hadcock 1953) At the Dissolution the house was surrounded by the prior and ten friars in 1538; as with Lynn's other friaries, the land rapidly passed into civic ownership. There is no detailed archaeological information about the friary church and conventual buildings, which probably lie beneath 19th century terraced housing to the south of Birdcage Walk. Human remains have been encountered during service trenching beneath Whitefriars Terrace on at least two separate occasions. All that survives above ground is the Whitefriars' Gateway (Site 5481/cl, Scheduled Ancient Monument 178), lying on the northern edge of the precinct immediately to the south of the junction of Birdcage Walk and Friar's Walk. Standing to a height of c.5m, its fabric dates to the 14th century. The Whitefriars' tower once stood a short distance further to the south. It was retained at the Dissolution as a sea mark but 'is said to have fallen down for want of due repair' in 1631 (Blomefield 1807, 526).

- c. 1300, the main plan of the town was established, with staithe and quays reflecting the importance of access by water. Architectural and documentary research, as well as archaeological work on several sites as part of the King's Lynn Archaeological Survey (1963-71), has enabled the line of the medieval waterfront to be established at four different periods. In the early medieval period most of the areas between the fleets probably consisted of sandhills. Construction, however, was taking place on the riverfront. A stone building stood at the west end of St Nicholas' church in 1187 and a building and quay existed to the south of St Margaret's church in 1220-30. In Newland, a pre-1270 survey mentions wharves along the west side of the Tuesday Market Place. Two houses, one to the east side of King's Street and Queen Street (Owen 1984, 3 and 15), probably also indicated the line of the river, with private quays located across the road on the waterfront (c. 60m to the east of the present riverbank). There is no evidence for the line of the Millfleet during this period.
- Between 1250 and 1350, more wharves were built. At Thoresby college a timber wharf excavated in 1964 (Parker 1971) showed that the bank of the river lay 50m east of the modern waterfront during the 13th century. By the 14th century quays were established on the fleets, which were themselves navigable for some distance. Excavation on the south bank of the Purfleet at Baker Lane in 1968-9 revealed evidence for deliberate infilling at the waterfront with warehouses and domestic buildings being constructed on the reclaimed ground in the 14th century (Clarke and Carter 1977, 43).

On the main Ouse frontage the land was probably not sufficiently consolidated for substantial buildings during this period, and 'divided properties' - with the merchants dwellings to the landward side of the street and their warehouses and private quays on the riverbank - were common.

- In the later medieval period more building took place on the reclaimed land on the Ouse frontage and with further consolidation of the river frontage more quays



were added. Waterborne traffic on the fleets was at its most important during the mid 15th century. Evidence supporting this was revealed by an excavation at Sedgeford Lane in 1965 on the south side of the Purfleet, when a brick quay supported on timbers acting as consolidation for the waterfront (Clarke and Carter 1977, 31) was revealed.

- c. 1440, the prosperity of all parts of the town began to drop away. This was in response to a decline in exports due to the slowing of agricultural expansion, higher taxes on wool exports and an increase of imports of grain and salt from abroad. This decline continued until the mid to late 16th century. After 1500 infilling at the waterfront continued with new wharves gradually extending to the west. There was some abandonment of quays on the fleets during this period, partly due to the need for deeper water for larger vessels. At the same time there was increase in the amount of public wharves, with the main one lying close to the Tuesday Market Place at Common Staithe Yard. The only excavated evidence for

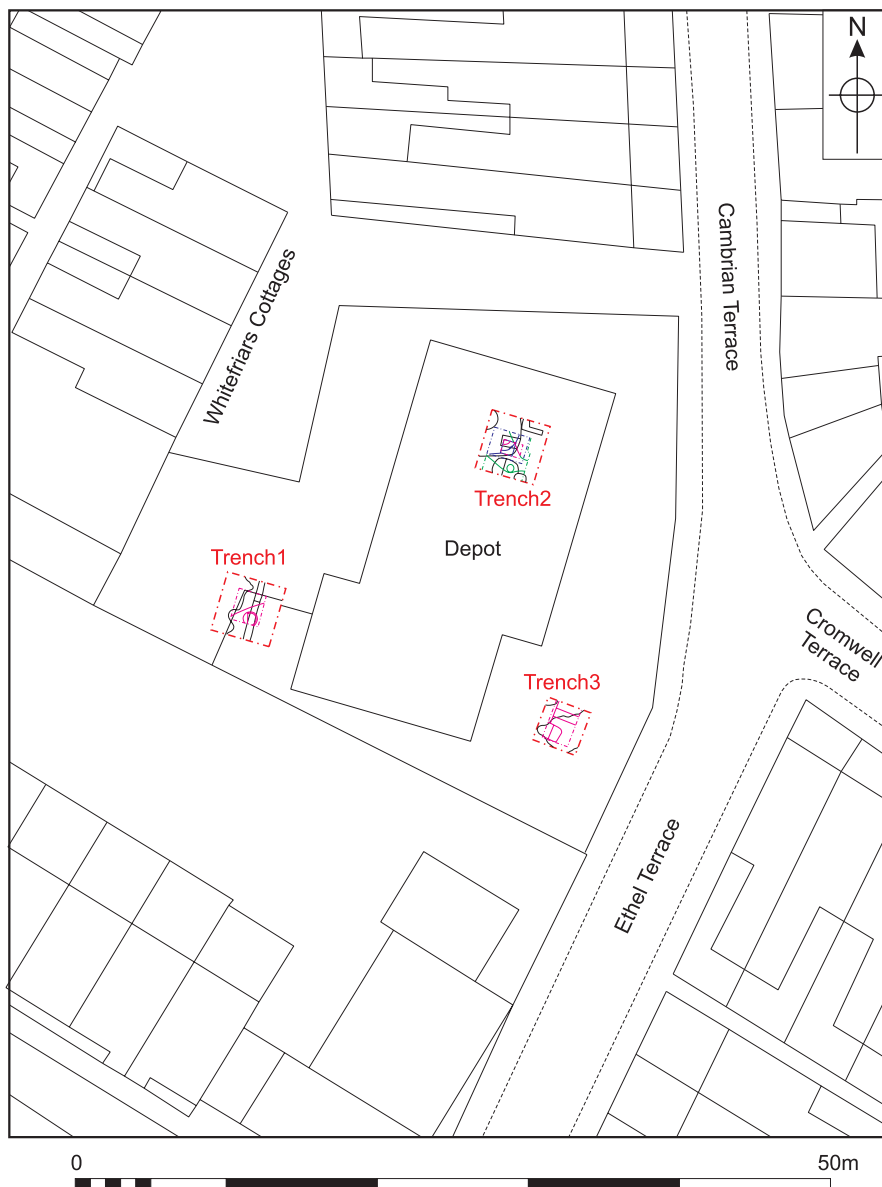


Figure 2. Trench location. Scale 1:500

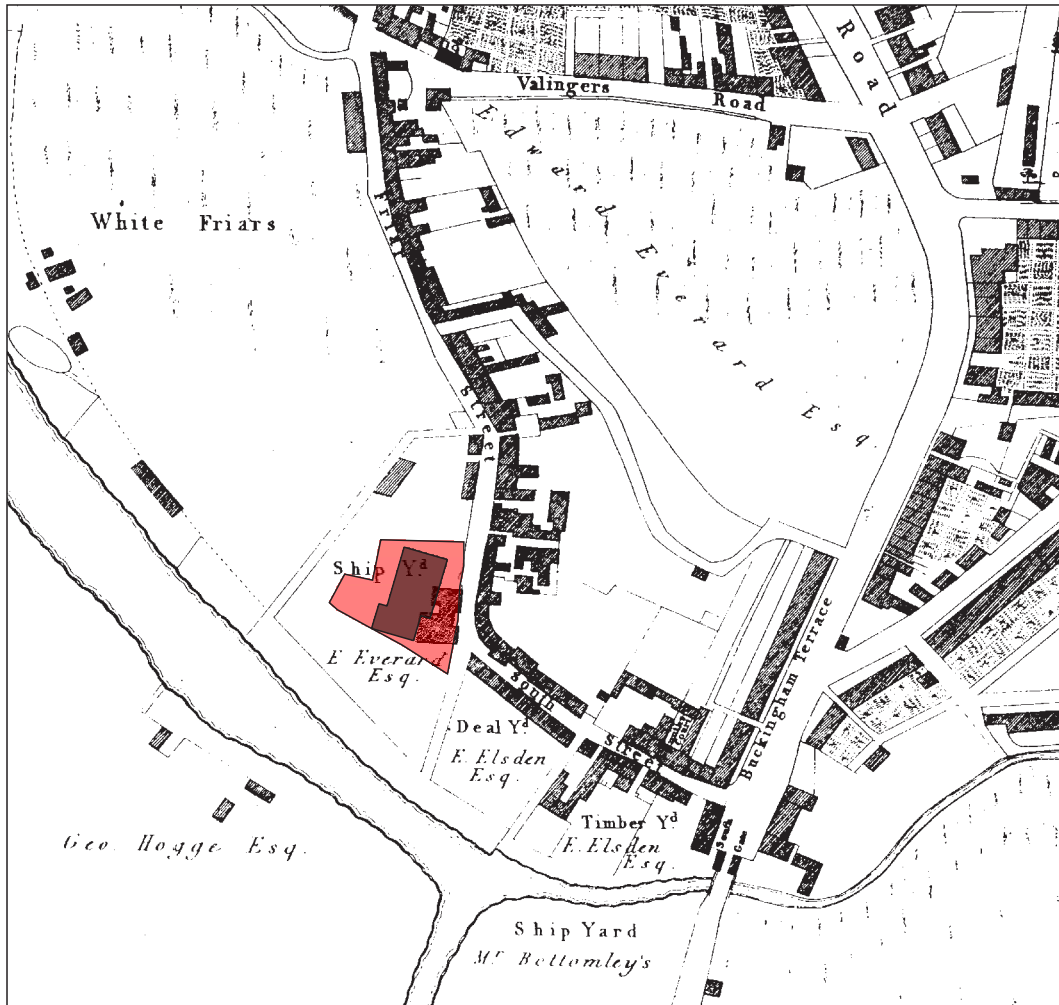


Figure 3. Wood's map of King's Lynn (detail)

the post-medieval waterfront comes from a site at Purfleet Street on the north bank of the Purfleet. Here the 16th century fleet bank was located almost 8m further north than the modern bank and had been consolidated fairly rapidly to enable substantial building on it in the 18th century.

- c. 1530 to 1540, Dissolution of monastic institutions, *Lynn Episcopi*, Bishop's Lynn becomes *Lynn Regis*, Kings Lynn. South Lynn ceases to be a separate administrative area.
- c. 1650, a further economic recession begins in King's Lynn and the surrounding area partly due to disruption to inland water traffic caused by fen drainage.
- 1847 to 1860, the development of the railway system in the Fens and elsewhere causes the near total collapse of King's Lynn's waterborne trade.

South Lynn remained independent from King's Lynn until the mid 16th century, although it may be an earlier development. However, settlement did not develop to the same extent as Bishop's Lynn north of the Millfleet and probably remained as a predominantly agricultural and fishing area throughout the middle ages. Frequent mentions of 'The Haven' - possibly refer to the rivers Nar or Great Ouse. It is likely that throughout the medieval period large parts of South Lynn were 'semi-rural'. However, there is some evidence that mercantile activity was increasing in South

Lynn during the late medieval period. Both the chamberlain's survey and the 1588 maps (Penn 2004, fig.4) indicate that by the mid 16th century the south side of Southgate Street was built-up with elongated property strips running down to the river.

John Wood's Plan of King's Lynn (1830) shows the site of the depot to overlie the 19th century mansion belonging to E. Everard Esquire (Fig. 3). This was the headquarters of the Everard whaling business on Friars Fleet. The Everard Mansion is shown on an area marked as a ship yard adjacent to the River Nar. Pevsner and Wilson (1999, 491) mentions the loss of a fine hall house with a crown post roof at Nos. 26-28 on the site in the 1960s. Pevsner also made note of the area for its post-Reformation developments and described Nos. 3-5, 7-8 and 9-11 of Southgate and Friars Street as being clearly 18th-century two-storey houses of red brick, each pair with a large central chimney stack. The OS 1967 plan shows the location of a repair depot and a warehouse on what is now a residential development contiguous with the southern limit of the site. It also shows the location of No. 24 at the north of the site prior to demolition and the creation of the yard and depot.

Work carried out in the mid 1960s to the north of All Saints Street recorded the line of a late 11th century watercourse, possibly a fleet or the former course of the River Nar, which presently runs 85m to the west of the site. Buildings dating to the 12th and 13th centuries were also recorded (Clarke and Carter 1977, 12)

An archaeological evaluation was recently conducted by the NAU at the Former Corona Depot, All Saints Street c. 300m to the north-west of the site (Site 39860KLY, Trimble 2004). A medieval watercourse and masonry walls and floors of a probable 17th-century date were discovered.

An archaeological evaluation was conducted by the NAU at the Former John Grose Garage, Southgate Street c. 85m to the south-east of the site (Site 40728KLY, Percival 2005). Evidence for possible medieval and post-medieval occupation was discovered along with two large channel like features, one identified as a former drainage ditch and the other the former course of the River Nar. The outfall of a late medieval or early medieval brick-built culvert was also discovered.

## **4.0 Methodology**

(Fig. 2)

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.

The Brief required an archaeological evaluation of a 5% sample of the area to be developed. This was addressed by the excavation of three trenches, each measuring 4m by 4m in plan. Trench 3 was located at the street frontage and had to be reduced from a 4m by 4m trench to a 3m by 3m due to the presence of live services and limited working space for the mechanical excavator.

Machine excavation was carried out with a hydraulic 360° excavator under constant archaeological supervision. A toothed bucket was necessary to break out the modern concrete associated with the depot and a toothless ditching bucket was used for the reduction of modern overburden. Due to the depth of excavation all three trenches were sheet-shored with hydraulic beams prior to further reduction. The individual trenches and the site perimeter were all suitably fenced with anti-climb *Heras* fencing.

The influx of ground water in all of the trenches was sufficient to require removal by diaphragm pump. The nature of the unstable silty deposits combined with the groundwater limited the maximum depth of the investigation. However, despite these awkward conditions riverine deposits were reached in all three trenches and all archaeological features encountered were investigated by hand. No obvious contaminants were encountered during the excavation.

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.

All archaeological features and deposits were recorded using NAU *pro forma* sheets. Trench locations, plans and sections were recorded at appropriate scales and colour and monochrome photographs were taken of all relevant features and deposits.

A level was transferred from an Ordnance Survey benchmark of 5.30m on the south-facing brick wall of a property at the eastern end of Southgate Street. Two temporary benchmarks were created on site, TBM 1 on the boundary wall of No. 22 of Cambrian Terrace and TBM 2 on the road in front of Trench 3 (4.89m OD).

Two environmental samples were taken from a medieval pit discovered in Trench 1.

The weather conditions were generally good with a few overcast days and one day of light showers.

## **5.0 Results**

### **Trench 1**

(Figs 4 and 7)

Trench 1 was located at the south-west corner of the site, at the rear of the depot building. Deposits were investigated by excavation to a maximum depth of 2.75m OD (2.44m below the modern surface) and auger tested to a depth of 1.25m OD.

#### ***Riverine Silts***

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 1 was a waterlogged silt of a riverine nature (38). This homogenous orangey brown silt was encountered at the limit of the excavation depth. Only a single small fragment of metalworking slag was recovered from this deposit, which was otherwise sterile of inclusions. Auger testing revealed this silt to exceed 1.5m in depth and that the deposit appeared to be much shallower at the south of the trench where it lay above a dense black silt (48). This may suggest that (38) was contained by a wide natural channel.

#### ***Medieval (11th to 14th century)***

Truncating the riverine silt (38) was the steep edge of a linear channel aligned north-east to south-west with a total depth of 1.2m, as revealed by auger testing ([41]). The main fill of this feature was a mid grey silt with occasional greenish patches (37). This material was up to 0.9m in depth and fairly dense. Evidence of decayed organic matter was observed at the top of the deposit in the form of dark grey ephemeral staining, which may represent a colonisation by vegetation. Only a small number of

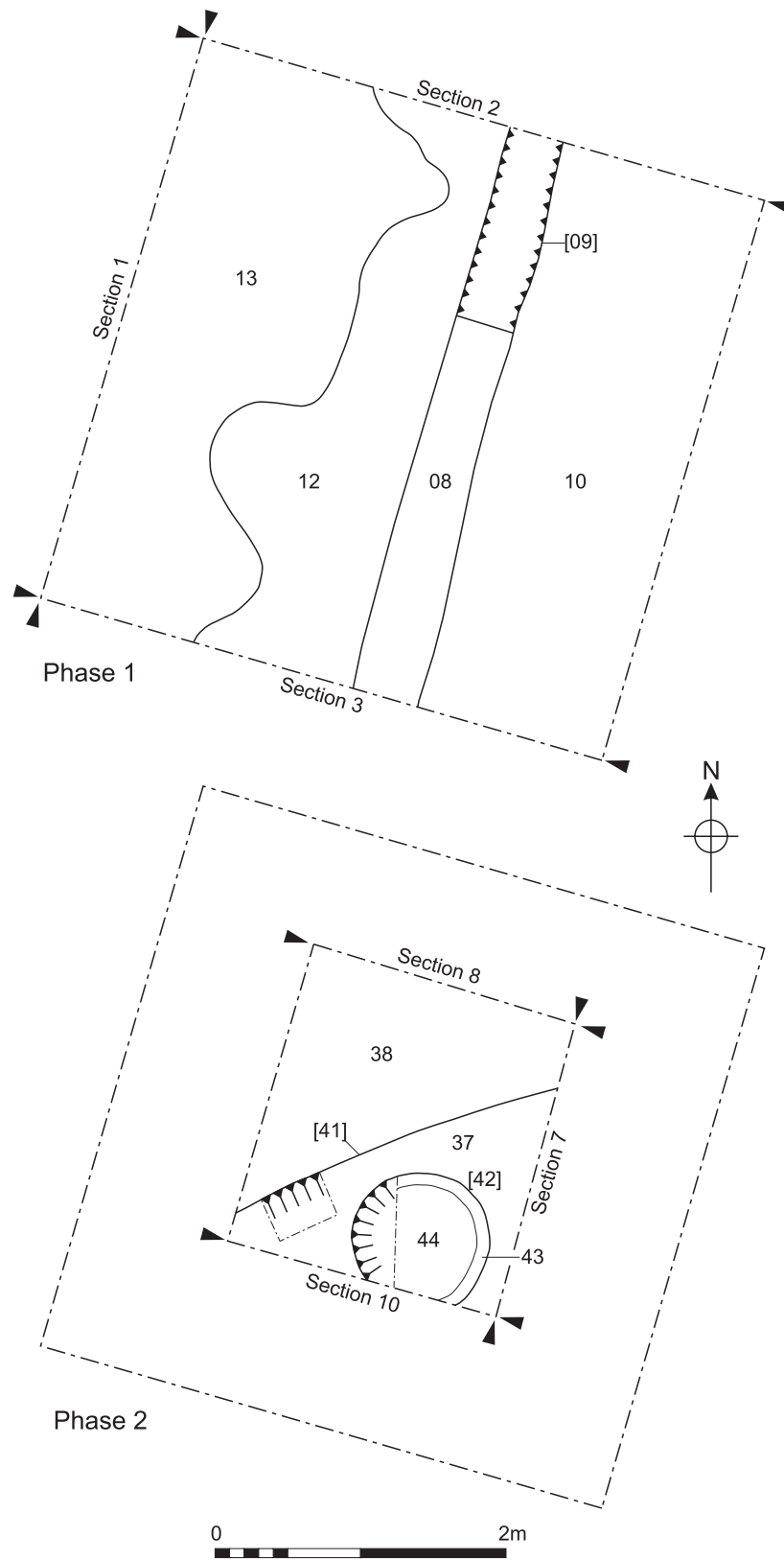


Figure 4. Trench 1 plans. Scale 1:50

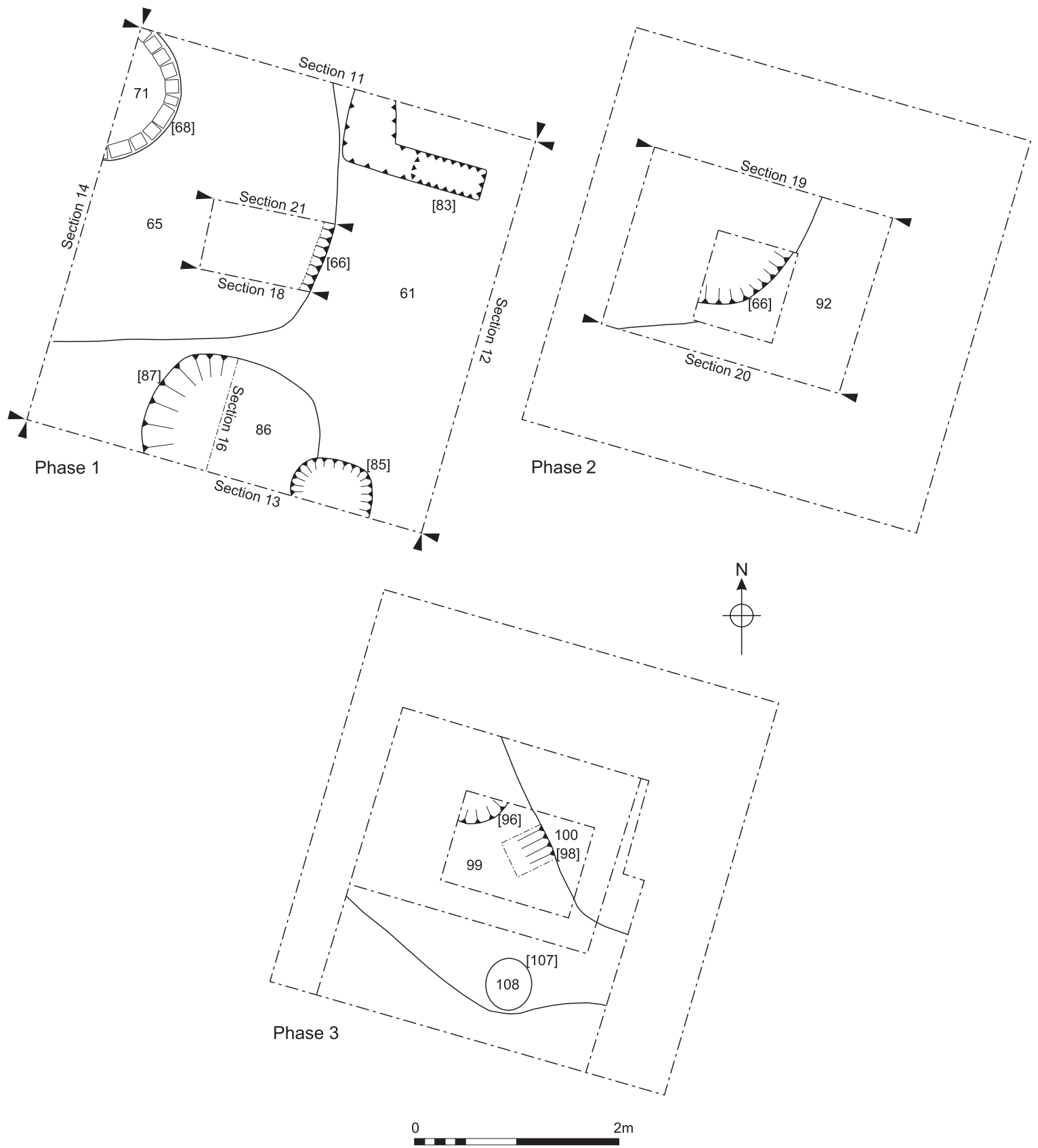


Figure 5. Trench 2 plans. Scale 1:50

shells were recovered from this deposit, which included food waste in the form of oyster, cockles and mussels and a few fragments of butchered cattle bone. Auger testing revealed a more gleyed silt near the base of the feature (45) and a ferrous stained silt (47) marked the horizon between the base of this channel and the orangey brown silt below (38).

A circular pit with a slightly funnel shaped profile and a concave base ([42]) was observed within the matrix of this channels main fill (37). This feature contained a primary fill of a dark reddish brown fibrous material (43). This fill was soft and organic rich and appeared to line the pit but most likely represents a compressed deposit. Analysis of a sample taken from this fill proved the material to consist of cess and food refuse abundant with small fish bones, burnt residues and fig seeds along with a few grape pips, some egg shell fragments and possible nutshells. A mid grey silt indistinguishable from the surrounding material appeared to be contained by this feature (44). This probably represents the silt above entering the pit as the organic fill below was compressed.

### ***Late Medieval to early post-medieval (15th to 16th century)***

Truncating the northern edge of the channel [42] was a sterile natural channel aligned east to west ([39]). This channel was 0.77m deep with a smoothly concave profile and contained a sterile mid orangey brown silt ([36]). A further smoothly concave profiled channel ([40]) on a similar east to west alignment truncated channel [39] to a depth of 0.5m. The basal fill of this feature was a mid greenish brown silt 0.34m in depth ([35]). This was sealed by a softer silt of a similar material but which contained occasional flecks of charcoal and oyster shell ([34]). A single fragment of glazed pottery of the 15th to 16th-century was recovered from the basal fill.

Sealing both these channels was a 0.05m thick layer or lens of light brown silty clay with occasional flecks of ceramic building material and inclusions of oyster and cockle shell ([13]). Above this deposit was a loose 0.05m thick spread of crushed ceramic building material and mortar mixed with a brown silty clay ([12]). Laid above these deposits was a more substantial make-up deposit ([10]) which was 0.4m deep and consisted of light brown silty clay. This material was of a firm consistency and exhibited occasional inclusions of shell and flecks of ceramic building material. Only three small fragments of residual medieval pottery were recovered from these make-up deposits.

Truncating this make-up was evidence of a robbed out wall in the form of a construction trench ([09]) loosely backfilled by demolition material. The trench was fairly straight edged and aligned north-north-east to south-south-west. It measured a maximum of 0.6m in width with a square profile and survived to a depth of 0.5m. The demolition backfill consisted mostly of lime mortar fragments and pieces of 13th to 15th century brick and roof tile ([08]). Directly to the west of the robbed out wall was a thin lens of crushed mortar ([07]) which may be associated with its destruction.

### ***Post-medieval (17th to 18th century)***

Sealing the robbed out wall was a 0.25m thick layer of mid grey silty clay ([14]) flecked by demolition material. A clay pipe stem of a 17th- to 18th-century date was recovered from this deposit. Above this was a 0.3m deep make-up of fairly compact dark grey clay silt ([06]). This was sealed by a thin levelling spread of mid grey sandy silt ([05]) which contained frequent fragments of hard core in the form of ceramic

building material, limestone and crushed mortar (05). Several sherds of pottery of a mid to late 18th-century date were recovered from this material.

### ***Modern (19th to 21st century)***

Sealing the 18th-century horizon was a 0.45m deep make-up of compacted gravel ([04]). This material contained pottery of a late 18th- to 20th-century date. This gravel was truncated by the edge of a modern feature ([16]) which contained various oil cans and other garage related waste as well as early 20th-century ceramic insulators from overhead power lines. In the base of the 0.6m deep cut was a concrete floor which may represent the pad for an earlier garage structure or outbuilding.

A thin layer of hoggin and sand ([01]) supported the modern asphalt surface which abutted a thick concrete pad associated with the extant depot.

### **Trench 2**

(Figs 5 and 8)

Trench 2 was located within the depot building at its northern end. Deposits were investigated by excavation to a maximum depth of 2.94m OD (2.36m below the depot's concrete floor) and auger tested to a depth of 1.22m OD.

### ***Riverine Silts***

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 2 was a waterlogged silt of a riverine nature ([100]). This sterile homogenous orangey brown silt was encountered at the limit of the excavation depth and was very similar to that observed in the base of Trench 1. Auger testing revealed this silt to graduate to much finer grey silt after 1.5m in depth which was observed to become increasingly darker and more compact by 1.22m OD.

### ***Medieval (11th to 14th century)***

Truncating riverine silt [100] was a funnel shaped channel ([98]) aligned north-west to south-east. The channel appeared to be man-made with a depth of 0.5m and smooth steep sides abruptly meeting a flat base (as revealed by an excavated slot). The extent of this feature was further revealed by deep machining once the excavation was complete and the shuttered shoring removed. This feature was primarily filled by a fairly homogenous mid grey silt with occasional greenish patches (99). A single sherd of medieval pot with thumb decoration was recovered from this fill.

Within the matrix of the silt fill was the corner of a circular pit ([96]). This pit contained a dark brown 'sticky' material, similar to that contained by the organic rich filled pit ([42]) discovered in Trench 1. Above pit [96] the silt infill ([95]) of the channel continued with no clear boundary distinction with the silt below. A fragment of medieval roof tile was recovered from this episode of silting.

When the extent of the channel was exposed by machine an oval pit ([107]) of similar form to pit [96] was revealed at the south east of the channel at approximately the same stratigraphic horizon.

Sealing the channel was a layer of clean, pale brown clay silt ([92]). This layer was of a riverine nature and measured over 0.3m deep. Only a single sherd of glazed pottery of a mid 12th to 13th-century date was recovered from the deposit.



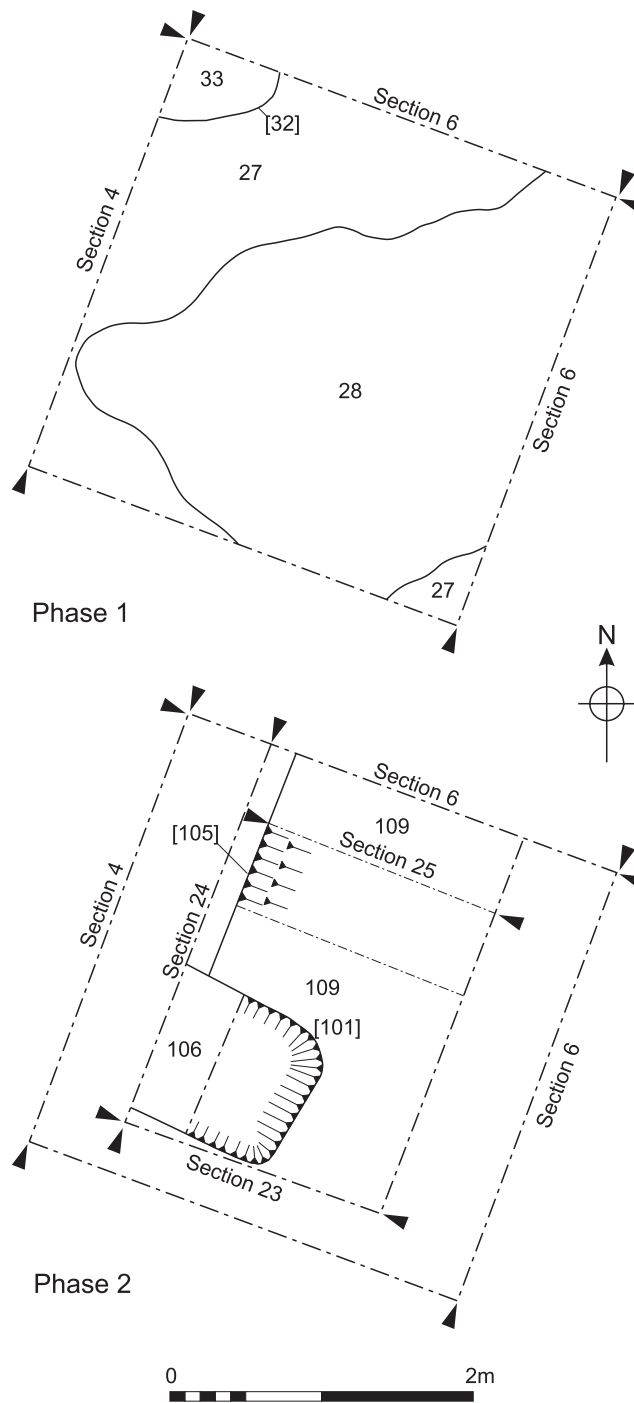


Figure 6. Trench 3 plans. Scale 1:50

Above the silt was a buried soil horizon up to 0.5m deep. This material consisted of a friable light greyish brown silty loam ([61]) moderately flecked by charcoal. Two medieval tile fragments and pottery of a probable 13th-century date were recovered from this soil.

***Late Medieval to early post-medieval (15th to 16th century)***

The foundation trench of a robbed out 'L-shaped' structure ([83]) forming the end of a wall or threshold truncated the buried soil in the north-east corner of the trench. The

foundation trench was aligned east-south-east to west-north-west with a return to the north-north-west. The feature was deepest at its terminal end where it measured 0.37m in depth. Its demolition backfill ([64]) consisted mostly of lime mortar fragments and pieces of 13th- to 15th-century brick and roof tile.

At the southern edge of the trench was a sub-rectangular waste pit ([87]) up to 0.6m in depth and 1.7m in length. This pit contained a dark greyish brown silty clay ([85]) and was truncated by a smaller pit of similar depth and form with a length of 0.7m. Several sherds of late-medieval pottery were recovered from deposit [84], the fill of the smaller pit. Both features were rich in fragments of brick and tile with a 13th- to 15th-century date.

### ***Post-medieval (17th to 18th century)***

Overlying the buried soil ([61]) in the north of the trench was a thin layer of crushed mortar debris ([60]) just 0.05m thick. This was sealed by a 0.4m deep make-up deposit of light brown silty clay (58). The robbed out wall ([83]) was sealed by a similar deposit of light brown silty clay ([70]) which was 0.30m deep. Above this make-up was a thin lens of white mortar debris ([63]). This was sealed by a compact dark brown sandy silt ([62]) up to 0.3m in depth, which contained numerous inclusions of demolition material.

These various make-up deposits were truncated by the south-east corner of a large sub-rectangular pit ([66]) observed in over a quarter of the investigation trench area. This pit was very steep sided and measured 1.6m in depth with a gently undulating base. It contained a primary fill of ashy textured, mid brown silty clay ([90]). A tip of dark grey clay silt ([79]) was observed in its western edge up to 0.5m in depth. This was sealed by the main fill of pale yellowish brown silty clay mottled by lenses of dark brown silty material ([65]/[80]). This infill was speckled by charcoal and mortar flecks and measured c.1m deep. Late-medieval ceramic building material was retrieved from the basal fill of the pit and a few sherds of pottery dating to the first half of the 17th century were recovered from the main infill, as well as the distinctive heel of a clay tobacco pipe of the same period.

### ***Modern (19th to 21st century)***

In the south-east corner of the trench was a layer of mid grey clay silt ([76]) up to 0.2m in depth. This compacted material abutted the corner foundations of a 19th-century red brick wall ([56]) observed during the initial reduction of the trench. The wall was contained by a foundation pit ([59]) and survived to a height of 0.3m. It was constructed upon a bed of tamped crushed mortar layers ([57]) in the base of the foundation pit. A compact dark brown sandy silt ([55]) was backfilled against the wall foundation.

Two east-to-west aligned defunct service trenches ([81] and [54]) were observed in section, one of which contained an *in situ* salt glazed pipe. These were closely associated with the 19th-century structure.

In the north-west corner of the trench a circular, brick lined well or culvert ([69]) truncated the fills of the large post-medieval pit [66]. This well was infilled with 19th-century refuse of a domestic nature ([71]) rich in pottery and broken glass, which included fragments of transfer printed plates, chamber pots, tankards and a complete stoneware ginger beer bottle.

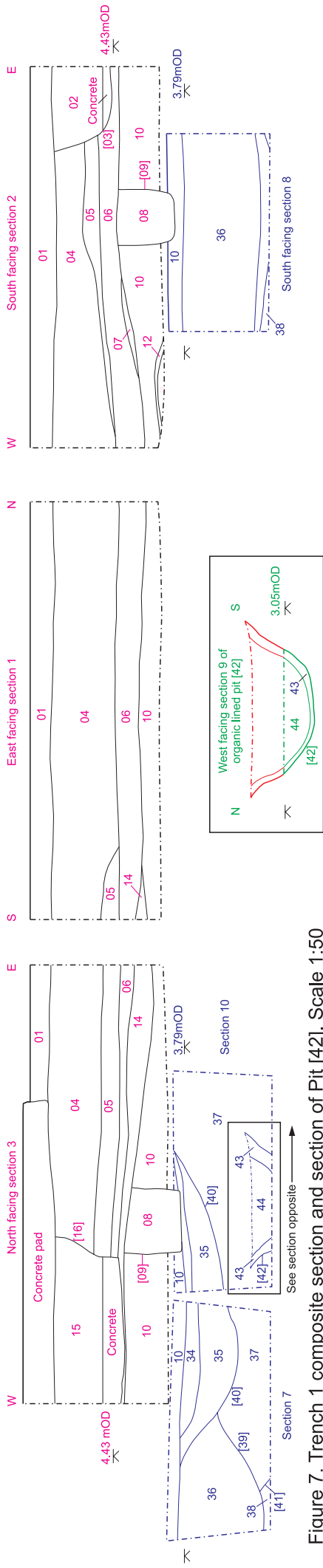


Figure 7. Trench 1 composite section and section of Pit [42]. Scale 1:50

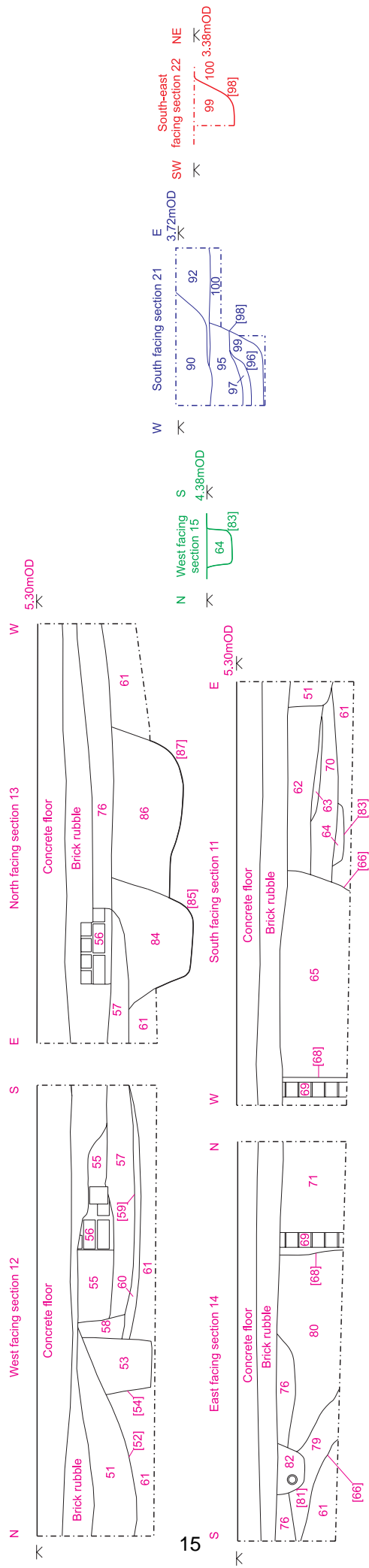


Figure 8. Trench 2 composite section. Scale 1:50

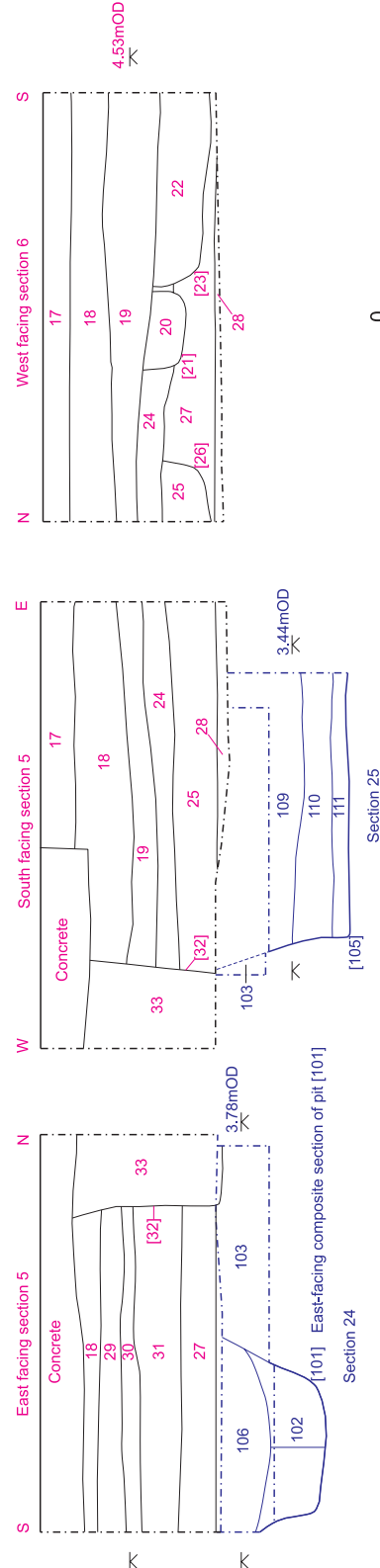


Figure 9. Trench 3 composite section. Scale 1:50



Possible evidence for a robbed out wall ([52]) was observed in section at the east of the excavation trench where a trench rich in brick rubble was caught longitudinally by the edge of the excavation. Some of the brick work ([51]) near the base of the cut was still intact and showed brick facing of a fairly modern build aligned approximately north to south.

Sealing all of these features and deposits was a modern make-up deposit ([50]) of loose brick rubble up to 0.5m thick. Above this was the toughened concrete floor of the depot.

### **Trench 3**

(Figs 6 and 9)

Trench 3 was located at the south-east corner of the site between the depot building and the edge of Ethel Terrace Road. The trench was carefully located to avoid a live electricity cable running west to east from the road to the south-east corner of the depot. Deposits were investigated by excavation to a maximum depth of 2.93m OD (2.26m below the modern surface) and auger tested to a depth of 2.10m OD.

#### ***Riverine Silts***

The earliest deposit encountered in Trench 3 was a waterlogged silt ([100]) of a riverine nature similar to that discovered in the base of Trench 2. This homogenous orangey brown silt was revealed by auger testing. Over laying this silt was a very dense sterile clay ([103]) up to 1.5m in depth. This clay was a mid orange colour mottled by greyed patches and appeared to be a horizon of natural marsh clay.

#### ***Medieval (11th to 14th century)***

Truncating the clay was the north-western edge of a large man-made channel or possible tank ([105]). This feature was exposed to a width of 2m and observed to be orientated north-east to south-west with a clear linear edge. It exhibited a very steep smooth side which became near vertical where it met with a flat base at a depth of 0.88m. The base of the feature contained a 0.26m deep layer of soft mid greyish brown clay silt ([111]). Above this was a layer of 0.5m deep layer of mid orangey brown clay interspersed by thin lenses of mid grey silt ([110]). The final fill of this feature was a 1m deep infill of mid brownish grey clay silt ([109]). This firm deposit contained occasional lenses of green stained clay and patches of redeposited natural clay. Over 9kg of brick and tile of a 13th- to 15th-century date was recovered from the fills of this feature, along with pottery of a 14th-century date and 14 fragments of metalworking slag. The fills were all well mixed with inclusions of ceramic building material indicating that this feature was kept clean and free of any sediments or residues prior to its infilling and consolidation.

#### ***Late Medieval to early post-medieval (15th to 16th century)***

Cut into the top of large medieval feature [105] was a rectangular pit ([101]) with rounded corners. This pit was 0.7m deep with fairly steep sides and a shallow concave base. The primary fill ([102]) was a dark brownish grey sandy silt which contained frequent inclusions of brick and tile with a 13th- to 15th-century date mixed with domestic refuse in the form of animal bone and shell. The upper fill of the pit was a loose deposit of cess stained brown clay silt ([106]). Pottery of a probable 14th- to 15th-century date was recovered from the pits primary fill.

Sealing this pit and the earlier deposits was a thin layer of light brownish grey silty clay ([28]) from which three sherds of pottery of probable 16th-century date were recovered. Above this was a layer of light brown silty clay make-up ([27]) 0.33m in depth. Truncating this deposit in the south-west facing section was the robbed out foundations of a linear wall ([26]). This feature survived to a depth of 0.3m and contained a demolition backfill ([25]) of lime mortar fragments and pieces of 13th-to 15th-century brick and roof tile.

### ***Modern (19th to 21st century)***

Overlaying robber trench [26] was a 0.23m deep layer ([24]) of firm, greyish brown sandy silt flecked by charcoal and brick fragments. Truncating this make-up deposit were two shallow pits, recorded in section. The smallest ([21]) measured 0.25m deep and had a fairly square profile and may be the base of a post-hole. Adjacent to this was a wider pit ([23]) 0.35m in depth with fairly steep edge and a slightly undulating base. Both features were filled by soft mid grey silty clay and the larger pit contained inclusions of oyster shells and ashy waste (deposit [22]). Features [21] and [23] were sealed by a layer of mid grey silty sand ([19]) rich in oyster shells 0.35m in depth.

Recorded in the east-facing section of the trench was a sequence of thin silty clay make-up deposits ([31], [30] and [29]) with moderate inclusions of brick fragments, mortar debris and charcoal. Sealing these was a 0.4m deep layer of firm, mid grey silty clay flecked by frequent inclusions of mortar and charcoal ([18]). This make-up deposit sealed all the earlier features and layers. It was truncated in the north-west corner of the trench by a vertical sided pit ([32]) 0.95m in depth which was backfilled with modern rubbish.

A layer of hoggin and sand ([17]) supported the modern asphalt surface which abutted the concrete associated with the front of the depot.

## **6.0 The Finds**

### **Introduction**

The finds and environmental material from the site is presented in tabular form with basic quantitative information in Appendix 2: Finds by Context.

In addition to this summary, more detailed information on specific finds and environmental categories is included in separate reports below. Supporting tables for these contributions are included in the Appendices.

Particular objects or small finds are listed in Appendix 2: Finds by Context, and are catalogued in more detail in Appendix 7: Small Finds. They may also form the subject of individual reports included below.

### **6.1 Pottery (Appendix 3)**

by Sue Anderson

The evaluation produced 163 sherds of pottery (3.566kg). Table 1 shows the quantities by fabric, and a summary catalogue by context is presented in Appendix 1. Full quantification tables are available in archive. The majority of the assemblage was of modern date, but this was due to the large quantity of 19th-century material recovered from well/culvert fill [71].

## Methodology

Quantification was carried out using sherd count, weight and estimated vessel equivalent (eve). A full quantification by fabric, context and feature is available in the archive. All fabric codes were assigned from the Suffolk post-Roman fabric series, which includes Norfolk, Essex, Cambridgeshire and Midlands fabrics, as well as imported wares. Imports were identified from Jennings (1981). Non-local ware identifications are based on McCarthy and Brooks (1988). A ×20 microscope was used for fabric identification and characterisation. 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. Standard pottery quantification forms were used and the results were input onto an Access 97 database.

Description	Quantity	% of Total	Weight (kg)	% of total weight	EVE
Early Medieval Ware	4		0.024		
Medieval Coarsewares	4		0.041		0.08
Unprovenanced Glazed	2		0.025		
Grimston-type Ware	20		0.234		0.15
Hedingham Fine Ware	1		0.004		
Scarborough Ware	1		0.004		
Saintonge	1		0.015		
<i>Total medieval</i>	<b>33</b>	<b>20.2%</b>	<b>0.347</b>	<b>9.7%</b>	<b>0.23</b>
Ely Glazed Ware	1		0.054		
Bourne Ware Type D	2		0.052		
Late Grimston Ware	8		0.207		0.17
LMT Cambridgeshire?	1		0.008		
Raeran/Aachen Stoneware	1		0.008		0.12
<i>Total late medieval</i>	<b>13</b>	<b>8.0%</b>	<b>0.329</b>	<b>9.2%</b>	<b>0.29</b>
Glazed Red Earthenware	1		0.009		
West Norfolk Bichrome	1		0.011		
Tin Glazed Earthenwares	3		0.021		0.25
<i>Total post-medieval</i>	<b>5</b>	<b>3.1%</b>	<b>0.041</b>	<b>1.2%</b>	<b>0.25</b>
Refined White Earthenwares	88		1.738		3.62
Refined Red Earthenwares	2		0.019		
Yellow Ware	2		0.212		0.18
English Stoneware	3		0.643		1.00
Porcelain	9		0.074		0.44
Staffs White Salt-glazed Stoneware	6		0.039		0.32
Late blackwares	2		0.124		
<i>Total modern</i>	<b>112</b>	<b>68.7%</b>	<b>2.849</b>	<b>79.9%</b>	<b>5.56</b>
<b>Total</b>	<b>163</b>		<b>3.566</b>		<b>6.33</b>

Table 1. Pottery quantification by fabric

## Medieval wares

The few coarsewares of 12th-14th-century date included handmade 'early medieval' body sherds, possibly from the Blackborough End kilns (Rogerson and Ashley 1985), which were probably still in use into the 13th century. There were also a few examples of wheelmade coarsewares, including an everted rimsherd from a fine sandy greyware similar to Norwich-type local medieval unglazed.

Medieval wares were dominated by glazed pottery, which is unusual in the region as a whole but has been noted as a phenomenon at several other sites in Kings Lynn. Most sherds were recognisably Grimston Ware, although a few fragments with oxidised surfaces in a similar fabric may be from elsewhere. Grimston products included two jugs with large spouts (most commonly found on face jugs in Norwich, see Jennings 1981, Fig. 18), and a jug with a triangular bead rim (cf Jennings 1981 Nos. 376 and 378). There was also a small tube (18mm long) with a narrow longitudinal hole, which may be a phallus from an anthropomorphic jug (cf McCarthy and Brooks 1988 No. 972 from Nottingham) or possibly the mouthpiece from a bird whistle. However, most sherds were undecorated apart from green glaze, and there were no examples of the usually common brown stripe decoration.

Other glazed wares included Hedingham Ware from Essex, Scarborough Ware from Yorkshire and a Saintonge jug handle from south-west France. Unprovenanced glazed wares consisted of a body sherd in a pink medium sandy grog-tempered fabric with spots of copper green glaze externally, and a narrow strap handle in an oxidised fabric which is similar to but slightly coarser than Grimston Ware. The latter has been identified at several sites in Yarmouth and Norwich and may have been made in the east of the county, although it is not common and could be an import.

### ***Late medieval wares***

Late medieval pottery was again dominated by Grimston products. These included two bowl rims of a type recovered from elsewhere in the town (cf Clarke & Carter 1977, Fig. 105.18), a bowl base and a jug base. Other wares were from Cambridgeshire and Lincolnshire, and there was a single rim sherd, part of a Raeren stoneware mug from Germany.

### ***Post-medieval wares***

Pottery of 16th-18th century date was not common in this assemblage. There were only two body sherds of local glazed redwares (GRE, WNBC). Three sherds of Dutch tin glazed earthenware represented two vessels, a small dish painted with a chinese-style scene showing a small building in blue, and a polychrome-painted (blue, yellow, orange) body sherd from a globular vessel.

### ***Modern wares***

Refined whitewares were the most common pottery type, although the 88 sherds represented no more than 18 vessels. These included two blue spongeware chamber pots, spongeware and transfer-printed (willow pattern, asiatic pheasants, pastoral scenes, etc) plates and drinking vessels, an 'ironstone' willow pattern plate with transfer-printed maker's mark below the rim ('IRONSTONE CHINA' on scroll under crown and floral sprigs), an industrial slipware lathe-turned bowl with blue banding, and a mocha ware tankard with dendritic decoration. Other modern wares included two sherds of a large blackware storage vessel, a small fragment of a Jackfield vessel, two yellow ware bowl rims, a plain porcelain saucer and two or three white salt-glazed stoneware vessels. A complete English stoneware ginger beer bottle and two fragments of base from another were present. The complete example had a stamped label for the goods supplier at the shoulder (E. EYRE & C<sup>o</sup>/ KINGS LYNN) and a small oval maker's mark close to the base (T. SMITH/ & C<sup>o</sup>/ OLD KENT RD). This company made white and brown stonewares and was in business from 1867 to 1894 (Merrick

n.d.). The stamp on the other base was illegible but probably from the same manufacturer.

With the exception of the large group of pottery from the well/culvert fill (071), most of this assemblage was recovered from make-up layers, and the mixture of types within several of these suggests that a degree of redeposition has occurred. Those few features which produced pottery appear to date to the later medieval period, although some layers can be dated to the high medieval phase and the quantity of medieval pottery present indicates activity of this period.

### ***Discussion***

Almost two-thirds of the assemblage was collected from the backfill of a well or culvert, the sherds suggesting a 19th-century date for its closure. Upper layers of the site and a concrete-based pit also produced modern wares, along with a few redeposited earlier sherds.

Of the pre-modern pottery, the majority was medieval. The local pottery producers at Grimston appear to have dominated the market in Kings Lynn, and their glazed wares predominated at this site as at others. Local coarsewares were few, and other English and foreign wares were present in the proportions expected for a port town. Grimston wares continued to be used into the later medieval period, but by this time non-local wares were largely sourced from the west rather than from East Anglia and further afield. Post-medieval wares only made up a small part of the assemblage but local and ?Dutch wares were represented.

## **6.2 Ceramic Building Material (Appendix 4)**

by Sue Anderson

A total of 267 fragments (26.5kg) of ceramic building material was collected from fifteen contexts.

The majority of pieces consisted of plain roof tile (RT) in estuarine clay fabrics (as described by Drury 1993). These tiles are generally associated with higher status buildings of 13th-15th century date in East Anglia. The fabric group included pieces with inclusions such as very coarse white grog, occasional flint and coarse quartz, but the matrix was generally very fine and varied in colour from pink, through purple to yellow, sometimes within single fragments. Most were poorly formed and no examples in this assemblage were glazed. A few fragments in a similar matrix but with much finer inclusions were categorised as fabric 'fsgf', but these were probably simply a variant of the estuarine fabrics. Two fragments were complete in two dimensions, having widths of 143 to 148mm and a thickness of 14-15mm. Only seven fragments had peg holes, all circular, but it was uncertain whether these were central or in pairs.

Early bricks (EB) were also common, again the majority in estuarine fabrics, or fine sandy fabrics with few other inclusions which appeared similar to the estuarine types. Examples which had been made in both strawed and sanded forms were present. A few fragments could be measured and these are tabulated in the archive. Most which could be identified to type were Drury's EB4 (dated L.13th-14th c. in Norwich) and EB6 (14th/15th c. in Norwich).

One 'late brick' (LB) was present. It was found in well/culvert fill (71) and measured 70mm thick, suggesting a late 17th- to 19th-century date. A possible fragment of



white-firing floor brick (FB) with a reduced core was recovered from make-up deposit (4).

No ceramic building material (CBM) was collected from *in situ* structural features, although a few fragments were recovered from robbed wall trenches and other lost structures, suggesting that they might represent the materials used in those. Some pieces had mortar adhering on broken edges, so fragments may have been reused in later walling. The largest assemblages came from pits and other features, in which they had probably been deposited as hardcore. Brick and pottery dates are in agreement for large feature [105], pit [101] and possibly buried loam layer (061), suggesting that brick and tile use had occurred on the site in the medieval period and that the material had not simply been brought in from elsewhere for this purpose at a later date.

### 6.3 Small Finds (Appendix 5)

By Julia Huddle

A total of fifteen small finds were recovered from the site. These objects all date from the medieval to modern periods and the majority are of copper alloy. Of these finds four are of note;

- SF3: A Nuremberg Jetton was found in the modern make-up of Trench 3.

Obverse: 'PIETATE ET IVSTITIA' and Crowned French shield.

Reverse: HANS KRAVWINCKEL SCHIF' and Ship.

It is similar to that described by Mitchiner (1988, 433) but with a different reverse and dates from c.1562 to 1586. The top edge is broken but a rectangular punched perforation near this edge shows that the jetton may have been worn as a pendant.



Plate 1. SF3, scale 1:1

- SF13: The bar of a late medieval or early post-medieval purse from a cloth or leather purse with a belt loop date was recovered from the machine spoil of Trench 1. Margeson discusses the popularity of cloth or leather purses fastened onto a metal bar and suspended from the belt by a loop from the 15th century onwards (Margeson 1993, 40).
- SF14: A badly corroded chape from a medieval U-shaped sword or dagger sheath was recovered from the fill of a large post-medieval pit in Trench 2 ([65])
- SF15: A possible medieval pen or stylus made from a Goose wing bone was recovered from the backfill of a medieval tank or channel in Trench 3 ([105]). This goose radius has oblique cuts at its distal end forming a point. These objects are often tentatively described as medieval pens whilst other suggestions put forward for these objects are summarised by MacGregor, and include lining pens, scoops



Plate 2. SF15, scale 1:1

or measures for softened galls for the preparation of ink, pipettes for charging quill pens and holders for broken quills. (MacGregor 1985, 125-6). Another suggestion is that such objects may be a form of cheap medieval stylus (I. Riddler pers. comm.).

#### 6.4 The Clay Tobacco Pipes

by Giles Emery

The clay tobacco pipe assemblage consisted of fourteen fragments recovered from four contexts. Table 2 shows the clay tobacco pipe elements by context. The majority of the assemblage was recovered from the infill ([71]) of a brick lined well or culvert and includes a stem decorated with vine motif and a smoked bowl stamped with the initials ?C/?D. A stem fragment with a flat heel merging into the stem was recovered from fill (65) of a large pit and probably dates from the early to mid 17th century.

Context	Stems	Mouthpieces	Bowls	Date
4	1	-	-	L18th-19th century
14	1	-	-	17th-18th century
65	1	-	-	E-M17th century
71	9	1	1	L19th century

Table 2. The Clay Tobacco Pipes

The dating of the assemblage has been principally based upon the London-type series of bowl forms (Oswald 1975) and the previously published and analysed material from Norwich (Atkin 1985a). No attempt was made to employ stem bore techniques.

#### 6.5 The Faunal Remains (Appendix 6)

by Julie Curl

##### Introduction

Faunal remains weighing a total of 2.375kg, consisting of one-hundred and twelve pieces, was recovered from excavations at the Central Tyres Depot, Friars Street, King's Lynn. This is a relatively small, but interesting assemblage containing no less than nine species. Butchering evidence, pathologies and waste from skinning and hornworking was identified.

##### Methodology

The bone was examined using a modified version of Davis (1992) 'A rapid method for recording information about animal bones from archaeological sites', produced by the English Heritage Ancient Monument Laboratory. The remains were scanned for basic information recording identifiable species and briefly noting butchery and pathological conditions. Bird and fish bone are often more difficult to identify to species; for this assessment they were simply recorded as 'bird' or 'fish' and they can be identified fully at a later stage if necessary. The total weight for each context was also recorded. A summary of the information is included in a table with this report.

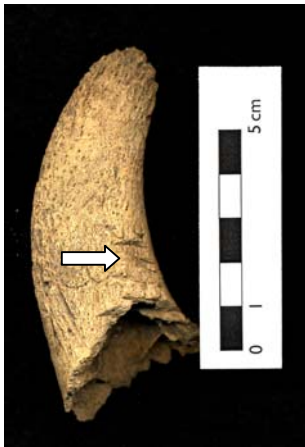
## Results and discussion

All of the bone in this assemblage was in good condition. Much of the assemblage had been butchered to some degree, although numerous complete elements were retrieved. Both primary and secondary elements were recovered, however, a much higher number of primary waste elements were recorded, particularly with the sheep/goat. Gnawing was only observed on one bone which would suggest that little of this waste was given to domestic animals and that bones were buried relatively quickly with no opportunity for scavenging by dogs and cats.

Context [81] produced 15 sheep/goat metapodials (8 metatarsals and 7 metacarpals) and a single sheep horncore. Of the metapodials, six of them bore obvious knife cut marks, mostly around the proximal ends of the bones, that show that they had been skinned. Most of the metapodials belonged to adult animals, although two came from juveniles, one probably less than 2-3 months old. The sheep horncore from deposit [81] showed a clear chop mark where the horn was removed from the skull and two further cuts where the outer horn was removed, presumably for working.

Two further sheep horncores were yielded from (65), both had been chopped from the skull and one showed several knife cuts close to the base from removal of the outer horn (see Figure 1). Further sheep/goat metapodials bearing knife cuts from skinning were regularly recorded throughout the assemblage.

Goat was recorded from well/culvert fill [71] with a mandible from a young adult of around 1.5 to 2 years old; this mandible bore fine cuts on the outer jaw which would have probably occurred when the animal was skinned, a fine cut was also noted on the inner mandible which could suggest that the tongue was removed for meat.



Sheep horncore showing knife cuts from hornworking

Several elements of cattle were identified, including juvenile and sub-adult remains, most of which had been butchered; although this species were less than half as common in this assemblage as sheep/goat.

Slight arthritic conditions were noted on the joint surfaces of some of the sheep/goat metapodials and may be age related. Arthritic growth was noticed around the edge of the acetabulum and on the body of the cattle pelvis from pit fill [102], again this is an indicator of age and possibly of use a traction animal.

A goose radius was recovered from context [104] which has at least three oblique cuts at the distal end, typical of pens or styli which are often made from goose radii (SF:15). A cut and gnawed goose femur was found in deposit [64].

Small mammals were recorded. Two rabbit mandibles were also found in deposit [71] as well as a femur from a Brown Rat. A single rabbit ulna was also noted from deposit [64]. A large domestic cat tibia was produced from wall trench fill [8]. Feline (or very small canid) gnawing was noted on a goose femur from deposit [64] and this probably represents food given to domestic animals or possibly scavenger activity. Small amounts of fish were identified, including a probable Haddock jaw from context [61].

## **Conclusions**

The assemblage from this excavation bears much resemblance to faunal assemblages from other excavations in King's Lynn such as that at the former Corona Depot (Curl, 2004) and various assemblage in King's Lynn examined by Barbara Noddle in the 1960s – 1970s (Noddle, 1977), many of which have a higher number of sheep/goat remains. Hornworking of sheep/goat has been particularly noted in King's Lynn (Noddle, 1977) and with the close proximity of this site to the riverside, this type of activity is expected. It is probable too that tanning could have been carried out at this site, or at least the waste from such activities had been dumped here, this is certainly suggested by the relatively large number of sheep/goat metapodials in this assemblage.

This assemblage seems to be dominated by primary waste and industrial waste, however, the presence of wild species fish, mallard and rabbit and the inclusion of some main meat bearing bones, would suggest that at least some food waste has been deposited at this site.

## **6.6 All Other Finds (Appendix 2a)**

### ***Metalworking Debris***

by Lucy Talbot

The site produced nineteen pieces of metalworking debris (1.122kg). Although evidence for smithing was recovered in the form of hearth bottom fragments the majority of the assemblage consists of undiagnostic slags. The majority of this material was recovered as residual finds from a 14th-century channel or tank ([105]) in Trench 3.

### **Mortar**

by Sue Anderson

Thirteen fragments (810g) of lime mortar, tempered with moderate to coarse quartz sand and occasional flecks of coal or red grog, were recovered from four contexts. Fragments with two flat surfaces, probably used between bricks, were found in robbing fills [8] and [64], pit fill [84] and feature fill [104]. These varied from 15 to 20mm in thickness. A fragment from deposit [64] appeared to have been pointed, although the slightly concave edge could possibly be a roundwood timber impression. Fragments with roughly smoothed surfaces from deposits [64] and [84] may have been used as plaster, although they did not have the smooth, fine finish expected of internal walling. It is likely that much of this material is of later medieval or early post-medieval date

### **Fired Clay**

A single undiagnostic fragment of fired clay was recovered as a residual find from a silt filled medieval channel ([98]).

### **Shell**

A total of 0.842 kg of shell was recovered from fourteen contexts. The assemblage consisted almost exclusively of marine molluscs discarded as food waste. Cockles, mussels, whelk and winkles were present but the majority consisted of oyster shell.

## Miscellaneous

Three iron nails were recovered from the site, one of which came from a medieval tank or channel ([105]). Fragments of 19th-century bottle glass were recovered from the fill of a 19th-century well or culvert (69).

## 7.0 Environmental Evidence (Appendix 7)

Two samples were collected from the a circular pit with an organic rich fill or lining ([42]). The rationale for selection and methodology employed for study are based on *Environmental Archaeology* (EH 2002).

### Samples

#### Sample 1

This sample was taken from the organic rich fill [43] of waterlogged pit [42].

#### Sample 2

This sample was taken from the mid grey silt above deposit [43]. This deposit appeared to be contained by pit [42]; however, there was no clear distinction between this deposit and the silt above.

### Methods

The samples were processed by manual water flotation/washover, and the flots were collected in a 500 micron mesh sieve. As both flots were seen to contain waterlogged macrofossils, they were stored in water prior to sorting. The flots were scanned under a binocular microscope at magnifications up to x 16, and the plant macrofossils and other remains noted are listed on Table 1. Nomenclature within the table follows Stace (1997). Charred, mineral replaced and waterlogged macrofossils were recorded. Tabulated material is waterlogged unless otherwise indicated.

The non-floating residues were collected in a 1mm mesh sieve, and will be sorted, when dry, for the retrieval of artefacts/ecofacts.

### Results

Cereal grains and seeds of edible plants and common weeds were present at varying densities in both samples. Preservation was variable; the charred grains were robust, although some had become distorted during charring. Some waterlogged seeds were well preserved, but the majority of the waterlogged material was severely fragmented and degraded, possibly as a result of post-depositional fluctuations within the local water table.

Charred oat (*Avena* sp.) grains were present in both samples, and a single possible barley (*Hordeum* sp.) grain was noted in sample 1. Fig (*Ficus carica*) seeds were abundant in sample 1 along with a small number of fragmentary grape (*Vitis vinifera*) 'pips'. Possible nutshell fragments were also recorded, but all were too severely degraded to be positively identified.

A limited range of ruderal weed seeds was also recorded from sample 1. Taxa noted included fool's parsley (*Aethusa cynapium*), orache (*Atriplex* sp.), dead-nettle (*Lamium* sp.) and stinging nettle (*Urtica dioica*). Elderberry (*Sambucus nigra*) seeds were present in both assemblages along with charcoal fragments and small pieces of wood.

Fish bones were abundant within sample 1, as were waterlogged and mineral replaced arthropod remains. Other animal macrofossils were rare, but did include pieces of eggshell, marine mollusc shell and a single piece of mammal bone.

Black tarry and cokey residues were abundant in both samples. Some are possibly derived from the combustion of organic remains at very high temperatures, but others have the appearance of fuel residue or clinker. Coal fragments were also recorded from both samples. A small strand of minerally preserved textile was present in sample 1 along with small clumps of tapering white/cream fibres. The latter were extremely fragile, and it is not known whether they were derived from an animal or vegetable source. Sample 1 also contained fragments of an unknown parchment like material. Similar fragments have now been noted from a number of waterlogged/de-watered cess pit deposits of medieval or post medieval date, and although they are visibly similar to fungal pellicle, it is debatable whether such material would survive long periods of burial.

### ***Discussion***

Although sample 1 was taken from a 'fibrous' layer of material (context [43]) which appeared to line the pit, the composition of the assemblage appears to indicate that it is primarily composed of refuse. Fish bones are abundant, and may account for the fibrous appearance of the deposit, but other food remains are also recorded, possibly indicating the presence of kitchen refuse. The fact that some mineral replacement of material has occurred may also suggest that phosphate levels within this deposit were high, conditions which are commonly associated with contexts containing human or animal excrement. The few weed seeds recorded appear to indicate that the pit was situated within or adjacent to an area of waste ground overgrown with weeds and colonising shrubs.

Sample 2 was taken from the silty material within the pit (context 44). Degraded wood fragments are abundant within this assemblage along with coal fragments and other possible fuel residues, and it is perhaps most likely that the material is derived from fuel or hearth waste which was deposited within the pit along with small quantities of other refuse.

### ***Conclusions***

In summary, both assemblages would appear to be derived from small quantities of refuse which were either deliberately dumped or accidentally accumulated within the pit fill.

## **8.0 Discussion**

### **Riverine Silts**

A stiff marsh clay was discovered in the base of Trench 1 at a depth of 3.95m OD (1.24m below the modern surface) which lay above natural riverine silts ([103]). These silts were discovered in the base of Trench 2 at a depth of 3.45m OD (1.85m below the modern surface) and at a depth of 3.95m OD (2.04m below the modern surface) in the base of Trench 3. This appears to indicate a gentle slope in these deposits from east to west. These silts appear to predate medieval activity on the site and represent natural riverine deposition.

### **Medieval (11th to 14th century)**

The earliest activity on the site was represented by a large man-made channel ([98]) discovered in Trench 2. This feature was almost identical in its form and fill as that of the channel discovered in Trench 1 which also truncated the clean riverine silts ([41]). Circular midden pits were discovered within the silt matrix of both of these features at an identical horizon of 3.35m OD. Environmental samples from pit [42] in Trench 1 indicate that it was situated within or adjacent to an area of waste ground overgrown with weeds and colonising shrubs. This evidence points to a short lived episode when the water table retreated to a point where the marshy silts of this area were solid enough to act as marginal land.

Above the silts sealing the earlier channel in Trench 2 was a buried soil layer of a probable 13th-century date which demonstrates an established land surface ([61]) and a more stable drop in the water table.

At the modern street frontage in Trench 3 an enigmatic feature was discovered in the form of a steep sided tank or water channel dug into the natural marsh clay ([105]). This feature was infilled with consolidation deposits of a probable 14th century date. The true form and function of this feature remains unclear, although its form echoes the flat based profiles of the earlier channels it appears to have remained clean until it was purposefully infilled which may suggest a more industrial purpose, such as the soaking of raw materials in freshwater or simply clean water management or storage.

### **Late Medieval to early post-medieval (15th to 16th century)**

In Trench 1 sterile water channels cut into the top of the silted up man-made channel. The most significant features encountered from this period were several thoroughly robbed out walls. Fragments of early brick and tile recovered from the backfill of these trenches suggest a late medieval date for these structures. No *in situ* footings or associated surfaces remained but the evidence points to the use of brick and tile on the site in this period for structures of unknown form or purpose.

### **Post-medieval (17th to 18th century)**

Any true occupation of the site appears to have been cleared and levelled and the area may well have served for a variety of ephemeral industrious activities utilising the sites locality to the river. Levelling activity was recorded in Trench 1 and 2 of this period and in Trench 2 the corner of a large and deep pit ([61]) dated to the early to middle 17th century. The pit contained no evidence for its original purpose and appeared to contain ashy waste and a mixed backfill.

### **Modern (19th to 21st century)**

A 19th-century well or culvert and the corner of foundations for a brick building of a similar period were encountered in Trench 2 ([69] and [56] respectively). The building was clearly demolished prior to the development of the site to serve as a garage forecourt in the 1960s and appears to represent the footings of the 19th-century Everard Mansion. The original garage forecourt was observed in Trench 1 sealed below the surface of the modern depot.

## **9.0 Conclusions**

This evaluation demonstrated that archaeological deposits survive below the modern make-up. Riverine deposition and medieval archaeological deposits were

encountered in all three trenches. In the medieval period the area appears to have suffered from a fluctuating water table and channels relating to medieval water management were discovered in two of the trenches. A few small midden pits were dug during a time when the silting up of these channels relaxed. The area appears to have remained as marginal land with a tendency to flood up until the late medieval period. A few robbed out foundation trenches were discovered in all three trenches which may be tentatively dated to structures of a late medieval date.

All of the evaluation trenches indicated that waterlogged, anaerobic conditions were present in the lower deposits but no preserved organic artefacts were discovered

No evidence indicative of a saltern industry was discovered although a feature discovered in Trench 3 may represent a tank or channel of some industrial purpose, perhaps involving the storage or transport of water.

During the post-medieval period any true occupation of the site appears to have been cleared and levelled and the area may well have served for a variety of ephemeral industrious activities utilising the sites locality to the river

The levelled foundations of the 19th-century Everard Mansion were encountered by Trench 2 in the centre of the site.

Recommendations for future work based upon this report will be made by Norfolk Landscape Archaeology

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## Appendix 1a: Context Summary

Context	Category	Description	Trench	Period
01	Deposit	Asphalt surface + make-up	1	Modern
02	Deposit	Fill of [03]	1	Modern
03	Cut	Same as [16]	1	Modern
04	Deposit	Make-up	1	Modern
05	Deposit	Make-up	1	Post-medieval
06	Deposit	Levelling deposit	1	Post-medieval
07	Deposit	?Surface	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
08	Deposit	Fill of [09]	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
09	Deposit	Robbed wall trench	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
10	Deposit	Silty clay make-up	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
11	Deposit	Same as (10)	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
12	Deposit	Rubble rich make-up	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
13	Deposit	Silty clay make-up	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
14	Deposit	Silty clay make-up	1	Post-medieval
15	Deposit	Fill of [16]	1	Modern
16	Cut	Concrete based feature	1	Modern
17	Deposit	Asphalt surface + make-up	3	Modern
18	Deposit	Make-up	3	Modern
19	Deposit	Make-up	3	Modern
20	Deposit	Fill of pit [21]	3	Modern
21	Cut	Pit	3	Modern
22	Deposit	Fill of pit [23]	3	Modern
23	Deposit	Pit	3	Modern
24	Deposit	Make-up	3	Modern
25	Deposit	Mortar rich fill of [26]	3	Late Med. to Post-med.
26	Cut	Robbed wall trench	3	Late Med. to Post-med.
27	Deposit	Silty clay make-up	3	Late Med. to Post-med.
28	Deposit	Silty clay make-up	3	Late Med. to Post-med.
29	Deposit	Clay silt make-up	3	Modern
30	Deposit	Silty make-up	3	Modern
31	Deposit	Silty clay make-up	3	Modern
32	Cut	Pit	3	Modern
33	Deposit	Fill of [32]	3	Modern
34	Deposit	Clay silt make-up	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
35	Deposit	Silt fill of [40]	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
36	Deposit	Silt fill of [39]	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
37	Deposit	Silt fill of [41]	1	Medieval
38	Deposit	Mid orangey brown silt	1	Riverine
39	Cut	Channel	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
40	Cut	Channel	1	Late Med. to Post-med.
41	Cut	Channel	1	Medieval
42	Cut	Circular pit	1	Medieval
43	Deposit	Silt contained by pit [42]	1	Medieval
44	Deposit	Organic lining of pit [42]	1	Medieval
45	Deposit	Silt (gleyed grey)	1	Medieval
46	Deposit	Silt (Fe stained)	1	Medieval
47	Deposit	Same as (38)	1	Medieval
48	Deposit	Silt (black)	1	Riverine
49	Unstratified	Finds from spoil	1	-
50	Deposit	Concrete surface	2	Modern
51	Deposit	Fill of [52]	2	Modern
52	Cut	Foundation trench?	2	Modern
53	Deposit	Fill of [54]	2	Modern
54	Cut	Pipe trench	2	Modern
55	Deposit	Backfill	2	Modern

Context	Category	Description	Trench	Period
56	Masonry	Brick wall	2	Modern
57	Deposit	Foundation bed below (56)	2	Modern
58	Deposit	Silty clay make-up	2	Post-medieval
59	Cut	Construction cut for wall (56)	2	Modern
60	Deposit	Mortar rubble make-up	2	Post-medieval
61	Deposit	Buried silty loam	2	Medieval
62	Deposit	Make-up	2	Post-medieval
63	Deposit	Make-up	2	Post-medieval
64	Deposit	Mortar + chalk rich fill of [83]	2	Late Med. to Post-med.
65	Deposit	Fill of [66]	2	Post-medieval
66	Cut	Pit	2	Post-medieval
67	Deposit	Clay backfill within [68]	2	Modern
68	Cut	Well/culvert construction cut	2	Modern
69	Masonry	Well/culvert	2	Modern
70	Deposit	Clay silt make-up	2	Post-medieval
71	Deposit	Infill of well/culvert (69)	2	Modern
72	Void		2	
73	Cut	Same as [59]	2	Modern
74	Deposit	Bedding fill of [73]	2	Modern
75	Masonry	Same as (56)	2	Modern
76	Deposit	Make-up	2	Modern
77	Deposit	Same as 61	2	Medieval
78	Void			
79	Deposit	Fill of pit [66]	2	Post-medieval
80	Deposit	Fill of pit [66], same as 65	2	Post-medieval
81	Cut	Pipe trench	2	Modern
82	Deposit	Fill of [81]	2	Modern
83	Cut	Robbed out structural feature	2	Late Med. to Post-med.
84	Deposit	Fill of [85]	2	Late Med. to Post-med.
85	Cut	Small pit	2	Late Med. to Post-med.
86	Deposit	Fill of [87]	2	Late Med. to Post-med.
87	Cut	Pit	2	Late Med. to Post-med.
88	Unstratified	Finds from spoil	2	-
89	Unstratified	Finds from spoil	1	-
90	Deposit	Basal fill of pit [66]	2	Post-medieval
91	Void			
92	Deposit	Silt (pale brown)	2	Medieval
93	Void		2	
94	Void		2	
95	Deposit	Silt fill of [98]	2	Medieval
96	Cut	Circular pit	2	Medieval
97	Deposit	Organic fill of [96], ?lining	2	Medieval
98	Cut	Channel	2	Medieval
99	Deposit	Silt fill of [98]	2	Medieval
100	Deposit	Silt (orangey brown)	2	Riverine
101	Cut	Pit (rectangular)	3	Late Med. to Post-med.
102	Deposit	Fill of [101]	3	Late Med. to Post-med.
103	Deposit	Clay	3	Riverine
104	Deposit	Infill of [105]	3	Medieval
105	Cut	Western edge of large feature	3	Medieval
106	Deposit	Fill of [101]	3	Late Med. to Post-med.
107	Cut	Pit	2	Medieval
108	Deposit	Fill of [107]	2	Medieval
109	Deposit	Fill of [105]	3	Medieval
110	Deposit	Fill of [105]	3	Medieval
111	Deposit	Basal fill of [105]	3	Medieval

### Appendix 1b: OASIS feature summary table

Period	Feature type	Quantity
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Robbed Wall	3
	Channel	4
	Pit	6
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Mansion Foundations	1
	Well	1
	Pit	1
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Pit	3

### Appendix 2a: Finds by Context

Context	Material	Quantity	Weight (kg)
04	Pottery	4	0.030
04	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.061
04	Clay pipe	1	0.001
05	Pottery	10	0.062
06	Pottery	2	0.056
06	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.009
06	Clay pipe	1	0.012
06	Shell - oyster	-	0.016
08	Ceramic Building Material	9	4.015
08	Mortar	1	0.085
08	Animal bone	1	0.008
08	Shell - oyster	-	0.015
10	Pottery	1	0.003
11	Pottery	1	0.007
12	Pottery	1	0.002
14	Pottery	1	0.008
14	Clay pipe	1	0.006
15	Pottery	1	0.007
19	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.055
19	Metal Working Debris	1	0.007
22	Animal bone	1	0.001
25	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.197
28	Pottery	3	0.028
34	Pottery	1	0.002
34	Animal bone	1	0.015
35	Pottery	1	0.008
35	Animal bone	1	0.080
35	Shell - oyster/ mussel	-	0.139
37	Animal bone	3	0.350
37	Shell - oyster/ cockle/ mussel/ land snail	-	0.266
38	Metal Working Debris	1	0.002

<b>Context</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Weight (kg)</b>
49	Pottery	1	0.006
49	Animal bone	3	0.020
61	Pottery	7	0.084
61	Ceramic Building Material	2	0.062
61	Animal bone	8	0.042
61	Shell - oyster	-	0.025
64	Ceramic Building Material	10	0.778
64	Mortar	8	0.352
64	Animal bone	3	0.031
64	Shell - cockle/ mussel	-	0.005
65	Pottery	3	0.020
65	Ceramic Building Material	2	0.167
65	Clay pipe	1	0.003
65	Iron - nail	1	-
65	Animal bone	11	0.183
65	Shell - oyster	-	0.041
71	Pottery	98	2.727
71	Ceramic Building Material	2	0.584
71	Clay pipe	10	0.042
71	Iron - nail	1	-
71	Glass - bottle	11	-
71	Stone	2	0.099
71	Animal bone	9	0.228
71	Shell – oyster/ winkle	-	0.033
81	Animal bone	29	0.446
84	Pottery	9	0.143
84	Ceramic Building Material	76	5.517
84	Mortar	3	0.314
84	Metal Working Debris	1	0.096
84	Shell - oyster	-	0.012
86	Ceramic Building Material	6	1.759
86	Animal bone	4	0.063
86	Shell - oyster	-	0.059
88	Pottery	1	0.036
88	Animal bone	1	0.019
90	Ceramic Building Material	5	0.491
90	Animal bone	6	0.092
90	Shell - oyster	-	0.006
92	Pottery	1	0.004
95	Ceramic Building Material	1	0.190
95	Shell - oyster	-	0.012

<b>Context</b>	<b>Material</b>	<b>Quantity</b>	<b>Weight (kg)</b>
99	Pottery	1	0.054
99	Fired clay	1	0.006
99	Animal bone	-	0.012
99	Shell - - mussel	-	0.002
102	Pottery	5	0.138
102	Ceramic Building Material	13	3.350
102	Metal Working Debris	2	0.106
102	Animal bone	10	0.427
102	Shell - oyster/ cockle/ mussel/ whelk	-	0.163
104	Pottery	11	0.141
104	Ceramic Building Material	137	9.065
104	Mortar	1	0.059
104	Iron - nail	1	-
104	Metal Working Debris	14	0.911
104	Animal bone	21	0.360
104	Shell - oyster/ cockle/ mussel/ whelk	-	0.169

## Appendix 2b: NHER finds summary table

Period	Material
Medieval (1066 to 1539AD)	Pottery
	Ceramic Building Material
	Shell
	Mortar
	Animal Bone
	Metal Working Debris
	Nails
	Fired Clay
	Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)
Post-medieval (1540 to 1900AD)	Ceramic Building Material
	Shell
	Mortar
	Animal Bone
	Metal Working Debris
	Nails
	Fired Clay
	Clay Tobacco Pipe
Modern (1900 to 2050 AD)	Glass

## Appendix 3: Pottery

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/kg	Spot date
004	Refined White Earthenwares	saucer?	1	0.006	L.18th-20th c.
004	Refined White Earthenwares		1	0.001	L.18th-20th c.
004	Refined White Earthenwares		1	0.005	L.18th-20th c.
004	Refined Red Earthenwares	teapot?	1	0.018	L.18th-20th c.
005	Staffs White Salt-glazed Stoneware	bowl	1	0.013	1740-60
005	Staffs White Salt-glazed Stoneware	tankard?	4	0.024	18th c.
005	Staffs White Salt-glazed Stoneware		1	0.002	18th c.
005	Refined White Earthenwares		1	0.009	L.18th-20th c.
005	Tin Glazed Earthenwares	dish	2	0.013	18th c.?
005	Refined Red Earthenwares		1	0.001	18th c.?
006	Grimston-type Ware		1	0.045	L.12th-14th c.
006	West Norfolk Bichrome		1	0.011	17th c.
010	Early Medieval Ware		1	0.003	11th-12th c.
011	Grimston-type Ware		1	0.007	L.12th-14th c.
012	Medieval Coarsewares		1	0.002	L.12th-14th c.
014	Raeren/Aachen Stoneware	mug?	1	0.008	L.14th-E.16th c.
015	Refined White Earthenwares		1	0.007	20th c.
028	Grimston-type Ware		1	0.003	L.12th-14th c.
028	Late Grimston Ware?		1	0.016	16th c?
028	Glazed Red Earthenware	jar?	1	0.009	16th-18th c.
034	Grimston-type Ware		1	0.002	L.12th-14th c.
035	Late Medieval Transitional Cambridgeshire?		1	0.008	15th-16th c.
049	Grimston-type Ware		1	0.006	L.12th-14th c.
061	Early Medieval Ware		1	0.004	11th-12th c.
061	Early Medieval Ware		1	0.015	11th-12th c.
061	Medieval Coarsewares	jar	1	0.017	L.12th-14th c.
061	Grimston-type Ware	jug	1	0.018	L.12th-14th c.
061	Grimston-type Ware	jug	1	0.019	L.12th-14th c.
061	Scarborough Ware		1	0.004	M.12th-M.14th
061	Unprovenanced Glazed		1	0.007	Med+
065	Grimston-type Ware		1	0.005	L.12th-14th c.



<b>Context</b>	<b>Fabric</b>	<b>Form</b>	<b>No</b>	<b>Wt/kg</b>	<b>Spot date</b>
065	Late Grimston Ware		1	0.007	14th-15th c.?
065	Tin Glazed Earthenwares		1	0.008	E-M 17th c?
071	Late Blackwares		2	0.124	18/19th c?
071	Refined White Earthenwares	chamber pot	7	0.354	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares	chamber pot	13	0.287	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares	plate	11	0.174	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares	plate	6	0.050	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares	plate	6	0.090	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares		1	0.015	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares	saucer?	1	0.002	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares	tankard?	13	0.147	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares	cup	7	0.030	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares	bowl	2	0.063	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares	mug	9	0.170	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares	bowl?	1	0.029	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares		1	0.009	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares		2	0.019	L.18th-20th c.
071	Refined White Earthenwares	bowl?	2	0.235	L.18th-20th c.
071	Yellow Ware	bowl	1	0.074	L.18th-19th c.
071	Yellow Ware	bowl	1	0.138	L.18th-19th c.
071	Porcelain	saucer	9	0.074	18th-20th c.
071	English Stoneware	bottle	1	0.566	17th-19th c.
071	English Stoneware	bottle	2	0.077	17th-19th c.
084	Grimston-type Ware	jug	1	0.026	L.12th-14th c.
084	Grimston-type Ware		4	0.020	L.12th-14th c.
084	Grimston-type Ware	jug?	1	0.011	L.12th-14th c.
084	Grimston-type Ware		1	0.034	L.12th-14th c.
084	Bourne Ware Type D		1	0.028	15th-16th c.
084	Bourne Ware Type D		1	0.024	15th-16th c.
088	Refined White Earthenwares	plate	1	0.036	L.18th-20th c.
092	Hedingham Fine Ware		1	0.004	M.12th-M.13th c.
099	Ely Glazed Ware		1	0.054	LMed?
102	Late Grimston Ware		3	0.080	14th-15th c.?
102	Late Grimston Ware	bowl?	1	0.055	14th-15th c.?
102	Grimston-type Ware		1	0.003	L.12th-14th c.
104	Early Medieval Ware		1	0.002	11th-12th c.
104	Medieval Coarsewares		2	0.022	L.12th-14th c.
104	Grimston-type Ware		2	0.028	L.12th-14th c.
104	Grimston-type Ware		2	0.007	L.12th-14th c.
104	Unprovenanced Glazed		1	0.018	L.12th-14th c.
104	Saintonge		1	0.015	12th-13th c.
104	Late Grimston Ware	bowl	1	0.021	14th-15th c.?
104	Late Grimston Ware	bowl	1	0.028	14th-15th c.?

#### Appendix 4: Ceramic Building Material

Context	Fabric	Form	No	Wt/g	Date
004	wms	FB?	1	61	18/19th c?
006	est	RT	1	9	13-15th c.
008	est	RT	1	184	13-15th c.
008	est	RT	1	392	13-15th c.
008	fsgf	RT	1	102	Med
008	est	RT	1	119	13-15th c.
008	est	EB	1	623	13-15th c.
008	est	EB	1	1008	13-15th c.
008	est	EB	1	224	13-15th c.
008	fsm	LB	1	1169	LMed?
008	fsg	LB	1	194	LMed?
019	fsgf	RT	1	55	Med?
025	est	EB	1	197	13-15th c.
061	est	RT	1	24	13-15th c.
061	fsgf	RT	1	38	Med?
064	est	RT	7	537	13-15th c.
064	fsgf	RT	2	154	Med
064	est	EB	1	87	13-15th c.
065	est	RT	2	167	13-15th c.
071	est	EB	1	368	13-15th c.
071	fsm	LB	1	216	LMed+
084	est	RT	54	3104	13-15th c.
084	fsgf	RT	5	504	Med
084	fsm	EB?	10	786	13-15th c?
084	fsm	EB	1	386	Med?
084	est	EB	3	197	13-15th c.
084	est	EB	1	157	13-15th c.
084	fsm	EB	1	189	Med?
084	fsg	EB	1	194	Med?
086	est	RT	5	569	13-15th c.
086	fsfe	EB	1	1190	Med?
090	est	RT	4	465	13-15th c.
090	est	EB	1	26	13-15th c.
095	est	RT	1	190	13-15th c.
102	est	RT	6	256	13-15th c.
102	est	RT	2	714	13-15th c.
102	est	RT	1	530	13-15th c.
102	fsm	EB	1	790	13-15th c.
102	est	EB	1	298	13-15th c.
102	est	EB	1	463	13-15th c.
102	est	EB	1	499	13-15th c.
104	est	EB	53	2256	13-15th c.
104	est	EB	1	1037	13-15th c.
104	est	EB	1	717	13-15th c.
104	est	EB	1	405	13-15th c.
104	est	EB	1	88	13-15th c.
104	est	EB	1	115	13-15th c.
104	est	EB	1	139	13-15th c.
104	est	EB	1	96	13-15th c.
104	est	RT	1	180	13-15th c.
104	est	RT	76	4032	13-15th c.

### Appendix 5: Small Finds

Small Find	Context	Quantity	Material	Object Name	Description	Object date
1	15	1	Iron	Wire	Twisted fragments	Modern
2	88	1	Copper alloy	Annular ring	Hexagonal cross section and file marks clearly visible	Late med. to post-med.
3	18	1	Copper alloy	Jetton	Nuremberg Jetton	c.1562-1586
4	71	1	Copper alloy	Brush	Domed bell like head with screw thread, handle missing. Worn bristles around central wooden plug held in situ by rivet or pin	Modern
5	88	1	Lead	Waste	Molten piece. (12g)	Undiagnostic /Unstratified
6	88	1	Copper alloy	Formless fragment	Possible metal working debris. (22g)	Undiagnostic /Unstratified
7	104	1	Lead	Sheet	Bent, ?offcut. (9g)	Medieval
8	65	1	Copper alloy	Annular ring	Small ring of circular section. Suspension ring or ?small buckle frame. Diameter: 14mm; thickness: 3.5mm	Post-medieval
9	104	1	Iron	Artefact	Badly corroded 'rod' of iron with ?protrusion at each end and towards centre	Medieval
10	102	1	Iron	Formless fragment	Covered in stones, coal and grit, ?metal-working debris.	Late med. to post-med.
11	86	1	Copper alloy	Pin	Drawn wire pin with wire wound head.	Late med. to post-med.
12	89	1	Copper alloy	Mount	Cast suspended horse-harness mount	Post medieval
13	89	1	Copper alloy	Purse bar	?Or pendant frame, fragment with oval suspension loop and stepped cross bar.	Late med. to post-med.
14	65	1	Copper alloy	Artefact	Badly corroded , shape suggestive of medieval U-shaped sword or dagger chapes.	Medieval

### Appendix 6: Faunal Remains

Context	Total Qty	Wt (kg)	Species	Species Qty	Age	Butchering	Comments
8	1	0.008	domestic cat	1	adult	-	tibia
22	1	0.001	mammal	1		-	burnt black/grey
34	1	0.015	mammal	1		-	
35	1	0.080	cattle	1	adult	Chopped	mandible with worn third molar
37	3	0.350	cattle	3	adult	cut/chopped	humerus, metapodial fragments
49	3	0.020	sheep/goat	3	adult	cut/chopped	jaw and rib fragments, molar
61	1	2	fish	1		-	?Haddock jaw
61	7	0.040	mammal	1		Butchered	fragments
64	3	0.031	goose	1	adult	Cut	femur, feline gnawing present.
64			mammal	1		-	
64			rabbit	1	adult	-	ulna

Context	Total Qty	Wt (kg)	Species	Species Qty	Age	Butchering	Comments
65	11	0.183	cattle	3	adult	-	molars
65			duck - mallard	1	adult	-	carpometacarpus
65			mammal	2		-	
65			sheep/goat	5	adult	cut/ chopped	metapodials, sheep horns - working
71			mammal	1		-	
71			pig	3	juv	cut/ chopped	scapula, femur, tibia
71			rabbit	2	adult	-	mandibles
71			rat	1	adult	-	femur
71	9	0.228	sheep/goat	2	adult	cut/ chopped	goat mandible (c1.5-2yrs old) - cut, cut metatarsal
81	29	0.446	cattle	1	adult	Chopped	
81			fish	2		-	small fragments
81			mammal	10		cut/ chopped	Rib and vertebrae fragments
81			sheep/goat	16	range	cut/ chopped	15 metapodials - skinning waste, 1 sheep horn
86	4	0.063	cattle	1	juv	Chopped	jaw
86			sheep/goat	3	adult	cut/ chopped	humerus, molar
88	1	0.019	sheep/goat	1	adult	Cut	metatarsal
90			mammal	3		-	
90	6	0.092	sheep/goat	3	adult	Chopped	2 metatarsals, 1 metacarpal, large and robust
99	1	0.012	cattle	1	adult	-	intermediate phalange
102	10	0.427	cattle	4	range	cut/ chopped	sub-adult metatarsal, adult pelvis, worn molar, radius
102			mammal	5		-	
102			sheep/goat	1	adult	Chopped	mandible
104	21	0.360	cattle	4	range	Chopped	juv mandible, metapodial, tibias
104			goose	1	adult	Chopped	radius, oblique cuts - pen/stylus
104			mammal	12		-	
104			sheep/goat	4	adult	cut/ chopped	metapodials, radius, humerus

## Appendix 7: Environmental Evidence

Sample No.	1	2
Context No.	43	44
<b>Cereals and other food plants</b>		
<i>Avena</i> sp. (grains)	xc	xc
<i>Ficus carica</i> L.	xx	
<i>Hordeum</i> sp. (grains)	xcfc	
<i>Vitis vinifera</i> L.	x	
Cereal indet. (grains)	xc	
<b>Herbs</b>		
<i>Aethusa cynapium</i> L.	x	
<i>Atriplex</i> sp.	x	
<i>Brassica</i> sp.	xtf	
Fabaceae indet.	x	
<i>Lamium</i> sp.	x	
Lamiaceae indet.	xm	
<i>Urtica dioica</i> L.	x	
<i>Vicia/Lathyrus</i> sp.	xc	
<b>Tree/shrub macrofossils</b>		
<i>Sambucua nigra</i> L.	x	x
<b>Other plant macrofossils</b>		
Charcoal <2mm	xx	xx
Charcoal >2mm	xx	x
Wood frags.<5mm	x	xx
Wood frags.>5mm	x	xx
Wood frags.>10mm		x
Mineral replaced wood	x	
Waterlogged root/stem	x	
Charred root/stem		x
Indet.inflorescence frags.		xc
Indet.nutshell frags.	x	
Indet.seeds	x	x xc
<b>Animal macrofossils</b>		
Eggshell		x
Fish bone	xxx xb	x
Marine mollusc shell	x	x
Waterlogged arthropods	xxx	x
Mineral replaced arthropods	x	
Small mammal bone	x	
<b>Other materials</b>		
Black porous 'cokey' material	xx	xxx
Black tarry material	xx	xxx
Brick/tile		x
Compacted organic mud	x	
Ferrous globules		x
Small coal frags.	x	xxx
Textile frag.	xm	
Indet.fibres	x	
Vitrified material		x
Indeterminate material	x	
<b>Sample volume (litres)</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>10</b>
<b>Volume of flot (litres)</b>	<b>0.1</b>	<b>&lt;0.1</b>
<b>% flot sorted</b>	<b>100%</b>	<b>100%</b>

### Key to Table

x=1-10 specimens

xx=10-100

xxx=100+

c=charred

m=mineral replaced

tf=testa fragment

b=burnt

