
ARCHAEOLOGICAL SOLUTIONS LTD

**THE GLOBE BOWLS CLUB, ST JOHN'S WALK, BLACKFRIARS
ROAD, KING'S LYNN, NORFOLK PE30 1NP**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION: RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

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NGR: TM 6239 2002		Report No: 4866
District: King's Lynn & West Norfolk		Site Code: ENF 137861
Approved: Claire Halpin MlfA		Project No: 6216
Signed:		Date: 16 June 2015 Revised: 29/09/2015

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OASIS SUMMARY SHEET

Project details			
Project name	<i>The Globe Bowls Club, St John's Walk, Blackfriars Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk</i>		
<p><i>In May 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation at the Globe Bowls Club, St John's Walk, Blackfriars Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk. The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new outbuilding.</i></p> <p><i>The site lies within an area of considerable archaeological significance on the line of the medieval King's Lynn town defences at St James' End. Originally utilising an old sea bank, stone walls were added to the defences during the 13th and 15th centuries AD, with further modifications during the English Civil War. The extant walls within the town are designated Scheduled Ancient Monuments, including the area immediately south of the bowls club. The defences in this area are visible as standing masonry and a pronounced earthwork through the line of The Walks, and following the course of the canalised Gaywood River (the moat serving the town).</i></p> <p><i>In the event, the excavation encountered part of the town wall bank and evidence for the original presence of the medieval stone wall (demolished in the early 19th century).</i></p>			
Project dates (fieldwork)	<i>June 2015</i>		
Previous work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>	Future work (Y/N/?)	<i>N</i>
P. number	<i>6216</i>	Site code	<i>ENF 137861</i>
Type of project	<i>Archaeological Excavation</i>		
Site status	<i>Adjacent to SAM</i>		
Current land use	<i>Disused external WC</i>		
Planned development	<i>Construction of disabled WC and new outbuilding</i>		
Main features (+dates)	<i>Medieval town wall bank and robber trench</i>		
Significant finds (+dates)	<i>Post-medieval pottery</i>		
Project location			
County/ District/ Parish	<i>Norfolk</i>	<i>King's Lynn & West Norfolk</i>	<i>King's Lynn</i>
HER/ SMR for area	<i>Norfolk Historic Environment Record</i>		
Post code (if known)	<i>PE30 1NP</i>		
Area of site	<i>c. 18m²</i>		
NGR	<i>TM 6239 2002</i>		
Height AOD (min/max)	<i>c. 4m AOD</i>		
Project creators			
Brief issued by	<i>Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service</i>		
Project supervisor/s (PO)	<i>Gareth Barlow</i>		
Funded by	<i>The Globe Bowls Club</i>		
Full title	<i>The Globe Bowls Club, St John's Walk, Blackfriars Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk. Archaeological Excavation: Research Archive Report</i>		
Authors	<i>Barlow, G.</i>		
Report No.	<i>4866</i>		
Date (of report)	<i>16 June 2015 (Revised 29/09/2015)</i>		

**THE GLOBE BOWLS CLUB, ST JOHN'S WALK, BLACKFRIARS ROAD, KING'S
LYNN, NORFOLK PE30 1NP**

ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION: RESEARCH ARCHIVE REPORT

SUMMARY

In May 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation at The Globe Bowls Club, St John's Walk, Blackfriars Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk (NGR TM 6239 2002). The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for the construction of a new outbuilding.

The site lies within an area of considerable archaeological significance on the line of the medieval King's Lynn town defences at St James' End. Originally utilising an old sea bank, stone walls were added to the defences during the 13th and 15th centuries AD, with further modifications during the English Civil War. The extant walls within the town are designated Scheduled Ancient Monuments, including the area immediately south of the bowls club. The defences in this area are visible as standing masonry and a pronounced earthwork through the line of The Walks, and following the course of the canalised Gaywood River (the moat serving the town).

In the event, the excavation encountered part of the town wall bank (L1002) and evidence for the original presence of the medieval stone wall (F1003; demolished in the early 19th century).

1 INTRODUCTION

1.1 In May 2015 Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) carried out an archaeological excavation at The Globe Bowls Club, St John's Walk, Blackfriars Road, King's Lynn, Norfolk (NGR TM 6239 2002; Figs. 1-2). The excavation was undertaken in compliance with a planning condition attached to planning permission for construction of an outbuilding to comprise an external WC and general storage area (King's Lynn & West Norfolk DC Planning reference 15/0052/F).

1.2 The excavation was undertaken in accordance to a generic brief prepared by Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service (NCC HES) and a written scheme of investigation (specification) prepared by AS (dated 15/04/2015) and approved by NCC HES. The project conformed to the Chartered Institute for Archaeologists' (CIfA) *Code of Conduct and Standard and Guidance for Archaeological Excavation* (2014) and relevant sections of Gurney's (2003) *Standards for Field Archaeology in the East of England*. However, owing to the small scale of the investigation and absence of securely stratified medieval (or earlier) material culture, no assessment report or updated project design was produced prior to the compiling of this research archive. The artefact assemblage also presents very limited research potential.

1.3 The objectives of the excavation (as stated in the written scheme of investigation) were:

- the investigation and recording of any surviving archaeological remains within the area subject to development in accordance with the requirements of NCC HES;
- the analysis, conservation and long-term storage of any artefactual/ecofactual material recovered from the site in appropriate conditions;
- the provision of an adequately detailed project report that will place the findings [of the project] in their local and regional context, having made reference to the relevant regional research agendas and through cartographic, documentary and other research; and
- the full analysis and interpretation of the site archive in order to promote local and regional research, and the appropriate dissemination and publication of the project results (see below).

Planning Policy Context

1.4 The National Planning Policy Framework (NPPF 2012) states that those parts of the historic environment that have significance because of their historic, archaeological, architectural or artistic interest are heritage assets. The NPPF aims to deliver sustainable development by ensuring that policies and decisions that concern the historic environment recognise that heritage assets are a non-renewable resource, take account of the wider social, cultural, economic and environmental benefits of heritage conservation, and recognise that intelligently managed change may sometimes be necessary if heritage assets are to be maintained for the long term. The NPPF requires applications to describe the significance of any heritage asset, including its setting that may be affected in proportion to the asset's importance and the potential impact of the proposal.

1.5 The NPPF aims to conserve England's heritage assets in a manner appropriate to their significance, with substantial harm to designated heritage assets (i.e. listed buildings, scheduled monuments) only permitted in exceptional circumstances when the public benefit of a proposal outweighs the conservation of the asset. The effect of proposals on non-designated heritage assets must be balanced against the scale of loss and significance of the asset, but non-designated heritage assets of demonstrably equivalent significance may be considered subject to the same policies as those that are designated. The NPPF states that opportunities to capture evidence from the historic environment, to record and advance the understanding of heritage assets and to make this publicly available is a requirement of development management. This opportunity should be taken in a manner proportionate to the significance of a heritage asset and to impact of the proposal, particularly where a heritage asset is to be lost.

2 DESCRIPTION OF THE SITE

2.1 The site is located within the historic core of King's Lynn, on the northern side of St John's Walk and immediately west of the Gaywood River (Figs. 1-2). The area of excavation (irregular in plan and measuring c. 18m²) is situated between the existing club house and the club's boundary wall with the railway and station. This area was previously the site of an external WC (now demolished).

3 TOPOGRAPHY, GEOLOGY AND SOILS

3.1 The site lies at c. 4m AOD. The Gaywood River flows some 30m to the east of the site through the Walks Park and into the Lynn Channel, which passes on a south/ north course c. 800m to the west (Fig. 1).

3.2 The area's underlying geology comprises the Jurassic mudstone of the Kimmeridge Clay Formation (British Geological Survey 1991). The overlying soils are loamy and clayey (SSEW 1983), occupying coastal flats with naturally high groundwater.

4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL AND HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

Prehistoric

4.1 A palaeochannel was identified during an archaeological investigation approximately 450m to the west of the site (Norfolk Historic Environment Record (NHER) 55313). The waterlogged deposits suggested that a foreshore or natural creek had been infilled and overlain by dumped material. The latter contained two sherds of medieval pottery.

Anglo-Saxon to Medieval

4.2 A length of Anglo-Saxon cobbled road has been excavated c. 650m to the south-west of the site (NHER 5538).

4.3 By the 11th century a trading settlement had developed for seaborne traders on the banks of the River Great Ouse. The settlement is mentioned several times in the Domesday book, being largely owned by the Abbey of St Edmunds and also partly by the Abbey of Ely, Earl Harold and Archbishop Stigand (www.domesdaymap.co.uk). In AD 1101 Bishop de Losinga of Norwich established a Benedictine Priory in the town and authorised a market. He granted the priory the lordship of the land between Millfleet and Purfleet in the south of the town. With this a new town was fully established, focused on the east bank of the river (Pantin 1962-3, 173).

4.4 In the mid 12th century Bishop Turbe extended the town north of the Purfleet and constructed the Church of St Nicholas. After Bishop John de Grey of Norwich granted the town a charter in 1204 the town became known as Bishop's Lynn (Coulton 2010, 286). The town, with its favourable location close to the Wash, soon

became a significant trading centre and one of England's most important ports outside of London (Pelteret 2010, 41). This success led to an enhancement of the town's sea defences in the 13th to 15th centuries; previously the defences had consisted of earthwork banks in the saltmarsh surrounding the town. The enhancement comprised the construction of stone walls which were then strengthened in the following centuries (NHER 5486). The line of these defences runs through the eastern side of the site on a north/ south alignment; a portion of the defences, located c. 60m to the south is a Scheduled Ancient Monument (SAM 1003700). In AD 1537 the King took control of the town and it became known as King's Lynn. It was also during this period that a piped water supply was created, evidence of which was found c. 300m to the west of the current site (NHER 1180).

Post-medieval and early modern

4.5 King's Lynn continued to prosper into the post-medieval period and the town expanded eastwards. The associated land reclamation was aided by major drainage works in the 17th century with a network of sluices, relief channels and drainage ditches to control water levels (Borough Council of King's Lynn & West Norfolk 2005). During the English Civil War King's Lynn was originally Parliamentary although changed sides following a change of government in 1643. Parliament besieged the town for three weeks before its eventual surrender. The siege interrupted the re-planning of the town's defences which were then not finished until 1645 (NHER 5486).

4.6 The 18th century saw the establishment of the Walks, one of the oldest surviving examples of town walks in Britain, and a Grade II listed English Heritage Historic Park (SAM 1001374). St John's Walk, directly to the south of the site, is not recorded before 1867 but it may be contemporary with the church and vicarage built in 1846, which front Blackfriars Road (NHER 33479).

4.7 During the Napoleonic wars sea trade declined and the focus of the town shifted towards the newly-constructed railways and local industries to the east. The railway station is located c. 70m to the north of the site and was constructed in 1846; several lines ran through King's Lynn connecting the town to Dereham, Hunstanton and Ely.

Modern

4.8 The current bowling green is not recorded on Ordnance Survey maps until the 1960s, prior to which the site may have been occupied by tennis grounds (www.old-maps.co.uk).

5 METHODOLOGY

5.1 Mechanical stripping of the excavation area was undertaken under close archaeological supervision using a small tracked mechanical 360° excavator fitted with a toothless ditching bucket. Thereafter, all investigation was undertaken by hand. Exposed surfaces were cleaned and examined for archaeological features

and finds. Deposits were recorded using *pro forma* recording sheets, drawn to scale and photographed as appropriate. Excavated spoil was checked for finds.

6 DESCRIPTION OF RESULTS

Summary of Encountered Features/ Contexts

6.1 The excavation area contained a large, north/ south aligned robber trench (F1003). The trench was cut into a bank constructed from mudflat material (L1002), representing the earliest phase of the town's defences and predating the later town wall. The uppermost fill of F1003 (L1008) was cut by a large, modern construction trench (F1014) which contained a fibreglass septic tank associated with the former WC. Fill L1008 was also truncated by F1011, a modern cut possibly associated with the construction of the existing clubhouse. F1011 contained a succession of modern made ground layers (L1016, L1012, L1013 and L1001).

Chronological Phasing

6.2 Two chronological phases of activity were interpreted based on a post-excavation assessment of the datable finds assemblage (Table 1).

Phase	Description	Date
1	Post-medieval to early modern	?16 th / 17 th to mid 18 th century+
2	Modern	19 th century+

Table 1: Chronological phasing

6.3 There is strong possibility that the finds from the only Phase 1 feature (Robber Trench F1003) represent disturbed material (not within their primary depositional context). This feature may, therefore, be later in date.

Phase 1: Robber Trench F1003

6.4 Robber Trench F1003 (Figs. 3-4) was linear in plan (measuring 3.50+ x 3.00+ x 0.55m+), orientated north/ south. It had a moderately sloping western side which rounded towards the base. The eastern side and the base of the trench were not exposed. The lowest exposed fill (L1004) comprised firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with sparse small sub-angular to sub-rounded flint; it contained animal bone (2g). L1004 was sealed by L1005, a firm, dark grey brown silty clay with occasional small sub-angular and sub-rounded flints. It contained no finds. L1010 was only just exposed and its surface was cleaned but not excavated. It comprised firm, mid brown orange silty sand with frequent medium and large stone with attached mortar, ceramic building material (CBM), and mortar building rubble, and occasional small to medium sub-angular, sub-rounded, and rounded flint. L1010 contained CBM (1811g), an iron fragment (84g), shell (5g), a glass fragment (2g) and a clay pipe stem fragment (2g). Sealing L1010 was L1006, a firm, mid orange brown clay silt with occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained no finds. Above L1006 was L1007, comprising firm, mid grey brown silty clay with sparse small sub-angular, sub-rounded flint and mortar flecks. L1007 contained post-medieval (mid 18th century+) pottery (10g) and a single glass fragment (3g). Uppermost Fill L1008 comprised firm, mid yellow brown silty clay with moderate to

frequent large angular chalk fragments and mortar flecks. It contained CBM (549g). A thin layer of friable, dark grey brown silty sand (L1017) was recorded in Sample Section 2, between Fills L1007 and L1008 (Fig. 4). It contained no finds.

6.5 Robber Trench F1003 cut L1002 (encountered at depth of 0.65m) at the western end of the excavation. L1002 comprised firm, pale to mid yellow brown clay silt with no visible inclusions. It contained numerous cockle shells (some still articulated) and had the appearance and consistency of a mud flat deposit. However, it was at a higher level than the surrounding land. It is not clear whether L1002 had been 'scraped' up from the adjacent land to form a bank, or represented imported material from further afield.

Phase 2: Modern Features

6.6 F1014 was a sub-circular, steep-sided construction trench (measuring 3.40+ x 2.80+ x 0.90m+) and contained the septic tank for the former WC (Fig. 3). Its single fill (L1015) comprised firm, dark grey brown sandy silt with moderate, small and medium sub-angular to sub-rounded CBM, stone and mortar rubble, and occasional small to medium sub-angular and sub-rounded flint. It contained CBM (856g) and glass (47g).

6.7 F1011 was a modern cut (measuring 3.50m+ x 3m+ x 0.25m) possibly associated with the construction of the existing clubhouse (Fig. 4). It displayed an irregular profile and contained a succession of modern made round layers (L1016, L1012, L1013 and L1001). Basal layer L1016 comprised mid grey brown, firm, silty clay. It was overlain by L1012, a firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional small flint. L1012 was overlain by friable, yellow grey sand (L1013). L1013 contained CBM (93g) and an iron fragment (10g). L1013 was overlain by uppermost Layer L1001, comprising firm, dark grey brown clay silt with occasional flint. L1001 contained modern (mid 19th century+) pottery (81g), CBM (47g) and slate (13g).

7 CONFIDENCE RATING

7.1 It is not felt that any factors inhibited the recognition of archaeological features or finds within the scope of the excavation.

8 DEPOSIT MODEL

8.1 In the centre of the trench a series of modern made ground layers (L1000, L1001, L1012, L1013 and L1016) sealed Robber Trench F1003. Uppermost within the sequence was L1000, a 0.29m thick layer of friable, mid yellow brown sandy silt with moderate small and medium sub-rounded chalk, and occasional small and medium sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint. Below this was L1001, a 0.24m thick layer of firm, dark brown grey (browner than L1012 below) clay silt with occasional small sub-angular, sub-rounded and rounded flint. This sealed L1013, a 0.05m thick layer of friable, pale yellow grey sand. Below this was L1012, a 0.16m thick layer of firm, dark brown grey clay silt with occasional small sub-angular, sub-

rounded and rounded flint. The upper fill (L1008) of Robber Trench F1003 was encountered at a depth of 0.76m.

8.2 At the western end of the trench L1000 was present to a depth of 0.29m and overlay L1001 (here 0.15m thick). The basal excavated fill of Robber Trench F1003 (L1004) was encountered at a depth of 0.45m.

9 SPECIALIST REPORTS

The Post-Medieval and Modern Pottery

Peter Thompson

Introduction

The archaeological evaluation recovered two sherds of early modern to modern ceramic material weighing 91g.

Methodology

The pottery was examined under x35 binocular microscope and recorded by context below (Table 2). The recording was carried out in keeping with the Post-Roman Pottery Research Group Guidelines (Slowikowski *et al.* 2001).

The Sherds

Made Ground L1001 contained a dense fragment of lightly abraded modern red earthenware sewage or drainage pipe.

Robber trench F1003 (L1007) contained a moderately abraded body sherd of post-medieval to early modern red earthenware.

Feature	Context	Quantity	Date
Made Ground	L1001	1x81g	Mid 19 th +
Robber Trench F1003	L1007	1x10g	Mid 18 th +

Table 2: Quantification of pottery by feature

The Ceramic Building Material

Andrew Peachey MCIfA

The excavation recovered a total eight fragments (2821g) of post-medieval CBM (Table 3) in a highly fragmented condition and contained in 19th century and later made ground layers and a robber trench.

CBM Type	Frequency	Weight (g)
Brick	4	2467
Peg tile	2	107
Flooring Brick	2	247
<i>Total</i>	8	2821

Table 3: Quantification of CBM

The brick in the assemblage comprises a single type represented by large fragments from a single brick contained in Robber Trench F1003 (L1008 and L1010), with small fragments in F1014 probably derived from the same brick. The brick was manufactured in a fine silty dark red fabric with occasional inclusions of shell and flint (<5mm). The type exhibits relatively crude technological traits, including a rough base, bulging faces and a slightly sunken striated upper surface between sharp arises that suggest it was a 'place' brick that could have been manufactured between the Tudor period and the mid 17th century, although there is a high probability of retention and re-use in urban settings such as King's Lynn.

In contrast the small fragments of peg tile in Made Ground L1012 and modern Construction Trench F1014 were manufactured in a relatively coarse calcareous fabric that was introduced in the medieval period and continued to the 18th and 19th centuries; based on such limited fragments it is not possible to accurately discern further conclusions. However the potentially re-deposited context of the brick and peg tile is highlighted by the presence of white flooring brick in modern Made Ground L1001 and Modern Construction Trench F1014, which was manufactured in the 19th century and later, and was heavily worn (with smoother upper surfaces) before it was broken and discarded.

10 DISCUSSION

10.1 The site occupies an area of considerable archaeological significance within the core of medieval King's Lynn. The line of the medieval defensive wall runs through the site and further elements – surviving as earthworks and extant masonry – exist in the immediate area, including a scheduled ancient monument to the immediate south of the site. The 13th to 15th century masonry wall was preceded by a sea bank. As such, the site had high potential for archaeological remains relating to the medieval and post-medieval town defences.

10.2 In the event, part of the town's defensive bank – predating the medieval wall – was encountered. Bank L1002 ran c. north-east to south-west across the excavated area and was formed of mudflat material containing numerous cockle shells (including articulated specimens). The high incidence of articulated shells suggests likelihood that the cockles were naturally occurring within L1002, rather than representing waste from food preparation/ consumption (Cussans *pers. comm.*). Such material could have been scraped up from saltmarsh immediately surrounding the site or, potentially, comprised dredged material imported to the site from elsewhere. Although no datable material was present within L1002, the bank predated a robber trench (F1003) containing ?16th/ 17th to mid 18th century+ material.

10.3 Robber Trench F1003 was cut into the south-eastern edge of Bank L1002, and appeared to have been excavated to aid the removal of the medieval wall at this location. The redundant wall would have presented a useful source of reusable stone in the post-medieval and modern eras. Following the 'robbing out' of the masonry, F1003 had been backfilled with unwanted rubble and other material, including fragments of a brick of possible 16th/ 17th century origin and mid 18th century+ red earthenware (see above). There is a good possibility – given the site's urban setting – that the single brick from this feature (two pieces recovered from

different fills) had been reused prior to its eventual deposition. Small fragments, possibly from the same brick were present in modern Trench F1014.

10.4 The excavated area had been latterly occupied by an external WC and associated septic tank (encountered in the easternmost corner of the site). It is possible that the digging of the modern construction trench housing this tank (F1014) removed all evidence of the medieval wall. However, the base of F1014 was not investigated and no firm conclusions can be drawn.

10.5 The scale of earlier ground disturbance is evidenced by large fragments from a single brick contained in Robber Trench F1003 (L1008 and L1010), with small fragments in modern Construction Trench F1014 probably derived from the same brick. Sparse, small fragments of peg tile from Trench F1014 and Made Ground L1012 are in a fabric of medieval to 18th/ 19th century date.

11 DEPOSITION OF THE ARCHIVE

11.1 The requirements for archive storage will be agreed with the Norwich Castle Museum, and the archive deposited there within three months of the conclusion of fieldwork.

12 PROPOSALS FOR PUBLICATION

12.1 The excavation encountered features and deposits associated with the removal of the medieval town wall. Where extant, this monument is considered to be of national importance and, as such, the findings of this project warrant publication. It is proposed to publish a short note (c. 1000-1500 words) with supporting graphics. Given the nature of the proposed article, the county journal (*Norfolk Archaeology*) would be a suitable vehicle for publication.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Archaeological Solutions Ltd (AS) would like to thank the Globe Bowls Club for funding the excavation, and their consultant, David Taylor Associates UK Ltd, for their assistance.

AS is also pleased to acknowledge the advice and assistance of Mr David Robertson and Dr Ken Hamilton of Norfolk County Council Historic Environment Service, and the staff of the Norfolk Historic Environment Record.

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Web-Based Resources

www.old-maps.co.uk

(consulted June 2015)

www.domesdaymap.co.uk

(consulted June 2015)

www.mola.org.uk

MoLA medieval and post-medieval pottery codes and dates 2014 (consulted June 2015)

APPENDIX 1

CONCORDANCE OF FINDS

Feature	Context	Segment	Trench	Description	Spot Date Only	(Pot	Pot Qty	Pottery (g)	CBM (g)	Animal Bone (g)	Other Material	Other Qty	Other (g)
	1001			Modern Made Ground	Mid 19th+		1	81g	47		Slate	1	13
1003	1004			Fill of Robber Trench						2			
1003	1007			Fill of Robber Trench	Mid 18th+		1	(1) 10g	549		Glass	1	3
1003	1008			Fill of Robber Trench									
1003	1010			Fill of Robber Trench					1811	14	Fe.Frag Shell Glass Clay Pipe	1 2 1 1	84 5 2 2
	1012			Made Ground					93		Fe.Frag F.Clay	2	10 11
1014	1015								856		Glass	1	47

PHOTOGRAPHIC INDEX



1
Sample section 1 and test pit 1 looking south-west



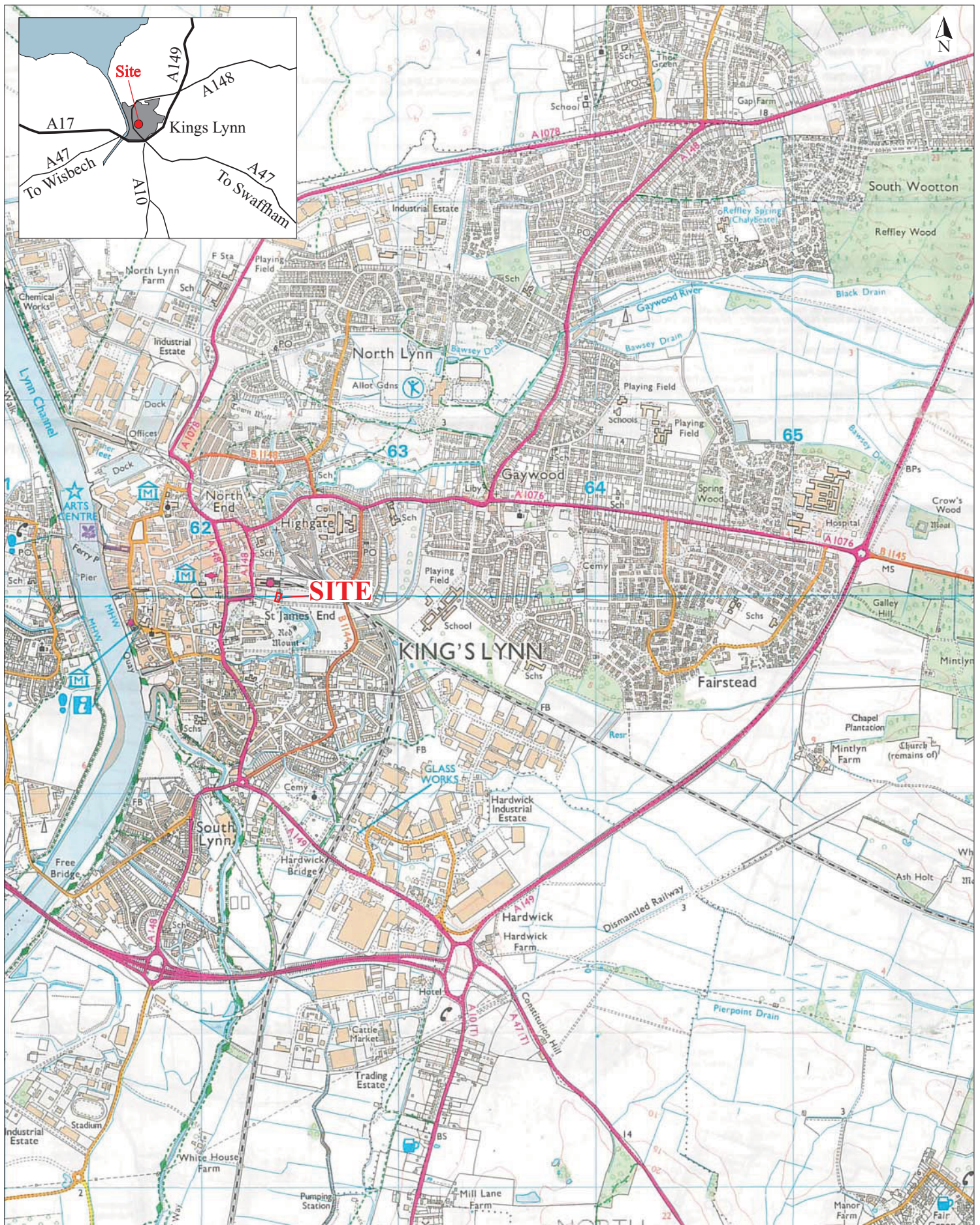
2
Sample section 2 looking south-west



3
Pre-excavation view of site looking south-east

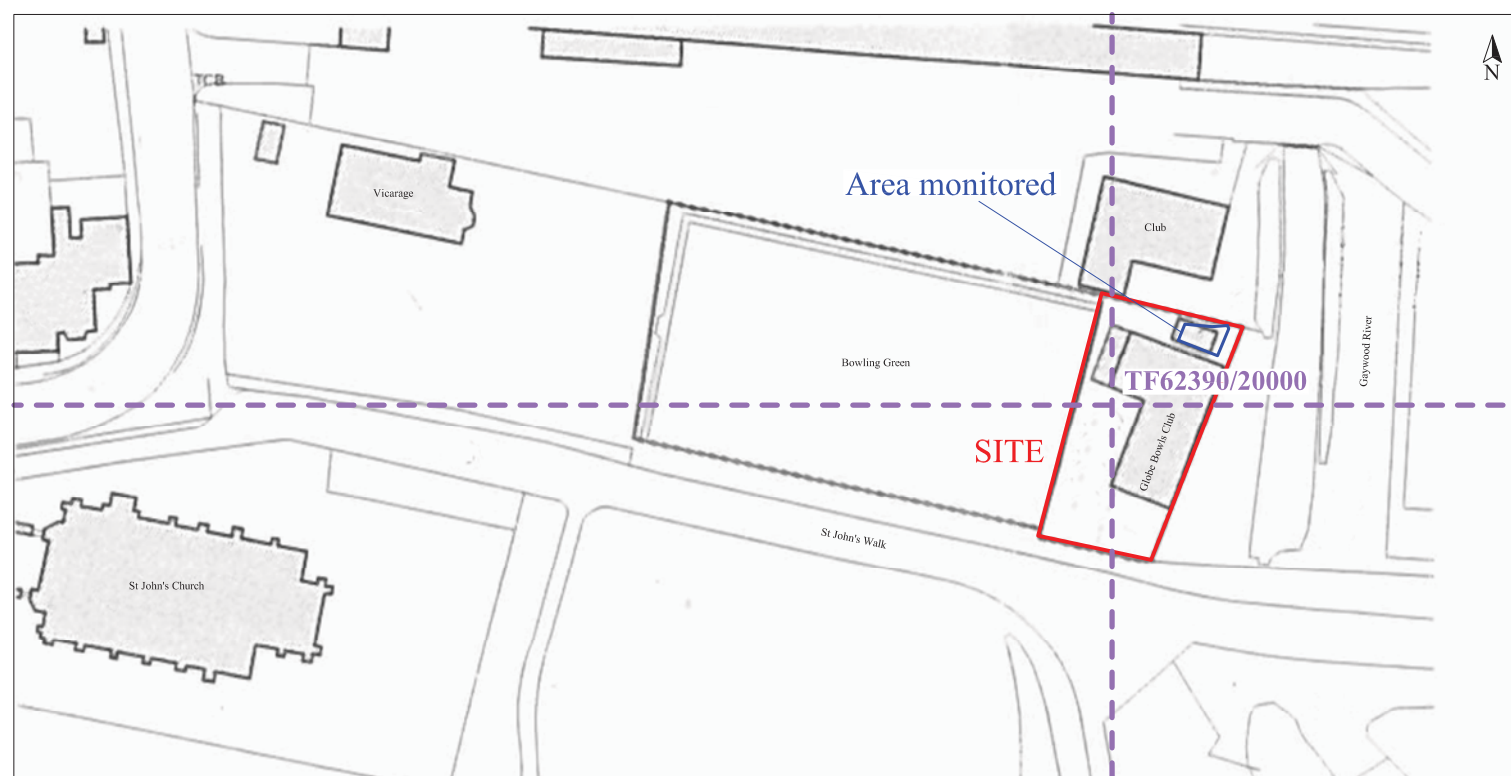


4
Post-excavation view of site looking south-east



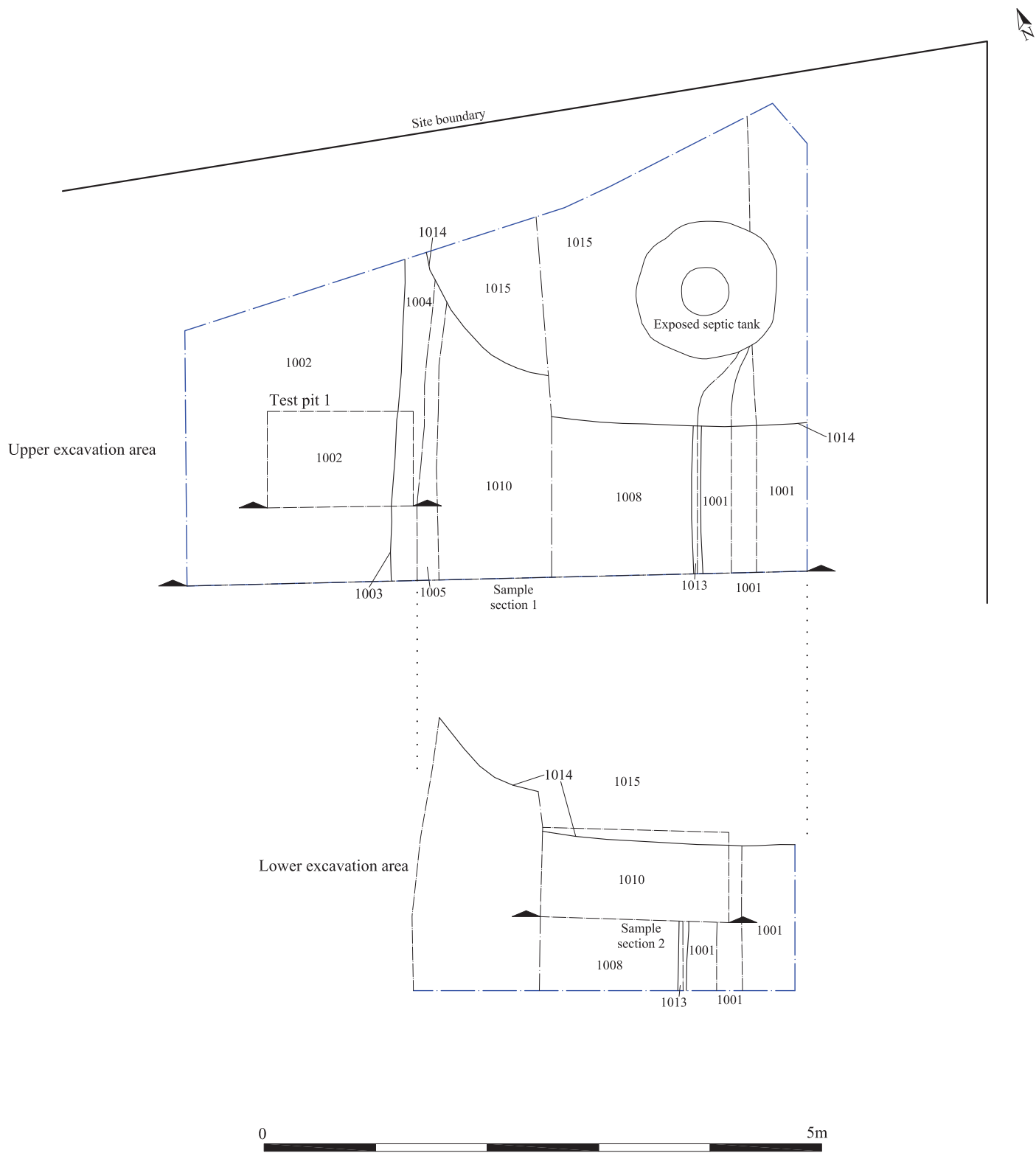
Reproduced from the 1999 Ordnance Survey 1:25000 map with the permission of Her Majesty's Stationery Office. © Crown copyright Archaeological Solutions Ltd Licence number 100036680

Archaeological Solutions Ltd
Fig. 1 Site location plan
 Scale 1:25,000 at A4
 Globe Bowls Club, Kings Lynn, Norfolk (P6216)

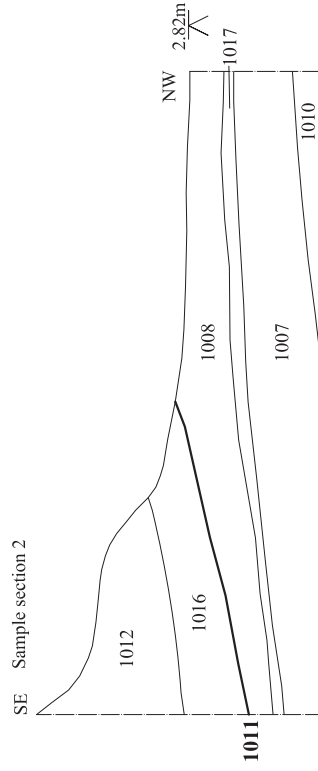
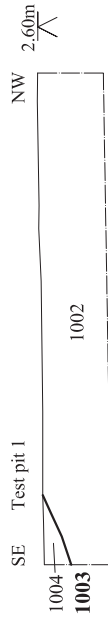
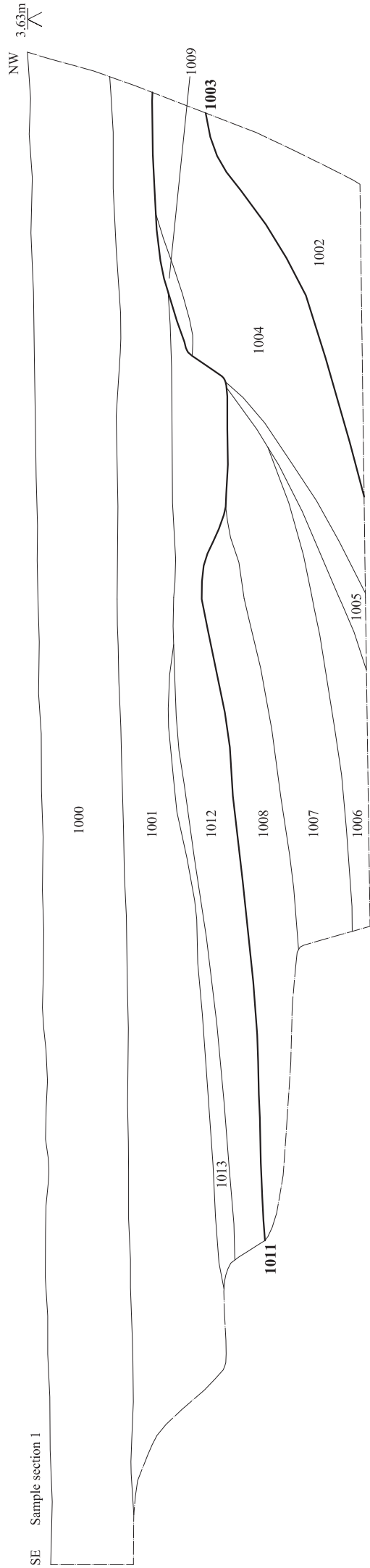


0 50m

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Fig. 2 Detailed site location plan
Scale 1:1000 at A4
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Fig. 3 Plans
Scale 1:50 at A4
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Fig. 4 Sections

Scale 1:20 at A4

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